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## THE USE OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALS BY LECTURERS: A CASE STUDY OF UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

*This examination researched the utilization of electronic diaries by speakers of University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The spellbinding study explore was embraced for the investigation. Poll was utilized as the information gathering apparatus for this examination. The populace involve all resources (Lecturers) of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. A sum of four hundred and sixty-seven surveys were filled and returned. The examination found that teachers in the University of Ibadan utilize e-diaries for individual and scholastic reasons. It was additionally found that in their mission to utilize electronic diaries, instructors face such difficulties as low data transfer capacity, poor power supply and so forth. Arrangements and proposals were anyway advertised.*

**Keywords :** University Library, Lecturers, Electronic Journals, Databases, University of Ibadan

### INTRODUCTION

The significance of electronic data assets in library administrations can't be over underscored. A standout amongst the most utilized electronic assets is electronic diary. Hedge, King and Tenopir (2004) announced that the principal e-diary was made as a venture attempted "to test organizing PCs as a methods for enhancing logical correspondences." In 1976, the New Jersey Institute of Technology turned out with the primary proto-type E-diary named Chimo - a week after week pamphlet. The vast majority of the e-diaries came into the image during the 1990s, the most mainstream of them being Psycoloque altered by Stevan Hamad in 1989. By 1992 there was OJCCI (Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials), it was the primary friend looked into science diary with designs and totally accessible full content.

Writing proposes that workforce's utilization of e-diaries may be impacted by numerous variables : subject controls, scholarly positions, their nearby data condition of electronic assets, their familiarity with those assets, their age, their data needs and so on., (Ojedokun and Owolabi, 2003)

As scholastic organizations advanced towards the 21st century, increments in understudy numbers, separate learning, changes in copyright authorizing and absence of subsidizing implies that they need to look all the more carefully at the utilization of electronic assets with the end goal to address these difficulties. The "wired grounds" and "virtual college" mean more clients searching for electronic assets and expanded weight on libraries to give these administrations.

It is normal that scholarly foundations particularly colleges in Nigeria give web access to its whole scholastic and care staff individuals, and the college library buys in to various online databases and full content diaries. Consequently libraries are utilizing innovation to enhance, fortify and accelerate access to

academic data not held locally. In any case, however the offices might be accessible, it isn't known how widely scholastic staff individuals use them. Thus this paper tries to research and evaluate the utilization of e-diaries by speakers in Universities utilizing the University of Ibadan, Nigeria as a contextual investigation, in this way defending the gigantic asset spent in getting them by their different colleges.

### Objectives of the Study

The fundamental motivation behind this examination is to discover the degree of utilization of e-diaries over regular wellsprings of data for scholarly reason on the different colleges. Explicitly the paper looks for:

- a) To distinguish the sort of electronic diaries accessible in college libraries.
- b) To decide the recurrence of utilization by teachers
- c) To find out the advantages of e-diary over ordinary wellspring of data
- d) To decide the effect of e-diary on yield of teacher in Nigerian Universities.
- e) To recognize the difficulties speakers experience in the utilization of e-diaries

### Literature Review

Tenopir (2003) broke down the consequences of more than 200 investigations of the utilization of electronic assets in libraries distributed somewhere in the range of 1995 and 2003. The primary finish of this audit was that electronic diaries have been quickly embraced in scholastic circles, however the conduct fluctuates as indicated by the control. Brockman, William. S. et al. (2001) additionally surveyed the finishes of a few papers that utilized log examination to think about the utilization and clients of electronic diaries. These papers gave opposing ends on the volume of utilization of memberships however there was a high level of focus in the utilization of the titles and a reasonable inclination for PDF as opposed to HTML design. They likewise given fascinating data on the standards of conduct of clients and the developing inclination for looking to the burden of perusing as the principle methods for getting to data. The studies of clients of electronic diaries completed so far have been condensed by Bar-Ilan. J, PeritzB .C and Wolman.Y (2003). They demonstrated that:

- Use of electronic diaries increments with time.
- Age and additionally scholarly position are conversely identified with the utilization of electronic media and diaries.
- There is a steady decrease in the utilization of printed diaries as clients incline toward and utilize the electronic arrangement more.
- With expanded utilize, clients get to the electronic configuration all the more oftentimes.
- The utilization of a diary isn't really a sign of the inclination of clients. There might be an expansion in the acknowledgment and recurrence of utilization of the electronic configuration simply on the grounds that the customary print design is not any more effectively accessible.

When respondents were gotten some information about the benefits of electronic diaries, openness and work area get to, home access, simplicity of recovery and hyperlinks to outside substance were the contentions referred to frequently. Then again, the hindrances of electronic diaries referenced regularly were the absence of back issues and issues with perusing a content from the PC screen. One of the perspectives most broke down in the investigations of clients completed so far is that of the factors deciding their conduct in the utilization of electronic assets. Ehikhamenor, F.A. (2003) affirmed that distinctive practices can be recognized by factors, for example, order, age and scholastic position. With respect to the control, it appears that educating and research staff in correct and normal (hard) sciences, who were in reality the first to embrace electronic diaries, are the most dynamic clients of titles in electronic arrangement. This might be identified with the way that, as indicated by a few examinations, contribution in research is the best indicator of the utilization of electronic assets (Tenopir, 2003)

Palmer. also, Sandler (2003) examined the powerful factors in utilizing e-assets – Internet and optic circle among employees of Shiraz University. This examination was done to discover the impetuses and hindrances in utilizing e-assets with the end goal to adjust data framework to the employees 'needs. The

outcomes demonstrate that utilization of both Internet and optic plate are influenced by variables, for example, sexual orientation, logical rank and instructive degree, measure of PC aptitudes and guidelines for utilizing e-assets. The hindrances for utilizing such assets were isolated into individual issues and those issues coming about because of the data frameworks. Newness to e-assets, need of instructional exercise courses and deficiency of time were found as individual obstructions, while the data frameworks' issues were distinguished as uneasy access, costs, and specialized and handy restrictions (Cockrell and Elaine 2002). One clear approach to take care of the issue of costs and subsidizing is through library systems administration of co-task (Ejimofo and Ohaji, 2008).

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The expressive review examine was embraced for the examination. Poll was utilized as the information gathering device for this examination. The populace include all resources (Lecturers) of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. A sum of four hundred and sixty-seven polls were filled and returned. The gathered information was examined expressively utilizing factual tables where important and other measurable calculations like rate frequencies for a suitable rundown

### DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

**Table 1: kinds of electronic journals available in library databases**

s/n	E-journals	A	NA	NRA	RA	Mean	S.D
1	SCIENCE DIRECT JOURNALS	105 22.5%	51 10.9%	112 24.0%	199 42.6%	2.87	1.19
2	AGORA	130 27.8%	62 13.3%	132 28.3%	143 30.6%	2.62	1.19
7	JSTOR	128 27.4%	82 17.6%	101 21.6%	156 33.4%	2.61	1.21
5	NIGERIA VIRTUAL LIBRARY	138 29.6%	62 13.3%	127 27.2%	140 30.0%	2.58	1.20
6	EBSCOHOST	137 29.3%	75 16.1%	135 28.9%	120 25.7%	2.51	1.16
3	HINARI	154 33.0%	75 16.1%	123 26.3%	115 24.6%	2.43	1.18
4	OARES	144 30.8%	87 18.6%	138 29.6%	98 21.0%	2.41	1.13
8	DOAJ	169 36.2%	95 20.3%	110 23.6%	93 19.9%	2.27	1.15
9	PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY	183 39.2%	109 23.3%	110 23.6%	65 13.9%	2.12	1.08
10	TRANSACTION OF THE AMERICAN PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY	200 42.8%	106 22.7%	101 21.6%	60 12.8%	2.04	1.08

Key: A – Available, NA – Not available, NRA – Not readily available, RA – Readily available

The table above demonstrates the rundown of electronic diaries accessible in the library databases of the respondents: SCIENCE DIRECT JOURNALS (Mean=2.87) positioned most noteworthy by the mean score appraisals and was trailed by AGORA (Mean=2.62), JSTOR (Mean=2.61), NIGERIA VIRTUAL LIBRARY (Mean=2.58), EBSCOHOST (Mean=2.51), HINARI (Mean=2.43), OARES (Mean=2.41), DOAJ (Mean=2.27), PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY (Mean=2.12) and in conclusion TRANSACTION OF THE AMERICAN PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Mean=2.04).

**Table 2: Categories of Lecturers who make use of the e-journals**

Categories of lectures	Frequency	Percentage
Assistance lecturer	150	32
Lecturer II	100	22
Lecturer I	100	22
Senior lecturer	83	.17
Professor	34	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2 shows the categories of Lecturers who use e-journals as recorded in the study: 232(49.7%) Assistant Lecturers, 34(7.3%) Lecturers I, 199(42.6%) Senior Lecturers 2(.4%) making a total of 467(100.0%)

**Table 3: Frequency of Use by Lecturers**

Frequency of patronage	N	%
Every day	65	13.9
Once a week	145	31.1
1-3 times a week	50	10.7
4-5 times a week	40	8.6
Once in 2 weeks	67	14.3
1-3 times a month	50	10.7
4-5 times a month	50	10.7
Not at all	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3 above shows the frequency of usage of e-journals by the respondents. Majority of the respondents (145 or 31.1%) make use of e-journals once a week..

**Table 4: Impact of e-journals on the academic responsibility and pursuit of respondents**

Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	S.D
It helps me do all my academic work	237 50.7%	154 33.0%	64 13.7%	12 2.6%	1.68	.80
I need it for my academics	243 52.0%	163 34.9%	30 6.4%	31 6.6%	1.68	.86
It gives me relevant information on any subject	236 50.5%	170 36.4%	38 8.1%	23 4.9%	1.67	.82
It helps me collect information related to my subject field	244 52.2%	165 35.3%	34 7.3%	24 5.1%	1.65	.83
It also help to upgrade general knowledge	252 54.0%	157 33.6%	31 6.6%	27 5.8%	1.64	.84
I can have access to related studies	245 52.5%	167 35.8%	41 8.8%	14 3.0%	1.62	.77
It helps me in writing good literature review	265 56.7%	153 32.8%	31 6.6%	18 3.9%	1.58	.78
It helps me in research	292 62.5%	133 28.5%	20 4.3%	22 4.7%	1.51	.79
It helps me to write a good background relevant to my discipline	309 66.2%	123 26.3%	14 3.0%	21 4.5%	1.46	.76

Key : SD – strongly disagree, D – Disagree, A – Agree, SA – Strongly agree

Recorded above are the reactions on the significance of e-diaries to the scholastic obligation and quest for the respondents:

I can without much of a stretch lay hands on required data assets (Mean=1.72) positioned most astounding by the mean appraisals and was trailed by It encourages me do all my scholastic work (Mean=1.68), I require it for my scholastics (Mean=1.68), It gives me significant data regarding any matter (Mean=1.67), It causes me gather data identified with my subject field (Mean=1.65), It additionally redesigns general information (Mean=1.64), I can approach related investigations (Mean=1.62), It encourages me in composing great writing survey (Mean=1.58), It encourages me in research (Mean=1.51) and It encourages me to compose a decent foundation important to my control (Mean=1.46).

**Table 5 The advantages of e-journals over other information resources**

s/n	Benefits factors	SD	D	A	SA	Mean	S.D
1	More convenient them visiting a resources centre	41 8.8%	38 8.1%	144 30.8%	244 52.2%	3.27	.94
5	There is wider choice of titles	33 7.1%	42 9.0%	194 41.5%	198 42.4%	3.19	.87
3	You can have a 24\7 hours access	45 9.6%	60 12.8%	178 38.1%	184 39.4%	3.07	.95
6	It is always up to date	43 9.2%	69 14.8%	168 36.0%	187 40.0%	3.07	.96
2	You can have an off campus access	54 11.6%	37 7.9%	203 43.5%	173 37.0%	3.06	.95
4	It helps with multimedia content	39 8.4%	49 10.5%	223 47.8%	156 33.4%	3.06	.88

Above is reaction on the primary favorable circumstances of e-diaries to the respondents:

More advantageous at that point visiting an assets focus (Mean=3.27) positioned most elevated by the mean appraisals and was trailed by there is more extensive selection of titles (Mean=3.19), You can have a 24\7 hour's entrance (Mean=3.07), It is dependably forward (Mean=3.07), You can have an off grounds get to (Mean=3.06) and in conclusion by It assists with interactive media content (Mean=3.06).

**Table 6: The challenges of using e-journals**

S/N	Challenging factors	L.E	A.E	G.E	VGE	Mean	S.D
1	Lack of knowledge of and inability to use computer systems	152 32.5%	100 21.4%	82 17.6%	133 28.5%	2.42	1.21
2	Limited access to computer and internet	132 28.3%	144 30.8%	66 14.1%	125 26.8%	2.39	1.16
8	Health hazards occasioned by the nature of radiators from monitor	138 29.6%	128 27.4%	93 19.9%	108 23.1%	2.37.	1.14
3	Too much information retrieved	142 30.4%	145 31.0%	93 19.9%	87 18.6%	2.27	1.09
4	Speed of access is limited	158 33.8%	169 36.2%	90 19.3%	50 10.7%	2.07	.98
6	Lack of efficiency of electronic information retrieval	185 39.6%	143 30.6%	82 17.6%	57 12.2%	2.02	1.03
7	Restrictions from vendors	183 39.2%	151 32.3%	82 17.6%	51 10.9%	2.00	1.00
5	Lack of adequate power supply	234 50.1%	141 30.2%	58 12.4%	34 7.3%	1.77	.93
9	Challenges with printing out papers	146 31.3%	-	-	-	.31	.46

Key: L.E – Low degree, A.E – Average degree, G.E – Great degree, VGE – Very incredible degree

Appeared above are the reactions on the primary difficulties experienced by the respondents utilizing the e-diaries: Lack of learning and non used to PC condition (Mean=2.42) positioned most elevated by the mean evaluations and was trailed by Limited access to PC (Mean=2.39), Health dangers nature of radiators from screen (Mean=2.37), Too much data recovered (Mean=2.27), Speed of access is constrained (Mean=2.07), Lack of proficiency of electronic data recovery (Mean=2.02), Restrictions from merchants (Mean=2.00), Lack of satisfactory power supply (Mean=1.77) and finally by Challenges with printing out papers (Mean=.31).

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Library needs to obtain more databases to give progressively and better choices to access to e-diaries
2. There is have to gain more web data transmission in order to encourage the speed of access to e-diaries
3. Provision of stable power supply ought not be imperiled
4. The library ought to likewise complete client preparing programs for teachers with the point of guzzling web look aptitudes

### CONCLUSION

This examination found that speakers in the University of Ibadan utilize e-diaries for individual and scholastic reasons. This plainly demonstrates scholastic life has been definitely changed by the appearance of e-diaries. In this manner, improvement has been powered by the headway in PCs and broadcast communications innovation. Before if a library did not buy in to a diary, a scientist would have a troublesome time finding the diary from different libraries. Yet, today, diaries have turned out to be accessible in electronic arrangement through memberships. Most occasions e-diaries come through database aggregators like EBSCOHOST, SCIENCE DIRECT, AGORA, and so forth. Notwithstanding, this examination saw that teachers face such difficulties as low bandwidth, poor power supply and so on. It is in this manner critical that important specialists proffer answers for these difficulties, with the goal that clients could make successful and effective utilization of e-diaries.

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