

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

Literature search is a vital part of all research. There are several benefits to such a search. It provides a source of research ideas, gives an orientation to what is already known, helps to develop a conceptual framework, indicates an assessment of feasibility and provides information on the research approach to be used.

The aim of the study was to document the efforts now in progress i.e. Print Media V/S Electronic Resources Media access movement with the sharp focus on Digital Collections, which is one of the important means of achieving Digital Collections access. The main objective of this study was to identify the wide range of practices involved in developing and managing a gap between the print media and electronic resources media of engineering college and to investigate knowledge, practice, and opinions about the accessing of Print and Electronic Resource Media in their institution libraries.

The purpose of the reviewing of related literature is:

- To identify gaps in the literature.
- To avoid reinventing the wheel (at the least this will save time, and it can stop you from making the same mistakes as others).
- To carry on from where others have already reached (reviewing the field allows you to build on the platform of existing knowledge and ideas).
- To identify other people working in the same fields (a researcher's network is Valuable resource).
- To increase the breadth of knowledge of the subject area.
- To identify seminal works in the area.
- To provide the intellectual context for own work, enabling you to position the research work relative to other work.
- To identify opposing views.
- To put the work into perspective.
- To demonstrate that one can access previous work in an area.
- To identify information and ideas that may be relevant to the research.
- To identify methods that could be relevant to the research.

2.2 Source of Literature

A good literature review requires knowledge of the use of indexes and abstracts, the ability to conduct exhaustive bibliographic searches, ability to organize the collected data meaningfully, describe, critique and relate each source to the subject of the inquiry and present the organized review logically and last, but by no means least, to correctly cite all sources mentioned. The researcher collected articles from UGC-INFONET digital Consortium, N-List Programme, Directory of Open Access Journals and the printed journals available at Smt. Hansa Mehta Library other local libraries. The reviewed articles are arranged chronologically in ascending order.

2.3 Review of Literature

The following are some of the studies that have been done in the field of Print Media V/S. Electronic Resources Media and case studies which have provided insight to the researcher to conceptualization and to frame a design for the present study.

Pullinger (1999)¹ examined that the researcher has sent the questionnaires to the user to fill up from the university students of scientific respondents. The basic studies for information seeking behaviour, awareness of resources. The hypothesis testing in systematics and quantitative methods way with its objectives.

Bauer (2001)² published paper that libraries are growing by the electronic resources. The survey conducted that the statistic of usage of measurement of print media and electronic resources. The usage of the electronic resources was higher than the print media in the year 1998-1999. The survey was conducted for the five years 1994-1995 to 1998-1999. The Electronic Usage Index created at the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library indicates that patron usage of electronic textbooks and journals is undergoing dramatic growth, whereas the Print Usage Index indicates a decline in the use of traditional printed materials. The implication of both print and electronic resources on making digital resources the focus of the library services.

De Groote (2001)³ conducted a survey on the citation pattern of online and print journals in the digital age. The researcher has studies about the citation pattern of users and some resources were only available only in the print. The data was collected during the period from 1996 to 2005 from the web of science the corresponding year for comparison for 2006-2007 was examined. As per the result show that print journals / e-journals citing were increased years by years.

Dilevko (2002)⁴ carried out the study on print sources in an electronic age: a vital part of the research process for undergraduate students for the print books, print

journals and online resources. The survey was conducted on 377 respondent of the discipline of Humanities, Social Science, Physical Science and Life Science. Where the found that one third respondents prefer print journals to online journals. Undergraduate respondents of various discipline have given importance to print books and print journals and they may use of extensive of them instead of online books and online journals.

Sathe (2002)⁵ in her report highlighted that pilot study of journals user study to test the hypothesis against print and electronic journals of 159 respondents of the medical streams. The methodology used in this paper was the survey method. In her one month study the researcher found that the electronic journals was preferred by the students, fellow and resident students and on other side teachers preferred print journals. Users considers electronics resources.

Bodomo (2003)⁶ published paper that the merits and demerits of electronic books may be over physical print books, user preferences in every situation must be carefully analysed before a paradigm shift from print to digital library resources can be successfully effected. This survey was conducted in the month of February 2003. The survey was conducted closed and opened a questionnaire of 35 undergraduates of HKU. The majority style of the question was computer literacy, pattern habit using print and electronic resource materials and preferences for print and digital library resources materials. The results show that the electronic resources were replaced by the print materials but some respondents still prefer the print books.

Lombardo (2003)⁷ investigate that the change in the business student attitude about the research behaviours towards information resources. The survey was conducted of 90 respondents. This study sought to determine whether library instruction could impact undergraduate business student' attitudes and use of three materials, library database and web resources. Over the course of a semester. Results indicate that after library instruction, students held more favourable attitudes towards print resources and used them in their research more than they had initially expected. So, this study will provide the expand information literacy efforts in the business school.

Vaughan (2003)⁸ published paper the issue regarding the Print versus online journals of Chemistry Journals of Duke University during the period from 1999 to

2001 for this studies. The print journals of Elsevier, Electronic Journals, Print only Journals and overall were accessing day by day decreases use by the respondents.

Johnson (2004)⁹ has published the paper on User preferences in formats of print and electronic journals. They studied that collection management of e-journals was more complex to preserve. They provide the subscription of print journals and electronic journals. Due to the financial problems, it is difficult purchase both the format in every journal. Some highly important journals should be purchased in to both the versions. The purchase committee has selection of both format with several methods like users surveys, usage reports and publishers terms and conditions.

Parther (2004)¹⁰ has described that the price of journals should be increased due to the foreign exchange rates. The compression between the journals collections of the University of Nadal Durbin Libraries. The author has prepared the questionnaire for the study of the post graduate students and staff of the faculty of science. This study also knows about the usage pattern of library resources and described that there were some advantages and disadvantage about the format. As per the university librarian said that they prefer from print to electronics.

The author also explains that the majority of the respondents were accessing print journals, however, most of the respondent also used the electronic journals. At least, respondent said that electronic journals would be equalled to the print journals.

Tenopir (2004)¹¹ discussed in his paper the faculty member of medical of University of Tennessee Health Centres to use of scholarly journals about reading habits of print or electronic journals in his studies. The faculty members approximate 70% were accessing print journals and lowest value of 30% accessing the electronic journals. This survey was based upon the 78 respondent result. The medical faculty members access more articles against others. The faculty members want all the information should be required in the summarized and formatted to easily accessible. So, they can save their time. Due to the consortium, the library package will be cheaper than the personal subscriptions.

Bar-Ilan (2005)¹² examined different aspects of merits and demerits of the electronic journals. The study was conducted in May 2003 of science library. The library has provided both the access of print version cum electronic version. More than 81 percent respondent prefer the electronic version. This study also found that

the print version prefers less comparative to electronic format. The major problem is back volumes, the infrastructure of computers and internet connectivity in the electronic format.

Mawindo (2005)¹³ in his paper evaluation of student use of print and electronic resources at the university of Malawi College of Medicine. The author studied the respondents have options for any one resources. Due to change in digital technology, the user may go for his / her preferences, before that user has to decide which resources they want to access for its easy accessibility. The survey method was conducted for this study by well-structured questionnaire methods. The results show that majority of the respondents use both resources but as per the result show that users prefer for electronic resources rather than print resources format. The barriers of this medical college were insufficient of the infrastructure of building, computers and internet connectivity.

Wu (2005)¹⁴ discussed the major point like the value of the print, all the materials are not online, e-materials are not always free, online materials authenticity, stability, ownership versus licensing, archiving and ease of use point will be covered in there paper.

Carter (2006)¹⁵ studies that the survey was taken from 20 undergraduates students of faculty of science at University of Western Ontario. The researcher has prepared the questionnaire into the four-part. They found that the user didn't know how to access e-resources. So, they feel that user's orientation programme should conduct frequently and librarian should provide the knowledge about the e-books can be retrieved skills.

Liu (2006)¹⁶ defined and described the reading habits of print and online was very upon the different institute of graduate students cum faculty members respondents of the metropolitan city was discussed in this paper. The questionnaire was included 13 questions to inquire about the significant advantages / disadvantages of significant barriers and preferences for digital libraries or traditional libraries. The investigator has received the 133 filled questionnaire from San Jose State University from the different discipline. The major finding was electronic versions more uses than print versions. But the users requirements was both the sources of availability in the library so, they can get information from them. The Researcher found that the new generation was growing up with the digital resources.

Ritchie (2007)¹⁷ examined different aspect of balance between the print and electronic sources of reference services. The survey was conducted in mid-1990 and case study of Northern Territory library located at Darwin city. They discussed the majority of the digital / virtual references and focused on the gap between the library staff with students of reference services. The total number of queries was 623. The query would be classified into the four parts like Monographs, Serials, Online Journals and Internet & Library Catalogue. The results show that the highest value 484 (34.15%) from the internet followed by 309 (21.8%) from Northern Learning Collection and lowest value from 15 (1.05%) from Periodicals. The print reference query was solved 43.8 % vide in 45.6% from Electronic versions.

Annand (2008)¹⁸ described that paper based and e-book studies in the commerce stream. The studies were conducted from the 109 respondents regarding the respect to relative learning effectiveness and selected qualitative attributes. In this paper, the major studies reading about the learner attitude towards the print versions and cost effectiveness regarding the e-books versions collections. The e-books respondents were 32.6 percent vide 35.1 percent were preferred paper versions in these studies.

Anunobi (2008)¹⁹ carried out a study on the role of academic libraries in universal access to print and electronic resources in the developing countries in the early decade the information access was closed access. After the development of digital libraries, the resources were easily available in the form of electronics. To purchase the both the version of resources, the librarian has some skill to gather the collection where in the form of print or electronic. So, as per this paper, the academic libraries can purchase both the formats like print or electronics. The consortia package was also used for the academic library. So, they have rich collection of resources.

De Groote (2008)²⁰ who carried out an empirical study the basic purpose of this studies was the impact of online journals against print journals. The data was collected from the year 1995 to 1999. The implication of ANOVA statistical methods results show that usage of online journals was more than double from the print media and also found by the author that in the year 1999 Inter Library Loan requested were in this year maximum.

Agboola (2009)²¹ has discussed the well-structured questionnaire was prepared for the study for print and electronic resources. This study was conducted at

the Agriculture University of science stream. Total 912 respondents have filled up the survey form. The result shows that the highest value of 52.2 % respondent used electronic resources and lowest value of 42.1 % used to prefer print resources. The main barriers were that low bandwidth and ICT knowledge among the student for accessing electronic databases. The author suggested that the library has provided the high band internet connectivity and orientation programme regarding the how to access the electronic database form the server.

Borrellie (2009)²² in their report highlighted that Geology journals user in the Washington State University. The implication of the subscription of the electronic resources after that the print journals accessibility was found their uses was increased or decreased with the effects of the financial budget. This survey was conducted of science faculty members.

Joint (2009)²³ conducted a survey to determine the choice between the print or digital collection states that University Librarian regarding the financial expenses of Print Collection or Digital Collection. This paper oriented the University librarians requires the digital perspective in order to achieve the collections of the print or digital collection and the major advantages of university libraries to how to spend the expenses for the collection build up for the print and digital collections.

Kimball (2009)²⁴ examined that comparative usage of print books v/s. .e-books of technology. The survey uses conducted at the Texam A& M University Library and discussed about how e-books would be a new facility changes in the digital era and also discussed about the movement of digital technologies. The issue related included the purchase procedure, funding's accession policy and long term preservation policy can be summarized.

Prabha (2009)²⁵ in the article shifting from print to electronic journals in the ARL university libraries studied the journal subscription of ARL university library users for the five years. Total 515 respondents has responses their views regarding this survey where print journals ration would be decreased vice versa in an electronic mode it will be increased. In the year 2005-2006 maximum access will be in this period against past four years. Whereas electronic journals can be accessed more than print journals. So, Author has described that the collection of hybrid journals provide access subscription was print or electronic and both the access of format would be preferable.

Slater (2009)²⁶ examined the different aspect of Oakland University have the collection about the print and electronics. The study was the different usage of format. They prefer to purchase the electronic resources can be avail with the consortium packages. The format is all are not in the similar format in the consortia subject areas should be specified to locate the format of the resources.

Trivedi (2009)²⁷ presented reviewed the study of Pramukh Swami Medical College library. They examined the e-journals uses, merits and demerits. The well-structured questionnaire distributed to the 175 professional respondents of health-care departments for the two months of 2007. The results show that the highest 54.63 % access Print Journals, 28.86 % e-journals and lowest value of 1.03 % access both options.

Gerke (2010)²⁸ review that studies about the University of Colorado at Boulder of Statistical analysis responses of LibQual. The survey was taken in the year 2006 to 2009. Total 520 respondents have responded to the questionnaire. The statistical methods like Pearson correlations. The result shows that highest mean value 6.97 from the scientist, 6.91 from social science and lowest mean value form 6.74.

Gerlich (2010)²⁹ defined differences regarding the male respondents versus female respondents of college students about the adoption of E-Reader device technology during the period of the 2010. After the study the researcher found that the physical media accessibility is higher than the E-Readers. The studies were 141 respondents of college students. The results were found that nearly similar respondents of Male and Female respondents were accessing the both the media.

Kacherki (2010)³⁰ in his case studies that the paper discussed about the study of S P Jain Institute of Management. The paper also includes the advancement of e-journal merits and demerits of e-journals and also study of the information seeking behaviour of the respondent of 125 samples. The author has found the results that print journals and electronics journals were accessing equally uses. So, they suggested that the collection should be purchase equally to satisfy the user's needs.

Kapoor (2010)³¹ carried out the study on print and electronic resources: usage statistics at Guru Gobind Singh University. This paper can studied about the use of print journals compare to electronic journals. The respondents have used the electronic resources but the result shows that there was no adverse effect to the print

journals also. The print resources format was higher increased by the respondents for the zerox purpose.

Zimmerman (2010)³² give his own opinion regarding the Periodical Print and Electronic resources. This research studies during the period of 1993-1994 to 2007-2008. The results show that expenses were maximum spend in the electronic resources years by years.

Pramchand Mohamed (2011)³³ this paper described that the challenges and examine the impact of resource media. The study of St. Augustine Campus University, West Indies for the survey. The author has discussed that UWI library was adopting toward the digital library and while adopting new technology what are the challenges for that and under these the major he has studied the economic of scale, non-identification of electronic titles, lack of clarity of the registration process, restricted ICT frame-work, licencing model and copyright , delivery and accessibility collection development select , acquire and manage and also discussed the technical evaluated of impact of e-resources at library campus in that they also explained about the increased access to information resources , changing staff skills , rolls and responsibility, increase student space, unifying collection development, enhanced information literacy, introduction online teaching etc. And also discussed about the steps to move print to electronic resources.

Tyagi (2011)³⁴ discuss various activities like use and impact of print and electronic resources in Northern India part. The summary was conducted by the scientist of pharma libraries. Total 34 respondents of the scientist of Pharma Company has responded the questionnaire. The author finds information from that the majority of scientist were preferred the e-journals and they got the same information from the print journals, but they still prefer that e-journals collection were easily accessible and save the time and pharma library can spend maximum budget to acquire electronic database.

Aggarwal (2012)³⁵ reported finding regarding the Print Media moves on Electronic Resources of information for the information seeking behaviour of Teachers preferences for Ambala city, Haryana of 100 respondents. This questionnaire contained the 36 questions were distributed in 6 dimensions Ease of use, Authenticity, Timeliness, Quality, Accessibility and Applicability. The result that there is no significant difference in overall scores.

Cumaoglu (2012)³⁶ defined and described that reading habits, accessing and preferences of University students. The questionnaire was prepared in the different section of reading habits of Print, Electronics and Technical knowledge. The questionnaire asked of the 36 University and 222 respondent has sent the responses. The results show that the highest value of 87.3 percent preferred to Novel studies and lowest value of 4.5 Percent from I don't read books by the University students. In another table the highest value of 68.3 percent reading frequency access in a week and the lowest value of 1.4 percent were longer than a week.

Jeong (2012)³⁷ described that the use of electronic and paper books with its objectives measurement, understanding of reading habit, eye weakness and perception. Total 56 respondent participated of school students was in this survey. The three research question was satisfied with their objectives. This paper evaluates that while accessing the eBooks satisfaction level on the screen while most of the respondent was tired to read out from the screen for long time.

Rojeski (2012)³⁸ reviewed that the pilot programme of Dicknson College. The survey method were used to examine the results. The result shows that e-books uses were maximum rather than print. The issue relating to access e-books advantage and disadvantages were discussed briefly by the author.

Stoop (2013)³⁹ review that the reading and learning from Print versus electronic media. The survey was conducted to know about the users reading habits from the screen and long-time accessibility from print versus digital form. This survey was conducted from students as well as professionals. The responses indicate that the strong preferences regarding among accessibility form the Print version was higher.

Forsberg (2014)⁴⁰ reviewed on his paper title the students reading practice in Print and Electronic media. This paper to know about the college student's behaviour toward the print and Electronic Media. The study was conducted on how to use the electronics gadget for accessing the electronic resources. This study was also helpful to the users that how to divert the technological changes and used of electronic devices, also what was the barriers to adoption of electronic reading and which types of formats were available to share the data. This survey shows that now the new generation was adopting the electronic resources very fastly because they have sound knowledge of Information Technology devices.

Young (2014)⁴¹ presented the paper on ‘A study of print and computer based reading to measure and compare rates of comprehension and retention ‘in his report and highlighted that user’s aims to observation, measuring and comparative process in print versus online. The researcher has asked questions regarding the online reading process similar to reading the printed page as measured and other questions were the respondents reading strategies that differ from print versus online adoption of the reading habits. The results show that the respondents were similar in both the version print version as well as electronic versions. This study was small groups of 11 participants.

Zha (2014)⁴² reviewed that user perceptions regarding the Print and Electronic resources with the different dimensions like Gender, Age, Field and Experience etc. The 273 data were collected from the Chinese University. The research methodology was used by the researcher was T-test and ANOVA Test. The results show that there were more than seven times respondents used the print resources against the electronic resources.

2.4 Conclusion

The above literature shows precisely that so many studies had been conducted in various use and awareness of Print Media and Electronic Media during last few years. The researcher has to identify the compassion between the Print Media versus Electronic Resources Media among different categories of respondents. However, no study had been traced by the researcher in which comparison between the print media versus electronic resources media in Gujarat state engineering college. So the present study was conducted to find some facts and solution for the problems through the use, value, and impact of Print Media and Electronic Resources Media.

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