

IMPACT OF GRAY LITERATURE ON FACULTY MEMBERS OF DAVV, INDORE

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Abstract:

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfictions.

Literature represents a language or a people: culture and tradition. But, literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artefact. Literature introduces us to new worlds of experience. We learn about books and literature; we enjoy the comedies and the tragedies of poems, stories, and plays; and we may even grow and evolve through our literary journey with books.

Gray literature is an important source of information. Though not scholarly, it is produced by researchers and practitioners in the field. It can often be produced more quickly, have greater flexibility, and be more detailed than other types of literature. "Gray literature serves scholars and lay readers alike with research summaries, facts, statistics, and other data that offer a more comprehensive view of the topic of interest."

In the future, gray literature will be even more important. "In a world in which free trade and instantaneous communication have eliminated many of the barriers to information flow, grey literature is gaining greater importance as a source of information for much of the world's population.

Keywords: Gray, Gray Literature, Literature, Information, source of information

Introduction :

"Gray literature" is a name for the mass of information that falls outside the mainstream of published journal, monograph, and patent literature. It can include almost anything, in any format, but in chemistry it primarily consists of conferences and technical reports.

Gray information/literature foreign or domestic open source material that usually is available through specialized channels and may not enter normal channels or systems of publication, distribution, bibliographic control, or acquisition by booksellers or subscription agents. Gray literature, regardless of media, can include, but is not limited to, research, technical, and economic trip reports, working papers, discussion papers, unofficial government documents, proceedings, preprints, research reports, studies, dissertations and theses, trade literature, market surveys, and newsletters.

This material cuts across scientific, political, socioeconomic, and military disciplines. Organizations that typically generate the largest quantities of gray literature include: research establishments (laboratories and institutes), national governments, private publishers (pressure groups/political parties), corporations, trade associations/unions, think tanks, and academia. A document with an ISBN number may still be classified as gray literature.

The Gray literature is a term for organizations' non-published memos, reports, and briefings and so on that is organizationally meant for in-house use only. They are often difficult to obtain because they are not distributed via usual channels such as libraries or bookstores. Use of non-public gray literature requires permission.

The importance and usefulness of "Gray Literature" let us have a clear concept about the term itself. The word "Gray Literature" can be split into two different terms having two different connotations, such as "Gray" and "Literature". In this age of flood of literature, to an increasing degree, libraries and information centers are becoming involved in the collocation and organization of various gray literatures. Such gray literature may be considered to be that literature which is not available through accepted channels for the scale or distribution of documentary materials. Accessibility to such literature is considerably poor. Tools that describe such literature and system for the bibliographical control and dissemination of information about such literature are conspicuous by their absence. It happens so, because, the moment such literature enters into the threshold of the library, the professional librarians and the library managers feel its importance only for a minute or two, and then either it goes to dusting or it is weeded out, or meets a slow-death in course of time due to lack of proper organization of such literature.

Gray Literature or "Grey Literature" is literature (often of a scientific or technical nature) that is not available through the usual bibliographic sources such as databases or indexes. It can be both in print and, increasingly, electronic formats.

This term refers to papers, reports, technical notes or other documents produced and published by governmental agencies, academic institutions and other groups that are not distributed or indexed by commercial publishers. Many of these documents are difficult to locate and obtain. ^[1]

Grey Literature is "That which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers moves the field of grey literature beyond established borders into new frontiers, where lines of demarcation between conventional/non-conventional and published/unpublished literature cease to obstruct further development and expansion.

Documentary material in print and electronic formats, such as reports, preprints, internal documents (memoranda, newsletters, market surveys, etc.), theses and dissertations, conference proceedings, technical specifications and standards, trade literature, etc., not readily available through regular market channels because it was never commercially published/listed or was not widely distributed. Such works pose challenges to libraries in identification (indexing is often limited) and acquisition (availability may be uncertain). Absence of editorial control also raises questions of authenticity and reliability.

Grey literature publications are non-conventional, fugitive, and sometimes ephemeral publications. They may include, but are not limited to the following types of materials: reports (pre-prints, preliminary progress and advanced reports, technical reports, statistical reports, memoranda, state-of-the art reports, market research reports, etc.), theses, conference proceedings, technical specifications and standards, non-commercial translations, bibliographies, technical and commercial documentation, and official documents not published commercially (primarily government reports and documents)

Types of Gray Literature:

There are different types of Gray Literature:

- * Technical reports
- * Pre-Prints
- * Fact Sheets
- * Standards
- * Patents
- * Working papers
- * Committee reports
- * Business documents

- * Newsletters
- * Government documents
- * Technical documentation
- * Conference proceedings
- * White papers
- * Symposia
- * Bulletins
- * Unpublished works

Need of present study

Gray Literature is an important part of collection of University libraries. There are different types of Gray Literature available in University libraries. This study helps to observe the Use and importance of Gray Literature in faculty members of DAVV.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is the how Impact of Gray Literature on Faculty Members of DAVV, Indore. In their teaching & how they can use it for their profession.

1. To find the Awareness about Gray literature in faculty members of DAVV.
2. To observe Impact of Gray Literature on faculties in education research.
3. To know how many type of Gray Literature known by faculty member of DAVV.
4. To observe the difficulties faced by the faculty members in find Gray literature.
5. To observe the source where Gray literature available for faculty members DAVV.
6. To know the satisfaction toward Gray Literature in faculty members of DAVV.
7. To find the usefulness of Gray Literature.
8. To find the preference in various form of Gray Literature.

Hypothesis

Hypothesis is the statement of relationship between two or more concepts and/ or social patterns. A hypothesis is a piece of theory it is a theoretical statement. It tells us where to look for if we want to find some particular sort of experience. It is “a human devise for anticipating the events that are about to happen to use”. Hypothesis is tentative and exploratory. The chief idea is not to “prove” that an idea is “true”, but to open oneself to new possibilities and contingencies.

Hypothesis about this work is as follows:-

1. How Gray Literature influence academic achievement of faculty.
2. How much Gray literature useful in teaching and research.
3. How many faculties use Gray literature?
4. This study may be very helpful and useful for other researchers of Library and Information science students.
5. To know the use of Gray Literature in faculty of DAVV campus.

1.6 Methodology

Questionnaire method of Data collection is quite popular, particularly in case of big enquiries. Questionnaire method used to collect the Primary data from different university teaching departments. Questionnaire consisting of 40 questions have been designed to elicit the opinion of the DAVV faculty. Secondary data is collect from research journals, reference book of library science; online articles are collected from internet for detail study.

Importance of Gray Literature:

Gray literature is providing latest information in related subjects.

1. Information explosion make research work speedily so the various type of Gray Literature produced all over the world;
2. Grey literature publications are non-conventional but it can include almost anything, in any format;
4. It is often of a scientific or technical nature
5. It is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats;
7. In compare of published literature quantity, Gray literature has two to three time more.
8. Gray literature is an important source of information and useful in Research work
9. It is produced by researchers and practitioners in their subject field.
10. Gray literature can be produced more quickly than other literature;
11. It has greater flexible, more reliable in nature;
12. It is offer a more comprehensive view of the topic of interest.

Problems with Gray literature

Such literature, however, presents special organizational problems in acquisition, cataloging, housing and servicing.

The vital problem in processing such literature is to guarantee a reader for quick retrieval and to house such literature in a way to proper shelving. Usually, it is the practice, first to classify such literature and file in folding files and it should be either kept in locked cabinet in the Librarian's office or to file in hard board open files subject-wise (chromatically) in order to ensure a quick retrieval system to readers.

Result »

1. Most of the Management faculties show the highest response of (28.50%) questionnaire. Social Science and engineering on second and third position respectively.
2. Male Faculty members are more aware about Gray Literature.
3. The Majority of Management Science faculties know various kind of Gray literature.
4. Most of the faculty members of DAVV know about gray Literature by library.
5. Seven hrs. per month is preferable time spent by Faculty members is search gray Literature
6. 36 percent of faculties are fully satisfied with information available in of Gary literature. 57percent of faculties fewer satisfies with Gary literature.
7. Most of the UTD faculty (59.5 percent) prefers Gray literature for educational information. 36 percent prefer it to find for general information in different subjects.
8. Electronic form is the favorite form of gray literature using by the faculty members of DAVV.

Conclusion »

Gray Literature, if properly organized and preserved, is valuable not only to the organization that generates information but also to the similar organizations in other part of the country. Similarly, a dissertation of a post-graduate student, say on "techniques of bleaching of pulp" which is not available for sale will be vital importance and a sound reference tool for those who manufactures various grades of white paper. However, much of these literature remains outside the Librarian/ Information Scientist feels the importance of proper organization of such literature in their respective libraries and information centers ensuring that not a single such valuable literature goes unnoticed.

This study concludes that most of the faculty members are not aware about Gray literature. The use of gray literature is fewer than other literature. Most of the faculties feel that it is useful for their education and research work. All the faculties used library for updating him/herself by research journal. Electronic form is the favorite form of gray literature using by the faculty members of DAVV.

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