Chapter - 2
REVIEWS OF LITERATURE
Chapter – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Existing literature on the use of online journals, information needs, information literacy skills, use of technology in information access, e-resources and other variables related to the objectives of the studies have been studied comprehensively through both print and electronic resources. Literature thoroughly examined and reviewed is appended below in classified manner. Here, an attempt has been made to identify the related literature published in the area of study. The information sources consulted for the review includes books, journals, articles, Library and Information Science Abstract [LISA], Library Information Science and Technology Abstracts [LISTA], International Dissertation Abstracts, conference/seminar papers and other resources. The review of literature is broadly classified under nine headings rendered on the basis of the nature of studies.

2.1 USE OF ONLINE JOURNALS IN INDIA

Sampath Kumar B.T and Manjunath G (2013) study on "Internet use and its impact on the academic performance of university teachers and researchers: A comparative study". Purpose of the study is to identify the internet growth has created a new scientific communication system with new facilities that are competing with the traditional sources of information. The present study investigated impact of internet use on academic performance of teachers and researcher in university setup. Questionnaires were distributed to randomly selected teachers and researchers in Kuvempu University, Karnataka state. Total 200 questionnaires were distributed out of which 140 duly filled questionnaires were returned. The questionnaire consisted of various questions which are designed for the teachers and researchers to elicit the impact of internet use on their academic performance. This is the comprehensive study on the impact of internet sources and services on the academic performance of teachers and researchers in the university environment.

Faizul Nisha and Naushad Ali P.M (2013) conducted the survey on "Awareness and use of e-journals by IIT Delhi and Delhi University library users". Survey research was conducted to access e-journal use among IIT Delhi and Delhi
University users. A stratified random sample method was used for selection of respondents. The survey was conducted through a structured questionnaire taking a random sample of 300 users (PG and PhD) from different disciplines of IIT Delhi and Delhi University libraries and the response rate was 66.66 per cent. The questionnaires were administered personally among the users of IIT Delhi and Delhi University during the survey period (March-May 2011). From this survey it was found that most of the users are aware of e-journals and they are not only using them for building and updating their knowledge but also for collecting relevant material for their study and research purposes as information can be acquired expeditiously through e-journals. The main aim of consulting these journals is for retrieving information regarding research, publishing research papers and manuscripts, assignments, presentations, seminars, and largely to update their own knowledge. However, this study also reveals several inherent problems especially with the use of e-journals e.g. slow downloading as revealed by maximum IIT Delhi and Delhi University users. Other mechanical deficits like non-availability of a particular issue, lack of training and limited access to terminals are also present while using e-journals.

Sunil Tyagi (2012) the present study sought to determine use of online journals and databases and to assess current user characteristics associated with use of online resources at the Indian Institute of Technology-Kanpur (IITK) P. K. Kelkar Library. The study is based on questionnaire method. A questionnaire was distributed among the faculty members, research scholars, and postgraduate students to collect desired data. A total of 240 questionnaires were distributed to the selected sample for the session 2010-11; 160 valid samples were collected. The result showed a growing interest in online journals among the users at IITK P. K. Library. The survey found that the majority of the respondents of IITK P. K. Library showed key interest in use of various databases like Science Direct, Web of Science, IEEE/IEE/IEL Online and the others for various purposes. Awareness among the users about the availability of online journals was found satisfactory. Online journals were mostly used for research needs and PDF was the most preferred format. There are many factors that may affect the use of scholarly online journals.

Sunil Tyagi (2012) the present study sought to study the user experience and perception of using different types of electronic information sources (EIS) by the
scientists, pharmacopoeia associates and scientific assistants; to analyse the different purposes for which the EIS is used by the respondents and to access current user characteristics associated with use of online resources and databases at the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC). The study is based on questionnaire method. A questionnaire was distributed among the scientists, pharmacopoeia associates and scientific assistants to collect desired data. Total 40 questionnaires were distributed to the selected sample for the current year, 37 valid samples were collected and analysed. The result showed a growing interest in online journals among the users at IPC. The survey showed that majority of respondents marked that library possessed useful online journals and databases for the scientific community. The data scanned and preserved in document management software play an important role to access relevant information. Awareness among the users about the availability of online journals was found highly satisfactory. Online journals were mostly used for research needs and similarly pharmacy and pharmacology discipline-based journals used widely. The EIS is better for accessing current and comprehensive information.

Amritpal Kaur (2011) the study is on the impact of electronic journals on university libraries of India. The results of the survey provide useful information regarding the impact of e-journals on subscription to e-journals, infrastructure, staff, space, technical services, photocopying, inter-library loan, and library use and reference services. The study will have important implications for information creators, publishers, libraries, scholars and researchers. It evaluates the impact of e-journals on libraries and points out the directions that e-journals will take in the future.

Chetan Sharma et al. (2011) this survey is on the usage and acceptability of e-resources in National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) and National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR), India. The majorities of the respondents are well aware of the various e-resources in their respective fields and confidently use them regularly. E-Journals are the most preferred e-resources among the respondents. They seek the help of e-resources to perform their routine exercises, i.e. teaching, research, entertainment and communication. Some major problems faced by the respondents are slow speed of internet, difficulty in retrieving contents and poorly
designed web sites. This is the first study on this topic in India, which has been carried out to discover the importance of e-resources in the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) and the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR). It will support the approach and importance of such e-resources and their use for intellectual investigation in the agriculture community.

**Dhirendra Sharma et al. (2011)** this survey is on the growth and diffusion of e-journal usage in universities of the western Himalayan region of India. Owing to the rapid technological growth and its phase-wise development, the “Replacement hypotheses” does not permit the expectation of a smoother behavior in the cumulative growth in internet users and consequently the usage of e-journals in these universities. A simple statistical analysis of the usage was also undertaken. The coefficient of variation shows a wide fluctuation for four out of 12 publishing houses. Compound growth rate was also calculated and analysed for the two universities. A typical case of usage of e-journals from one publishing house was also analysed more thoroughly with a likely future projection.

**Masoumeh Tajafari Dastforoush and Y Venkatesha (2011)** Dependency on Electronic and Print Journals: A Case Study. The main purpose of this study was to determine users dependency on electronic and print journals by the most frequently users of journals—research scholars and faculty in Iran. A total of 118 faculty members and research scholars were selected. A questionnaire was prepared by the investigator and administered to the selected sample. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. The results showed that the majority of users had high dependency on electronic journals. Furthermore, the level of awareness and use of e-journals as well as preferred format of journals by the users were discussed in this paper.

**Subhash Khode and Ajay Khode (2011)** Online Electronic Journals and the Five Laws of Library Science. The online electronic journals are playing vital roles towards the fulfillment of the five laws of library science. This paper describes how online electronic journals are helpful in the successful implementation of the five laws of library science.
Suseela V. J. (2011) study on "Application of usage statistics for assessing the use of e-journals in University of Hyderabad: A case study". The paper highlights the application of usage reports by the University library in decision making during renewals/subscriptions, i.e. the selection of databases, upgrading the versions, increasing licenses, cancellation of subscriptions, etc.

Masoumeh Tajafari Dastforoush and Y Venkatesha (2010) studied on Electronic Journals' Usage and User Studies: A Literature Review. This article aims to present an overall picture of the studies that have been done in the area of usage and users studies of electronic journals in recent years (2004 onward) till present, in a way that will be of value to researchers. This review is presented under three headings and nine subheadings. The paper provides a picture of electronic journals usage and users studies. It is valuable for students, teachers in library and information science field and especially researchers who want to do research in this field.

Rekha Chirraand and Margam Madhusudhan (2009) study on Use of electronic journals by doctoral research scholars of Goa University, India. The article discusses the use of electronic resources and services by the doctoral research scholars at Goa University in India. It mentions that the academic libraries in the country have problems associated with reduced budgets and increased costs of journal subscriptions. According to the authors, the most popular search strategy used by the scholars is the Boolean search which is followed by a phrase search as well as field searching.

Vishala B. K. and Bhandi M.K. (2009) study on Advantages and Disadvantages of E-Journals as Perceived by the Academicians of Universities of Karnataka: A Survey Report. Journals dominate the Information Technology literature. Undoubtedly, these are well-established means of transmission of information from the generator to the end user. Though the, information is available indifferent forms like books, magazines and journals, CD-ROM, Internet sources, online databases, microfilms, magnetic tapes etc., a survey conducted at foreign universities reports that majority of users are interested in using e-journals. An attempt has been made in this article to report the advantages and disadvantages of e-journals as perceived by the academicians of universities of Karnataka. It is observed
that "It provides current and up-to-date information" and "Site license problem" were the major advantage and disadvantage of e-journals.

**Manish Kumar (2008)** study on Electronic Journals: Access Modes and Archival Issues. The article overviews the development and improvement of e-journals in the library in India. E-journals have contributed for the further development of librarianship in the country. The newly designed service has a great potential of offering high quality service to the libraries users. It cites that the access to e-journals have various benefits to the users. It also explores the challenges faced by libraries and publishers in combating complexities and archiving issues involving back volumes. It also elaborates the access modes and archival complexities concerning e-journals.

**Navin Upadhyay and Hirak Kanti Chakraborty (2008)** survey on Online Journals and Databases: A Study of Use and Awareness among Academics at Main Library, I.T., B.H.U. Remote access to online catalogues and bibliographic data bases has altered library use patterns over the past decade. Library statistics show fewer patrons entering the library as more resources become available online and patrons given access from their desktops. This paper describes the use of online journals and databases and their awareness among researchers of IT-BHU. In this case study, a survey was conducted using questionnaire, to collect the data. This paper examines the researcher’s awareness and use of online journals and databases available through UGC infonet, INDEST and university library. Finally, it highlights the suggestions given by the user’s for improvement of online resources.

**Singh et al. (2008)** conducted a survey of the “awareness and use of online journals by the faculty members, researchers and students in the faculty of natural sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia University”. The result of a survey conducted at Jamia Millia Islamia University (JMIU) was to determine the extent to which users are aware and make use of online journals. The study also examines these arch patterns of online journals. A questionnaire was distributed among the Faculty members, Research scholars and Post-Graduate Students to collect desired data. A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed to the selected sample of Faculty of Natural Sciences; 70 valid samples were collected. The study found that the majority of
users are aware about the availability of online journals. 60% of respondents want to use online version of journals whereas a few want to use printed journals. A Majority of respondents use online journals for their research work. 70% of respondents take printout before using online journals. It was found that users faced problem when using online journals. They are also interested to undergo training for using online journals.

Chandana Patra (2006) study on introducing e-journal services: an experience. This case study seeks to discuss the author's experience of providing e-journal services to the scientists at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute - a centre of excellence in the field of glass and ceramics situated in Kolkata, India. It describes the developmental activities involved in providing user access to the e-journals and its impact on library operations. The article begins with background information on the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute and its parent body, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and then goes on to discuss the development of e-journal services within the library of the Institute. The author shows that providing training to the staff as well as library users and managing services of the e-journals were the most important issues. The author also shows that e-journals have added enormous resources to the collection and improved the service of the library, enhanced access to journal literature, and decreased the demand for photocopy services as well as document delivery of single articles.

2.2 USE OF ON LINE JOURNALS IN UK

Mohammed Nasser Al-Suqri (2014) study on "Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease-of-Use, and Faculty Acceptance of Electronic Books: An Empirical Investigation of Sultan Qaboos University, Oman". Purpose of the study is electronic books (e-books) are becoming increasingly important in society and general and among academic faculty, concomitant with the growth of portable electronic devices that facilitate the reading of e-books. The objectives of this study are to extend the use of the technology acceptance model (TAM) to faculty acceptance of e-books at Sultan Qaboos University (SQU) in the Sultanate of Oman. The effects of language and personal characteristics (gender, age, field of study) in relation to perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and usage of e-books for academic work among
respondents are examined using data derived from a survey of 332 faculty members at SQU. Findings were that participants who perceived that electronic books were easier to use also tended to be those who used them more; younger male faculty whose first language was Arabic tended to have higher levels of usage than females, older faculty, or faculty whose first language was not Arabic. Faculty in the Social Sciences and the Life and Health Sciences tended to have lower levels of usage behavior than those in the Arts and Humanities, Business or Law, or Physical Sciences or Engineering. Implications are that e-book acceptance among faculty at SQU is similar to that of faculty in Western universities and that the TAM is a relatively good predictor of e-book usage regardless of geographical location.

Karen Davies (2011) study on UK doctors’ awareness and use of specified electronic evidence-based medicine resources: There is an increasing emphasis placed on evidence-based medicine, and the use of relevant resources. The aim of this study is to evaluate UK doctors’ awareness and the use of specified evidence-based medicine (EBM) electronic resources. Respondents were invited to complete an online questionnaire and 636 were completed. The most frequently used EBM resources available via the National Library for Health were the most established and well-known resources, namely, Medline / Pub Med. The top three resources not freely available via the National Library for Health were general non-specialist specific resources. Over three-quarters of the respondents had not heard of the American resources and resources that had only ever been electronic were not widely known or used by the respondents. The introduction of new electronic resources to doctors must involve more than simply promoting the URL/web location. In fact, the development of a comprehensive list of resources highlighting their strengths (and weaknesses) may be beneficial for busy doctors.

Karen S Davies (2011) study on Physicians and their use of information: a survey comparison between the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The article discusses a report on the use of Evidence Based Medicine (EBM) library resources by doctors and medical professionals in Canada, the United Kingdom (UK), and the U.S. It describes the use of MEDLINE search features, the use of medical websites by physicians and their understanding of EBM search terms, and the use of
library resources for continuing professional development (CPD). Other topics under discussion include Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness (DARE), the National Health Service (NHS), and the Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin.

**Paula Younger (2011)** study on "No decision about me, without me": Finding health information in the UK. The article assesses the access of patients to health information in Great Britain. A 2003 survey showed varied opinions about whether the public should be allowed to use healthcare libraries or not specialized healthcare and medical libraries which hold specialist collection of books and journals, provide space and facilities to study, Internet access and other specialized services. Concern remains about the role of public libraries in providing healthcare information given the age of some resources.

**David Nicholas et al. (2010)** study on Diversity in the E-Journal Use and Information-Seeking Behavior of UK Researchers. The purpose of this paper is to present some of the results of the project "Evaluating the use and impact of e-journals in the UK". The particular research reported here evaluated the use of the Science Direct journals database with regard to Life Sciences, Economics, Chemistry, Earth & Environmental Sciences and Physics by ten major UK research institutions. The aim of the study is to investigate researchers’ digital behavior, and to ascertain whether their use and behaviors varied by subjects and disciplines, or in relation to the institutions in which they worked. Raw logs for Science Direct were obtained for the period January to April 2007 subject to deep log techniques and were analysed using the Software Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Typically, 5 per cent of the Science Direct journals viewed accounted for a third to half of all use. A high proportion of researchers entered the Science Direct site via a third-party site, and this was especially so in the case of the Life Sciences and in the highest-ranked research institutions. There were significant institutional and subject differences in information-seeking behavior. In the most research-intensive institutions, per capita journal use was highest and their users spent less time on each visit. There were significant differences of the order of 100-300 per cent in the age of material viewed between subjects and institutions. Just four months after Science Direct content was opened to Google indexing, a third of traffic to the site's Physics journals came via that route.
David Nicholas et al. (2010) study on online use and information seeking behavior: institutional and subject comparisons of UK researchers. The paper reports on the results of the project 'Evaluating the usage and impact of e-journals in the UK'. Using deep log analysis techniques, we evaluated the use of the Oxford Journals database in regard to life sciences, economics and history by 10 major UK research institutions. The aim of the study was to investigate researchers' digital behavior, and to ascertain whether it varied by subjects and disciplines, or in relation to the institutions. The findings revealed significant subject and institutional differences. Life scientists were the biggest users. Economists made the greatest use of abstracts. Historians proved to be the most active searchers. Research intensive universities were characterized by high volume use and short session times, light sessions, and sessions which utilized a few of the search functions available. Open access journals featured strongly in the ranked lists of life sciences and history; and Google was an extremely popular means of accessing journal content, especially so in the case of historians.

David Nicholas et al. (2010) study on Researchers’ e-journal use and information seeking behavior. This paper presents the results of the second phase of a Research Information Network study, which sought to establish the impact of e-journals on the scholarly behavior of researchers in the UK. The first phase of the project was a deep log analysis of the usage and information seeking behavior of researchers in connection with the Science Direct and Oxford Journals databases. This paper reports on the second phase, which sought to explain and provide context for the deep log data by taking the questions raised by the quantitative study to the research community via interview, questionnaire and observation. Nine major research institutions took part, six subjects were covered and the behavior of about 1400 people was analyzed. Findings show that academic journals have become central to all disciplines and that the e-form is the prime means of access. Most importantly the study demonstrates that computer usage logs provide an accurate picture of online behavior. High levels of gateway service use point to the re-intermediating of the broken chain between publisher and reader.
Paul Davey (2010) study on UK PubMed Central: becoming the information resource of choice for the UK's life sciences research community. Supported by the UK's eight principle funders of biomedical and health research, UK PubMed Central (UKPMC) is being developed in close consultation with its intended user community -- the researchers. This paper seeks to outline why there is a need to develop a UK-specific version of this well-known and very popular free service, and what practical approaches have taken towards bringing a Beta service live for all to use and feedback on. The approach to development of UKPMC has been consultative and iterative. Through surveys, focus groups and one-to-one user tests, the aim has been to develop a service which can fit neatly into a researcher's workflow. Coordinating the programme itself has required close collaboration between organisations which are quite diverse both culturally and administratively. Through developing UKPMC, technology has been melded together with practical delivery. The text mining functionality that the service now offers is truly innovative, and there is further potential to develop this. The recently launched Beta service (beta.ukpmc.ac.uk) will continue to be honed -- particularly its text mining functionality -- through ongoing user consultation and feedback. It is perceived that this flexible approach to development is essential in offering a service that is truly useful for the UK's life sciences research community and offers a compelling reason to use it as a valid and ground breaking alternative to PubMed Central (the US version).

Karen Davies (2009) study on quantifying the information needs of doctors in the UK using clinical librarians. The main objective of this paper is to determine the frequency of doctors’ clinical information needs using Clinical Librarians as data collectors, focusing on the UK acute sector. Additionally, the frequency of questions followed-up by Clinical Librarians was determined. The information needs of doctors have been investigated in other countries, particularly the USA, but not in the UK. Clinical Librarians have not been utilized as data collectors in any previous studies. Clinical Librarians counted clinical questions posed by doctors in clinical settings. The Clinical Librarians counted 286 questions from 655 doctors discussing 1210 patient cases. This represents approximately one question for every four patients. Conclusion: Clinical Librarians can collect data to identify the number of information
needs doctors have, but this was more successful when the Clinical Librarian was experienced and an established part of the clinical team.

Richard Marriott (2008) study on Lets stick together: collaborative purchasing of electronic journals in the National Health Service. The objective of this study is to describe the process and the lessons learned from the collaborative purchasing of electronic journals by National Health Service (NHS) libraries in the East Midlands, UK. The background to a successful joint purchasing initiative is described, including the methodology for selecting titles and the formula for dividing the payment. Factors that have a bearing on successful collaboration are discussed, including the use of a Framework Agreement, licensing conditions and measuring impact. Conclusion: NHS librarians working together can leverage collective benefits for users through collaborative purchasing.

2.3 USE OF ON-LINE JOURNALS IN USA

Khong Sin Tan, Siong-Choy Chong and Binshan Lin (2013) pilot study on "Intention to use internet marketing: A comparative study between Malaysians and South Koreans". This is a pilot study that aims to investigate the factors influencing the intention to use internet marketing among Malaysians and South Koreans, the two fast developing Asian countries with good internet infrastructure. Many businesses in these countries have leveraged on the rapid growth of World Wide Web by investing in internet marketing due to the anticipation that its acceptance and usage rates are on the increasing trend. However, the extent of intent to use internet marketing remains a question of interest. This research adopts unified theory of acceptance and use of technology as the underpinning theory to assess the intention to use internet marketing. Data were collected using convenience sampling method from 150 Malaysians and 150 South Koreans through the use of self-reporting questionnaires. The questionnaire was prepared in two languages, English and Hangul to obtain accurate responses. The results inform various stakeholders in the two countries and recommend strategies from the perspective of internet marketing's increased adoption.

Carol Ann Borchert (2011) study on Coping with Hobgoblins: Rethinking Journals Processing in the E-Journals Environment at the University of South Florida. Many libraries grapple with how to develop new skills for processing electronic
journals, while still handling the print format. Journals in a print format have always been complex, and adding the electronic component has made them more so. Few libraries are increasing staff to handle this workload. The University of South Florida Tampa Library has tried a number of workflow changes – not always successfully – to handle this transition. This paper explores these changes, explains why some were not successful and why others have resulted in efficiencies, and concludes with lessons learned that could benefit others.

**JoAnne Griffin and Frances Foret (2011)** study on Reducing Journal Stacks: How Tufts University's Hirsh Health Sciences Library Made Electronic Journals Work for Them. In 2007, the Collections Management department at Tufts University's Hirsh Health Sciences Library (HHSL) reduced journal stacks to make room for additional seating and classrooms as part of a renovation to the Medical School's Sackler Center for Medical Education. Additional space was necessary to accommodate the library's increasing role in education and research at the medical school and a growing student population. Offsite storage with compact shelving was under construction nearby. Journals were identified for offsite storage by focusing on print titles that came with an online equivalent rather than using chronology to shift journals offsite. The goal was to keep storage retrieval requests to a minimum for patrons and staff.

**Marie Kennedy, (2011)** study on "What are we really doing to market electronic resources?” A total of 38 unique marketing techniques were discovered in the 24 documents consulted for this research. The four most popular techniques were patron training in a group setting, flyers/brochures, e-mails to patrons, and surveys. Libraries were generally unclear about stating the goals for their marketing plans but were able to identify easily the target of their marketing efforts. Budgeting was inconsistent among libraries included in this research; nine libraries reported having either no budget for marketing or did not mention budgeting in the article. Assessment was the weakest part of the marketing plans, with four libraries not documenting an awareness of the need for assessment and seven libraries noting an understanding of the need to evaluate their plan but unsure how to do so.
Mia Liza A Lustria et al. (2011) study on Exploring digital divides: An examination of e-Health technology use in health information seeking, communication and personal health information management in the USA. Recent government initiatives to deploy health information technology in the USA, coupled with a growing body of scholarly evidence linking online health information and positive health-related behaviors, indicate a widespread belief that access to health information and health information technologies can help reduce healthcare inequalities. However, it is less clear whether the benefits of greater access to online health information and health information technologies is equitably distributed across population groups, particularly to those who are underserved. To examine this issue, this article employs the 2007 Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS) to investigate relationships between a variety of socio-economic variables and the use of the web-based technologies for health information seeking, personal health information management and patient-provider communication within the context of the USA. This study reveals interesting patterns in technology adoption, some of which are in line with previous studies, while others are less clear. Whether these patterns indicate early evidence of a narrowing divide in e-Health technology use across population groups as a result of the narrowing divide in Internet access and computer ownership warrants further exploration. In particular, the findings emphasize the need to explore differences in the use of e-Health tools by medically underserved and disadvantaged groups. In so doing, it will be important to explore other psychosocial variables, such as health literacy, that may be better predictors of health consumers’ e-Health technology adoption.

Wendy L Wes et al. (2011) survey on Electronic Journals: Cataloging and Management Practices in Academic Libraries. The growth and availability of electronic journals offer libraries the opportunity to provide end users with quick and easy access to more journals than ever before, thereby creating a complex new workload in academic libraries. Libraries have addressed the evolving challenges unique to electronic resources by creating new policies and workflows and dedicating staff to work on the processes, despite the lack of best practices. In the fall of 2009, a questionnaire was distributed to ninety-five libraries at peer institutions to gather information about their policies and practices for cataloging and managing electronic
journals in order to gauge the current status of electronic journal management among these peer institutions. This paper reports on the survey findings related to cataloging approach, sources for bibliographic records, methods for identifying problems, and the staff and staff hours dedicated to electronic journals.

Beth G Robb and Elaine R Hicks (2010) survey on Print vs. e-Journals: One Hospital Library's Quest for the Final Solution. Providing both print and electronic access to journals in a small hospital library is no longer possible, but what is the best way to adjust services? An evaluation plan was developed to assess print journal use and guide decisions regarding format purchases.

Jonathan S Wald et al. (2010) survey on implementing practice-linked pre-visit electronic journals in primary care: patient and physician use and satisfaction. Electronic health records (EHRs) and EHR-connected patient portals offer patient-provider collaboration tools for visit-based care. During a randomized controlled trial, primary care patients completed pre-visit electronic journals (e-Journals) containing EHR-based medication, allergies, and diabetes (study arm 1) or health maintenance, personal history, and family history (study arm 2) topics to share with their provider. Assessment with surveys and usage data showed that among 2027 patients invited to complete an e-Journal, 70.3% submitted one and 71.1% of submitters had one opened by their provider. Surveyed patients reported that they felt more prepared for the visit (55.9%) and their provider had more accurate information about them (58.0%). More arm 1 versus arm 2 providers reported that e-Journals were visit-time neutral (100% vs 53%; p<0.013), helpful to patients in visit preparation (66% vs 20%; p=0.082), and would recommend them to colleagues (78% vs 22%; p=0.0143). E-Journal integration into practice warrants further study.

In a study by Borrego and Urbano (2007) the behavior of the users of a package of electronic journals using the data of consumption per IP address was studied. They analysed the data of the consumption at the University of Barcelona of 31 electronic journals of the American Chemical Society (ACS) in 2003. Data of sessions, articles downloaded and abstracts viewed were analysed. Most of the consumption was concentrated at a few IP addresses, and most of the users made little
use of the information available. There was found to be greater dispersion of the consumption of electronic information than of information on paper. Finally, it was determined that the number of abstracts viewed was a good predictor of the number of regular users of a journal.

**Panda K. C. and Aruninia Kanungo (2006)** study on A Critical Evaluation of E-Journals in LIS: A Case Study of Three Websites. Provides an insight into the concept of e-journals and their growth. It vividly explains the taxonomy of e-journals along with the methodology employed in the study. It analyses and interprets data, pertaining to a total sample of 110 e-journals available in three websites using only three popular search engines (Google, Altavista, Yahoo), in regard to their subject coverage, country of publication, language of publication, year of publication, frequency and cost. It reveals that, 48.18% of the total e-journals in US cover IT as their thrust area; 63.37% of them are published from USA; 97.21% e-journals are published in English; 44.95% are published quarterly; and 67.42% of them are fee-based journals. Interestingly, the publication of e-journals in LIS witnessed an unexpected decline in the three websites from 11 in 1995 to only 1 in 2003, the study asserts.

**2.4 USE OF ON LINE JOURNALS IN OTHER COUNTRIES**

**Tereza Stoyanova Trencheva and Tania Yordanova Todorova, (2014)** study on "Open access to scientific information: comparative study in DOAJ", The purpose of the paper is to provide a comparative retrospective analysis of Bulgarian, Turkish and Croatian Open Access (OA) journals added in Directory of Open Access journals (DOAJ) in the period 2002-2013. First of all, the study is focused on brief review of definitions and descriptions of the OA as a global movement. In the study were analyzed the three main OA initiatives and was shown the difference between Golden Road and Green Road. Second of all, the authors used the comparative approach and made a comparative study of the OA journals in Bulgaria, Turkey and Croatia and present the evaluation results and findings. Qualitative and quantitative data for the study are collected by the DOAJ. The data are analyzed in terms of quantity and period, and the results are presented graphically and tabular and finally there are made major specific conclusions and recommendations. The paper shows
that OA in the digital space has an important position in scientific research. There are many discussion issues related to the problems of OA, but overall study of OA to scientific information, and in particular comparative study of Bulgarian, Turkish and Croatian journals in the DOAJ does not exist at the moment.

**Zabed Ahmed S.M (2013)** study on "A survey of students' use of and satisfaction with university subscribed online resources in two specialized universities in a developing country". The main purpose of this study is to describe the results of a survey conducted in two specialized public universities in Bangladesh to assess students' electronic information resources use and their satisfaction with university subscribed resources. A structured questionnaire was used to assess the use of and satisfaction with university subscribed electronic resources by the students. The major problems faced by them in accessing online resources were also identified. The survey results showed that the students are not at all satisfied with the current level of university subscribed online resources. The students identified limited access to computers and slow download speed as major problems. These problems do affect electronic resources use by students in these universities. However, the problems are mainly related to poor ICT infrastructure which may also lead to other drawbacks such as unwillingness to use the resources regularly and thus low satisfaction with such resources. This is the first time an attempt has been made to empirically assess the use of university subscribed online information resources by the students in Bangladesh.

**Ali Sadat-Moosavi (2012)** study on accessibility of online resources cited in scholarly LIS journals: A study of Emerald ISI-ranked journals. This research aims to study the state of online resources cited in scholarly library and information science (LIS) journals which are ranked in ISI and available in the Emerald database in terms of accessibility and decay. Four LIS journals published by Emerald were selected from Thomson Reuters' JCR. The journals' issues from 2005 to 2008 were downloaded directly from the publisher web site and checked in terms of decay and availability of individual cited URLs. Original accessibility of studied online resources was 64 percent, which improved to 95 percent. The main adopted
strategies that returned more results were using the Way back Machine and Google, which revived online resources by 17 percent and 12 percent respectively.

**Chern Li Liew (2011)** "Help with health information on the web", the study discovered a range of help features being employed in these resources, ranging from step-by-step guides outlining the use of site features to the inclusion of links to resources that cater to user groups, who speak a language other than English. Further the study also found that resources that were consumer-based and commercially-funded predominantly favored the use of implicit help features to improve user access, whilst government-funded libraries were more likely to make use of explicit help features to aid users in the use of specific features.

**Liyi Zhang et al. (2011)** "Survey on the utilization of NSTL electronic resources in colleges and universities in Wuhan, China", the results show that most NSTL users are graduate students and young staff members. The number of users who use advanced retrieval and choose the criterion “literature's citation” to judge the literature's value increases slightly with the improvement of the educational level. There is higher demand for literature written in English in the disciplines of natural science, medicine, and engineering, and a certain proportion of demand for materials written in Japanese in the disciplines of medicine and engineering.

**Shahram Sedghi et al. (2011)** "Medical image resources used by health care professionals", The findings show that health care professionals seek medical images in a variety of visual information sources, including those found online and from published medical literature. The research also identifies a number of difficulties that health care professionals face when searching for medical images in various image resources.

**Adebambo Adewale Odumele and Olatundun Oyewumi (2010)** this study examines the accessibility and the use of web-based electronic resources by physicians in a psychiatric institution in Nigeria. The result reveals that physicians working in a psychiatry health institution have access to and use the HINARI database. The study further reveals that the majority (60 per cent) of the physicians access the portal once every two weeks from the internet cafés in and around the institution. Pub Me is the most widely used database in the HINARI portal. Information retrieved is used mostly for clinical decision making. However,
respondents are faced with the problem of inadequacy of time for research because of
their busy schedule, poor internet access and inadequate information retrieval skills.

**Okon E. Ani et al. (2010)** survey on "Analysis of internet access and use by
academic staff in the University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria", The findings of the
survey show extensive internet use by the respondents, although with a low level of
access to the internet (26.92 per cent), as most of the respondents have access to the
internet through a commercial internet cybercafé off campus, while only 3.08 and
1.54 per cent could access the internet in their offices and university library,
respectively. The basic reasons for internet access and use by the respondents are for
communication through e-mail (16.87 per cent), teaching (15.66 per cent), and
research related activities (14.58 per cent). The findings also indicate that although
there exists a high level of skills in internet access and use by the respondents, there is
a need to organize regular formal user training by the university library (university
management), for all academic staff in the University of Calabar, as well as each
Nigerian university.

**Omotayo (2010)** conducted a study on access, use and attitudes of academics
towards electronic journals: a case study of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.
The findings show 22 (8.98%), 67 (37.35%), 102 (41.63%), 34 (13.88%) and 20
(8.16%) of the total population of 245 use electronic journals daily, weekly, monthly,
bi-monthly and occasionally respectively. A majority use e-journals monthly, while
52% of total population in the study of Borrego, et al. (2007) stated that they use
electronic journals exclusively or mainly.

**Punchihewa and Jayasuriya, Sumana (2008)** case study on Use of online
journals and databases: A case study based University of Moratuwa. The objective of
this case study was to explore the use of online databases, user perception towards
online databases, user satisfaction with facilities provided by the library for using
online resources. The participants of the user survey were drawn from four categories
of the University; academic staff members, postgraduate students, undergraduate
students and students of Institute of Technology -- University of Moratuwa (ITUM).
A Total of 400 participants were selected for the survey. Analysis confirmed that
frequency of use of electronic databases have been restricted only to few data bases
Relatively a lesser usage level was observed for the online journals compared to print journals. User groups are satisfied with the programmes conducted for promoting online resources. They have highlighted different areas that should be improved by the library. Providing printing facility and offering remote access facility were the main requests of the users. Academic members and postgraduate students had higher online resource usage than the undergraduate students and ITUM students. The major problems examined within the study included lack of computer and Internet facilities, lack of awareness to electronic resources provided by the library, ineffective communication channels, and irrelevancy of articles in the provided databases and inefficient support of the library adapted from the source document.

Yaşar Tonta and Yurdagül Ünal (2008) the use of electronic journals has outnumbered that of printed journals within the last decade. The consortial use of electronic journals through publishers’ or aggregators’ web sites is on the rise worldwide. This is also the case of Turkey. The Turkish academic community downloaded about 50 million full-text articles from various electronic journal databases since 2000. This paper analyzes the seven-years journal use data comprising more than 25 million full-text articles downloaded from Elsevier’s Science Direct (SD) electronic journals package between 2001 and 2007. Some 100 core journals, constituting only 5% of all SD journal titles, satisfied over 8.4 million download requests. The lists of core journals were quite stable, consistently satisfying one third of all demand. A large number of journal titles were rarely used while some were never used at all. The correlation between the impact factors (IFs) of core journal titles and the number of downloads there from was rather low. Findings can be used to develop better consortial collection management policies and empower the consortium management to negotiate better deals with publishers.

Keiko Kurata et al. (2007) study on Electronic journals and their unbundled functions in scholarly communication: Views and utilization by scientific, technological and medical researchers in Japan. In recent years, electronic journals are in common use in scholarly communication and we can interpret this situation in various ways. On the one hand, we can say that scholarly communication is now much dependent on electronic resources. On the other hand, it would be too to say
that scholarly communication is now greatly dependent on electronic resources because researchers seldom use other electronic resources. The purpose of this article is to show the position of electronic journals in scholarly communication based on Japanese researchers’ information behavior and estimation. The main focus is on distinguishing the function of scholarly journal and the electronic form. A questionnaire was sent to 1427 physicists, 1026 chemists and 1276 pathologists in universities and other research institutes all over Japan, of whom 775 (54.3%), 494 (48.1%) and 541 (42.4%), respectively, supplied answers. The main results are as follows. Japanese researchers in STM fields use electronic journals as a matter of course, and other electronic resources to some extent, for accessing information; but this shift to electronic resources seemed to be not a transformation but a modification of traditional patterns of use. Researchers still rely on traditional scholarly journals for accessing information and publication, although their recognition has begun to change.

**Abouserie (2006)** surveyed on the use of electronic journals by library and information science faculty members at the school of information science at the University of Pittsburgh. The study showed a difference in using various information sources, variability in the sources used according to rank and gender is found. Also, there was a variance satisfaction with electronic sources, where faculty members were most satisfied with index and abstracts and full text databases and electronic journals. Faculty members considered electronic journals highly creditable, most accurate, highly reasonable and most supportive and convenient to meet their needs

**Aldojan (2006)** investigated the internet use among Education faculty members in Jordanian Public Universities. The population of this study included the entire education faculty members (309) in seven Jordanian public universities, ranking instructor/lecturer, assistant, associate, and full professors. The study explored how often, different types of internet tool are used on a daily basis, and the degree of satisfaction of education faculty members in Jordanian public universities using the internet in their academic work. The purpose of this study was to collect and to analyze the data to determine the patterns of internet use and to identify the faculty’s concerns and their overall satisfaction degree of its services.
2.5 USERS OF ON LINE JOURNALS

Nauahad Ali P M and Faizul Nisha (2011) conducted a study on Use of e-journals among research scholars at Central Science Library, University of Delhi. A survey was designed to collect basic information about the level of use of electronic journals as well as other factors contributing to an associated with their use. A well-structured questionnaire was administered among research scholars to collect the necessary primary data, keeping in view the objectives of the study. The findings clearly reveal that more than 60 per cent of users in the Central Science Library are using e-journals weekly for the purpose of research. Printed journals are consulted by the majority of users compared with e-journals. Keyword is the most popular search method for searching e-journals among research scholars, whereas the date of publication carries the least percentage among all the options. However, it is found that slow downloading of PDF files is the major problem that would discourage users while using e-journals.

Guruprasad R and Khaiser Nikam (2010) study on E-Journals and their Usage Patterns Amongst the Indian Aerospace Scientists and Engineers in Bengaluru. This article analyzes the most used scholarly electronic journals at a multidisciplinary research institute in India, the Indian Institute of Science (IISc). Analysis of the top thirty journals at IISc shows that two-thirds of these journals belong to non-profit/society publishers and one-third to for-profit/commercial publishers. There is a remarkable difference between the prices that for-profit/commercial publishers charge libraries for scholarly journals and the prices that non-profit/society publishers and university presses charge. This price difference does not appear to reflect a difference in quality as measured by the number of recorded citations to a journal/impact factor and use of journal.

Mohamad Bagherand and V.G.Talawar (2010) A Comparatives Study of E-Resources Dependency among Iranian and Indian Social Science Faculty Members. The present study is aimed at a comparative study of dependency e-resources by Iranian and Indian social science faculty members. A total of 487 respondents (232 from Iran and 255 from India) were randomly selected from both the countries. A questionnaire measuring dependency on various e-resources: e-books, e-journals, e-
tutorials, online databases, CD-databases and e-reports was prepared by the investigator and administered to the sample selected. Statistical methods like descriptive statistics and contingency coefficient analysis were employed to verify the hypotheses. Results revealed that Iranian faculty members were more dependent on all the e-resources selected for the study.

**Abdul Mannan Khan and Naved Ahmad (2009)** conducted study on Use of e-journals by research scholars at Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University. The purpose of this paper is to find out the level of awareness and use of e-journals by the researchers of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) - both central universities funded by the University Grants Commission. A well-structured questionnaire is administered to the research scholars of the AMU and BHU to collect data regarding the use of e-journals. The survey reveals that most of the research scholars are aware of the availability of e-journals and largely use them for reference purposes in their research work. They fully agree that the usage of e-journal has improved the quality of research work with enrichment of appurtenant contents and materials leading to high-quality manuscript. It is however found that lack of training is the obstacle in proper and full utilization of e-journals.

**Kumbar B. D et al. (2009)** studied that Use of Ugc-Infonet E-Journals Consortium by Faculty Members and Research Scholars of Karnataka University, Dharwad: A Study. UGC-Infonet 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 Karnataka University, Dharwad.

**Neela J Deshpande and S.K. Pathak (2008)** study on Use of electronic journals in astronomy and astrophysics libraries and information centers in India: A users' perspective. The purpose of this study was to create a substantial body of knowledge about the factors that influence the success of electronic journals, and to
share this knowledge with that in the fields of astronomy and astrophysics in order to help facilitate change. Structured questionnaires for users (Academic Members, Post-Doctoral Fellows and Research Scholars) containing 40 different questions, many of which were further subdivided and framed were distributed in order to get information on various aspects of the usage of electronic journals. The purpose was to identify the basic minimum infrastructure necessary to provide users access to electronic journals and to facilitate easy response in all major A&A organizations in India. The increasing use of the electronic information-seeking environment has produced changes in the practice of science. Significant research has been conducted already on the impact of new information and communication technologies on scholarly work.

**Margam Madhusudhan (2008)** study on Use of UGC-Infonet e-journals by research scholars and students of the University of Delhi, Delhi: A study. This paper focuses on the use of UGC-Infonet e-journals by research scholars and students. The main aim is to identify the needs and requirements of users in general and to know the use of UGC-Infonet Library and Information Science e-journals in the University of Delhi by research scholars and students of DLIS in particular. A survey was conducted through a questionnaire circulated among 40 research scholars (Ph.D and M.Phil) and 28 students (MLISc) studying in the DLIS, University of Delhi, Delhi, for the academic year 2006-07. The response rate was 94 per cent. The study shows that e-journals plays an increasingly important role in research at DLIS. Not only current e-journals are required, but research scholars and students need to be provided the use of significant electronic back runs as well. There is an ever increasing demand for subscriptions of more e-journal titles in US. There appears to be some need for academics to be provided with training in using e-journals. The area where the greatest need for training is around managing references.

**Fukazawa (2008)** has carried out the survey on the use of electronic journals using the “Science Direct” that was provided by Elsevier Science at the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA). Results showed that the number of users and articles read by users increased during the survey period. Moreover, JAEA users browsed a total of 1,028 titles for various fields such as chemistry, engineering, medicine, physics and social sciences.
Golnessa Galyani Moghaddam and Talawar, V.G. (2008) the study shows that use of scholarly electronic journals at the Indian Institute of Science: a case study in India. The paper examines the methodology and results from a questionnaire-based survey of networked electronic services in India at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) libraries, serving a variety of disciplines. A random sample of the main cohort was selected and, during five months from January 2004 until May 2004, 700 copies of the questionnaire were distributed among 40 departments of IISc; 397 completed and valid questionnaires (56.7 per cent) were received. The results showed a growing interest in electronic journals among the users at list. Electronic journals were mostly used for research needs and PDF was the most preferred format. The fact that users have free access to electronic journals at all hours from their own computers seems to be the most appealing feature.

2.6 USE OF ON LINE JOURNALS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Emmanuel E Baro et al, (2011) Awareness and Use of Online Information Resources by Medical Students at Delta State University in Nigeria. The results revealed that majority of the students are not aware of and do not use the online information resources such as: MEDLINE, HINARI, CINAHL databases, NUC virtual library as sources of information to retrieve materials related to medical literature. This could be the result of lack of training for information literacy skills and ineffective user education programs in the medical libraries and medical schools to equip the medical students with necessary skills to use the medical databases and other online information resources. Problems such as lack of skills to use the online information resources, lack of time, poor user education programmes, and slowness of server were mentioned by the students as some factors militating against the effective use of online information resources.

JoAnne Griffin (2011) study on Reducing Journal Stacks: How Tufts University's Hirsh Health Sciences Library Made Electronic Journals Work for Them. In 2007, the Collections Management department at Tufts University's Hirsh Health Sciences Library (HHSL) reduced journal stacks to make room for additional seating and classrooms as part of a renovation to the Medical School's Sackler Center for Medical Education. Additional space was necessary to accommodate the library's increasing role in education and research at the medical school and a growing student
population. Offsite storage with compact shelving was under construction nearby. Journals were identified for offsite storage by focusing on print titles that came with an online equivalent rather than using chronology to shift journals offsite. The goal was to keep storage retrieval requests to a minimum for patrons and staff.

**Youngen, G.K (2011)** survey on Multidisciplinary journal usage in veterinary medicine: Identifying the complementary core Science and Technology Libraries. The study reveals researchers in veterinary medicine depend on the literature of many complementary fields of study. The literature of the biological sciences, including laboratory and clinical science, is essential, as are most aspects of human medicine, since they overlap in varying degrees with veterinary medicine. This article describes the resources and processes used to identify the no veterinary journals of importance to veterinary researchers at the University of Illinois. The methodology employed in this study may also be useful for libraries supporting other allied health fields in which large medical research libraries or collections are absent. Ensuring access to the most relevant and up-to-date peer-reviewed journal literature is an essential function of the library. The services outlined in this article make keeping up with the changing information usage and needs of a library's users possible. Identify the primary no veterinary journals used by researchers at a college of veterinary medicine. Employing the analytical components of commercial and open-source bibliographic abstracting and indexing (A&I) resources to measure local article authorship and usage. Result: A list of journals falling outside the core field of study yet evidenced as essential to the research needs of a specific user group. Conclusion: Identification of the "complementary core" can be elusive and will vary by institution, by the changing internal research priorities, and over time. This article describes an ongoing process that can be employed when reviewing journal subscriptions to ensure the collection's relevancy to the user base.

**Jonathan S Wald et al. (2010)** study on implementing practice-linked pre-visit electronic journals in primary care: patient and physician use and satisfaction. Electronic health records (EHRs) and EHR-connected patient portals offer patient-provider collaboration tools for visit-based care. During a randomized controlled trial, primary care patients completed pre-visit electronic journals (e-Journals) containing EHR-based medication, allergies, and diabetes (study arm 1) or health maintenance,
personal history, and family history (study arm 2) topics to share with their provider. Assessment with surveys and usage data showed that among 2027 patients invited to complete an e-Journal, 70.3% submitted one and 71.1% of submitters had one opened by their provider. Surveyed patients reported they felt more prepared for the visit (55.9%) and their provider had more accurate information about them (58.0%). More arm 1 versus arm 2 providers reported that e-Journals were visit-time neutral (100% vs 53%; p<0.013), helpful to patients in visit preparation (66% vs 20%; p=0.082), and would recommend them to colleagues (78% vs 22%; p=0.0143). e-Journal integration into practice warrants further study.

Sandra L De Groote and Felicia A Barrett (2010) study on Impact of online journals on citation patterns of dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy faculty. The article discusses the increasing trend of medical professionals to publish academic articles in online medical journals and the implications of this for the study of citation patterns in scholarly medical publishing. The authors discuss citation patterns in print and online editions of medical journals in the fields of dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy. Their research suggests that the number of articles cited by each of the three disciplines increased from 1996 to 2008, but that the use of physical print journals has decreased. The implications of these trends for academic health sciences libraries and librarians are discussed, including the licensing of electronic journal packages, reducing print collections, and maintaining a collection of print journals for use in research purposes.

Bulu Maharana et al. (2009) survey on Use of Information and Communication Technology by Medical students: A Survey of VSS Medical College, Burla, India. A survey determined the use of information and communication technology (ICT) by medical students of VSS Medical College, Burla, a premiere medical college in the State of Orissa, India. It examines students' knowledge of electronic resources, access to computers, and the use of electronic resources. A structured questionnaire had a response rate of 128 (70%) out of a random sample of 150 students. The survey reveals that the medical students are eager to use ICT tools for their study. More than three-quarters believe that ICT should be included in the undergraduate Syllabus and nearly all desire a computer lab. Adapted from the source document.
Mayank Trivedi and Anuradha Joshi (2009) survey on Use of the Internet among Health Care Professionals in a Rural Medical College in India. A study was conducted at Pramukhswami Medical College and Shree Krishna Hospital in Karamsad, Gujarat, India, from June 2007 to August 2007 to assess computer and Internet knowledge and usage among affiliated health care professionals in order to understand their information-seeking behavior. Search habits of Internet users at Pramukhswami Medical College and Shree Krishna Hospital were identified through a questionnaire. Results showed that all respondents used the Internet frequently for various purposes: accessing online journals, downloading text, chatting, participating in discussions, managing e-mail, and finding related references. It was determined that the professionals received quality information through the Internet and that Google and Yahoo! search engines were more widely used compared to other search engines. The study revealed high computer usage among health care professionals at institutions with good computer facilities. The majority expressed their willingness to undergo further training.

Nancy Sánchez-Tarragó and Carlos Fernández-Molina (2009) study on Journal Reading and Publishing Patterns of Cuban Health Researchers. Studies about the patterns of use and diffusion of scientific information by researchers have been numerous in recent years, but very few of them have focused on developing countries. The objective of this study is to determine the patterns of use of scientific journals and the publication-related practices of Cuban researchers in the biomedical sector, clearly the best developed field in the country. To this end a survey was directed at researchers of the national health institutes of Cuba. The results point to patterns of use involving journals and publication practices similar to those of researchers from other world regions (predominating use of online journals, but a preference for the printed format, associations between the preference of format and different age brackets and scientific qualifications). At the same time, most researchers in Cuba believe that they have access to very few or only a part of the articles they consider necessary, which can be explained not only by the financial limitations of the country but also by the limited informational abilities and scarce familiarization with open access publications.
Kannappanavar B U and Rajanikanta S T (2008) survey highlights the use of e-learning resources in medical colleges. The study has found that medical education become popular only after the independence of the country. It is found that majority of the colleges under the study area have e-information resources, e-databases. Almost all colleges under study are also becoming members of a consortium. As far as the infrastructure facilities are concerned, almost all colleges under study have provided very good infrastructure facilities to their libraries to serve their clients effectively.

Martinez Silveira et al. (2008) the article presents research on the use of information resources by residents at the Professor Edgar Santos University Hospital (HUPES) of the Federal University of Bahia Medical College (UFBA-FAMEB) in Brazil, to determine the importance and availability of scientific information for hospital staff, and the role of health sciences libraries in meeting the information needs of physicians. Data gathered included residents' use of medical libraries versus the internet, instruction and usage of bibliographic database searches, and clinical information needs surrounding diagnosis and drug therapy.

Rashidi Ali et al. (2008) conducted an “Investigation of International Journal usage by Iranian Medical Researchers.” Knowledge of the extent to which information sources are used allows library managers to evaluate a library’s collection and to make holding, archiving and purchasing decisions. The major objectives of this study were to identify a) the format of materials used in Iranian medical research, b) the age of cited items, c) the most frequently used journal titles which are critical to maintaining the core collection; and d) the half-life of the most cited journals. The results show the pattern of citation by type of media cited to have remained constant over the three years of the study, with journals being the most preferred format, accounting for 77.34% of all citations, followed by books (18.67 %) and theses (1.5%). The results show that the age of cited materials varied from one type to the other. However there is a slight tendency to cite more recent issues within each type of media except web resources. The citation half-life of non-Iranian journals was 9 years whilst, on average, 50% of Iranian journals were cited within the last 6 years; however, the trend tends towards more recent issues. Web resources have the lowest half-life of three years. The 108 most cited internationally published journals (zone
1), providing 33% of Iranian medical researchers information needs, were extracted on the basis of their citation frequency. These can be used by Iranian medical libraries as a baseline for subscription. Their corresponding quartiles of usage can be a criterion for storage policy.

Thomas P Carter et al. (2006) study on purchasing online journal access for a hospital medical library: how to identify value in commercially available products. Medical practice today requires evaluating large amounts of information which should be available at all times. This information is found most easily in a digital form. Some information has already been evaluated for validity (evidence based medicine sources) and some is in unevaluated form (paper and online journals). In order to improve access to digital information, the School of Clinical Medicine and Research at the University of the West Indies and Queen Elizabeth Hospital decided to enhance the library by offering online full text medical articles and evidence based medicine sources. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the relative value of online journal commercial products available for a small hospital and medical school library. Methods: Three reference standards were chosen to represent the ideal list of core periodicals for a broad range of medical care: 2 Brandon/Hill selected lists of journals for the small medical library (BH and BH core) and the academic medical library core journal collection chosen for the Florida State University College of Medicine Medical Library. Six commercially available collections were compared to the reference standards and to the current paper journal subscription list as regards to number of journals matched and cost per journal matched. Ease of use and presence of secondary sources were also considered. The cost per journal matched ranged from US $ 3194 to $ 81. Because of their low subscription prices, the Biomedical Reference Collection and Proquest products were the most cost beneficial. However, they provided low coverage of the ideal lists (12 - 17% and 21-32% respectively) and contained significant embargoes on current editions, were not user friendly and contained no secondary sources. The Ovid Brandon/Hill Plus Collection overcame these difficulties but had a much higher cost-benefit range while providing higher coverage of the ideal lists (14-47%). After considering costs, benefits, ease of use, embargoes, presence of secondary sources (ACP Journal Club, DARE), the Ovid Brandon/Hill Plus Collection was the best choice for our hospital considering our
budget. However, the option to select individually our own journal list from Ovid and pay per journal has a certain appeal as well.

Renwick (2005) surveyed Medical Science faculties at the University of West Indies. The findings showed that 73 percent used computers daily, and 82 percent felt that their computer literacy level was average or behind. Overall, it was found that faculty had high awareness of the electronic resource available.

Sandra LDe Groote et al. (2005) study on online journals' impact on the citation patterns of medical faculty. The purpose was to determine the impact of online journals on the citation patterns of medical faculty. This study looked at whether researchers were more likely to limit the resources they consulted and cited to those journals available online rather than those only in print. Faculty publications from the college of medicine at a large urban university were examined for this study. The faculty publications from a regional medical college of the same university were also examined in the study. The number of online journals available for faculty, staff, and students at this institution has increased from an initial core of 15 online journals in 1998 to over 11,000 online journals in 2004. Methodology: Searches by author affiliation were performed in the Web of Science to find all articles written by faculty members in the college of medicine at the selected institution. Searches were conducted for the following years: 1993, 1996, 1999, and 2002. Cited references from each faculty-authored article were recorded, and the corresponding cited journals were coded into four categories based on their availability at the institution in this study: print only, print and online, online only, and not owned. Results were analyzed using SPSS. Results: The number of journals cited per year continued to increase from 1993 to 2002. The results did not indicate that researchers were more likely to cite online journals or were less likely to cite journals only in print. At the regional location where the number of print-only journals was minimal, use of the print-only journals did decrease in 2002, although not significantly. It is possible that electronic access to information (i.e., online databases) has had a positive impact on the number of articles faculty will cite. Results of this study suggest, at this point, that faculty are still accessing the print-only collection, at least for research purposes, and are therefore not sacrificing quality for convenience.
2.7 ONLINE JOURNALS vs PRINT JOURNALS

Dinesh K. Gupta, (2011) this study is on the use pattern of print and electronic journals at the Kurukshetra University, India. The main findings are that the respondents are more attracted towards e-journals than print journals. However, they depend more on open-source materials than those available via INFONET. Respondents also identified the need for training in using e-resources and retrieving information from them from time-to-time. The use of e-resources, particularly e-journals, is increasing in the developing countries. Studies such as this one are required to understand the problems faced by the users and to increase the use of e-resources.

Beth G Robb and Elaine R Hicks (2010) study on Print vs. e-Journals: One Hospital Library's Quest for the Final Solution. Providing both print and electronic access to journals in a small hospital library is no longer possible, but what is the best way to adjust services? An evaluation plan was developed to assess print journal use and guide decisions regarding format purchases.

Umeshareddy Kacherki and Mahesh J Thombare (2010) study on Print vs e-Journal and Information Seeking Patterns of Users: A Case Study of SPJIMR. The developments in information technology have made drastic changes in the way the information is collected, stored, retrieved, and distributed. Electronic journal is one of the products of information and communication technologies. The advancement of e-journal during recent years has given librarians a powerful new resource to support learning and research. With availability of both forms of journals in the library, it has become necessary to compare and evaluate effectiveness of e-journals and print journals from users' and library’s point of view. The paper discusses a case study done at SP Jain Institute of Management and Research to find out the information-seeking patterns of the library users. The paper also discusses advantages and disadvantages of e-journals and suggests that printed and e-journals are complimentary to each other.

Kaur Baljinder and Rama Verma (2009) conducted a case study on “Use of Electronic Information Resources at Thapar University.” They made an attempt to study the issues like use of electronic information resources, their impact on the
collection of print and electronic journals their awareness among the users, and the places where the users are accessing these resources. A survey was conducted in the academic year 2006-07 at the Thapar University, Patiala. A total number of 504 users from the undergraduate, postgraduate, research scholar and faculty members were selected and their response was obtained with the help of questionnaire. The findings show that users from all these categories were using e-resources. The users access e-resources more from the computer centre and hostels compared to the library. The impact of e-resources was visible from the decrease in number of printed journals in comparison to the increase in number of electronic journals. The use of e-journals has increased manifold. The printed material is being quickly replaced by the electronic resources.

Moghaddam Golnessa Galyani and Talawar (2008) study on investigate the use of scholarly electronic journals at the Indian Institute of Science. The paper examines the methodology and results from a questionnaire-based survey of networked electronic services in India at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) libraries serving a variety of disciplines. A random sample of the main cohort was selected and during five months from January 2004 till May 2004, 700 copies of the questionnaire were distributed among forty departments of IISc; 397 completed and valid questionnaires (56.7 percent) were received. The results showed a growing interest in electronic journals among the users at the IISc. The electronic journals were mostly used for research needs and PDF format was the most preferred format. The fact that users have free access to electronic journals at all hours from their own computers seems to be the most appealing feature.

Sandra L De Groote (2008) study on Citation patterns of online and print journals in the digital age. The research assesses the impact of online journals on citation patterns by examining whether researchers were more likely to limit the resources they cited to those journals available online rather than those only in print. Setting: Publications from a large urban university with a medical college at an urban location and at a smaller regional location were examined. The number of online journals available to authors on either campus was the same. The number of print journals available on the large campus was much greater than the print journals available at the small campus. Searches by author affiliation from 1996 to 2005 were
performed in the Web of Science to find all articles written by affiliated members in the college of medicine at the selected institution. Cited references from randomly selected articles were recorded, and the cited journals were coded into five categories based on their availability at the study institution: print only, print and online, online only, not owned, and dropped. Results were analyzed using SPSS. The age of articles cited for selected years as well as for 2006 and 2007 was also examined. The number of journals cited each year continued to increase. On the large urban campus, researchers were not more likely to cite journals available online or less likely to cite journals only in print. At the regional location, at which the number of print-only journals was minimal, use of print-only journals significantly decreased. The citation of print-only journals by researchers with access to a library with a large print and electronic collection appeared to continue, despite the availability of potential alternatives in the online collection. Journals available in electronic format were cited more frequently in publications from the campus whose library had a small print collection, and the citation of journals available in both print and electronic formats generally increased over the years studied.

**Richard Fidczuk et al. (2007)** study on Today's Journal Cost: Print vs. Online. The two presenters for this NASIG Tactics Session provided general observations about publishing costs, comparing and distinguishing between editorial, print and online costs and between fixed and variable costs. Both addressed the varying expectations and myths surrounding the transition from print to online by discussing the realities of their specific operations. While print costs have been well traded, online costs continue to evolve as new features become possible and markets demand enhancements.

**Maha Kumaran and Dawn Bassett (2006)** study on Print vs. Electronic Redux. The article presents a comparison between print and electronic medium of writing. At a time hand written words were thought to be more valuable than printed ones. But these fears disappeared with time and printing revolution provided better ways to collect, organize, shelve and retrieve the material. The advent of the World Wide Web has changed the ways of dispensing and receiving information. In the publishing world electronic journals are representing this change. The electronic publishing also came with its advantages and disadvantages and is compared with its
electronic counterpart. There is also an explanation of how libraries are getting influenced with this change in terms of its management and employees. A survey conducted among library employees shows that there has been much improvement in electronic journal publishing but there are many issues which are left unresolved. It also explains the complications involved in accessing the journals and the kind of people required by libraries to make the task easy.

**Thomas L. Williams et al. (2006)** study on Online vs. Print Journals: New Challenges for Academic Medical Libraries. In recent years many published articles have compared costs, benefits, and various pros and cons of acquiring print versus online full-text journals. However, for medical and scientific titles where currency is of the essence, do medical libraries still have a choice to get one or the other? This paper discusses costs, archiving, and future concerns faced by the University of South Alabama Biomedical Library. The authors conclude that acquiring electronic journals has become more critical than print only when both are not affordable.

**Carol Tenopir et al. (2004)** study on Medical faculty's use of print and electronic journals: changes over time and in comparison with scientists. The objectives are to determine how medical faculty members use scholarly journals, whether print or electronic journals are read more, whether there is a pattern among types of users, and what similarities and differences are found between the use of journals by medical faculty and faculty in other disciplines. Methods: Medical faculty of the University of Tennessee Health Science Center (UTHSC) multi-campus system were surveyed, and their responses estimated using critical incident technique to characterize the different aspects of their use of print and electronic journals. Results: Medical faculty read a great deal, especially compared to scientists. The most frequently reported principal purpose of reading is to support their primary research (30% of reading). The majority of reading comes from recently published articles, mostly from personal subscriptions. Medical faculties continue to rely on print journals (approximately 70% of readings) versus electronic journals. Age of faculty does not appear to influence the choice of print or electronic format. Medical faculty read more articles than others on average and need information digested and verified in a way to save them time. Conveniençe and currency are highly valued attributes. Conclusions: It can be asserted that librarians and publishers must find ways to
provide the attributes of convenience and currency and match the portability of personal subscriptions in an electronic journal format for medical faculty.

2.8 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING ONLINE JOURNALS

Keiko Yokoi (2010) study on Survey on Problems with Accessing Electronic Journals in the Context of Academic Libraries. Academic libraries are increasingly collecting many electronic journals and their collections are shifting from printed versions to electronic versions. Unfortunately, it is difficult for academic libraries to properly keep their own electronic journal collections, because the collections can generally be accessed only from the delivery platforms provided by each publisher. In order to enable academic libraries to improve access to electronic journals for end users, this study surveyed the ease of accessing information across the platforms. The reasons why appropriate information was not provided were also identified. First, bibliographic data of electronic journals published by 15 major publishers were collected. Second, the author chose 302 electronic journals for which special measures have to be taken due to a change such as change of title, transfer to other publisher, consolidation with other journal, cessation of publication, and so on. Next, the websites of delivery platforms were manually checked to identify whether appropriate measures for each change had been taken. The target period for changes was 2006 to 2007, and each website was checked from September through October 2007. The main results were: 1) the websites of 23 electronic journals had lost the full text; 2) the websites of 208 electronic journals had some problems with access, though they had the full text. Main causes were that a) a publisher stopped providing services for a ceased electronic journal, and b) transferring publishers and receiving publishers failed to take measures after electronic journals had been transferred from one publisher to the other. Some of the problems will be improved by the TRANSFER Project and electronic journal archives. If academic libraries throughout Japan were to create a union catalog of electronic journals, access problems might be improved.

Joteen Singh et al. (2009) made an attempt to find out the usage of e-resources of various publishers available under UGC-Infonet by the academic community of Manipur University during 2007 and 2008. The study reveals that while there is an increase in the usage of the resources of most of the publishers in
spite of certain problems of accessibility, resources of some of the publishers were underutilized. Though the study does not investigate the usage of individual journal covered by each publisher, yet an average of downloads of each publisher based upon the coverage has been worked out and presented. The study suggests that there is a need to find out usage of individual product of the publisher in view of the findings that the larger the coverage least is the use. Among multidisciplinary publishers, JSTOR has the highest mean number of download (1334 annually) as compared to Springer Link, CUP and OUP, which on an average have 803, 58, and 90 downloads, respectively for 2007 and 2008.

Ortiz-Repiso et al. (2006) have revealed the use made by the OPAC and the characteristics of the searches performed. Users are still confronted with classical problems of information seeking: information overload, errors in subject searching, and the predominant use of the system's simpler options. The results show that the OPAC is broadly used by end-users not only for obtaining printed material, but also for connecting to the electronic resources subscribed to by the library.

Watts and Ibegbula (2006) presented results from a preliminary investigation into the situation regarding access to electronic healthcare information in developing countries, focusing on the circumstances in the Medical Library, College of Medicine, University of Nigeria. Information gathered from a series of interviews with the librarian at the Medical Library identified a number of issues, including the lack of an adequate ICT infrastructure and affordable online access, and a need for library staff and library users to gain ICT skills and information seeking skills.

Kate O'Donohue and Rick J Block (2005) study on the Accessing and Archiving of Electronic Journals: Challenges and Implications within the Library World. This dissertation focuses upon the challenges and problems that libraries face relating to the accessing and archiving of electronic journals (EJs) and considers the implications these issues will have on those involved in the information profession. This topic is becoming an increasingly important issue for libraries, which can no longer be ignored, as the usage of EJs has increased radically. The problems associated with the archiving of EJs are great. If archiving continues to be ignored, much information will be lost. This must be prevented at all costs. The dissertation is
divided into 10 chapters. The introduction gives an overview and details the methodology and layout. This is followed by a discussion on the background and current context that EJs operate in. The following chapters then consider the main problems associated with the accessing and archiving of EJs. This involves topics such as what should be archived, who should be responsible for the archiving process, how the materials should be archived and where they should be archived. This requires the study of numerous technical, economic, business, organisational and legal models. The focus is predominantly on libraries but the study would be incomplete without looking at others involved in the information profession, namely publishers and trusted third party archives. The argument is that although technically the archiving process is feasible, poor relations between libraries and publishers make this difficult to achieve. It is hard to reach a consensus on how the process should be carried out and the lack of developed standards exacerbates this problem. Economic, legal, business and organisational models must be considered before the archiving of EJs can be facilitated effectively. The dissertation looks at how these can be achieved and highlights the importance of further detailed research in this field.

**Mounissamy P and Swaroop Rani B S (2005)** study on Evaluation of Usage and Usability of Electronic Journals. In the era of digital libraries, Web-based electronic databases have become important resources for education and research. Digital libraries of academic institutions started to subscribe to number of electronic journals to meet the expectation of the users, because accessing the web has become very convenient. Electronic journals usage measurement is completely different from that of books usage measurement. This research article presents, problems experienced, usage, usability, and users' satisfaction in accessing electronic journals.

### 2.9 READING ONLINE JOURNALS

**Guruprasad R and Khaiser Nikam (2011)** study on ‘Effect of reading e-journals on the research of aerospace scientists and engineers’. Aerospace scientists and engineers of 16 selected aerospace organizations of Bangalore were surveyed during May 2008 to February 2009. Analysis of 583 responses from 650 distributed questionnaires (89.7 percent) revealed that reading e-journals saved time and helped scientists and engineers to gain more scientific knowledge, resolved technical
problems, resulted in faster completion of tasks, helped in becoming more organized in archiving papers, helped in obtaining information related to specific experimental processes, helped in exchanging (received, distributed) more journal articles with colleagues, etc. ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) was applied for testing the significant difference among the 16 mean scores obtained from the scientists and engineers of the aerospace organizations about their strong perceptions about e-journal access. (tm) It was observed that all the 16 organizations show a significant difference (P < 0.05) in their mean scores.

Richard Olorunsola and Akinniyi A Adeleke (2011) study on Electronic journals in Nigerian University Libraries: The Present Situation and Future Possibilities. The purpose of this paper is to report on research that examined the issues of e-journal subscription, subscription models and the future of print version of journals in Nigerian universities. A survey study was used to collect data from the selected 30 universities that covered the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. The questionnaire contained questions that are pertinent to the issues being investigated. The 22 responses (73.3 percent) received were processed, analyzed and results presented. The study reveals that Nigerian universities subscribe to e-journals, i.e. full-text journals. They employ acceptable models for subscriptions, however, they use consortium more than any other model. Most libraries want to retain print format. While the study is limited to 22 university libraries, it has applications to similar universities across Nigeria, be they public or private. This research provides information on the status of subscription to e-journals in Nigerian libraries methods, and policy issues. The data and findings may help provide ways to manage e-journals better in Nigerian libraries to serve user needs. At the time of the completion of this study no such work had been done before in Nigeria.

Candela Olle and Angel Borrego (2010) A qualitative study of the impact of electronic journals on scholarly information behavior. A 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 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.

Hamid R Jamali and David Nicholas (2010) study on Interdisciplinary differences in reading behavior of scientists: Case study of physics and astronomy. This paper seeks to investigate the reading behavior of scientists from an interdisciplinary perspective. Different aspects of reading behavior were studied including the amount of reading, the sources of reading, and the impact of factors such as age, academic status, academic activities and methods used for identifying articles on reading behavior. The data were collected through a survey of 114 physicists and astronomers (faculty members and PhD students) at University College London. A total of 56 interviews were also conducted with PhD students and faculty members. The results revealed intra-disciplinary differences within physics and astronomy in terms of reading behavior. The study showed that recently published articles account for a large proportion of the readings. Age and academic status have an influence on the age of papers read. The amount of reading is influenced by the type of activities academics conduct, meaning those who spend more time teaching read fewer papers and those who spend more time doing research read more papers. The paper is the first to look at intra-disciplinary differences within a single discipline and to reveal the impact of some task-related and information-seeking factors on reading behavior.

Mei-Ling Wang (2010) study on Scholarly journal use and reading behavior of social scientists in Taiwan. This paper reports on a study of social scientists’ information seeking and use of scholarly journals to support scholarly communication and information needs. The goals of the study are: to explore the characteristics of information needs for social scientists; to discuss the importance of scholarly journals to social scientists and their information seeking and access means; to identify article reading patterns of social scientists; and to make comparisons between scholarly journals use and reading patterns of social scientists and other scientists in Taiwan and the USA. The author used a questionnaire survey and interview methods to
investigate the information seeking, use and reading of scholarly journals, and article deep reading patterns of social scientists. The target population was social science faculty members from National Cheng-chi University in Taiwan. The article explores the characteristics of information needs for social scientists and shows that scholarly journals are important information resources for university social science faculty. Social science faculty in Taiwan use scholarly journals in multiple languages, mainly English, Chinese, German, and Japanese, which is different from scientists in the United States. In addition, they use electronic journals more than print journals. The number of article readings by social science faculty members was approximately 195 readings per year and nearly 440 h were spent reading per year. In contrast to scientists in the United States, the social scientists in Taiwan read fewer readings, spent more time reading, and read older articles. In addition, the study identifies article reading patterns of social scientists and proposes a six-type taxonomy of article deep reading. The study reports the scholarly journal use and reading behavior model of social scientists and shows there are some differences in scholarly journal seeking and use by social science faculty in Taiwan and scientists in the United States. Further studies of scholarly journal and electronic journal use and reading by social scientists across countries, subject disciplines, and languages of journals are needed.

Rick Kopak and Chiang Chia-Ning (2009) study on an interactive reading environment for online scholarly journals. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of a set of reader-oriented tools developed as part of an open source journal production and access system. The paper outlines key elements of the reading tools component of Open Journal Systems (OJS). A design rationale is provided, and related to the key elements of the system. The philosophy behind the development of the reading tools is described, and relevant published research in support of the design is presented. OJS (http://pkp.sfu.ca/ojs) is a web-based, open source editing, management, and production application designed for publication of scholarly journals online. The reading tools developed for OJS are a useful addition to the feature set of OJS, providing journal readers with a richer reading environment, promote active reading, and increase the level of critical engagement with journal article content. Readers may find that the tools described, as well as the larger system of which they are a part, could be usefully adopted in their own institutional context.
This paper provides an introduction to the design philosophy behind a reader-oriented set of tools that will be of interest to those engaged in online reading research, and information interaction design. It will also be of value to those interested in open access, as well as those interested in open source software development.

In a related study, Tenopir, et al. (2009) examined how faculty members locate, obtain, read, and use scholarly articles. Data were gathered using questionnaire periodically since 1977. Many questions used the critical incident of the last article reading to allow analysis of the characteristics of readings in addition to characteristics of readers. They found that the average number of readings per year per science faculty member continued to increase, while the average time spent for reading was decreasing. Electronic articles accounted for the majority of readings, though most readings were still printed on paper for final reading. Scientist reported reading a higher proportion of older articles for a wider range of journal titles and more articles from library e-collections. Articles were read for many purposes and readings were valuable to those purposes.

David Nicholas et al. (2008) study on Viewing and reading behavior in a virtual environment: The full-text download and what can be read into it. This article aims to focus on usage data in respect to full-text downloads of journal articles, which is considered an important usage (satisfaction) metric by librarians and publishers. The purpose is to evaluate the evidence regarding full-text viewing by pooling together data on the full-text viewing of tens of thousands of users studied as part of a number of investigations of e-journal databases conducted during the Virtual Scholar research programme. The paper reviews the web logs of a number of electronic journal libraries including Ohio LINK and Science Direct using Deep Log Analysis, which is a more sophisticated form of transactional log analysis. The frequency, characteristics and diversity of full-text viewing are examined. The article also features an investigation into the time spent online viewing full-text articles in order to get a clearer understanding of the significance of full-text viewing, especially in regard to reading. The main findings are that there is a great deal of variety amongst scholars in their full-text viewing habits and that a large proportion of views are very cursory in nature, although there is survey evidence to suggest that reading goes on
offline. This is the first time that full-text viewing evidence is studied on such a large scale.

**Tenopir, et al. (2007)** carried out a study to describe the journal reading patterns of pediatrician members of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). Results showed that pediatricians read journal articles primarily for current awareness and most often rely on quick reading from print journals for current awareness. Reading for research, writing, and presentations were key factors that explain reading patterns of pediatricians. Print personal subscriptions were convenient for current awareness reading, while electronic journals systems were convenient for reading for research because they provided access to a broader range of journals. Pediatricians read many current articles very quickly and from many different locations. Pediatricians under the age of thirty-five were more likely to use personal digital assistance (PDAs).

Reading behavior in the digital environment was studied by **Liu (2005)**. The study showed that a screen based reading behavior was emerging for reading electronic documents. That behavior was characterized by more time spent browsing and scanning, keyword spotting, onetime reading, non linear reading, and more selectively, while less time was spent on in-depth reading and concentrated reading. Annotating and highlighting while reading was a common activity in the printed environment. However, that “traditional” pattern had not yet migrated to the digital environment when people read electronic documents.

Surveys of the members of the American Astronomical Society by **Tenopir, et al. (2005)**. Identified how astronomers use journals and features and formats they prefer. Astronomers, like other scientists, continued to invest a large amount of their time in reading articles and placed a high level of importance on journal articles. They used a wide variety of formats and means to get access to materials that were essential to their work in teaching, service, and research. They selected access means that were convenient –whether those means be print, electronic, both. The availability of a mature electronic journals system from their primary professional society had surely influenced their early adoption of e-journals.
Tenopir, et al. (2004) carried out a study to determine how medical faculty members use scholarly journals, whether there is a pattern among types of users. Results showed that medical faculty read a great deal, especially compared to scientists. The most frequently reported principal purpose of reading was to support their primary research (30% of reading). The majority reading came from recently published articles, mostly from personal subscriptions. Medical faculty continued to rely on printed journals (approximately 70% of readings) verses electronic journals. Age of faculty did not appear to influence the choice of print or electronic format. Medical faculty read more articles than others on average and need information digested and verified in a way to save them time. Convenience and currency were highly valued attributes.

2. 10 Inferences and Conclusions

The survey of literature showed that in the recent past more number of studies have been conducted in the field of Internet usage, electronic resources and electronic databases. The studies especially in the field of online journals and their use is found more in USA, India and Africa than in Europe. There are a gaps in the studies in the areas of medical sciences and paramedical fields, especially the studies pertaining to the access to online journals in some of the medical disciplines such as Speech Pathology, Audiology, Nephrology and Physio-therapy. Studies in the area related to the use of medical journals by medical faculty is very limited. Therefore, the existing survey of literature depicts that there is need to focus on the use pattern of online journals by the teaching faculty in the field of medicine.