Chapter 3

Review of Related Literature
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is very essential in a new research topic because each research study has its own specific purpose. Literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area within a certain time period.

Literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources, but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis. A summary is a recap of important information of the source, but a synthesis is reorganization, or a reshuffling of that information. It might give new interpretations, or it might trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates, and depending on the situation. The literature review may evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent relevant information.

Literature review is the discovery of what is already known about a particular topic. A thorough understanding of knowledge that has already been produced related to the subject is being investigated.

The reviewed literatures are selective and organized in a logical manner, emphasized on methodological and finding of previous studies.
Niue and Memminger (2012) "Under the title of A study of factors that affect the Information-Seeking behavior of academic scientists"

Analyzed how academic scientists seek information relevant to their research in today's environment of ubiquitous electronic access, a correlation framework is built and regression analysis is applied to the survey results from 2,063 academic researchers in natural science, engineering, and medical science at five research universities in the United States. Previous work has reported descriptive statistics about these scientists' information-seeking behavior.

Muomen, Morris, and Maynard (2012) seeks to Report the results of research conducted to model the information-seeking Behavior of graduate students at Kuwait University and the factors Influencing that behavior. The research employed a number of different Approaches: a questionnaire survey to 800 graduate students studying at Kuwait University; a questionnaire survey to 180 academics at the university; semi-structured interviews with eight academics; face-to-face and online interviews with 11 university library staff, four focus groups with 24 students and three focus groups with ten faculty staff. The research focused on graduate students at a Kuwait University which is affiliated to the government sector, however, the information seeking model is more widely applicable, particularly to other developing countries.
Mavodza, (2011) conducted a study under title “Information Seeking Behavior of Library users at Metropolitan college in New york” the paper is based on studying database usage patterns from January 2007 to December 2010, as well as a literature review. It seeks to comment on the information seeking behavior of Metropolitan College of New York (MCNY) library users. A study of library database use patterns by library users brought out relevant information relating to the tailoring and enhancement of library service. The results of the study suggest the position that database usage statistics can give insight into information behavior and help inform collection management decisions, but on their own are not sufficient to give the complete picture.

Krampen, Fell and Schui (2011) Conducted a study under the title “Psychologists research activities and professional Information-seeking behavior: Empirical analysis with reference to the theory of the Intellectual and social organization” Five facets of professional information-seeking behavior were analyzed in a sample of 298 psychology researchers from the German-speaking countries. In an online survey data were gathered on (1) information-processing behavior during research project development, research implementation, results publication, use of citation databases, and preferred publication language, (2) scientists' functional dependence, strategic dependence, technical
uncertainty, and strategic uncertainty with reference to the theory of the Intellectual and Social Organization of the Sciences, (3) scientists' engagement in Big vs. Little Science and (4) in psychological sub disciplines, and (5) scientists' personal characteristics (age, job position, sex, information competence, cognitive style).

**Dan (2011)** under the title “Model analysis in Information Behavior” gives an introduction about several theoretical models of information behavior and information seeking behavior. These representative models in western countries include theories and model of sense-making which is accepted in information studies as the meta theory to investigate information behavior, Ellis model of information seeking behavior, Kuhlthau’s model of information process and Wilson model of information seeking behavior detailed comparative analysis and objective evaluation on these models their differences and shared features are summarized.

**Sheeja (2010)** The purpose is to examine the information-seeking behavior of science and social science research scholars, including service effectiveness, satisfaction level on different type of sources and various methods adopted by the scholars for keeping up to date. Although similarities exist between social science and science PhD students with regard to information-seeking behavior, there are significant differences
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as well. There is a significant difference between science and social science scholars on the perception of the adequacy of print journals and database collection which are very relevant to the research purposes.

There is no significant difference between science and social science scholars on the perception of the adequacy of e-journals, the most used source for keeping up to date. The study proved that scholars of both the fields are dissatisfied with the effectiveness of the library in keeping them up to date with latest developments.

Clemens and Cushing (2010) Studies with Title “Beyond everyday life: information seeking behavior in deeply meaningful and Profoundly personal contexts“. Information seeking behavior research is traditionally Partitioned into two realms of life experiences: 1) work or job related; 2) everyday life Information seeking of 2010.

This paper examines information seeking behavior within two specific contexts far outside the realm of everyday life. Characterized as deeply meaningful and intensely personal with life-long impacts, these contexts may not easily fit within existing information seeking behavior framework. We use examples from lived experiences in two deeply meaningful contexts to explore the scope of everyday life information seeking (ELIS), through women who relinquished a child for adoption and from sperm donor offspring who have tried to uncover the identity of
their donor. Situations like these have profound impact on the focal person; perceived information needs and search strategies directly affect processes of decision making, coping, and understanding of one's self. Continuing the shift toward a more person centric approach, we suggest Information Seeking Behavior within some contexts should be explored as a third facet of life experience: the deeply meaningful and profoundly personal.

Rhee (2010) presents a study that took an interdisciplinary approach to investigating historians' Information-Seeking Behavior (ISB) during their historical research. The author reviewed the literature of library and information science, archival science, and history to compare their findings on historians' ISB to a model of social scientists' ISB developed by Lokman Meho and Helen R. Tibbo. The results show that the differences between the two groups' ISBs are caused by certain unique qualities of historical research, in particular, historians' frequent use of archival materials and institutions. This paper discusses the implications for archival institutions.

Yan (2010) It is an exploratory study that described the prevalence and patterns of internet health Information Seeking in Hong Kong. A convenient sample of 443 individuals completed the questionnaires. Health topics searched ranged from women's/men's health to chronic
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diseases such as heart diseases, cancer and diabetes. Over 60% considered online health information useful, however, about 44% were uncertain about the reliability of this information. The major criteria for health websites were information from professionals and ease of understanding. The results underline the need for bridging the digital divide and the potential for pro-active use of the internet for health promotion.

Nkomo (2010) Studies a comparative analysis of the web information: Seeking Behavior of students and staff at the university of Zululand and the Durban University of technology. A considerable amount of information has migrated from the print world and is now available electronically. Thus a lot of people immediately associate the World Wide Web (WWW) with information and its related activities. Web information seeking generally raises new challenge within academic dispensations in different settings and in different ways.

Nicholas, Rowlands and Jamali (2010) evaluates the e-book usage and information seeking and reading behavior of thousands of business and management students. Comparisons are made with students in other subjects. The main findings were that e-textbooks can prove to be extremely popular and widely used, mainly for obtaining snippets of
information and for fact finding. The main reason for using e-textbooks was ease of access and convenient.

**Nui and Others (2010)** Conducted a study under the title “National study of information seeking behavior of academic researchers in the United States” As new technologies and information delivery systems emerge, the way in which individuals search for information to support research, teaching, and creative activities is changing. To understand different aspects of researchers' information-seeking behavior, this article surveyed 2,063 academic researchers in natural science, engineering, and medical science from five research universities in the United States. A Web-based, in-depth questionnaire was designed to quantify researchers' information searching, information use, and information storage behaviors. Descriptive statistics are reported. Additionally, analysis of results is broken out by institutions to compare differences among universities. Significant findings are reported, with the biggest changes because of increased utilization of electronic methods for searching, sharing, and storing scholarly content, as well as for utilizing library services. Generally speaking, researchers in the five universities had similar information-seeking behavior, with small differences because of varying academic unit structures and myriad library services provided at the individual institutions.
Younger (2010) conducted study to review how doctors and nurses search for online information are relatively rare, particularly where research examines how they decide whether to use internet based resources, original research into their online searching behavior is also rare, particularly in real world clinical settings as is original research into their online searching behavior.

This review collates some of the existing evidence, from 1995 to 2009, to establish whether there are many significant differences in the ways and reasons why doctors and nurses seek out online information; to establish how nurses and doctors information online whether to establish any conclusions can be drawn from the existing evidence that might assist health and medical libraries in supporting users.

Ansari, Devendra kumar (2010) This paper analyses the information needs and information seeking behavior of engineering and technology faculty members of selected engineering institutes and colleges of Uttar Pradesh, India. Data were collected by using a questionnaire from 25 engineering colleges or institutes of Uttar Pradesh. A structured questionnaire distributed among 2500 faculty members of whom 390 responded. This study investigates the information needs and information seeking behavior of engineering and technology faculty members at Uttar Pradesh. The purpose was to investigate the types of information sources
used by the faculty members, their preferred information formats, the
importance of, and reasons for using certain information sources and the
use of various formal, informal and electronic information sources.

**Hemming (2009)** The aim of this paper is to report the findings of an
empirical study of a community of practicing visual artists, and to
determine whether the model can be applied to such communities. Little
is known about the information-seeking behavior of practicing visual
artists; what research exists has focused largely on art students, art faculty
and librarians, although an untested model does emerge. The paper finds
that the model may be applied to practicing visual artists. It provides a
portrait of the information behavior of a specific community of practice,
and suggests how information use may differ, while following the model,
among different demographic groups within the community. The
research approach and findings do not conclusively define the uses that
artists make of information. The sample size prohibits definitive analysis
by demographic data. The quantitative approach facilitates effective
identification of community behaviors, but qualitative research might
enhance these findings by illuminating the information-seeking and use
processes of individuals.

**Zhang and Jansen (2009)** Under the title of "Influences of mood on
information seeking behavior" Studies how moods influence the way
people seek information. We conducted a controlled lab study to test our hypotheses drawn from affect-as-information theory. Fifty-eight participants were randomly assigned to the happy or sad condition. They were primed for a certain mood, and they then performed a search task and finished a series of questionnaires. Our findings supported affect-as-information: the comparatively happy participants were inclined to process more general and less specific information; the comparatively sad participants were likely to process more specific information. The findings advance theoretical and empirical understanding concerning the characteristics of users' information seeking behavior under different moods. Our study will contribute to affective search systems design.

Kim (2009) The purpose of the study is to characterize kinds of tasks and to examine how different kinds of task give rise to different kinds of information-seeking behavior on the Web. For this, a model for information-seeking behavior was used employing dimensions of information-seeking strategies (ISS), which are based on several behavioral dimensions. The analysis of strategies was based on data collected through an experiment designed to observe users' behaviors. Three tasks were assigned to 30 graduate students and data were collected using questionnaires, search logs, and interviews. The qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data identified 14 distinct information-seeking
strategies. The results of the study are intended to facilitate the development of task-based information-seeking models and to further suggest Web information system designs that support the user's diverse tasks.

Limber and Alexandersson (2009) conducted a study under the title "Learning and Information seeking." The purpose of this entry is to present and analyze the relationship between learning and information seeking. The analysis draws on research studies on information seeking set in educational contexts and is framed in theories of learning, mainly constructivism. Themes of the entry are based on five dimensions of the relationship between learning and information seeking: 1) seeking information for learning purposes; 2) learning information seeking; 3) teaching information seeking; 4) learning from information; and 5) reshaping conditions for information seeking and learning through information and communications technologies (ICTs). Conclusions are that the fields of learning and information seeking draw nearer to one another partly due to educational ideas based in constructivism and partly due to the development of digital tools that reshape conditions for learning in postmodern society. This development contributes to the transformation of the professional role of librarians, implying an emphasis on the pedagogical aspects of the profession. Future prospects
for information seeking research and practice linked to learning may involve strengthened interests in the cognitive authority and expertise of information as well as information sharing through communicative interaction.

Tripathi and Prasad (2009) conducted a study comparative study under the title “The information seeking behavior and use of information sources in physical science and social sciences—Comparative study” deals with the information seeking behavior of scientists in physical sciences and social sciences highlights the various sources, methods followed by the scientists to locate the required information. Discuss various types of information used by the scientists’ deals with various bibliographical sources used by them.

Aganneya and Aba (2009) conduct under the title “Information needs and Information seeking behavior of postgraduate students at the university of Makurdi (UAM).” This study attempts to identify the information needs and information seeking behavior of P.G. students at university of agriculture Makurdi, Nigeria. One hundred and sixty questionnaires were administered to the postgraduate students. The numbers of useable return were 140. The result obtained in this study revealed than an overwhelming majority of the post graduates students of UAM depend on formal sources of (journal/periodical) than informal
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sources (newspapers) for obtaining relevant data to their study. Although the relative significance of informal sources of postgraduate students in UAM reasonably high. For instance, informal academic interaction with colleagues ranked higher than book while conference/seminar meetings ranked equal to books. This revealed that the informal sources of information need to be more developed for easy accessibility to information materials.

Tanni and Sormunen, (2008) This paper aims to give a critical review of the empirical information seeking and retrieval (IS&R) literature focusing on learning related information behavior. It also aims to propose the task-based approach to link research on learning and information behavior in learning tasks and to organize and interpret the literature. – This paper takes the form of a critical literature review.

Findings – Researchers have identified patterns of information behavior and variations in the conceptions of seeking and using information for learning tasks. The results are fragmented and a framework should be developed to guide further research. Learners' information behavior in learning tasks may be attributable to various explanatory factors, which have not been taken into account in any single study. The concept of focus formulation appears to link information seeking and learning. The role of the writing process in learners' information behavior and the
characteristics of the resulting documents have received least attention in the research field. The paper may help teachers in designing learning tasks.

**Liew (2006)** Conducted a study to investigate the information seeking behavior of fourteen ethnomusicologists in New Zealand via interviews. The finding shed light on what information Ethnomusicologists seek the source and services they used and the barriers they use, and the barriers they face in information seeking and use. A number of easy in which libraries can create collection and design services that will meet the information needs of ethnomusicologist proposed.

**Moster and Dennis (2005)** The study aimed at determining the information, the information sources, service and system used in South Africa by the parliamentarians, and also to investigate the role of the parliamentary libraries in the information provision process. This study has revealed that parliamentary libraries were under utilized because parliamentarians use other equally competing information sources largely accessed through the internet.

Parliamentary libraries have a potential to offer a variety of services to parliamentarians, yet they are not well utilized, perhaps because of reasons such as poor marketing and innovative information services.
Ernest, Level, Culbertson, (2005) seeks to prove that studies conducted over the past several decades repeatedly indicate that information-seeking behavior by members of the general public involves consultation of a variety of potential information sources, including libraries. The study concludes that information-seeking behavior on the internet represents investigation of sources that existed in the pre-internet era but that access has altered from earlier mechanisms, such as paper mail, telephone, or on-site visits, to electronic investigation. On-site visits, to electronic investigation. Libraries continue to represent a potential information source, provided that they take advantage of electronic access.

Whitmire (2004) examining the relationship between undergraduates' epistemological beliefs and reflective judgment and how they searched for information in these digital environments. Results indicated that there was a relationship between epistemological beliefs and reflective judgment and information-seeking behavior. Undergraduates' at higher stages of epistemological development exhibited the ability to handle conflicting information sources and to recognize authoritative information sources:

Kerins (2004) surveyed how students learned their information seeking strategies, including effective and less effective approaches from educators. This is paper reports the results of two empirical studies which
explored the information seeking behavior of engineering and law students in Ireland.

Findings of the study reveal similar patterns in the information seeking behavior between students studying to become professionals and information seeking patterns of these groups identified in the model.

The two studies suggest that Engineering and Law students in Ireland could benefit from information literacy training and awareness.

**Westbrook (2003)** conducted a study under the title “Information needs and experiences of scholars in women’s Studies: problems and solutions”. Women’s studies faculty often engages in complex information serving. Patterns as they examine social issues from a variety of disciplinary and theoretical perspectives – advice of guidance of 42 women’s studies librarians in a wide of academic settings provide an array of practical tools for serving this complex population. In total 215 available questionnaires were return to via e-mail and the rest via a post mail.

**Dawes and Uchechukwu (2003)** conducted a study to investigate the information seeking behavior of undergraduate majors to gain a better understanding of where they find their research information (academic vs. academic sources) and to determine if library instruction had any impact on the types of sources used. These results are supported by other studies that indicate that today’s college students are using freely available
internet sites much more than library resources little to no association appears to exist between “one short” library instruction sessions and the sources used by students in their research serious consideration needs to be given to multiple library instruction sessions and to for-credit library courses over one-short classes.

Ian and Chang (2002) conducted a study under the title “The study of Instructional process and Information seeking Behavior of Biology Teachers in Junior High School”. The main objective of the study is to explore the Information Seeking Behavior of Junior High School Teachers of Biology in their teaching context. Teaching evaluation and reflected would also be the basis of representation. Finally this study makes some suggestions for the design of Information systems in School Library.

Shokeen and Kaushik (2001) conducted a study under the title “Information seeking behavior of social scientist of universities in Delhi”. The aim of the study is to collect the data about Information seeking behavior of social scientists working in the universities in Delhi to collect the data through the questionnaire. The result shows that qualification and teaching experience have a significant effect on the visit to the library by the social scientist. Books are the most used source of information and periodicals are the most important source of information.
Abdoulaye (2002) conducted a study under the title “Information Seeking Behavior of African students in Malaysia a research study”. Information Seeking Behavior of African students at the International Islamic Universities Malaysia and explore the effect of students, 20 students were interviewed. All respondents agreed that the library has changed their Information Seeking Behavior.

Atkinson and Figueroa (1997) conduct a study under the title “Information seeking Behavior of business Students” Information seeking study to investigates library use and research behavior of business students at California state University San Marcos. A sample of 68 graduate and 91 undergraduate students were surveyed and observed for their behavior in three conceptual domains: Query formulation and task assignments, pre-reference process expectations, and post-reference process responses. Participants observations may confirmed of the students attitudes revealed in the survey. Even with the changes in provision of resources in new high-libraries, findings confirm assumptions of business student’s behavior.
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