Utilization of Journals - A Survey of University Libraries in South Karnataka: A Review

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Abstract

The study includes information pertaining to the research methodology, population, sample, data collection and analysis. A comprehensive review of literature covering the period 2006 – 2017. Questionnaire survey method will be employed to study of Utilization of Journals: A Survey of University Libraries in South Karnataka. Questionnaire will be framed to collect the feedback from users to meet the objectives of this study. Data collected will be subjected for statistical analysis to prove objectives and hypothesis. This article reviews the literature on the utilization of journals. The literature includes journal articles, books, reports, and monographs etc., published inside and outside India.

Introduction

Review of literature is an evaluative report of information found in the literature related to a selected area of study. A review describes, summarises, evaluates and provides a theoretical base for the on-going research and helps to determine the future course of the research. Several studies have been carried out on the changing scenario of utilization of journals while investigating and analyzing the status of research in utilization of journals of various sources have been identified which serve as practical guidelines. Literature review as utilization of journals is of prime importance as it reveals the various changes and developments that have occurred, especially the change from print media resources to electronic resources and throws light as the future trend.

The present investigation has been carried out by reviewing the studies related to present scenario of utilization of journals. A details account of literature review for the period of 11 years (2006-2017) and the observation made in the studies are reported below.

Reviews of related literature allow the researcher to acquaint himself with the current knowledge in the field or area in which he is going to conduct his research and serve the following specific purposes(a) the review of related literature enables the researcher to define the limits of his field and helps to define his problem.(b) Through the review of related literature the researcher could avoid unintentional duplication of well established findings(c) The review of related literature gives the researcher an understanding of the research methodology which refers to the study to be conducted (d) It helps the researcher to know about the tools and instruments, which proved to be useful and promising in the previous studies. (e) It also provides an insight into the statistical methods through which validity of results is to be established. (f) It helps the researcher to know about the recommendation of previous researchers for further research which they have listed in their studies. In this section studies have been reviewed related to the objectives formulated for the present investigation. In order to survey the studies in the area of utilization of journals: a survey of university libraries in south Karnataka, a number of sources was consulted. They include book articles in periodicals and library and information science research, abstracts and other related sources.

Ernest Boakye (2017) the purpose of this study was to determine the level of awareness, accessibility, and use of electronic journals (e-journals) by the faculty members of Garden City University College (GCUC) and Christian Service University College (CSUC) in Kumasi, Ghana. The survey method was used with questionnaire as the data collection instrument. The study found that levels of awareness and use of E-journals were relatively high while accessibility was somewhat poor. Problems such as slow network, regular power-cuts, and unstable network were found to hinder access and use of E-journals. Therefore, adequate publicity, regular training, and provision of power generators were recommended by the study to solve the problems.

Khaled Ahmed Halloumeh and Jassim Mohammed Jirjees (2016) with the invasion of information communication technology and shortages in library budgets, there is a growing need to continuously evaluate library resources and know what library patrons prefer. This study examines electronic versus print journal preferences and problems in academic libraries in Abu Dhabi. The survey research method was used to do this study, and a questionnaire was distributed to three graduate educational institutions in Abu Dhabi Emirate, United Arab Emirates.

Anil Kumar, Pulla Reddy(2016) the main purpose of the study is to examine the use of e-journals by the research scholars in university libraries. Analysis of data collected from a stratified random sample of 888 research scholars belonging to Sri Venkateswara

University, Andhra University and University of Hyderabad using a questionnaire, reveals that a high percentage of them (43.92%) use both print and e-journals. Majority of the research scholars (73.03%) use e-journals for their M.Phil / Ph.D research work. Most of them use UGC-INFONET e-journals. A high percentage of research scholars frequently use the database of JCCC. Among the open access journals, the research scholars use 'Directory of Open Access Journals' (29.3%), PubMed Central (22.07%) and Indian Journals (22.27%). The frequently used journals by more than 10% of research scholars are Journal of Analytical Chemistry (12.75%), Chemistry World (10.92%), Plant Cell Reports (10.82%), and Advances in Applied Mathematics (10.36%). Nearly one-fourth of them ((26.49%) are facing the problem of slow Internet connectivity. Majority of them (67.9%) participated in training programmes conducted by the libraries in the use of e-journals. A few suggestions have been made to enhance the use of e-journals.

Yogendra Singh (2016) this paper analyses the full text download statistics provided by one of the major publishers of Scientific and Technical (S&T) journals to a technology institute in India. Comparison of usage data for last five years (2007-2011) has been made. It identifies the top 10 most heavily used journals in all five years. Study reveals that the number of top titles which are responsible for 25% download is less than one percent in all the years. Numbers of titles which are responsible for next 25% download are in the range of 2-3%, for next 25% download 5-6% are in the range of 40-50% of the total number of journals. About 50% of the titles were never used. The percentage of titles shown above remained constant almost every year with very minor variations.

Amit Kumar (2016) Research has been changed significantly over the past four decades. The changing patterns of the research reflect developments in the intellectual thought that have created new academic disciplines and areas of research. One of the consequences of these changes has been the broadening of the definition of information and sources useful to search. E-publication is the publication of any kind of information on any form of electronic media. E –journals have become major resource in scholarly research. E-journals are the simple electronic representation of journals. The present study is aimed to study the use of e-journals by the research scholars in the Central Library, Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (GADVASU), Ludhiana. It is intended to assess the, purpose for which they are used, amount of time spent in using them, problems in accessing e-journals, search methods used in accessing them, satisfaction with print and e-journals, adequacy of e-journals and training obtained in accessing them.

Javed Khan (2016) UGC-INFONET e-journal consortium is a memorable project in the history of academic community and users in India. All academic institutions, which come under the preview of UGC, are members of this consortium. It is the largest academic consortium in India monitored by INFLIBNET. It is subscribing e-resources of high quality collection of e-journals, Indexing and Abstracting databases for the benefits of millions of users in India, from different publishers to the academic community. This research paper deals with the usage of UGC-INFONET e-journals consortium by the users of Gautam Buddha University. The sample of 90 users was taken for the study. The questionnaire was developed by the researcher and used for data collection. The data were analyzed by percentage method. The main findings of the study: that mostly users are satisfied and use e-journals for their study and research purpose.

Baladhandayutham (2016) this paper ascertains the awareness and utilization of electronic journals by the members of faculty and research scholars of Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. It is found that 85.5% respondents access Open source journals, 78.6% respondents access E-Journals daily while 91% of the respondents use e- journals for writing journal articles. 83.4% respondent's access E- Journals in Library and 57.2% respondents cite that difficulty of accessing electronic journals is trouble in finding relevant information from E-journals. 67.6% of the respondents' opinion about usefulness of E-Journals is great extent. It is inferred from the Chi-square analysis that there is no association between the respondents' gender and their opinion about the level of satisfaction of the E –journals.

Bernard Okoampah Otu et. al. (2015) Advances in information communication and technology have revolutionaries the way in which information for academic research is accessed and disseminated. This study presents the results of a survey on the awareness and utilisation of electronic journal among faculty at the Koforidua Polytechnic. The study employed a descriptive survey with the use of questionnaires as the main instruments to elicit information from respondents. The major finding of the study revealed that there is a strong correlation between awareness and utilisation but it was not statistically significant (p>0.05). The study recommends that there should be an increase in awareness of electronic journals among faculty through regular workshops, use of newsletters, flyers and brochures. The study further recommends that the polytechnic should fashion the possibility to introduce remote access to electronic journals it has subscribed to.

Shreekant G. Karkun and Mallinath Kumbar (2015) the present survey explores the use of e-journals and databases by the research scholars of universities in Karnataka. The study was carried to examine the factors

affecting the optimum utilization of e-journals and databases. The study mainly focused on source of awareness, availability of electronic journals and databases, purpose, benefits, experience of use of e-journals and databases, preferred search techniques, degree of satisfaction with the use of e-journals and databases, preferred version of information resources and problems faced while accessing and using e-journals and databases by the research scholars. For this purpose the researchers prepared a well structured questionnaire as a tool for data collection and the collected questionnaire has been analyzed and presented in the form of tables. It is clear from the study that the research scholars are aware and use of e-journals and databases for their academic and research activities. The article concluded with summarizes the results highlighting the major findings and suggestions.

Millawithanachchi (2015) Scholarly journals are the most costly resources in an academic library and play an important role in scholarly communication irrespective of its format whether print or electronic. This study was carried out at the Main Library of University of Colombo to investigate the user's opinion on the print and electronic journals (e-journals) usage. A questionnaire based survey method was used to gather information on print and e-journals usage from 278 undergraduates of three faculties, who use the Main Library periodical division. Most of respondents use either print or e-journals and some use both formats monthly. Students identified 'original source' and 'ease of use' as the most appealing features and 'difficult in accesses, 'outdated information' and 'lack of context' as features they dislike in print journals. The most appealing features of e-journals were 'easily searchable' and speed while dislike features were 'insufficient workstations' and 'difficult in reading on the computer screen'. The respondents have equal preference to use both type of journals that is print and electronic for their studies.

Shiv Singh and Sanjay Kataria (2015) the information revolution particularly e-resources has changed the shape of libraries and role of librarians. The present study has been undertaken to compare the level of awareness and utilization of electronic journals (e-journals) among faculty members and research scholars (RS) of Banasthali University (BU), Rajasthan, India. Further, the data is collected through a structured questionnaire distributed among faculty members. The awareness among the faculty members have been compared by the previous study of research scholars of Banasthali University. Also it highlights the problems encountered by the users and suggests the ways to implement user awareness programs in the library.

Humphrey O. Nwaogu (2014) this study investigated the use of electronic journals by lecturers of University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The descriptive survey research was

adopted for the study. Questionnaire was used as the data collecting tool for this study. The population comprise of all faculties (Lecturers) of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. A total of four hundred and sixty-seven questionnaires were filled and returned. The study found that lecturers in the University of Ibadan use e-journals for personal and academic reasons. It was also discovered that in their quest to use electronic journals, lecturers face such challenges as low bandwidth, poor electricity supply etc. Solutions and recommendations were however offered.

Kodandarama, Swamy D. and Dhruva Kumar (2014) The advancement in information technology and its application to scholarly communication has changed the reading habits of all stake holders concerned. E- Journals and e- books are most popular types of e-resources used by academic and R&D workers all over the world. The Mysore University Library provides access to thousands of e-journals and few important bibliographic databases as a member of UGC-Infonet Consortia and also few titles through its own subscription. About 18,000 E-books from well-known publishers like Springer, Wiley, CRC Press and Taylor and Francis have been made available for the benefit of patrons. The present study deals with the awareness and usage of e-books and e-journals by research scholars and students of University of Mysore from the point of view of their purpose use, frequency, search techniques of searching and accessing e-books and e-journals.

Nelson Msagati (2014) the purpose of this paper is to find out the level of awareness and use of e-journals by members of academic staff of the Dar es Salaam University College of Education (DUCE). A questionnaire was used as the main method for data collection and was supplemented by interview and observation methods.

The findings revealed that the level of use of scholarly electronic journals was low and the use of search engines such as Google was high amongst members of academic staff. It was further revealed that, scholarly electronic journals were mainly used by members of academic staff for research and academic purposes. It is however found that, lack of awareness and limited searching skills were the main factors which were militating against effective use of scholarly electronic journals.

Lizzie Malemia (2014) the use of information technology for scholarly publication is now commonplace all over the world. Academic communities in Africa are part of this transformation. The purpose of this study was to investigate academics' use of scholarly electronic journal articles at Mzuzu University and assess the factors influencing their behaviour. Data collection instruments used for the study were the use of a questionnaire to the academics,

interview with Deans of Faculties and follow up e-survey to some academics at Mzuzu University. The findings revealed that most academics had general knowledge of the electronic journals and this did not vary with education. There was no significant difference between gender and searching skills. It was evident that majority of academics prefer local publications and the use of electronic journal articles was for teaching and research. However, there were some barriers including teaching responsibilities; a lack of ICT and telecommunications; unreliable power supply; access to journals was restricted to campus and a lack of local content. Therefore, the study recommends that teaching and learning techniques such as improved use of teaching methods should be employed in order to create some time for other academic work including research and publication which contribute to the knowledge economy and the socio-economic development of Africa in particular Malawi. The study also suggest that provision of reliable power supply and development of local repositories are likely to play a vital role in providing access to local content and encouraging publication of local materials.

Anil Kumar and Pulla Reddy (2014) The e-journals available in University libraries of Andhra Pradesh are UGC-INFONET journals, open access journals and the journals subscribed by the libraries on their own. The present study is aimed to study the use of e-journals by the research scholars in the libraries of Sri Venkateswara University (SVU), Andhra University (AU) and University of Hyderabad (UH). It is intended to assess the type of e-journals used, purpose for which they are used, amount of time spent in using them, problems in accessing e-journals, search methods used in accessing them, satisfaction with print and e-journals, adequacy of e-journals and training obtained in accessing them.

Sham Sul Kamal Wan Fakeh et al. (2014) Electronic journal also known as e-journal become one of the main resources available via the electronic devices. Information Agencies play an important role in order to fulfil client requirements. Librarian is the person who is responsibilities to contribute and support the services in the library to achieve the library goals and objectives and support the clients with the quality and effective services. This study is to determine the level of depth in use by the research scholars in using electronic journals provided by the library. Which are includes the awareness, frequency, purposes, contents, difficulties, and preferences of e-journals that have positive impact to the usage of e-journals among research scholars in Faculty Business Management, UiTM. The findings and the results will be used to indicate the recommendations and suggestion to library and the research scholars itself.

Prangya Das and Gopabandhu Sahu (2014) in the changing information environment, e-journals are

claiming its importance in the research activities. The lunch of UGC-IFONET e-journal consortium in 2004 has changed the entire situation and enriched the resource base of Indian university libraries. The present study is designed to find out the necessity and evaluate the use of e-resources by the science research scholars of Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. It is also highlights the present scenario in electronic information resources supporting the research programme in Utkal University. The questionnaire method has been adopted to collect information from both fulltime and part time research scholars working in various departments in science. The present study became imperative and required for the libraries concerned in facilitating the need-based information resources to supporting the research work.

Manoj Kumar Sinha and Anupam Chnada (2014) the paper describes about the usage of E-Resources available under the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium and DeLCON Consortium by the scientific community Library Users of Assam University, Silchar representing from Bio-Medical Sciences and Ecology and Environmental Sciences. Survey method has been used using questionnaire as a data collection tool and Interview in some cases. Altogether 150 questionnaire was distributed and 117 responses received. This study was conducted during January 2013 to May 2013 only. This is a comparative study of utilisation of e-resources available under these two important consortia. The survey findings reveals that e-resources available under UGC-INFONET is more popular and heavily utilised by the scientific community of Assam University Library and they prefer to access e-resources mainly from their respective department and the evening is the preferred time among the teachers , scholars and students. The library users suggested to organised regular User Awareness Programme and enhance the infrastructural facilities in the departmental and university library.

Sharad Kumar Sonkar et al. (2014) the Library is a heart of any higher learning institution or university library. The advancement of the information technology and web technology have brought changes to existing information storage and retrieval system such as Digital library, online database, digital repository, virtual library, etc. Libraries have witnessed of tremendous changes in the recent years in terms of their collection and services. Information explosion and diverse information needs of the users required more comprehensive and in-depth library collection. To cater the diverse information needs of the users libraries are subscribing e-resource and offering online information services. Now day's Electronic resources have become part of any academic and research library. Majority of users are utilising for the various purpose like teaching, research and updating their knowledge etc. To investigate and explore the use of electronic resource this

study has been conducted. This paper deals with the basic concept of electronic resources, type of e-resources and findings related to awareness, frequency of use, level of use, place of access, time spent on access, level of satisfaction, device used for access, purpose of use, advantage and barriers of e-resources. Suggestions have been sought by the users are explored and recorded to improve use and access of e-resources.

Masoumeh Tajafari (2014) today, e-journals play a significant role in meeting information needs of scholars. On the other hand, each year publishers demand higher costs for e-journals subscription. Librarians seek ways to assess the use of e-journals in order to determine how well they meet users' needs and to justify increases in budget for e-journals acquisition. This study aimed to assess accessibility and use of e-journals by the research scholars at top ten university libraries affiliated to the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology (MSRT) in Iran. Questionnaire was adopted for data collection and a total of 1380 research scholars participated in this study. It was found that the level of e-journals accessibility at university libraries affiliated to the MSRT in Iran was high. A great majority of research scholars were aware of e-journals at their libraries. Further, e-journals had been used more than medium level. Although research scholars belonging to Basic Sciences were known as the heaviest e-journals users, available e-journals met their information needs less than the other disciplines. The study suggested that the provision of e-journals have to be maintained and continued by Iranian university libraries concerning users' preferences and characteristics especially users' discipline.

Bal Ram and Bhaskar Karn (2014) Due to ICT, electronic resources are becoming more popular for research community as well as easy to use and consistent also. The electronic resources make the e-learning operative, which advances the attention among the students as well as staff, and encourage them for the independent learning. This paper discusses the awareness and utilization of e-Resources and UGC-INFONET consortium in the users of Universities of Jharkhand in Eastern India. Concept of e-resources apart from this paper also covers the consortium in Indian context in brief. Today the value of Information and users need have increased enormously so much, no single publisher or institute fulfils their need. So that important of consortia is much more.

Prasantha Kumari and Lakshmi (2014) the study aimed at the use of e-journals through UGC- INFONET consortium and its impact among the research scholars of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. Structured questionnaire was designed to collect the data. Out of 157 questionnaires 148 filled in questionnaires were received back. The present study demonstrates and

elaborates the various aspects of use of UGC-INFONET consortium such as frequency of library visits, purpose of using e-journals, awareness about UGC-INFONET, place of accessing e-journals, type of referred journals, preferred search, search method, preferred form, level of satisfaction of internet facility, opinion on information content in e-journals and problems faced by research scholars while accessing e-journals through UGC-INFONET consortium. And also highlights the suggestions made by the research scholars of Sri Venkateswara University who are the respondents of the study.

Itunu A. Bamidele et al. (2013) the research demonstrates the level of journal utilization among the undergraduate students of Babcock University. It portrays the excuses why undergraduate students were reluctant to utilize journal publications. The result also justifies why it is important for students to be taught how to utilize journal publications. Journals have continued to be the best resource for publishing of current research findings and to identify gap in knowledge in various fields of study. Each journal article holds the best findings that can be replicated anywhere under normal circumstance. This therefore makes journal one of the resources frequently sought for among other library information resources. However, the use of journal by undergraduate students may continue to dwindle and that underpins the reason to educate the students to utilize the resource for improved research work and quality project writing. Based on the findings, the researchers recommend as follows:

- Lecturers in all the departments at Babcock University should emphasize the use of journal sources and encourage students through assignments that would require high use of journal publications and other information resources in the library to boost their research work.
- Lecturers involved in educating students about research methodology should ensure to practicalize how to derive information from journal findings and apply it to develop their current literature review.
- Librarians should endeavour to organize workshops and seminars to train the students on the importance of journal publications.
- Librarians should aggressively encourage students during orientation programs to use journal findings to support their research work.
- The academic departments should as a matter of urgency enact a policy mandating final year undergraduate students to cite not less than 50% journal publications in their literature review.

Mohamed Ariffin (2013) this study was carried out to assess the usage of e-journals amongst education lecturers at a public university in Malaysia. A total of 55 education lecturers participated in the study by completing a self-developed questionnaire to answer the

following questions: (1) what are the challenges or constraints that they faced in using e-journals? and (2) what are their suggestions which would improve the use of e-journals for academic purposes? The major findings revealed a "neutral" perception amongst the education lecturers on the challenges that they faced in using e-journals; although they were challenges none were too detrimental towards the usage of e-journals. The education lecturers also responded by giving 5 aptly suggestions on how to improve the usage of e-journals; by providing more training for lecturers, provide training for students, providing better Internet facilities, encouraging more sharing of information on e-journals, as well as encouraging the use of e-journals in teaching and learning.

Prangya Das and Rabindra K. Maharana (2013) this paper is an attempt to study the issues of Electronic Information Resources access, awareness and use by science research scholars of Berhampur University, Berhmpur, Odisha with a view to survey the exposure of research scholars to Electronic Information Resources. Also it aims to highlight the problems encountered by the users and suggests some remedial measures for its improvement. A structured questionnaire was distributed among Full time and part time science research scholars, out of which eleven Full Time and twelve Part time research scholars responded to this survey. The study confirmed that the science research scholars are aware of the e-resources and various types of e-resources, e-databases and e-journals. It suggests for the improvement in the access facilities and most particularly increases the web resources to support their research activities.

Pardeep Mittal and Monu Bala (2013) e-Resources or "electronic resources" can be defined as the resources available on the internet which is a go down of data and information on different subjects and topics. The e-Resources are available in universities/colleges. The study aimed at finding the use of e-Resources by the research scholar, students and faculties in universities and colleges. Majority of the respondents use e-Resources for educational purposes, the respondents use the e-Resources for research work. But they do not get any training from university library; they learn to use e-Resources either by self instructions or with guidance from colleagues and friends. The e-Resources can be accessed by the respondents at different places such as university and at home. It is also found from the analysis that most of the users are not giving enough facility for the use of e-Resources.

Thanuskodi and Meena (2013) this chapter reports the result of a survey conducted at Annamalai University to determine the extent to which users are aware and make use of e-journals. The study also examines the search pattern of e-journals. A questionnaire was distributed

among the faculty members, research scholars, and post-graduate students to collect desired data. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed to the selected sample of Faculty of Engineering and Technology; 180 valid samples were collected. The result reveals that 46.67% of respondents want to access only electronic version of journals, whereas only 23.88% of users want to read the printed journals, but 29.45% of respondents want to use both electronic and printed journals. The study found that most of the respondents 73.33% use e-journals for writing papers. 68.33% of respondents use e-journals for studying their course work, and 51.11% of respondents use them for research work. The analysis reveals that most of the respondents, 73.33%, use e-journals for writing papers.

Anie and Sivaraman (2013) Library consortium aims to provide the member institutions and its users with maximum information with limited resources. UGC-INFONET e-journal consortium, a joint venture of UGC and INFLIBNET underlines this objective by interlinking the universities and other research institutions of the country. The study attempts to determine how the research community of Sree Sankaracharya University, Kalady utilize this facility provided. A questionnaire survey was conducted among 270 research scholars of the university. It revealed that there is a high demand for library orientation program and training in the use of e- journals.

Ranganathan (2013) Scholarly journals provide basic theoretical background as well as an input for the research at the higher education level. Because of the ICT and consortia approach for resource sharing, today majority of the research articles are available online. These online electronic journals are bargained, negotiated and acquired from the publishers and other database vendors and access for the same is enabled by the UGC-INFONET consortia on 7 X 24 hour basis at the desk top of the academician. This article focuses on the utilization of UGC-INFONET e-journal access by research scholar of Bharathidasan University. The main aim is to identify the needs and requirements of users in general and to know the use of UGC-INFONET e-journal access in the Bharathidasan University by research scholars. A survey was conducted through a questionnaire circulated among 90 research scholars study in the Bharathidasan University during 2012-2013.

Thanuskodi (2012) the study aimed at finding the use of e-resources by the post graduate students and research scholars of Faculty of Arts in the Annamalai University. A questionnaire was distributed among the Research scholars and Post-Graduate Stu-dents to collect desired data. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed to the selected sample of Faculty of Arts; 180 valid samples were collected. The study found that the majority of users are aware about the availability of e-resources. The

result reveals that 47.78 % of respondents want to access only electronic version whereas only 32.78% users want to read the printed journals but 19.44% respondents want to use both electronic and printed version. Majority of the respondents 76.66% use e-resources for writing papers. The analysis reveals that many of the respondents search e-resources through linking facility available on the library website

Faizul Nisha and Naushad Ali P.M (2012) Purpose: The purpose of this paper seeks to examine the use of e-journals by the users of IIT Delhi, and Delhi University. **Design/Methodology/Approach:** Survey research was conducted to access e-journal use among IIT Delhi, and Delhi University users. In survey research questionnaire is widely used to gather data on the particular problem. The questionnaires were administered personally among the users of IIT Delhi, and Delhi University.
Findings: From this survey it was found that most of the users are aware of e-journals and they are not only using them for building and updating their knowledge but also for collecting relevant material for their study and research purpose as information can be acquired expeditiously through e-journals. The main aim of consulting these journals is for retrieving information regarding research, publishing papers, assignments, presentations, seminars, and largely to update their own knowledge. However, this study also reveals several inherent problems especially with the use of e-journals e.g. slow downloading as revealed by maximum IIT Delhi and Delhi University users. Other mechanical deficits like non-availability of a particular issue, lack of training and limited access to terminals are also present while using e-journals.
Limitations: The present study consists only e-journal users of IIT Delhi, and Delhi University. The geographical coverage is restricted to Delhi .The responses have been taken from users and the data has been collected during the months of March-May 2011 only.
Practical Implications: The problem is selected by the investigator to understand the use of e-journals by IIT Delhi, and Delhi University users so that libraries can make further improvement in their e-journal services depending upon the results and suggestions.
Originality/Value: The paper provides suggestions derived from the analysis of data which in turn will help to enhance the use of e-journal services and fulfil the needs and requirements of users in the libraries of IIT Delhi, and Delhi University.

Shajarul Islam Khan (2012) the present study sought to examine the use of electronic journals by the students and research scholars, department of botany A.M.U, and the result show that most of the objectives are met satisfactorily; the study reveals that majority of research scholars and students are aware of e-journals. It has been found from the survey that maximum Research Scholars,

M.Sc. students and B.Sc. students access e-journals through departmental Computer lab and Library computer lab also. Using e-journals for seminars was recognized as an important purpose for doing so in both the Research Scholars and M.Sc. students apart from using it for writing papers and finding relevant information in area of specialization. Majority of Research Scholars and M.Sc. students use e-journals daily and majority of B.Sc. students use e-journal 2-3 times in a week. A major portion of Research Scholars and students search articles through search engines, because they find it easy to use. The study also found PDF to be most important format for reading e-journal articles.

Sharma (2012) Electronic journals are very important source for the research and development. This resource is widely used by to carry out day-to-day qualitative research, education and knowledge. The study surveyed a randomly chosen sample from research scholars of science and social science faculty of different universities of Chhattisgarh, India. Most of the research scholars of faculty of science and faculty of social science are facings problem while accessing e-journals, most of the research scholars of faculty of science and faculty of social science realize the need of user training.

Baskaran Chinnasamy (2012) this paper has been examined the faculty members and research scholars visit the library for accessing e-journals from UGC-INFONET consortium. It has been analyzed the information usage pattern and needs of the respective users a survey was conducted among faculty and research scholars in Alagappa University. The population included in the study comprised one hundred twenty respondents from Arts, Science, Management and Education departments and of that, faculty is forty five and fifty eight are research scholars. This study reveals that most of faculty members are access to e-journals at weekly 24 (44%). The faculty member and research scholars aware about UGC@INFONET accounted 103 (85.99%) and 17 (14.16) respondents are not aware this programme. The study observed that the faculty members who responded to the study, 70 (59.1%) learned through guidance from their teachers/guide 28 (56%). It is provide the highest proportion of faculty members 21 (42%) use their department for accessing the information, while research scholars 28 (40%) they were accessing their e-journals in their department itself.

Nihar Kanta Patra et al. (2012) this article examines the attitude of faculty and research scholars of Sambalpur University, India towards usage of UGC-INFONET's e-journals. It studied on the areas of "knowledge of the subject and tools of users', 'format and contents of e-journals', 'the physical environment of e-journal access place', and 'barriers to e-journal use'. Data is largely collected through a structured

questionnaire, observation and discussion. Of the 130 users among whom questionnaires were distributed, 115 responded. Study is limited only to the resources available to the users at Prof B Behera Central Library, Sambalpur University (BBCLSU). It covers only the e-journals subscribed to by the library through the UGC-INFONET e-journal Consortium. Although the university extends the e-journal facility to PG students, M.Phil. students, scholars and faculty, the study is attempted to only last three categories of users. This pilot study on attitude of faculty and scholars towards usage of UGC-INFONET's e-journals at B.B. Central Library, Sambalpur University is first of its kind and no research has been preceded it.

K.P. Singh and Bebi (2012) this paper focuses on the use of e-journals by the agricultural scientists and identifies the use and importance of e-journals among the agricultural scientists in the agricultural libraries in Delhi. Data was collected through a questionnaire from 94 agricultural scientists working in IARI, NBPGR, IASRI, NCAP of ICAR system. The study finds that the use of electronic journals is increasing among the agricultural scientists. The demand for e-journals is also increasing day by day. The study suggests that for the optimum utilization of e-journals, libraries should undertake the literacy/orientation programme on regular intervals for their clientele.

Senthur Velmurugan and Amudha (2012) this paper aims to evaluate the use of electronic resources by the faculty members of KCET, Virudhunagar district in Tamilnadu. The authors investigate the use of electronic resources by the faculty members of KCET College through a survey based on structured questionnaire. This study confirmed that faculty members are aware of the electronic resources and various types of electronic resources, electronic databases, and electronic journals. This study various statistical methods have been used for data analysis. It suggests for the improvement in the access facilities with high internet speed and subscription to more electronic resources by the central library of KCET College.

Shiful Islam et. al. (2011) the purpose of this study is to investigate access and usage of scholarly electronic journals (e-journals) at Dhaka University Library (DUL). It reports the results from a questionnaire-based survey of e-journals access and usages at Dhaka University (DU) serving a variety of academic departments. The survey of the study covers two structured questionnaires comprising of both open- and close-ended questions, and the number of respondents was (N) = 50, 30 faculty members and 20 students. First one was designed for the students of DU in order to gather data and information regarding e-journals access and usage provided by DUL. Second one was structured for the faculty members of DU to explore their

expectations, opinions and valuable suggestions with a view to improving e-journal services in DUL. The study identifies some major problems of e-journals access and usage in DUL, and finds out some suitable measures to overcome the problems. The results show a growing interest in e-journals usage among the users at DU.

Amritpal Kaur (2011) Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of e-journals on university libraries in terms of resources, staffing, space, technical services and equipment.
Design/methodology/approach: A well-structured questionnaire was designed to collect the data for the present study. A thorough survey of the literature was done to examine the findings of the earlier relevant studies.
Findings: The results of the survey provide useful information regarding the impact of e-journals on subscription to e-journals, infrastructure, staff, space, technical services, photocopying, inter-library loan, library use and reference services.
Originality/value: The study will have important implications for information creators, publishers, libraries, scholars and researchers. It evaluates the impact of e-journals on libraries and points out the directions that e-journals will take in the future.

Naushad Ali and Faizul Nisha, (2011) Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to determine the extent to which research scholars at Central Science Library, University of Delhi are aware and make use of e-journals.
Design/methodology/approach: A survey was designed to collect basic information about the level of use of electronic journals as well as other factors contributing to an associated with their use. A well-structured questionnaire was administered among research scholars to collect the necessary primary data, keeping in view the objectives of the study.
Findings: The findings clearly reveal that more than 60 per cent of users in the Central Science Library are using e-journals weekly for the purpose of research. Printed journals are consulted by the majority of users compared with e-journals. Keyword is the most popular search method for searching e-journals among research scholars, whereas the date of publication carries the least percentage among all the options. However, if is found that slow downloading of PDF files is the major problem that would discourage users while using e-journals.
Research limitations/implications: the present paper consists only of e-journal users and the geographical area is restricted to the CSL at the University of Delhi. The scope of the paper could be extended to additional centrally funded universities. An intra-comparative study could also be made between some select central and state universities for users of e-journals.

Originality/ value: There are a number of studies on the use of e-journals, but this is the first of its kind within Delhi University. As such, it should pave the way for research in other Indian universities as well as elsewhere.

Sudhier (2011) the studies about the e-resources and consortia initiatives of scholarly journals have been important for both librarians and publishers. This article intends to provide an overview of the e-journals as a means of scholarly communication with emphasis on consortia initiatives in India. Concept of e-journals, kinds of e-journals, Indian open access journals and consortia are discussed in detail. Indian consortia initiatives include: INDEST, FORSA, UGCINFONET, N-LIST, CSIR e- journal consortia, DRDO, ICMR, HELINET, Space Net of ISRO, CeRA of ICAR, MCIT Library Consortium and IIM Consortium. Hence the paper provides an insight on what are the consortia initiatives functioning in India. This will be useful for the information professionals and researchers in the area of LIS.

Thanuskodi and Ravi (2011) Sources of information available via the Internet are increasing exponentially, leading to steady increase in the use of Internet for education and research. Since past few years, free online information sources like e-journals, e-books, e-databases have increased considerably. Earlier, information and knowledge were passed by word of mouth or through manuscripts, and communication was a slow process. Today, it is passed from one individual to an infinite number of other users through a number of media and formats which makes rapid and widespread dissemination of information possible. This paper discusses utilisation of digital resources by faculty and research scholars of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Results show that 67.14 per cent of the faculty is familiar with the use of digital resources, and majority of these members are using digital resources for research purpose. Study also reveals that majority of the faculty members are learning the required skills for the usage of digital resources through self-study.

Velayutham Chandrakumar (2009) this paper is a result of a study has been conducted at the University of Madras among the research scholars on the use and utilization of e-journals. This investigation applied a standard survey method to analyse the use and utilization of e-journals. This study restricted only to the research scholars of the University. Relevant literature on the e-journals use study has been reviewed. The studies examine the category of same population, their computer, Internet access and use, and e-journals uses and usefulness have been analysed and summarized the findings. Based on the results some suggestions have

been made to the University to effective use of e-journals.

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

Salaam and Opeke (2009) this study examined the extent to which postgraduate students of the Universities of Agriculture libraries in Nigeria utilize journals in their libraries for research purposes. Survey research design was adopted. A total of 1,275 copies of a questionnaire were distributed among the postgraduate students of the three Universities of Agriculture in Nigeria of which there were 914 (71.69%) responses. The questionnaire sought for information on how often they use journals, constraints to the use of journals, the kinds of journals they preferred most (printed or electronic) and the currency and relevance of journals to their field of research. The result indicated that the greatest frequency usage of journals was three times a week with MOU recording highest usage (58.6%), while UNAAB and UAM had 40.8% and 40.9%, respectively. Universities of Agriculture libraries should make adequate provision for relevant and current electronic databases to make research activities easy for researchers. The Libraries should form Inter Library Loan (ILL) network for the exchange and sharing of their resources.

Vasappa Gowda and D. Shivalingaiah (2009) questionnaire method was employed to gather data from researchers of humanities, social science and science disciplines in six universities in Karnataka. Responses received from 845 research scholars shows that in general the research scholars prefer print resources and there exists significant differences in the preference of print and electronic resources among various disciplines. Identifies the gaps in the need and availability of electronic resources like online journals and databases in the university libraries. Reveals that the electronic

resources have created a positive hope among the research community in searching the information.

Chetan Sharma (2009) today availability of e-resources in a university library is very common. But their proper and maximum use is a matter for discussion. The present paper examines the existence of various e-resource databases in Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Library. The study also highlights the preferences and importance of online resources among the teachers and research scholars.

Study shows the use of e-resources is very common among the teachers and research scholars of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University and majority of the teachers and research scholar are dependent on e-resources to get the desired and relevant information. But practical use of e-resources is not up-to the worth in comparison to investments made in acquiring these resources; secondly infrastructure and training programs should also be revised as per requirements. It is observed that the availability of e-resources on the campus is almost sufficient for all the existing disciplines but the infrastructure to use these resources is not adequate and can hinder the ability to meet the requirements of users.

Kanu A. Nagra (2009) this paper presents a review of literature for the evaluation of use of electronic resources and services in Academic libraries. E-metrics and similar methods for evaluation are discussed in detail. The paper highlights how some libraries approached e-metrics to start useful evaluations and dealt with technicalities to achieve better decision making for e-collection, services and infrastructure for their library users. The evaluation of use of e-resources and services is discussed in five parts explaining application of e-metrics, different methods to capture usage data in different settings, types of data requirement by libraries, complexities and technicalities involved in measurement of usage statistics and why such evaluation is significant for libraries. A model is designed and highlighted and recommendations are given to initiate an evaluation and assessment plan which will lead to evidenced based and better decision making concerning electronic resources and services.

Abdul Mannan Khan and Naved Ahmad (2009) **Purpose:** The purpose of this paper is to find out the level of awareness and use of e-journals by the researchers of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) – both central universities funded by the University Grants Commission.
Design/methodology/approach: A well-structured questionnaire is administered to the research scholars of the AMU and BHU to collect data regarding the use of e-journals.
Findings: The survey reveals that most of the research scholars are aware of the availability of e-

journals and largely use them for reference purposes in their research work. They fully agree that with the usage of e-journal the quality of research work improves with enrichment of appurtenant contents and materials leading to high-quality manuscript. It is however found that lack of training is the obstacle in proper and full utilization of e-journals.
Research limitations/implications: The present paper consists only of e-journal users and the geographical area is restricted to AMU, Aligarh and BHU, Varanasi. The scope of the paper can be extended to additional centrally funded universities. An intra-comparative study could also be made between some select central and state universities for users of e-journal.
Originality/value: There are a number of studies on the use of e-journals, but this is the first of its kind within Indian central universities. As such, it should pave the way for research in other Indian universities as well as elsewhere.

Andrée J. Rathemacher (2008) this chapter has reviewed the literature related to the use of electronic journal usage statistics in cancellation and retention decisions. It found that usage is largely a proxy for more meaningful information that is difficult to measure, and that most libraries base collection management decisions on other factors in addition to usage. It explored the sources of usage data for electronic journals (retrieving statistics from a vendor and generating them in-house) and showed that each method is labour intensive and notes that ERM systems under development will assist with these tasks. Questions related to working with the data were addressed: how many years of usage data to examine, the need to create benchmarks for decision-making, and the desirability of placing the data in a larger context (for example by discipline or peer institution). Also examined was the affect of the bundling of e-journals into large packages on the ability to make decisions based on usage levels. Selected characteristics of usage statistics were revealed that might require adjustment of the data or at least care in its interpretation. These include the effects of title changes, the bundling of titles, the availability of journal content on multiple platforms, the number of years of content online, and technical issues that might result in inflation in usage. Throughout, the importance of the COUNTER standard in ensuring reliable and comparable data was emphasized. Many of the difficulties of working with usage data, as well as shortcomings in the data itself will likely be resolved by evolving standards, including COUNTER, and by the evolution of ERM systems for tracking and manipulating data.

Hulya Dilek-Kayaoglu (2008) Istanbul University faculty were surveyed to examine their use of e-journals. The majority of respondents supported the transition from print to e-only. This support was particularly

provided from the faculty in the field of natural sciences. About three-fifths of the respondents reported that the major barrier to use of e-journals was the lack of subscriptions in their field.

Margam Madhusudhan (2008) Purpose: This paper focuses on the use of UGC-INFONET e-journals by research scholars and students. The main aim is to identify the needs and requirements of users in general and to know the use of UGC-INFONET Library and Information Science e-journals in the University of Delhi by research scholars and students of DLIS in particular.

Design/methodology/approach: A survey was conducted through a questionnaire circulated among 40 research scholars (PhD and MPhil) and 28 students (MLISc) studying in the DLIS, University of Delhi, Delhi, for the academic year 2006-07. The response rate was 94 per cent.

Findings: The study shows 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. 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. The area where the greatest need for training is around managing references.

Research limitations/implications: The study geographical area was restricted to research scholars and students of the DLIS, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Originality/value: The paper highlights the importance of e-journals in research at DLIS, University of Delhi.

Khaiser Nikam and Pramodini (2007) this paper describes the use of e-journals and databases (subscribed by UGC-INFONET consortium) by the users of University of Mysore. Nearly 200 responses to a survey based on questionnaire have been analysed and presented. Besides studying the use of e-journals and databases, the paper also examines the utilization and satisfaction levels of users with respect to the e-resources. The role of Information Communication Division (ICD) of the University of Mysore in informing the users about the availability of these resources is also discussed. Use of internet as an alternative to UGC-INFONET consortium resources is presented.

Jeff Brown et al. (2007) at the end of the 2006/2007 academic year, Loughborough University Library undertook an electronic survey of how academics and researchers perceived e-journals. A related study also took place in the University Library approximately 10 years ago. The purpose of the survey was to allow the Library to develop a more informed perspective on how e-journals should be provided in the coming years. An electronic questionnaire was developed and made available after it was piloted. The questionnaire explored frequency of journal usage, importance attached to age of journals, barriers to e-journal use, individuals location when accessing e-journals and also training need.

There were 225 responses which represents approximately 15% of the possible total. Respondents were spread evenly across the three University Faculties. E-journals are accessed by 84% of respondents either daily or weekly, mostly in the academics' office/ lab. Having access to journals as a far back as possible is seen as important. The major barrier to e-journal usage is the lack of subscriptions to specific e-journal titles. Most of the barriers identified in the previous study are no longer present.

Shiv Kumar and Grover Electronic journals are increasing day by day. The changes are taking place in infrastructure of libraries due to electronic journals' related issues. This paper deals with different aspects of electronic journals and their impact on users, authors, indexing services, scholarly communication, accessibility and libraries. The academics are still in the process of adopting this medium. There is variation in the use of electronic journals from discipline to discipline. The electronic journal publishing is growing. Researchers have positive attitude towards electronic journals. Budget allocation for journals has been shifting from print to electronic form, which has necessitated a change in collection development policies of libraries. The article describes all such aspects of electronic journals.

Conclusion

The literature survey carried out by researcher covering the period 2006-2017 in the field of utilization of journals. It is observed through the literature survey related to the topic of research that (a) significant numbers of studies were reported in the area of utilization of journals. It is observed that the previous studies have discussed utilization of journals sufficiently and clearly by providing sufficient data examination. However no detailed study on utilization of journals been carried out concentrate on South Karnataka. A model utilization of journals is proposed based on the insight gained by the researcher during the course of present investigation.

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