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USE OF E-JOURNALS IN THE DISCIPLINES OF LIFE SCIENCE IN K.U.K: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

ANIL KUMAR
LIBRARIAN
SWIFT GROUP OF COLLEGES
RAJPURA

ABSTRACT

The present study has been undertaken to assess the Use of E-Journals in the disciplines of life science in K.U.K. A well structured questionnaire was distributed among the research-scholars and teachers of six departments viz Botany, Zoology, Microbiology, Bio-chemistry, Bio- technology, & Environment science under Life Science in K.U.K. The responses were gathered from 77 users (35 teachers, 42 research scholars). The findings of the survey reveal useful facts about E-Journals. 89.24% of the respondents were aware of E-journals. 81% of the respondents read the printouts of e-journals. On the basis of the findings, it was suggested that in order to improve the library network speed and library should organize training programmes for the upcoming information professionals.

KEYWORDS

E-Journals, Kurukshetra University, life science E-Journals, Journal, University libraries, User studies, Use.

INTRODUCTION

E-journals have become an important tool for scientists, research scholars and faculty members over the last few years. E-journals and journals article databases now form a large part of periodical collection of university libraries. E-journals are also available from other sources, including subject repositories, institutional repositories, author web sites, and open access journals. Scholars, who are affiliated with universities that have substantial electronic collections and internet infrastructure, have the potential to access more journals and scholarly articles than ever before. This unprecedented access is true in many nations with developed infrastructure, but little is known about how reading patterns may differ among academics in different nations.

CONCEPT OF E- JOURNALS

E- Journals mean that they are originally published only in electronic format.

Electronic journals are defined as the electronic version, usually published on the web, of a print journal or an electronic journal (published on the web) which has no print equivalent. (Hawkins)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

McClamroch (2011) examined the factors that were considered by college and university libraries in Indiana when making the decision to cancel subscriptions to print journals when an electronic equivalent was available. The results indicate that academic libraries in Indiana use subscription costs, the redundancy of formats, student preferences, budget reductions and usage as the primary factors in cancelling print journal subscriptions in favour of their electronic counterparts. The study indicates that subscription cost was the most important consideration in the journal cancellation process, with other factors also having an effect on the preference of libraries for electronic versions of journals.

Ali and Nisha (2011) investigated the E-journals awareness and use among the research scholars of Central Science Library, University of Delhi. The major findings of the survey reveal useful facts about the more than 60 % of users in the Central Science Library were using e-journals weekly for the purpose of research. Print journals were consulted by the majority of users as compared to e-journals. Keyword was the most popular search method for searching e-journals among research scholars, whereas the date of publication has the lowest percentage among all the options. However, it was found that slow downloading of PDF files was the major problem that would discourage users while using e-journals.

Tenopir et al. (2009) examined the factors that were considered by faculty members in science, technology, medicine and social sciences from 1977 to the present located, obtained, read, and used scholarly articles, and how that had changed with the widespread availability of electronic journals and journal alternatives. The major findings of the survey reveal useful facts about the average number of readings per year per science faculty member continue to increase, while the average time spent per reading was decreasing.

Kaur and Verma (2009) aimed to describe the use of electronic resources and services provided at the Central Library of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. The major findings of the survey reveal useful facts about the usage of e-journals were increasing: this was due to awareness among users about library e-resources and services. Owing to easy access available at various places in the institute, users were accessing these resources in hostels and departments more as compared to the library. The number of users coming to library has decreased.

Kayaoglu (2008) Istanbul University faculty examined their use of E-journals. The majority of respondents supported the transition from print to e-only, particularly the faculty in natural science. About 350 of the respondents reported that major barrier to use e- journals was the lack of subscription in their field.

Varghese (2008) reviewed & analyzed the results of 101 user studies conducted in the electronic environment. She stated that electronic information environment facilitates enhancement of the speed of service & number of users served, & the quantity & exhaustiveness of information provided. The way in which the people searched information to support research, teaching & creative activities was changing as new technologies & information delivery systems emerged.

Borregge & Urbano (2007) analyzed the data of consumption viz. data of session, article downloaded & abstracts viewed of 31 electronic journal of the American Chemical Society, at the University of Barcelona. Most of the consumption was concentrated at a few IP addresses, & users made little use of the information available. There was a greater dispersion of the consumption of electronic information than of information on paper. It was also determined that the number of abstracts viewed was a good predictor of the number of regular users of journals.

Karasozen & others (2007) studied the patterns of E-Journal use within the Anatolian University Library Consortium (ANKOS), which had increased rapidly the number of accessible databases & usage of e-journals. Due to the diversity of universities, differences in usage for various subject collections were observed. A comparison between the research activity in Turkey & electronic journal usage through the Anatolian University Library Consortium had been carried out. The data of the total & subject based full text article usage indicated a strong correlation between the numbers of published articles differences between each institution's usages with aggregated consortium usage.

Zhixian Yi (2007) examined international student perception of information needs & whether education level, age & gender affected their information use. An e-mail survey revealed that international student needed information that supported their academic courses, & those with higher education levels used databases, remote access to library offerings, & e-journals more frequently.

Huntington et al (2006) analyzed the articles usage decay in digital environment in Ohio link the deep log analysis showed that for different kind of articles viewed, people who only viewed a table of contents page were for more likely to be current awareness "checkers", as nearly half of their views related to the current period, while those who viewed a journal issue & also went on to view an article or abstract were more likely to view older articles.

Voorbij & Ongering (2006) surveyed Dutch faculty and their use of electronic journals. It was concluded that electronic journals have become indispensable for scientists & social scientists, & a profound effect on information behavior, varying from methods of becoming aware of relevant articles to benefits on research.

Pederson & Stockdale (2005) surveyed scientists at seven universities in Great Britain, & followed up with in depth interviews of some, to assess their attitudes toward & use of e-journals. Their respondents identified a critical mass of content as well as functionalities that supported ease of searching & navigating as critical determinants in their adoption of an electronic resource.

Nicholas et al. (2005) stated that although the review of literature shows an increasing in the use of e-journals along with decreases the use of print collection more recent studies also reveal that a creasing in the use of older materials was occurring as the result of increased visibility accessibility of older material in the digital environment.

Shaffer et al. (2005) reported the results of a survey on the use of printed and electronic journals by science library users Hebrew University. At the time of study, users had already been exposed to E-journals for a number of years; most of the scientific journals were accessible in electronic format with the print format. The major findings were that more than 80% of the respondents frequently used & age, but those results indicated that by now users of all ages switched to the electronic format not only in terms of usage but of preference as well.

Liu (2005) a recent study by Liu showed that a screen based reading behavior is emerging for reading electronic documents. This behaviors is characterized by more time spent browsing & scanning, keyword spotting, one time reading, non linear reading, & reading more selectively, while less time was spent on in depth reading & concentrated reading. Annotating & highlighting while reading was a common activity in the printed environment. However, this "traditional" pattern had not yet migrated to the digital environment when people read electronic documents.

Colvin & Keene (2004) In the UK designed a project to test a hypothesis that learning can be enhanced by promoting the user of e-journals. It was conducted by the Business School at University College Worcester (UCW). Analysis of the results indicated that effective collaboration between academic & library staff, the timely embedding of e-journals into the learning process & associating them with the assessment process significantly enhance the learning of students. The data indicated an encouraging increase in journals usage for assignment research.

Kortelainen (2004) utilized the usage data of the electronic journals supplied by the Finnish National Electronic Library (FINELib) Portal to investigate the relative advantages, compatibility, complexity and visibility of e-journals and their effects on usage. The results showed that there was a clear difference between the use of the e-journals (such as Emerald journals) & article files (those services that provide journal articles in full text form, without really utilizing the advantages of digital publishing, such as EBSCO).

Tenopir et al. (2004) Conducted study at the University of Tennessee Health Science Center which showed that the medical faculty read a great deal, especially compared to scientists. The most frequently reported purpose of reading was to support their primary research which involves 30 % of reading. The majority of reading came from recent published articles & mostly from personal subscriptions. The medical faculty continued to rely on print journal (about 70% of readings) versus e-journals. Medical faculty read more articles than others & needed information digested & verified to save their time. Convenience & currency were highly valued attributes.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is being undertaken in order to identify the usability of e- journals available in kurukshetra university library in the disciplines of life science. The study will include research scholars & faculty of all the six departments viz Botany, Zoology, microbiology, Biochemistry, Biotechnology, environment Sciences following under life science.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The cost of periodicals is increasing day by day, for this reason the libraries have to extend more money on periodicals subscription. The demand of journals especially e-journals is increasing by users, research scholars & teachers. But how much of e-journals are being used in disciplines of life science by researchers & teachers is the question to explore. So the problem under investigation is "Use of E-Journals in the disciplines of life science in K.U.K.: An analytical study."

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study project are:

- To establish the opinion of users with respect to the awareness & utilization of, as well as their satisfaction level with use of e-journals in the disciplines of life science.
- To find out whether the e-journals subscribed by Kurukshetra University library, kurukshetra adequately meet the needs of teachers & research scholars.
- To determine the information needs of teachers & research scholars.
- To find out the e-journals most frequently used by users.
- To know the fields of users services where improvement is required.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the study, a questionnaire was designed (Appendix-1). The questionnaire was pre-tested before using it with the survey population. All the respondents were given the same questionnaire irrespective of their status. The questionnaire was distributed to any those respondents who willingly agreed to participate in the study. The respondents were interviewed also to fill in the gaps, if any.

ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

TABLE 1: AWARENESS OF THE E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Respondents	Yes No (%)	No No (%)
01	Teachers	19 (29.24)	7 (10.76)
02	Research scholars	39 (60)	-
Cumulative Total		58 (89.24)	7 (10.76)

Table 1. shows that in life science disciplines 89.24% users were aware about e-journals. 60% research scholars, 29.24% teachers are aware about e-journals. 10.76% teachers were not aware of using e-journals at all.

TABLE 2: SEX WISE E-JOURNALS USE

Sr. No	Sex	Response No (%)
01	Male	21 (36.21)
02	female	37 (63.79)
Cumulative Total		58 (100)

Table 2. shows that among E-journals users female are more 63.79% than male users which is 36.21%.

TABLE 3: STATUS WISE E-JOURNALS USE

Sr. No	Status	Response No (%)
01	Professor	3 (5.18)
02	Reader	5 (8.62)
03	Lecturer	11 (18.96)
04	Research scholars	39 (67.24)

Results in Table 3 show that use of E- Journals is more popular among research scholars and lecturers than senior faculty members. Out of total respondents 67.24% research scholars and 18.96% lecturer are use of e-journals. It is evident that e-journals are more popular among young people since research and lecturer belong to lesser age group.

TABLE 4: FREQUENCY OF USING E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Respondents	Daily	Weekly	Bi-Weekly
01	Teachers	08 (13.79)	10 (17.24)	1 (1.72)
02	Research scholars	15 (25.86)	19 (32.76)	5 (8.62)
Cumulative Total		23 (39.65)	29 (50)	6 (10.34)

Table 4. indicates that 50% respondents use e-journals weekly. 39.65% users use e-journals use e-journals on daily basis and only 10.34% users prefer to use e-journals Bi-weekly.

TABLE 5: TIME SPENT PER ACCESS OR DOWNLOAD ONLINE ARTICLES

Sr. No	Respondent	Less than 10 Min.	10-20 Min.	20-30 Min.	30-40 Min.	40-50 Min.	More than 50
01	Teachers	1(1.72)	5(8.62)	10(17.23)	2 (3.45)	1 (1.73)	-
02	Research Scholars	3 (5.17)	12(20.69)	13 (22.42)	4 (6.89)	4 (6.89)	3 (5.17)
Cumulative Total		4 (6.89)	17(29.31)	23(39.65)	6(10.34)	5 (8.62)	3 (5.17)

In life science highest 39.65% users spend 20 to 30 Min. in accessing and downloading online articles. 10 to 20 Min. time is spent in using e-journals by 29.31% users. 10.34% users access and download articles in 30 to 40 Min.

TABLE 6: FREQUENCY OF MODE USED FOR READING E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Frequency	Always	Often	Usually	Some Times	Never
01	Read on Monitor	27 (46.55)	10 (17.24)	9 (15.51)	11 (18.96)	1 (1.72)
02	Read Print out	47 (81.03)	2 (3.44)	4 (6.89)	3 (5.17)	2 (3.44)

Though technology is available extensively for use but it seems that traditional methods are still preferred by the technology users. Table 6. Above shows it clearly that most of the e-journals users prefer to always use them in print form i.e. 81.03% users while less than i.e. 46.55% read them on monitor.

TABLE 7: SATISFACTION WITH AVAILABLE E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Respondents	Great Extent	Some extent	satisfied	Not satisfied
01	Teachers	-	1 (1.72)	02 (3.44)	16 (27.58)
02	Research scholar	-	5 (8.62)	16 (27.58)	18 (31.04)
Cumulative Total		-	6 (10.34)	18 (31.03)	34 (58.62)

Table 7. shows that 58.62% users were not satisfied with e-journals available in their subjects. 31.03% users were just satisfied with the e-journals available in their subjects, and 10.34 users especially research scholars (8.62%) were satisfied to some extent. The reason may be because at present library is not subscribing its own e-journals which are recommended by the faculty father it is providing e-journals only available through INFONET, which might not be covering their deserved journals.

TABLE 8: PURPOSE OF USING E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Respondents	Research Need	Education	Current Inf.	Win Award
01	Teachers	19 (32.75)	13 (22.41)	10 (17.24)	-
02	Research scholar	30 (51.73)	22 (37.93)	26 (44.82)	4 (6.89)
Cumulative Total		49 (84.48)	35 (60.34)	36 (62.06)	4 (6.89)

Most of the respondents use e-journals for more than one purpose. The analysis shows that main purpose of e-journals use was research need. In life science 84.48% users use e-journals for research purpose, current information is the second purpose for which users use e-journals i.e. 62.06%. Education is the third purpose for using e-journals i.e. 60.34% users. Least priority i.e. only 6.89% is given to use of e-journals for winning awards.

TABLE 9: PREFERENCE OF FORMAT OF E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Respondents	PDF	HTML	SGML	MS Word
01	Teachers	19 (32.75)	12 (20.68)	2 (3.44)	10 (17.24)
02	Research scholar	35 (60.35)	36 (62.07)	-	25 (43.10)
Cumulative Total		54 (93.10)	48 (82.75)	2 (3.44)	35 (60.34)

The analysis in Table 9. Shows that main formats preferred for reading e-articles are PDF, HTML & MS Word. 93.10% users in life sciences prefer to use PDF format. HTML is the second preferred format i.e. by 82.75% respondents and MS Word is the third format for using e-journals i.e. by 60.34% respondents. Least priority (3.44%) is given to use the SGML format.

TABLE 10: TIME SPENT PER WEEK ON READING E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Respondents	Online Reading			Off line Reading	
		60-90 Min.	90-120 Min.	More than 120 Min.	90-120 Min.	More than 120 Min.
01	Teachers	13 (22.41)	05 (8.62)	1 (1.72)	10 (17.24)	09 (15.51)
02	Research scholar	22 (37.93)	11(18.96)	6 (10.34)	14 (24.13)	25 (43.11)
Cumulative Total		35 (60.34)	16(27.58)	7 (12.06)	24 (41.37)	34 (58.62)

Table 10. shows that life science teachers and researchers spend more time on reading article off line than online. 60.34% respondents spend 60 to 90 Min. per week; 90 to 120 Min. spends by 27.58% users in reading e-articles online. 56.62% respondents spend more than 2 hours in reading e-articles off line and 90 to 120 Min. time is spend by 41.37% respondents.

TABLE 11: COMPONENTS OF E-JOURNALS PREFERRED

Sr. No	Respondents	Table of contents	Articles abstracts	Full text	Article References
01	Teachers	12 (20.68)	18 (31.03)	10 (17.24)	2 (3.44)
02	Research scholar	30 (51.72)	35 (60.34)	35 (60.34)	10 (17.24)
Cumulative Total		42 (72.41)	53 (91.37)	45 (77.58)	12 (20.68)

Most of the respondents use more than one component of e-journals. The analysis shown that most of the respondents i.e. 91.37% prefer to use abstracts of articles. 77.58% respondents use full articles whereas 72.41% respondents use, table of contents of e-journals. Least priority i.e. 20.68% is given to use of article reference of e-journals.

TABLE 12: RANKED ORDER LIST OF E-JOURNALS PUBLISHERS

Sr. No	Name of Publishers	Yes	Percentage
01	Elsevier	42	72.41
02	Blackwell	34	58.62
03	Springer	29	50.00
04	Cambridge	27	46.55
05	Nature	26	44.82
06	Taylor & Francis	23	39.65
07	Annual Reviews	18	31.03
08	Oxford university Press	14	24.13
09	J-Stor	11	18.96
10	American Chemical Society	09	15.51
11	Emerald	03	05.17
12	Project Muse	02	03.44
13	American Physical Society	01	01.72
14	American Ins. Of Physics	-	-
15	Institute of Physics	-	-

Table 12. reveals that Elsevier and Blackwell are on the top priority of the respondents in life science 72.41% users use journals published by Elsevier & 58.62% users use publication of Blackwell.

TABLE 13: OPINION READING E-JOURNALS BEING IMPORTANT PART OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

Sr. No	Respondents	Yes No (%)	No No (%)
01	Teachers	19 (32.75)	-
02	Research scholars	39 (67.24)	-
Cumulative Total		58 (100)	-

As per table 13. 100% users agree that the e-journals are most important part of scientific communication.

TABLE 14: SATISFIED WITH E-SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LIBRARY

Sr. No	Respondents	Yes No (%)	No No (%)
01	Teachers	4 (6.89)	15 (25.86)
02	Research scholars	6 (10.34)	33 (56.89)
Cumulative Total		10 (17.24)	48 (82.75)

Table 14. shows that only 17.24% users are satisfied with the e-services whereas 82.75% users are not satisfied with the e-service provided by the library. The reason may be the library is not able to subscribe their desired journals.

TABLE 15: OPINION REGARDING ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY FEATURES OF E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Statement		Agree Strongly	Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Strongly	Cumulative Total
01	24 Hrs Available	T	07(12.07)	-	-	-	17(29.31)
		R.S	10(17.24)	-	-	-	
02	Desktop Availability	T	12(20.68)	-	-	-	30(51.72)
		R.S	18(31.04)	-	-	-	
03	Free Access	T	15(25.86)	-	-	-	35 (60.34)
		R.S	20(34.48)	-	-	-	
04	Depend on Network	T	-	5(8.62)	-	-	14 (24.13)
		R.S	-	9(15.51)	-	-	
05	Needs Special Equipment	T	-	2(3.45)	-	-	08 (13.79)
		R.S	-	6(10.34)	-	-	
06	Require Training	T	-	-	5(8.62)	-	13 (22.41)
		R.S	-	-	8(13.79)	-	

T= Teachers

R. S= Research Scholars

Table 15. reveals the respondents opinion regarding various features of E-Journals. Most of the respondents strongly agree with the free accessibility (60.34%), desktop availability (51.72%) and 24 Hrs. availability (29.31%) features of E-Journals. The reason of less response of 24 Hrs. available may be because the library provide access only upto 5:00 PM & 24 Hrs. The respondents agree somewhat with the network dependent (24.13%) and need of special equipment (13.79%). A very less portion of the respondents (22.41%) disagree somewhat that using E-Journals require training. This means that the library should arrange to provide some training in searching and using the E-Journals.

TABLE 15: OPINION REGARDING GENERAL FEATURES OF E-JOURNALS

Sr. No	Statement		Agree Strongly	Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Strongly	Cumulative Total
01	Up to date Information	T	15(25.86)	-	-	-	47 (81.03)
		R.S	32(55.17)	-	-	-	
02	Search Capabilities	T	14(24.13)	-	-	-	46 (79.31)
		R.S	32(55.17)	-	-	-	
03	full Text Retrieval	T	08(13.79)	-	-	-	20 (34.48)
		R.S	12(20.68)	-	-	-	
04	Retrieval Possibilities	T	-	07(12.6)	-	-	17 (29.31)
		R.S	-	10(17.24)	-	-	
05	Hypertext Links	T	-	-	06(10.34)	-	21 (36.20)
		R.S	-	-	15(25.86)	-	
06	Link to Related items	T	-	-	-	01(1.72)	04 (6.89)
		R.S	-	-	-	03(5.17)	

Respondents strongly agreed and gave priority to the features viz upto date information by 81.03% respondents, search capability by 79.31% and full text retrieval by 34.48% respondents. It was surprising to see that hyperlink and link to related items features could not attract alteration of the respondents.

FINDING OF THE SURVEY

- Most of the respondents i.e. 89.24% users were aware of the E-journals in life science.
- In life science disciplines in K.U.K. E-Journals were used more by females i.e. by 63.79% than male users.
- E-Journals were used more by research scholars 67.24% and lecturers 18.96% than the senior faculty members.
- 50% users preferred to use E-Journals weekly and 39.65% used them daily.
- More users 20 to 30 Min. in accessing or download online article i.e. 39.65% and 29.31% spend 10-20 Min. in accessing E-Journals.
- Mostly users preferred to always to read the print out of the E-Journals i.e. respondents by 81.03% users than reading if on computer monitor which is preferred by 46.55% users.
- 58.62% users were not satisfied with the E-Journals available in their subjects in the K.U.K library.
- Main purpose of using E-Journals by life science respondents were for fulfilling research needs educational and obtaining current information in their respective disciplines.
- 93.10% users liked to use E-Journals in PDF Format, 82.75% in HTML and 60.34% in MS Word format.
- Most of the life scientists i.e. 60.34% spend 60 to 90 Min. per week in reading E-Journals, online whereas 58.62% users spend more than 20Hrs. per week, reading articles offline after downloading articles.
- Almost 100% users i.e. 91.37% preferred to use articles abstracts & 77.58% preferred full articles and 72.41% used only table of contents.
- 72.41% users used journals published by Elsevier and 58.62% used Blackwell publishers.
- 100% users agreed upon the fact E-Journals are most important part of scientific communication.
- More than 82.75% users were not satisfied with the e-service provide by the library.
- The features like free access 60.34%, desktop availability 51.72% and 24 Hrs. availability 29.31% of E-Journals fascinated the users more than other features.
- Among the general features of E-Journals providing up to date information 81.03% and search capabilities strongly appealed to the respondents.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings, the following suggestions are put forward to improve the use of E-Journals.

- The result of the study concluded that 24 hours free access to electronic journals at the user's desktop lead to increased acceptance.
- Improve the library network speed.
- All the journals of "Science Direct" should be made available for users in K.U.K.
- Availability of network on Saturdays evening hours and holidays is very poor. It should be improved.
- The library network with the available of significant number of electronic journals at the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra has been successful.
- Library should organize training programme for the information professionals so that they can know about different search interface, latest changes of the journals site and develop sophisticated searching and retrieval skills or techniques.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USERS

Personal information

Name: _____

Academic Qualifications: _____

Department: _____

Subject/Area of Specialization _____

Sex: Female/Male

Status: (tick one): Professor/Reader/Lecturer/Research scholar

1. Are you aware of the availability of E-Journals in K.U.K.? Yes/ No

2. Do you use E-Journals? Yes/ No

If yes, please indicate your preference for publisher(s) (Tick as many applicable). If the publisher(s) is/are not included below please mention it.

American Chemical Society	J-Stor
AIP (American Ins of Physics)	Mc Uni. Press (Emerald)
APS (American Physical Society)	Nature
Annual Reviews	Oxford University Press
Blackwell Publishing	Project Muse
Cambridge University Press	Springer- link
Elsevier (Ins. Academic Press)	Taylor & Francis, Ltd.
Institute of Physics	
Any other	

3. Please list the titles (Preference wise) of electronic journals that you use:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

4. Please mention the purpose and extent to which you use electronic journals?

Purpose of Use	Always	Often	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Research needs					
Education					
Current Information					
Win Award					

5. Which formats of electronic journals do you prefer?

Type of Format	Always	Often	Usually	Sometimes	Never
PDF					
HTML					
SGML					
MS Word					
ASCII					

6. Which component(s) of electronic journals do you Use?

Component of Online Journals	Always	Often	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Table of Contents					
Journals Abstracts					
Full Text					
Article References					
Alerting Services					

7. On average how often do you access e-journals?

- a) Daily
- b) Weekly
- c) Biweekly
- d) Monthly
- e) Bimonthly

8. On average how long does it take to access or download online articles?

- a) Less than 10 Min.
- b) 10-20 Min.
- c) 20-30 min.
- d) 30-40 min.
- e) 40-50 min
- f) More than 50 Min.

9. On average how much time do you spend weekly on reading e-journals?
(Please tick appropriate option).

Online Reading		Off Line Reading	
Up to 30 Minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Up to 30 Minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>
30-60 Min.	<input type="checkbox"/>	30-60 Min.	<input type="checkbox"/>
60-90 Min	<input type="checkbox"/>	60-90 Min	<input type="checkbox"/>
90-120 Min.	<input type="checkbox"/>	90-120 Min.	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than 120 Min.	<input type="checkbox"/>	More than 120 Min.	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. How many articles (in electronic form) do you read in a week?

- a) Less than 5
- b) 5-10
- c) 10-15
- d) More than 15

11. How do you read e-journals?

Mode	Always	Often	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Read on a monitor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read Print out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements about the **accessibility and availability** of electronic journals. (Tick as many as applicable)

ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY				
Statement	Agree Strongly	Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Strongly
24 Hrs Available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Desktop Availability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Free access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Depend on network	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Needs Special Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Require Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. The following statements are about journals **general features**. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement.

General features				
Statement	Agree Strongly	Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Strongly
Up to Date Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Search Capabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full Text Retrieval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retrieval Possibilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hypertext Links	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Link to related items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connect People	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Do you agree with this statement electronic journals are one of the most important part of scientific communication?
Yes/ No

15. How are you satisfied with the e-journals available/subscribed in your subject(s) in K.U.K.

- a) To great extent
- b) To some extent
- c) Satisfied
- d) Not satisfied

16. If not satisfied have you ever suggested to subscribe/reverse subscription of any e-journals and how far library met your requirement?
Yes/ No

17. Are you satisfied with the e-services provided by the library? Yes/ No

18. If you have any suggestion(s) to make for improvement of e-journals subscription/e-services of the library. Please mention in a few lines.

Signature

Thanks for your cooperation

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

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I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

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