**Statistics**

The OECD Health Database offers the most comprehensive source of comparable statistics on health and health systems across OECD countries. It is an essential tool to carry out comparative analyses and draw lessons from international comparisons of diverse health systems.

**Online Library Catalogues**

OAIster is a union catalog of millions of records that represent open access resources. This catalog was built through harvesting from open access collections worldwide using the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). Today, OAIster includes more than 50 million records that represent digital resources from more than 2,000 contributors.

WorldCat searches academic, public, special and national libraries from around the world and includes records for books, dissertations, journals, videos, audio recordings, individual articles, and manuscripts.

WorldCat also provides MLA, APA, Harvard, and Chicago citations which can be exported to RefWorks, EndNote, and EasyBib. Create a personal account to save searches and bibliographies.

**Fulltext Databases/ Digital Libraries**

The ACM Digital Library is one of the most comprehensive collections of full-text articles and bibliographic records covering the fields of computing and information technology. The Digital Library gives access to the ACM's journals, conference proceedings, magazines, newsletters and multimedia titles plus full-text publications from a selection of other publishers. Association for Computing Machinery is an international learned society for computing.

**JSTOR** is a digital library founded in 1995. Originally containing digitized back issues of academic journals, it now also includes books and primary sources, and ...

**The Cochrane Library**

The Cochrane Library presents the work of the not-for profit Cochrane Collaboration and others interested in assembling best evidence on the effects of health care. It is made up of a number of databases including:

•The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
•The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials
•The Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects
•The Cochrane Methodology Register
•Health Technology Assessment Database
•NHS Economic Evaluations Database
•About The Cochrane Collaboration

A free science portal allowing federated searching of national and international scientific databases and portals. WorldWideScience.org was developed and is maintained by the Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI), an element of the Office of Science within the U.S. Department of Energy.

**E-Books**

Ebook Central

This is one of the best collection of e-books produced by merging two biggest Ebook collections, E-Book Library (EBL) and ebrary by Proquest. The Ebook Central was launched in January 2017.

Indexing and Abstracting Databases

Different databases have different methods for subscribing to search alerts.  Thankfully, a large number of databases are owned by a few large companies.  The company or vendor typically uses one interface for the databases they offer.  Most of these vendors will permit users to create search alerts across a number of databases by simply creating an account on the vendor website.

This guide lists 4 of the most prominent vendors that offer search alerts in conjunction with their databases.  Each tab will provide information on setting up an email alert and/or RSS Feed.

EMBASE

Also known as the Excerpta Medical Database. EMBASE covers biomedical and pharmaceutical information, indexing over 3,500 pharmaceutical and biomedical related journals. Topics covered include: Drug research, Pharmacology, Pharmaceutics, Toxicology , Clinical and experimental human medicine, Health policy and management, Public health, Occupational health, environmental health, Drug dependence and abuse, Psychiatry, Forensic medicine, Biomedical engineering/instrumentation

**ERIC**

**Biological Abstracts**

Biological Abstracts (BA) is the major database for life sciences. Provides references to articles in more than 4,200 research journals in the life sciences, including the fields of biochemistry, biology, botany, cell biology, medicine, microbiology, molecular biology, physiology and zoology - most with abstracts. BA is one of several databases available through the ISI Web of Knowledge (WOK) platform. All available WOK databases can be searched together using the All Databases tab. 1926 – current; updated monthly.

**COMDISDOME**

**Dates of coverage** 1926 – current; updated monthly

**Access**

**Helpful Features**

**General Search option**

To search by Topic: Author: Journal Title: Taxonomic Data: Wildcard symbols: Boolean operators:

**Topic**

In one or more search box(es) enter a word (s), or a phrase with quotation marks. Select a search field (e.g., topic, title, author, publication name, address, taxonomic data, etc.) for each search term. NOTE: field tags (e.g., AU=, TI=, SO=) can only be used in the Advanced Search mode. Enter an author/editor name with the last name first, followed by a space and up to 5 initials. Unless you know all the initial(s) in an author's name, put an asterisk after the initial(s) you have entered (e.g.: peterson r\*). Note: Search will pick up first names if used in publication, but it is advisable to truncate (\*) first initial of first name to pick up all variations that the name may be published as, when possible. Icon link (very small) for Author Index tool is on right side of author field. Enter a full or partial journal title (no abbreviations) in the search box (e.g.: Journal of Molecular Biology) along with Publication Name field selected. The word or phrase returns journal titles that begin with that word or phrase - it will not pick up titles with those words in a different order or place of the journal title. Icon link (very small) for Publication Name Index tool is on right side of Publication Name field. To search for a particular group of organisms, type in either a common name (i.e., birds) or scientific name (i.e. Spermatophyta). Icon link (very small) for Organism Classifier tool is on right side of Taxonomic Data field; use to search or browse Super Taxa hierarchy. (for records prior to 1993, see database online Help. Use (\*) to represent any group of characters, including no characters (e.g. biol\* for biology, biologist, biologists, biological). Use (?) to represent any single character (e.g. cat? for cat and cats, disrupt?rs for disruptors or disrupters). Use ($) represent one character or no characters - useful for finding both British and American spellings (e.g. vapo$r, behavio$r ) as well as authors with space, hyphen, or apostrophe in last names Combine words or phrases with Boolean operators to expand or limit search: • AND (e.g.: "cat AND genetics") finds articles containing both terms. • OR (e.g.: "cat OR kitten") finds articles with either term. • NOT (e.g.: "cat NOT kitten") finds articles with one term and not the other. Use “not” operator with caution as it may exclude some relevant items. NOTE: Without nesting terms using ( )’s, search order precedence is SAME, NOT, AND, OR.

To limit searches by address year published, taxonomic data, major concepts, concept codes, language, chemical and biochemical, identifying codes, language, literature type, or Taxa Notes, select desired option from the field menu boxes at the right of the search box and make selections. To select dates of interest, click on Change Limits under the search boxes and make selection. Click on the blue and orange Discover button in the Results list below the citation of interest or below the title in the Abstract view. If full text of title is available to UIUC affiliates, there will be a link listed in the Full Text Options section. If not, you will be provided links to search for the journal in the Online Library Catalog or request the article through ILL. The Discover button also allows you to download the citation directly into Refworks, bypassing the Export function described below. For some titles there may also be a “Full Text” button for items provided by the publisher through SCI.

**Scientists’d Databases**

Highly Cited Researchers from Clarivate Analytics is an annual list recognizing leading researchers in the sciences and social sciences from[AROUND THE WORLD](http://hcr.stateofinnovation.com/page/purpose#51588444). The 2016 list focuses on contemporary research achievement: only Highly Cited Papers in science and social sciences journals indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection during the 11-year period 2004-2014 were surveyed. Highly Cited Papers are defined as those that rank in the top 1% by citations for field and publication year in the [Web of Science](http://clarivate.com/product/scientific-and-academic-research/research-discovery/web-of-science). These data derive from Essential Science Indicators℠ (ESI). The fields are also those employed in ESI – 21 broad fields defined by sets of journals and exceptionally, in the case of multidisciplinary journals such as Nature and Science, by a paper-by-paper assignment to a field. This percentile-based selection method removes the citation disadvantage of recently published papers relative to older ones, since papers are weighed against others in the same annual cohort.

**Google Scholar**

http://scholar.google.co.uk/ Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, abstracts and articles, from academic publishers, professional societies, preprint repositories, universities and other scholarly organizations. Google Scholar helps you identify the most relevant research across the world of scholarly research. Features of Google Scholar: • Search diverse sources from one convenient place • Find papers, abstracts and citations • Locate the complete paper through your library or on the web • Learn about key papers in any area of research Google Scholar aims to sort articles the way researchers do, weighing the full text of each article, the author, the publication in which the article appears, and how often the piece has been cited in other scholarly literature. The most relevant results will always appear on the first page.

**Electronic Theses and Dissertations**

**ArXiv** is a fully automated electronic archive and distribution server for research papers. It covers areas such as physics and related disciplines, mathematics, nonlinear sciences, and computer science.

**[ProQuest Dissertations and Theses](http://resolver.library.cornell.edu/misc/5799613).**

According to ProQuest, coverage begins with 1637. With more than 2.4 million entries, PQD&D is the starting point for finding citations to doctoral dissertations and master’s theses. Dissertations published from 1980 forward include 350-word abstracts written by the author. Master’s theses published from 1988 forward include 150-word abstracts. UMI also offers over 1.8 million titles for purchase in microfilm or paper formats. The full text of more than 930,000 are available in PDF format for immediate free download. Use interlibrary loan for the titles not available in full text online.

ProQuest Dissertation & Theses Global (PQDT Global) simplifies searching for dissertations and theses via a single access point to explore an extensive, trusted collection of 3.8 million graduate works, with 1.7 million in full text. Designated as an official offsite repository for the U.S. Library of Congress, PQDT Global offers comprehensive historic and ongoing coverage for North American works and significant and growing international coverage from a multiyear program of expanding partnerships with international universities and national associations. We offer effective and efficient results on our curated content platform with expert metadata that reduces noise in search results. Direct access to full text and other ProQuest and ebook subscriptions advance the research process.

**Australasian Digital Theses Program**

 A database of digital versions of theses produced by postgraduate research students at Australian universities.

**DART-Europe E-theses Portal**

A searchable database of details of doctoral-level electronic theses which are held in European repositories. The theses listed are publicly available, in full, without charge. The DART-Europe Portal does not store theses, but it provides a link to at least one electronic copy of every thesis listed in its database.

The DART-Europe partners help to provide researchers with a single European [**Portal**](http://www.dart-europe.eu/) for the discovery of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs), and they participate in advocacy to influence future European e-theses developments. DART-Europe offers partners a European networking forum on ETD issues, and may provide the opportunity to submit collaborative funding applications to achieve DART-Europe's vision for ETDs.

# EThOS

EThOS is the UK’s national thesis service which aims to maximise the visibility and availability of the UK’s doctoral research theses.

It demonstrates the quality of UK research, and supports the UK Government’s open access principle that publications resulting from publicly-funded research should be made freely available for all researchers, providing opportunities for further research. EThOS helps institutions to meet the expectation of the UK Research Councils that PhDs supported by a Research Council Training Grant should be made freely available in an open access repository

OATD (**Open Access Theses** & **Dissertations**

**OpenGrey**

**Encyclopedias**

**Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics**

The full text of the 10 volume print editon with over 1,000 entries covering 27 key areas in applied linguistics, the philosophy and history of applied linguistics, and major applied linguists.

**Blackwell Companion to Phonology**

Available online or as a five-volume print set, The Blackwell Companion to Phonology is a major reference work drawing together 124 new contributions from leading scholars in the field. Led by a renowned team of international scholars, the Companion represents a diverse range of approaches and methodologies to the key phenomena in phonological research. In contrast to other handbooks and reference works currently available for phonology, the Companion focuses on phenomena and case studies to highlight historical and ongoing debates in the field. The Companion will be a touchstone for future phonological theorists, giving an overview of all the data and insights which any good theory of phonology should be able to cover.

**E-journals**

The term electronic journal or “e-journal” referred to journals and newsletters that are prepared and distributed electronically and they may or may not have a print counterpart. Ashcroft and Langdon (105) defines an electronic journal as “a journal, including indexing and abstracting services, provided by any electronic means, e.g. Internet, CD-ROM, although not necessarily exclusively by electronic means”. Whalley has made a distinction between a 'pure' electronic journal, which is a journal that has been set up as a totally electronic, peer-reviewed journal, and a 'hybrid' electronic journal that has versions both in electronic and paper formats.

**Advantages**

**Speed of Production and Distribution**

The printing and mailing processes are eliminated while authoring and publishing systems can be integrated easily by computer - readable text. Also electronic transmission, especially in the review process, saves valuable time. This production mode also established networking support to collaborative authorship and electronic communication among authors, editors, referees, and other participants in the publishing process (Lancaster 523-524). For the offline portion of electronic journals, it is evident that the portability increases, as a simple CD-ROM can hold several thousand articles with complete indexing and graphics. This speed advantage of electronic journals facilitates prompt annotation and commentary by the community of scholars worldwide (Chan 11). 5.2 Accessibility User can access a particular articles or journals within minutes, or even seconds, rather than hours or days because of physical spatial constraints, provided

equipment is available large collections of material can be searched and retrieved simultaneously and instantly. There is an active rather than a passive dissemination of information if there are "interest profiles" of readers kept with the publishers. This active dissemination mechanism is that whenever new articles are accepted into the database, the readers would be alerted at their desktop. In other words, electronic journals allow intelligent full text retrieved based on past use and interests (Chan 12).

**Subscription Costs**

Some online electronic journals can be accessed without paying any subscription charges or membership fee but printed journals always require a subscription fee. There are various journals which are freely available on web.

**Economical**

Electronic journals could be distributed more economically than print journals, because the main cost of repairing the text, the review process and other such procedures are not as capital - intensive as the costs of printing and mailing print copies. E-journals are also delivered rapidly as there is no time lag between its publication and delivery as it is received instantaneously.

**No Fear of Loss and Mutilation**

 E-journals cannot be mutilated; stolen or misplaced this is the main advantage of electronic journal over print resources. 5.6 Multimedia Capabilities Besides the traditional plain text, tables, figures and graphics, other innovative ways of presenting research results can be supported by electronic page layout. Interactive three dimensional models, motion video and sound are a few possibilities with e-resources

**Hyperlinks**

Hypertext and hypermedia formats enable linkages among sections within an article and among articles in journals and other electronic resources. Publishers, research groups, even authors can be contacted conveniently via electronic links. Users have more creative ways to have their information queries answered. Searching and browsing are no longer linear .

Regardless of the libraries’hours of operation, you can read them 24 hours a day.

Several people can read the same journal at the same time.

 ★ You can read the newest article as soon as it is made available.

 You can read them at a laboratory or a Media Center PC even without going to the library.

★ There are many links to related articles, cited articles, and so on

**LIMITATIONS OF E-JOURNALS**

 The following limitations are associated with electronic journals

 • Even though it is becoming cost effective, but initial investment is high. Special equipment (computer or printer) are required.

• Uncomfortable for sustained reading on computer screen.

• Required technological support and compatibility of hardware may vary from one publication to another.

• Different formats have different pricing schemes, making their selection, use and organization increasingly difficult.

• Involve legal copyright issues.

• The pricing scheme of some suppliers is very complicated and limiting and this might hinder from utilizing e-journals.

• E-journals and articles are not physically present at the point of use

• Publishers change their day to day terms & conditions.

* Archiving the e-journals is a big question.
* The cost involved in creating the entire infrastructure for using different e-journals.
* Standardization

 A standard format for e-journals has not yet been developed. There are several file formats viz. PDF, SGML, HTML, TEXT, ASCII, etc the libraries will need to have all the necessary software to access, retrieve, view, download and print the articles. The most popular among above are PDF and HTML file formats.

**Advantages**

Advantages of e-journals:

 E-journals as defined to be publications available in electronic form and has numerous

advantages as they are space saving, provide powerful searching tools, hyper text links and

multimedia that the printed journals can not offer. The electronic formal offers many advantages

to both users and publishers which paper publications can not match, they are:

1. Customization: Only the articles of interest are, “delivered” and the user has some

control over the appearance of the article both printed and on the screen.

2. Full text searching or navigation: Navigation and search are two of the most attractive

features that an online journal can offer. The retrieval capabilities of journals in

electronic form are far better than those in paper. Every word in the article is potential

retrieval point so that even a caption of figure can be used find a half remembered

article.

3. Speed of access: It takes some minutes or even seconds rather than hours or days to

access. Much less time is required to browse through electronic journals than print

journals.

4. Speed and cost of publication: Avoiding the printing and mailing process can easily

drop 2 or 3 weeks off the current publication cycle. Machine readable text from author is

gradually lowering cost and reducing time as authoring and publishing system become

better integrated and as electronic transmission is used more in the review process.

Hence, additional time will be saved.

Integration with other work: As the capabilities of computers grow, a situation is

rapidly developing in which many people do most of their work at personal computers.

The two most important tools for scholars are probably e-mail and word processing, but

other activities, such as searching bibliographic databases, working with spread sheets

and feeling and creating personal databases, are all being done with personal computers.

The ability to refer to articles at the same time on the same machine as other tasks are

performed will become invaluable.

6. Economical: E-journal could be distributed more economically than print journals,

because the main cost of preparing the text, the review process and other such

procedures are not as capital intensive as the costs of printing and mailing print copies.

7. Hyper text links: Existing journal articles contain a large number of links both with in

the articles and to other articles. They will gradually become useful links in the

electronic version where a simple click on a reference will either lead on to where it was

cited, to an abstract of it, or to the article itself. As article change in response to this sort

of capability, their organization may change into something more highly linked relying

on the ability to easily follow links to include reference to other articles or to other data

sources.

8. Can be saved digitally: Saving the article as text, html, or PDF files is extremely easy

and can be accessed any number of times. Binding and other related activities does not

arise.

9. No physical processing: Activities like accessioning, classification and cataloguing

pertaining to print journal subscription is completely avoided, and the time of the library

staff can be saved.

10. Multimedia facility: Print journals have only text and two dimensional pictures. E-

journals can include text, audio and video images as well which help to easy understand

the text.

11. Save physical storage: Generally an electronic journal has no space restrictions, i.e. an e-

journal can publish a greater number of articles and lengthy articles compared with a

print journal. No shelve space is require to store them.

12. Search capabilities are tremendous: Search based on titles, keywords, author, subjects,

abstract, article, full text, can be executed to identify the journals and articles of interest

by the user. Viewing an article’s abstracts from an e-journal allows you to judge whether

the article is worth using or not.

13. Multiple simultaneous access: E-journals can be can be simultaneously use by more

than one user, which is possible with print journals.

14. Less paper: Paper has many excellent qualities, but electronic version of documents

consume fewer resources and is easier to manage.

15. Availability: E-journals provides 24/7 accessibility and remote access to the user. No

longer does the patron have to come to the library to obtain a copy of the article as they

are available at the same time for readers all around the world, round the clock across

geographical barriers, makes them omni present.

Disadvantages of e-journals:

1. Difficulty in reading computer screens: The main disadvantage of electronic journals

is the limitations of the computer monitor. This leads to problem with reading,

particularly over four or five screen. Long reading from screen can cause eyestrain.

2. Reliance on equipments: Unlike print journals, an electronic journal needs the

availability of electricity, telephone system, computers, internet, appropriate soft wares

and hard wares etc. Though this is not the matter in the developed countries, access to

these can be a problem for developing countries.

3. Less permanent: Electronic version of online journal is easy to lose and their reliance

on soft wares and hard wares makes them impermanent. This is a problem both for

institutions such as libraries that might want to preserve them and for individual as well

who wish to maintain their own collection.

4. Higher cost: The system needed to display and network needed to retrieve electronic

articles are added cost to the end user. Access to electronic article is easier to monitor

than to paper collections. Hence, there is more possibility of publishers for collecting

free for use.

5. Complexities for acquisition: Acquiring electronic journals is in some way entirely

difficult that acquiring print journals. There are license agreements to negotiate and

librarians end up dealing with vendors whose subscription rates and cost models aren’t

always crystal clear.

6. Lower quality: Although recent e-journals may rival a photocopy of an article, few rival

the original print publication, especially on computer screens. These screens have lower

resolution than paper and are usually smaller than two pages of journals. Sometimes

photographs too scanned incorrectly.

7. Frustrating interfaces: - Anyone who has used computers at all has encountered the

frustration being incapable of accomplishing a simple task. The same sort of thing can

happen to conventional library users, but it is often less obvious and frustrating, and very

often there is someone available to ask what to do manual solutions are often more

obvious and easier to remember as well.

8. Requirement to log on: This is at least an annoyance and can lead to higher or at least

more immediate costs. Requiring a password also raises a barrier to use since it requires

remembering it. There are also privacy issues; electronic access is only private when

designed to be so and publishers are obviously interested in what and how much material

is being used and to some extent and by whom.

9. Less material available: This is probably the most crucial problem. The source material is

the key to any successful library whether it is paper or electronic. Electronic

bibliography databases have essentially achieved parity with their paper versions in

coverage, but full text journals cover only a small percentage of what is available in

paper, therefore you will still need to use other sources of information except electronic

journals only.

10. Maintenance: E-journals provide many facilities but it takes more and expertise staff to maintain e-journal finders, records in OPAC etc

Access e-journals: The access to e-journals through Internet is gaining prominence because of

the inherent advantages of the Internet over media such as CD-ROMs and advancement in web

technology. The publishers provide the following different types of access mechanisms:

• Free Access: Access to the electronic version of a journal is free with the subscription to

the print journal.

• Exclusive Subscription: Library can have complete access to all the e-journals brought out

by the publishers without subscribing to its print counterparts.

• Selective Access: Subscribing library chooses a few e-journals from the publishers and

pays for them as per agreed terms and conditions.

• Consortia Access: Institutional access to e-journals is expensive and not many libraries

can afford to subscribe to all the e-journals, particularly in developing country like India.

The best solution is to form a consortium of institutions having common interests and

requirements. This will provide an economic model for the wider accessibility and

development of a strong information base for the user community.

On the basis of above, three access modes have emerged for e-journals:-

A. Remote Access: In this type of model vendor/publisher host their journals at their website.

When some institute or library subscribes to the e-journals through that particular publisher, it is

provided right of access. Depending on how this right is defined, the patrons of the library can

have access from set of IP addresses or through library’s LAN or even both. Publishers grant the

right to subscribing library/institution through one of the following methods like:-

(i) User-ID and password: The subscriber gets a user-id and password, which can be used,

from any user terminal in the library, largely restricted to one simultaneous user at a time.

This is suitable for dial up access users.

(ii) IP enabled (Intranet): This method can be used by the libraries who have intranet based

LAN in their libraries or campus. Here publisher’s server site will recognize and validate

the IP address of subscriber’s intranet server when each time a user logs into publisher’s

website for a subscribed journal. This is a controlled method of access the e-journals. This

method can be used by only those libraries who have an intranet based LAN in their

library or institution. Large publishers like ACS (American Chemical Society) and

Elsevier find this method more secured for both them selves and the library.

(iii) Combined: Some publishers offer combination of both the models. This issue is

largely decided by publisher policy of how much to keep the access upon and how much

to restrict.

B. On Site Access: In this model, the library can host the e-journals within its campus.

Publishers deliver the e-journals to subscriber through CD-ROM or through their website or by

FTP option. This is more suitable than above options because it is more secure to maintain the

journal at its end as it has paid for the journal (the library) and is used to the ownership concept.

As library can host the journal within its campus through LAN it offers wider and better band

width for access than access through internet.

C. Access through Database: Some publishers have been producing their content in an

electronic format for years. Access models offered by publishers limit the access to their journals,

but the users often find articles of their interest through database. Over the years, the

bibliographical database has considered as a users’ favorite option for searching and locating

Information.

Predicaments for e-journals: Despite of all the advantages, there are some apprehensions

associated with the access of e-journals. Some of them are listed below:

• Peer-viewed: Whether the e-journals/articles are peer reviewed so as to bring some kind of

authenticity and quality in the information being viewed?

• Economics: whether e-journals are going to offer any added value to the users in terms of

service? Further, it is to be decided if the print version is also to be subscribed.

• User-flexibility: whether downloading/printing can be accomplished easily? The

downloaded data should be readable on a word-processing programme.

• Comprehensiveness: Whether the e-journal is as comprehensive as its print version?

• Archival: Whether back-up files of the e-journal are available for archival function?

• Accessibility: Whether any password is required to access the e-journal? Is there any limit

to the number of simultaneous users? Whether the flow of information becomes slow with

the heavy traffic on the system?

• Future Assurance: Whether the service will continue to be made available or will the

library eventually be forced to switch on to the print version, after some time?

• Users Support: Does it provide online help to the users?

• Copyright/Licensing: Copyright, licensing and distributing restrictions vary from one

publisher to another. It is essential to review these rights and restrictions before proceeding

further.

• Future Plans: with the continuous research, there is going to be a change in the

technology. Is it giving assurance that upgrades would be available in case the technology

goes obsolete?

E-journals: a consortia approach: “Shared subscription” or “consortia-based subscription” to

electronic resources through consortium of libraries is now considered to be a feasible strategy to

increase the access to e-journals across the higher education institutions at highly discounted rates

of subscription. The consortia-based subscriptions can be successfully deployed to meet the

pressures such as minimized budget, increased user demands and rising costs of journals. The

libraries all over the world are forming consortia at all levels with an objective to take advantage

of global network to promote better, faster and most cost-effective ways of providing electronic

information resources to the information seekers. Consortia provide union strength to negotiate

with electronic publishers for the best possible price and rights. The collective strength of

consortia members facilitates the libraries to get the benefit of wider access to electronic resources

at affordable cost and at the best terms and conditions.

Conclusion:

With the emergence of IT applications in libraries in general and with the advent of

Internet in particular, there is a paradigm shift from traditional print journals to electronic journals

in higher education institutions. E-journals have revolution the information seeking activity

of researchers. Information is no longer confined within the four walls of a physical building

called library but is virtually omnipresent in the form of e-journals. Subscription of e-journals and

their effective management generates satisfaction among user community. More and more

libraries are redirecting their funds to provide services of e-journals to their users. The bottom line

is that with all the advantages of e-journals over their print counterparts, these can be virtually

considered as a boon for the higher education libraries, striving for quality and speedy information

to its user community. Also the support provided by consortia subscription adds to sheer strength

of the library by providing e-journals at a highly discounted rates thus enabling library to meet

with the increasing pressures of diminishing budgets, increased users expectations and rising cost

of journals.

**Advantages of e-resources**

* Accessible – can be accessed from any computer on campus and usually any computer off campus, any time of the day or night, so there is no need to make a trip to the library
* Easily searchable - each journal can be searched quick and easy often through the complete full text of articles and via online index
* Speed - Articles/issues  appear online before printed version is available
* Interactive - Rapid turnaround time means articles can be read, commented by the readers, amended quickly and greater feedback thru the web
* Links - Hypertext format should be exploited and links to related articles, information on other web sites, stable URLs for individual articles and email alerts when latest issue loaded.
* Added Value - Advantages taken  on the web is to add value by using animation, virtual reality and interactive mathematical charts.
* Inexpensive - savings can be made over printing costs, distribution costs and extra costs by new features.
* Flexibility - E-journals evolved quickly. They are not tied to a format, printer, and distribution network

**Disadvantages of e-resources**

* Difficulty reading computer screens:
* limitations of computer monitor
* read information in the screen
* Often not included in indexing and abstracting services
* Search engines ignores PDF files
* Format that a large proportion of e-journal use

**Archiving**

* If archive is guaranteed, physical storage can be saved
* Perishable citation - once online, if  websites change URLs citations disappear
* Authenticity - authors concerned about establishing the source, authority of material in general, convinced reader for their credibility

**BioMed Central**

BioMed Central is an STM (Science, Technology, Medicine) publisher of 290+ peer-reviewed open access journals. The portfolio of journals spans all areas of biology, biomedicine and medicine and includes broad interest titles, such as [BMC Biology](http://bmcbiol.biomedcentral.com/) and [BMC Medicine](http://bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com/), alongside specialist journals, such as [Retrovirology](http://retrovirology.biomedcentral.com/) and [BMC Genomics](http://bmcgenomics.biomedcentral.com/). All original research articles published by BioMed Central are made freely accessible online immediately upon publication. BioMed Central • Launched first open access journal in 2000 • Now publishes 260+ OA titles • Over 140,000 peer-reviewed OA articles published • More than 10 million article downloads per month • Creative Commons • Costs covered by 'article processing charge' (APC) • Became part of Springer in 2008.

**Associations**

  **[Childhood Apraxia of Speech Start Guide for the Speech-Language Pathologist](http://www.apraxia-kids.org/guides/slp-start-guide/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

 **[Innerbody.com](http://www.innerbody.com/htm/body.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

 **[International Dyslexia Association](http://www.interdys.org/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

 **[MEDLINEplus: Speech and Communication Disorders](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/speechandcommunicationdisorders.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

 **[National Aphasia Association [USA]](http://www.aphasia.org/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

 **[SpeechPathology.com](http://www.speechpathology.com/articles/index.asp%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

##  EBP resources for Speech Pathology

 [**Evidence Based Practice Briefs [Speech and Language.com]**](http://www.speechandlanguage.com/ebp-briefs)

 **[NSW Speech Pathology EBP Network](http://www.nswspeechpathologyebp.com/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

 **[PLoS Hub for Clinical Trials](http://clinicaltrials.ploshubs.org/home.action%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)**

 [**speechBITE**](http://www.speechbite.com/)

##  Professional bodies

* [**Speech Pathology Australia**](http://www.speechpathologyaustralia.org.au/)

## Australian websites

* [**Australian Aphasia Association-Resources**](http://www.aphasia.org.au/public/resources/public-resources/)

* [**Australian Aphasia Rehabilitation Pathway (AARP)**](http://www.aphasiapathway.com.au/)

* [**Speech Pathology Australia**](http://www.speechpathologyaustralia.org.au/)

* [**The Australian Immunisation Handbook**](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/content/handbook10-home)