Chapter 2

Review Of
Related Literature
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Research refers to a search for knowledge. It is a systematic method for the original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge consisting of various steps. The foremost step is the definition of the research problem. Once it has been formulated by the researcher, he/she should undertake an extensive survey of related literature connected with the problem. The main objective of this literature review is to determine whether any data source exists already that can be brought to bear the problem in hand. For this purpose, the academic journals, conference proceedings, government reports, books, etc. must be tapped depending on the nature of the problem.

In this chapter, an overall review of the studies conducted both in India and abroad have been presented in a chorological order, related to the current topic “Use of E-journals by the PG Students of the Faculty of Medicine, AMU, Aligarh: A Survey”. The investigator reviews only those studies which are directly or indirectly related to the present study.

Black, Deborah D. and Robinson, Ann Z. (2000) examined the use of print journals in an intra campus exchange program and its implications on e-journal subscriptions in the Library of Health Sciences and the Science Library at the University of Illinois. The study revealed that the use of exchange program started between the two libraries was steady at LHS and sporadic at Science. The exchange titles were ideal for electronic subscription due to their increasing demand. However, the study suggests that print journals provide a mode of access that has certain benefits. They provide the professional option for many faculties to stay abreast with their research. Though many patrons prefer e-journals, they may not be possible to due to financial constraints.

Anilkumar, Nishtha (2001) explained the major issues regarding e-journals in the era of ongoing shift towards electronic publishing and access to e-resources. The major issues regarding electronic journals are their pricing, reliability and accessibility of data, archiving and back files availability, full-text features, and currency of information,
intellectual property and copyright issues. The author also discussed about major publishers of e-journals. Today, a number of e-journals in different fields of study are published by a number of publishers such as Elsevier Science, American Institute of physics, American Physical Society, Optical Society of America, University of Chicago Press, Cambridge University Press, Institute of Physics, Springer Verlag, Kulwer and Academic Press.

Davis, Philip M. (2002) discussed the finding of a study conducted on the annual usage pattern of member institutions for the North East Research Library (NERL) Consortium for the Academic Press IDEAL aggregate package. The analysis of the collected data showed that a small number of journals formed the majority of the total use. Each institution illustrated a unique usage pattern with some using more or less of the collection. No institution used every title and some titles were used very frequently. The title not subscribed in print received about ten times less use than locally subscribed titles. The study recommends that the institutions may consider their consortia membership and organize themselves into group of institutions with similar missions. Institutions which exhibit an intense use of a small number of journals may negotiate for better financial deal.

Fosmire, Michael and Young, Elizabeth (2002) report results of a survey of the level of access provided to selected free scholarly electronic journals by academic libraries. A list of scholarly journals that are available electronically without any access limitations was compiled 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 Web sites and catalogs to provide a separate gauge 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.

Chakraborty, H.K. (2002)\(^5\) reveals that electronic Journals have now been recognized as a major link in scholarly communication. The timely publication, ease in delivery, incorporation of multimedia contents, hyper linking and search facility etc. are some of the feature, which have attracted interest of both library and scholarly communities. The article deals with importance, definition, evolutionary trends and access of e-journal. It discusses along with advantages, the burning issues and challenges to the present and future library and information professionals. The article ends with the comment that the electronic journal as a result of the explosion of Internet use, particularly World Wide Web technology.

Brennan, Martin J, Hurd, Julie M, Blecic, Debora D and Weller, Ann C. (2002)\(^6\) attempted a survey which 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 results were analyzed with a specific focus on shared behaviors and value, disciplines-depended variations and changing research and teaching habits. Several challenges for library resources and services were identified and discussed.

Tailya, Sanna and Maula, Hanni (2003)\(^7\) 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 a 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 the primary relevance type and less in fields in which browsing and chaining are the dominant search methods and paradigmatic relevance the primary relevance type. The findings also support the Bates hypothesis that domain size has an important impact on the search methods used.

Singh, Y.K., Vajpai, R.V. and Rupesh Kumar (2003) examined under the title “E-journals: A challenge for university’s library situated in remote area”, the modern time where the whole world is online and it is called internet. The education system has also changed not in India but all over the world. Now we are looking to change media for fast development since last few years in India. Now a day’s students, teachers and research scholars are keenly interested to attend the libraries at college or university level. Especially in the colleges or universities which are situated in remote areas. The libraries situated in remote areas should be provided special fund to upgrade his resources, i.e., internet facilities, computer etc. at low cost and libraries staff should be trained to keep e-journals and to help the readers and regular users to the remote.

Bonthron, Karen, Urquehart, Christine, Ellis, David and Armstrong, Chris (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. Interviews were 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
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effect attitudes towards support services designed to promote electronic journal usage. Disciplinary differences also need to be considered.

Kumbar, T.S. and Karisiddappas C.R. (2004) explained that there is no standard and accepted precise definition of an e-journals often e-journals are called virtual journals, paperless, online journals, scholarly e-journals, networked journals and CD-ROM Journals etc. Basically e-journal is one which is available in electronic form and can be accessed using computer and communication technologies. With the emergence of internet the prominence of e-journals is felt greatly. E-journals are serials which are produced, published and distributed nationally and internationally via electronic networks.

Dulaymi, Sawsan Taha, Marghalani, Mohamed A, Mc Donald, Andrew and Tait, John I. (2004) discussed 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 journal collections and budgets. The most important finding shows 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.

Seibenberg, Tammy R, Galbraith, Betty and Brady, Elleen E.(2004) conducted a study to see if the use pattern among the journal titles were changing and if, the changes were related to e-access. An evaluation of journal use statistics was undertaken to determine if the selection of e-journals in the Owen Science and Engineering Library at the Washington State University was changing the students’ and researches’ choice of journals in chemistry, physics and mechanical and material engineering. The statistics showed that the most of
the print journals were being used more than they were prior to the advent of e-journals. E-journals were used heavily and availability of electric format greatly enhanced the total use of most titles. However, some e-journals were used little or not at all.

Wulff, Judith L and Nixon, Neal D. (2004)\(^\text{13}\) examined the pattern of the electronic journals in an academic health sciences library. The study was conducted in the Kornhauser Health Sciences Library. Use data were collected form three major vendors of electronic journals and were analyzed and correlated using spreadsheet and SPSS for Windows. The result of the study revealed that the people used e-journals in general more often than the corresponding print version. One-click electronic access from citation to article is important users and is an important factor in e-journal usage. The users access e-journals more frequently for clinical use than research needs. The study suggests that the collection development practices based on quality and user needs can be applied with confidence to the electronic environment.

Rockliff, Sue (2004)\(^\text{14}\) discusses the experience with the e-journals in The Queen Elizabeth Hospital Library. It was the first health library to commit itself to e-journals in a significant way. The South Australian Human Services Library Consortium has a closed impact on the TQEH Library of becoming an electronic library. The experiences of the last four years show that e-journals have been a success for the library and its users constituting doctors, nurses, allied health staff and students. The users need a lot of training to meet their needs. The library has gained cost benefits as well as other non-measurable benefits by canceling all print journals where electronic access was readily available. The users of the library have adapted well and are a group of a well suited to the application of the new technology. For These reasons, e-journals and other e-resources and e-services have a strong future in the library.
Tenopir, Carol, King, Donal W. and Bush Amy (2004) discussed how medical faculty members use scholarly journals. She examined whether print or electronic journals are read more, whether there is a pattern among the faculty and what similarities and differences there are between the use of journals by the medical faculty and faculty in other disciplines. A survey was conducted at the University of Tennessee Health Sciences Center using questionnaires. The estimation of the collected data using critical incident techniques revealed that the medical faculty read a great deal compared to the scientists. They continue to rely on print journals. They read more articles than scientists and need digested and verified information to save their time. So from this study, it can be ascertained that publishers must find ways to provide current and convenient information in electronic journals in the field of medicine to make them maximum use of.

Angrosh, M A (2005) studied the importance of print and electronic journals in the dissemination of information by applying a value chain analysis. The study focused on obtaining an understanding in terms of cost of productions and cost drivers associated with the journals. The value chain analysis advocated that e-journals are the viable and cost-effective medium for creation and dissemination of information. The initial cost of establishing an e-journal is lower than that of a print journal. The structured annual cost of publishing e-journals reduces over years. The study also suggests that by addressing the crucial issues of authenticity and validity of articles and thereby publishing valuable peer-reviewed scholarly articles, e-journals can play a major role in meeting our increasing demands effectively.

De Groote, Sandra L and Dorsch, Josephine L (2005) conducted a study to determine whether the researcher were more likely to limit the resources they consulted and cited to those journals available online rather than those only in print. The examination of publications of medical faculty from a large urban university and from a regional medical college showed that the number of
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journals cited per year continued to increase. Though it was expected that once online journals had been introduced, the use of print journals would decrease, it did not prove to be the case. The number of citations both the print only and online journals increased. The study suggests those medical faculties are not sacrificing quality for convenience. It can be expected in future that online journals will have more time to present an impact as a result of increased user acceptance and use. Also, more journals in medicine continue to become available online.

Nicholas, David and Huntington, Paul (2006) study to quantify the usage of electronic journals as an aid to making the judgements on the use of document supply. A detailed analysis was made of the use of OHIO Link as well as the Blackwell Synergy, Science Direct, Emeraldinsight and OUP databases by CIBER at University College, London. The study presents valuable lights on the actual and distinct from perceived use of electronic full-text databases. It was found that many more people are accessing e-journals than was the case previously in a print environment. Users are searching more widely as linking becomes easier and abstracts are becoming increasingly popular. The massive use of the databases is significantly affecting the use of information by researchers.

Mogaddam, Golnessa Galyani (2006) explained some pricing and publishing models of electronic journals. The higher and fast rising price e-journals had a professional effect on the flow of the scholarly communications. As a result, the libraries struggled to keep up with the exploring volumes and cost of e-journals especially in science, technology and medicine (STM). Consequently a number of pricing and publishing models of electronic journals have been created to offer a constructive response to those issues. The author discusses some of such models in the field of STM. The mostly used models in STM are TULIP, PEAK, SPARK, BioOne, High Wire Press, Project MUSE, JSTOR, PubMed, and EPIC.
Burrows, Buzzetta (2006)\textsuperscript{20} describes the patterns of electronic journal usage in health sciences libraries during the past decade (1995-2004). The study focuses on the pattern of acquisition, management and use of e-journals at the Louise Calder Memorial Library of the University Of Miami Miller School Of Medicine. During 1995-99, e-journal service got initiated at the library, e-journals growth occurred during 2000-02 and e-journal began forging paths of their own during 2003-04 the health sciences libraries, their patrons and the public were early to embrace the e-journals and continue to embrace the significant changes in scholarly communication they enable. Although the patterns of e-journals among the health sciences libraries and other libraries have similarities, they also have differences. Broad studies of e-journals in non-health sciences libraries have been published, but a retrospective review of e-journals in health sciences libraries has not.

Urbano, Cristobel and Borrego, Angel (2007)\textsuperscript{21} analyzed the behavior of the users of a package of e-journals using the data of consumption per IP address. The study was conducted on faculty members, research scholars and students of the Faculty of Chemistry at the University of Barcelona on their data consumption of 31 e-journals of American Chemical Society. Data on sessions, articles downloaded and abstracts viewed were gathered and analyzed. The results of the study reveals that most of the consumption was concentrated at a few IP addresses and most of the users make little use of information available. The study also indicates to be a greater dispersion of the consumption of electronic information than of information on print journals.

Shiva Kumar and Grover, V K (2007)\textsuperscript{22} discussed different aspects of electronic journals and their impact on users, authors, indexing services, scholarly communication, accessibility and library management. This paper presents the definition, forms and the objectives of the e-journals. E-journals play a crucial role in users' attitude towards accessing information, authors' attitude while submitting scholarly articles, quality of information, scholarly communication such as connecting authors and users, scholarship and research, etc. They also have an impact on library management such as infrastructure, collection development and management, technical processing, reference service, space, staffing, etc.
Fortini, Toni (2007)\textsuperscript{23} details the problems and concerns that arise during an electronic journal project and the issues that persist through e-journal acquisition and management. The survey was conducted on the experiences of e-journal selection and management of staff members of three academic libraries. After examining their responses, the study resolves that the librarians considering a switch to electronic access face many problems. They must be prepared to face continuing problem with access, archiving, cost, staffing and technology. The study also indicates a lack of conscience between the different levels of administration regarding problems and concerns with e-journals management suggesting a need for better administrative communication.

Nikam, Kahiser and Pramodini, B (2007)\textsuperscript{24} explains the use of e-journals and databases subscribed by the UGC-Infonet consortium by the users at the University of Mysore. The present study also focuses the utilization and satisfaction level of users with respect to the electronic recourses. A sample population of 200 consisting of faculty members and research scholar were studied and the collected data were analyzed using tables and percentages. It revealed that internet has revolutionized the modes of accessing and dissemination of information. E-journals and databases have grown to be the most important sources of information today. UGC-Infonet is one of the important initiatives that provide access to e-journals and databases. But its use is marginal and the scientists need constant guidance and training to maximize the use of e-resources. The libraries have an important role to play in assisting the users to make the best use of e-journals to a maximum extent.

Dollar, Daniel M, Gallagher, John, Glover, Janis, Marone, Regina Kenny and Crooker, Cynthia (2007)\textsuperscript{25} described their experience of migration from print to electronic resources to manage the electronic resources at the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library at the Yale University. The case study by the researchers found that hundreds of print journals were shifted to electronic only. This transition from print to electronic journals has meant better services to library patrons and help advance the research and patient care missions. The challenges of managing electronic journals have forced the
library staff to work together more collaboratively and have created a more cooperative work environment. The study recommends that the library staff must be willing to make fundamental changes to traditional library roles and to take on new roles to keep a medical library vital in an electronic age.

Mc Kibon, K. Ann, Hynes, R. Brian, Mc Kinlay and Lokker, Cynthia (2007) conducted a study to determine which journals primary care physicians and specialists not affiliated with an academic medical centre access and how the accesses correlate with measures of journal quality and importance. The data collected from 105 physicians for 18 months revealed that the clinicians accessed only 38% of the available journals. Some titles were accessed by many physicians but a few times per physicians, while other titles were accessed by the same physicians multiple times. They often select journals with relatively higher number of articles abstracted in ACP Journal Club. The study finds that the primary care physicians choose full text articles than specialists. Most of the journals accessed by both the group were of high quality. This study reflects challenges that the librarians have always had with providing a useful set of e journals within budget and in times of ever increasing subscription costs.

Sunitha, T (2008) explains and discusses various issues and additional prospects relating to electronic journal collection development. Many electronic journal subscription models which are offered by different publishers and are practised in India have been discussed by the author. The prominent models practised in India are direct and second party e-journals, aggregated e-journals, e-content access to print subscription, consortia based subscription and open access journals. The author explains some issues related to e-journal collection development. The collection development of electronic journals is a tricky and far more complex process. The various issues which have to be taken care of are access related issues, copy right issues, pricing, IT infrastructure, budget provision, usage monitoring and usability, consortia based subscription issues, archival issues, etc.
Madhusudan, Margam (2008) described the needs and requirements of uses regarding electronic journals in general and 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. The analysis of the collected data on knowledge of UGC Infonet, purpose of its use, frequency of use, methods of reading, etc. revealed that e-journals play an increasingly important role in research at DLIS. The researchers and students not only required current journals, but significant back runs as well. There is an ever increasing demand for subscriptions of more e-journals in LIS. There appears to be some needs for academics to be provided with training in using in e-journals. The area where the greatest need for training is around managing references. The study recommends installing more computer terminals in the department computer labs and the DLIS websites to facilitate the content pages of e-journals to maximise the use of e-journals of UGC Infonet.

Mogaddam, Golnessa Galyani and Talawar, V G (2008) investigate the use of scholarly electronic journals by users of 40 departments at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Their study was mainly aimed at finding how the scholarly electronic journals are being used in a multi disciplinary institute in India. The opinions of the users on different features of e-journals, their awareness of e-journal service, their purpose of use, preferred format, etc. have been collected using questionnaire method. The study showed a growing interest in scholarly electronic journals among the users at IISc. Electronic journals are mostly used for research needs and PDF format was the most preferred format. The fact that users have free access to e-journals at all hours from their own computers seems to be the most appealing feature. By providing original data from Indian end users of scholarly e-journal, this study provides useful empirical evidence for library staff and research community.

Chanra Kumar, Velayutham (2009) examines the use and utilization of e-journals by the research scholars at the University of Madras. Using a standard survey method, the research scholars' computer and internet access and use, and use and usefulness of e-journals were examined. It was found that the majority of the research scholars often use e-journals. Though they are aware of some consortia like UGC Infonet, most of them
don't often use them. The research scholars of the university consider e-journals as useful resources of scholarly communication. Some of them consider e-journal as a substitution to print journals, while some don't. The study recommends that the accessibility and use of UGC Infonet facilities be promoted among the researchers of the university by providing seamless access of e-journals.

Kanadiaya, Prayatkar K and Akbari, Atul K (2009) explained different factors related to the e-journals such as definitions, importance, history, latest trends and access of e-journals. Some other issues such as advantages, burning issues, challenges to the present and future LIS professionals, the selection issues, acquisition procedures, process of accessing and archiving of e-journals, etc. have also been explained. The authors suggest that while subscribing to e-journals, first of all their importance in the library, available space, equipments to utilize e-journals' information in electronic form, etc. have to be kept in mind. Main attention should be paid to journals that library subscribes to in print form, in order to provide required useful information.

Tenopir, Carol, King, Donald W, Edwards, Sheri and Wu, Lei (2009) examined how faculty members locate, obtain, read and use scholarly articles and how this has changed with the wide spread availability e-journals and journals alternatives. The data on information seeking and reading patterns of science, technology, medical and social science faculty members, mostly in USA, from 1977 to 2008 have been gathered using questionnaires. The analysis of the gathered data showed that the information seeking and reading patterns of respondents of the study are changing with the growth of e-journals. They locate articles through a variety of information seeking methods such as browsing, online searching, following citation links, getting recommendations from colleagues, yet the proportion of articles located by searching is increasing.

Shears, Barbara S, Klatt, Carolyn and Nagy, Suzanne P. (2009) evaluated the results of a previously reported method for creating a core medical e-journal collection for a new medical school library. The present study validates the core collection created specifically to meet the needs of the new school and identifies the strategy for making
cost effective e-journal selection decision. The usage data were extracted for four e-
journal packages. The usage data were correlated with weighted point values assigned to
a core list e-journals and each package was evaluated for relevancy to the Florida State
University College of Medicine population. The most important finding of the study was
that the core list was a valid method for creating a new community based medical school
library. There exists a positive correlation between the journal usage and core list values.
REFERENCES


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