CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE
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A number of the existing works have been surveyed with a view to assessing the work already done. The literature survey has been done with the help of primary and secondary sources.

Hollands (1997) explains the need to promote the use of internet based information services among teaching and research staff at a university in the U.K.

Lazinger et al. (1997) conducted a survey of the faculty members of the Herbrew University of Jerusalem. Provided data on internet access as of 1995. The results showed higher usage by the members of the faculties of science, Medicine and agriculture than the members of the faculties of social science and humanities.

Becker (1998) conducted a study on the Internet use by 2250 teachers from public and private schools in the U.S. The study revealed that 90% of the teachers had Internet access. More than half of the teachers (59%) had Internet access at home. A majority of the teachers (68%) used Internet to find information resources for preparing their lessons.

Singh (1998) conducted a research study on the use of Internet by the librarians in Malaysia. The main findings of the study indicated that 90% of the respondents used the Internet for work related purposes. Most of the respondents were recent users.

Timothy T. Perry, Leslie Anne Perry, Karen Hosack-Curlin (1998) investigated this study sought to determine if differences exist among various age groups regarding students’ use of the Internet. Surveys were administered to 548 students from three regional universities in the southeastern USA. Survey responses were then analyzed to determine how many students regularly use the Internet, how many hours per week regular users spend on the Internet, and what
computers they use. Information was also tabulated for use of e-mail, use of the Internet to obtain university information, and for the number of students who had home pages.

In this article he found survey responses were analyzed to determine which students: consider the Internet to be a fad; project their future use of the Internet to be less, the same, or more than now; and project they will use the Internet in their chosen careers.

**Jefferies and Hussein (1998)** reported that teaching faculty construct web pages to help structure students gather data and to provide access to other resources. Students, on the other hand, use email to communicate with their peers and with their tutors. The researchers emphasized the fact that students preferred to email their tutors rather than have face-to-face meetings.

**Petre and Gunn (1998)** surveyed the use of Internet with a self-selecting sample of 445 users. They reported that female Internet users were more likely to volunteer to participate in research and the proportion of female internet users were growing rapidly. There was a significant relationship between high Internet use and positive attitudes towards the Internet with both self-reported depression and introversion.

**Pevic (1998)** reported that teenagers liked to use cybercafés because of their social dimensions, regardless of their access to the Internet at home or in the school.

**Srikantaiah and Xiaoying (1998)** in their papers suggest that the internet has significantly changed information management in developed countries through creating pressures to improve communication systems and develop more user friendly environments for information sharing. Now the internet is penetrating developing countries, changing information practices in various sectors.
changing traditional ways of conducting information business by establishing new sources of information and new methods of communication on a global basis. Also discusses the role of the internet and its impact on developing countries, including major issues associated with journal information access and delivery.

**Eric Sandelands (1998)** investigated about internet its utilization Observes the increasing influence of new communications technologies on information transfer and business practices, and highlights features of the Internet which could prove essential for marketing managers and academic researchers.

In this study he found internet Spotlights new developments, such as the “virtual university” model, which can provide cost-effective management learning programs, and concludes that the Internet has much to offer, particularly for global companies.

**Ramesh Babu and Gopalkrishnan (1998)** found that the majority of the users were engineers and belonged to the age group of 21-40 years. The most used internet services were E-mail and WWW. The Female group of users use it more compared to male group and majority of the respondents use it for sending E-mail (100%) retrieving required information (93.8%), getting news and publish information.

**Srikantaiah et al. (1998),** discussing on the internet and its impact on developing Countries with special reference to India and China penetrated that most developed countries obtained their connection to the Internet between 1988 and 1990, while developing countries began around 1994 - 1995. Even now many developing countries do not have Internet facilities. A high proportion of respondents are using e-resources and about 98% of research scholars are more concerned about easy to use downloaded materials for their research work at University of Delhi.
Bavukutty and Salih (1999) conducted a study at Calicut University, which showed that students, research schools, and teachers used the Internet for the purpose of study, research and teaching respectively. The purposes of Internet use were: sending and receiving e-mails in connection with academic requirements, making a search on library catalogues, downloading images and communication with the peer.

Kooganurmath and Jange (1999) conducted a study, which revealed that a majority of the users used the Internet for communication, followed by the access to information. More than 70% of the users used it for higher studies and only 39% used it for discussions with peer groups. The most used services of Internet were e-mail, the Web, discussion forums, Ftp and Telnet.

A study conducted by Mahajan and Patil (1999) revealed that the purpose of using Internet by research workers at Pune University was to conduct literature search; for students was to know curriculum based information; for teachers to find supporting information to write articles.

Lippincott (1999) discusses the inter-relations of product content with associated services, or “blussing” and its relation to federal information and services. Highlights include the federal role in facilitating use of government collected information “infrastructure and policy issues” and implications for University Library reference services, instruction & staffing.

Gulati (1999) explains that electronic publishing has put forth a spectrum of problems and issues in libraries, end users in general and information professionals in particular. It specially discusses the major issues and challenges in electronic publishing such as accessibility, acceptability, copyright and pricing, standardization, credibility and technical issues etc. Further it gives emphasis on the advantages and problems with electronic publishing.
Chandra (1999) describes the future trends in libraries by year 2020. Highlights that the electronic publication, network, electronic information and online databases will be the part of libraries in coming future.

Voorbij (1999) examined the use of the Internet amongst students and academicians in Netherlands. A questionnaire was distributed among 1000 members of the academic community and three focus group interviews were also held with faculty members, the study revealed that the web was being used primarily to search general, factual, ephemeral or very specific information. The study also revealed that students and academicians faced many problems while searching the web.

Williams (1999) reported the use of information technology and the Internet in his project entitled “Information Technology in Michigan: Adult and teen Survey Report.” The results indicated that the majority of the respondents (72%) used the internet at least once a week and 45% at least once a day.

Moreover, Laite (2000) surveyed 406 graduate and undergraduate students from Shippensburg University. The survey showed that 57.6% of the undergraduate students used the Internet 1-2 times per week and another 37.1% used it 1-2 times daily. More than 50% of the graduate students used Internet 1-2 times per week and 37.7% used it 1-2 times daily. The survey showed that the most used Internet services was e-mail. A hundred percent of the graduate and undergraduate students used e-mail services.

Choo and Deltor (2000) report results of a questionnaire survey to determine how knowledge workers use the web to seek external information part of their daily work. The result of the survey is 61 significant episodes of information seeking were observed framework that relates motivations and moves may be helpful in analyzing pattern of web-based information seeking.
Hölscher and Strube (2000) acknowledged that searching for relevant information on the Web is often a laborious and frustrating task for newbies and experienced users.

Branin, Groen and Thorin (2000) point out the challenges of librarians in a new environment. They highlight that digital information brings the fundamental changes in different library operations.

Ferguson (2000) highlights new ways of selecting information for the digital library. Asserts that selectors need to put their emphasis on buying more information rather than on trying to figure out what is the best information. Review several techniques to accomplish these goals.

Newman (2000) investigates the importance of the organization of electronic resources. Different types of Websites are discussed. Both purchased and free resources are considered with particular reference to those who set policy on how the resources are organized.

Thronton (2000) proves that with the advent of internet and the ability to simultaneously share virtual resources, cooperative collection development through consortia arrangement popular today.

Naushad Ali (2000) conducted a study at Aligarh Muslim University. Aligarh the study showed that more than 50% of the study population was satisfied regarding the timings of the Internet services, but were not satisfied with staff’s cooperation, and reservation facility. Majority of the respondents were not happy with the number of nodes available.

Chandran (2000) conducted a study at S V university, Tirupathi, which showed that more than 25% of the respondent used the Internet for 2-3 times a week and more than
56 % used it for accessing information. A majority of the respondents used the Web and e-mail services of Internet. The purposes of using Internet included communication and information gathering. The sources used for identifying information about Internet included website itself, journals and magazines, staff and newspapers. A majority of the respondents used general websites as compared to recreational and discipline oriented websites.

Amritpal Kaur (2000) conducted a survey regarding the use of Internet facility at the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The study indicated that all respondents used Internet for sending e-mail and 82% for web. More than 60% of the respondents used internet for primary information. 38% for secondary and only 15% used it for consulting OPACs. A majority of the respondent’s i.e. 75.6% faced the problem of slow Internet connectivity. All respondents used search engineers to browse the required information. More than one third of the respondents typed the web address directly and only 1.5% used subscription data based. The results of the study further showed that more than 80% of the respondents felt that in comparison to traditional documents, Internet was time saving, easy to use more informative, more useful and more preferred.

Bhatnagar et al. (2000) found that men are more likely to buy online for products categories such as hardware, software, and electronic; whereas women are more likely to buy online for product groups like food, beverages, and clothing. In addition, women are also more likely to shop for legal service via the Internet.

Kalichman et al. (2000) conducted a survey on the Internet access and use for health information among people living with HIV-AIDS. They found that majority of people were not aware about the availability of health information on Internet.

Jane E. Klobas, Laurel A. Clyde (2001) investigated examines social influences on Internet use and training based primarily on the results of longitudinal research
with adult Internet trainees in Iceland. The authors briefly discuss the theoretical context before outlining the research and its findings. Social influences included the effect of family and friends, employers, professional colleagues, the media, and a general sense that, increasingly, “everybody” is expected to be able to use the Internet.

In this study they have found librarians and the managers of libraries and information services are experts who are best placed to exert their influence on attitudes to the Internet by providing recommendations, demonstrations, and training about the Internet as a source of information and knowledge.

**Peh and Foo (2001)** express that with the mergerence of the internet and its related technologies, many educators assert that there are obstetrical benefits to reap from online learning and educational technology. This study provides insights into the experiences related by participants of the virtual school of business (VBus) at Seek Polytechnic’s online project.

**Chang and Perng (2001)** carried out work on information search habits of graduate students at Tating University the purpose of their study was to investigate the information requirement and search habits of graduate students at Tatung University in Taiper city, Taiwan they show 90% at the subjects conducted information searches using outside sources in addition to the university library. They also reported making extensive use of internet in the recent past, Mostly world wide Web based databases, electronic journals and search engines.

The internet has emerged as the most powerful medium for storing and retrieved of information. this papers examine the use of the internet by the members of the social science faculty of Karnataka University in Dharwad India. The present study deals with frequency of internet use, purpose of using the internet, use of different internet services and impact of internet on research / teaching. A questionnaire
was prepared for this study and it was sent to 50 faculties. Members and the response rate was 84% the results indicate that the use of internet services by the faculty members is associated with an increase in the number of research papers and with improvement in the quality of research and teaching.

Hsieh-Yee (2001) shares the views that many studies in published literature did not analyze Web search behaviour directly but sought to understand who searched the Web, what tasks they performed, what their perception was of Web search tools, and how they searched. She conducted a study in 2001 that shows the trends of research on the phenomenon of Web search behaviour during the period of 1995 to 2000. Hsieh-Yee mentioned that according to the Search Engine Index, the Internet users ranked searching as the most important activity, giving it a 9.1 on a 10-point scale. The Index also indicated that 57% of the Internet users search the Web each day and that searching was reported to be the second most popular activity, right behind e-mail.

Keisler et. Al.(2001) reported that Internet use predicted better outcomes for extroverts and those with their social support but worse outcomes for introverts and those with less support . Many people have integrated the Internet into their ordinary lives to their advantage.

Anders Hektor.(2001) In this article it is suggested and described eight forms of information activities to describe a model of information behavior in non-work everyday life. This model builds on literature reviews and data from ten cases of information users. Findings from applying the model are also presented and their implications discussed. The conclusion states that the Internet takes the role of a complementary information system in everyday life, side by side with already existing information systems.
Cmor and Lippold (2001) noted a number of observations of student searching behavior on the Web. Their findings can be summarized as follows: (1) students use the Web for everything, (2) they may spend hours on searching or just a few minutes, and (3) students searching skills vary.

Satyanarayan and Mishra (2001) conducted a survey of 50 users of the central library Lucknow university to determine the use of Internet. They found that 80% of the users make use of Internet and out of 10% users are not able to find relevant research information. They also found that 90% of the users wanted training for Internet. The study suggested that a user friendly environment in the library and training for the users in information search and internet services should be provided.

Seetharama and Ambuja (2001) Show that information technology has made the management of information a relatively easier task thus helping improve quick and easy access to information. With the growing number of electronic sources of information it has become imperative for information professional to redefine the process of collection development.

Nicholas et al. (2003) conducted a study in the UK to examine the use of the web for health information and advice. More than 1300 people were surveyed. The study showed that 66% of the respondents accessed the Internet from home, 28% from work place and the remainder (6%) used a combination of both work place and home.

Mohammad Nasir Uddin (2003) investigated, in Bangladesh, there are only 0.2 million Internet users out of a population of 140 million. Because there is a lack of academic research on Internet usage, the prime objective of this study is to report the level of Internet use by university academics for their information and communication needs. The study also sought to find out whether differences exist
among the various levels of academics in terms of their use of the Internet. Six categories of information and communication needs were identified and a survey conducted among the lecturers of Rajshahi University where the Internet was introduced in 2001.

In this article he found several information and communication needs through, Internet use by academics is useful for some common needs and that the academic rank of users is an important factor in determining the priority of needs. It also showed that there are some barriers to adequate use of Internet resources. Suggestions are made for increased use of the Internet, to benefit the nation as a whole.

Sheau-yueh J. Chao (2003) investigated the Internet and World Wide Web offer a rapidly increasing quantity of valuable resources on Asia-specific information. In view of the vast scope of the Asian countries and the fast proliferation of good sites, this article offers only a sampling of valuable Internet resources as starting points for further exploration. It covers Meta sites, Asian search engines, library resource pages, and electronic journals and newspapers. The first part of this paper includes the Internet sites of Asian studies, the second part contains selected East Asian country resources from China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, and the third part presents the leading Asian electronic journals and newspapers. Preference was given to comprehensive sites on countries or regions that have been the focus of recent academic study and research. All the sources are in English and some of them contain bilingual or multilingual versions.¹³

Cho et al (2003) conducted a case study in hitch they attempt to investigate what types of ranges have been made in korea due to the Aniston of the networking environment. Findings the study reveal that internet users with a high need internet service system tend to enjoy various needs of services, including E-mail and
depend less of the traditional media, such as TV and radio, or information and entertainment.

**Ehikhanmenor (2003)** describes that the internet culture is creating a new scientific communication system with new facilities that are imputing with and might replace the present internet information sources. Findings of the study knows that the scientists are still heavily dependent printed information sources, journals indexes and abstracts and non-use of the internet is distributed to problems of accessibility, case of use and cost.

**Ojedokun and Owolabi, 2003**: Applebee et al., 1997; Adele et al., 1995; Tillman and Ladner, 1992). Marklein (1997) indicates that the use of email by college students in the US is so common that for some of them, “It is like picking up a phone”. In one study, researchers used survey data to extrapolate that 9.1 million college students use email regularly and 6.1 million use it almost daily. Some studies have revealed that academic staffs use the Internet in various ways to enhance teaching and learning.

**Dong, 2003** Dong work emphasized the evaluation of the Internet. He reported the examination of the using the Internet resources and the evaluation of their usefulness from the Chinese students’ and academics’ point of view.

**Gifty Adika (2003)** investigated lack of access to current materials in libraries of universities in developing countries is a major problem that hinders research and teaching. Interlibrary loans and document delivery projects have not solved this problem by themselves. The Internet makes it possible for users to have access to large volumes of information irrespective of their geographical location. The three older universities in Ghana are all linked to the Internet. The assumption then is that their faculty now have access to current information through the Internet.
In this study he found research results show that in spite of the benefits of the Internet, its use among faculty is still very low. The main reasons for this are lack of access to the Internet and the need for training. Clearly, university authorities need to take immediate steps to provide general access points for faculty through computer laboratories. Again, the expertise of librarians, information professionals and computer scientists needs to be tapped to provide training and refresher sessions for faculty to keep up to date on harnessing the immense potential of the Internet as a source of information for teaching and research.

Kanaujia and Satyanarayana (2003) conducted a study of the science & Technology community of Lucknow city to assess the level of awareness and demand of web based learning environment among science & technology information seekers. The major finding of the study revealed that 49.2% users browsed the Web for more than 2 to 4 hours and 14% for more than 5 hours a day. The study further showed that 36.6% users consulted e-Journals regularly on the Internet 40.4% used Internet for consulting technical reports, 24.8% to find online databases and 10.4% for telnet services

Maheshwarappa and Ebnazar (2003) reports the results of an exploratory study on the use of internet resources and services in Gulbarga city based on the data collected from 123 users of internet in private and public sectors covering 47 from cybercafés and 76 users from the university and college environment .Most frequently used resources and tools of the internet were E-mail, web browsers and search engines. Most frequently used search engines were yahoo, rediff , MSN search and Lycos.70% have not received any instructions in the use of internet and felt the need for training.

Nasiruddin (2003) reports in his study the level of internet use by university academics for their information and communication need .six categories of
information and communication needs were identified and a survey conducted among lecturers of Rajashai University where the internet was introduced in 2001. Findings of the study showed that internet use by academics is useful for some common needs (E-mail, WWW and E-books) and that the academic rank of users is an important factors in determining the priority of needs. The use of WWW is becoming increasingly significant for the teachers of Bundelkhand University and it has an important place among various sources of information. It is suggested that proper training should be provided for creating awareness of knowledge of resources in the respective subject fields (Sridevi.2003)

Hanauer et al. (2004) surveyed a diverse community college to assess the use of the Internet by the students for health-related information. The survey showed the although all the students surveyed had free internet access through their community college, yet only 97% of the students reported having access to the Internet. The Survey showed that 83% internet users had access to the Internet at their home and 51% of the respondents accessed Internet at college or library. Eighty-One percent of the students reported to access the Internet most for college work and 80% for e-mail/chat. Men and women searched for health information in almost equal numbers.


Dimitrios Xanthidis, and David Nicholas (2004) investigated internet usage its studies and surveys conducted world-wide, government incentives and current legal frameworks, private initiatives and investments, technology available at a reasonable price, and public acceptance of the internet as an efficient medium for buying goods and services.
In this study he found internet access has grown significantly and the digital foundations are there, e-commerce is yet to reach measurable levels in Greece.

**A.A. Oduwole (2004)** investigated about impact of internet use on Agricultural research this study was carried out to examine the utilization of Internet facilities and its impact on the research outputs of agricultural scientist at the University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria during the 2001/2002 academic session. To elicit the necessary information, 210 copies of questionnaire were administered to all academic and research staff of university.

In this study he found respondents use the internet to find research materials respondents use the Internet to find research materials such as journals and conference proceedings, followed by sending and receiving of electronic mails (e-mail) The study concludes that the use of the Internet for academic research by Agricultural Scientist has improved their research output. The study recommends the training of scientist in information searching and retrieval skills.

**Henrietta O’Connor, Clare Madge (2004)** investigated the potential of the Internet as a valuable methodological research tool is increasingly being recognized by both market researchers and academics. This paper contributes to the debate surrounding virtual synchronous group interviews and the value of online research. Specifically it introduces the use of a software conferencing technique – Hotline Connect – and discusses the implications of using the technique for Internet-based research.

In this article he found, in particular, issues of interview design, developing rapport and the virtual venue are considered. The paper draws on the experience of a recent research project entitled “cyberparents” and concludes that the use of conferencing software holds great potential for synchronous online interviewing. However, this must be combined with sensitive, ethical handling of both the
research process and the data to overcome problems inherent in any interviewing situation.

**Nyamboga et al. (2004)** in their paper report finding of a study which aimed to identify how far the use of internet has enhanced teaching, research and scholarly communication at Edgerton university. Results of the study show that use, interest and confidence in using the internet by female respondents is less compared to male respondents.

**Sinha (2004 A)** has studied the Internet Use pattern of the academic community and local population of Barak Valley and find the interesting findings in respect of Internet use pattern.

A recent study by **Asemi (2005)** shows that all the respondents were using the Internet frequently because all faculties were provided connection to the Internet. It was revealed that the researches of the university were getting quality information through the Internet. Fifty-five percent of the respondents searched for scientific information through the Internet because the university library had provided access to various databases and online journals for all the students and staff.

**Mohamed Salah Eldin Mudaw (2005)** investigated about use of internet. This research is based on primary data: a structured field survey was conducted among six information institutions in Sudan. Because the number of librarians in these institutions was thought manageable, all librarians in the selected institutions were surveyed.

In this study he found the described the major patterns of internet use were: chat sessions; checking e-mails; and surfing professional sites. The majority of the sample did not utilize email for library services as such. The low use of internet
resources for library services was due to inadequate access and inadequate time that can be devoted to internet activity, rather than a matter of lacking skills per se. But it was also found that there was a real need for training on using internet for library services.

Akporido (2005) investigated Internet usage patterns in a Nigerian suburban setting - Abraka Delta State. Findings revealed the personal characteristics of the respondents, different aspects of their internet use such as duration of internet usage access time, motivation for using the Net, search engines employed, internet skills acquisition, frequency of internet use, evaluation of internet information content, problems encountered while using the internet as well as way forward.

Jürgen Kai-Uwe Brock, Yu (Josephine) Zhou (2005) investigated the focal construct OCU. The focal construct OIU was conceptualized as an abstract collective object with three components, forming an index with formative, causal indicators. A multi-method research design – including a cross-sectional drop-and-collect survey among small technology-based firms (STBFs) in Germany and an observational study of web sites – was applied to assess empirically the theoretically developed construct OIU.

In this study he found, the empirical assessment of the scale, applied to the international business domain, proved to be reliable and valid in the structural model and across assessment methods. Research limitations/implications – The focal construct was assessed among a very specific population. This limits the claims that can be made with regard to applying it in other industries, countries, and firms. Future research should address this by applying OIU in maximally different research contexts.

Griffiths and Brophy (2005) conducted a survey on students searching behaviour on the Web. Concluded with students prefer to locate information or resources via...
a search engine and found that Google is the search engine of choice. Also reports that search engines now influences their perception and expectations of other electronic resources

**Ebersole (2005)** reviewed the research conducted in 1998-99, examining students' perceptions and uses of the Web for academic purposes. The results of the content analysis of sites visited by students suggest that students believe the Web to be an important and valuable resource.

**Recently, Mishra, Yadav and Bisht (2005)** conducted a study to know Internet utilization pattern of the undergraduate students of G.B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Patnagar. The findings of the study indicated that a majority of the students (85.7%) used the Internet. Out of the Internet users 67.7% were male students and 32.3% female students. The findings of the study also showed that 61.5% of the males and 51.6% of the females used Internet for preparing assignments. A majority of the respondent’s i.e. 83.1% male and 61.3% female respondents indicated that they faced the problem of slow functioning of Internet connection.

**Biradas and sampath kumar (2005)** studied the use of Internet by physicists in the university of karnataka and they found the major obstacles in Internet. Internet use and lack of training regarding Internet use.

**Kumbar and Raj (2005)** studied on the use of electronic resources by research scholars in central food Technological research Institute(CFTRI) Mysore. It showed that 97.7% of research scholars used Internet for Information Search engine among the users. The study suggested the Institution should provide hands on experience and conduct user orientation programmers to improve the efficiency of research scholars in accessing electronic information.
Badu (2005) conducted a study to find the extent of awareness and use of the internet and its resources by academic staff and postgraduate students of the University of Ghana. The main findings indicate that both staff and students are fully aware of the Internet and most of its services. The study established that e-mail is highly used by both staff and students. Both staff and students found the Internet a very useful resource. The main reason for non-use of the Internet is inadequate training. Both staff and students need appropriate education and training of to ensure effective use of the Internet in all their academic pursuits. A survey of eighty-one users of a cyber café owned and run by the Delta State University,

Abraka Igun (2005) conducted to examine the self reported level of Internet skills. The results showed that 71% of respondents rated their Internet skills between average and very high. 78.8% acquired their Internet skills either online or through teaching by colleagues or friends. World Wide Web (WWW) skills were the most sought after additional skill (73%). Continuing education and self-study were the most preferred ways to acquire new skills.

Biradar and Sampath kumar (2005) investigate the use of Internet, its purpose amount of time spent to use the internet, place of use, Internet expertise , and the perceived obstacles in the use of internet by physicists in the universities of Karnataka State. They recommended some strategies to use the internet to greater extent. A similar study conducted by Biradar et al.(2006) concluded that e-mail is still one of the most popular services.

The Review conducted to study the pattern of internet use: satisfaction with the search results and the internet services; and reason of non-use of internet by the Ph.D. scholars of Dr.H.S.Gour University, Sagar, M.P. The findings show that the rate of internet use is more in research scholars of science, Life science
Engineering Technology and Management faculties as compared to the faculties of arts, Social science, Law, Education and Commerce. Among the non-users of internet, the number of female research scholars is more as compared to male. The research scholars use internet for research purpose, entertainment as well as for job search.

**Amritpal Kaur, Rajeev Kumar (2005)**

The aim of this study was to analyze the use of the Internet and related issues among the teachers and students of engineering colleges of Punjab, India. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of Internet use such as, frequency of Internet use, most frequently used place for Internet use, purposes for which the Internet is used, use of Internet services, ways to browse the information from the Internet, problems faced by the users and satisfaction level of users with the Internet facilities provided in the colleges. The result of the survey also provided information about the benefits of the Internet over conventional documents. It was found that the Internet had become a vital instrument for teaching, research and learning process of these respondents.

**Asemi and Riyahiniya (2006)** conducted a survey on awareness and use of digital resources in the libraries of Isfahan University of Medical sciences, Iran. Results of the study are; 70% students are aware of digital resources available in the university databases, 87.2% of students feel that the available digital resources meet their information needs. Authors conclude that users are facing some problems like low speed connectivity and shortage of inadequate hardware facilities.

**Husain Al-Ansari (2006)** investigated of internet use by the faculty including purpose for use, its impact on teaching and research, internet resources that they use, and the problems faced while using the internet a questionnaire, expert-
received and pilot-tested was used to collect data from the faculty coming from four colleges of Kuwait University i.e. Arts, social science, sciences and responses rate of 62.6 percent.

In this study he found that large majorities have been using the computer and mail, colleagues, slow speed, lack of time and lack of access from home are the major problems. Most of them are interested in improving the internet use skills through formal training.¹

Nwagwu et al.(2006), showed that about 73% of respondents considers internet information as useful, while much less as this 44.4% reported finding internet information as trustworthy. The results of this study show that there are very few University libraries in Pakistan with access to the Internet and there is a desperate need to develop functional IT infrastructure in the Universities of both private and public sectors.

Rajeswari .D (2006) The author discusses the importance of the web based information resources with specific reference to e-books, e-journals and UGC infonet. It also highlights the various web based Information services used by Faculty, Research scholars and students of Padmavathi Mahila University. It was observed through personal experience faculty could enhance their participation in national and international conferences manifold by availing E-mail facility.

Mahajan (2006) conducted a study on Internet use by researchers in Punjab University, Chandigarh, which analyzed the convergence of information and communication technologies as embodied by the Internet which has transformed the present day society into a knowledge society. It was stated that the Internet is considered to be the most valuable among other computer technologies available to the society.
Nazim, Mohd Saraf, Sanjiv (2006) : The study reports the results of a survey conducted at Banaras Hindu University (BHU) to determine the extent to which Internet users are aware and make use of the Internet. Efforts are on to find the information searching habits of Internet users. Data were collected using a questionnaire and follow-up interviews with the Internet users of three institutes and six faculties. Results show that all respondents are using Internet because of quality information they got through the Internet. Majority of respondents use Internet for research work because the university library has provided access to a large number of databases and online journals. Fifty percent of respondents search information through the search engines, whereas thirty-five percent prefer to go through the specific website/URL. Google and Altavista are more widely used search engines compared to others due to their wide coverage and user-friendly interface. About seventy percent of respondents prefer to take print out before making use of Internet material as compared to those who prefer online or CD. Thirty-five percent of respondents believe that Internet is most useful because they find valuable information all the time. It has also been observed that slow speed, high Internet charges, lack of training and lack of organized information are some of the factors that affect the use of Internet. Presents recommendations to improve the use of Internet, including a well planned Internet literacy program and preparation of subject gateways.

Prabhatsingh Rajput and Gopal Singh Jandon (2007) study describes a survey of the internet resources and services by the users of institute of engineering and science, Ips Academy, Indore the questionnaire methods is to solicit the opinions of different user groups. Examines the purpose of internet use, most used internet services difficulties faced by the users while using internet services and satisfaction of users about facilities available in ITS finally highlight the suggestions made by the users for improvement of internet services at IES, Indore.
Madhusudhan (2007) conducted a survey on Internet use by research scholars at Delhi University, which revealed that most respondents used search engines more than subject gateways or web directories to locate information. Negative attitudes as well as conservatism act as barriers to effective Internet use.

Malikarjun and Suresh Gudimani (2008) conducted a survey to understand student’s usage of internet and computer technology, their experience with technology and their aptitudes and expectation about technology resource and identify areas for improvement that all the respondents are using computer and online services in the library.