Chapter 3
Review of Related Literature
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To conduct any sort of research or project there is requirement of some material on the topic and also previous works done on that topic or rated areas. For this purpose we search literature through various resources, go through the libraries. Internet specially in print and non print form etc. This activity is literature search.

Review of rated literature is very essential specially in a new research topic. It is the key element for any new research.

The search for literature should be conducted in a systematic way to achieve optimum results; otherwise, the search may lead to the wastage of labour and time and poor retrieval of relevant information.

Study of related literature or literature review is an attempt to identify, to locate and synthesize completed research reports, articles, books and other materials about the specific problems of the research topic.

1. Julie M Hurd (2001) wrote an article under the title “Digital Collections: Acceptance and Use in a Research Community”. This paper describe changing approaches to identifying, locating, organizing, and producing scientific information in a university based research community. Facility in the basic and health science interviewed regarding their uses of electronic journals, databases and other digital resources to support their teaching and research activities. The findings are intended to provide a better understanding of Scientists Use of digital collection for librarians who
acquire and manage research collections and who develop services to faculty ands students, especially those in pure and applied sciences. The changing behaviour patterns documents suggest emerging models of scientific communications as scientists begin to incorporate use of digital collections and information technology in innovative way.

2. K.S. Raghavan (2003) wrote an article under the title “Digital Resources: Some Issues”. This article describe about three principle categories of issue, viz those related to digital resources as medium for scholarly communication, searching and information retrieval, and digital resources creation and collection developed are discussed. There can be no dispute about the importance of digitization and digital resources both as a means of publishing enhancing and widening access to resources and for enriching the content of resources, it is important to realize that a collection of digital resources does not, but itself, facilitate and support access and effective use by end users.

3. Carol Tenopir (2003) wrote an article under the title “Use and users of Electronic Library Resources” the study makes several valid statements that shed light on user behaviour with electronic resources these resources perceived as convenient, relevant, and time saving though print remains the most popular medium for books, e-books use is still in the very early stage. Students exercise some quality judgments about materials they retrieve from the internet, but those quality judgments may not exactly match faculty member’s criteria for quality. Personal subscriptions to journals continue to decrease, so users rely more on
electronic subscription subsidized by the library and on the internet. Most e-journal users still print out articles that are judged useful—so as printing format PDF is useful. The studies use the variety of research methods, including observations, surveys, interviews, experiments and transaction log analysis.

4. Harsha Parekh (2003) wrote an article under the title “Creating Digital Resources: A theme Paper”. This article describe about the different tasks involved in converting individual digital objects into a digital resources that the librarian can contribute. Perhaps the most critical areas are assessing user needs and evolving a policy to meet the needs, of ensuring retrievability through the use of description standards metadata and creating smaller groups depending on the users needs that the library profession can contribute most, Activities at the individual institutional level need to develop in tandem with a national policy.

5. Krishan Gopal (2003) wrote an article under the title “Managing Digital Information Resources”. This paper describes the growing importance of digital library, creation techniques, some issues and challenges and its implication in librarians and information centers. The introduction of digital technology into the process of production, distribution and storage and retrieval of information along with the initiatives undertaken to develop workable approaches and best practices p.reservation strategies for digital resources in libraries. It is foreseeable that new opportunities will develop for innovators
who will be able to provide responsive and high quality online services and who will know how to use electronic tools effectively.

6. T. Ashok Babu (2003) wrote an article under the title “Digital Information Centre Problems and Prospects: Initiatives of ASL Library, Hyderabad”. It describes about the technological requirement for digital library, building digital collection, metadata, preservation of digital resources. Digital library is repository of digital documents and set of programmes that manage the digital documents. The use of new technologies within libraries brings many existing possibilities for the development of new approaches to information storage and access. Global access to electronic documents will be provided by an information superhighway as it enables faster services and provides multi user access.

7. Alison Turner, Nick Rosen and Fran Wilkie (2003) conducted a study under a title “Joining forces: developing a network to raise awareness of digital library resources in health care”. The National electronic Library for Health has launched an informal network, Digital Libraries Network, focused on supporting marketing and training in the health community. This article discusses the development of the Digital Libraries Network, including the rationale behind the network and the building of support mechanisms. DLnet is proving popular with over 170 librarians signing up as DLnet representatives. DLnet offers a range of benefits, including the co-ordination of local and national activities, a clearly identifiable communication route, the sharing of best practice and avoiding duplication of effort.
8. **Sajjad Ur Rehman and Vivian Ramzy (2004)** conducted a study under a title *Awareness and use of electronic information resources at the health sciences center of Kuwait University*. Electronic resources are vital, but extremely expensive and medical librarians are genuinely concerned about their effective use. It is a widely held view that low awareness and poor skills are among the primary reasons for their under-utilization. A questionnaire-based survey of health professionals affiliated with three teaching faculties of Kuwait University was conducted to find out the nature and extent of use and the reasons of low use of these resources. Responses were received from 70.9 percent of the faculty members. They reported that time constraints, lack of awareness, and low skill levels were among the primary constraints they experienced. A large number of them proposed a variety of measures of formal orientation and training to become more effective users.

9. **Jenny McDonald and Adrienne Kebbell (2004)** wrote an article under the title *Access in an increasingly digital world*. This paper discusses the importance of providing coherent and "seamless" access to information resources increasingly digital environment, in ways that need customer needs and expectations. It looks at how customer need can be identified at the tool and skills needed to deliver such access, at the importance of measuring success of deliver. A response by the national Library of New Zealand to improving access to local and remote resources, is set in and international context.
10. Bethamy Carlson and Sharon Reidy (2005) conducted a study under the title “Effective Access: Teachers' use of Digital Resources”. It describes the need for the better understanding of the cognitive frameworks used by high school sciences, technology, Engineering and mathematics (STEM) educator’s research for digital resources and conceptualize the integration of digital resources in teaching. The methodology that was adopted was research questionnaire for data collection and it was found that a framework will be created for developing effective digital resources. These frameworks which will developers create web-based educational resources that better meet the need of STEM teachers in High School and informal education setting.

11. Peter Johan Lor (2005) conducted a study under the title “Preserving African digital resources: is there a role for repository libraries?” The purpose of the study was to determine whether repository libraries in developed countries have a role to play in the preservation of the digital resources of developing countries. Literature-based conceptual analysis of: categories of digital resources produced in developing countries; capacity of African institutions and stakeholders to preserve African digital resources; and issues and challenges to be faced by repository libraries in preserving these resources. Finding shows that the volume of digital material being published in sub-Saharan Africa is relatively small but it is growing and it is of significance as a part of Africa's heritage. African institutions currently do not have the capacity to collect and preserve this material. It is possible for repository libraries in the north to play a role in ensuring the long-term preservation and accessibility of digital material from Africa, provided that
they take into account certain technical, organizational, economic, political, legal and ethical aspects, especially the "soft" issues. Projects should as far as possible be undertaken in consultation and collaboration with digital resource creators and African heritage institutions.

12. M. Doraswamy (2006) conducted a survey under that title "Use of Digital Resources by M. Tech. Students in Koneru Lakshmaiah College of Engineering, Vaddeswaram, Andra Pradesh: A survey". The objectives of the study was to know the use of different types of digital resources used by the M. Tech students (i) to determines the purpose of the usages of these digital resources (ii) to know the rate of satisfaction of M. Tech students with digital resources; and, (iii) to find out the problems faced by the students while using the digital resources, the methodology adopted for the present study is questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed among 77 M. Tech students out of which only 80 students responded by returning complete questionnaires. The study revealed the digital resources help easier and faster access to information but at the same time responding indicates that lack of training is one of the problems of using digital resources.

13. Asefeh Asemi and Nosrat Riyahiniya (2006) conducted a survey under "Awareness and huge of Digital Resources in the Libraries of Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran". The objective of study was to find out the awareness and use of digital resources by students; to find out user's opinion about the adequacy of available digital resources in M U I; to trace the problem in use of digital resources and suggest ways and means
to over come face by the users. The methodology adopted for present study is questionnaire. A sample of 250 students randomly selected and a questionnaire was design for collecting data. The questionnaire was distributed to 250 sample usage measuring the awareness in use of digital resources by them. It was found that 70 percent responding are aware of digital resources 32 percent of them prefer to get it done thorough librarians help. So advance training for users at different level should be introduced.

14. Jon Rimmer and others (2006) wrote an article under the title "Humanities Scholars’ Information seeking Behaviour and use of Digital Resources" This paper is concerned with the needs and behaviors of humanities scholars both in digital and more traditional information environments. The results of this project are being used to develop digital resources to better support these work activities. Here, an initial set of results are based on investigative interviews with a variety of humanities scholar concerning their patterns of information seeking behaviours and research experience. These interviews reveal how humanities scholars' research processes are helped and hindered by traditional and electronic resources.

15. Diane Harley and others (2006) wrote an article under the title "Use and Users of Digital Resources: A focus on Undergraduate Education in the Humanities and Social Sciences". The purpose of this research was to map the universe of digital resources available to undergraduate educators in a subset of users in humanities and social sciences and to examine how understanding use and user can benefit the integration of
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these resources into undergraduate teaching. For this purpose three methods were used for conducting research (i) addressing question of strategic planning and investments in digital resources provision and use (ii) identifying the special needs of the humanities and social sciences particularly as they relate to the digital age, and (iii) sharing effective strategies for understanding the array of sues and users across a wide variety of educational digital resources initiative. These are areas to the work reported (i) Literature review and discussion with various Stake holders to provide a scan of the digital resources universe, and where the user fit into universe. (ii) Surveys and faculty at various type of California University and the use of online survey to understanding users of specific web resources. This led to the understanding how an exceptionally diverse set of digital resources is actually used.

16. Liu Jiazhen, Yang Daoling(2007) conducted a survey under the title” Status of the preservation of digital resources in China: results of a survey” The purpose of survey was To obtain first-hand data on the main challenges in preserving digital resources in libraries, archives and information centres in China. The data in this paper have been acquired by e-mail questionnaire. The conclusions are based on feedback from 57 respondents, distributed in 14 provinces in China, who work in libraries, archives and information centres with rich digital collections and long-term experience in preserving digital resources. Finding shows that, the authors consider that the long-term preservation of digital resources in China faces two critical difficulties: firstly, the pressure on preserving digital resources has not been fully recognized and so the relevant training in the
management and operation of digital preservation is absent; secondly, government departments attach little importance to this field and lack uniform guidelines. Therefore, the paper suggests that relevant international conferences or workshops should be held in China, and that a working group led by the National Development and Reform Commission of China should be set up to plan the construction, sharing and maintenance of Chinese digital resources.

17. N. Leelavathi and M. Doraswamy (2007) conducted a survey under the title “Knowledge and Use of Digital Resources by engineering Faculty members affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University, A.P. India”. The objective of the study was (i) To assess the amount of frequency in the use of different types of digital resources made by the faculty members. (ii) To find out the purpose and utilization of the digital resources and services by the faculty members. (iii) To know the adequacy of information in digital resources, and (iv) to find out the impediments encountered by the faculty members while accessing and using digital resources. The methodology adopted for the study is questionnaire. Copies of the questionnaire are distributed to two hundred facility members out of which only one sixty facility members responded by returning complete questionnaire. The study reveals that most of the facility members are familiar with the usage of digital resources but the majority of the facility members have expressed ‘Lack of training’ and ‘Lack of time’ and the main problems in securing access to digital resources.
18. Asefeh Asemi (2007) conducted a study under the title "Familiarity and use by the students of Digital Resources Available in the Academic Libraries of Medical Sciences University of Isfahan (MUI) Iran". Objective of the study was to access the amount of familiarity of MUI students of digital resources through the Central library online and offline information databases and CD ROMs available in the academic libraries; and to determined the percentage of students who have educational problem about use of digital resources in MUI to and also indicates retrieval of students information needs via these resources. The methodology adopted for the study is a questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 250 students for measuring their familiarity and use of Digital resources. Survey of literature, personnel visits, interviews, field observation, and opinions of experts of library professionals were considered. Thus measurement & quantification, questionnaire and interviews were used as the research instruments in this study. The findings of this study conclude that the uses of digital resources by students are needed to solve the user problems. Also these resources need to carry up the level of use familiarity and literacy for use of them early stage. Students exercise some quality judgments about materials they retrieve from the internet, but those quality judgments may not exactly match faculty member's criteria for quality. Personal subscriptions to journals continue to decrease, so users rely more on electronic subscription subsidized by the library and on the internet. Most e-journal users still print out articles that are judged useful so as printing format PDF is useful. The studies use the
variety of research methods, including observations, surveys, interviews, experiments and transaction log analysis

19. **Bob Kemp and Chris Jones (2007)** wrote an article under the title "Academic use of Digital Resources: Disciplinary Differences and Issues of Progression revisited". This paper examine the use of digital resources by the academic staff in a single U.K University and its influence on academic practice over a two on three years period. The paper describes two linked studies that address several of the themes regarding the impact of electronic resources. The method was centred on interviews. The interviewees were encouraged to make use of available documentation, display the digital resources they used and to access the courses in digital resources. It was found that disciplines and subject area is a significant factor affecting the use of digital resources in teaching and learning in Higher Education.

20. **Sini Mathew and S. Ally Sornam (2007)** conducted a study under a title "Use of E-Resources among PG Students of Kerala Agricultural University" describes that present study attempt to draw the attention on the use of new information technologies like computer internet, CD-ROM and other electronic resources among PG Students of Kerala Agricultural University to discuss on the problem and prospects of using electronic resources. The objective of the study is to identify the different type of electronic resources use by the PG Students of K.A.U., the frequency of use, the time spent for the use most frequently used data based and to find out
the problems faced by the users in the use of e-resources. The methodology adopted for this study is questionnaire. In all 150 questionnaires were distributed out of which 105 questionnaires were received back and analyzed. The findings of the study show that most of the respondents use the internet than the library. Majority of the respondents search e-resources one hour per day, 25% two hours and 10.5% more than two hours. The most preferable e-resources are e-books and e-journals.

21. Terry Judd and Gregor Kennedy (2007) wrote an article under the title “Improving access to and use of digital resources in self directed learning context”. This paper presents the background to and progress of a project investigating the use of courseware and other digital resources by undergraduate medical students in a self-directed learning environment (shared open-access computing space) within a problem-based curriculum. The investigation draws on three parallel streams of data collection; automated usage monitoring, survey and focus group. Over 60,000 individual computer sessions and over 500 surveys are currently being analyzed. Preliminary analysis reveals that only a small percentage of the available courseware resources are regularly used, and that the level of usage appears to be highly dependent on the level of promotion and support provided by teaching staff. Analysis of Internet usage data reveals that medical students rely heavily on Google and Wikipedia to locate and access self-directed learning resources and that they are relatively unsophisticated in their use of search tools. The results of the investigation are informing the design and development of an innovative software support tool that aims to
improve students' awareness of and access to a wide range of digital resources.

22. Sunil Kumar Satpathy and Bijayalaxmi Rautaray (2008) wrote an article under the title "Collection Building of E-Resources in Libraries with particular reference to E-Journals: Problems and Prospects". This paper highlights the different forms of e-resources like CD-ROM, -journals, online Database, Bibliographic databases, E-books, Abstracting and indexing database, E-mail and list serves, E-reports, E-content pages, and E-clipping, and the collection building of e-journals in libraries. It also analyses the advantages and disadvantages of e-resources. Different issues regarding e-resources building had discussed thoroughly and it conclude with the statements that libraries and librarianship have to rethink and accept the new roles of e-resource buildings for their survival in future.

23. Claire Warwick and others (2008) wrote an article under the title "Library and Information Resources and users of digital resources in the humanities". It concentrates upon the use and importance of information resources physical research centers and digital finding aids in scholarly research. Results are presented of web server log analysis of portals for humanities scholars. These are used to determine which resources were accessed most often, or seldom. Questionnaire data about perceptions of digital resource of digital resources use were also gathered. The finding of this paper shows that information resources such as libraries, achieves, museums and research centers, and the web pages that provide information about them are vital for humanities scholars.
24. Sujatha H.R. and Mahesh V. Mudhal (2008) conducted a study under the title “Use of electronic information source at the college of Fisheries Mangalore, India”. Objective of the study are to know the use of different types of electronic information sources by the teachers/students, research scholars and postgraduate students, and to analyze the different purpose for which the electronic information sources in used by the respondents the study was conducted using questionnaire based survey method along with observation and informal interviews. A total number of 90 questionnaire were administered among the users under study out of which 80 questionnaire were received back duly filled in the findings of the study shows that majority of the respondents (88.9%) use electronic information sources for the purpose of their theses/project work while 87.6% use it for ongoing research work 79% use electronic information sources for the purpose of searching subject specific information it is observed that “retrieval of relevant information” poor connectivity or slow access’ and ‘poor database searching skills’ are the major problems identified by the respondents in the use of e-resources.

25. R.K. Joteen Singh and others (2009) conducted a study under the title “Use of internet based e-recourses at Manipur University: a survey” The objective of the study are to identify the use of internet, to know the purpose of internet use to find the difficulties in browsing the internet based information resources’ and ; to identify the users requirements. The methodology adopted for this study is questionnaire which was randomly distributed among 800 users of the library out of which 548 complete questionnaires were received. The finding of the study shows that a large
number of the users have expressed the need to increase the speed of internet access. They also require more e-resources for downloading, printing facilities and frequent training.
References:


