



**USE OF E- JOURNALS BY THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF GOVIND NATIONAL  
COLLEGE, NARANGWAL: A SURVEY**

*Manpreet Kaur,  
Assistant Librarian, Govind National College, Narangwal*

---

*Abstract*

*This study describes the use of E- journals by the Faculty members of Govind National College, Narangwal. The survey was conducted through well structured questionnaire to know the opinion of faculty members about use of E- journals. The questionnaire was circulated among 37 Faculty members. All are responded. Conclusion has been made by analysing the data.*

*Keywords: E- journals, Faculty members, Govind National College.*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The basic function of library is to satisfy their users by providing efficient services. Now-a-days the need of users is increasing. They are demanding specific information within minutes. To satisfy the users, libraries have the important tool for retrieving information i.e. e-resources. Among the various forms of e-resources, e-journals are getting a great attention of users to get latest information in their respective fields.

E-Journals are a periodical publication which is published in electronic format, usually on the internet.<sup>1</sup>

E-journals are globally informative and holistic in approach. It is extremely beneficial for the users. With the existence of N-List Consortium, it will be suitable to study the use of E- journals by the faculty members of Govind National College.

**Govind National College**

Govind National College is the aided college in Ludhiana district which is run by Patna Sahib Education Trust. It was founded in 1966 in rural area under inspiration from Sant Baba Gurdit Singh Ji. In the beginning only graduation classes were running but now it offers PG courses also. It offers the library facility to all the users of college. Library is housed in a hall named Gurjap Kaur Memorial Library Hall. The whole area of the library is 147X2.5 square feet; it is including stack area, book bank section and reading room for users. Library consist 27158 books and 23 journals. All books are bar-coded. N-List consortium is also subscribed to satisfy the



need of users .It covers 6000+ e-journals and 30,00,000+ e-books. Library provides internet facility to the users to access the E-journals. The library is using E-Granthalaya Software Version 3.0 to maintain the record of library. Web Opac facility is also available for the users.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Madhusudhan (2008)<sup>2</sup> made a study to know the opinion of users about e-journals. His study reveals that the demand of e- journals is increasing but majority of respondents need proper training for accessing e- journals.

Nwaogu and Ifijeh (2014)<sup>3</sup> studied the use of e- journals by lecturers of University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The survey found that lecturers use e-journals for academic and personal reasons. The study also found that lecturers face difficulties such as poor electricity supply, bandwidth etc.

## III. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are mentioned below,

1. To find out the frequency of using electronic journals.
2. To understand the motive of the use of e-journals by faculty members.
3. To identify level of satisfaction of e- journal use.
4. To find the obstacles faced by users while accessing e- journals.

## IV. DATA ANALYSIS

Distribution of faculty members by sex-wise:

Table 1: Sex wise distribution of faculty members

| <u>Sex</u> | <u>No. of responses</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Male       | 21                      | 56.75%            |
| Female     | 16                      | 43.24%            |
| Total      | 37                      | 100%              |

Data presented in figure 1 show that 56.75 of male and 43.24 female members are working as faculty in Govind national College.



**1. Frequency of library visit**

Table2: Frequency of library visit

| <u>Frequency of library visit</u> | <u>No. Of respondents</u> | <u>Percentage N= 37</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Daily                             | 15                        | 40.54%                  |
| Once in a week                    | 10                        | 27.02%                  |
| Twice in a week                   | 7                         | 18.91%                  |
| Monthly                           | 5                         | 13.51%                  |
| Rarely                            | 0                         | 0%                      |

From the above table 2, it is clear that 13.51% of the respondents visited the library monthly and 40.54% respondents visited daily. 18.91% respondents visit the library twice in a week whereas 27.02% visit the library once in a week. The study shows that almost all the faculty members visit the library.

**2. Frequency of using E- journals**

Table3: Frequency of using E- journals

| <u>Frequency of using E- journal</u> | <u>No. Of respondents</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Daily                                | 14                        | 37.83%            |
| Once in a week                       | 8                         | 21.62%            |
| Twice in a week                      | 9                         | 24.32%            |
| Monthly                              | 4                         | 10.81%            |
| Rarely                               | 2                         | 5.40%             |
| Total                                | 37                        | 100%              |

Table 3 shows that 10.81% respondents use e- journals monthly while 37.83% respondents use e- journals daily. 21.62% respondents read e- journals once in a week. 24.32% respondents use e-



journals twice in a week. Only 5.40% users use it rarely. The study shows that more respondents use e-journals daily.

### 3. Motive of using e-journals

Table4: Motive of using e-journals

| <u>Motive of using e-journals</u> | <u>No. Of respondents</u> | <u>Percentage(N=37)</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Writing papers                    | 16                        | 43.24%                  |
| Current awareness related subject | 21                        | 56.75%                  |
| Research work                     | 06                        | 16.21%                  |
| Preparing Notes                   | 10                        | 27.02%                  |
| Teaching                          | 12                        | 32.43%                  |
| For doing Ph.D.                   | 06                        | 16.21%                  |

From figure 4 it is clear that most of the faculty members use e-journals for current awareness related to subject. 16.21% respondents use e-journals for research work as well as for Ph.D.. Some respondents use e-journals for writing papers and 27.02% for preparing notes to deliver lecture. The analysis shows that most of the respondents use e-journals for updating the knowledge in their respective field.

### 4. Use of consortia

Table5: Use of consortia by faculty members

| <u>Frequently used consortia</u> | <u>No. Of respondents</u> | <u>Percentage(N=37)</u> |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| N-List                           | 37                        | 100%                    |
| Indest                           | 1                         | 2.70%                   |
| IEEE                             | 2                         | 5.40%                   |



|        |   |        |
|--------|---|--------|
| JSTOR  | 5 | 13.51% |
| Others | 3 | 8.10%  |

It is clear from table 5 that all respondents use N-list consortium for fulfilling their purpose. 13.51% respondents use JSTOR consortium and only 2.70% use Indest consortium .IEEE Consortia is used by 5.40% users while 8.10% users use other consortia. Survey shows that all the respondents use N- List consortium, which is subscribed by college. Access to JSTOR is now available to colleges under N-list programme.

### 5. Benefits of E- journals

Table 6: Benefits of e- journals

| <b><u>Benefits</u></b> | <b><u>No. Of Responses</u></b> | <b><u>Percentage(N=37)</u></b> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Easy to access         | 27                             | 72.97%                         |
| More informative       | 30                             | 81.08%                         |
| Time saving            | 29                             | 78.37%                         |
| More useful            | 18                             | 48.64%                         |
| Required data obtained | 24                             | 64.86%                         |

From the above table 6 indicates that most of the respondents accept e- journals are more informative, not time consuming and easy to access. Opinion of 64.86% users that E- journals provide required data.



## 6. Difficulties faced while using E- journals

Table 7: difficulties faced while using e- journals

| <u>Problems in accessing e-journals</u> | <u>No. Of respondents</u> | <u>Percentage(N=37)</u> |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lack of Infrastructure                  | 17                        | 45.94%                  |
| Lack of training                        | 14                        | 37.83%                  |
| Not easy to access                      | 10                        | 27.02%                  |
| Too much information retrieval          | 20                        | 54.05%                  |

Table 7 shows that more respondents feel too much information while accessing e- journals while 27.02% respondents admit, it is not easy to access. Lack of infrastructure and lack of training are also faced by respondents.

## V. SUGGESTIONS

1. Provide proper guidance about consortiums to its users.
2. Good infrastructure should be provided.
3. The library should provide training programme to its users.
4. More computers should be installed to access e- journals in library.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The study reveals that most of the respondents approaching N-List consortium which is subscribed by college. Username and passwords provided to all the faculty members to access N-List. It is the largest academic consortium. The major obstacles in the use of e- journals are too much access of information while accessing e-journals. So training should be provided to the users to use consortium to get required information. Many respondents suggested that more e-journals should be subscribed by college to cover more subjects.



**REFERENCES**

1. <https://www.soas.ac.uk/library/resources/e-journals/about/>.
2. Madhusudhan, M.2008. Use of UGC- Infonet e-journals by research scholars and students of the University of Delhi, Delhi: A study. *Library Hi Tech*, 26(3):369-386.
3. Nwaogu HO and Ifijeh GI, 2014. The use of electronic journals by lecturers: A case study of University of Ibadan, Nigeria. *International Journal of Education and Social Science*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp.66-73.