DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Vol. 30, No. 6, November 2010, pp. 31-38
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E-Journals and their Usage Patterns Amongst the Indian Aerospace Scientists and Engineers in Bengaluru

R. Guruprasad and Khaiser Nikam

National Aerospace Laboratories, Bengaluru-560 017
E-mail: gprasad@nal.res.in; gprasad61@gmail.com

DLIS, University of Mysore, Mysore-570 005
E-mail: khaiser.nikam@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The coming of the World Wide Web has propelled vigorous growth of the electronic forms of communication which simply does not fit into the traditional publishing format. With the coming age of e-Journals, there has been total transformation in the way scholarly communication is disseminated throughout the world. The use of e-journals saw a big jump in later half of the 90s and is continuing to escalate. On an average, one-half to nearly 100 per cent of the scientists in a field use e-journals at least part of the time. A research survey was undertaken amongst the 16 prestigious aerospace organisations in Bengaluru. The sampling boundary is restricted to these selected 16 organisations. Out of the 650 questionnaires distributed, 612 were received back, and finally 583 questionnaires suitable for the study were selected. The analysis is based on the responses from the aerospace scientists and engineers. The major observations include: (i) aerospace engineering e-Journals are extremely important to aerospace scientists or engineers and are a major source of scientific and technical information, (ii) the use patterns of aerospace engineering e-Journals amongst the 16 aerospace organisations are not uniform and hence show a heterogeneous nature in their use patterns. Also, the most preferred aerospace engineering e-Journals in the order of priority and usage (from the responses received) by this 'niche' aerospace engineering community are: *Aerospace Science and Technology*; *Progress in Aerospace Sciences*; *Journal of Aerospace Engineering*; *IEEE Transactions on Electronics and Aerospace Systems*; *Web of Science*; *Online Journals*: *Aerospace*; *Journal of Turbo and Jet Engines*; *The Journal of Failure Analysis and Prevention* (ASM International); *European Space Bulletin–ESA*; *Informatics–J Gate*; and *International Journal of Satellite Communications and Networking*.

Keywords: Aerospace engineering, use patterns, e-Journals, Internet, World Wide Web, electronic scholarly communication, information dissemination, electronic information resources

1. INTRODUCTION

The growth rate in usage of electronic information resources is sufficiently high and if this trend continues for few more years, a time may come when the print versions will get 'totally eclipsed'. The coming of the World Wide Web has propelled this vigorous growth of the electronic forms of communication, which simply do not fit into the traditional publishing format. With the coming of the age of the e-journals, the way scholarly communication is disseminated throughout the world has totally altered. questionnairesMany interesting studies conducted on faculties, scientists, and researchers have shown that journal and journals articles continued to be valued resources.

According to Tenopir and King[1], use of e-journals saw a big jump in the last half of the 1990s and is continuing to escalate. On an average, one-half to nearly 100 per cent of the scientists in a field use e-journals at least part of the time. Scientists have revealed that journal articles are highly important to their work, more than any other information sources. Also, scientists are spending many hours reading scientific literature.

2. SCHOLARLY COMMUNCATION AND THE COMING OF E-JOURNALS: A BRIEF HISTORY

Tenopir and King[2], opine that until the late 17th century, communication amongst scholars depended

Received on: 08 April 2010; Revised on: 29 July 2010

heavily upon personal contact and by attending meetings organised by the learned societies (e.g. The Royal Society). As the membership of the learned society grew, and as many could not attend the meetings, so the proceedings became a place to publish papers that could not be presented in the meetings eventually evolved into scholarly journals. The initial peer-reviewed journals were the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* and *Journal de Scavans* both published in 1665. The coming of the 19th century saw an explosion in the number of journals produced, due to increased specialisation and diversification of academic research, and also evolution of the means of mass publishing (using cheap wood pulp-based paper). Elsevier Scientific Publishing began publishing engineering journals way back in 1884. After the World War II, Robert Maxwell set up the Pergamon Press which pioneered move towards mass commercial publishing. By 1960, commercial publishers had occupied a major part of the market. Although, the first prototype e-journal was in 1976, the booming time for the e-journals was during 1990 to 1995, mainly dominated by non-profit making groups who exploited the technology for their own sake. If Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in the 15th century was a great leap towards information dissemination, then invention of the World Wide Web is equally a great leap towards electronic scholarly communication, Harnad[3], has rightly opined that 'the arrival of the electronic communication is the fourth revolution in the means of production of knowledge' after spoken language, written language, and the printing press. Electronic journals are full text or abstracts of journal articles available electronically on the Internet or CD-ROMs[4]. Another definition says, E-Journals are nothing but, "Electronic versions of printed journals that can be viewed online via any PC connected to the Internet"[5].

Valauskas[6], defines an "electronic journal" as a digital periodical dedicated to publishing on the Internet, articles, essays, and analyses that have been read and commented upon initially by a select group of editors and reviewers, to meet a certain standard of excellence for a given discipline addressed by the journal itself". Medium distinguishes between electronic and print journals. Very nature of electronic journals implies ample opportunities for experimentation: fonts, format, layout, design.

3. AEROSPACE AND DEFENCE RESOURCES: PIONEERING INITIATIVES IN PROMOTING THE USE OF AEROSPACE ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES

The Aerospace Information Management–UK (AIM-UK) project found compelling evidence of 'under-utilisation' of 'electronic information resources' by the aerospace scientists and engineers. It recommended a number of initiatives to raise awareness and improve access to useful electronic information resources, and to reduce the threat of 'information overload'. In particular, there was a call to establish an Internet gateway and portal to the aerospace and defence community that would act as a 'jumping-off-point' for effective exploration and retrieval of information on the World Wide Web. Aerospace and Defence Resources (AERADE), launched in November 1999, was specifically designed to meet this need. AERADE is a pioneering initiative by the Cranfield University to enable aerospace and defence experts to find relevant information on the Internet. Today, the reports archive is a historical collection of over 10,000 significant technical papers and reports by the Aeronautical Research Council (ARC) and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA)[7].

4. NATIONAL AEROSPACE LABORATORIES AND ALLIED AEROSPACE ESTABLISHMENTS IN BENGALURU

The city of Bengaluru, Karnataka, is considered the 'Aerospace Hub' of the India with many key aerospace organisations like The National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL); The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL); The Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE); The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO); The Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA). It also comprises many key Indian Air Force establishments like Air Force Systems and Testing Establishment (ASTE); Air Force Technical College (AFTC); Institute of Aviation Medicine (IAM).

In a nutshell, many of these organisations come under the broad umbrella of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); Defence Research and Development Organisations (DRDO); The Indian Air Force (IAF); Educational Institutions like IISc; Major public sector undertakings. All of these in their own way have significantly contributed to a large number of Indian aerospace programmes. The National Aerospace Laboratories is India's premier civil aviation R&D aerospace research organisation in the country. Its main mandate is to 'Develop aerospace technologies with a strong science content and with a view to their practical application to the design and construction of flight vehicles'. NAL is also required 'to use its aerospace technology base for general industrial applications'. 'Technology' would be its core engine-driver for the future. NAL is also best known for its main sophisticated aerospace R&D testing facilities, which are not only unique but also comparable to similar facilities elsewhere in the world. The present research survey was an NAL initiative jointly with the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Mysore. Today,

every NAL scientist has access to online electronic scholarly information right at his desktop. This has been possible with the help of the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) through its CSIR e-conglomerate. Access has been provided to almost 6,000 e-journals by tying up with 23 international publishers. This facility enables any CSIR scientist to access, browse, search and download 'full-text' journal articles from any computer system connected to the campus-wide network. The present proposed work studies the patterns of 'full-text' downloads of scholarly e-journals also.

5. LOCATING USEFUL AEROSPACE ENGINEERING E-RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET

The World Wide Web provides a plethora of information for scientists and engineers working in various disciplines. Aerospace engineers and scientists largely refer to core aerospace engineering e-journals from reputed publishers, off-line and online aerospace databases, aerospace gateways, aerospace wikis, aerospace patent services, aerospace portals, e-journals from professional associations, open-access e-journals, aerospace standards, aerospace indexing, abstracting and citation services, aerospace conference proceedings, aerospace blogs and aerospace theses and dissertations, and aerospace monographs on the Internet. It is observed that in many of the reputed universities in the US, the concerned subject librarians create their own e-resources websites, which contain their photographs and contact e-mail address. These websites form one section of the main website of the concerned university. Innumerable hyperlinks are provided to various e-resources concerning different scientific and engineering disciplines. Table 1 is one such extraction from the University of Minnesota Library website which provides a gateway to a large number of aerospace engineering e-resources to help the aerospace engineering community to access them just with the click of a mouse button. Many of the resources indicated in Table 1 relate to Aerospace Engineering and covers broad areas such as development, design, construction, testing, and operation of aircraft and space vehicles. It also includes aeronautics, aircraft, aviation, astronautics, and space flight[8]. Many of the e-resources indicated in Table 1 facilitates aerospace scientists and engineers easy access to aerospace engineering e-journals for their scientific pursuits enabling them to keep in touch with global R&D.

6. USE PATTERNS OF AEROSPACE ENGINEERING E-JOURNALS

The analysis of aerospace engineering e-journals usage amongst the 16 aerospace organisations is indicated below. Only the highest mean score, followed by the second highest mean score and the lowest mean scores are indicated. Rest of the details are available in Table 2. The score ranges indicated in the questionnaire ranges from 0-4, indicating that the score of 0 means 'Never Used', 1 means 'Used Monthly', 2 means 'Used Fortnightly', 3 means 'Used Weekly' and finally 4 means 'Used Daily'.

6.1 *Web of Science*

Similar mean scores of 2.00 each is represented by the users of C-MMACS (CV=94.87), LRDE (CV=70.71), DARE (CV=79.06), and JNCASR (CV=0.00, 1 respondent only). This is followed by the Professors of IISc who generate a mean score of 1.62 (CV=102.11). The lowest mean score of 0.38 is represented by the MIG pilots of ASTE accruing 238.04 as the CV value.

6.2 *Informatics—J-Gate*

Scientists from DARE and C-MMACS represent themselves with similar mean scores of 1.67 each and scoring respective CV values of 84.85 and 111.71, respectively. This is followed by the radar experts of LRDE who generate a mean score of 1.50 (CV=141.42). The organisation with the lowest mean score of 0.00 is occupied by the users of JNCASR (0.00, 1 respondent only).

6.3 *European Space Bulletin*

The scientists of LRDE represent themselves with the highest mean score of 2.00 and accumulating a corresponding CV value of 141.42. This is followed by the scientists of DARE who come up with mean value of 1.67 (CV=94.87). The lowest mean score of 0.00 is represented by JNCASR (CV=0.00, 1 respondent only).

6.4 *International Journal of Satellite Communications and Networking*

LRDE scientists occupy themselves with the highest mean score of 2.00 and scoring a CV value of 141.42. This is followed by the defense avionics experts of DARE who show up with a score of 1.89 (CV=89.55). The organisations with the lowest scores of 0.0 each are occupied by scientists of C-MMACS (CV=0.00), and JNCASR(CV=0.00, 1 respondent only).

6.5 *International Journal of Turbo and Jet Engines*

The gas turbine experts of GTRE broadcast themselves with the highest mean value of 2.10 and scoring 67.34 as the CV value. This is followed by the DARE scientists who show up a mean score of 1.78 and

Table 1. Selected resources for aerospace engineering on the Internet

Name of the aerospace resource	Description of contents
Abstracts and Indexes Academic or Scholarly Articles Subject Indexes	
AIAA Papers	Includes full-text of the technical papers presented at the conferences of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.
Applied Science and Technology Abstracts	Indexes over 300 major English-language periodicals in a wide variety of technology subjects ranging from aeronautics, chemistry, and computers to physics, plastics, and transportation. Many recent citations include abstracts.
Compendex	Provides extensive indexing of scholarly and technical periodicals, conference proceedings, and report literature in all engineering disciplines including applied physics, electronics, materials science, and related fields in science and management. Indexes nearly 3000 sources worldwide.
IEEE Explore	Full-text access to the transactions, journals, magazines and conference proceedings of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Includes all current *IEEE Standards*. Remote access available for University of Minnesota – Twin Cities students, staff, and faculty.
Inspec	Provides comprehensive coverage of scholarly literature in the fields of physics and astrophysics, electrical engineering, electronics, computing and control, and information technology. Indexed are primarily journal articles and conference papers, with some books, technical reports, and dissertations. The database provides bibliographic citations plus abstracts.
SAE International	Use this site to search SAE technical papers, standards, conferences, and more. The Science & Engineering Library has the SAE technical papers available in print from 1948-2001 on level S, under call number TL1. S552. *SAE Transactions* (which contain select SAE technical papers) are also available from 1917-1965 on level S, call number TL1.S6. If you wish to access a technical paper published after 2001, please contact Inter-library Loan.
Web of Science (ISI)	Indexes over 11,000 international journals in the sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities. Titles of the print equivalent are: *Arts and Humanities Citation Index*, *Science Citation Index*, and *Social Sciences Citation Index*. Coverage runs from 1975 to the present. Basic truncation symbol is the asterisk (*).
Catalogues and Indexes to Government Publications	
NACA Reports (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics)	The bibliographic records in this file represent the document series produced by NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), as well as various other aviation reports.
NASA Technical Reports Server (NTRS)	Provides citation with abstracts mostly to technical reports relating to aerospace research. Covers NASA documents published since 1962, and NACA documents from 1915-1960. Many of the reports indexed can be found on microfiche in the Science and Engineering Library.
NATO Research and Technology Organisation (RTO)	Provides access to full-text documents produced by the RTO.
National Technical Information Service (NTIS)	NTIS indexes government-sponsored US and worldwide scientific, technical, engineering, and business-related publications with over 2.0 million bibliographic records since 1964. Contents include research reports, computer products, software, video and audio. See the NTIS website for an overview of subject coverage and document delivery services.

Name of the aerospace resource	Description of contents
Dictonaries	
Dictionary of Aeronautical English	
Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use	An electronic version of a 1965 NASA dictionary. While the dictionary remains very useful for older and static terminology, many terms that are commonly used today, such as “space shuttle” are not to be found here.
Illustrated Dictionary of Aviation	Covers all segments of aviation. Over 7,400 terms and 2,400 illustrations.
NASA Thesaurus	An exhaustive compilation of aeronautical and astronautical terms, and their relationships to other terms. Particularly useful for identifying keywords to be used in comprehensive database searches of the aeronautical and astronautical literature.
SAE Dictionary of Aerospace Engineering	An extensive technical dictionary for “aerospace engineers who design, test, and manufacture aerospace vehicles, components, and parts.
Encyclopedias	
Cambridge Encyclopedia of Space	
Handbooks and Manuals	
AIAA Aerospace Design Engineers Guide	A condensed collection of "commonly used engineering reference data to assist the desig engineer in creating and defining practical aerospace products." Published by the America Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.
Civil Jet Aircraft Design	Introduces the procedures and practices of civil aircraft design involving conflictin requirements of performance, quality, safety, and environmental issues.
Standard Handbook for Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineers	A comprehensive handbook for aerospace engineers.
Aerospace Standards	
Department of Defense Standards	Assistdocs.com (US Department of Defence) provides access to Defense Standardisatio Program documents obtained from the official DoD repository, the ASSIST database.
NASA Technical Standards	Access point for standards developed and adopted by NASA programs.
Technical Reports	
Aerospace Professional Network	Provides access to aerospace related documents drawn from Institute of Engineering and Technology publications and conferences and other full-text documents freely available on the web.
Internet Resources	
Electronic Books	
CRC Handbook of Mechanical Engineering (2nd Edition)	This Second Edition of the CRC Handbook of Mechanical Engineering covers every important aspect of the subject in one single volume. It provides a reference for the practicing engineer in industry, government, and academia, with relevant background and up-to-date information on the most important topics of modern mechanical engineering. These topics include modern manufacturing and design, robotics, computer engineering, environmental engineering, economics and project management, patent law, bioengineering, and communication and information systems. The final chapter and appendices provide information regarding physical properties and mathematical and computational methods.

Name of the aerospace resource	Description of contents
Electronic Texts	
Advances in Dynamics and Control	Contains research papers contributed by international experts on a wide range of topics including rotorcraft dynamics, stabilisation of unstable aircraft, spacecraft and satellite dynamics and control, missile auto-pilot and guidance design, hybrid system dynamics and control, intelligent control, neuro-fuzzy techniques, and structural and acoustic modelling.
Harris' Shock and Vibration Handbook (5th Edition)	This handbook is a valuable guide to the solution of shock and vibration problems.
MEMS and Microstructures in Aerospace Applications	Includes an overview of MEMS development, demonstrations of past and current examples of MEMS in space, and discussions of fabrication technologies; the effect of space environmental factors on MEMS devices; and micro technologies for space systems, instrumentation, communications, thermal control, guidance navigation and control, and propulsion
Gateways and Mega Sites	
Aerospace Digital Library (URL: http://www.adl.gatech.edu/)	Direct access to the subject discipline of aerospace engineering. Site managed by Georgia Institute of Technology and Aerospace Engineering.
Recommended Websites for Aerospace and Aviation	An extensive collection of links to aerospace- and aviation-related websites. Maintained by Embry Riddle Aeronautical University's Hunt Library.
Listservs and Discussion Groups	
SCAN-Selected Current Aerospace Notices	Updated weekly, SCAN is a free announcement service listing the latest aerospace-related scientific and technical information from around the world that has been entered into the NASA scientific and technical information knowledge base.
STAR-Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports	Updated biweekly, STAR highlights the most recent additions to the NASA scientific and technical information knowledge base.
Periodicals and Newspaper Subscriptions	
NASA'S Newsroom	Provides access to NASA Press Releases back to 1990, Fact Sheets, Reports to Congress and the President, biographical information on NASA astronauts, and more. The site can also be searched by keywords.
Today@NASA-News and Hot Topics from NASA	Announcements and summaries of current NASA missions and research projects.

Note: Compiled from Original Source: (http://www.lib.umn.edu/subjects/rqs/66.html); For Individual URL's refer to the main website given above

accruing 87.95 as the CV value. The organisations with the lowest mean scores of 0.00 each is reflected by the scientists of C- MMA CS (C V=0.00) and the fluid dynamists of JNCASR (0.00, 1 respondent only).

6.6 *Journal of Aerospace Engineering*

GTRE engineers show up themselves with the highest mean score of 2.14 (CV=66.47). This is followed with near similar mean scores of 2.08 and 2.00 represented by the users of ADE (CV=72.24) and LRDE (CV=141.42). The organisation with the lowest mean score of 0.00 is represented by the scientists of JNCASR (CV=0.00, 1 respondent only).

6.7 *Progress in Aerospace Sciences*

LRDE scientists show up themselves with the highest mean score of 2.50 and scoring a CV value of 84.85. This is followed by the engine experts of GTRE who get a mean score of 2.19 and CV=58.85. The lowest mean score of 0.00 is taken up by the scientists of JNCASR(CV=0.00, 1 respondent only).

6.8 *Aerospace Science and Technology*

LRDE projects itself with the highest mean score of 3.00 scoring 47.14 as the CV value. This is followed by the aeronautical engineers of ADE who represent themselves with a score of 2.00 (CV=73.85). The lowest

Table 2. Usage patterns of aerospace engineering e-journals amongst the 16 selected aerospace organisations

		e-Aerospace journals: Frequency of access and usage										
Organ-isation	**Mean and CV**	***Web of Science***	***Inform-atics J-Gate***	***European Space Bulletin (ESA)***	***Int. J. of Satellite Communi-cations and Networking***	***Int. J. of Turbo and Jet Engines***	***J. of Aerospace Engineering (ASCE)***	***Prog-ress in Aero-space Scien-ces***	***Aero-space Science and Technology***	***IEEE transact-tions on Electronic and Aerospace Systems***	***Online J.: Aero space***	***Journal of Failure Analysis and Prevention (ASM Int.)***
ADA	Mean	0.88	0.66	0.83	0.64	0.98	1.31	1.50	1.34	1.43	1.10	0.88
	CV	139.82	152.77	139.78	167.91	134.09	106.22	95.31	103.81	98.92	109.61	150.75
AFTC	Mean	0.40	0.67	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.67	0.67	0.73	0.40	0.67
	CV	184.20	176.27	149.97	140.84	149.97	135.29	166.90	146.39	140.84	227.56	134.96
ADE	Mean	0.67	0.75	0.58	1.25	1.58	2.08	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.83	1.33
	CV	147.71	140.71	170.78	108.54	95.06	72.24	75.09	73.85	78.52	80.01	107.66
ASTE	Mean	0.38	0.38	0.48	0.38	0.59	0.55	0.24	0.38	0.66	0.45	0.24
	CV	238.04	276.63	196.67	248.25	154.72	171.85	325.74	238.04	174.39	184.59	306.35
CABS	Mean	0.50	0.29	0.14	0.21	0.64	1.00	0.50	1.21	0.64	0.57	0.36
	CV	130.09	164.08	254.20	270.17	130.96	87.71	130.09	86.54	144.48	202.63	235.73
CEMILAC	Mean	0.66	0.55	0.97	1.10	0.76	0.62	0.90	0.93	1.07	0.90	0.93
	CV	200.99	203.14	139.73	135.60	156.19	138.95	134.46	143.33	127.32	127.68	146.18
C-MMACS	Mean	2.00	1.67	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.67	1.33	1.17	1.00	1.17	0.33
	CV	94.87	111.71	244.95	0.00	0.00	181.66	122.47	137.32	167.33	126.17	244.95
DARE	Mean	2.00	1.67	1.67	1.89	1.78	1.89	1.56	1.89	2.22	0.56	0.33
	CV	79.06	84.85	94.87	89.55	87.95	81.35	97.02	97.06	54.08	182.48	150.00
LRDE	Mean	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
	CV	70.71	141.42	141.42	141.42	141.42	141.42	84.85	47.14	47.14	70.71	70.71
GTRE	Mean	1.14	0.81	1.05	1.00	2.10	2.14	2.19	1.76	1.19	1.24	1.24
	CV	154.77	168.56	143.11	154.92	67.34	66.47	58.85	75.95	108.29	113.95	105.01
HAL	Mean	0.90	0.58	0.68	0.57	0.80	1.06	1.03	1.04	0.89	0.81	0.80
	CV	139.15	168.93	153.86	169.89	149.51	121.79	126.54	126.45	140.59	145.51	142.23
IAM	Mean	0.61	0.36	0.48	0.33	0.52	0.39	0.39	0.52	0.42	0.24	0.48
	CV	188.76	236.35	193.76	193.65	233.35	200.07	178.82	188.71	186.63	207.03	200.51
ISRO-ISTRAC	Mean	0.82	0.50	1.18	1.64	1.32	0.86	1.36	1.14	1.14	1.18	0.55
	CV	139.29	237.05	103.26	95.32	108.27	120.10	114.38	119.29	116.16	132.22	176.46
IISc	Mean	1.62	0.71	0.62	0.35	0.94	1.56	1.62	1.94	1.24	1.06	0.59
	CV	102.11	176.22	154.45	250.35	127.99	90.99	93.83	84.07	121.32	125.08	178.14
JNCASR	Mean	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NAL	Mean	1.29	0.99	0.72	0.62	0.85	1.20	1.41	1.51	1.21	1.18	0.89
	CV	106.06	129.32	144.05	159.26	136.19	103.99	89.60	90.53	109.84	106.88	141.33
Mean scores	Mean	1.01	0.72	0.73	0.67	0.90	1.12	1.20	1.25	1.08	0.95	0.78
	CV	132.41	160.02	150.54	166.17	137.69	114.14	111.16	110.44	121.57	129.23	151.37
P values		0.000	0.006	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.048

Key: ***ADA****=Aeronautical Development Agency;* ***AFTC****=Air Force Technical College;* ***ADE****=Aeronautical Development Establishment;* ***ASTE****=Aircraft Systems Testing Establishment;* ***CABS****=Centre for Airborne Systems;* ***CEMILAC****=Centre for Military Airworthiness and Certification;* ***C-MMACS****=Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation;* ***DARE****=Defence Avionics Research Establishment;* ***LRDE****=Electronics and Radar Development Establishment;* ***GTRE****=Gas Turbine Research Establishment;* ***HAL****=Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;* ***IAM****=Institute of Aerospace Medicine;* ***ISRO-ISTRAC****=Indian Space Research Organisation;* ***IISc****=Indian Institute of Science;* ***JNCASR****=Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research,* ***NAL****=National Aerospace Laboratories.*

mean score of 0.00 is taken up by the scientists of JNCASR (CV=0.00, 1 respondent only).

6.9 *IEEE Transactions on Electronic and Aerospace Systems*

LRDE scientists depict themselves with the highest mean score of 3.00 and aggregating a CV value of 47.14. This is followed by the avionics experts of DARE who represent themselves with a score of 2.22 and scoring a CV value of 54.08. The lowest mean score of 0.00 is represented by the users of JNCASR (CV=0.00, 1 respondent only).

6.10 *Online Journals: Aerospace*

LRDE scientists represent themselves with the highest mean score of 2.00 and scoring 70.71 as the CV

value. This followed by the aeronautical engineers of ADE who reflect themselves with a mean score of 1.83 and accruing 80.01 as the CV value. JNCASR represents itself with the lowest mean value of 0.00 and assimilating a CV value of 0.00 (1 respondent only).

6.11 *Journal of Failure Analysis and Prevention*

The scientists of LRDE proliferate themselves with the highest mean score of 2.00 and accruing a CV value of 70.71. This is followed by the aeronautical engineers of ADE who represent themselves with a score of 1.33 representing a CV value of 107.66. The organisation with the lowest mean score is attained by JNCASR scoring 0.00 (1 respondent only) as the CV value.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions that authors would like to draw from the study are the following:

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA): was applied for testing the significant difference among the 16 mean scores attained from the scientists and engineers of the aerospace organisations for 'Frequency of Access and Usage of e-Aerospace Engineering Journals'. It is observed that all the 16 aerospace organisations show a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) in their mean scores, viz., *Web of Science*, *Informatics J-Gate*, *European Space Bulletin–ESA*, International *Journal of Satellite Communications and Networking*, *International Journal of Turbo and Jet Engines, Journal of Aerospace Engineering–ASCE*, *Progress in Aerospace Sciences, Aerospace Science and technology, IEEE transactions on Electronic and Aerospace Systems, Online Journals: Aerospace and Journal of Failure Analysis and Prevention–ASM International*.

Summary of Total Scores on 'Frequency of Access and Usage of Aerospace Engineering e-journals': The summary of total mean scores obtained with regard to the above is as follows. The highest mean score of 1.25 (CV=110.44) is obtained for the option *Aerospace Science and Technology*. This is followed by a mean score of 1.20 (CV=111.16) which is represented for Progress in Aerospace Sciences. The third highest mean score of 1.12(CCV=114.14) is reflected for *Journal of Aerospace Engineering*. This is followed by a mean score of 1.08 (CV=121.57), which is represented for *IEEE Transactions on Electronics and Aerospace Systems*. *Web of Science* follows up with the next highest mean score of 1.01(CV=132.41). *Online Journals: Aerospace* gets the next highest mean score of 0.95(CV=129.23). This is followed by the *Journal of Turbo and Jet Engines* which gets the next highest mean score of 0.90 (CV=137.69). *The Journal of Failure Analysis and Prevention (ASM International)* comes up with the next highest mean score of 0.78 (CV=151.37). This is followed by a mean score of 0.73 (CV=150.54) which is represented by *European Space Bulletin–ESA*. *Informatics–Gate* represents itself with a mean score of 0.72 (CV=160.02). Finally, the lowest mean score of 0.67 (CV=166.17) is reflected for *International Journal of Satellite Communications and Networking*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to sincerely express their deep gratitude to Dr A.R. Upadhya, Director, NAL, for his kind permission to publish this paper. Dr Ranjan Moodithaya, as Head of the Knowledge and Technology Management Division (KTMD), NAL, has always been an ardent supporter of higher education and scholarly research. His exemplary support to research scholars and his immense encouragement to all his colleagues to write technical papers are gratefully acknowledged. The authors are immensely grateful to Prof. P. Marimuthu, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Bio-Statistics, NIMHANS, for his expert guidance in the statistical interpretation and analysis of the data. Prof. Lancy D'Souza of Maharaja's College assisted us in the initial generation of the SPSS raw tables.

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