Chapter 2
Review of Related Literature
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of previous literature on a topic is an essential component of study. It logically connects the previous body of literature with the current work. This step helps to provide useful hypothesis and helpful suggestions for significant investigations. Thus review of related literature plays a very important role in research activities. This chapter presents an overall review of studies conducted in India as well as in abroad, in chronological order regarding the study. Its ultimate goal is to provide up-to-date information on a particular area during a certain period.

Loan (2011) conducted a study under the title Internet use by the college students across the discipline: a study. As we know that for the academic community, Internet is a source of information, a medium that support education, a channel for communication and a platform for supporting teaching and research. It provides access to multitude of Internet services round the clock. The population composition of the Internet user range from decision to commoners, professionals to students, business giants to common workers, producers to consumers, irrespective of age, gender, generation, religion, region, race and colour. Based upon this analysis, the author conducted the study using a questionnaire based survey method for this problem in the Kashmir valley. He found that the students of computer science made use of Internet most of the time followed by students of business and commerce led in using internet for information. Students of computer science use it for communication purpose and students of social science and humanities use it for education purpose to others. Information over load was the most common problem faced by the students of all faculties while searching the relevant information. The students of general science, social science and humanities found Internet
illiteracy as the major limitation in using the internet. The students of business and commerce faced institutional curbs to internet access. Panda and Dillip (2011) the survey conducted by Panda and Dillip which emphasize on E news paper and E-news services in the electronic age: an appraisal. Newspaper plays an important role in disseminating current information and events and keeps its reader up-to-date. The electronic newspaper is a self contained, reusable and refreshable version of a traditional newspaper that acquires and holds information electronically. Moreover electronic newspaper retrieve information electronically from online database, process it electronically with word processors, desktop publishing packages and transmit it electronically to the end user. Thus authors attempted to make the user community aware of e-news and e-news services offered by different e-news channels all around the world. They provided a brief discussion of history and developments of e-news services, newspaper websites and latest advantages of e-news in electronic era. In this study, they employed literature survey method to unfold the latest trends of e-news industry and found that, though e-news services provide immense opportunity to the readers and simultaneous access at infinite points and heading at ones convenience. Still a few, key technical challenges, like navigational support, hyper linking and designing of e-newspaper needed to be properly taken care of and tackled with. They concluded their study with the suggestion that information professionals should take steps to increase the usage of e-newspaper and e-news service by their intended audience. Bhatt and Rana (2011) conducted this survey was to explore E-Information usage among engineering academics in India with special reference to Rajisthan State. The main objective of the study was to analyze and evaluate the use of e-resources by the engineering academics of Rajisthan state. The study emphasized to know the various factors of e-
resources usage. So many factors like purposes, impact, importance, problems, acceptance, satisfaction with e-resources etc. were considered in the study. The survey was conducted with the help of structured questionnaire, followed by interview technique where it was felt necessary. The study found so many aspects of e-resources uses among engineering academics of Rajasthan. In broader way it reveals that academic staff was using so many types of e-resources e.g. CD-ROMs, WWW, E-Journals, E-Books, Online Databases, E-Thesis, OPAC etc. They were also using latest sources of information like e-groups, virtual conferences. Using the e-resources, their academic/professional competency also improved. The teaching methodology also involved the e-resources uses and the students’ ability was also affected in positive manner by this methodology. Some problems were also explored in using e-resources like slow speed, network problem, and problem in accessing e-journals etc. Maximum users were quite satisfied with using e-resources.

Franco, Hasse, Magrinho, and Silva, (2011) studied about Scanning practices and information sources: an empirical study of firm size. The environmental condition facing today’s business are increasingly fraught with complexity turbulence and uncertainty. A firm’s ability to anticipate external change and take this into account when defining the strategic target that is wishes to pursue. To do so, it needs to be able to acquire, distribute and above all analyze information relating to the current state and evolution of this socio-economic environment. The purpose of this study was to analyze the environmental scanning practices and information sources used by large scale companies as well as by small and medium sized enterprises. Data was obtained from 165 Portuguese firms. Result indicated that similar firm did not scan as broadly and as frequently as their larger counterparts. Although external information
sources are used equally by larger and smaller enterprises. In general, there was also a positive relationship between the exploitation of information sources and firm size.

Ansari, and Zubairi (2010) conducted a study to know the Use of electronic resources among the academics at the university of Karachi. This study investigated the use of e-resources among the teaching staff of faculty of arts. Questionnaire based survey method was used for the study. The study explored the university of Karachi facilities for using e-resources. It was found by the study that most of the users used both electronic as well as print sources, or only print sources. E-resources are used for research and preparation of lecture.

Chowdappa and Ramaesh (2009) observed Impact of electronic information sources of the academic users in Mysore. The main aim of this analytical study was to found out the extent of dependency of users of educational and research institute of Mysore city on the electronic/digital media. The response of thousands of users and the critical evaluation of twenty-four subject experts under Delphi Study had been gathered to render valid findings and suggestions. The attempts clearly showed the degree of use of digital information resources vis-à-vis the conventional print media. Here the author had tried to find out the impact of electronic information sources on the academic community. The main objective was to know how information users rely upon books, journals, CDs, and internet for their research and what was their opinion in the use of digital sources compared to the traditional sources. The scope of the study was the information users of engineering colleges, medical colleges, P.G centers and U.G colleges had been considered for the study. The publisher and aggregators are now at creating online database and developing means of providing access to full text. This conspicuous change has increased the users expectations. Now Day to
day, more and more users expect to be able to find everything online full text E-journals.

Sujatha and Murthy (2009)\(^7\) investigated a problem under the title End user training of utilization of electronic information sources in fisheries science institutions in south India. The purpose of this paper was to investigate the use of electronic information sources (EIS) sources in fisheries science institutions in south India. This paper was conducted using a questionnaire-based survey method along with the observations and informal interviews among the users of the seven Fisheries Sciences institutions of South India. The response rate received was 79 per cent. The sample respondents chosen for the study consists of 183 teachers/scientists, 71 research scholars and 81 postgraduate students. The data collected were tabulated and analyzed by using SPSS statistical software. The analysis of data covered the computer literacy by needed level, use of different electronic sources, and frequency of its use, and the areas of training the users of Fisheries Science Institution. It was observed that the respondent's perceived ability to use the computer is quite high and there was significant use of EIS mainly for research purposes. Though the majority felt that their level of computer literacy was average or above average, they expressed a need for training in the use of the EIS. The respondents preferred workshops, hands-on training, on-screen presentations and the need-based support to self-help guides/hand-outs and training by central/state government.

Aditya Kumari and Talwar (2009)\(^8\) made a study to find out the Use of reference sources in university libraries in Karnataka. The reference section in a university library is the pivot, around which revolves the entire library activities. If library could be defined as the heart of a university, the reference section can conveniently be described as the heart of library. Studied in developed countries had revealed that the
usage of document in an average library accounts for about 23% collection thus leaving large number of documents unused. Reference sources being expensive material, their selection purchase of right type of sources and keeping them up to date is a tough job. So as to ensure the optimum use becomes an essence for any library and particularly libraries in developing countries in India. They investigated the use of reference sources, i.e. bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, directories, yearbook & almanacs, geographical sources and handbook through a questionnaire based survey in seven university libraries in Karnataka. Results showed an upward interest in reference sources among the users in university libraries. Dictionaries and encyclopaedias were found to be the most used reference sources and geographical sources and directories are used less.

Singh, Maduri Devi and Chaudhary (2009) conducted a survey on the Use of Internet based e- resources of information at Manipur university. The internet provides various information resources and services such as e-mail, online chat, electronic transaction, bulletin board, file transfer and file sharing, online newspaper and so on. Keeping in view, the sophisticated and multidimensional features of Internet, an attempt had been made to assess of Manipur university library users. They examined the utilization, purpose, difficulties and satisfaction level of users about internet based e-resources and services provided by the library. They found that slow speed Internet access, erratic power supply, and lack of required full text e- journals are the problems with regard to ease of internet based e- resources.

Opara (2008) conducted a study to find out Sources of agricultural information to farmers in IMU state in Nigeria. Investigator studied about the preferred information sources consulted by the farmers for improving their farming techniques in Nigeria. The ex-post facto research design
was used for the study and the author selected a sample of 1386 farmers across the 34 forms block and 63 farm-cell in the Agricultural Development Programme in different zones of the state. The result showed that 88.1% of the farmers indicated that they had low agriculture information, 63.2% farmers said that they used radio for their information needs and 43.3% farmers indicated television for consulting their information needs. Result emphasized preferred information source used by the farmers and the result showed that government of the country was enable to deliver agricultural information to the farmers effectively.

Sujata and Mudhol (2008) 11 the article discussed the result of a survey conducted on Use of different type of electronic information sources by the teachers, scientists and post graduate students. They elaborated the various aspects of electronic information sources use such as frequency, purpose, methods of learning to use electronic information sources and the satisfaction level of users. Suggestions had been given in study to strengthen the existing electronic information sources and services and to maximize the use of electronic information sources among the fisheries institution academic community.

Kharey, Thapa and Sahoo, (2007) 12 the purpose of this paper is to explore the usefulness of Internet as a sources of information. Internet is a channel trough which tens of million of scholars, scientists businessmen, librarian, journalists, artists, and software developers are woven into a globel information society. Internet has emerged as a major source of information in today’s IT age. Researchers from all corner of earth are finding that their work thrives in a network environment. Immediate access to the work of colleagues and a virtual library of millions of volumes and thousands of papers offers them the ability to incorporate a huge amount of knowledge. The article attempted to reports the findings of a survey conducted to study the pattern of Internet use; satisfaction
with the search results and the internet service; and reasons of non-use of internet by the Ph.D. research scholars of Dr. H.S. Gaur University, Sagar, M.P. The findings showed that the rate of Internet use was more in research scholars of science, social science, law, education and commerce. Among the non-users of internet, the number of female research scholars was more as compare to male. The research scholars used Internet for research purpose, entertainment as well as for job search Choukhande (2007)\textsuperscript{13} studied about An analytical study of the use of resources by research scholars in college libraries in Amrawati city with special reference to electronic media. The paper dealt with the resource used by research scholars in the changing scenario of e- information. He conducted a survey of 100 research scholar and out of which 57 research scholars of college libraries of Amrawati city responded. Results shows that most of research scholars are used e-resources more than print resources.

Manimekalai, Balasubramani and Amsavari (2006)\textsuperscript{14} discussed about the Internet use pattern among the student in Annamalai university. The use of Internet is an inevitable part and there is increasingly centered effect on the part of Government, Education Ministry to fulfill the special needs of the students. The extent and pattern of usage of Internet among the students in Annamalai University was the primary focus of the study. The study was investigated the relationship between motivational variables, demographic variables and the Internet usage activities such as messaging, downloading, browsing, and purchasing. The findings also showed the perceived usefulness was an important driver of internet usage. The findings revealed that the higher the class, more the usage of the internet resources in terms of variables like mailing, browsing, downloading and e-purchase and publishing. Irrespective of the faculty or subject, the student population
work on the Net in the same frequency. It was also shown that perceived usefulness and perceived enjoyment are the important drivers of Internet usage activities.

Doldi and Bratengeyer (2005)\(^{15}\) conducted a study about The web as a free source for scientific information. They gave a comparison with fee based databases aim to evaluate the sources for scientific bibliographic information. In order to give this evaluation, a quantitative dimension, a comparison with the information obtained from fee based bibliographic databases was preferred. Based on the concrete search example in the field of plant production biotechnology, a comparative study of reflected fee based bibliographic databases and a search of the web with selected search engines was carried out. A comparison of the information retrieved through the databases and that retrieved through search engines was conducted with respect to the quantity and quality of retrieved documents, search time, the cost of information, retrieval strategies, the reliability of information and the demands on the skills of researchers. The results showed that the web, assuming a professional use the medium, is not only a valuable source for scientific information but also provides the scientific community with an instrument to make knowledge available and assemble for almost any one.

Naushad Ali P. M. (2005)\(^{16}\) conducted a study under the title The use of electronic resources at IIT Delhi Library: a study of search behaviors. The objectives of the study were to explore the use and perceived importance of the internet among the users; to determine the information resources on ERL and identify how important they are for their purpose; to understand barriers faced by the users while using EIS; and to assess the satisfaction level of users regarding infrastructure facilities and other aspects of EIS at IITD. The present study was conducted on a sample of 300 library users of the IITD. A total number of 325 questionnaires were
administered among the users of IITD Library. About 300 filled questionnaires were returned back. Tools used for study were questionnaire, observation and informal interview. The questionnaire consisted of 18 questions and was designed and administered among the users to elicit their experience with EIS. The findings of the study were that Boolean logic and truncation are the most often used search facilities by IIT users; lack of printing facilities, terminals and trained staff are the major reasons that would discourage users from accessing the EIS; the survey also reveals that some 60 per cent of users face difficulties while browsing e-information; and out of 300 respondents, 284 (95 per cent) respondents agreed that EIS are very essential in IIT library system while 16 (5 per cent) users are not in favor of modern services.

Bello and Ajala (2004) investigated about information needs of the users under the title Use of news paper for satisfying basic information needs in the polytechnic Ibadan community, Nigeria. Social survey research was employed in carrying out the research. Questionnaire and observation were the data collection instruments used to establish newspaper usage respondents. The paper was also found out the use of Internet in newspaper and user's towards it feelings after consultation this information. The findings revealed that newspaper information play a dominant and satisfying role. The respondents expressed satisfactory with the content and currency of news paper. Information on specific topic considered to be the preference of reader was also highlighted in the study.

Thasipa (2003) observed a problem under the title Use of print and electronic media in Botswana. He laid down the objective of the study was to determine and systematically analyzed the information needs and media use of Department of Information and Broadcasting audience and readers in order to determine how effectively it could respond to, and
adequately satisfy their needs. A triangular ton approach was used which
included questionnaires, house-to-house interviews, observational and
focus group interviews. Access to radio and television stations, time
preferred in using print and electronic media and news paper readership
area was analyzed by gender, age, education and income. The article
concluded that access in low income and rural areas should be increased
by implementing more practice education policies, equal employment and
income policies. Information should be in multiple languages and free
newspaper should be more effectively distributed.

Ramesh and Venketesh (2003)\(^\text{19}\) the study was conducted was identify the
adequacy of Electronic information sources with special reference
emphasis on E-journals. He highlighted popular databases of full text
journals with explanation in brief. He also explained the various content
pages and abstracting services available for academic and research
libraries in India. The special feature of these databases was pointed out
and their merits were highlighted. The popular digital database of UMI
parquets and its salient feature with statistical detail are indicated in the
paper. The paper concluded with the suggestion that as a measure to face
the inflation, libraries in India can resort to content page services which is
comparatively economical.

Mheshwarappa and Ebnazar (2003)\(^\text{20}\) reported the results of an
exploratory study on the Use of internet resources and services in
Gulberg city. Based on the data collected from 123 users of internet in
private and public sector s covering 47 cyber cafes and 76 users from
university and college environments. Results shows that all have
computer knowledge; majority of them are using internet since last six
months. Most frequently used resources and tools of internet are e-
mail, web browser and search engines. They were also face difficulty of
slow accessing, getting connection and lack of computer training
Cuk, and Juznic (2002)\textsuperscript{21} conducted a study to evaluate the Use of Information Sources by physician and veterinary practitioners. They studied on the use of drugs information sources in human and veterinary medicine and outlines the situation of the veterinary profession in Slovenia. It presented the results of a questionnaire survey on the use of information sources on drugs by the Slovenian veterinary practitioners. It also indicated new possibilities for veterinary practitioners. The survey was also found new possibilities for veterinary medical libraries and professional veterinary organization, how to provide new information and communication technologies and relevant information for veterinary practitioners in the most convenient way.

Caesar and Lazzari (2000)\textsuperscript{22} conducted a project entitled Towards integration of information sources on grey literature: a case study. They studied that the institutional goals and the organizational contents of GL producers determine the level and the processes of production diffusion. Furthermore, GL process did not process to bring the same "dowry". They had neither the same resources, nor the same information policy. Inspired by such considerations, the Italian reference centre of SIGLE (system of information of Grey Literature in Europe), had based its activity on the cooperative with GL producers. To achieve this aim, the center had evolved from merely receptive role, consisting of pure and simple acquisition and bibliographic treatment of documents, to an active role, in order to control the very process of document production by exerting a consulting function on bibliographic aspects. In other words, it was the center that places itself at disposal of producers to solve all the problems connected with their participation in the SIGLE database. As an example of this policy, the paper described the interaction between the SIC, LE, Italian reference center and Italian Chamber of Deputies which produce the database LEGO which stands for Grey Literature Online. Containing
non commercial, official and administrative documents produced and/or acquired by the library since 1992. The containing activity developed by the center had allowed a fast and efficient acquisition of the document should in LEGO. Finally, the paper described the type of document in the LEGO, the selection criteria and the issue connected with information integration.

Kaye (1995) discussed a paper entitled Information sources: formal and informal. He discussed the classification of information sources by format, status, and location in this paper. The resulting matrix provided a framework for conceptualizing the totality of complex network of sources available to the information seekers in business. He concluded his paper with a brief introduction to newer modes of information access with particular reference to the internet.
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References


