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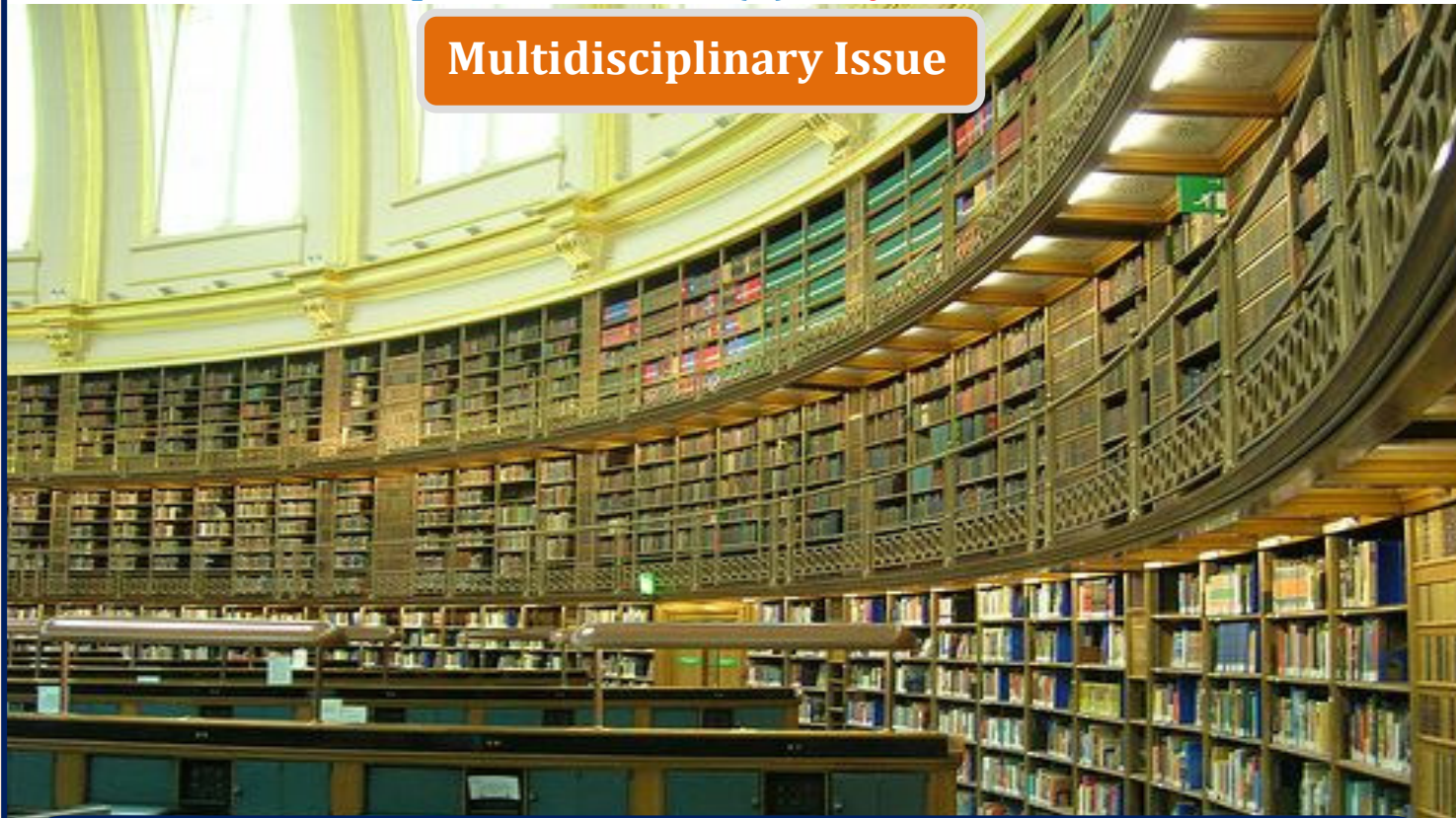
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RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFEREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

Special Issue 266 (A), May 2021

Multidisciplinary Issue



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Utilisation Patterns of E- Journals Used by the Students of Engineering Colleges in Konkan Region in Maharashtra State

Mr. Kishor Manikrao Waghmare

Research Scholar

Registration Number 17219028

Department of Library & Information Science

Shri. J.J.T. University, Rajasthan.

Abstract:

Today we are in the modern age because of all work are going on through information technology and all of work being done through the automation and computerization so current situation is totally based on computerization and automation. Electronic journals are available online and that electronic journals are play very important role for engineering college students and teaching staff, scientists and researchers. The present article is focus on utilisation pattern of electronic journals use by engineering college students in konkan region. Actually konkan region is start from Chanda Wada, Kalyan to Banda Sindhudurg Konkan. Approximately 300 plus engineering colleges are providing the engineering education to 10,000 plus students.

Key words: Electronic Resources, Digital Resources, E-Consortia, E Journal, online resources etc.

Introduction:

Today information is known as an important and vital resources for overall development of the nation. There is lots of influence of technology in overall setting of the libraries today. Recent technology development is a magic tool to set up an electronic and digital library we can call it as electronic library and in this scenario electronic journals our play very important role for enhancement of academic career of the students and teaching staff. E Information is very important for engineering college students to make and being the update knowledge about the electronic invention and development in electronic field students have to be update and fully informed about the various recent aspect and development in the field of engineering techniques engineering discipline day by day in the light of this the present research paper is focusing on how the engineering college students are using electronic journals online for those day to day information seeking behaviour pattern. Present research papers is try to understand the thirst of electronic Journal and for knowing Updated knowledge online. One of the basic aspect of improving the quality of total scientific research work is to facilitate and support the process of creating accessing and using more information and the knowledge. The world of knowledge has changed remarkable in the last few decades.

Further, e- journals can meet the instant desire of users to have an access to information. These can be used for efficient retrieval and meeting information needs. Thus, libraries are moving towards e-journals and e-services, which are found to be less expensive and more useful for easy access in long run.

Electronic journals, though in the arts and humanities the level of provision of online journals still lags behind as compared to the sciences. Day to day, the number of e-journals in the engineering field is increased year by year and is welcomed by the overall community.



The web has influenced the development of new modes of scholarly communication, including various discussion forums, websites and home pages. Although these channels are gaining popularity for communicating and exchanging research results, the scholarly journal is regarded as the most preferred medium. The peer review process and archiving of research results for long-term availability have helped the scholarly journal to attain a firm position. Due to digital publishing technologies and the internet, scholarly journals have undergone many changes. Digital technology has given birth to the electronic form of the journal, the e-journal. The e-journal is also known various synonymous terms, such as online journal, paperless journal, and virtual journal. A journal can be called an e-journal if its contents are produced and stored in electronic form; if these contents can be scanned in a database and retrieved online, it can be called an online journal. Today these terms are familiar to the student and teacher community.

Following is research methodology and synopsis of research paper as below.

Statement Problem of Research Study:

”A case study on utilisation patterns of E- journals used by the students of engineering colleges in Maharashtra state with special reference to Konkan region”

Objectives of Study:

The main objective of the study is to find out the use of e-journals by the students of Engineering Colleges in Konkan region. The other objectives are as follows:

- To take an account of the electronic journals in engineering college libraries in Konkan region.
- To find out the awareness of users' about availability of electronic Journals.
- To study the frequency, purpose, utilization and influence on academic need of e-journals and frequency of using E-journals.
- To find out effect of E-journals on academic efficiency and satisfaction level of users about infrastructure to support the access of E-journals.
- To suggest suitable recommendations to improve facilities and services related to the use of e-journals.

Need of Study:

The present research work is aimed to identify the use patterns of Electronic journals by the students of an Engineering College. This study would be used to determine use of electronic journals and databases and to assess the characteristics associated with the use of electronic resources in an engineering college.

Further this study is to determine the extent to which students at engineering colleges are aware and make use of e-journals.

To identify the benefits derived from the use of e- journals by students being essential concept this study would be helpful to promote the use of e-journals at all level.

Hypotheses of Study:

In order to examine the above-mentioned objectives of this study, the Following hypotheses will be tested for fulfilling the above mentioned objectives.

- Among all resources, electronic journals are more in use by the students in engineering colleges' libraries.

- Electronic journals are not playing a vital role in influencing the technical efficiency of the students under the study in engineering colleges' libraries.

Scope :

In order to realize the above objectives, the study will be restricted to the students of engineering colleges in Konkan region., who are pursuing their Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), Master of Philosophy (M .Phil.), Post-Graduation (M.E.), Under-Graduation (B.E.). The study deals with an in-depth study of e-journals provided and using by the 67 engineering colleges in Konkan region. The researcher have been considered the electronic journals, online e consortia under present research study. The Konkan region starts from Chanda, Wada- Kalyan to Banda-Sindhurg district it includes all engineering colleges of Mumbai and sub urban Mumbai regions. The following is list of the electronic journals, online e consortia under present research study. There are various types of database are available at online consortia such as

1. Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (IEEE) (<https://www.ieee.org/>)
2. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) (<https://www.asme.org/>)
3. Elsevier Publisher database (<https://www.elsevier.com/en-in>)
4. Springer publisher database (<https://www.springer.com/in>)
5. UGC INFLIBNET N LIST Consortia (<https://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in>)
6. National Digital Library of India (<https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in>)

Research Methodology:

Library science is related with collection of knowledge resources, and its arrangement and dissemination to the users. Hence have arises basic two factors are i.e. Reading material / information resources and secondly its users. Therefore it is related to information between readers / user and knowledge as well as information.

Thirst of human being has its long back history hence to study the background about institute like Libraries and information centers. Historic method could be adopted for research process. As study in this area is related to data collection could use the survey method. Being a scientific approach about the study area. For such studies experimental method is Possible.

Taking in to consideration the title / Topic selected for study by researcher here Survey method is applied for research process. Methodology itself under the principles of selected method i.e. Survey method a descriptive questionnaire would be preferred by the research which will be self-explanatory. It would content about 30/33 questions selected to use pattern of researcher as well availability of research and difficulties of user about an elate researcher.

In selected sixty seven engineering colleges in Konkan region nearby ten thousand plus students are taking education in prominent subject like, Civil, Mechanical, Computer, Electronics and Electrical out of there are approximately respondents 1005 (teaching staff and students) would be selected as sample using random sampling. Questionnaire would be distribution personally by researcher. Response would be collected with for sought by Google form link, Postal communication as well as personally visit.

Scope and Limitations:

The major limitation of the study is scope of the study i.e. only 67 professional colleges in Konkan region have been considered under study. Another limitation of the study is sample

size i.e 3350. The third limitation of the study is, some of the college libraries do not have many e-journals and good infrastructure to access those e-journals.

Review of Literature:

It is need of every research aspect to have detail study of theoretical aspect of any research problem. it throes light on previous background the problem selected for research, as well as if throws light on the plan of search to conducted . Hence researches of literature are an instrument for research process to be carried for present study previous discussion is series there in detail. Previous research studies on electronic journals expressed the need for electronic journals to follow the usefulness of print journals although recognition depended on the way they would edge with the user's working environment.

Agarwal Neera (2015) '1' On the International open access day on 14th October 2008 CSIR. NISCAIR mode two of journals available in the open access domain today all 18 CSIR-NISCAIR journals are open access journals. The result point out that open access has benefited the journals.

Burnhill (2009) '2' describes a project to pilot an e-journals preservation registry that is being carried out by a UK national academic data centre and the international standards body for serials. Funded by JISC for the UK, various open issues include whether this should be regarded as an international initiative and whether it should help address related concerns in the library community for information on post-cancellation access.

Balnaves and Chehade (2009) '3' presents an innovative approach to e-journal archiving for special libraries. The approach differs from current, peer-to-peer approach by implementing a central metadata server and a simple easy to deploy desktop archiving agent. Furthermore, limitations imposed by copyright restrictions are the principal impediment that libraries face in implementing e-journal archives, and the centralized metadata approach can help libraries distinguish journals for which local archiving is allowed.

Burnhill (2009) '4' explains the idea for a registry of archived scholarly publications has featured in various digital preservation and archiving discussions. The UK Joint Information Systems Committee launched an e-journals preservation registry service pilot (nicknamed PEPRS) in August 2008 to investigate, build and pilot an online facility that would enable librarians and policymakers, principally in the UK but also worldwide, to ascertain the archival provision for e-journals, especially of scholarly work published in e-journals, and to identify the gaps in such provision.

Bartsch and Tydlacka (2009) '5' examines why students may also believe that full-text databases have superior content. In addition, psychology students were asked what percentage of relevant psychology articles was available online and in print at their library and a neighboring institution. Students greatly overestimated how many articles were available online. The paper further discusses when students will exclusively choose full-text databases and what librarians can do to help combat the problem of exclusively using full-text databases.

Ball (2009) '6' shows that unimaginable to provide information, particularly scientific information, without e-books. They have become part of today's combination of media, which includes printed books and journals, e-journals, e-books, and databases. When e-books first appeared in the market, librarians very quickly formulated their key requirements, the most important requirement is functionality: it must be possible to look through a book chapter by chapter, and also to get a quick overview of a comprehensive monograph. Usage arrangements,

including concurrent usage and use for interlibrary loans, are also important. The use of uniform technical standards increases the acceptance of e-books.

Borrego (2007) ^{'7'} explains the qualitative study of the impact of electronic journals on the information behavior of academic researchers at Catalan universities shows that academic researchers now read more, and more widely. However, their reading is becoming more superficial; they are compelled to improve their discrimination skills in order to decide what to read in more depth. The electronic accessibility of journals means that researchers now make fewer library visits. Web browsing and table of contents (TOC) e-mail alerts are replacing physical browsing, and searching is a very popular option for keeping up to date with developments. Internet search engines, especially Google and Google Scholar, are becoming important sources of information for researchers. However, they face problems in managing their personal scientific information.

Cassella and Calvi (2010) ^{'8'} examines the open access combined with Web 2.0 networking tools is fast changing the traditional journal's functions and framework and the publisher's role. As content is more and more available online in digital repositories and on the web, an integrated, interconnected, multidisciplinary information environment is evolving and Oldenburg's model disintegrates: the journal is no longer the main referring unit for scholarly output, as it used to be, for Scientific, Technical, and Medical disciplines, but scholars' attention is now more focused on the article level. New journals models are thus evolving. The first part of this paper discusses these new experimental journal models, i.e. overlay journals, inter journals and different levels journals. The second part directs readers' attention to the role commercial publishers could play in this digital seamless writing arena. The authors consider that publishers should concentrate much more on value-added services for authors, readers and libraries, such as navigational services, discovery services.

Das Anup Kumar (2015) ^{'9'} NISCAIR is an academic and research institution this institute has entered in to open access publishing also it maintain different open access portal vise online. Periodicals Providing open access to all 17 research journals and 3 popular magazine.

De Groote & Dorsch , (2001) ^{'10'} at the University of Illinois reported that print journal usage decreased significantly since the introduction of online journals. This decrease occurred regardless of whether a journal was available only in print or both online and in print. Interlibrary loan requests also significantly decreased since the introduction of online journals. The decrease in use of the print collection suggests that many patrons prefer to access journals online 'Piloting an e-journals preservation registry service (PEPRS).

De Groote and Dorsch, (2001) ^{'11'} Electronic journal databases improve the efficiency of the user. Users spend less time searching for the resources and journal articles. Computer literacy of users does not play an important role in determining online journal usage.

De Groote and Dorsch (2003) ^{'12'} This suggests the ease of navigation and search facilities provided by online databases for retrieving journals Patterns of database use in academic libraries, particularly by time of month, day of the week, and time have been reported

Govindaraju , Nemani (2010) ^{'13'} govindaraju (6) found by his survey that the use of electronic resources is found to be significant among the users of the Andhara university. This is quite natural and expected in the present day implementation environment. Some of the resources such as e-book, e- encyclopedias, e-dictionaries are less used. He also felt that to

further maximize use of the e- resources, wide publicity and imparting trainings were found to be necessary.

Guru Prasad (2009) ¹⁴ analysis most scientists have access to full-text e-journals. NISCAIR In most cases, this facility is provided, right at the desktop. In this paper, we present a case study of full-text e-journal use patterns among the scientists and engineers at the National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), a constituent of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The facility at NAL is provided right at the desktop through the NAL-CSIR-NISCAIR e-conglomerate. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Research (NISCAIR) provides e-access to more than 4040 world-class e-journals to all science and technology personnel of the CSIR fraternity. This CSIR-NISCAIR initiative allows any scientist in any CSIR Laboratory to access this electronic information to keep abreast of the technological developments in his / her area of specialization. The analysis of data of the full-text e-journal use patterns covers the period 2005 to 2007. The major findings highlighted are: (a) the mean number (per-month) of full-text downloads for the above three years was found to be different through Kruskal Wallis test of "One Way Analysis of Variance" at 1% level of significance and (b) when the Chi-Square test was applied to test whether there is independence between the years and the publishers, the calculated value of Chi-Square was 845, which is highly significant. Hence we conclude that for the full-text downloads data, the years and the publishers are not independent. This Chi-Square test was carried out for only those publishers (8 in number) for which the data was available for all the three years (2005-2007).

Haridasan and Khan (2009) ¹⁵ presents the fact that e- resources are a significant part of library collections. A large amount is invested in the development and management of e-resources in the libraries. The study aims to identify the acceptance of e-resources in the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) library in New Delhi, India and determine their usage, performance, degree of user satisfaction, and barriers faced in the access of e-resources. The major findings of the study indicate that respondents are aware of the e-resources (such as e-books, e-journals, e-encyclopedias, e-theses, CD-ROM databases, e-mail, internet and the OPAC). Large numbers of research scholars and faculty members are using these e-resources for their research work. Many faculty members strongly agreed with the necessity for computer and internet literacy to access information. A majority of users were satisfied with the e-resources available at the NASSDOC library.

Kalam, APJ Abdul (2013) ¹⁶ The aspect being introduced is that of Ecology. Globally, the demand is shifting towards development of sustainable systems which are technologically superior. This is the new dimension of the 21st Century knowledge society, where science, technology and environment will have to go together. Thus, the new age model would be a four dimensional bio-nano-info-eco based.

Kanadiya and Akbari (2009) ¹⁷ presents the electronic journals have now been recognized as major link in scholarly communication. The timely publication, easy delivery, incorporation of multimedia contents, hyper linking and search facilities etc. are some of the features which have attracted interest of both library and scholarly communities. It discusses along with advantages, the burning issues and challenges to the present and future library and information professionals.

Kattimani and kambale (18) made a study on awareness of internet and online information resources. His study is confined only to the honey well library, Bangalore. Data

collected from the administrative staff, supportive staff and software engineers. The response rate is 80%. The study revealed that about 80.2% of the library users have quality awareness on internet information resources.

Kumbar and Hadagali (2009) ^{'19'} analysis UGC-info net E-Journals Consortium launched by UGC is one of the biggest and ambitious programmes in the history of higher education in India. The main objective of this programme is to facilitate the research and academic community of the country by providing them nascent, authentic and scholarly literature from all parts of the world with the help of state-of-the-art technology. This article deals with the usage of UGC-Infonet e-Journals Consortium by the faculty members and research scholars of Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Kulkarni, Sandhya Umesh (2011) ^{'20'} It includes both online data and offline data, Database, E-journals, E-books, E-news, E-documents, multimedia collections: Data/GIS, E-references, Subject Guides, Web-search tools etc. are various types of e-resources. Thus e-resources play vital role in the field of Library and information science.

Kulkarni, Shridhar (2011) ^{'21'} Open access journal and self-archiving, the two main approaches of open access publishing are highlighted. The strengths and weaknesses of open access models and different flavors of open access are revealed along with brief history of open access movement and Indian scenario.

Kumar Ashok (2014) ^{'22'} this articles gives an Idea of DESIDOC Journals of Library and information science. The growth or this journals form 1985. The current development information science technology to the information researches The journals use of dabble system of reviewing over all contents of this journals is quantity type.

Conclusion

Researcher has studied selected problem thoroughly and through vast literature searched as well as practically. For the justification of problem Researcher had collected response of students of engineering colleges in Konkan region. Through the research process he had drawn following conclusions:-

E-journals are essential reading material for engineering faculty students. E-journals are timely published and updated with time and space. E-journals facility through library is made available through all seven engineering college libraries. Students use E-journals apart from library. It is generally from cafes or residence. Proper training is needed for promotion of use of E-journals through library. Accessing cost of the E-journals should be affordable to the student's community.

E-journals are the basic aids to improve profession competence 54.17% students have responded in this respect. E-journals help students in making update themselves and its percentage is 64.17%.

Students are aware about various databases and mostly they are familiar with INDSET Consortium. Response to this is 49.58% and it is at highest number.

Regarding feature of E-journals students are hopeful. They are knowing its Excellency in future and its response is growing from 40 to 60 in number. Students are computer literature at large number hence they are able to access E-journals. Most of the students use computer either for internet search facility an email. Most of the students use internet 2-3days a week and its percentage is 30%. Normally 70.88% students spend less than 5 articles in a week through e-



journal. Most of the students preferred INDEST database for their use and its percentage is 49.55%.

Suggestions:

1. To make aware students about E-journals and its use, library should organize special training programme for first year students.
2. To make aware about new technology used in the library a special library literacy programme be arranged for all faculty students.
3. Library authorities should try to subscribe more and more no. of database for student's perusal.
4. Facility of accessibility to students should be made available at hostel and at residence of the students.
5. More number of digital resources be added in the library. To promote library use and it should be digitized with proper security measures.

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