

Information Literacy in University Libraries of Kota (Rajasthan): Students' Perception

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Abstract

This paper is based on a survey conducted to study the level of information literacy in non-technical university libraries of Kota (Rajasthan), namely the University of Kota, Kota (Rajasthan); Vardhman Mahavir Open University Kota (Rajasthan) and Agriculture University of Kota (Rajasthan) using questionnaire method. The literacy levels of respondents (students) in information technology, the knowledge of students in using the tools of information technology and the areas where they lack in information literacy were assessed and the most preferred/popular sources of information in the university libraries among the users were identified. Further, the key issues have been identified and suggestions are made on the methods of increasing the literacy levels of the users in information technology environment.

Keywords: Information Literacy; Information Technology; Sources of Information; Importance of Information Literacy.

Introduction

It is seen that modern world is already brimming with data and metadata, where new information is being generated at an uncommonly fast speed and every person wants to access the available information relevant to his requirement. Thus, the information is essential to excel and survive. And to get what you need out of that information you need to know where to look in a sea of material available out there.

Information literacy is the process of knowing when and why information is required, where to find it and how to evaluate it and communicate it in an equitable way. It is a compound of all the skills that are required for an effective and

excellent use of information. Information Literacy is an ability to gather, organize, filter and evaluate the information which also includes the ability to form well-rounded opinions based on the result of the information you have at your disposal.

Here, the word 'information literacy' is used as a cover term to compile all or numerous forms of literacy viz. computer literacy, digital literacy, internet literacy, visual, oral, hyper literacy etc. Each one of these is essential to determine that each process has a certain significance to get the information that you need. Not only knowing what you need but how to get what you need and identifying the tools to get it done is real knowledge per se. Today, technology plays a pivotal role in society and the users who educate themselves with new and updated system can obtain the quality of creating extraordinary work.

Information literacy as per US National Commission on Library and Information Science: "encompasses knowledge of one's information concerns and needs. And [it is] the ability to identify,

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locate, evaluate, organize and effectively create, use and communicate information to address issues or problems at hand. It is a prerequisite for participating effectively in the information society and is part of the basic human rights of lifelong learning" (Webb and Powis, 2004). Thus, the whole perception of information literacy is to move from text based learning to resource based learning.

Importance of Information Literacy

Information literacy is skillfulness to find, retrieve, evaluate and application of information. Everybody knows that nobody can learn everything they need to know their area of knowledge in few years of colleges and schools. Information literacy prepares them for analytical and independent lifelong learners. Most of us assume that as students writing our exams and reading textbooks are acquiring information literacy skills, but it is not true. Information literacy may be introduced in this way but what needs to be done is side by side educational programme in information literacy for a strong base of knowledge.

Information literacy is required for equality and democracy It is essential because to the following reasons (Dhiman, 2006):

- Rapid increase in the stream of information due to information revolution;
- Advent of information and communication technologies;
- Vast variety of information sources;
- Changing shape of libraries;
- Wide dispersal of information;
- Increase in number of users; and
- Research on complex and interdisciplinary topics.

Thus, the importance of information literacy cannot be neglected and it can be summed up by and bound as, "a prerequisite for participatory citizenship, social inclusion, the creation of new knowledge, personal empowerment and learning for life" (Naik and Padmini, 2014).

Earlier Studies

Teoh and Tan (2011) have studied the determinants of library use among university students to examine the factors affecting library use amongst them. The results of the marginal effects indicate that students of Indian and other descent are more likely to use the library than their Malay cohorts. In addition, those who have

attended library induction sessions, those who believe that the library provides a useful avenue for them to achieve their academic goals, and frequent online users are more likely to utilize the library than their cohorts, all else equal. Students in their third/fourth/final year of studies have a lower propensity for library visits than their second year counterparts, *ceteris paribus*.

Chinyere (2014) is of the opinion that user education is an academic programme that is designed by higher institutions to educate library users on how to effectively utilize library resources and its services. He has evaluated the effect of library education programme on Undergraduate Students of Southern Part of Nigeria. The findings of the study reveal that although user education programmes exist and users are of the opinion that they helped boost their use of library, the library still needs to intensify its efforts to educate library users through setting up of additional methods of user education in order to achieve excellence in educational pursuit.

Kumah (2015) has studied the Internet use and library use among graduate students. The data were collected using questionnaires and later, they were analyzed and interpreted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. The findings of the study indicate that students do not bypass the library in satisfying their information need. They use both the library and the Internet, although Internet usage was more than the library, hence the Internet was the most preferred source of information.

Ameyaw and Asante (2016) have studied the internet usage by distance students of private university library in Ghana using questionnaire method. The study found out that distance learners use the internet for specific knowledge in their courses. The study also discovered that users find it difficult to access the internet because of slow network in the library. Some recommendations were also made to the management to improve on internet facilities in the library.

Geetha et al. (2016) have made a comparative study for the use of library resources and services by students of PESITM and JNN College of Engineering in Shivamogga. The findings of the study reveal that the difficulties in locating the needed materials by the students and lack of latest collection are true for both college libraries, and are the major causes amongst other problems. Some recommendations have also been made by the authors which include: both libraries should improve physical facilities such as study rooms; proper lighting and ventilation, etc.;

and speed up and complete the computerization of services.

Khursheed (2016) has studied the usage of library resources by medical students and faculty members of Integral University to meet out their information needs. The findings of the study reveal that they use print materials as the major information source as compared to e-resources. The lack of time and location of the library and attitudes of the management were the major problems narrated by the students. However, the study demands increasing of information sources beyond print resources, collaboration between faculties and librarian, periodic updates and guidance in the area of information resources.

Objectives of the Study

This study is conducted to find out the knowledge of the information literacy among the students of the selected universities of Kota, Rajasthan. The study was carried out with the following objectives:

- To search the extent information skills of the students.
- To know the frequency of university library visits by the students.
- To know the proficiency level of information literacy among the university students of Kota.
- To gauge the knowledge of using tools of information technology.
- To identify the most preferred documents in the university library used by the students.
- To suggest how information literacy aptitude can be raised among the students.

Research Methodology

The population of the study was the students of non-technical universities of Kota, Rajasthan which includes:

- University of Kota, Rajasthan
- Vardhman Mahavir Open University Kota, Rajasthan
- Agriculture University of Kota, Rajasthan

A questionnaire was designed to collect the data from the respondents. It was in simple English with fifteen multiple choice questions. Fifty questionnaires were distributed to the students of different branches in each university randomly. Out of one hundred and fifty questionnaires, one hundred

and thirty-five respondents could return the filled in questionnaires back. So the response rate was ninety percent and only one hundred and thirty five questionnaires were considered for final interpretation and data analysis.

Limitations of the study

The target of the study was to find out the information literacy levels of the students in university libraries of Kota. Thus, the study was focused on the skills of the students for finding and retrieving information from libraries of their university from both print and electronic sources being used by them in non-technical universities of Kota. Three government universities were selected for the purpose of this study and the data were collected from the available students in the university randomly.

Data Analysis

Total fifteen questions were proposed to evaluate the information skills of the students in universities of Kota. As stated above, out of 150 distributed questionnaires, 135 could be collected back for the study. Therefore, this study is actually based on the 90% responses received back from the students of the three university libraries of Kota (Rajasthan).

Gender Wise Distribution of the Respondents

Table 1 shows the gender wise distribution of the respondents. The number of male respondents is 93 and female respondents are 42.

They constitute 68.88% and 31.11% respectively for male and female respondents. This is also shown in Figure 1.

Frequency of Visits to the Library

The data presented in table 2 shows that majority of students (39.25%) are visiting the library in their free time. They are followed by daily visit by 37.77% students, 14.07 % students who visit the library twice a week and 8.88% students who are visiting the library once a week.

Table 1: Gender Wise Distribution of the Respondents

S. No.	Gender	Total	Percentage
1.	Male	93	68.88
2.	Female	42	31.11
	Total	135	100

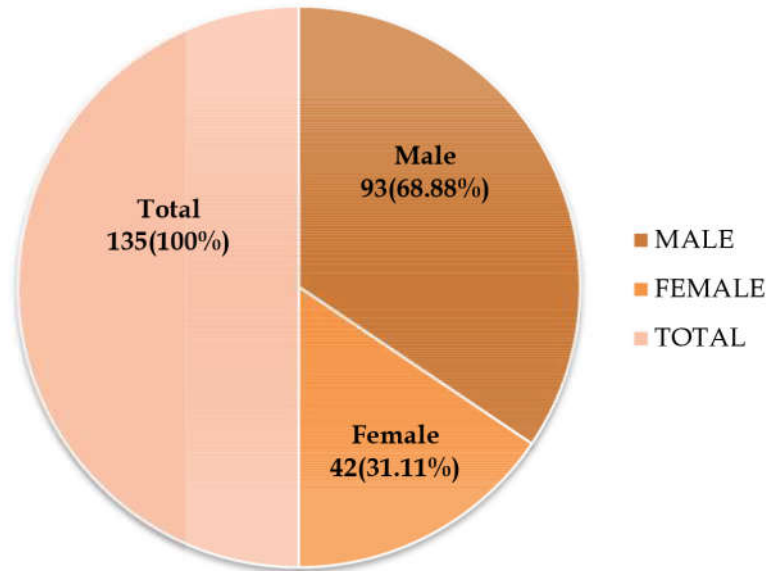


Fig. 1: Gender Wise Distribution of the Respondents

Table 2: Frequency of Visits to the Library

S. No.	Frequency	Total	Percentage
1.	Daily	51	37.77
2.	Twice a Week	19	14.07
3.	Once a Week	12	8.88
4.	Free Time	53	39.25
5.	Library Period	00	00.00
	Total	135	100

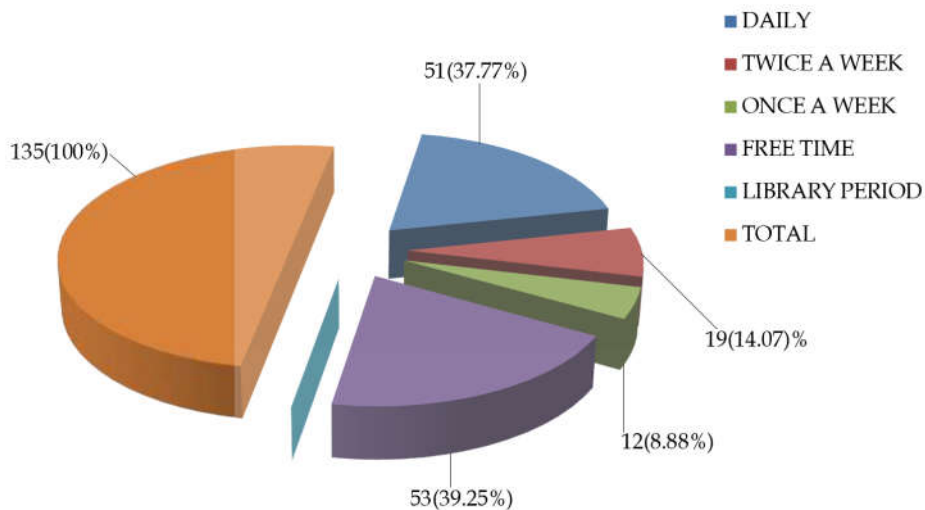


Fig. 2: Frequency of Visits to the Library

The results show that a good number of students visit the library in their free time only. Figure 2 also presents a clear picture of the frequency of the visits to the library by students.

Preferred Documents Used in the Library

What are the preferences of using the library

material by the users, when they were asked about them, they responded differently.

Table 3 clearly indicates that the students of universities in Kota prefer to use textbooks (63.70%) in the library. Another choice of documents is reference books (17.03%) related to their syllabus. It is followed by newspapers (11.85%),

periodicals/magazines (5.18%) and the theses/dissertations which were used by 2.22% students only. Figure 3 also present the picture more clearly.

Methods Used to Search Documents

Table 4 and figure 4 present the methods used by the students in searching documents in the libraries.

Table 3: Preferred Documents Used in the Library

S. No.	Document Type	Total	Percentage
1.	Text Books	86	63.70
2.	Reference Books	23	17.03
3.	Newspapers	16	11.85
4.	Periodicals/magazines	07	5.18
5.	Thesis/Dissertations	03	2.22
	Total	135	100

It may be seen from the table 4 that most of the students were noted to search their books in library by self-approach. 67.40 % approached directly, 28.14% took assistance from library staff. 3.70% took the help from friends and only 0.74% from OPAC.

Use of Internet to collect Information

It is seen that users also use the internet in library for collecting various types of information.

Table 4: Methods Used by Students to search Documents

S. No.	Method Used	Total	Percentage
1.	Search the Bookshelves	91	67.40
2.	Take assistance from Staff	38	28.14
3.	Take assistance from Friends	05	3.70
4.	Use OPAC	01	0.74
	Total	135	100

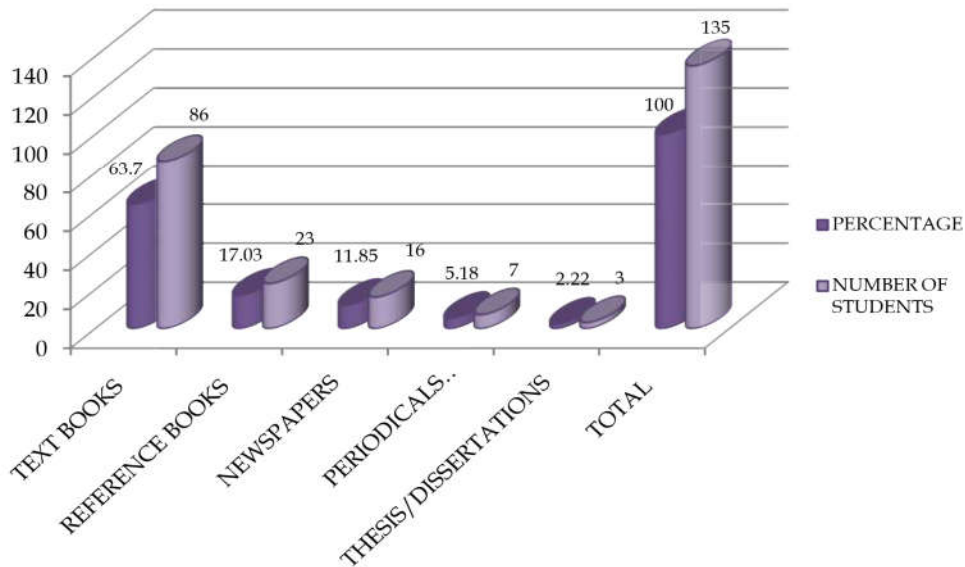


Fig. 3: Preferred Documents Used in the Library

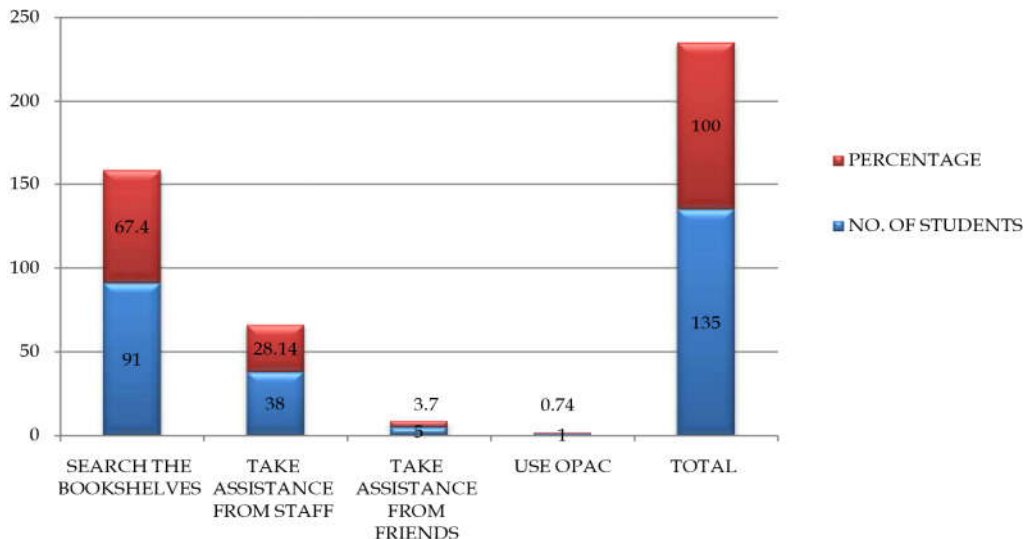


Fig. 4: Methods Used by Students to search Documents

Table 5 shows the use of internet among the students who use it to collect information. As the modern era is of information & communication technology, hence majority of the respondents (77.77%) were found to use Internet for their study purposes. However, 22.22% students gave their statements as "no use" of the internet. Figure 5 also clarifies the purpose of using internet in the library by the students.

Frequently Used Search Engines

As users are using internet in the library, it is obvious that they might be using different types of search engines.

Table 6 indicates that majority of users that is 94.81% were using Google search engine, followed by 3.70% users who use Yahoo and 1.48% users who

use AltaVista search engines. It means the Google Search Engine is the most frequently used search engine.

Knowledge of Open Access E-Resources

Table 5: Use of Internet to collect Information

S. No	Response	Total	Percentage
1.	Yes	105	77.77
2.	No	30	22.22
	Total	135	100

Table 6: Frequently Used Search Engines

S. No	Search Engines	Total	Percentage
1.	Google	128	94.81
2.	Yahoo	05	3.70
3.	AltaVista	02	1.48
4.	Other	00	00
	Total	135	100

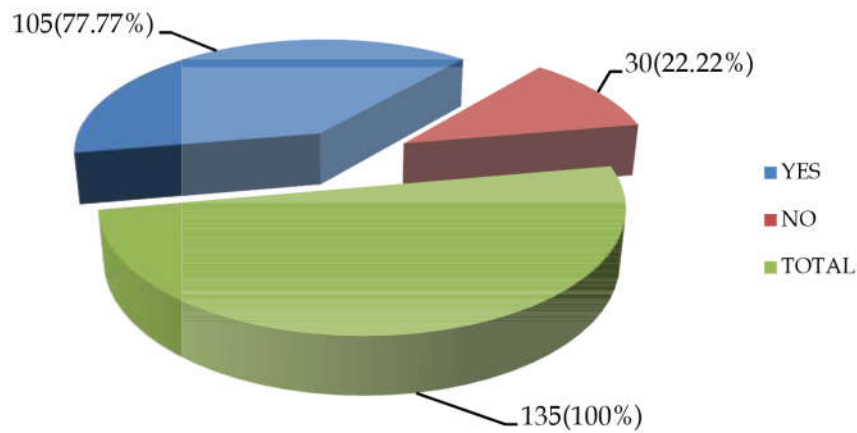


Fig. 5: Use of Internet to collect Information

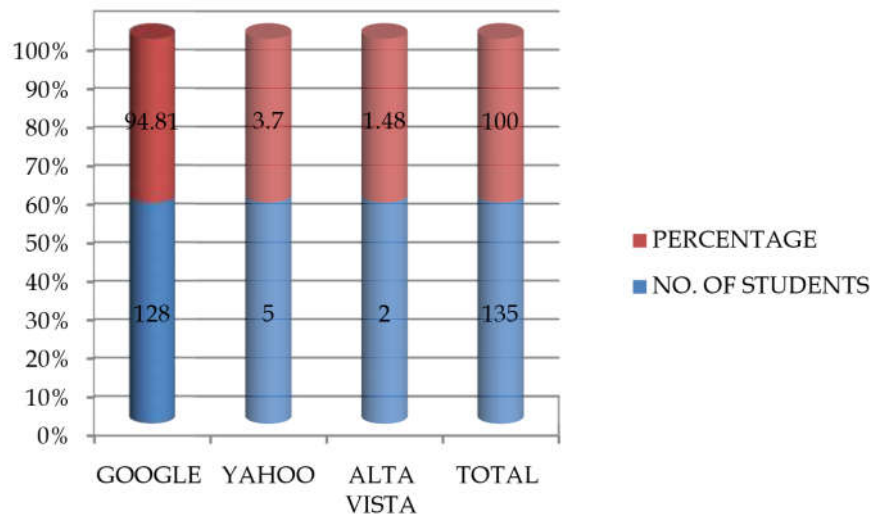


Fig. 6: Frequently Used Search Engines

It is seen that in the era of information and communication technology, the users frequently use internet for their daily information needs. This knowledge may further be enriched by knowing open access resources. So next question was asked to ascertain whether the users are aware of open access e-resources or not?

Table 7 clearly reveals that the knowledge of open access e-resources among the students is very good and positive. The majority of the respondents (76.29%) is aware and use open sources but 23.70% have no knowledge about open access e-resources.

Figure 7 also depicts the situation more clearly, where it is very clear that out of total 135 respondents, 103 are aware of them and rest 32 are not.

Table 7: Knowledge of Open Access E-Resources

S. No.	Response	Total	Percentage
1.	Yes	103	76.29
2.	No	32	23.70
	Total	135	100

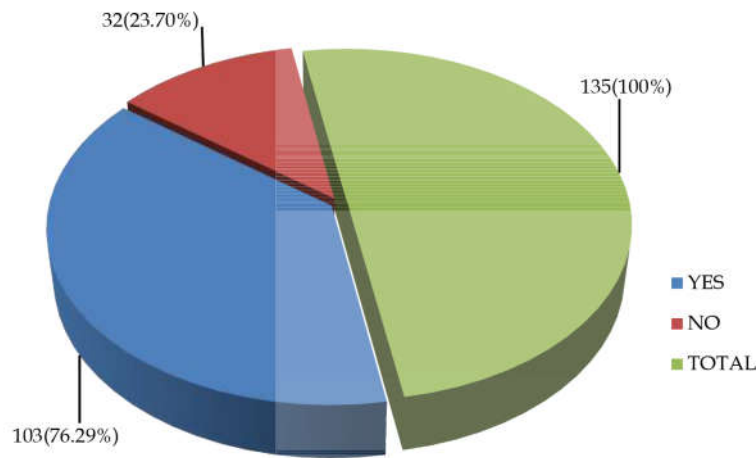


Fig. 7: Knowledge of Open Access E-Resources

Status of Subscription of E-Resources

Besides, open access resources, university libraries are also subscribing e-resources through various modes. But whether, the users are aware of them or not? it was ascertained in next question.

The responses shown in table 8 indicate that only 31.11% users said that their university libraries are subscribing the e-resources, which means they are aware of them. While 68.88% gave a negative answer, means that they are not aware of the subscribed e-resources.

Assistance from Library Staff to locate Online Information

Sometimes, the users may not be aware of using the online information. Then, what will be the

Table 8: Status of Subscription of E-Resources

S. No.	Response	Total	Percentage
1.	Yes	42	31.11
2.	No	93	68.88
	Total	135	100

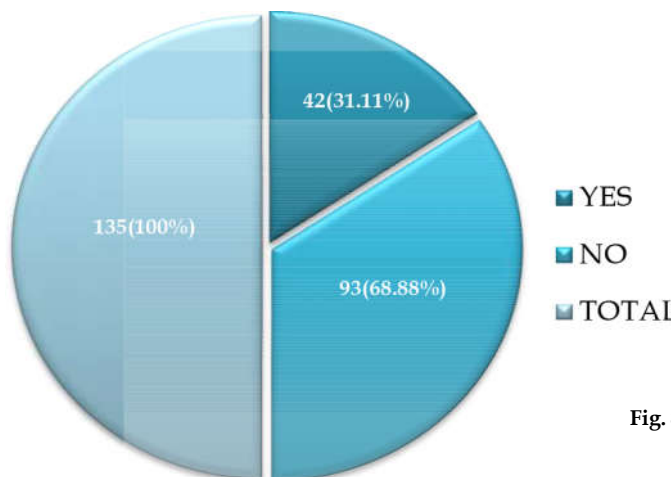


Fig. 8: Status of Subscription of E-Resources

solution, the solution is that there should be some library professional who could help them in locating the right information in short time.

Table 9 reflects that 66.22% students are getting help from the library staff to locate any type of desired online information. However, rest of the users who constitute 37.77% opined that they have not received any assistance from the library staff.

Figure 9 also shows the details of assistance received from library staff in locating online information.

Table 9: Assistance from Library Staff to locate Online Information

S. No.	Response	Total	Percentage
1.	Yes	84	66.22
2.	No	51	37.77
	Total	135	100

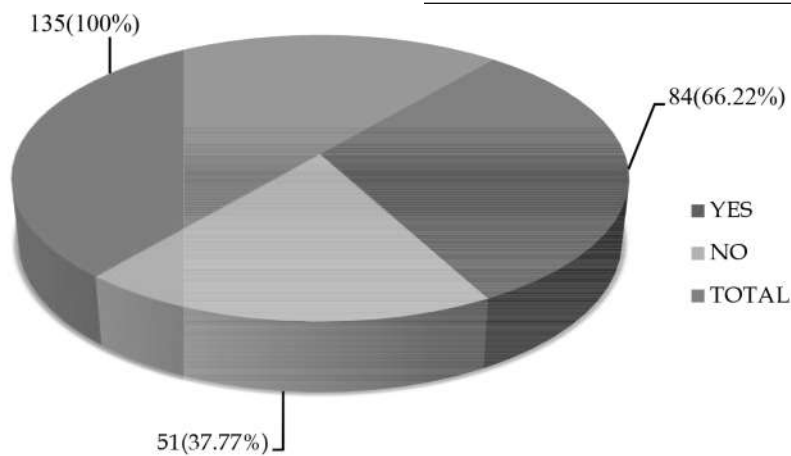


Fig. 9: Assistance from Library Staff to Locate Online Information

Conduction of User Orientation Programmes

User education programmes are necessary to make aware the new users in the library about different sections and working of library.

It may be seen from Table 10 that there is a huge percentage (80.74%) of the users who negatively responded about the conduction of user orientation programmes by the university libraries to educate them on the library system. Only 19.25% of the responded positively, while rest replied negatively on this point. 19.25% are those who are getting occasional help from the library staff. Further details can be seen through Figure 10.

Table 10: Conduction of User Orientation Programmes

S. No.	Response	Total	Percentage
1.	Yes	26	19.25
2.	No	109	80.74
	Total	135	100

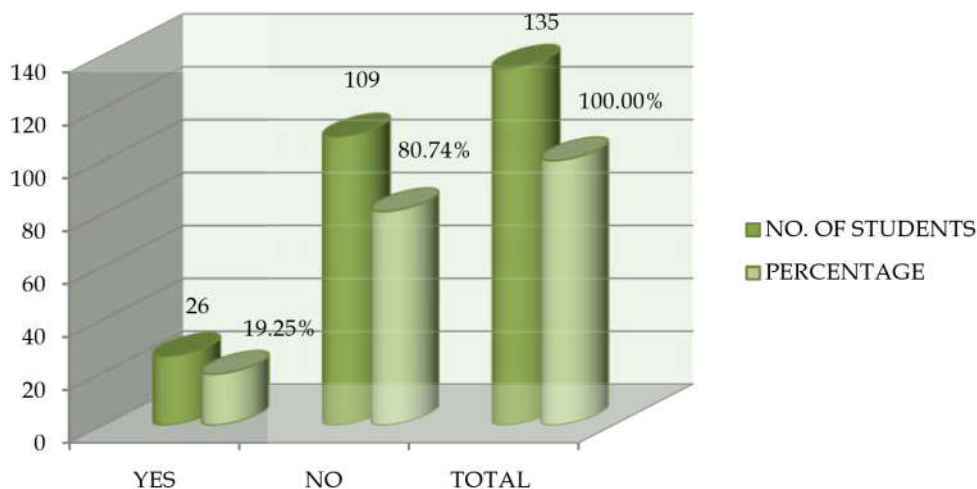


Fig. 10: User Orientation Programmes

Use of Social Networking Sites

With the increased use of internet and cheap & easy availability of the internet, the use of social networking has also increased in the library. Table 11 shows the trend of the interest in social networking among the university students.

It is seen that majority of the students (69.62%) are using social networking sites and apps continuously. 23.70% are using at no fixed time. 4.44% are using such sites just once daily. However, a few comprising of 2.22% respondents are not using any social networking sites at all.

Reliability and Convenience of Sources for Information

The reliability of the sources is of much importance in the era of internet, because a lot of information is available on the net, but whether it is useful and reliable? It is of great concern.

Table 11: Use of Social Networking Sites

S. No.	Use	Total	Percentage
1.	Continuous Usage	94	69.62
2.	Once Daily	06	4.44
3.	No Fixed Time	32	23.70
4.	Do Not Use It	03	2.22
	Total	135	100

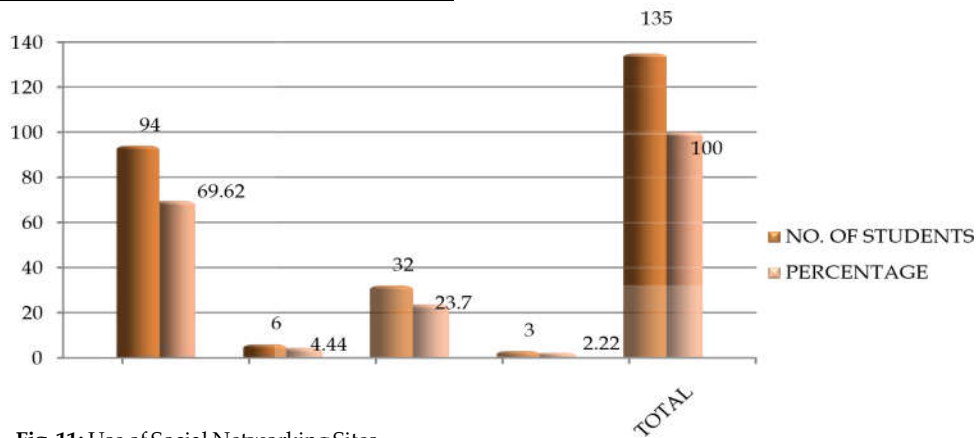


Fig. 11: Use of Social Networking Sites

As per the analysis of the data presented in table 12, it is seen that library books seem more reliable and authentic source of information as 74.81% of the users responded in favour of them. It is followed by 22.22% of the users who rely upon Google and other search engines. Further, 1.48% respondents rely on friends and other sources to get their required information.

Thus, the convenience and ease of availability was a deciding factor for the preferred choices, and the results show that books are still a more authentic source of information for the users.

Figure 12 also clarifies the situation of reliability and convenience of sources of information more clearly.

Table 12: Reliability and Convenience of Sources for Information

S. No.	Source of Information	Total	Percentage
1.	Library Books	101	74.81
2.	Friends	02	1.48
3.	Google/Search Engines	30	22.22
4.	Other Sources	02	1.48
	Total	135	100

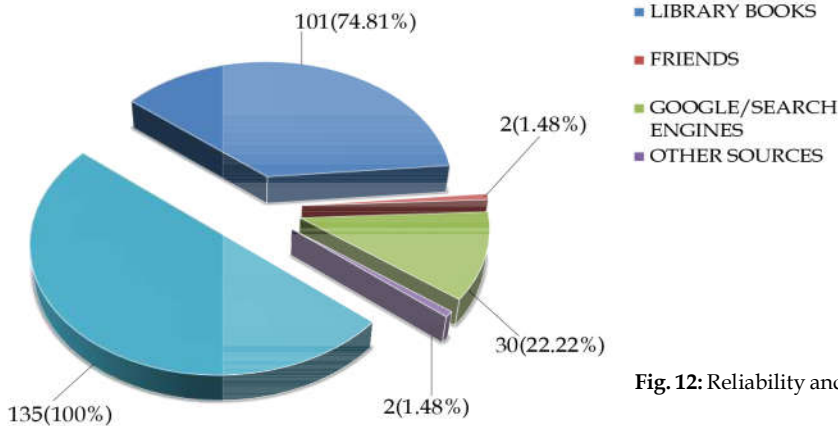


Fig. 12: Reliability and Convenience of Sources for Information

Satisfaction with the Inventory of the Library

Table 13 shows the general satisfaction of the users with the inventory that is the collection of the library. It is seen that 51.11% students are satisfied with the collection of their university library. However, on the other hand 48.88% students say that documents in the library are not sufficient. Figure 13 also presents the satisfaction percentage of the users more clearly.

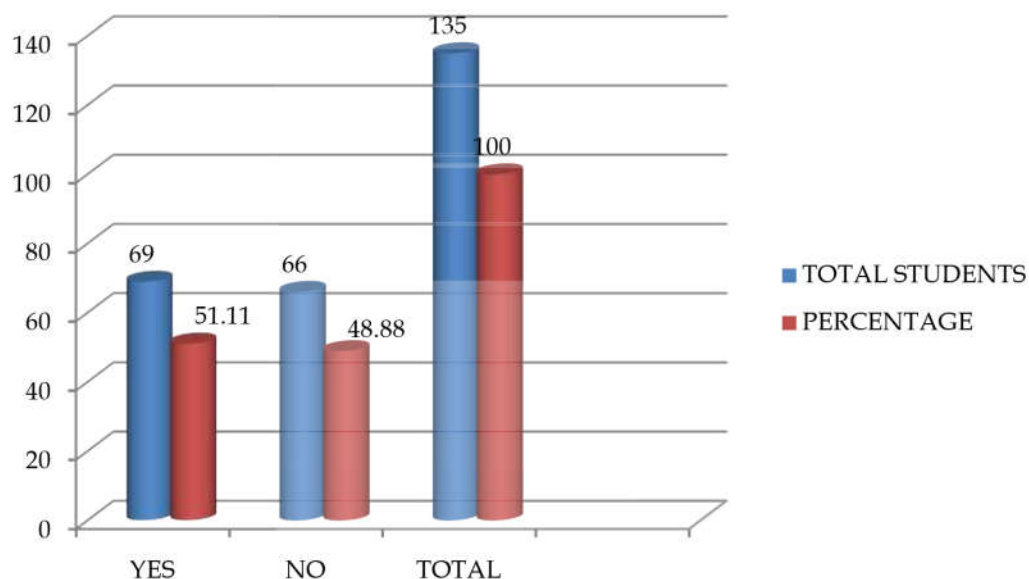
Satisfaction with the Library Services

Library services are equally important along with the collection of the library. Hence, the users were asked to rate their satisfaction with the availability of the library services.

Table number 14 indicates that overall services of university libraries in Kota are satisfactory. 85.92% respondents are satisfied with their library services but 14.07% responded negatively. Thus, majority of the users are satisfied with the services being provided by their respective library.

Table 13: Satisfaction with the Inventory of the Library

S. No.	Response	Total	Percentage
1.	Yes	69	51.11
2.	No	66	48.88
	Total	135	100

**Fig. 13:** Satisfaction with the Inventory of the Library*Digitalization of the University Library Reading Materials*

Digitization of the reading material has paved the way to use information resources more successfully. Therefore, it is seen most of the time, the users want information in digital format but sometimes, users need traditional format of the reading material, i.e., the printed material.

Table 15 shows that almost all respondents really want their university library to be digitalized and just 1.48% students were responded negatively as their opinion was more in favor of traditional libraries and resources.

Table 14: Satisfaction with the Library Services

S. No.	Response	Total	Percentage
1.	Yes	116	85.92
2.	No	19	14.07
	Total	135	100

Table 15: Digitalization of the University Library Reading Materials

S. No.	Response	Total	Percentage
1.	Yes	133	98.51
2.	No	02	1.48
	Total	135	100

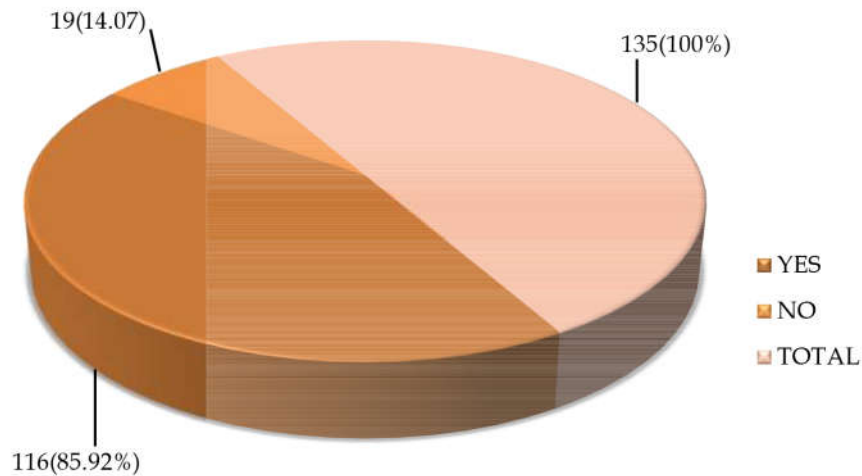


Fig. 14: Satisfaction with the Library Services

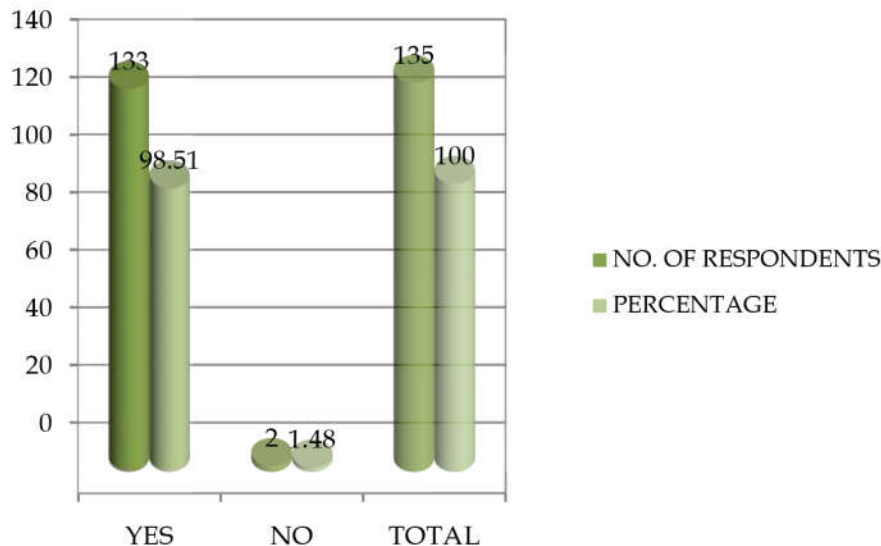


Fig. 15: Digitalization of the University Library Reading Materials

Discussion and Findings

So, on the basis of the data presented in table 1 to 15, it is seen that the students in different universities selected for the study get their required books/documents and other information by using the library either daily or on their free time. However, they use print documents more as compared to other documents but they go directly to the shelves to search them. Major findings of the study include the following:

- Male students (93) use the library more as compared to female users who could be 42 only in the survey.

- Most of the users comprising of 37.77% and 39.25% use library daily and in their free time respectively.
- Still the books are the most preferred form of documents consulted by the students, as 86 (63.70%) users responded for this format. It is followed by the user of reference books and the newspapers.
- Most of the users (91) comprising of 67.40% directly go to the shelves and select the desired books directly. However, there are few (38) students who take the help from library staff in locating the books/documents.
- Majority of the users that is 115 out of 135

comprising of 77.77% use internet to collect various types of the information.

- Google is the most used search engine. And students use open access material also from the Internet.
- Library staffs help the students in locating online information. Students also use social networking sites continuously.
- Library books were considered as the most reliable source of information by the students, as 101 (74.81%) of them responded in "yes" for books. It is followed by the use of search engines for accessing reliable information.
- Almost 50% of the students were found to be satisfied with the inventory (collection) of their libraries. However, satisfaction with the library services was seen more as 116 students out of 135, responded in "yes" for their satisfaction for the library services being rendered to them.
- Most of the students want information in digital format as seen through table 15, where 133 users responded in "yes" for digital information.

Suggestions for Improvement of the Conditions

- Libraries should conduct orientation programmes for the students especially for the new comers to educate them on the workings of library and to harness the facilities to best of its use.
- Practical sessions need to be conducted for the students to make aware them - how to access the journals and other information over the internet and how to use an OPAC.
- Information literacy programs should be introduced in the curriculum as a compulsory course to help the students to reap the benefits of a well-stocked library in an efficient manner to increase the quality of education.
- The infrastructure of libraries and the support system should be in synchronization with the courses offered at the universities. Not only should the courses be latest in the concerned field but the reference material provided should also be updated in the libraries in terms of technology and accessibility.
- The users should be educated not only on how to access information but also how to process and dispense it in a manner which promotes quality research and learning through awareness on information literacy.

Conclusion

The results of the present study show that information literacy level among the students of Kota is not up to the mark. Most of the students visit library for study purposes and end up seeking text books relevant to their syllabus. They are totally unaware of other primary sources like periodicals, encyclopedias, e-journals etc. Further, most of them visit the library to either get recommended text books of their syllabus or to read newspapers and popular magazines.

The results further indicate that students directly approach the shelves for searching the books/ documents. Surprisingly 0.74% respondents use and know the OPAC in the library. On the other hand internet usage is good for study purpose as 70.77% students use it and Google tops the list for searching online information. The knowledge of open access e-resources is also comparable and on the rise but subscriptions of e-resources is surprisingly low. Assistance from the library staff to the students is favorable but in contradiction the rate of user orientation programmes and drives to educate students on library systems is substandard that needs to be upgraded.

However, it is seen that the tech savvy generation is restricted to use the power of internet only to socialize and get their news feed but when it comes to educate themselves the learners' reliance and preference is still towards the more traditional ways of flipping through just the hard bound books on the shelves which are mostly older versions of the textbooks printed ages ago. Not only are the prints outdated but also less in number. Thus, there is ever growing need to update and multiply the quantity and quality of the reliable information available and to keep up and cater for the learners need and to seek the help from technology and pump in more resources to upgrade the 'source' of all sources of information in the libraries.

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Revised Rates for 2018 (Institutional)

Title of the Journal	Frequency	India(INR)		Outside India(USD)	
		Print Only	Online Only	Print Only	Online Only
Community and Public Health Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
Dermatology International	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Gastroenterology International	Semiannual	6000	5500	469	430
Indian Journal of Agriculture Business	Semiannual	5500	5000	413	375
Indian Journal of Anatomy	Bi-monthly	8500	8000	664	625
Indian Journal of Ancient Medicine and Yoga	Quarterly	8000	7500	625	586
Indian Journal of Anesthesia and Analgesia	Monthly	7500	7000	586	547
Indian Journal of Biology	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Indian Journal of Cancer Education and Research	Semiannual	9000	8500	703	664
Indian Journal of Communicable Diseases	Semiannual	8500	8000	664	625
Indian Journal of Dental Education	Quarterly	5500	5000	430	391
Indian Journal of Diabetes and Endocrinology	Semiannual	8000	7500	597	560
Indian Journal of Emergency Medicine	Quarterly	12500	12000	977	938
Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology	Quarterly	16000	15500	1250	1211
Indian Journal of Forensic Odontology	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Indian Journal of Genetics and Molecular Research	Semiannual	7000	6500	547	508
Indian Journal of Hospital Administration	Semiannual	7000	6500	547	508
Indian Journal of Hospital Infection	Semiannual	12500	12000	938	901
Indian Journal of Law and Human Behavior	Semiannual	6000	5500	469	430
Indian Journal of Legal Medicine	Semiannual	8500	8000	607	550
Indian Journal of Library and Information Science	Triannual	9500	9000	742	703
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Indian Journal of Surgical Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
Indian Journal of Trauma and Emergency Pediatrics	Quarterly	9500	9000	742	703
Indian Journal of Waste Management	Semiannual	9500	8500	742	664
International Journal of Food, Nutrition & Dietetics	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
International Journal of Neurology and Neurosurgery	Quarterly	10500	10000	820	781
International Journal of Pediatric Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
International Journal of Political Science	Semiannual	6000	5500	450	413
International Journal of Practical Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
International Physiology	Triannual	7500	7000	586	547
Journal of Animal Feed Science and Technology	Semiannual	7800	7300	609	570
Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine and Surgery	Quarterly	10000	9500	781	742
Journal of Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology	Semiannual	9500	9000	742	703
Journal of Global Medical Education and Research	Semiannual	5900	5500	440	410
Journal of Global Public Health	Semiannual	12000	11500	896	858
Journal of Microbiology and Related Research	Semiannual	8500	8000	664	625
Journal of Nurse Midwifery and Maternal Health	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
Journal of Orthopedic Education	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
Journal of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry	Semiannual	16500	16000	1289	1250
Journal of Plastic Surgery and Transplantation	Semiannual	26400	25900	2063	2023
Journal of Practical Biochemistry and Biophysics	Semiannual	7000	6500	547	508
Journal of Psychiatric Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
Journal of Social Welfare and Management	Triannual	7500	7000	586	547
Medical Drugs and Devices Research	Semiannual	2000	1800	156.25	140.63
New Indian Journal of Surgery	Bi-monthly	8000	7500	625	586
Ophthalmology and Allied Sciences	Triannual	6000	5500	469	430
Otolaryngology International	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Pediatric Education and Research	Triannual	7500	7000	586	547
Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Journal	Quarterly	9000	8500	703	664
RFP Indian Journal of Medical Psychiatry	Semiannual	8000	7500	625	586
RFP Journal of Gerontology and Geriatric Nursing	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Urology, Nephrology and Andrology International	Semiannual	7500	7000	586	547

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