
USE OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALS VS PRINT JOURNALS BY AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS IN NEHRU LIBRARY, CCSHAU, HISAR

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Abstract :

This study was conducted to know the use of e-journals and print journals by the Agricultural students of Nehru Library, CCSHAU, Hisar. In this paper discussed the advantages and disadvantages of e-journals and print journals and their utilization. The study also revealed that most of the users used both type of journals (e-journals and print journals). The main findings of the study are for retrieving the information for study related information, information about their subject and updating their knowledge etc. In this paper also discussed the problems faced by the users for using electronic as well as print journals.

KEYWORDS :

Electronic journals, Print journals, Nehru Library.

INTRODUCTION

Journals play an important role for collecting the primary or basic information. The researchers are publishes their research work in the journals. Most of the journals in all disciplines publish in both formats print as well as electronic. Some of them are available only in print format some are in both electronic and print format. The influence of e- journals in library collection, services and management is complex. "E-journals offer several advantages that cannot be offered to a printed version such as increased speed of production through electronic interaction between authors, editors, publishers and readers, fast downloading, printing, availability through computer networks and use of multimedia molecular models structure of molecules in 2D, 3D editing etc. On the other hand the use of print journals is time tested, has developed over several centuries and has evolved in specialized ways to fulfill their primary activities of easy and elaborate dissemination of information, quality control and recognition of authors" (Trivedi 2009)

However, searching print journal involve a lot of techniques including the usability of a diversity of expert and universal indexes, library catalogues, keyword searching, complex and simple searches, systematical arrangements of the print journals by the library. E-journals change the journal publication system completely. The e-journals provide easy access searching facility such as keyword search and archives search etc. and to save the time of the users.

Consecutively to use the e-journal and print journal in an agricultural science field, a study was carried out their utilization of the formats of journals.

PROFILE OF NEHRU LIBRARY:

The year of 1975 is a land mark in the history of Nehru Library, as it had been officially dedicated to the "Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar" which was established in February 2, 1970 by an Act of Parliament. Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University was popularly known as HAU, is one of Asia's biggest Agricultural universities located at Hisar in Haryana state. It won the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's Award for the best institution in 1997.

Nehru library is one of the central places of the university. Nehru Library is a centrally facility, which caters to the informational requirements of the students/teachers/research scholars/ extension specialists/ other staff of the university. Nehru library has a rich collection of approximately 3.5 lakh documents are available including Periodicals, Theses, CD-ROM databases, CD's (Books), CD's (Theses). The Nehru Library has six reading halls, a Night reading hall, Twenty one

carrels for researchers and teachers, a seminar hall, browsing hall, bookshop, videoconferencing facilities. Multimedia library, bindery and open lobby etc.

STATUS OF JOURNALS SUBSCRIBED BY THE NEHRU LIBRARY:

At present Nehru Library subscribed 331 print journals in which including Foreign and Indian publishers for the duration of the year 2013-14. From these journals 250 are from foreign publishers and 81 are Indian publishers. The library provides electronic journals facility also to its users. These e-journals published by Springer Link, CSIRO and Annual Reviews Inc., Elsevier, and Taylor & Francis, Indian Journals.com and Open Access Journals have been made accessible online through CeRA (Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

A large number of studies have been conducted on the present topic. Some of them are reviewed here. Bellary and Naik (2013) studied the use of print journals vs e-journals by management students Chetana's R.K. institute of management and research, Mumbai. The study showed that a majority of the users i.e. 73.33 percent of users wanted both type of journals print and electronic format. Singh and Bedi (2012) studied the use of E-Journals by Agricultural Scientists: a case study of the ICAR libraries in Delhi. 100 percent of the users were aware about the use of e-journals. PDF and Word doc. was the most preferred format for downloading the articles for e-journals. Khan (2012) studied the use of e-journals by students and research scholars in the department of Botany of Aligarh Muslim University. The study showed that the majority of the users preferred to use both types of journals print as well as e-journals. Kacherki and Tombare (2010) studied the use of print vs e-journals and information seeking behavior pattern of users at SPJIMR. In this paper discussed the advantages and disadvantages of print and e-journals. The study revealed that the majority of the users i.e. 70% wanted both types of journal available in library electronic and print format. The study shows that the library staff required training for handling the e-journals and the users also required an orientation for using e-journals. Morse and Clint worth (2000) studied the use of e-journals was more in the comparison of print journals. The users felt that e-journals have great impact on their research work.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The specific objectives of the study are following:

- To know and evaluate the use of print journals v/s electronic journals
- To understand the issues concerning to the agricultural of e-journals
- To find out the problems faced by the users in use of e-journals and services
- To suggest measures to improve the use of e-journals facilities in the Nehru Library,

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The present study was limited to Nehru Library, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar. The regional centers/ KVK are not including in the study. The results and findings of the study will help for preparing a proper strategy for the better utilization of the resources and provide to well-organized infrastructure requirement for managing the both types of print and electronic journal format.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In this study survey method was adopted for data collection. Keeping in view of the objectives of the study a questionnaire was prepared for the present study to collect the data. In addition to, questionnaire method, observation and interview techniques were also used to collect the data. The real data was also collected from the respondents individually. The study was restricted to the Post Graduate students and Research Scholars and therefore, applied the proportionate random stratified sample technique to give proper representation to all two categories of users.

RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS:

Preference of format:

Nehru Library provides both types of printed journals as well as e-journal facility. In table -1 shows that the preference of which format using by the users. In this table some users are using print journals only and some are e-journals and some also both types of journals. The table-1 shows that the maximum number of the users used both types of journals including electronic and print journals which come 46.3%. Generally, 42.2% preferred electronic access format while 35.5% print format.

Table 1: Format preference

Format	No. of respondents	Percentage
Electronic	70	42.2
Print	59	35.5
Print or electronic	77	46.3

INFORMATION USE PATTERN OF USERS:

The users are using the journals in the different ways like browsing, checking of bibliographical details, for photocopying or printing, study related articles and reading the whole journal. The information use pattern of the users of Nehru Library was diverse. In table-2 revealed that the maximum number of the users 42.8% use print journal for study related articles, 39.7 % by browsing, 36.7% for reading whole journal, 31.9 % by printing and photocopying, 19.9 % for bibliographic information and only 7.8 % users use print journals to know the information about author. The above data showed that mostly users used print journals for study related articles. On the other hand uses of e-journal 51.8 % used for reading whole journal, 47.6 % for browsing, 44 % for bibliographic information, 34.3 % study related article, 29.5% printing or photocopying and information about author.

Table-2 Information use pattern of users

Information use patterns	Print		Electronic	
	No. of respondents	Percent	No. of respondents	Percent
Browsing	66	39.8	79	47.6
Bibliographic information	33	19.9	73	43.9
Printing or photocopying	53	31.9	49	29.5
Study related articles	71	42.8	57	34.3
Reading whole journals	61	36.7	86	51.8
Information about authors	13	7.8	49	29.5

Frequency of use of Print and E- journals:

In the table -3 shows the frequency of use of print and e-journals. The collected data of frequency of use of both formats shows the knowledge about the journals. The maximum number of users 51.2 % used the electronic journals daily in the comparison of 45.8 % print journal. 23.5 % users used electronic journal weekly in the comparison of 18.1 % print journal. 16.9 % used the print journal twice in a week in the comparison of 11.4 % print journal. 19.2 % used the print journal monthly in the comparison of 13.9 % electronic journal. The data shows the maximum use of the journals in usual electronic format in the comparison of print format due to the easy access of electronic format.

Table- 3 Frequency of use

Frequency of use	Print		Electronic	
	No. of respondents	Percentage	No. of respondents	Percentage
Daily	76	45.8	85	51.2
Weekly	30	18.1	39	23.5
Twice in a week	28	16.9	19	11.4
Monthly	32	19.2	23	13.9
Total	166	100	166	100

Advantages of e-journals:

In the table-4 shows the reason for why they used electronic journals. Data shows that users like electronic format due to some reasons i.e. 61.4 % easy accessibility, 52.4 % users downloading facility, 48.8 % multiple user access more than one user can access at the same time, 45.8 % linkage to other search, 41.6 % similar search, 38.5 % content of articles displayed clearly and are easy to use, 30.7 % remote access and 12.6 % replied other reason why they use electronic format. The analysis shows that the users like electronic format because multiple users can access the same journal at the same time, anywhere, easy to use, can be search the similar article etc.

Table- 4 Advantages of e-journals

Advantages	No. of respondents	Percentage
Easy accessibility	102	61.4
Access to the similar search	69	41.6
Linkage to other material	76	45.8
Downloading facility	87	52.4
Remote access	51	30.7
Content of articles are display clearly and are easy to use	64	38.5
Multiple user access	81	48.8
Other reasons	21	12.6

Disadvantages of e-journals:

In the table no-5 shows that the disadvantages of the electronic format and reasons for not using of them because it requires orientation. Most of the users (51.8%) dislike the electronic format because it is more complex to search in the comparison of print, 49.4 % it require unique infrastructure facility for using, 40.3 % need orientation for using them, 16.9 % misuse of copyright.

Table- 5 Disadvantages of e-journals

Disadvantages	No. of respondents	Percentage
Require unique infrastructure facility	82	49.4
More complex to search in the comparison of print	86	51.8
Result in excessive printing	61	36.7
need orientation	67	40.3
Misuse of copyright	28	16.9
Any other	19	11.4

ADVANTAGES OF P-JOURNALS:

In table no. 6 shows the advantages of print journals and reasons why they are using them. Print journals are similar essential for each university. The maximum number of the users 47.6 % access print journals because it can be read in leisure, 45.8 % users like it because no dependency on computer/ electricity, 39.7 % use of them for easy accessibility, 36.1 % users

because no need of linkage, 29.5 % for the personified copy, 23.5 % for legibility and 21.7 % because all versions of printed journals keep eyesight at a glance.

Table- 6 Advantages of p-journals

Advantages	No. of respondents	Percentage
Easy accessibility	66	39.7
Personified copy	49	29.5
Legibility	39	23.5
No dependency on computer/ electricity	76	45.8
Can read at one's leisure	79	47.6
No need of link/continuity	60	36.1
Can keep all printed versions to eyesight at a glance	36	21.7

Disadvantages of p-journals:

In the table no 7 shows the dislike of the print format. The majority of the users dislike the print format because a lot of time is wasted in searching the information followed by 53.6 % index is not available in some journals, 44 % expensive according to number of copies and 37.9 % print journals required more space.

Table- 7 Disadvantages of p-journals

Disadvantages	No. of respondents	Percentage
Increased time spent in searching information	97	58.4
Non-availability of indexes in some journals	89	53.6
Expensive according to number of copies	73	44
Require more space	63	37.9

SUGGESTIONS:

- 1.Awareness programme should be organized in regularly for the maximum use of e-journals.
- 2.List of new arrivals or added journal's list should be provided on the home page of the library and display boards etc.
- 3.Wi-Fi connection should be provided by the library for the maximum use of e-journals.

CONCLUSION:

Most of the agricultural university libraries are providing the print journals and e-journals facility for their users. This type of study are very much significance for the better utilization of the library services. For the university libraries as the library administrator/librarian come to know about the usefulness of use of journal. Library professionals also come to know about the perspectives of the users in terms of their gravity and significance of the library and problems facing in using the new technology in the library.

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