Chapter-4

Review of Related Literature
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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is very essential in a new research topic, because each research study has its own specific purpose. The purpose of research is to discover answer to question through the application of scientific procedure. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which is not discovered yet. Study of related research implies locating, reading and evaluating reports of research. Maulaey (1969) has pointed out the importance of related literature is a crucial aspect of the planning of the body and the times spend planning of the body and the times spend in such a survey invariably is investment"

Zhang, Xiaoyin and Haslum, Michalyn (2005) \(^1\) stated under the title “movement towards a predominantly electronic journal collection”. This article addresses that the UNLV libraries movement toward a predominantly electronic journal collection including evaluation of library collection and re-evaluation of organizational structure, staff resources and workflow to find the best ways to provide library users with timely and reliable access to electronic resources. A range of UNLV libraries initiative in building and managing electronic resources is described to demonstrate how the library moved from a predominantly print environment to an electronic environment. The paper discusses the development of the electronic resources, collection, reengineering acquisitions of periodicals, new responsibilities and new skills. The percentage of print only subscriptions decreased from 59 percent in 1990 to 20 percent 2004, while electronic journals jumped
from 35 percent to 75 percent. The percentage of libraries acquisition budget spent on electronic resources rose by at least 10 percent each year. The focus of this paper on changing workflows in the implementation of electronic resources is unique.

**Dulaymi, Sawsan Taha and others (2004)** discusses the growth of e-journals since 1992. The study investigates the changes in electronic journal (EJ) and printed journal (PJ) collection and acquisition in terms of number of titles, type of provisions and acquisition, budgets and costs between the years 1995 and 2000. The instruments used in this study were questionnaires that were distributed to six academic libraries in Saudi Arabia. The percentages were used to show the differences between the increase and the decrease of electronic journal and printed collection and budgets. The most important findings show that the percentage of electronic journal collections sharply increased in 1996 by 98 percent, which corresponds to a high increase in their budget by 125 percent.

**Bhatt, R. K. (2005)** made a study on “E-journal and libraries: vexing issues” in which he discusses in detail the problems and prospects of e-journal in Indian environment. Journals play a vital role in the research and development activities. Majority of university libraries and special libraries spend major part of their budget on the acquisition of journals. Due to the advent of the information technology, a paradigm shift from print journal to electronic journals has taken place in past one decade. Access to e-journal have enormous benefit to subscribers, therefore, the universities and research institutions are subscribing e-journals both directly from the publishers or formatting the part of e-journals consortium.
Rogers, Sally A. (2001) attempted to study usage of E-journals, under the title “Electronic journals usage at Ohio State University”. This study differs from others on e-journals usage over a three-year period rather than reporting data gather at single point in time. E-journal, printed journals and database usage data from campus polls conducted annually, 1998-2000, at one large research university showed increased use of e-journals and decreased use of printed journals by faculty and graduate students as the number of available e-journals increased from two hundred to more than three thousand. Little or no statistical correlation between age and frequency of uses found. The majority of frequent uses of all three types of resources were departments in the sciences. Transcripts from the 1998 poll provided insights into attitudes toward replacing printed journals with e-journals. The advantages and disadvantages mentioned were consistent with previous studies.

Raza, Masoom M. and Upadhyay, Ashok Kumar (2006) in an article entitled “Usage of E-journals by researchers in Aligarh Muslim University: A study”. It presents a study that seeks to examine usage of e-journals by the researchers at Aligarh Muslim University. The survey reveals that all the researchers are aware of e-journals in A.M.U. From this survey, the investigator has been able to find out that many research scholars are consulting e-journals from their departmental labs and computer centres, not only for research purposes but also to update their own knowledge. However, the study also revealed several problems including lack of training and slow downloading. The researcher’s feelings about the need for print journals as well as electronic journals are also discussed.
Bradely, Sehaffener L. (2001) examines the impact of electronic technology on libraries and scholarship. It focuses on some of the challenges of using e-resources in research which include the cost of acquiring electronic formats and the effect that such expenditures have on library services and collected development practice. The article also explores how electronic resources have changed the way students and scholars conduct research. The author not only criticizes or condemns e-journals but rather illustrates that electronic technology is a simple tool among others for the dissemination of information. As such, electronic resources should complement rather than replace other formats.

Talja, Sanna and Maula, Hanni (2003) contribute to the development of a domain analytic approach for explaining the use and non-use of e-journals and databases. They identify and define factors to account for disciplinary differences in e-journals use, outline hypotheses to be tested more rigorously in future research, and test them initially on a limited data set. The empirical data was gathered as part of a wider qualitative study exploring scholars' use of networked resources in four different disciplines: nursing, science, literature/cultural studies, history, and ecological environmental science. They suggested that e-journals and databases are likely to be used most heavily in fields in which direct searching is the dominant search method and topical relevance is the primary relevance typed and less in fields in which browsing and chaining are the dominant search methods and paradigmatic relevance is the primary relevance type. The findings also support the Bates hypothesis that domain size has an important impact on the search methods used.
Thiyam, Satyabati Devi and Murthy, T.A.V. (2004) discussed under the title “Archiving of e-journals”, that e-journals unfold their most valuable features when they are inter-linked with other documents, archives and databases. Archiving ensures “continued access indefinitely into the future of records stand in digital electronic form. It has to be flexible in order to adapt to the new technological generation. The technology makes archiving an extremely expensive undertaking. The paper focuses on the issues related to the archiving of e-journals. The introduction of e-journals has transformed scholarly communication in extraordinary way-making it possible to disseminate research results more quickly to provide hyperlinked access to cited publications and to amplify text with images, audio and video files database and software but it has also created a dilemma for libraries which now license access to, rather than own the journals to which they subscribe. A collaboration involving scholars, publishers and librarians is required to ensure the e-journal of today to be accessible to researchers of the future.

Bonthon, Karen and Others (2003) discussed under the title “Trends in use of electronic journals in higher education in the UK-view of academic staff and students”, where they examined disciplinary differences in the use of electronic journal by academic staff and students and considers whether library services need to differentiate between staff and students when planning support services for electronic journals. Interview was conducted with 35 staff and over 500 students. The result indicates that academic staff incorporate electronic journal usage into their working patterns in different ways than students and that these differences may effect attitudes towards support services designed to promote electronic journal usage. Disciplinary differences also need to be considered.
Raza, M. Masoom and Eqbal, Monawwer (2003)\(^{10}\) opined under the title “Management of e-journals in digital environment” that over the years there been a rapid rise in the number of e-journals. In most of the cases e-journals are available to print subscribers. The management of e-journals raises a new set of issues needing urgent attention. The issues surrounding can be resolved through collection efforts and co-operation of librarians, publishers and the vendors of e-journal.

King, Donald W. (2003)\(^{11}\) conducted a study under the title “Patterns of journal used by Faculty at Three Diverse Universities”. He says that university libraries are rapidly moving towards electronic journal collections. The readership survey at three universities with different levels of e-journal implementation demonstrates how transition to electronic journal collections affects use pattern of faculty and staff. When the survey was done (2000), the university of Pittsburgh had acquired a large electronic journal collection, but with some duplication with print journals (2003) and Drexel University has migrated to nearly (2002). Although faculty use of print subscriptions remains significant, electronic personal subscriptions are used frequently by faculty even though this is an option available to them. On the other hand, electronic journals use is very high when available in library collections.

Senapati, S. K. (2003)\(^{12}\) focused under the article “E-journals consortia: A way of success to digital libraries”. This paper focuses on e-journals its advantages (saving space, money, time and loss) and different schemes of acquisition (individual library approach any consortia approach). It discusses in detail on consortia (FORSA-CSIR E-Journal Consortium etc.) and also highlights the salient features of science direct.
Hewitson, Andrew (2002) carried out a qualitative study under the title “Use and Awareness of Electronic Information Services by Academic Staff at Leeds Metropolitan University-A qualitative study”. He explores the results of an investigation undertaken at Leeds Metropolitan University to study the awareness and extent to which University Academic Staff use and assimilate Electronic Information Services (EISs) into their work. The research was conducted using two methods: a quantitative study involving a questionnaire mailed to a random stratified sample of 200 universities staff and a qualitative study, which addressed four specific areas: the characteristics of the respondents (age, gender, faculty); the perceived level of the information technology (IT) literary of staff; the frequency of the use by academic staff of different EISs offered by the university and academic staff's perception of student use. The study investigated a number of further areas, including: how academic staff of the university obtained information for their work; how aware are university staff of EISs; how confident are academic staff in using EISs and the barriers that exist to their use, the extent to which academic staff are integrating the use of EISs into students educational lenience and what the university can do to support staff better in there use of EISs.

Brennan, Martin J. and Others (2004) attempted a survey under the title “A snapshot of Early Adopters of E-journals: Challenges to the Library”. This study is a qualitative exploration of wide array of issues related to there search and teaching habits of early adopters of e-journals in a research setting. This was conducted in the spring of 2001 with faculty in the basic and health sciences at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Open-ended questionnaires provided a framework to wide-ranging discussions of perceptions, expectations and changing practices.
pertaining to e-journals and other electronic resources. The result were analyzed with a specific focus on shared behaviours and value, disciplines depended variations and changing research and teaching habits. Several challenges for library resources and services were identified and discussed.

Chartron, Ghislaine (2001)\textsuperscript{15} tries to assess electronic resources and documental consortia in French Scientific Institutions. He reports the result of a questionnaire and telephone survey of 48 French research libraries affiliated associations, commercial outlets for electronic scientific documentation (83 percent response rate), conducted during 2000 to assess the development of consortia and documentary purchasing groups of electronic library and information materials within higher education and research institutions. The result of May 2000 shows that associative or affiliated library structures tend not to be currently involved in coordinated purchasing of printed and electronic resources. Nevertheless a variety of actions of different levels are highlighted (product, institutional, regional and subject levels) of the 30 respondents comprising libraries of the EPST, EPIC, high education establishments and other types of bodies, 13 are already involved in purchasing groups for electronic resources, and six have no experience or group purchasing of consortia for the purchase of e-scientific documentation are being created in France but his process continues in European Countries.

Herring, Susan Devis (2002)\textsuperscript{16} explained under the title “Use of Electronic Resources in Scholarly E-journals: A citation analysis”. This article describes a citation analysis of research articles from scholarly electronics e-journals passed in 1999-2000. The analysis focused on the
extent to which scholars are using electronic resources and the types and subject areas of online resources that are being referenced. The results indicate a growing reliance on electronic resources by scholars, a high occurrence of non-traditional types of resources and a relatively high use of inter disciplinary references.

Kushwah, Shivpal Singh and Others (2001) in the title “E-journals Acquisition and Management Challenges for Indian University Information Libraries” pointed out that print still pre-dominates in journals publishing, but that may fade very soon. Gradually, scholarly journals are moving towards reliance on digital forms. The studies have demonstrated journals use usefulness and value. The scientists have steadily increased their reading, which according to a study done by National Science Foundation, was 90 to 106 articles per year in 1990s.

Fosmire, Michael and Young, Elizabeth (2002) reports results of a survey of the level of access provided to selected free scholarly electronic journals by academic libraries. Lists of scholarly journals that are available electronically without any access limitations was complied and for each title the number of holding institutions on OCLC and its coverage by major abstracting and indexing services were determined. The twenty-five most popular titles determined by number of holding institutions on OCLC were searched on a random sample of library websites and catalogs to provide a separate gange for access levels provided by institutions. Approximately half of the titles being indexed by major vendors, including 88 percent of the top twenty-five, access levels were fairly low and decreased dramatically with size of the institution. The Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, Journals of Extension provide examples of free e-journals with print
counterparts. Approximately one half and one-third of the institutions provide access to only the print versions of these journals.

Mounissamy, P. A. Kalliammal and Thirunalkkarasu (2004) in their study on the “Access of e-journal in the institutions of Indian higher education through consortium” revealed that Indian higher education is the one of the largest system in the world, facing challenges due to globalization, increased academic population, knowledge explosion in different forms and a lot of research and development project on the one side and reduced budget on the other side, diversity of users needs reduction in staff, inflation, escalation in cost of scholarly production and so on. These cause pruning of scholarly production for subscription which became barrier to flow of information from generation to the end user. The library consortium is a better solution to the problem. The Indian initiative such as INDEST, UGC, CSIR, FORSA, IIM Consortium-based subscription to e-resources is briefly discussed.

Borrego, Angel and Others (2007) made a study entitle “Use and users of electronic journals of Catalan Universities: The results of a survey”. They present the results of a survey on the use of electronic journals by the academic staff of the universities belonging to the consortium of Academic libraries of Catalonia (CBUC). The results show that a high proportion of teaching and research staff are aware of the collection of electronic journals and that there is an increasing preference for the electronic to the detriment of the printed format. The collection of electronic journals is highly valued and most users expect to increase their use of them during the next few years. The results also confirm the importance of discipline and age as explanatory factors of the use of electronic journal.
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