CHAPTER – 5

TRANSIT AND TREND PRINT TO E-PRINT IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The proliferation of e-resources have played an significant impact on the use of traditional print resources, in the study and research of students of research and post graduate level, though a large number of students still prefer e-resources including e-journals. Print journals is an important driver of acquisition program. The library coincide on three points (i) type of journals (ii) price of the journals and (iii) preservation of journals. Library is a heart of academic library. It is a place of fundamental importance to every researcher, teacher and students. Users visits library daily or on their convenience and spent time in reading and works within its walls.

5.1 Libraries role

Libraries play six important roles to identify the attitude of a users over print and e-print journals:

(1) Custodian of print based archives. There had been an opinion that librarian function as custodian. In the modern library he is custodian of both print and e-print resources including e-journals.

(2) Manager of institutional repositories of digital information and takes up the management of such repositories. He aware the users about repository and its maximum access. Repositories includes e-journals, highest in Science & Technology.

(3) Administration dealing with collection acquisition and selection and information services acquisition.
(4) Service based information expert serving the subject community and providing advice and give advisory role that is needed by the community.

(5) Teacher of information literacy and other related skills: Library provides necessary training to users about library function and resources. He organizes orientation programmes and extension lectures to access e-journals.

(6) **Technology experts:** The librarian facilitates electronic access to information resources. He play an ancillary role in facilitating electronic access information resources. Librarian is systems expert become more specialized and expert in specific aspects of library systems and works. He manage databases also.

A print journal is, however, dealing with current information, published by source special type of publishes on a certain period regularly. Print journals can be divided in four categories:

(i) Journals which have no specialization.
(ii) Learned journals/scholarly journals.
(iii) Professional journals of allied fields (Science and Technology).
(iv) Journals for parochial audience

There have been many changes in information methods and information technologies which have effected the research, teaching, learning and scholarly communicates. In colleges collaborative learning require information technology and new methodologies, which help the libraries to develop new approaches. There have been an enormous increase in commercial journals by publishers entering in new market place. Many more full text web based titles have been available. On the other hand the subscription rates continue to increase which offer price for both
print and e-format journals. This has encouraged consortia arrangements and negotiate subscription rates of a consortia of their choice. But even after all efforts scholarly community still prefer print version of the journals along with electronic version of journals.

The library aims to provide information in diversified manner to fulfill the needs of the course curriculum, research requirements of the research scholars, faculty etc. Users need and the type of information are changing. Universities and colleges is transforming their needs to deliver teaching and learning by applying e-resources. The users access and deliver information to electronic full text articles, which also effect the library policies and planning for library collection.

The major problem is finance. Print journals are costly and sometimes beyond the limit of the libraries. The continuing increase in cost decline purchasing power of libraries. If we compare the cost value is half than the 20 years back prices. Libraries wear heavy cost of subscription involving in acquisition, cataloguing, shelving, maintaining and environment factors. But in case of electronic forms these costs are reduced.

The other reason of transit from print to electronic version of journals is the space. Print journals engage much space and even engage big hall. Every part of a library needs shelving capacity and increase day by day and needs extension of building to meet the space. It involves additional expenditure, additional staff, maintenance and building cost. Electronic journals need very limited space.

Archiving is another reason of transit from print to e-print. Migration and preservation are also important reasons of transit. Libraries, therefore, prefer electronic version because of more convenience of archiving, migration for a long period within a short space.
Sofar collection development is concerned libraries come forward to adopt electronic format over print format due to many reasons.

(i) Information need may be integrated with digital resources.
(ii) Remote access
(iii) Each library make efforts to fund one format i.e. CD-ROM, Microform, e-tapes and gateway.
(iv) The assessment period is generally one year which is a short period.
(v) Selectors take best decision based on feedback from students and faculty. They give priority to electronic form. The selectors consider many issues: (i) integrity of database (ii) cost benefits (iii) benefit to more users (iv) short time involve in access (v) contents are extensive (vi) Remote use to increase access (vii) easy to archive replace and amendments.

Libraries provide online access to back files e-journals and remove print holdings of back vols contained in collection. This saves the shelf space and increase the capacity to acquire or add to our holdings. Current journals are also reviewed.

(i) To replace single paper subscription of journals with electronic version because paper version is more costly.
(ii) To eliminate the duplication of paper version of electronic full text version is available.
(iii) To cancel the titles less used in favour of article on demand.
(iv) Two year subscription policy with free document delivery of articles from the titles.
(v) The level of information literacy is increased.
(vi) Replacing paper version which is costly by electronic version.
(vii) Electronic format serves the user better than print.
(viii) All important scholarly journals are available in electronic format.

5.2 Electronic journals:

It is necessary to examine why transition is achievable and desirable for academic community and publishers resist for change. Electronic publishers are producing electronic journals and making strategy to marketing and motivate the change from within the community.

There has been slightly difference between priority of a library which are rated by three different factors: (i) Teaching and Learning resources (ii) Inter disciplinary e-resources (iii) Availability of digital version of print resources. Teaching and learning e-resources have first priority while digital version of print resources is second preference. The third preference is inter-disciplinary resources.

Preferences: Priority level

Librarian always tries to maintain balance of demand for support of research and teaching in the tight budget.
Library is a heart of academic institution. Most of the users visit library daily and consult journal on shelves or online and consult library staff in case of difficulty. There are five physical sources offered by university libraries:

(i) Convenient location is very much helpful to users to consult journals. This location many be library, Department or internet center.

(ii) Convenient opening hours is also important like Sunday Opening, 24/7 opening etc.

(iii) Convenience to browse current issues of print journals is very important as per the needs of the users of different disciplines.

(iv) Place of work for individual study and the variation of discipline is another important factor. Libraries are frequently noisy because of level of conversation, the use of mobiles and group discussions. Quite zone may aviate the problem. It will increase the study level.

(v) Access equipments to access digital resources. Social scientists and users of Science and Technology discipline takes more benefits. High quality building, latest computer system and technical advisor help in maximum utilization of e-journals.

There is wide spread availability of electronic version of journals. Till 1990 users had preferred or used print journals. Today many libraries are still giving focus on print version also though the preferred version is electronic access to e-journals. But the reliance on print version means travelling to the libraries to gain access to them. Print based journals are regarded less important and useful than electronic journals. The use of digital resources has become a habit of users of today. There have been fast change during last decade. The attitude of the management and users have been also changed. Libraries have been managing digital resources to make
it convenient to users to access freely the electronic journals. Digital
technologies have also created an atmosphere to acquire, store and
disseminate information in new ways. Library recognize that it is easier to
utilize the contents of journals and potential in utility and mindful of
increased visibility.

5.3 Publishers role: Publishers have played a vital role in document production in
print and electronic version both. It involved high investment and expertise in
production and marketing. There are many publishers who produce journals but
could not coup with them because of marketing competition and high cost.
Moreover, it also depend on the nature of the journal, publishers influence in
authorized process.

A journal is published through many process, i.e. Authoring, review, editing,
production, marketing and distribution. There are two control centres: Author or
erator and Publisher. The desktop publishing have extended the role of author. But
publisher is responsible for publication, marketing and distribution. But there are
many obstacles like (1) Managerial problems, (ii) Technical problems. Network
become the basis of publishers. Networking has been proved effective in specified
field.

Although the e-journals are not new concept, there was title enthusiasm to
replace paper base, publication. The development of hypertext, multimedia impact
are distinctive. The internet has highlighted as means distribution and motivating
for more and more use of electronic journals because of (i) multimedia function,
interactivity, quick acceptability, universal recognition, cheaper and free to access.
5.4 Staff activity:

There are two types of activities (i) Logging and (ii) Data collection process. A list relating to journals is prepared. It is believed that library professional are knowledgeable about their time utilization and job. Staff cooperation facilitates to obtain training, reliability, accuracy and meaningful data. While comparing between print and electronic journals, it is difficult to restrict as data collected for databases are not only for journals. The scope is also difficult because of aggregation of full text and abstract of articles.

Staff activities relating to journals:

(i) Circulation - Resolving current and bound volumes
(ii) Information service - (a) Literacy programmes
   (a) Reference service
   (b) Lease on and communication
   (c) Collection building
(iii) Technical services - (a) Vendor related activities
     (b) Support for staff webpage
     (c) Resource development
     (d) Maintenance of existing resources
     (e) Liaisoning

5.5 Transit a logical progression: There are many reasons of replacing print to electronic journals: (i) Improved access, quick access and accurate access (ii) Shared cost for whole campus (iii) cheaper than print at later stage of use (iv) better analysis of titles for e-access (v) Belief and reliability.

It offers to provision via a single list, publishers list, or the OPAC. It is a hybrid solution. OPAC offers full text service. It is more familiar to interface and
ease for inter library loan. It is a gateway to information available in a library or a
group of libraries. It identify location and retrieve catalogue record and fulltext of
the journals in electronic form.

E-journal require different access method for journal. It will be possible to
extract journal title and URL field and create a separate list of title, i.e. (i) Access
via an electronic resource page, which covers e-journals, but all electronic
databases. User use this page effectively.

5.6 Trend of change from print to e-journals:

Library world is changing from using print journal and electronic journal. It
is good sign of better future of libraries. Students and faculty almost prefer to read
e-journal in place of print journals. It was the effort to switching from the print
journals. Many titles have duplicated paper titles in the collection. The group of
title have been acquired in package. Users also prefer such e-journals which are not
available in print form.

With the advent of online access to fulltext journals, many university
libraries are offering both print and e-print formats to users. In such transitional
environment the important journals are accessed in development. The desktop
access to online and full text journals is changing library use pattern.

There are many factors which use pattern the trend of change, i.e. cost,
convenient and time which help users to take decision of preference among two
formats of journals, users retrieved print journals in electronic format and the cost
of photocopying articles from print journals on cost. Remote accessing of
databases has been an biggest advantage.
CD-ROM is another source which put impact on print collection. The print journals available on online subscription are cheaper. Online journals and full text journals are reliable would change information seeking behavior that would decrease the use of journal titles available in print. It will also drop the use of inter-library loan on largely availability of journals online.

The rapid proliferation of electronic journal has created confused position of deciding which is most useful journal among a lot. Moreover, there are thousands of free electronic journals available on internet. But probably 10% to 20% such journals are worth useful to academic community in University libraries. Commercial publishers generally publish scholarly journals and spent a lot of money to earn profit. These journals are generally related to be field of science & technology.

Dreyel gave an brief account of change may occur while transition from print to electronic journal:

(1) Accessing : 
(a) Reshelving 
(b) Stack Maintenance 
(c) Xerox 
(d) Collecting use data 

Impact: 
(a) Reduce in staff 
(b) Reduce in use 
(c) Reduce in Finance 

(2) Technical Services: 
(a) Checking of print journals 
(b) E-journal acquisition 
(c) Building 
(d) Cataloguing print 
(e) Cataloguing e-journals 

(a) Reduction in staff 
(b) Increase in staff 
(c) Reduce in staff & cost 
(d) Reduce in staff 
(e) Increase in staff for OPAC
(f) Subscription for print  (f) Reduction in staff
(g) Subscription for e-journals  (g) Increase in cost

(3) Information Service:
   (a) Reference service  (a) Increase in staff
   (b) Documentation  (b) Increase in staff
   (c) Selection of journals  (c) Increase in staff

(4) Document Delivery:
   (a) Copy service  (a) Reduce in staff
   (b) ILL  (b) Reduce in cost
   (c) ILL for e-journals  (c) Reduce vendor charges

(5) Space:
   (a) More space  (a) Minimum space

5.7 Shared behavior and value:

The users may be categorized in two categories:

(i) Innovation
(ii) Early adaptors

Innovatives are such users who adopted new technologies and use of e-journals, long before the widespread.

Early adaptors were known as early majority who adopted new technology earlier than many most but waited for others to demonstrate its effectiveness. Innovatives are who use multimedia and yet to be more effective in one area. These innovatives are electronic publishers who accommodates the variety of uses of digital collection. All user take benefit of bibliographic databases into information seeking behavior. They use e-mail as communication media and
search the web to locate information. The access of e-journal has been increased and read content fully equivalent to print journals.

**Faculty attitude:**

The faculty attitude in most of the institutes is the preferential use of e-journals. E-journal have a capability of multimedia in conveying information in the yield. There are many databases having different popular among the faculty. They search articles or other digital material via websites.

Research practices have changes drastically with the introduction of electronic resources. Electronic access make more convenience in life style. It allow greater amount of relevant articles and review of more comprehensive literature. Generally every faculty participate and share data electronically and benefitted by databases. Web sites allow generic data to interested. Faculty resolved that e-resources have completely transformed the educational process. The library provide the academic community through licensed electronic journals. The libraries also make electronic reserve to facilitate the use.

**Change in research habits:**

Researches are being conducted in the field of science and technology in large number and e-resources including e-journals are being consulted. Researchers cannot take their reliability without electronic resources with a variety of databases. E-access make the scientists more and comprehensive literature review are also helpful to researchers. It has resulted to a basic change in basic approach to the body of knowledge.

In fact researchers share the data electronically especially where research generate data sets or publishers servers. Moreover, faculty is also involved in
publishing roles. On the other hand e-access has impact on teaching. Majority of teachers consult e-journals and refers the articles in to their lectures, assignments, interactions. The library has implemented electronic servers to facilitate such efforts in the mode of delivery.

**Challenge to library:**

User always search its current information by browsing the digital resources and take help of consortia like Elsevier Science Direct etc. Some users scan the latest issues in print even when electronic version is available. However the use of e-journals is high than print journals. Users choose their databases and e-journals to be easy in access easy in use and effective searching capability. Library faced the following challenges:-

(i) Meeting increase demand of e-journals and make license agreements.
(ii) Anticipating new innovations in publication field to integrate the research programmes.
(iii) Measuring collection use.

**New track of e-journal presentation:**

It is a burning point of discussion of issue of transit from printed to electronic form of journals. There are both assumptions: explicit and implicit. Chain starts with the author and ends with access. The author creates information. It goes to mediator (like publishers, subscription agent and the libraries) to be end user. The baseline of electronic journal has been the traditional journals. This was not appreciated by the computer experts. But it was readily available and accepted by the academic community and ensure transition of from print to e-journals. There are two types of information necessary for competition purpose. Electronic journal is most helpful for reading while print information is easy for browsing. Both these
differ in quality of information and storage. Electronic storage is controllable but may be effected by rapid change.

There have been many problems with electronic online graphic than the text. Graphics have more impact than text but its protection is much difficult. It also difficult to protect graphic material and its ownership rights than the text. Electronic publishers are mostly dominated by English language and much more involve scholarly publications. There are differences in creation of databases and methods of information retrieving in various countries.

The University libraries have been changing to the form of hybrid libraries and the simultaneous growth of print and electronic journals have effected the efficacy and put a challenge before the libraries. The transit period can be limited and settled to a certain period, but it depends on many factors like handling techniques and sources available in the library.

Online information does not result in physical form as it put difficulty to access print material and reliability of publishers. Electronic information sometimes needs intermediator. Subscription agents play an important role to provide one stop shopping services for electronic journals, negotiation of license or electronic warehouses.

Human computer interaction provide service to end user. Information softification and its provision effect the users irritate because of many limitations. E-mail is globally very popular because its flexible the format the access to e-journals and the printed form and its print out.

There are certain points arises on the issue of information provisions:-

(i) Creating e-resources
(ii) Continuous change
(iii) Change in standard practices
(iv) Proliferation of e-publishing
(v) Trend and its speedy change from print to electronic form or e-journals.

User –Centered Access:

There are two aspect of effective use of electronic journals: (i) Information (ii) Need. Both are changed with the change of users behavior and trend of resources and new development in online delivery systems. There is development in every discipline which effect the change in researchers and use of peer reviewed journals and the articles there in. The following issues are considered unchanged:

(i) Review of literature and presentation of knowledge relating to research.
(ii) Preparation of bibliography.
(iii) Authentic resources
(iv) Literature search
(v) Adequate information

5.8 Library consortia:

The Library networking system in India has come into existence during last two decades. In library loan services were the first efforts in cooperation efforts. In modern time consortia services have been very important in the field of cooperation and resource sharing. India is a developing country and all efforts are made to serve the society at least cost and more service. Libraries are also conscious to improve their infrastructure and meeting the challenge of emerging technologies in the field of library resources and their access.
In India efforts have been made by NISSAT and DSIR (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research). These institutes made efforts to develop a network to share the resources among libraries located in various parts of a country. Many networks are working in India, i.e. INFLIBNET, ERNET, DELNET and many more city networks.

There should be a strong resource sharing activities among University and college libraries. It requires following conditions:

(i) Commitment by the member institutions,
(ii) Sharing funds and support,
(iii) Midset and attitudinal changes in library staff to shoulder responsibilities in resource sharing environment,
(iv) Training facilities.

There should be following objectives of resource sharing and consortium facilities for a workable and successful consortium:

(i) To support information need of users through cooperative efforts,
(ii) To provide common softwares to facilitate resource sharing,
(iii) To form or develop appropriate collection development,
(iv) To utilize the new technologies,
(v) To improve information literacy,
(vi) To contribute towards information sharing.