

ACCESS PATTERN OF ONLINE JOURNALS AMONG LIBRARY USERS IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE CENTRAL LIBRARIES, CHENNAI, TAMILNADU, INDIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

C. VELMURUGAN

*Librarian, Siva Institute of Frontier Technology,
Chennai- 601 103, Tamilnadu, India
, Tamilnadu, India
Email: murugan73@gmail.com*

And

G. RAMASAMY

*Librarian
Sri Ramanujar Engineering College, Vandalur, Chennai- 600 048, Tamilnadu, India
Email: ramasamylibrary@yahoo.co.in*

ABSTRACT

The present study aims to observe the use pattern of library information resources with special reference to Online Journals by comparative study of user community of students and staff between Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology (RIT) college and Siva Institute of Frontier Technology (SIFT) College which are located at Chennai in Thiruvallur District. Two hundred and fifty (250) users were selected by using stratified random sampling. This study of the research used questionnaire- based survey method. The data were well checked and analysed for data analysis. To analyze the data, the statistical tool such as Simply Percentage analysis was used. The results revealed that various issues such as analysis of awareness of e- journals, provision of easy access to e-journals, use of search engines, opinion of students about e- journals, problem faced by the students and faculty members and level of satisfaction and orientation and training programmes for library user community and many more features of both engineering colleges were discussed.

Keywords: Online Journals, E – Journals, Information seeking, Academic Library, User survey, Web resources, SIFT, RIT, Chennai, Thiruvallur District, Comparative study.

INTRODUCTION

Online journals are also known as ejournals or Electronic journals are also known as ejournals, e-journals, and electronic serials, are scholarly journals or intellectual magazines. In

practice, this means that they are usually published on the Web. Electronic journals or e-journals may be defined as any serial publication (such as journal, magazine and newsletter) in digital format and made available on CD-ROM, DVD, online systems and the Internet. Some electronic journals are online-only journals; some are online versions of printed journals, and some consist of the online equivalent of a printed journal, but with additional online-only (sometimes video and interactive media) material.

According to Smith (2003) defines e-journal as ‘any journal that is available online, including both electronic only journals, and journals that are available both electronically and in print’. According to Bombak et al. (1992) define ejournal as ‘a publication whose primary means of delivery to subscribers is through computer files.’ According to Chan (1999), E-journals are often referred to interchangeably as “electronic publishing”, “electronic serials”, “online journals” and “electronic periodicals”. The present study is an attempt to know the utility of online journals by the user community between Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology (RIT) college and Siva Institute of Frontier Technology (SIFT) College located at Chennai in Thiruvallur District. The purpose of the research is to assess the usage, purpose and frequency of using e- journals by user community of both colleges and also investigates the practical difficulties face by user community who desire to retrieve e-journals through the network by both colleges.

RELATED WORK

Several significant studies have been carried out on the information seeking behavior of the teachers, students and research scholars of the universities and research organizations. The present study is an attempt to investigate the electronic resources of information used by the users i.e. students and faculty members of central library both engineering college at Chennai.

Islam, M.S. & Chowdhury, M.A.K (2006), have conducted the study about electronic journals (e-journals), their subscribers, management issues and necessities from the Bangladesh perspective. An attempt was made to explore the infrastructural facilities and the existing problems of libraries and information centres that are subscribing to e-journals. The study also discussed the status of e-journal usage and accessibility in selected libraries and information

centres, as well as advantages, limitations and prospects for e-journals in the context of this country. Finally, it was suggested that there is a need to establish a workable and sustainable consortium among libraries and information institutions in Bangladesh.

Montgomery (2000) in a case study indicated that with few exceptions, if a journal is available electronically, only the electronic version is purchased whenever possible. As a case in point, the W.W. Hagerty Library of Drexel University made migration to an e-journal as quickly as possible with a key component of its strategic plan in 1998.

Abdulla (2005), In 2002/2003, the Libraries Deanship of United Arab Emirates University (UAEU) made a commitment to cancel printed journals and migrate to all e-journals collection.

Dev Raj Sharma (2012), evaluated, “the use of electronic resources by the users of a private and government institution in New Delhi. A study was conducted on users of the Guru Premsukh Memorial College of Engineering (Self- financial) and G.B. Pant Govt Engineering College (Under control of Govt of Delhi), New Delhi. The study brought out a dichotomy between the private and government institution and preliminary investigations revealed that the infrastructure in terms of resources and qualified staff available were superior in the private institution.”

Dattatraya; Shinde and Ingle (2013), “conducted a survey in the academic year 2010-11 at the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri (M.S). A total number of 108 faculty members were selected and their response was obtained with the help of questionnaire. The findings showed that users were using e-resources; the awareness about e-resources encourages users to use such resources to the maximum; and the users were using Department and home more for accessing the information. The impact of e-resources was visible from the decrease in number of printed documents in comparison to the increase in number of electronic resources. The use of e-resources has increased manifold. The printed material is being quickly replaced by the electronic resources.”

Velmurugan, C (2013), conducted the study and explored the use and user perception of electronic resources in Siva Institute of Frontier Technology, India. A well-structured questionnaire was designed and distributed to the selected 200 students and staff members. 123 copies of the questionnaires were returned dully filled in and the overall response rate was 61.50 percent. It was found that the majority (95.12%) of the respondents were aware of electronic resources in the library. Only 4.88 % of the respondents were not aware of it. The majority of the respondents (68.29%) were satisfied with the relevance of electronic resources in the library. Only 13.82 % of the respondents were not satisfied and also noticed that the biggest issue with the respondents (42.28%) was the timeliness of the electronic resources.

Adebayo (2013) discovered the challenges associated with cataloguing electronic resources in six randomly selected university libraries in Southwest Nigeria and also highlighted some challenges associated with cataloguing electronic resources such as lack of adequate physical description of some electronic resources, inadequate workflow in cataloguing sections, copyright issues among others.

Carlson, Bethany and Reidy, Sharson (2004), “conducted the study about Effective access: teacher’s use of digital resources (research in progress). The surveys were created on line using web – based survey tool. Several questions formats were used, including multiple choice, rating scales, short – answers and single choice. The preliminary results shown that all of the subjects in this sample have sought out educational resources on the web and a majority of educators, 84 % spend less than 50 % of their time using web – based resources during instructions. 63 % spend less than 25 % of their instructional time incorporating web based resources.

Parameshwar and Patil (2009), “examined about the electronic resources and their use by the faculty members and the research scholars in the Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. Findings were derived from the combined study of both the kinds of users (i.e. Faculty Members and Research Scholars). 73.27% of respondents search information by electronic journals; 81.86% of respondents search information by printed journals; 9.79% of respondents do not know how to use UGCINFONET Consortium; 37.95% of respondents know the UGC-INFONET Consortium

by Library staff members; 64.20% respondents have stated that there is need to include more number of journals in consortium; 70.88% of the respondents needed Electronic Document Supply Service and 56.09% of the respondents are not satisfied with existing internet facility in library.’’

Tran, Lan Anh (2000), analyzed about, ‘‘the study on training in the implementation and use of electronic resources: a proposed curriculum for Vietnam. The findings of this study had resulted in ten proposed courses namely; Basic Electronic Resources Basic IT Applications Communication Networks Library Automation Database Structure and Design Information Handling Information Storage and Retrieval Information Sources and Reference Services Searching CD- ROM and Online Internet Service.’’

Bidyut, K; Bajpai, R.P; & Chakraborty, H.K (2013), Observed that, ‘‘in library collection, e-resources has become the buzzword, which on one hand and the development and impact of the technologies on libraries whereas on the other hand, pose new challenges for library professionals to manage the electronic information resources properly. University, the top most higher education institute also changing their collection from print media to e- resources very rapidly to fulfill the requirement of their user community.’’

Saleem, A; & Shabana Tabusuim, S.Z (2013), viewed that, ‘‘from the study, we had given an overview on a availability of digital library portals for engineering aspirants and their history and services. E- Learning becomes an unavoidable way to learn in this digital era. The digital resources were plays vital role in e- learning in the professional course like engineering and technology’’. The present study aims to explore examine the use pattern of library information resources with special reference to Online Journals by comparative study of user community between Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology (RIT) college and Siva Institute of Frontier Technology (SIFT) College which are located at Chennai in Thiruvallur District.

RIT COLLEGE CENTRAL LIBRARY, CHENNAI

Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology (RIT) college is ideally located at Kuthampakam, Chennai in Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu. It is affiliated with Anna University, Chennai, and accredited by AICTE. The college opened in 2008 with four U.G. departments and One P.G. department. The College library is located in the main building occupying 450 Sq.m. The library is open to students and staff members from 7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on all working days and On Saturdays from 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. The library has a rich collection of 7300 volumes of text books and reference books in all branches. The books are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification scheme. Open access system is followed in the library. The library subscribes 98 journals and Magazines including the subscription to IEEE online. The Electronic Library section now has a rich collection of more than 700 CD-ROMs. The college is an institutional member of IIT Library, Chennai. Barcode system is followed in all transactions. Photocopying facility is available in the library.

SIFT COLLEGE CENTRAL LIBRARY, CHENNAI

Siva Institute of Frontier Technology (SIFT) College is located in Thiruvallur District of Tamil Nadu. It is affiliated with Anna University, Chennai, and accredited by AICTE. The college opened in 2010 with seven U.G. departments and One MBA (P.G.) department. It spreads over 30 acres with best-in-class infrastructure facilities including: IT-integrated College Management System, state-of-the-art data and networking center, high bandwidth Internet, Wi-Fi connectivity, IP telephony system, video conferencing facilities, security system with surveillance cameras and access cards for entry and exit, Intranet for the staff and 24-hours power back-up. Academic infrastructure includes subject-wise laboratories, modern auditorium with latest audio-visual equipment, language laboratories [with latest training software in English, French, German and Japanese] and a digital library with extensive collection of international journals and academic books. With a fully-automated Career Guidance Cell and a full-time professional counselor, SIFT ensures that students are offered the best possible support in terms of getting regular in-plant training, project internships and placements. The institute has also established a framework

for leveraging its extensive industry tie-ups and intends to build a strong alumni network in the coming years.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study is an attempt to examine the use pattern of library information resources with special reference to Online Journals by comparative study of user community between Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology (RIT) college and Siva Institute of Frontier Technology (SIFT) College. The study was conducted to achieve the following objectives.

1. To study the purpose of usage of Online Journals by the user community;
2. To know the frequency of using Online Journals among the users;
3. To analyze the problems faced by the users while accessing E- Journals;
4. To determine the level of satisfaction on Online Journals;
5. To suggest to improve to access Online Journals for the library users.

LIMITATION AND METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this research only two engineering colleges are selected and the study is limited to library user community from Siva Institute of Frontier Technology (SIFT) and Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology (RIT), in Chennai. This study may extend to further research about the users view about the library collection, services and library professionals cooperation. Two hundred and fifty (250) users were selected by using stratified random sampling. This study of the research used questionnaire- based survey method. The data were well checked and analysed for data analysis. To analyze the data, the statistical tool such as Simply Percentage analysis is used.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Table-1. Gender-wise Respondents

Response	SIFT		RIT		Total
	No. of Respondents	%age	No. of Respondents	%age	
Male	84	67.2	31	24.8	115 (46)
Female	41	32.8	94	75.2	135 (54)
Total	125	100	125	100	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

It indicates in the table no.1 that the majority 84 (67.2 %) of the respondents were male and the remaining were female of SIFT whereas the majority of 94 (75.2%) respondents were female and the remaining were male of RIT. it is interesting to note that the female respondents 135 (54 %) respondents are very high compare with both colleges.

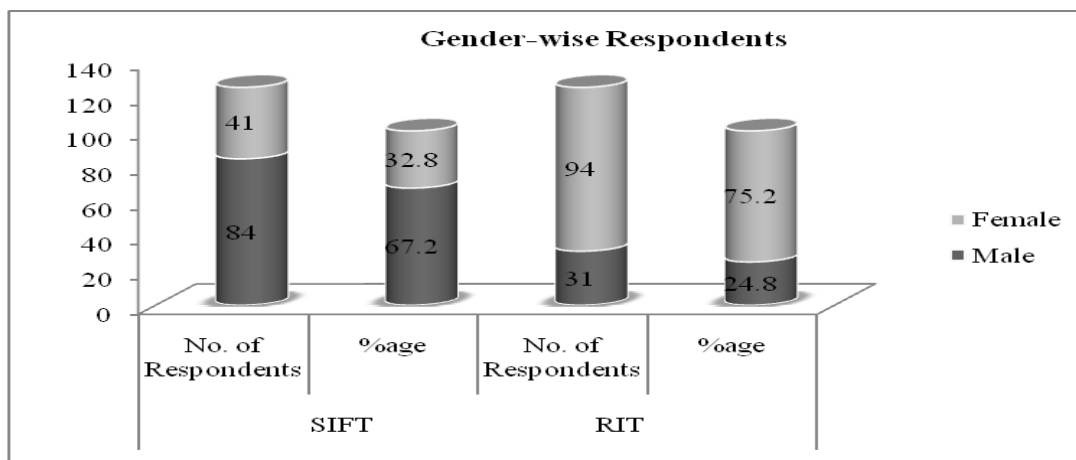


Fig.1. Gender-wise Respondents

Table-2. User Category -wise Respondents

Response	SIFT		RIT		Total
	No. of Respondents	%age	No. of Respondents	%age	
Students	95	76	85	68	180 (72)
Faculty	30	24	40	32	70 (28)
Total	125	100	125	100	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

It is found that from the study regarding the category of users accordingly in the Table no. 2 shows that the majority 180 (72.0 %) of the respondents were students from both colleges and the remaining 70 (28.0 %) of the respondents were faculty members of both colleges.

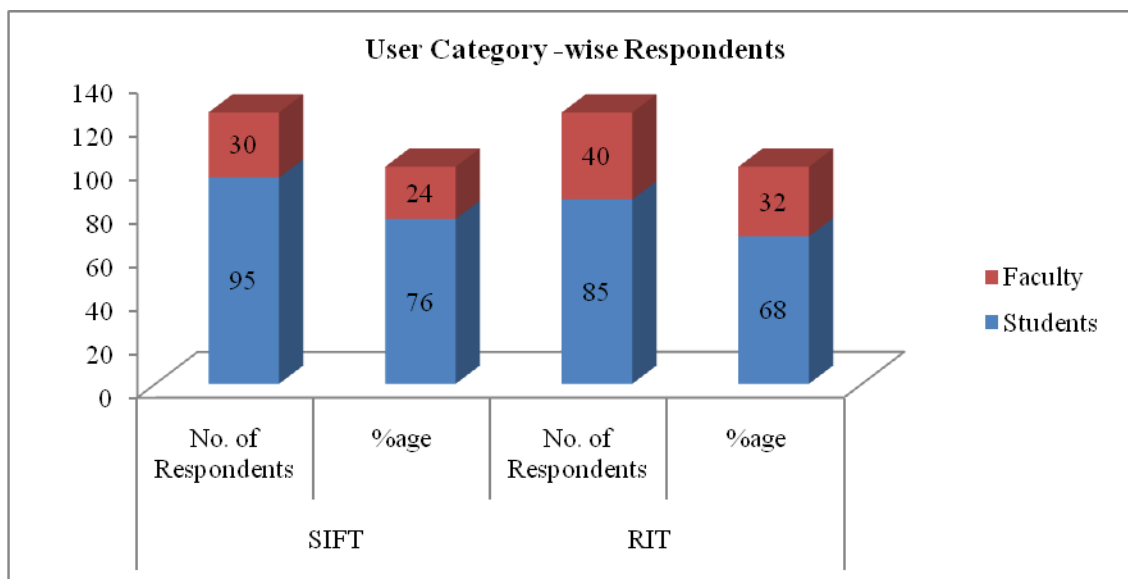


Fig.2. User Category -wise Respondents

Table. 3. Awareness about using E- Journals

Description	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Aware	28	44	72 (57.6)	40	66	106 (84.8)	178 (71.2)
Not aware	2	33	35 (28)	0	12	12 (9.6)	47 (18.8)
No Idea	0	18	18 (14.4)	0	7	7 (5.6)	25 (10)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

In order to know the awareness of e- journals, respondents were asked to indicate any one of the three categories of description. Table no. 3, it clearly indicates that out of 125 respondents 57.6 % were well aware about E- Journals and followed by 28 % were not known and the remaining 14.4 % were no idea about it as per the SIFT College whereas 71.2 % of respondents were well aware and followed by 18.8 % were not aware about the e- journals and

only 10 % of respondents were no idea about the use of E – Journals according to RIT College. It seems to be that this is an optimistic sign of awareness and use of e- journals.

Table. 4. Frequency of Using E- Journals

Frequency	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Daily	3	12	15 (12)	7	16	23 (18.4)	38 (15.2)
Once in Two days	11	26	37 (29.6)	18	22	40 (32)	77 (30.8)
Once in a week	14	35	49 (39.2)	12	41	53 (42.4)	102 (40.8)
Rarely	2	22	24 (19.2)	3	6	9 (7.2)	33 (13.2)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

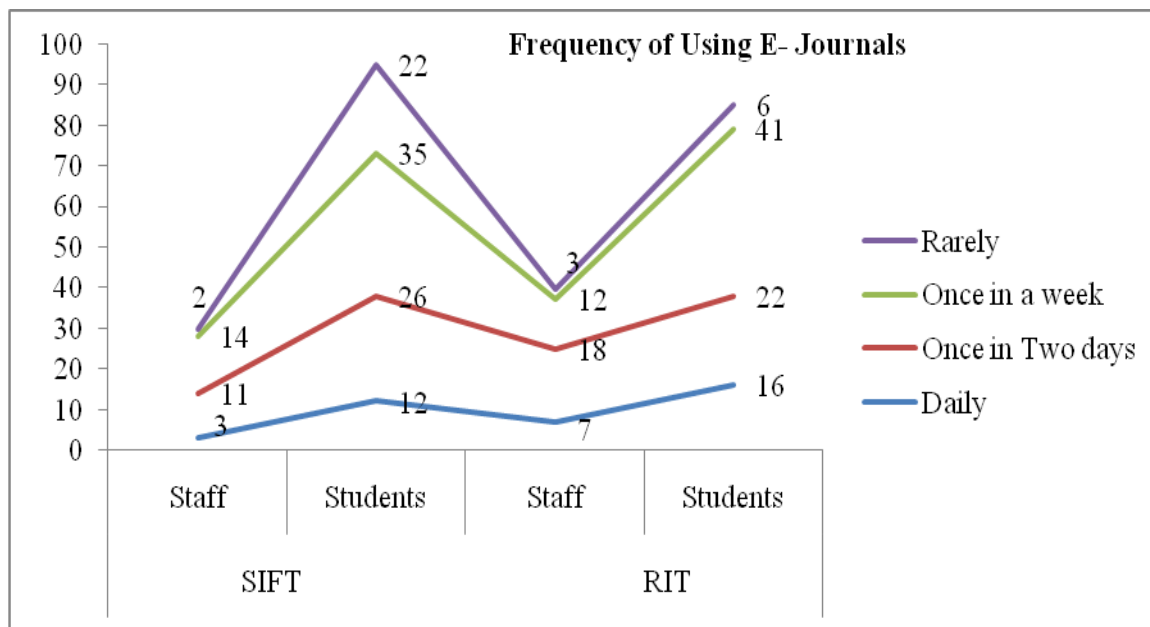


Fig.3. Frequency of Using E- Journals

Table 4 shows that the maximum 49 (39.2 %) of respondents access electronic journals once in a week and the minimum 15 (12.0 %) of respondents using electronic journals daily according to SIFT Colleges whereas the maximum 53 (42.4 %) of respondents use E- Journals once in a week and the minimum 9 (7.2 %) of respondents use rarely as per RIT Engineering College. It is interesting that 102 (40.8 %) of respondents use the e- journals once in a week from

both side and only 33 (13.2 %) of respondents were using e- journals rarely by both colleges and the similar type of result has been drawn by Gopabandhu Sahu, B. Bijay Kumar Patra and Rabindra Kr. Mahapatra in the year 2013 under title Use of e- Resources by the Research Scholars of Utkal University and Sambalpur University, Odisha: A Comparative Study in VSRD International Journal of Technical & Non-Technical Research.

Table. 5. Place of Using E – Journals

Place	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Central Library	14	31	45 (36)	18	38	56 (44.8)	101 (40.4)
Computer Lab	11	47	58 (46.4)	13	27	40 (32)	98 (39.2)
Internet cafe	2	12	14 (11.2)	4	4	8 (6.4)	22 (8.8)
Home	3	5	8 (6.4)	5	16	21 (16.8)	29 (11.6)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

The data in the above table.5 shows that majority 58 (46.4 %) of respondents were using e- journals by Computer Laboratory of college campus. It is followed by 45 (36.0 %) of respondents were by Central Library and only 8 (6.4 %) of respondents were using e- journals by Home as per SIFT College and the maximum 56 (44.8 %) of respondents were using e- journals by Central Library of college and followed by 98 (39.2%) of respondents were using by Computer Lab and only 8 (6.4 %) were through Internet café. It is clearly found that the majority of 101 (40.4 %) of respondents were using e- journals by Central Library from both colleges.

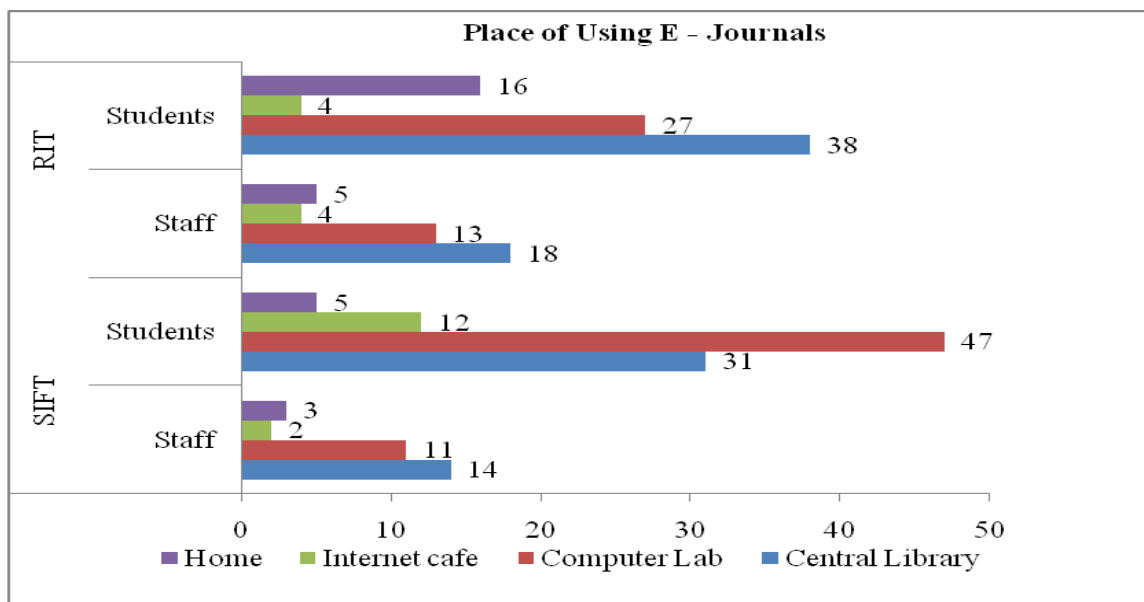


Fig.4. Place of Using E - Journals

Table. 6. Purpose of Using E – Journals

Purpose	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
To study	4	43	47 (37.6)	6	32	38 (30.4)	85 (34)
To Exam oriented	2	26	28 (22.4)	3	19	22 (17.6)	50 (20)
To Prepare articles	21	11	32 (25.6)	26	14	40 (32)	72 (28.8)
To Update knowledge	3	6	9 (7.2)	5	9	14 (11.2)	23 (9.2)
For Communication	0	9	9 (7.2)	0	11	11 (8.8)	20 (8)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

Respondents have been asked to indicate that the main purpose of using e-journals. From the above table no. 6 shows that the maximum number 47 (37.6 %) of respondents were using e-journals for their study purpose. The minimum number 9 (7.2 %) of respondents were using the purpose to update their knowledge and improve their communication level by SIFT College. In accordance with RIT College, the maximum number 40 (32.0 %) of respondents were using e-journals to prepare articles and the minimum number 11 (8.8 %) of respondents were using e-journals to improve their communication level. The similar work has been done by Maya Devi (2010) under the title A Comparative Study for Use of Electronic Resources in Central Institute for Sub - Tropical Horticulture & Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (Lucknow) in International Research Journal.

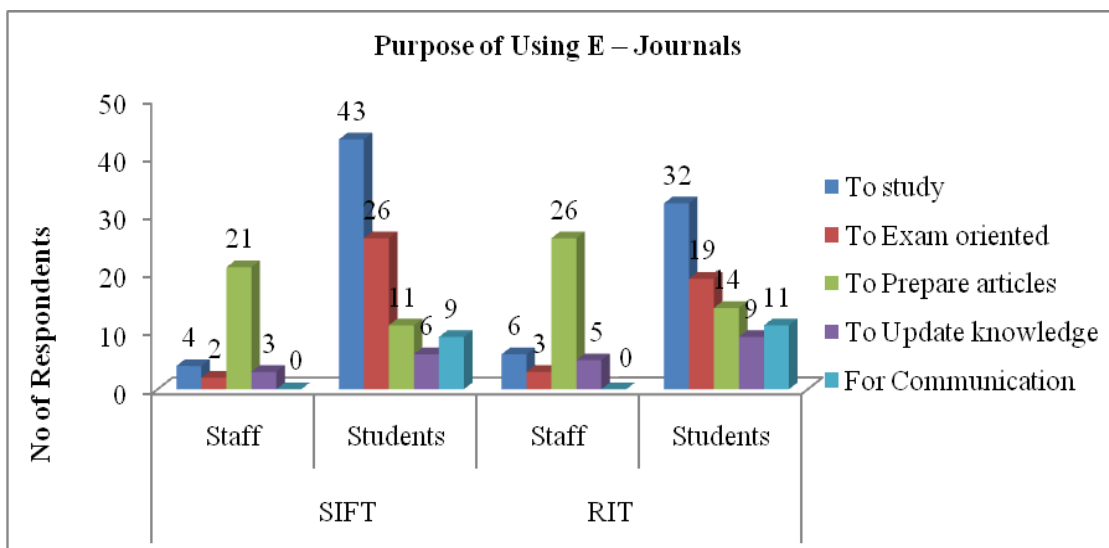


Fig.5. Purpose of Using E – Journals

Table. 7. Different versions of E - Journals

Types of versions	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Electronic version	14	44	58 (46.4)	21	39	60 (48)	118 (47.2)
Print version	12	38	50 (40)	14	22	36 (28.8)	86 (34.4)
Both	4	13	17 (13.6)	5	24	29 (23.2)	46 (18.4)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

This study has made to comprehend the different versions of e- journals in which it can be observed from the data of above table that majority 118 (47.2 %) of respondents were using the Electronic version whereas 86 (34.4 %) of respondents were using print version and the remaining 46 (18.4 %) of respondents were using both versions by both colleges.

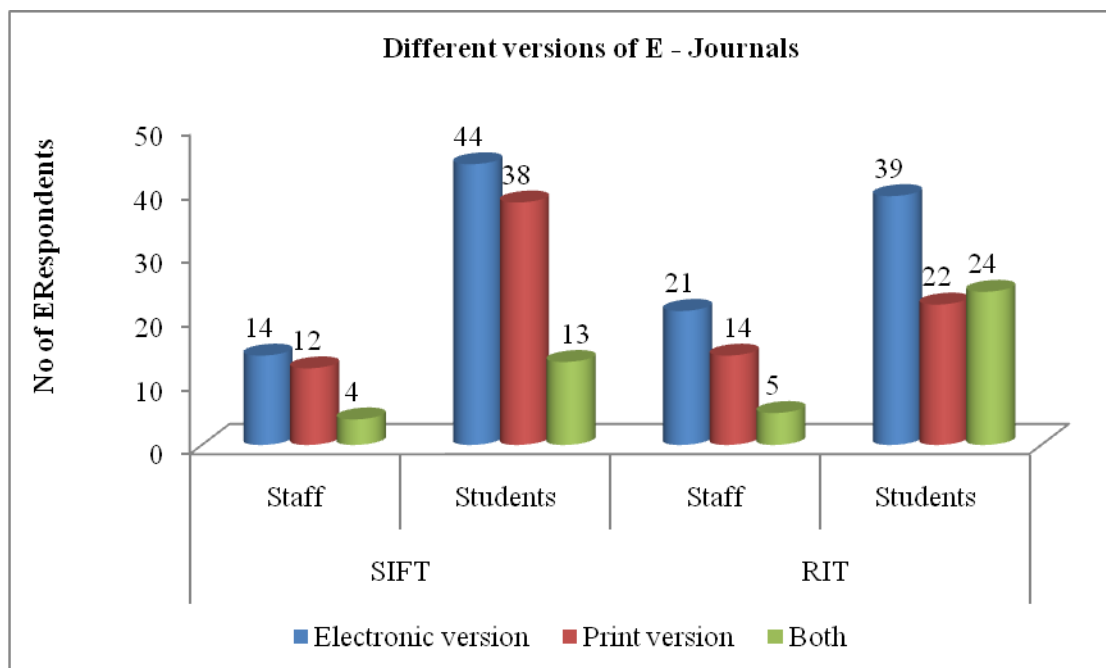


Fig. 6. Different versions of E - Journals

Table 8. Preferred file format for downloading articles

File Formats	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Pdf	14	25	39 (31.2)	19	39	58 (46.4)	97 (38.8)
HTML	6	23	29 (23.2)	4	11	15 (12)	44 (17.6)
Word format	7	36	43 (34.4)	13	15	28 (22.4)	71 (28.4)
Others	3	11	14 (11.2)	4	20	24 (19.2)	38 (15.2)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

It clearly depicts the data from the Table 8 reveals that institution wise respondent's preferred format for downloading articles from e-resources. The total number of 250 respondents, 97 (38.8 %) of them were preferred Pdf format, 44 (17.6 %) were preferred Html format and 71 (28.4 %) of them were preferred word format by both colleges.

Table. 9. Types of search using E- Journals

Kinds of search	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Basic search	9	42	51 (40.8)	14	46	60 (48)	111 (44.4)
Advanced search	15	33	48 (38.4)	21	29	50 (40)	98 (39.2)
Other search	6	20	26 (20.8)	5	10	15 (12)	41 (16.4)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

Table no. 9 shows that the different kinds of search using e – journals in which the majority 51 (40.8 %) of respondents were using basic search to find out the required items what the user want and is followed by 48 (38.4 %) of respondents were using advanced search and the minimum number 26 (20.8 %) of respondents were using other search to get the data from SIFT College whereas the majority 60 (48.0 %) of respondents were using basic search to retrieve the required data and is followed by 50 (40.0 %) of respondents were using advanced search and the only 15 (12.0 %) of respondents using other search by RIT College.

Table. 10. Time spent to access E – Journals

Time Spent	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Less than One Hour	21	36	57 (45.6)	21	42	63 (50.4)	120 (48)
One Hour	6	40	46 (36.8)	14	27	41 (32.8)	87 (34.8)
Two Hours	2	11	13 (10.4)	3	12	15 (12)	28 (11.2)
More than Two	1	8	9 (7.2)	2	4	6 (4.8)	15 (6.0)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

Table – 10 indicates that 57 (45.6 %) of the respondents were in the habit of accessing e – journals for less than one hour and followed by 46 (36.8 %) of respondents were spending time one hour and only 9 (7.2 %) of respondents were spending time more than two hours according to SIFT College. As per RIT College, it is found that from the study, the majority 63 (50.4 %) of respondents were accessing e- journals less than one hour and followed by 41 (32.8 %) of respondents were accessing one hour and only 15 (6.0 %) of respondents were spending time more than two hours.

Table. 11. Level of Satisfaction with E – Journals

Opinion	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Satisfied	6	22	28 (22.4)	15	34	49 (39.2)	77 (30.8)
Fully satisfied	14	36	50 (40)	21	42	63 (50.4)	113 (45.2)
Partially satisfied	8	18	26 (20.8)	4	6	10 (8)	36 (14.4)
Not satisfied	2	19	21 (16.8)	0	3	3 (2.4)	24 (9.6)
Total	30	95	125 (100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

The analysis is made to understand the level of satisfaction with electronic journals by both colleges in which table 11 shows that the majority 50 (40.0 %) of respondents were fully satisfied about the satisfaction level of E – Journals and it is followed by 28 (22.4 %) of respondents were satisfied and only 21 (16.8 %) of respondents were not satisfied by SIFT College whereas the majority 63 (50.4 %) of respondents were fully satisfied and followed by 49 (39.2 %) of respondents were satisfied and only 3 (2.4 %) of respondents were not satisfied the level of satisfaction with e- journals in line with RIT College and the similar type of results has been drawn by Dhanavandan, S, Mohamed Esmail,S & Sivaraj, S in the Indian Journal of Information Science and Services.

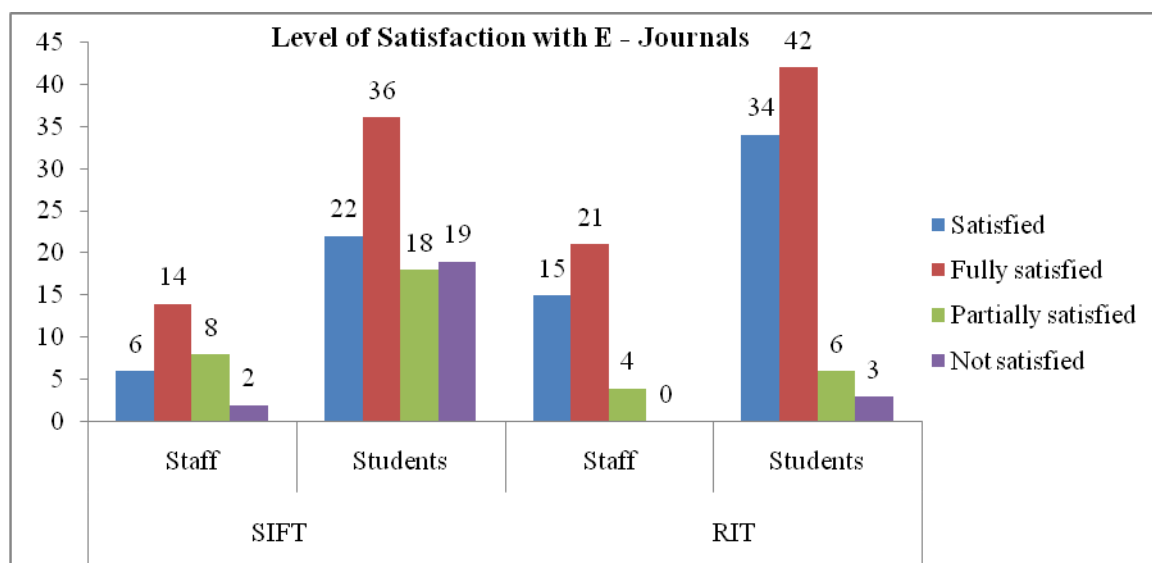


Fig.7. Level of Satisfaction with E - Journals

Table. 12. Problem faced while using E - Resources

Opinion	SIFT			RIT			Total
	Staff	Students	Total	Staff	Students	Total	
Power failure	12	36	48 (38.4)	0	2	2 (1.6)	50 (20)
No Training programme	8	24	32 (25.6)	10	42	52 (41.6)	84 (33.6)
Insufficiency of Time	4	16	20 (16)	18	22	40 (32)	60 (24)
Journal articles are not as per need	5	15	20 (16)	12	18	30 (24)	50 (20)
Non-cooperation from library staff	1	4	5 (4)	0	1	1(0.8)	6 (2.4)
Total	30	95	125(100)	40	85	125 (100)	250 (100)

Sources: Primary Data

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage)

The study is aimed to know about the problems faced while using E- Journals. Table 12 bring about that 48 (38.4 %) of Siva Institute of Frontier Technology college respondents have faced the major problem of Power failure and followed by 32 (25.6 %) of respondents who indicates lack of training; 20 (16.0 %) of respondents having trouble with lack of time; 20 (16.0 %) of respondents having trouble with journal articles were not available as per their need and only 5 (4.0 %) of respondents having trouble with Non – cooperation from library professionals and according to RIT College, 52 (41.6 %) of respondents said that they need proper training to utilize the e- journals in the right way and followed by 40 (32.0 %) of respondents having trouble with insufficient time to use the e- journals; 30 (24.0 %) of respondents said that the journal articles were not available as per their need and only 1 (0.8 %) of respondents having trouble with Non – cooperation from library staff members and the similar study conducted by Kamini, A and Lawrence Mary A in the National conference paper on Networking of libraries, Resources Technologies and users in the knowledge society 2011.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The following findings were derived from the combined study of user community (i.e. Faculty Members and Students) of both colleges.

- This survey has brought to light that the majority 72.0 % of the respondents were students from both colleges and the remaining 28.0 % of the respondents were faculty members of both colleges.
- It is found that the maximum number 37.6 % of respondents were using e- journals for their study purpose. The minimum number 7.2 % of respondents were using the purpose to update their knowledge and improve their communication level by SIFT College. In accordance with RIT College, the maximum number 32.0 % of respondents were using e- journals to prepare articles and the minimum number 8.8 % of respondents were using e- journals for communication purpose.
- Majority 118 (47.2 %) of respondents were using the Electronic version whereas 86 (34.4 %) of respondents were using print version and the remaining 46 (18.4 %) of respondents were using both versions by both colleges.
- The majority 40.8 % of respondents were using basic search to find out the required items what the user want and followed by 38.4 % of respondents were using advanced search from SIFT College whereas the majority 48.0 % of respondents were using basic search to retrieve the required data and followed by 40.0 % of respondents were using advanced search and the only 12.0 % of respondents using other search by RIT College.
- It is found that 45.6 % of the respondents were accessing e – journals for less than one hour and followed by 36.8 % of respondents were spending time one hour and only 7.2 % of respondents were spending time more than two hours according to SIFT College. As per RIT College, the majority 50.4 % of respondents were accessing e- journals less than one hour and followed by 32.8 % of respondents were accessing one hour and only 6.0 % of respondents were spending time more than two hours.
- 38.4 % of Siva Institute of Frontier Technology college respondents have faced the major problem of Power failure and followed by 25.6 % of respondents who indicates lack of training and 16.0 % of respondents having trouble with lack of time.
- According to RIT College, 41.6 % of respondents said that they need proper training to access the e- journals and followed by 32.0 % of respondents having trouble with

insufficient time to use the e- journals and 24.0 % of respondents said that the journal articles were not available as per their need.

- The majority 40.0 % of respondents were fully satisfied about the satisfaction level of E – Journals and followed by 22.4 % of respondents are satisfied and only 16.8 % of respondents were not satisfied by SIFT College whereas the majority 50.4 % of respondents were fully satisfied and followed by 39.2 % of respondents were satisfied and only 2.4 % of respondents were not satisfied the level of satisfaction with e- journals according to RIT College.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

1. Time of Internet service should be increased so as to users get maximum utilization of this service.
2. To be introduced user training programme about e – journals which are available in the digital library to all the students and
3. Library professionals must be created the awareness and access of e – journals and downloading and printing of journal articles.

REFERENCES

1. Abdulla, A. D. 2005. “The development of electronic journals in the United Arab Emirates University (UAEU).” *Collection Building*, 24(2): 48-55.
2. Adebayo, Oyeronke. 2013. “Challenges associated with cataloguing electronic resources in selected university libraries in Southwest Nigeria.” *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal*, 36. Accessed February 6, 2014. <http://www.iclc.us/cliej/cl36adebayo.pdf>
3. Bidyut, K, Bajpai, R.P and Chakraborty, H. K. 2013. “Collection development and status of E- Resources in University Libraries in India.” *International Journal of Information, Library and Society*, 2 (2): 1-4.
4. Carlson, Bethany and Reidy, Sharson. 2004. “Effective access: teacher’s use of digital resources: research in progress: OCLC Systems & services.” *International Digital Library Perspectives*, 20 (2): 65- 70.

5. Chan, L. 1999. "Electronic journals and academic libraries." *Library Hi Tech*, 17(3): 10-16.
6. Dhanavandan, S, Mohamed Esmail,S and Sivaraj, S. 2009. "Use of Digital Resources among Engineering Professionals in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu." *Indian Journal of Information Science and Services*, 3(1): 36-40.
7. Dattatraya T. Kalbande, Shinde P.A and Ingle R.N. 2013. "Use of E-Resources by the Faculty Members: a Case Study." *International Research: Journal of Library & Information Science*, 3(3): 459-469.
8. Dev Raj Sharma. 2012. "Use of Electronic Resources Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University: a Study." *International Journals of Library and Information Management*, 3 (2): 63-74.
9. Gopabandhu Sahu, B. Bijay Kumar Patra and Mahapatra Rabindra K. 2013. "Use of e-Resources by the Research Scholars of Utkal University and Sambalpur University, Odisha: A Comparative Study." *VSRD International Journal of Technical & Non-Technical Research*, 4 (1): 1-8.
10. Islam, M.S. and Chowdhury, M.A.K. 2006. "Organization and management issues for electronic journals: a Bangladesh perspective." *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, 11(1): 61-74.
11. Kamini, A and Lawrence Mary A. 2011. "A Study on usages of electronic journals to Mepco engineering college and Kamaraj engineering college libraries: a comparative study." Proceedings of the National conference paper on Networking of libraries, Resources Technologies and users in the knowledge society 2011, 394-398.
12. Maya Devi. 2010. "A Comparative Study for Use of Electronic Resources in Central Institute for Sub - Tropical Horticulture & Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (Lucknow)." *International Research Journal*, 1(11): 50-51.
13. Montgomery, C. H. 2000. "Fast track transition to an electronic journal collection: A case study." *New Library World*, 101(1159): 294-302.
14. Parameshwar. S, Patil D.B. 2009. "Use of Electronic Resources University Libraries of Karnataka: A Case Study of Gulbarga University Library." *Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services*, .3 (1): 13-21.
15. Saleem, A, Shabana Tabusuim, S.Z. 2013. "E- Resources and E- Learning through ICT in Libraries." *International Journal of Information, Library and Society*, 2 (2): 11-16.

16. Smith, E.T. 2003. “Changes in faculty reading behaviors: The impact of electronic journals on the University of Georgia.” *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 29(3): 162-168.
17. Tran, Lan A. 2000. “Training in the implementation and use of electronic resources: a proposed curriculum for Vietnam.” *Library Review*, 49 (7): 337- 347.
18. Velmurugan, C 2013. “Use and user perception of electronic information resources: A case study of Siva Institute of Frontier Technology, India.” *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal*, 36. URL: <http://www.iclc.us/cliej/cl36chandran.pdf>