Chapter ~ II

Review of Literature
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The availability of relevant, qualitative and methodical literature does supplement any research to exceed the distinctive heights. The pre-existing literature not only assists the researcher to broaden the scope and dimensions of the research, but also helps in producing unique and comprehensive results. The purpose of the literature review here is to provide an overview of the current framework of theory in the area of electronic journals and to extract from the review a theory in terms of which the investigator plans to operate. Although, much has been written on the related themes during recent times, still there is dearth of the authentic and precise literature available on the subject-matter. The items of literature reviewed in this chapter include unpublished sources (theses and dissertations), printed publications (Journal articles and books), and electronic documents.

The reviewed literature is presented in following Sections:
- E-Publishing
- E-Journals
- Management of E-journals
- Growth, Development and Archiving of e-journals
- Use of e-journals

E-Publishing

Lancaster (1995) summarizes the development of electronic publishing since the early 1960s, when the computers were used merely to produce conventional printed products to the present move towards network scholarly publishing.

Lonsdale and Armstrong’s (2001) study based on three research projects address some of the issues that are central to the acceptance and integration of electronic scholarly monographs and text books into the academic libraries. The findings suggest that the almost
casual use of terms like digital library and hybrid library belies the reality of slow acceptance of nearly all digital textual resources other than journals and a demonstrable lack of user take up of most kinds of electronic library-information resources.

Kushwah, Jambhekar and Gautam (2003) highlighted different consortia initiatives in India including FORSA, CSIR, UGC-INFLIBNET and INDEST -CONSORTIUM as major efforts being undertaken to overcome the shrinking budget problem of the libraries in India and to simplify management of access to e-journals. They also proposed a framework of the National Consortium, whose aim would be to simplify licensing arrangements, improve cost benefits for member libraries and to explore opportunities for making electronic products easily accessible to all.

Bhattacharya and Siddiqui (2004) discussed the pricing model of e-journals. They opined that spending for books has been hard hit while spending on e-journals is showing a steady increase. According to them, there are three access models to e-journals, i.e., Remote access, Onsite access and Access through database.

Kalra & Kumar (2006) discusses the importance of e-publishing in this era of information revolution, where the shift is from print based communication to electronic channels. After briefly including the concept of e-publishing, and discusses various forms of e-publishing currently exists. Special importance is given to provide information regarding in various options available for free flow of information in multi-lingual environment, with special reference to the Indian scenario.

Radhakrishnan’s (2006) paper is a bird’s eye view of electronic publishing, focusing on the promoting factors, some of the prevailing
trends in the venture, advantages, disadvantages and future promises. The paper is limited to a general analysis of the e-publishing scenario.

Manjunath (2006) covers the various aspects of e-publishing including present trends in e-publishing. The characteristics of e-publishing and different forms of e-publishing are also discussed. Citing e-journals as a case in print, the paper discusses some policies perspectives from library professional’s point of view.

Nandi (2007) describes on research processes and methods in traditional library system. He advocates for changed electronic library environment for helping new research scholars. The author also discusses varieties of e-publications available in India including its price options offered by the publishers. Author concludes that e publications are the helpful resources for Indian librarians to provide efficient services to their researchers.

**E-Journals**
Bishop (1995) presents an assessment of scholarly network journals from the reader’s point of view. The author subscribed to seven journals that are published primarily on the Internet and reviewed the nature of the journals’ contents, format and policies. Author also concludes with a brief discussion of requirements for future scholarly network journals. The discussion is based on preliminary results from focus groups interviews conducted by the author.

Harrison and Stephen (1995) examine the role of electronic academic journals within scholarly communities. The authors discuss the ways in which the network and the electronic journals it hosts can play an important in facilitating the routine discourse processes of scholarly
communities. They also consider in detail their experiences with the *Electronic Journal of Communication*, an electronic journal

Jagtar Singh, Rowland and Meadows (1997) examined the library and information titles, which are currently available online. The nature and content of these electronic journals is considered in the context of major library and information journals available in printed form. This gives rise to a query regarding future journal publishing in library and information studies.

Brown (2001) discusses the development of reader devices and improvement of screen technology. He reveals that the development of the screen technology has made reading on screens less cumbersome. He also discusses the power and functionality of reading software-note talking, highlighting and indexing capabilities, robust open searching across data bases are ultimately linked to open access issues.

Kar and Jayamalini (2001) explained that evolution of Information Technology has brought major modifications in scholarly communications. While characterizing e-journals, they opined that e-journals can be produced and disseminated rapidly, can be updated and corrected with same immediacy. They are user-friendly and can be easily sent through e-mail and the web. They are compatible with search engines of recent times. According to them, navigation, interactivity with related issues and refereeing are also some of the advantages of the e-journals. They indicated that the online journals also provide flexibility, ease of access, searches, portability and ecological benefits.

Groote and Dorsch (2001) reported the usage of print journals at the University of Illinois, Chicago has decreased significantly after the
introduction of online journals. The result of their statistical analysis also revealed that the decrease is apparent regardless of the fact whether a journal was available only in print or both online as well as in print. Their result also supported the trends that have been observed in other studies examining the impact of remote database access. They noted that whenever possible, patrons preferred to access databases online and remotely. The same appears to be true of online journals.

Suseela and Uma (2001) discuss the role of e-journals in university libraries with reference to e-publishers and the users. They further discuss the feasibility in accessing e-journals using different formats and the superiority of e-journals over print versions, thereby the quick flow of information. At the end accessing e-journals at the university of Hyderabad campus is highlighted.

Brennan, Hurd, Blecic and Weller (2002) revealed that all the faculty members, read electronic journals at least weekly and many used them on daily basis. Majority of the respondents used e-journals to obtain articles for which they had a citation. E-journal providers who did not offer PDF versions of articles were criticized. Their study also found that the enthusiastic acceptance of e-journals has changed the participants' habits. They stated that the users of e-journals accepted them because they see more advantages of e-journals including time saving, ease of use and powerful searching capabilities.

According to Swarna and others (2002), there are several high quality, free electronic journals existing currently. These journals are, however, being underused due to lack of publicity and unaccustomed user to the electronic media. They also reported that the publishers are striving to improve the quality of their electronic journals. They opined that the libraries should do well to publicise those journals
which they find scholarly enough and within the subject scope of their institute. They must also provide user orientation facilities and try to identify and match users need profiles to satisfy their information needs. Librarians may provide access to them through their home page and even take the responsibility of archiving them.

Singh (2003) discussed the gradual acceptance of e-journals for retrieving scholarly information anytime and anywhere. He opined that access to e-journals is provided either by e-journal portals or through publishers themselves. E-journal portal is a fast and easy mechanism that integrates and manages various e-journals published through various publishers at various places on a single web portal. There are many e-journal portals including Emerald, Science Direct, J-gate and Ideal, etc, which provide access to e-journals ranging from bibliographic data to full text retrieval.

Kherde (2003) has examined 1300 journals of library and information Science being published all over the world. He has analyzed the citations appended to articles that appeared in popular Indian Library and Information Science journals during the period from 1996 to 2001. He has attempted to identify the core periodical in the field of Library and Information Science. He reveals that ‘Annals of Library and Information Science’ is the most popular Indian journal among researchers, whereas College & Research libraries is the most cited foreign journal.

Khode (2004) describes definition, types and comparison of print journals and electronic journals in terms of their advantages and disadvantages for authors, publishers and libraries.

Maxymuk (2004) in his paper highlighted the advantages of electronic journals including no physical space required, 24/7 access and
accessibility from almost any workstation that can be connected remotely to the institution’s network. But e-journals do require a computer network infrastructure that may have space and cost implications.

Angrosh (2005) explored the concept of providing cost-effective means of information to the information seeking community in the form of e-journals. He also compared the role of print journals and on-line full text journals in fulfilling the users’ demands. He indicated that e-journal is more viable and cost-effective medium for information creation and dissemination. In his view, central and state governments should take initiatives in providing information to larger sections of user community in form of e-journals and help in effectively bridging the ‘digital divide’ between rural and urban users. By observing the crucial issues of authenticity, validity of articles and thereby publishing valuable peer-reviewed scholarly articles, e-journals are made to play a major role in meeting the increased information needs of the users.

Bhatt (2005) described the evolution of e-journals, their advantages, disadvantages and their evaluation criteria. He opined that the developments in Information Technology have developed e-journals as a basic information source to research community. E-journals can be accessed through various models including free access, exclusive subscription, selective access, fee based access and consortium access. Keeping in view the archival problems, he suggested various methods to archive e-journals like providing print copies of journals to the nodal agency and emphasized on a foolproof archival mode at the agreement stage.

Rao and Rao’s (2006) paper specify the importance of e-journals, library consortia and their advantages, highlighting the INFLIBNET
and UGC INFONET role and its efforts and how its access and finally explained comparison between print from to electronic form.

Vishala and Bhandi (2006) provide an insight to the UGC-InfoNet project and aims to create awareness to the students, library and information professionals, researchers, and the faculty regarding the availability of the scholarly journals in the field of library and Information Science.

Samyuktha (2006) discusses the researcher's need of electronic information, types of journals available models of electronic access, aggregators or electronic intermediaries, reference linking sections, e-journal consortia for university libraries, institutional repositories, constraints of electronic information access, marketing of electronic information services and essential skills of information professionals.

Bonorino and Molteni (2007) revealed that the number of universities offering access to electronic journals has increased gradually over the last five years, though libraries count on a rich variety of electronic journals subscriptions – particularly databases. There is a lack of uniformity with regard to the adoption of standard criteria for cataloguing electronic journals – though over 50% said they did catalogue them. Ten libraries answered that they have access to only printed form of journals. Fourteen libraries bought mixed subscriptions (i.e., online and print versions). 17 libraries ordered e-journals direct from publishers, some libraries joined a purchasing pool, also called purchasing club; none of them bought e-journals through a consortium. They suggested that guidelines related to serial publications should be drawn up in agreement with standards, and librarians should be trained in processing such material. There is no provision for resource marketing, promotion and advertisement
improvisation. They opined that a professional who is creative enough to design better strategies must be a part of the library staff.

Sukhwinder and Rekha (2007) present an overview of e-publishing, needs and advantages. E-journals and e-books are discussed separately with their types, databases, Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) and search engine for accessing e-resource. Conclusion highlights criticism of e-publishing.

Mukherjee (2008) analyses the 112 e-journals to prove the study that English is the most widely used language of LIS scholarly publishing. Most of these OA journals are originating either from academic or organizational domain and developed countries like USA and UK are publishing most of the OA journals. The paper concludes that there is a need for taking initiatives to publish qualitative open access journals from the less-developed countries.

Nazim and Devi (2008) discuss number of institutional repositories and open access journals, number of documents, software used, types of documents, etc. The authors disclose among the top 25 open access publishing countries, India ranks 12th for the overall number of journals, but drops 18th for journals with online content.

A research project on the use e-journals in U.K., which was initiated by Research Information Network (2009) clearly highlights that users are quite dependent on e-journals for their information needs. They are using search engines such as Google and Goggle Scholar to pick up the article of their interest. It reported that 24 hour access to e-journals is the major advantage. The project also showed a direct proportion between the expenditure on e-journals and number of articles downloaded. The study concluded that e-journals have given
an ‘unprecedented level’ and ‘convenience of access’ to sea of knowledge available in form of online scholarly articles.

Management of E-journals
Chandra (2001) briefly describes various digital initiatives undertaken at the central library of IIT Madras. The author highlights various web-based services provided to the patrons. The author also describes e-journals access mechanism, training provided for the users and staff for effective usage of e-journals and online databases indentified.

Mcknight, Yu, Harker and Phillips (2001) discussed the role of librarians in the delivery of electronic periodicals to their users. They focused their attention on four issues namely the role played by librarians in delivering e-journals to users; how they react when they face a problem related to electronic journal; the rating of their use of Super Journal in relation to their role as information deliverers and whether the role played by them had any effect on the end users. They found that the librarians view the electronic periodical as a challenge to the library profession. They opined that there existed a considerable gap between librarians’ espoused roles and their practiced roles. They are enhancing new skills in providing pointers in OPAC, monitoring the availability of electronic journals, organizing regular training on how to use electronic journal services, and showing users how to use electronic journals, but the problems that the librarians are facing include technical problems, conducting mediated searches, disseminating the output of original research and maintaining archives for local e-journals.

Rao (2001) indicated that publishing in e-journals is gaining recognition and momentum because of inclusion of the referee system and peer reviews by major publishers. Even academic institutions have started to accept electronic publications by their faculty for
promotion purposes. He examined how the electronic journals could be enhanced to make them more valuable to the end users. He opined that the top ranked features of e-journals include querying, navigation and visualization that contributed to enhanced access, advanced interaction and value added contents. The study also explored the need for adopting electronic media because of their advantages such as accessibility, speed, cost and acceptance, the e-journals are increasingly being accepted by the academic and research community. He also provided general guidance to authors, publishers and libraries to develop mechanisms for mutual benefit and foster the scholarly communication process in the new environment.

Ashcroft and Mclvor (2001) carried out a research project at Liverpool John Moores University focusing on the evaluation and promotion of electronic journals in academic libraries in UK and North America. The aim was to highlight any significant differences in the way electronic journals were managed and to identify success in order to establish “best practice” in managing e-journals. In their article entitled ‘Electronic journal: managing and educating for a changing culture in academic libraries’ they opined that e-journals are becoming an established component of academic life but their management can not yet be considered trouble free. According to them, e-journals have an impact on the working practices and staffing requirements, as these require more technical skills and competencies. The whole process of electronic journal development requires effective management of change.

Curtis and Yue (2002) discussed the problems of acquiring and managing the e-journals. They are of the view that enthusiasm of staff is essential for solving the technical problems of workflow in managing the e-journals. They also highlighted some of the qualities
of e-journals including 24x7 availability, supportive for distance education as it allows library to reach remote users, etc. They further suggested that the problem of shrinking budget of libraries can be dealt with by just compiling the URLs of journals available in free domain.

According to Raza and Eqbal (2003), there has been a rapid rise in the number of e-journals and management of these journals needed urgent attention. According to them, people versed with latest developments in technology, should be appointed in library and existing staff should be trained so that the users will get proper assistance to find relevant information in the digital environment.

Biswa and Ghosh (2004) discussed the problems related to the management of e-journals including their high cost, availability of print media over the electronic journals, archiving problems and advantages like flexibility, cheaper medium of distribution, instant gratification over print publication, etc.

Sreekumar and Sunitha (2005) discussed the numerous features of e-journals in the present day library collection development and digital content management context. They illustrate a vivid picture about the need for concerted and coordinated efforts on curbing the budgetary constraints and increasing the information resource base in the libraries. They also highlight the host issues and problems the consortium has been encountering and overcoming.

Uma and Suseela (2006) discusses the e-resource organization and management with special emphasis on e-journals pricing patterns and technical issues relating to cataloguing of e-resources. Finally, UGC-INFONET model is presented thereby the need of consortia pricing model is highlighted to take full advantage of the use of more
e-resources at fewer prices. At the end some measures that are to be taken are suggested for making the best use of e-resources.

**Growth, Development and Archiving of e-journals**

Brichford and Maher (1995) article addresses issues in electronic publishing, including authentication, mutability, reformatting, preservation and standards from an archival perspective. To ensure continuing access to electronically published texts, a special emphasis is placed on policy planning in the development and implementation of electronic systems.

According to Flecker (2001), e-journals have become the largest and the fastest growing segment of the digital collections for most of the libraries in the past 2 or 3 years and in many ways, archiving and preserving e-journals will be dramatically different from what has been done for paper based journals. He opined that e-journals can contain a wide range of technical formats, particularly because these accept digital files created during the process of research (statistical datasets, instrument produced datasets, visualizations, models, video and audio files) that help validate, supplement, or further explain the basic content of the article. It has also been suggested that the archived process of e-journals could be supported with the fees from users to access the same. He also discussed the archiving of e-journals and highlighted that the process must be funded by the governments through the national libraries or similar bodies, particularly for materials subject to copyright deposit.

Keller (2001) covered five areas of interest of e-journals including future role of scholarly journals; scenario for the journals of the future; serial crisis; archiving of e-journals; and new pricing and access models. Her study revealed that the electronic journals alone will not solve the serial crisis. The practice of holding printed versions
of e-journals as archival copies will be discontinued in the coming years. She reported that the journals had never been faced with as many changes during the last 300 years as it is expected in the near future.

Dulaymi, Marghalani, McDonald and Tail (2004) in their study investigated the changes in collection and acquisition of electronic journal and printed journals’ in terms of number of titles, acquisition budgets and costs during 1995-2000 in Saudi Arabia. The study revealed that the electronic journal titles increased by 97.9% in the year 1996, which corresponds to the extreme increase in the budget of e-journals that is 125%. The study showed simultaneous increase in e-journal titles by 10.35% in the year 1999. 61% of available e-journals were in the discipline of applied science and technology. It is evident from their study that there were a lot of fluctuations in electronic journal budget allocations and a reduction in print journal titles since 1997.

Chakrabarti and Banerjee (2006) describe the possible pricing models for E-journals. Publishers, users, librarians are the major components of this market. As e-journal publishing is also a business, it is very important to know their views regarding the price determination of e-journal. Factors influencing the pricing models are also discussed.

Panda and Kanungo (2006) provide an insight into the concept of e-journals and their growth. The authors explain the taxonomy of e-journals along with methodology employed in study. 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, frequency and cost.
Patil, Kattimani and Ramayya (2006) discuss about e-journals growth, features, the methods of evaluating, advantages of evaluating e-journals, sources issues relating to e-journals. The authors also discuss perspective and issues indetail.

Ramasesh and venkatesha (2006) highlight various digital resources with special reference to e-journals and explain the coverage of each of the database and their extent of usefulness. The authors also examine the user point of view on the issue related to economy and relevancy of these digital databases. Mainly the paper covers the online databases which provide access to the full-text journals.

**Use of e-journals**

Rogers (2001) in his study on electronic journal usage at Ohio state University noted the increased use of e-journals and decreased use of printed journals by the faculty and the graduate students during 1998 to 2000. His study revealed that 41% of the faculty and 25% of graduate students found 24 hour availability and easy access as the major advantages of e-journals. Both the faculty and the graduate students noted that switching to e-journals would save space in the library and it would also be easier to incorporate e-journals into electronic presentations. Moreover, it was noted that during 1998-2000, the frequency of e-journal usage increased as the number of titles available also increased and the frequency of printed journal use decreased, but at a slower rate. Use of printed journals decreased from 74.3% to 65.6% during this period. The study also showed that improvements in the design, delivery, and archiving of e-journals are still needed to achieve full acceptance of e-journals.

Hughes and Buchanan (2001) provide preliminary information about different patterns of access and use of the collection of 35,000 electronic scholarly monographs in the disciplines of humanities and
Social Sciences provided by a commercial online library collection, Questia. Major findings include patterns of simple search queries and significant access to surprising breadth of titles.

Natarajan (2001) describes the definition of electronic resources and electronic journals with the role of the academic library. The author explained comparison and usage of and access to electronic and print journals. Use of electronic journals by undergraduates and the visibility of e-journals are discussed at length in an academic environment. Behavior of people towards e-journals is explained with the future of print media. The advantages and disadvantages of e-journals are enumerated briefly.

Dillon and Hahn (2002) noted the frequency of using scholarly journals (both print and electronic), and other electronic format for accessing information at the University of Maryland. The study revealed an increased level of adoption of e-journals among the faculty, giving support to multiple formats for core disciplinary journals, and the different perceptions of various constituencies among the respondents. They reported that 51% of faculty used electronic versions of print journals at least once a month, along with a regular use of a wide range of other sources including use of the websites of professional organizations by 36% of respondents, conference proceedings by 28% respondents and author's websites were used by 21% of respondents. Their study suggested that the faculty is more interested in retaining print access to core literature as compared to the graduate students. Faculty members from sci-tech departments agreed with the need to retain print access to core collections but are moving towards their e-versions. Graduate students from all the departments are more willing to use electronic journals only, but currently prefer to maintain access to print in core collections. Their results provide collection managers with a better
understanding of which journals make good candidates for initial adaption to electronic only if archiving concerns can be addressed.

Tenopir and King (2002) reported that the scientists always value journal articles more than any other information source. Most scientists, now-a-days, use electronic journals more despite of considerable variations in their academic disciplines. However, they also continue to rely on traditional print journals. In fact, readers currently use a combination of print as well as the electronic journals to satisfy their information needs and requirements. Their study revealed that the basic purpose of obtaining information from electronic articles include primary research, background research, current awareness and continuing education. Their results revealed that 20% of the scientists found their required articles by browsing through personal subscriptions, 20% found articles while browsing electronic copies of journals and only 4% of the scientists found articles by browsing the print collections in the libraries.

Herring (2002) described the citation analysis of research articles from scholarly electronic journals published during 1999-2000. The results indicated a growing reliance on e-journals by scholars and researchers as they have become more comfortable and familiar with resources available on the web. The present study unveils that more than half of the articles studied include electronic references and 16 % of the total references were from electronic resources. Thus, they concluded that online resources act as both alternative and expansion of traditional research sources and tools. Library professionals can provide enhanced information services to their users by analyzing the needs of users for present online resources.

Bonthorn et al (2003) examined the disciplinary differences in the use of electronic journals by academic staff and students in U.K. Their
results indicated that academic staff incorporates electronic journal usage into their working patterns and this in turn affects the users’ attitude towards such journals. The study revealed less usage of library's electronic journal Web page in the University by academic staff in sciences. They preferred to find articles through electronic bibliographic databases. The study also revealed that the students’ awareness about the e-journals is increasing day by day.

Talja and Maula (2003) noted major differences in the search methods used in different disciplines. Domain size, degree of scatter, professional orientation and primary relevance type are various e-journal usage patterns. Their finding also indicated that the subject fields in which directed search is the dominant search method, e-journals and databases are likely to be used more heavily and in the subject fields where browsing and chaining are dominant search methods, e-journals are likely to be used less.

According to Johnson (2004), the introduction of e-journals has made serial collection management more complex. Libraries may want to offer a journal in both print and electronic format, but it is often not financially feasible, which makes the procedure more complicated. The study at the Universities of Chicago revealed that the users in Humanities seemed to be more comfortable with the print versions, but their usage of the electronic versions was on the rise. She opined that maintaining most of the humanities journal in print form is most effective in these libraries.

Singh, Singh and Singh (2004) assessed the attitude of the users towards INFLIBNET services at Manipur University Library. Their study revealed that very few users use the e-journal databases. They noted that the overall awareness about INFLIBNET services amongst the users is very encouraging. Postgraduate students and teachers
feel the lack of infrastructure in the library as the major problem for less use of e-journals. Majority of the users depend on the INFLIBNET services to meet their information needs and are partially satisfied with the services.

Mounissamy, Kaliammal and Rani (2005) study was undertaken to know the level of use of the available electronic journals, how faculty and students feel about various issues relating to electronic journals and whether attitudes change depending upon gender, age, access place and branch of study. 100 respondents comprising of the faculty and students of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, answered a questioner

Kumbar, Kumar, Raj and Praveen (2005) revealed that 58.57% of research scholars of the institute use electronic journals more than other electronic resources including online databases, e-books, CD-ROMs, etc. Their study also revealed that 21.43% research scholars use e-journals once a week. 38.57% of research scholars found using electronic resources time consuming in comparison to print resources. On the other hand, 68.57% users found it easy to access electronic resources of information.

Naushad Ali (2005) laid emphasis on the training of library staff, who play a major role in encouraging the use of electronic resources. He found that Boolean logic and truncation are most used search facilities. However, the users feel difficulty because of the lack of printing facilities and inadequate number of terminals, which discourages them from accessing electronic journals. His study revealed that 63% users utilize the facility of electronic journal and 45% of users were aware about the list of online journals subscribed by the library. 46% users of the library consult 2 to 5 journals and databases in a week, 17% use one e-journal, whereas 10% of users
browse more than six e-journals in a week. 43% users were satisfied with the terminals provided for accessing e-journals, whereas 57% users found them to be inadequate.

Mounissamy, Kaliyamal and Swaroop (2005) stated that the e-journals bring great change in the higher education due to revolution in Information and Communication Technology. They opined that use of e-journals usually require a considerable amount of training. Their study revealed that 45.5% respondents’ access e-journals once a week, 47.7% of the respondents use the college Computer lab to access electronic journals. 58% of the respondents did not experience any problem while accessing e-journals. They stated that younger generations in India have accepted the digital reading culture early.

Babu and Reddy (2006) examine the use of e-journals by the users of S. V. U. Library. Data is collected from a sample of 75 persons consisting of research scholars and faculty members using a structured questionaire. Results are shown in tables and digrams. The study reveals that most of the users are using both print and electronic journals.

Chandra (2006) gives a brief introduction about the building e-collection in libraries and their features. It also discusses the e-books and e-journals, their utility, features, advantages, factors for the selection. The paper further narrates the experience with screenshots for providing access to e-books and e-journals at IIT Madras under intranet and the Internet with the help of central Library website. This usage statistics and selected e-journal publishers and gateways are also listed.

Koovakki and Noor KV (2006) surveyed 50 university teachers and indicated that majority of the science teachers’ access journals by
Springer and comparatively larger percentage of the non science teachers also access the same for various purposes. Majority of science and non-science teachers are somewhat satisfied with the available e-journals. Higher percentage of science and non-science teachers use e-journals for research, teaching and for updating their knowledge. It is evident from their study that availability of e-journals is ranked average in comparison to poor availability of e-books.

Mohamed and Sreelatha (2006) revealed that 48.83% of researchers of Calicut University use e-journals everyday and 93.40% users access e-journals from the INFONET center established for accessing e-journals in library rather than any other place. 73.63% of the students found difficulty in accessing full text of articles and lack of speed was a problem for 9.89% of the students. 60.44% of the students were satisfied with the infrastructural facilities available for accessing e-journals. All the doctoral students suggested that properly trained and skilled library professionals should be appointed for improving the services in accessing e-journals.

Mounissamy and Kaliammal (2006) opined that e-journals offer a solution to the problems in the management of journals. They save space, provide powerful searching tools and facilities of hyperlinks and multimedia. According to them, IITs’ and NITs’ in India provide access to databases and electronic journals via the online catalogue and the web to the users. Their study revealed that all the IITs’ are offering links to e-resources with options including “alphabetical list”, “Database list” and “Subject list”. Majority of IITs’ also provide training courses and updates on subject-specific problems related to e-resources.

Baljinder and Verma (2006) revealed that 77.27% of the students use e-journals. They noted that users were not having much information
regarding availability of free e-journals on CD-ROM and Infonet. 45% of users didn’t know about the availability of such resources. Basic purpose of using the e-journals is academic research work. Their study revealed that almost all the users use online information and about 34% of users use these services daily and only 4% users are such who go online few times in a month.

Edwards (2006) outlined the selection criteria for acquisition of e-journals. He opined that libraries must take advantage of the free trial period, provided by many publishers to access of e-journals. According to him, the feedback from the users is very important for supporting the decision. He pointed out that with the features of speedy delivery, all time availability, searching facility and saving of shelf space, e-journals are the integral part of today’s research community.

According to Zainab, Huzaimah and Ang (2007), the electronic journals are used for searching new information, reading full-text articles as well as abstracts, and browsing the table of contents. Their study examined the use of electronic journals through EJUM (Electronic Journal of the University of Malaya). They noted their perceived satisfaction about the electronic journals, the preferred features of electronic journals and problems faced by them in using the electronic journals. Their results revealed that 41.8% of respondents accessed the electronic journals while making general searches using popular search engines such as Google and Yahoo. More than a third (39.5%) of respondents accessed the electronic journals on campus using personal computers. Another third (32.6%) accessed them from their homes. 39.43% of respondents’ access e-journals weekly, followed by those accessing daily (17 %) and monthly (13%). The majority of respondents believed that electronic journals would co-exist with print journals i.e., 46.2%. 97% users seem
comfortable to use electronic journals that have a familiar look and feel similar to most e-journal systems. ‘Online journals should allow access regardless of time and place’, this feature is rated as important feature by 96 respondents.

Nikam and Pramodini (2007) describe the use of e-journals and data bases by the users of University of Mysore. Nearly 200 responses to a survey based on questionnaire have been analyzed and presented by the authors. The paper also examines the utilization and satisfaction levels of users with respect to the e-resources.

Borrego and Urbano (2007) analysed the usage of 31 electronic journals of the American Chemical Society (ACS) in 2003 at the University of Barcelona. The results revealed that in 2003, 1,122 IP addresses accounted for the download of 82,007 articles from the publications of the ACS. 58,737(97.01%) respondents preferred PDF format for downloading the e-journal articles and 1,810 (2.99%) preferred in html format. The consumption of abstracts during this period was far more limited, 258 users viewed 1,422 abstracts of 29 journals. 39.92% of the users only downloaded articles of a single title. The users downloaded a total of 1,624 articles. The results provided the opportunity for better understanding of users’ behaviour towards e-journals and established that this behaviour does not vary significantly from that observed in studies undertaken in other geographical contexts. The lower consumption of abstracts than articles show that many articles are consulted without a previous viewing of the abstract. The results showed that there is a strong correlation between the number of articles downloaded and abstracts viewed of a title, so that the rankings of titles by articles downloaded and abstracts viewed are practically identical.
Dutta (2008) stated many reasons for increased usage of e-journals such as price hike of print journals, delay in publication process, shrinking of library budgets, information explosion and timely access of information by electronic journals. Her results revealed that journals of American Chemical Society were increasingly being used by S&T staff in 2006 as compared to 2005, where as total number of download of articles was only 237 which increased to 1037 in 2006 which indicated a sharp rise in the use of chemistry journals for their research works. Usage of Springer journals showed gradual rise during 2006 as compared to 2005. She recommended that consortia approach should be developed in libraries as it leads to increase in productivity of research output and also helps to meet the user’s growing and diversified needs.

Madhusudhan (2008) opined that e-journals perform 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. The study showed that there is an ever increasing demand for subscriptions of more e-journal titles in LIS. There appears to be some need for academics to be provided with training in using e-journals. His result revealed that 72% of the respondents are accessing e-journals through department computer laboratories, 47% accessed from central library and 20% of the respondents used the college library. 73% of respondents agreed that print journals are important for the foreseeable future, only 27 % stated print format of journals are not required. The most common problem faced by 86% of the users is that of retrieval problem. 67% of the respondents were of the opinion that it had only limited core journals (LIS), 61 per cent faced the problem of slow Internet connectivity, 52 per cent found the difficulty of systems’ speed, 48 per cent admitted that they cannot access full-text, 45 per cent reported that due to insufficient time and training, they cannot make use of e-
journals effectively, 44 per cent stated limited access to terminals as barrier to use of e-journals, 37 per cent found it difficult to get the relevant information, and 16 per cent said that they face problems owing to reading from computer monitor and poorly designed websites, which makes it difficult to select the relevant information. Sixty-four per cent of the respondents strongly attested to the fact that they needed proper training/orientation for searching e-journals. Seventy-five per cent respondents stated that they are accessing UGC Infonet e-journals for current and up-to-date information.

Dilek-Kayaogly’s (2008) study focused on use of e journals by faculty of Istanbul University, Turkey. The majority of respondents of survey supported the transition from print to e-only. Some respondents reported that the major barrier to use e-journals was the lack of subscriptions in their field.

Haridasan and Khan (2009) indicate that the respondents are aware of the e-resources. Large number of research scholars and faculty members are using their e-resources for their research works. Many faculty members strongly agreed with the necessity for computer and the Internet literacy to access information. Majority of users are satisfied with the e-resources available at NASSDOC library.

Patil and Parameshwar (2009) found that 72.01% researchers and 75.50% faculty members search information from the electronic journals. 66.83% of respondents used both the electronic and printed journals. 64.20% of respondents stated that they feel the need of more number of e-journals in UGC-InfoNet consortium. Need of training and orientation programmes was emphasized by 59.19% of respondents to access e-journals. The authors suggested that there is a need to improve the Internet connectivity and library should
organize some training programmes for maximum utilization of e-journals.

Baljinder and Verma (2009) revealed that the undergraduate and postgraduate users used less e-journals as compared to research scholars and faculty members. 53.98% respondents used e-journals occasionally, 56% of faculty members and 75% research scholars accessed e-journals 2-3 times in a week, whereas 86.67% postgraduates accessed e-journals occasionally. 82.06% users accessed e-resources from the computer centre, 85% research scholars accessed from the library and 71.55% undergraduates accessed e-resources from their hostels. The e-journals were used more in departments by faculty and research scholars. The authors also provided the download usage statistics of two years to show the comparison of different types of e-journals and bibliographic databases accessed. The results revealed that during the year 2004, there were 8062 downloads whereas in the year 2005, 8711 downloads were recorded. The overall impact of e-journals showed that there is an increase in the collection and usage of e-journals. They opined that the librarian must find out the reasons for those e-journals whose usage has decreased.

Kumber and Gururaj (2009) revealed that 88.09% faculty members and 93.33% research scholars felt the necessity to include more e-journals in the current consortium programme. 81.66% research scholars and 64.29% faculty members felt the need of regular training programmes. The study revealed that 27.45% respondents found UGC-InfoNet e-journal programme as excellent. 66.67% faculty and 70% research scholars prefered both electronic as well as print version of journals. Almost half of the faculty members (47.61%) and a little more than half of research scholars (61.66%) felt that the
information content available in e-journals is better than the printed version.

Swain and Panda (2009) concludes that the Internet based e-resources are being well-used compared with CD ROM Data Bases. Premier web search options like Google and Yahoo are the most frequently used search engines. The authors put an ample light on the use of e-recourses in Business School libraries of Orissa, India.

A thorough review of literature confirms that various dimensions of the use of e-publishing have been touched through the already existing literature. The existing literature deals with organization, management, and archiving of e-journals. E-journal is a recent phenomenon. Hence there is a dearth of literature primarily focusing on awareness, acceptance and use of e-journals by the end users of LIS discipline. There is a lack of scientific academic study to consider the problems and concerns with regard to use of e-journals. The present study is an attempt to provide comprehensive literature with regard to the awareness, acceptance and use of e-journals among researchers and faculty of LIS.

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