Review of literature is a scientific enquiry and analysis of related literature of given aspect helps in understanding the problem clearly, and to know what work has already been done in the area under study and in allied areas. It helps in the improvement of ideas, specification of research procedures, clarity and understanding of thing to be done. According to Stangor, conducting literature search before beginning a research project is essential because it helps prevent duplication of effort and may help researcher avoid problems that others have had. In the present study, reviews of related literature has been given in descending order.

Francis (2012) in his paper titled “Evaluation of Use of Consortium of E-Resources in Agriculture in Context of Kerala Agricultural University” discussed utilisation of consortia-based digital information resources by the post graduate and doctoral students of the Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur. Data was mainly collected using a pre-structured interview schedule. Results show that cent percent of the students were familiar with the use of digital information resources available online and 87.14 per cent of them used CeRA. Eighty two per cent students were acquainted with CeRA. The students in general would like to strengthen the CeRA services by adding more resources and facilities.

Bhatt and Rana (2011) analyzed and evaluated the use of e-resources by the engineering academics of Rajasthan state. The survey was conducted with the help of a
structured questionnaire followed by interview. It reveals that academic staff was using many types of e-resources. Some problems in using e-resources were also encountered like technical or hardware/software problems, low speed connectivity, high cost, doubts in permanence of e-journals and e-books archive, etc. Maximum users were quite satisfied with using e-resources.

**Madhusudan (2010)** conducted a survey under the title “Use of Electronic Resources by Research Scholars of Kurukshetra University” to determine the use of e-resources, users' skills in handling e-resources, and the purpose of their use. The paper concludes that electronic resources have become an integral part of the information needs of research scholars at Kurukshetra University. Google was the most widely used search engine for locating information electronically. This study also shows that sufficiency of increased availability of computer systems and speed of internet may enhance the use of e-resources more effectively and efficiently.

**Walmiki and Ramakrishnegowda (2009)** reported the results of a survey on “E- Resources in University Libraries of Karnataka”. Attempts were made to know the internet facilities, procurement of CD-ROM databases and online resources, participation in consortium activities and e-resources accessible through such consortium. It was found that UGC- Infonet e-journal consortium is widely used
among all the universities but lack of funds, support in collection of e-resources. Some effective plans should be procured for subscription of online e-resources, CD-ROM databases, CD-Net facility and sufficient internet facility.

Joteen Singh et al. (2009) described a survey on the “Use of Internet Based E-Resources at Manipur University. The survey examines the utilization, purpose, difficulties and satisfaction level of users about internet based e-resource services. It was found that 89.8% users visit library for issue/ return of reading materials and 72.6% visit to access internet. The study revealed that erratic power supply and lack of required full text journals are problems related to internet based e-resources.

Kumbar and Hadagali (2009) studied the “Use of UGC-Infonet E- Journals Consortium by Faculty Members and Research Scholars of Karnataka University, Dharwad”. It was observed that majority faculty members and research scholars were well aware of the consortium programme and considered it good programme. Training/ awareness programmes were indicated by them. Important suggestions were made to help the effective use of the consortium.

Swain and Panda (2009) attempted a study on “Use of Electronic Resources on Business School Libraries of an Indian State: A Study of Librarian’s Opinion.” The study examined the extension level of electronic information
services offered to users of business school libraries and highlighted problems and constraints faced by information professionals. The study pointed out that internet-based e-resources and google and yahoo search engines were most widely used. The paper indicated some constructive suggestions for the development of the platform of e-resources and services.

Chowdappa et al. (2009) conducted an analytical study on “Impact of Electronic Information Sources on the Academic Users in Mysore.” The paper depicts the extent of dependency of users of educational and research institutions of Mysore city on the electronic media. It is inferred that a huge percentage of users depend on both the media. 83.3% subject experts highlighted some suggestions for quicker and effective implementation of digital facilities, orientation and training is to be organized on regular basis.

Haridasan and Khan (2009) presented a research paper on “Impact and Use of E-Resources by Social Scientists in National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC).” The survey identified the acceptance of e-resources and determined their usage, performance, degree of user satisfaction, and barriers faced in the access of e-resources. The study concluded that almost all respondents were aware of the available e-resources and large number of research scholars and faculty members were using e-resources for research work. Many faculty members strongly agreed to the need for computer/internet literacy. The
majority of users were satisfied with the availability of e-resources at NASSDOC.

**Patil and Parameshwar (2009)** explained about the “Use of Electronic Resources by the Faculty Members and Research Scholars in Gulbarga University, Gulbarga: A Survey” to study the information needs of the faculty members and researchers. It was revealed that majority of the faculty members and research scholars searched printed and electronic resources and UGC- Infonet consortium was known by them. There is need to train them and also expected other kinds of services. Many suggestions were highlighted to make the best use of e-resources.

**Sami and Iffat (2009)** discussed the Use of electronic information services in research libraries to identify the awareness of electronic information services amongst technical and non-technical staff.” The results were drawn from the survey; the need to use EIS was high for the technical users during their education career. It was suggested that creating awareness was very essential for the usage of EIS. Proper training or orientation was also essential in order to make the users comfortable with the technology that had not been introduced.

**Chandran and Tholakppian (2008)** surveyed on “Use of Web resources by the LIS Professionals Working in the IT based Corporate Libraries in Chennai, Tamilnadu”. They
investigated the level of use of internet, search engines/ e-books/ e-journals/ e-databases. The results of the study revealed the majority of users preferred google search engine and e-journals. Finally, they highlighted the suggestions made by experience that library and information professionals should spend most of their time in the electronic frontier.

Veenapani et al. (2008) mentioned the “Use of E-resources and UGC-Infonet consortium by the teachers and research scholars in Manipur University to identify impact, significance and problems in using UGC-Infonet consortium. The survey indicated that 55% users were aware about UGC-Infonet consortium 86.67% felt need of regular training programme to make effective use of consortium. To assist the academic community, the opinion and suggestions should be carried out for the improvement of the system.

Lohar and Kumbar (2008) surveyed of 110 UG/PG students of different disciplines in JNN College of engineering Shimoga. They observed that the student community used CD-ROMs and internet for academic purpose. They strongly disagree that without CD-ROMs and internet their work would not suffer. Finally, they pointed out some suggestions to make aware the users about digital resources by providing hardware and software training and increasing CD-ROMs on all subjects and computers terminals.
Kannappanawar and Swamy (2008) discussed about “Online Access to Electronic Information Resources and Services in Agricultural Sciences: Through Internet”. Here they explained about on-line information resources concerning agricultural sciences, like virtual libraries, e-journals, databases of agriculture science, online electronic libraries and its objectives etc. Finally, they highlighted about important digital information systems like AGRIS, AGLINET, and CRIS etc. which are famous on international online network level. Despite all potential difficulties, these on-line agriculture library networks would be connected to a global information super highway, digital sources of all agricultural subjects, types and formats would be available and accessible to any from anywhere and anytime in the world.

Sujatha and Mudhol (2008) depicted a survey on “Use of Electronic Information Sources at the College of Fisheries, Mangalore.” The survey elaborates the various aspects such as frequency used EIS, methods of learning to use EIS, benefits, constraints and satisfaction level of users in the use of EIS. It is observed that most of the users have skill and experience in the use of computers and EIS. E-mail was the most frequently used and satisfaction level was high. Suggestions have been given to strengthen the existing electronic information sources and services and to maximize the use of EIS.
Moghaddam and Talawar (2007) carried out a study on “The Use of Scholarly Electronic Journals at the Indian Institute of Science: A Case Study in India”. They identified users’ opinions, awareness, use, purpose and preferred formats about electronic journals. The result of the study showed a growing interest in electronic journals among the users at IISc. Electronic journals were mostly used for research needs and PDF was the most preferred format. They suggested that 24 hour free access to electronic resources at the user’s desktop leads to increased acceptance and use of scholarly electronic journals. This service needs to be maintained and continued in future so that this service can be used as a model for other institutions in India as well as in developing countries.

Nikam and Pramodini (2007) undertook a survey on “Use of E-Journals and Databases by the Academic Community of University of Mysore”. The paper examined the utilization and satisfaction levels of users with respect of e-resources. The study is confined to the potential users of UGC- Infonet consortium. The study revealed that 99% users have not had an opportunity to attend training and orientation programme and 68.5% were not aware of information communication division. Suggestions like constant guidance and training are highlighted to maximize the use of e-resources.
Beard et al. (2007) presented a paper on “The Impact of E-resources at Bournemouth University 2004 / 2006”. They surveyed the impact of electronic resources on the learning and teaching community. They observed that the use of and enthusiasm for, electronic resources is widespread amongst students and staff. Action research has proved to be an appropriate methodology for this type of research. The impact of electronic resources on the higher education community is considerable, affecting the way that libraries are resources, staffed and designed.

Madhusudan (2007) carried out a survey on Internet use by research scholars in university of Delhi to find out the current trends in information search through internet and the problems while searching internet information. Findings of the study revealed that most of the users used search engines for their research work and satisfied with internet services. Some barriers were highlighted regarding internet. Many suggestions were recommended to improve the use of internet facility.

Mounissamy and Kaliammal (2006) conducted a comparative study on “Promoting Effective Use of Electronic Resources Using Library Websites by IITs and NITs: A Comparative Study” to find out home pages featuring direct link to the library pages. Descriptive research design and comprehensive sampling method was adopted as the mode of study. All the 7 IITs and 18 NITs having home pages and web
pages seem to be playing good role in promoting electronic resources. They suggested that few more interfaces should be added in the library websites for enhanced functionalities, it will be encouraging to the end-users so that goal of investment on e-resources could be obtained.

**Baljinder Kaur and Verma (2006)** presented a case study on “Use of Electronic Resources at TIET Library, Patiala”. The study reveals the awareness of users about electronic resources i.e. CD-ROM and e- journals from INFONET. It is observed that maximum numbers of users are unaware of various e-resources. They suggest that the library should take interest for adding e-resources and providing computers with internet facility.

**Shuling (2006)** presented a paper on “Investigation and Analysis of Current Use of Electronic Resources in University Libraries” to find out the readers’ present condition, difficulties and requirement of using e- resources in the library of Shaanxi university of science and technology. The result shows that nearly half of the readers investigated are satisfied with e-resources of the university. Both the printed and electronic resources have their advantages and they can not replace each other. The e- book does not substitute the traditional printed book. The postgraduates and teachers make the most use of electronic resources. Many suggestions were put forward by readers regarding solving problems while using electronic resources.
Amritpal Kaur (2006) examined a survey on “Use of E-resources by Teachers and Researchers of the Science and Engineering and Technology Faculties in the Guru Nanak Dev University: A Survey”. The results of the survey provide information about the type of e-resources used, purposes for which e-resources are used, problems faced by the users while using e-resources, benefits of e-resources and views regarding features of e-resources. E-journals were most widely used by users and 805 users preferred e-resources in getting required information. Some suggestions like training programmes, problem of slow access speed, more computer terminals and online catalogue of e-resources were put forward for optimum utilization and exploitation of e-resources.

Dorawamy (2005) conducted a survey on "familiarity and use of the available electronic information resources by the students in V.R. Siddhartha Engineering College library, Vijayawada: a survey and with the aim to fulfill the academic needs of the students. It was concluded that most of the students are familiar with electronic information resources. Students mainly use search engines compared to other electronic information resources. Some suggestions are recommended to improve the use of electronic information resources e.g. orientation programmes, computer terminals, funds, training and evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the electronic resources.
Kumber et al. (2005) presented a paper on use of electronic resources by research scholars in CFTRI, Mysore: a study. They revealed that 93.86% research scholars use electronic resources for their research purpose. Overall, it was found that the frequency of usage of electronic resources has changed the way of doing research and the information through electronic form improved their standard of information. This study helps the librarians in planning and developing electronic resources in providing modern services to their library users.

Naushad Ali (2005) examined “The use of electronic resources at IIT Delhi library: a study of search behaviours”. The study investigated the awareness, utilization level of electronic information services and the search strategies adopted by the users. The study found that boolean logic and truncation are the most often used search facilities by the users. Lack of printing facilities, trained staff and unfamiliarity with e-resources are the major reasons that would discourage users from accessing the EIS in IITD. The survey also reveals that 60% of users face difficulties while browsing e-information. Some actions like an electronic document delivery system, copying and printing facilities, user study programs and online gateways should be taken.

Lohar and Roopashree (2004) evaluated "Use of electronic resources by faculty members in BIET: a survey." The analysis reveals the use of electronic resources and how the electronic resources are improving the academic careers
of the faculty and problems faced in using the electronic resources. Only 10% of the faculty members had more than 25 years of experience in teaching. Many suggestions are recommended to improve the use of electronic resources.

**Vicente and Crawford. (2004)** reported views of 97 respondents in their study "Use and awareness of electronic information services by academic staff at Glasgow Caledonian University" that the freely available internet was the most widely source by academic staff at the university. They emphasised the importance of time management, the use of internet and search engines and the value of electronic information services (EIS) as a time saving strategy. Non-use of EIS is seldom due to difficulty of access or use.

**Ali and Hasan (2003)** conducted a survey on the use of electronic services at IIT library, Delhi: a study of users’ opinion. The paper examines the utilization and satisfaction level of users about internet, CD-ROM databases and other services provided by the library. Finally, it highlights the suggestions made by the users for the further improvement of electronic services at IIT, library Delhi.

**Tannery et al. (2002)** evaluated in their paper titled “Use of Web-based Library Resources by Medical Students in Community and Ambulatory Settings”. Individual user surveys and log file analysis of Website were used. More than half of the students (69%) accessed the Website on a daily or weekly basis. Over 80% thought the Website was a valuable
addition to their clerkship. They show that Web-based information resources can provide curriculum support to students for whom physical access to the library is difficult and time consuming.

Schanffner (2001) examined in his paper titled “Electronic Resources: A Wolf in Sheep Clothing?” the impact of electronic technology on libraries, and focused on some of the challenges of using electronic resources in research libraries. He explored how electronic media has changed the ways students and scholars conduct research. He illustrated that electronic technology is simply one tool, for searching information.

Al-Braid and Ahmed (2000) conducted a study on developing electronic resources at the KFUPM library to present an overview of the development of electronic resources. The results of the survey highlighted the use of the KFUPM library web sites and internet to enhance their library collection, expand services and improve operations to provide access to a growing array of internal and external electronic resources. They observed that availability of electronic resources has created a greater challenge to the libraries to actively co-operate and work seriously towards forming regional digital library networks for optimally using the electronic information resources.
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