CHAPTER-02
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction
2.1. Meaning of Literature Review
2.2. Objectives of the Literature Review
2.3. Sources of Literature Review
2.4 Conclusion
CHAPTER- 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0. Introduction:

The modern era is the age of information technology and the new information consistently keeps emerging. The trend of search and research continuously goes on. Every animate and inanimate being has its past which is their precious treasure. If the individual shapes present on the foundation of past, future becomes bright. Thus research is fundamental importance in any discipline.

There are number of studies conducted in the Agricultural University of Gujarat state in the field of education and research has been faculty and researchers in the use of libraries. Research in the field of library research had originated of psychologists concerning the nature of purpose of library reading process. This study attempts in the direction of research the information seeking behaviour of agricultural universities faculty and researcher member at the agricultural universities of Gujarat state. It be accepted with the purpose of the result of this study motivation be present valuable for the agricultural universities library, in exacting, and other universities in Gujarat in universal, in the direction of possessions identify with the information needs, information seeking behaviour of agricultural faculty and researcher members. This information knows how to be present use to reconsider the library’s collection growth and information right to use policy.

Reconsider of connected creative writing is extremely necessary in any investigate effort. The study of connected creative writing is a critical feature of plan of study and occasion used up going on such a review always is an intelligent deal as it provides a base for further research on the already existing knowledge in the field of library and information science. Study of connected creative writing imply locate, reaching and evaluate report of investigate because well as report of informal surveillance and view, with the purpose of be connected in the direction of the individuals designed study plan. Present study, although it was not possible on the part of the investigator to get access, to the entire published or unpublished resources due to lack of time, still an attempt has been made to study the literature concerned with the investigation in hand so as to provide philosophical background to the study. In brief this chapter present and generally make another study of study conduct in
India and overseas, regarding the topic “Information Seeking Behaviour.” The investigator has reviewed simply people’s studies, which are related on the way to the current study. The hypothesis of the present study has been formulated on the backdrop of these studies.

2.1. Meaning of Literature Review:

A creative writing reconsider be an evaluative statement of study originate in the creative writing connected just before your particular part. The make another study of must explain, go over the main points, calculate and explain this creative writing. It must provide a hypothetical base in favour of the study and facilitate verify the environment of study. Choice an incomplete quantity of workings with the purpose of is middle in the direction of part quite than annoying to bring together a great quantity of workings with the aim of be not because personally linked just before subject component.

2.2. Objectives of the Literature Review:

A literature review goes beyond the search for information and includes the identification and expression of relationships between the literature and field of research. While the form of the literature review may vary with different types of studies, the basic objectives of literature review are following the steps:

1. Provide a context for the research
2. Justify the research
3. Ensure the research hasn’t been done before
4. Show where the research fits into the existing body of knowledge
5. Enable the faculty to learn from previous theory on the subject
6. Make possible the investigator to study as of preceding hypothesis on top of the topic
7. Point up how the topic have be study formerly
8. Best part flaw in preceding study
9. Summarize gap in preceding study
10. Explain with the aim of the effort is addition to the considerate and information of the field
11. Help out improve, change otherwise level modify the subject.

Nevertheless, some scattered articles approximately two on the subject of information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researcher in the agricultural
universities in India are found published. Here salient features and limitations of all available literature discussed. Thus review of literature is an early step for conducting may research studies.

2.3. Sources of Literature Review:

Sources of review of literature are as under:

1. Thesis
2. Books
3. Articles
4. Seminars/ Proceedings/ Conferences

In this sector there has been very little work done. In this, reviews of the selective and useful studies related to the research problem areas under. Although it was not possible on the part of the investigator to get access, to the entire published or unpublished resources due to lack of time, still an attempt has been made to study the literature concerned with the investigation in hand so as to provide philosophical background to the study. In brief this chapter presents an overall review of studies conducted in India and abroad, regarding the topic “Information Seeking Behaviour.” The investigator has reviewed only those studies, which are similar to the present study. The hypothesis of the present study has been formulated on the backdrop of these studies.

Ajiboye and Tella (2007) “University Undergraduate Students’ information seeking behaviour : Implications for Quality in Higher Education in AFRICA”:- This study described the higher education institutions are today recognised by national governments and donors as key agents for social and economic development in view of their inherent capacity to foster knowledge creation, processing and dissemination. Therefore, the approach students categorize their knowledge and investigate for educational information possibly will be alive careful extremely critical in the direction of their generally presentation at the finish of the day of the week. This position gets additional disordered, particularly while student are known assignment and presentation just before create. They require in the direction of look for information on top of their personal, subsequently it be usual with the aim of they discuss with suitable source for educational information. The main problem of the research study is to find out the information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students in the University of Botswana. The focus was on obtaining information on
the nature of academic information needed by the students, the sources consulted and the general pattern of information gathering system by the students. This study limitation has been 2000 (Two Thousand) undergraduate students randomly selected from across the 6 (six) faculties in the university of Botswana constituted the sample for the total 12 (twelve) department of the study in university undergraduate students quality in higher education in Africa has become more paramount now, with the release of the results of the ratings of World Universities in 2005, which shows that only a negligible few (not up to 1%) of universities in Africa was ranked among the first 500 universities in the World. This issue poses a serious challenge to African Universities. In tackling the problem of quality therefore, it is imperative nucleus of the strategies for improving quality. Students in tertiary institutions need information for their academic activities and this cannot be taken for granted. A well articulated and sustained effort is required to provide ICT facilities in African Universities and make the same more accessible to the students.

Anuradha (1999) in a paper presented the growing user needs and the change of user character for access to information. The paper described the concept of digital libraries and their nature, functions and environment. It explained the digital library products and systems. The paper also overviewed the electronic information sources and explained the importance of CDROM in digital libraries. It highlighted the impact of digital libraries on information transfer and also identifies its limitations.

Baliar (1990) “Information needs of different communities: a survey of the Puri District of Orissa”- this is the first study of its kind on ‘community information needs’ carried out in India on a large scale. The first chapter contains a review of literature from 1950 onwards. The important point is that the researcher has also studied information needs of non-users of libraries and the methodology used is a sound one. Statistical techniques have been used to select respondents. He personally interviewed on the basis of a structured, questionnaire, 892 respondents from Banpur, Jatani, Nimapur and Nayagarh in Puri District. He collected data about socio-economic conditions, community information providers, utilization of leisure time, reading interests and habits of literates, library consciousness of the respondents and their willingness to accept advisory services to solve their day-to-day information seeking problem. The enormous data collected by the researcher has been adequately analysed. The last chapter summarizes the findings and suggest a few solutions to tackle the situation in the State of Orissa. The suggestions about community libraries
are practicable and extremely useful. The suggestions include development of consultancy services, local data banks, community profiling and development of Citizens Advice Bureaux, etc. The role of TV as a growing source of information along with radio has been given less importance. In making suggestions, the role of existing agricultural and health information services has not been taken into consideration. The significance of ‘National Policy on library and information system’ document has been missed. This study is a good research of a descriptive community survey.

Bansal and Singh (2013) “Information Seeking Pattern of Researchers of Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana: A case Study”- this case study mainly focus on information seeking pattern, information use, e-resources and GADVASU etc. This case study main purpose of seeking information, use of information resources, time spent on gathering information use of print and e-resources, etc. There are total 66 researchers pursuing doctorate degree in various departments of college of veterinary science, GADVASU. Data was collected through questionnaire form all 66 researchers on their visit to library and by personally visiting concerned departments. The obstacles faced by researchers in gathering information are also discussed and information received from the users. A out of total 66 researchers, majority i.e. 72.73% (48) comp riser of male researchers and remaining 27.27% (18) comp rises of female researchers. Responses of researchers are data analysis and discussion of the present study. Information seeking pattern of researchers of the study indicate that majority of the researchers seek information for research/ dissertation work. The internet and library are major sources of information for 96.97% and 93.93% users respectively. Researchers prefer to use internet resources followed by books and e-journals to access information 98.48% researchers admit that information and communication technology has made a significant impact on their information seeking pattern.

Barua et al., (1988) in the study of the review articles rank at the top, followed by bibliographies at the end of the articles and use of library catalogue, abstracting and indexing journals. In order to keep themselves up to data in their fields, research scholars depend upon periodical articles and abstracting and indexing journals.

Belkin (1968) has extended the psychological approach with the inquiry into the reasons for seeking information and the development of the concept of an
‘Anomalous State of Knowledge’ which hypothesises that information need arises from the recognised anomaly in the users’ state of knowledge concerning some topic or situation and that, in general, the user is unable to specify precisely what is needed to resolve that anomaly. Information behaviour is seen as related to some problem situation in the relationship between the user and users’ model of the world.

Belkin and Robertson (1976) “Information science and the phenomenon of information” Journal of ASIS- have reiterated that information science is a problem oriented discipline concerned with the effective transfer of desired information from human generator to human user. According to them ‘information science’ can be defined as “that set of principles and prescriptive rules dealing with the organisation, maintenance and management of bodies of scientific, technical, and business information used in decision making. It is concerned with improving the communication of recorded information among three types of individual or groups— (1) the originator of information; (2) the processor of information; and (3) the user of information.”

Bhatti (2009) “Information needs and information-seeking behaviour of faculty members at the Islamia University of Bahawalpur”- this article described the mainly focus on information need, information seeking behaviour, sources of information channels and services. This study limited to the selected from four faculties: (1) Faculty of Arts, (2) Faculty of Islamic learning, (3) Faculty of Education and (4) Faculty of Science. This study based on the information received from the faculty members. Total number of 100 faculty members have questionnaires were personally distributed among the Arts, Islamic, Education and Science faculty members of the University of Islamia. The responses received from 40 lecturers, 40 Assistant Professors, 10 Associate Professors and 10 Professors. The data shows that 70 members of academic staff hold masters degree, 15 M. Phil and 10 Ph. D. and 5 members of Librarians. Questionnaires are providing the complete information. The winning process of a library depends in the direction of a great scope on the option of library collection. The collection must meet up the requirements and needs of user. Therefore librarians are required just before be present conscious of how faculty seek out information awareness of faculty information requirements and information-seeking performance is very important for just beginning helpful collection, and recovering conveniences and services. It is suggested that library staff or orientation librarians heart on supplementary user to grow an improved icon for the library.
Orientations librarians must help out teacher develop their information-seeking and discover the type of information they require.

**Brittain (1982)** “Pitfalls of User Research and Some Neglected Areas”, Social Science Information Studies has been most of the user studies have looked at the situation through the eyes of the information professionals rather than user; studies are therefore carried out in terms of information resources (books, indexes etc.) and processes (searching, borrowing, reading etc.) rather in terms which make more sense to the users in their work situation. There have been over concentration on how users obtain information, rather than what they want it for, and what they do with it. Likewise there has been emphasis on formal communication rather than informal.

**Dabus and Surender Kumar (2014)** “Information Seeking Behaviour of Senior Secondary School Teachers: A case study of Gurgaon and Mahendergarh District” - this study main concept of the information seeking behaviour of senior secondary school teachers in Haryana. The determine teachers information need and used source for getting their information. Mostly teacher need information for preparing class lecture and general awareness of current affairs. Mostly prefer source is used by teacher is book and Internet. A survey of questionnaire design comprehensively includes all aspects regarding information need and used source by the teacher.

**Derr (1983)** the presence of a purpose for the use of information leads us to conclude that it is needed. Thus the presence of what might be called an ‘information purpose’ is a necessary condition of information need. He has emphasised two necessary conditions for information need as under:

1. The presence of an information purpose.
2. The information, in question, contributes to the achievement of information purpose.

It has been seen that the users do not always need the information requested by them. They lack a genuine purpose for the use of information, this implies that the claim rests upon a judgement about the users information purpose. Judgement is required to see whether the information, in question, contributes to the achievement of an information purpose. Ideal curiosity may not be a legitimate reason for information need. The attribution of information need requires the making of a value judgement. The conclusion that an individual or organisation has a purpose for the certain items of information is a value judgement. The attribution of information need inextricably
involves the making of value judgements with respect to the implicit information purpose. Further the judgement as to whether the information in question, contributes to the achievement of a designated information purpose is a straightforward factual judgement.

Devarajan (1989) “Users’ approach to information in libraries” - information is an important national resource. It is a well accepted generalisation that a country which is rich in information is rich in socio-economic sphere. Users are the last like or recipient of information in the communication cycle. It is therefore necessary to conduct from time to time users’ studies in order to determine the use of need for and demand of information and also to be acquainted with users’ behaviour. The fact that user study is a precondition for meaningful library services was realised in western countries half-a-century ago. In India, however, it is a new phenomenon. This book is four important steps of users such as school students, scientists, humanities scholars and development scientists are dealt with and their information needs, use pattern and use behaviour are studied. By taking these four steps of users a wide spectrum of user community with their varied information needs are exposed. This is a premiere attempt in Kerala on this subject. It is believed that this book will be a valuable guide to the librarians, information managers and library and information students who undertake project in the field of user studies.

Devraj and Singh (2002) discussed digital libraries and its gaining importance with the aid of Internet for library operations by downloading information from remote databases. As regard in Indian context the more than 190 university libraries and more than seven thousand colleges use the library services for full meant of their academic and research need through resources existing in their libraries. At present the research library has to provide their information as early as possible to the researchers. The authors have discuss search engines and digital libraries on web site via internet and all these aspects from the Indian points of view and the digital library network now in operation in India. Internet based resources and services are very valuable particularly for the developing countries since the printed sources of information are not easily available in time from the developing countries.

Echeverria and Barredo (2005) found out the impact of online journals on document delivery. They attempted to fin-out of the ways for the e-resources had made the effect on conventional inter landing practices. The study finds out the way in which full text articles were reducing the usual marks at the university library. This
study based on the questionnaire circulated to the user of the university library. The data received from the users about the impact of electronic resources and Inter Library Loan service rendered by the cooperative libraries. The result of the study showed that the usefulness of the inter library document delivery was decreased after the implementation of electronic resources in the university libraries.

Equabal and Soomaraza (2003) stated that more than ten years the much rise in manner of E-Journals. The thousand numbers of e-journals are going too published every day. Due to print Journals published by the publisher the electronic version are fee with the print subscription in most of the cases. The management of the free journals is very challenging task in front of the librarian. It is also describes the types of journals, CDROM journal, selection and acquisition of journal and explains about managing the ejournals in the digital environment.

Fischer (1978) “The Delphi Method: A description, review and criticism”-the Delphi technique is a methodical move towards solicit export opinion not including contaminate them through bandwagon effect, imposing personalities and tendencies to conform to public opinions. Consensus is obtained by resources of with awareness planned programme of chronological interrogation, interposed with criticism information of the total participate grouping. It is designed for use in refining judgemental data collected from a panel of selected exports. The Delphi method was originally developed by the Rand Corporation in early 1950’s to predict future developments related to national defence

Frankline, et al., (2001) has described in the study conducted on Electronic Publishing. The publication practice are based on the document are submitted by the author for e-format, edited, printed and circulated to the users through the application of computer and telecommunication devices used. The quality of the electronic medium includes the interactive features are exploited in the publication forms. The study revealed that the number of journals available online are increasing day by day. The journals of knowledge synthesis in nursing have no point equitant.

Girjakumar (1990) gives analysis of subject specialization of the respondents from the field of social sciences. The study covers information gathering habits of researchers in sociology and economic in India.

Gopalswamy and Naik (2014) the concepts of information remainder unclear, it be capable of be real professed as a little involving information, data which is communicate or external regarding a exacting statement of condition in direct
towards decrease the users’ improbability gathering their requirements. Just before make information knowledge and in the direction of support the make use of information explosion have resulted inside an increasing development of information require of user have develop into different and multidimensional.

**Gowda and Walmiki (2004)** made a study under the title “Libraries’ response to paradigm shifts in Higher Education in India: some issues”. They find that the conceptual changes that have been taken place in the Indian Higher Education system causes for the changes and Universities’ response to such change. Highlights the libraries users’ response in view of the paradigm shifts, it is in higher education system enumerates the problem of the University libraries and suggests the possible ways and means to overcome the problem.

**Grover (1993)** has presented a conceptual model for diagnosing information needs in the context of a school library media programme. He proposes a two-stage process: systematic analysis of both the school and the community followed by one-on-one interaction with a user at the point when he or she has decided to seek information. i.e. the reference interview. He asserts that the reference interview can become a vehicle for diagnosing information need by applying knowledge of information psychology-how individuals seek, acquire, organize, process, utilize and store information.

**Guha (1983)** Author has categorised the user studies broadly into three. They are behaviour studies, use studies. Studies which are conducted to find out the use of any researchers and users have communication medium such as primary and secondary sources of periodical. Are called use studies whereas knowledge stream study is study which is conduct in the direction of recover exposed the model of current of knowledge during the message scheme. Grouping of user studies sometimes varies from author to author and even in the case of the same author it varies in different studies.

**Guha (1994)** “Information seeking and communication behaviour of Indian Scientists”- In the study sample of 148 respondents was chosen from six researchers and research cut teaching Institutions in Delhi. These institutions were IIT, National Physical Laboratory, National Institutions of Health Family Welfare, Jamia Milia Islamia, JNU and Publications and Information Directorate of CSIR. It was observed that 28% respondents visit libraries to select and borrow books, more than 26% to
browse through new books, nearly 12% to consult abstracting and indexing periodicals and over 12% to consult reference books.

**Jackson (2007)** studied the information requirements and information seeking behaviour of health and social care professionals providing care to children with health care needs. The objectives of this effort are to classify the source of information presently inward, information seeking behaviour, information needs and preference used for opportunity information condition between physical condition and public think about professional provided that mind just before family by means of physical condition mind requirements. Information was collect by means of an irritated sectional postal survey study. A broad series of information possessions was report because human being presented to professional. Though great quantity of respondents found it needed in the direction of carry out extra search used for information, signifying with the aim of present resources is not fulfilling their requirements. Supplementing the information that is provided in electronic and hard copy formats, by enhancing informal networks, may be the most effective way of meeting the information needs of this group of professionals.

**Jorosi (2006)** in his study investigated the information requirements and information seeking behaviour of little and intermediate sized enterprise manager in Botswana’s developed manufacturing, use a self-administered survey. The respondents be mostly male (171 or 79%) at the same time as single 45 or 21% were female. The input finding of the study indicates with the aim of:

1. SME manager believe client and rivalry information just before be present the majority significant type of information towards their firm.
2. SME managers allocate an important quantity in the direction of moment in time to get information seeking and going on usual use up just about five hours per week seeking information
3. SME managers use up moment in time looking for client and rivalry information.
4. Information source selection is largely determined by accessibility and ease of use and
5. Managers use information for making important decisions and performing their routine activities. Several recommendations are made for future research in information behavior of managers and mainstream user studies.

**Joshi and Nikose (1994)** “Information seeking behaviour of users: a case study of private higher technical education libraries in Chandrapur District of
This study described the different attitude and performance in seeking information starting engineering college libraries by user. Study shows with the purpose of students, teachers and scholars have been exposed supplementary liking to proper collection in libraries. Well as the information seeking from electronic resources by means of internet contain known additional favourite. Impacts of Information Communication Technology have completed extra used for user of engineering college libraries. Therefore electronic plan medium are accepted amongst user. This article of present study is limited to the four private engineering college libraries users data analysis. This article explores the information seeking behaviour of undergraduates, postgraduates, teaching staff, and research scholars. Based on the information received from the total number of 250 questionnaire have distribution by responded out of 208 users, divided by 140 undergraduate students, 58 postgraduate students and 10 research scholars from the four engineering colleges of Chandrapur District in state of Maharashtra. Conclude the engineering college libraries be required to value information seeking behaviour of user to re-engineer their services and make available information professionally. Result of this study make known user who are supplementary or a lesser amount of satisfy with library collections and services, other than who would like guidance in the use of online information. Though text deliverance services be human being provide going on require, the researchers meaningful absent with the purpose of it would be valuable if the library may possibly make available them through indexing, abstracting and interlibrary loan services as well. Consumer teaching on the subject of documentation use be required to and must be present delivery exposed like a tutorial otherwise intensive course education.

Kadli and Kumbar (2011) “Faculty Information-seeking behaviour in the changing ICT Environment: A study of commerce colleges in Mumbai”- this article mainly focus on information need, information-seeking behaviour, sources of information, changing ICT environment etc. A structured questionnaire was developed to find out the information seeking behaviour of commerce college faculty members. The article discusses sources use to seek information by the commerce colleges faculty in meeting their information need. Inferences and finding are shown with relevant of data analysis was 46 commerce colleges in Mumbai city. A total of 200 questionnaires were received, resulting in a response rate of 71.5% while distributing questionnaires. Care was taken to ensure that users of different age groups, designation and gender were represented adequately in the population. Total
143 respondents faculty member of library user study are 75 lecturers, 50 senior scale lectures, 18 selection grade lecture, out of total 143 respondents user 63 (44.06%) are male and 80 (55.94%) are female faculty member of user present study. Information seeking behaviour of the study indicates that the commerce college are much diversified in the information they seek, the resources they access and the use they make of the information and changing ICT environment. The library and information resources and changing ICT their environment from printed publications to formless data analysis. It is also available e-resources, e-information, through internet or through online library services. Changing ICT environment is affected the information seeking behaviour for the majority of users. It is important for the library to make aware to the users time to time about different forms and types of source developed by library.

Kawatra (1985) review the abuser study by means of the aim just before study the information seeking approach of user, classify the gap in information of user study, and recommend part of user attitude intended for study and in the direction of summarize technique used for outlook study. Study investigates the approach and requires of user and review eleven studies with the purpose of be carry exposed here the meadow consumer study.

Keshawa and Savanur (2001) conducted a study of information needs and information seeking strategies of agricultural scientists. They provide information about university of agricultural science (UAS) and its library. This study describes information needs and information seeking strategies of user of UAS Library. It is found that: majority of users (72.72% Faculty members, 75.78 % research scholars and 57.89% students) recommend books and most of them are purchased. It is found that higher percentage of users stated that library services and facilities like physical facilities; Reference services, Reprography services, SDI services etc. are good.

Korjonen-Close (2005) studies the information requirements and performance of medical researchers in United Kingdom and Europe. As component of the stratagem in the direction of put up and about a latest information service, include a objective source hub, the study of information requirements of medical study professional concerned among medical investigate and growth in the United Kingdom and Europe be necessary. It as well expected in the direction of make out difference in needs among the different role of professional and establish what information resources be presently used. 200 and 90 member respond in the direction of the online
study of 20 questions. Member uttered a lack of information in their exacting specialized part, lack the skill just before get back and review information. The effect of the study be discuss in additional aspect, give indication of what the information service must save, what type of resources have to be present provide to member and what services must be present offered. There be residential from the results of the needs analysis and submitted to management for approval. Issue of anxiety, such as monetary limitation and workers constraint is as well discussing. There is a chance in the direction of construct a sole compilation of medical study objects, which will support the institution not single towards member, other than as well to the wider fitness area. Member known with the purpose of for the most part of the medical libraries don’t make available what they require.

**Kothari (2008)** “Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques”- this book based on research studies are undertaken and accomplished year after year. But in most cases very title attention is paid to an important dimension resign to research, namely, that of research methodology. This book main point of view the effect is that a good deal of study, mainly in community sciences, contains never-ending statement revolving and also various quotations. Therefore a great deal of study tends to be useless. It may possibly be presented renowned, in the background of plan and growth with the purpose of the importance of study dishonesty in its value and not in amount. The research requires, consequently, is for those afraid with study in the direction of shell out suitable notice to design and adhere to the correct method all through for civilizing the value of study. The method may possibly be different as of difficulty to difficulty, up till now the essential move toward study remnants the equal. Regarding the organization, the book consists of 15 chapters, well arranged in a coherent manner. This book is primarily intended to serve as a textbook for graduate, post-graduate, M. Phil, and Ph. D. research scholar and students of research methodology in all disciplines of various universities. It is hoped that the book shall provide guidelines to all interested in research studies of one sort or the other.

**Krishan Kumar (1968)** “Users’ survey concerning teachers and research scholar in the Department of Chemistry, University of Delhi”- this is a user study concerning teachers and research scholars consisting of forty teachers and seventy research scholars. The survey was conducted through questionnaire and interviews. Interesting patterns about the reading habits; types of publications used, information requirements, mode of information gathering, and role of personal collections etc of
the respondents are revealed by the analysed data. One main finding is that quite a large percentage of research scholars do not use the library as much as they ought to. The majority of researchers 71% feel the need to improve their skill in the use of science technology literature. The author has suggested the creation of a post of a documentation officer, in the Department, to provide help in literature search and dissemination of information, which could be done by spending only 7% of the total budget of the Department.

**Krishan Kumar (1973)** in his study finds that the spare house library has been mostly used by the researches from the universities all over India, the users are, teachers, research scholars, research staff, journalists and students.

**Krishan Kumar (1990)** Studied Information Seeking Behaviour of Sociologists of (M. Phil and Ph. D. Students, teachers) University of Delhi asked Krishan Kumar to submit a report on University of Delhi Library. He also carried out a case study on a Ph. D. Scholar from Jawaharlal Nehru University. The data was collected using a questionnaire and unstructured, interview, regarding selection of topic, compilation of a bibliography, sources of information, forms of literature used, identification of relevant journals, citation of journals, scanning of journals, subjects of cited periodicals, use of library, role of library staff, use of indexing and abstracting services. One important finding was that “sociologists do not seem to be using indexing and abstracting services, reviewing journals as much as one could export”. In addition “for seeking information, researchers consult their supervisor or discuss with colleagues within organization or consult knowledgeable persons in the field. Role of librarians is marginal”. The author has suggested that “librarians should conduct research themselves so that they are able to have understanding of the research process as well realize the difficulties faced by researchers in searching for documents/information”. He has further suggested that each member of professional library staff should be attached to a group of scholars from the initial stage onwards.

**Krishnamurti (2001)** made a study on “Information seeking behaviour: An overview”. He said that information is the basic material for the decision making process. The essential purpose of every decision is to transform information into action efficiently and effectively. Information Seeking is a kind of communication behaviour, which would be influenced by many factors. He concluded that information seeking behavior study is nothing but the study of flow of information.
This flow starts with purposes and motives and ends with satisfaction of dissatisfaction.

**Lalitha (1995)** made a study under the title “Information seeking behavior of medical and engineering personnel: A comparative study with reference to their library use.” The study was aimed to identify, in quantitative terms, the various categories of medical and engineering personnel and to ascertain their information requirements and the types of materials needed by them. To find out the response of the users towards the existing systems, to find out the reading pattern to make a comparative study between the two, to find out the sources and services in the respective fields to satisfy the information needs of the two categories. The methodology used in the study includes literature search survey using questionnaire, supplemented with interview. Randomly 170 questionnaires were distributed. The findings of study were the engineering community showed a lower percentage or response, especially the students, practitioners and teachers were better, on the whole, and the medical community showed more interest. Both use their own libraries very frequently. Majority of the doctors and engineers frequently use libraries other than their own once a fortnight.

**Laloo (2002)** “Information needs, information seeking behaviour and users”- this title of book has been talked of the day. A lot of research has been done to find out the information needs and information seeking behaviour of various categories of users in information systems. This book is an attempt at understanding the whole phenomenon of user studies. It starts by trying to explain the terms ‘information’, ‘information needs’, ‘information seeking’ and ‘the user’ and then goes on to find out who needs what type of information for what purpose. The other chapters are on studies on technology transfer, the impact of information on the quality of life and user education. Research abuser studies are opening just before be present acknowledged because a significant division of the information parcel. Information provider similar to the library require in the direction of be present a bed of their users’ information needs because fine at the same time their information looking for and information retrieve method within direct that they strength be present capable to make available improved services.

**Liao et. al. (2007)** conducted a comparative study of the information needs and information seeking behaviour of international graduate students and American graduate students under title “Information Seeking Behaviour of International
Graduate Students vs. American Graduate Students: A User study at Virginia Tech 2005”. Study is based on the opinions collected through online survey.

Line (1988) the concept was taken up by Bath University in 1968 through a project named INFROSS which dealt with the information requirements of agricultural scientists in government departments, social and agricultural workers and university teachers of United Kingdom.

Mahajan (2009) “Information-seeking behaviour: A study of Punjab University, India “- This article mainly focus on information need, information seeking behaviour, sources of information, formal and informal e-resources, and ICT user etc. This article described the information seeking behaviour differs among user groups. Academic libraries must understand the information needs of faculty and students in order to address those needs. This study explores the information seeking behaviour of undergraduates, postgraduate students, and researchers in science, social sciences and humanities at the University of Punjab, Chandigarh, India. The paper discusses sources use to seek information by the science, social sciences and humanities user students in meeting their information need. In references and finding are shown with relevant article data analysis. This article based on the information received from the users in students and researchers. The descriptive survey method was used and data was gathered via questionnaire from 250 users. Completed and consisted of 100 undergraduates, 100 postgraduate students, and 50 researchers from sciences, social sciences and humanities students questionnaires are providing the complete information. The central part of the library job remainder the equal, other than method and equipment for information freedom carry on in the direction of grow up and modify significantly. Libraries are required to know information seeking behaviour of user to re-engineer their services and give information powerfully. The result of this study makes known user who are extra or fewer satisfy with library collection and services, other than who would like education during the apple of online information. Though text release service is life form provide on require, the researchers meaningful exposed that it would be valuable if the library may possibly give them with indexing, abstracting, and interlibrary loan service since fine.

Maharana, et al.,(2014) “Information Seeking Patterns of Faculty Members of Karnataka State Open University: A Case Study” This study mainly focus of information seeking behaviour, electronic environment, KSOU Faculty. etc., the concepts of the faculty is required to be up to data with the subject and its related
areas he is teaching. Adding to this, there is also the need for information on various aspects like semester examinations, rights and duties, administration, discussions with colleagues, reference books, and formal articles on the subject on his teaching, abstracting and indexing services, attending seminars and conferences and browsing the internet helps teachers to keep them as updated person. This study main objective as: to find out information seeking behaviour of the KSOU faculty, to know the main purpose of information seeking behaviour, to find out information sources of consulted by the users mostly. This study data analysis has been total 63 faculty members were used for this study and responses were obtained using the set questionnaire. Among these 63 respondents, 37 were males’ faculty members and 26 female are faculty members. There were 12 Professors, 13 Associate professors and 38 Assistant professors. Most of the faculty were from Arts department (49), 10 science and 4 commerce and management department faculty. However, when looked into the information requirement of faculty either occasionally or frequently, without any degree, more than fifty percent faculty required all the above information.

Majid and Mugeraa Kassim (2000) “information seeking behaviour of international Islamic University Malaysia law faculty members”. This study is to identify the information channels used by the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) law faculty members, information sources preferred by them, methods employed for getting the needed information and their library use pattern. OPAC and CD-ROM were the most frequently used IT-based sources and facilities. E-mail was the most popular among the internet based services and application. On the whole, respondents perceived IIUM library collection, users provided by library services and facilities in the direction of get together their information requirements in point of fact. The main concept of the present study is to find out of the this research study faculty members are respondents of the 66 respondents 32 (48.5%) were lecturers, 20 (30.3%) Assistant Professors, 9 (13.6%) Associate Professors and 5 (7.6%) Professors. 34 (51.5%) of the respondents were holding a Ph. D. Degree and 32 (48.5%) had a master’s degree holder students, 26 (39.4%) of the respondents obtained their highest qualifications from Malaysian Universities, 29 (43.9%) from the United Kingdom and 11 (16.7%) from Universities in other Countries. His study data analysis has been library use skills, computing skills, information seeking behaviour, and office time spent on various activities, information channels used, library visits etc. Important of information sources to teaching, research and
publication, library collections, use of IT based library sources and facilities, use of internet services and applications and library effectiveness of the IIUM library data analysis.

**McGarry (1981)** “Changing Context of Information: An Introducing Analysis”-summarizes varied attributes to see the nature of information:-

1. “Information can be regarded as a near synonym of fact.
2. It has a transforming or reinforcing effect on what is known, or believes to be known, by a human being.
3. Information is used as an aid to decision making.
4. Information is the freedom of choice one has in selecting a message.
5. Information is a necessary piece of something when we are faced with a choice, the amount required depends upon the complexity of decision to be made.
6. Information is raw material from which knowledge is derived.
7. Information is exchanged with outer world not merely received.
8. Information can be defined in terms of its effect on the recipient”

**Menzel (1966)** Author has given another classification of user studies in a study entitled “Information needs and uses in science and technology” which was published in annual review of information science and technology, 1966. In this study he has grouped user studies into channel studies, utility studies, studies of failures and near misses, exposure by phase research, Exposure of measures of success, critical incident studies, critical incident decision studies, and dissemination studies. Etc.

**Nagajyotsna (1984)** “Use of sociology periodicals in RTL: A citation analysis study”-carried out citation analysis of 31 Ph. D. Theses submitted by the students of Department of Sociology (University of Delhi) from 1963 to 1980. She concluded that “non-periodical publications are cited more than periodical articles”. The other important findings were: among five heavily cited periodicals, the first three were from India; they cited periodicals from allied areas, such as economics, anthropology and political science; the maximum number of citations was from the period 1960-69; non-periodical publications are cited more than periodical articles; economics, anthropology and political science and allied subjects were of major interest.

**Namita Khot (2014)** study will be help of library professionals to cope with the tremendous change in the librarianship due to the revolution in ICT. The support of electronic services requires special skills and competences. Today libraries are emerging as information resource centres, performing electronic cataloguing,
electronic acquisition and serial control, electronic circulation functions. Information Technology has made drastic change in the every field. Universities and other higher education institution are undergoing rapid change on the teaching and the learning process mainly because of e-learning. Library and information services cannot lag behind and also require changing to the tune of the progress of the civilization, keeping in view the requirements of time, technological developments and global change.

**Njoku (2004)** investigated the information needs and information seeking behaviour of fishermen in Lagos State, Nigeria. The survey was carried out in the rural fishing communities of the state. Using questionnaires supported with interviews, personal observation and examination of relevant records, data was collected from 500 fishermen in different fishing communities in the state. Simple percentage was used to analyse the data. The study examined information needs, sources and information seeking behaviour as well as problems encountered by the fishermen in a bid to obtain information. Results also showed that the information needs of fishermen in Lagos State are mostly occupation directed. Their chief sources of information include colleagues, friends, neighbours and relatives. Suggestions that would facilitate information seeking and use among fishermen in Lagos State were given.

**Okiy (2002)** executed a survey of students and faculty members to assess the use of Delta State University Library under the title “Assessing Students and Faculty Use of Academic Libraries in Nigeria: The case of Delta State University, Abraka”. The library had its origin from advanced teachers college library, Abraka. A difference was found between the frequency of use of library by the faculty and students. Both the categories of users utilized books more often than any other material, because of dearth of relevant current journals, abstracts and indexes. Majority of users considered library services and facilities as fair. Only a small part of users responded that they always found the needed material in library.

**Olanigan (1987)** “Information needs of the consultants to business enterprises” –the types of information needed by the business may vary considerably. It varies from general information to more detailed information relating to different aspects of the business. The information needs of business-man can be grouped into six categories: (1) Capital Procurement and Mobilisation, (2) Technological Know-
how, (3) Knowledge of existing policies, practices and regulations, (4) Marketing, (5) Foreign Trade, (6) Management Information.

Onardian (1986) invited the opinion of undergraduate students to assess the use of Ahmedu Belo University Library, Nigeria for the study “Nigerian University Library Services: Students Opinion”. Authors concluded that large number of users visited library frequently. Majority of them were visiting to study, using library books. Only 10% users were found not satisfied with library. Lack of needed books in library was one of the main causes for users’ dissatisfaction.

Osei and Entsua –Mensah (2006) examined the information seeking behaviour of Ghanian Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA) as well as the roles of the various institutions that are supposed to meet the information needs. AEAs form an important link between researchers and farmers in the agricultural production chain. However, although AEAs provide information to run successful agricultural businesses, the link between AEAs and researchers is very weak and the tendency is for AEAs to become ineffective. Most of these AEAs do not make the effort to look for information because they are far from the information sources or the infrastructure is simply not available. Most districts lack libraries and information centres and the district agriculture offices do not have print agricultural collections that can be consulted by AEAs. The district agricultural offices should not only be stocked with relevant materials for use by AEAs, but also connected to the internet to enhance access to information by staff well as AEAs. Finally, a publication dedicated to the needs of AEAs could be started on a quarterly basis and should contain information on improved technologies and good agronomic practices, repackaged in such a way as to enable AEAs to transfer them to farmers.

Panda et al. (1997) examine the information seeking behaviour of original writers in Oriya language. Mail survey technique is use for information collection. 100 and 4 writers (52%) responded to the survey. Chi-square analysis and common assessment of importance be practical for analyzing the information. Study discloses that for the most part of original writers hail starting education/if study career. Mainstream of the respondents be recognizable with indexing services (53.4%) and them faculty that user teaching be very important for them for the most excellent use of the library resources.

Pattanaik and Parida (2013) A Users Study this article has been defined the information require and looking for behaviour of the scientists of agricultural research
institutes of Odisha. A structured questionnaire was developed to find out the information needs and seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists. The research paper discusses sources use to seek information by the agricultural scientists in meeting their information need. Information and finding are shown with relevant analysis. This simplified objective can be expanded as follows: (1) to identify the purpose of seeking information, nature and type of information required by agricultural scientists. (2) To identify, different sources and types of information publications used by the agricultural scientists. This article based on the information received from the users. A total number of 550 questionnaires were personally distributed among the agricultural scientists including agricultural faculties out of 550 questionnaires distributed 378 were received back, making the response and 16 questionnaires are not providing complete information and 362 questionnaires are providing the complete information mention. Thus it may be concluded that the working culture of the individual needing information is important. It is important to keep the value, quality and need. All of these factors affect information seeking behaviour. Now-a-days, libraries have also been influenced by the rapid advances in information technology. To cater the user needs libraries and information centres adopted different types of software and security system for providing quick service. So the application of information technology has made it possible for these to expand their sphere of activities.

Raddy and Karisiddappa (1997) “Information seeking behaviour of the professionals in the field of disabilities with special reference to mental handicapped to India”- The study was aimed to find out the types of communication channels used to know latest information in the field of interest and the source unused in performing specific research activities. The questionnaire was sent to 300 professionals working in the field of which feedback from 160 respondents was received (50%).

Rafiq and Ameen (2009) this article has defined the information seeking behaviour and user satisfaction of university instructors of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan. This study described level of teachers at the National Textile University of Pakistan. His explores the information seeking behaviour of a community that is engaged in research and development in the field of textiles, which is the backbone of Pakistan’s commerce and industry. This study main objective can be expanded as follows: (1) the explore the information seeking behaviour of the teachers at NTU, and (2) to determine teachers level of satisfaction with NTU library facilities and services. Findings of the study will be useful to NTU library management for
planning as well as for other libraries in developing countries with a common environment; furthermore, this study will help to overcome the dearth of such studies in developing countries especially in Pakistan. This study limited to the national textile university library users satisfaction one 34 university faculty members are respondents data analysis. Information received from the users consisted of 38 teachers of NTU. Three of 38 were abroad for higher studies. A total of 35 questionnaire were personally distributed to the population in April 2007 and 34 were returned with and overall 97 % response rate. 31 (91.2%) were male user, and 3 (8.8%) female user. While 4 (11.8%) were associate professors, 6 (17.6%) Assistant Professors, 22 (64.71%) Lecture, 1 (2.9%) a network administrator, and 1 (2.9%) was sports officer are providing the complete information sources. This study answered some necessary questions for the NTU library. The survey results supplied the librarians with current data on their targeted user population which should be used to make important management decisions about collection services, information formats, use of resources, web search engine and email servers, and the libraries physical environment. The library should conduct information-seeking behaviour studies at regular intervals to develop effective user-centred library and information services.

Raval (2013) Academic Library Automation, Libraries have used technology in general automation provide to library automation. The main focus of the paper is on library administration, library services, and technical services of the library.

Rekha (2000) provided information about e-journals in terms of their development, advantages and disadvantages. Some of the advantages the author observed were multimedia capabilities, accessibility, fast generated information and dissemination. The difficulties faced to require e-journals include technical problems and economic barriers. The paper reviewed the current trends concerning e-journal, which libraries need to be aware of some practical implication that are unique to academic libraries were also discussed.

Rissanen (1994) Studies of undergraduate students, postgraduate students and M. Phil, Ph. D. Researcher’s Scholars Students information needs uses and information literary in a case study. Teachers, staff and the collections on the practice department, the library of the Academic and the public library, textbooks and journals were the most important information seeking behaviour channels for the studied students. Their Information gathering was restricted by lack of time and money, language problems and poor skills in information seeking.
Roberts (1980) Use of libraries depends greatly upon the information seeking behaviour of the researchers or users. The users who own a large number of volumes tend to use libraries more than those who possess fewer volumes. It is also noted that personal convenience is also an important factor in determining the use of libraries. But not much research has been done so far regarding the information seeking behaviour of faculty and research scholars of agricultural education in Gujarat.

Sasikala (1994) in her study “Information Seeking Behavior of Managers in Industry” found that junior managers frequently visit library from the middle managers and senior managers, most of the managers (80%) at all the three levels made efforts to seek information from other sources before visiting the library. A large number of senior and middle managers (63%) used the information for solving the job-related problems. 56% junior managers used information for the same purpose. It was observed that a majority (60%) of managers at both juniors and senior levels made self-search followed by assistance by library staff.

Satish’s (1990) study on attitude of social scientists was based on the survey conducted in departments of social sciences of three universities and eight social science research and training institutions located in Hyderabad and Secundrabad.

Satish (1994) have explored the area of information needs of social and agricultural scientists.

Scoper (1990) “the Librarian’s Thesaurus: A Concise Guide to Library and information Terms”- community analysis is one method used by librarian to identify characteristics of a target population and to decide what library services and information would be most appropriate for them. The techniques that are used in community analysis include observing environmental characteristics, studying demographics, observing patterns of library use and interviewing key information.

Sethi (1990) a large number of articles and books have been published on information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists, but no studies have focused on information seeking behaviour of faculty and research scholars in agricultural education as one the area of agricultural science.

Shera (1972) projects the library’s role in society as a disseminator of information. The dissemination of information is, thus, one of the most basic of social activities, and one of the most essential. Recorded information, however, in itself is of no use unless it is stored in such a way that it can be retrieved easily and made readily accessible for use. Libraries help in the contemporary development of knowledge and
conserve the precious research time of humanity by separation of literature search from positive research. The social role of the library is highly complex as the modern society presents different communities of clientele with different interests, public, journalists, researchers, agriculturists, academicians, businessmen etc. On the other hand, the information is releasing in various forms, various subjects and various languages. Thus, keeping in mind the increased number of users, with varying needs, it is necessary to disseminate information in accordance with the interest of the users and the type of the libraries, public, academic, special etc. On the other hand print media has also grown enormously in quantity and variety and also in various regional languages.

Siatri (1999) made a study under the title “Information seeking in electronic environment: a comparative investigation among computer scientists in British and Greek Universities.”- International conference on information needs, seeking and use in different contexts, Sheffield August 1998. The study aimed to examine the information seeking behaviour of users in universities in UK and Greece. The objectives included: investigation into the different practices and methods used by computer scientists in retrieving information from electronic information sources and identification of the types and range of electronic information, resources used currently by academics and determine the level and spread of their use narrowing. The focus of the study should be the particular group of scientists. More detailed and accurate profile of the users leading to in-depth understanding of the comparative study was British and Greek Universities information seeking in electronic scientists’ process.

Singh and Satija (2006) “A review of research on information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists: international perspectives.”- This article covers various facets related to information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientist’s research findings and their conceptual meanings. It includes about sixty five (65) researchers undertaken by foreign researchers in the agricultural sector. A structured was developed to find out the studies are organised into various categories i.e., these article mainly focus on theories of information seeking, information needs, users characteristics, information browsing, information seeking and information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists important inferences can be drawn. It is found from the article that agricultural as a discipline and a critical sector for national economy and major sources of livelihood for the people of developing countries
particularly India not study comprehensively. The present review study, which covers significant studies on information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists conducted all over, in conducting research on information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists in Indian environment, similarly, these reviews also helped in determining the degree of information needs and information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists that have already been undertaken outside the India. The present study certainly will go a long way to serve as a base for future research studies in the agricultural sector on information seeking behaviour and also help in designing and developing the need based agriculture information system/ centres for meeting the information requirement of agricultural scientists.

**Singh and Satija (2007)** “Information Seeking Behaviour of Agricultural Scientists with Particular References to their Information Seeking Strategies of Delhi and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana”- this article’s main object of the expose information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists working in the select ICAR institutions of Delhi and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. These studies research the agricultural scientists in the selected ICAR institutions working in 6 (six) agricultural research institutions have (1) ICAR, (2) IARI, (3) IASRI, (4) NBAGR (5) NCAP and (6) PAU, Ludhiana. Data has been collected through the structured questionnaire and analysed data collection was developed to find out the particular reference to their information seeking strategies of agriculture scientists. The paper discusses the findings of various strategies and procedures adopted by the agricultural scientists in meeting their information requirements on their institutional library and information centre the most preferred source 72.05% of the respondents for all categories of agricultural scientists on the other hand for accessing information, agricultural scientists highly depend can the library collection, followed by the personal collections collection of their supervisor and of their colleagues. This article based on the information received from the users. A total number of 700 questionnaires were personally distributed among the agricultural scientists including and agricultural faculties. Out of which 375 questionnaire were received back with the response rate being 53.57%. The questionnaire covered five basic areal namely, user’s characteristics in agricultural scientists. The most frequently used source were those with good physical, functional and intellectual accessibility. The users tend to use information sources which are personally known to them and also easily accessible, regardless of the quality of information. Information may be sought for a particular
purpose in particular circumstances, or collected in advance because it is likely to be useful. It is of maximum use when it matches a need, which is highly specific. Thus, in view of above, it may be concluded that the working culture of the individual needing information, the importance placed on getting it, the facilities available for seeking it, the knowledge about these facilities, the judgment of their value, the probability if getting that is wanted, are the factors that may affect information seeking behaviour.

Singh and Sharma (2002) conducted a study under the title “User’s Information Needs: A case study of power sector Libraries in India.” This has impact on collection development policy and redesigning library services under a library system. The study highlights user information need and information seeking behaviour of power sector libraries in India. He finds that in power sector library requirements of his library users. The user is involved in most operation of the documents chain: He known certain sources of information, which he is able to weigh up and communicate.

Singh and Singh (2003) conducted a study of “Attitude of Research Scholars towards the information resources and services of University of Delhi: A study”. They identify the impression of scholars towards the adequacy of library services. The findings of the study are: that majority of the users, visit the library daily, there is significant difference in the attitude of scholars towards the use library resources and service as being adequate compared to their needs, level of awareness towards the existing facilities are at par and scholars want improvement in the library sources and services.

Singh et al. (2006) investigate the information seeking behaviour of undeveloped scientists. Author review different study that was carries out in the field of agricultural sciences authority. author present the significance of reconsider of creative writing, sense of key in vocabulary connected with information seeking behaviour and provide 65 re-evaluate result and their result have been prearranged keen on 6 category. The re-evaluate provide a plain sympathetic of information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists. The re-evaluate study cover important study on information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists each and every one above the globe and delineate the study arrangement in conduct study on information seeking behaviour of agricultural scientists in Indian location.
Thanuskodi (2009) “Information-seeking behaviour of law faculty at central law college, Salem” – this study mainly focus on information need, ISB, Information Sources, IT-based library sources and services, information channel etc. This article is limited to the law faculty at central law college 64 full-time academic staff working at law college of Salam. This study based on the information received from the faculty members of central law college in Salem. A total number of 56 questionnaires were personally distributed to the academic staff in their office in May 2008. 56 (87.5%) filled in questionnaires were providing the complete information, 5 (8.92%) were Professors, 7 (12.5%) Senior Lecturers, 19 (33.92%) Lecturers and 25 (44.61%) Guest lecturers, 47 (83.92%) of the respondents hold a master’s degree. Information seeking behaviour of the study indicates that the law faculty at central law college are much diversified in the information they seek, the respondents use of IT based library sources and facilities less frequently compared with printed sources. This is a matter if concern, as presently, electronic information sources and the internet are considered extremely important tools for effective teaching and research need. Therefore the central law college library might like to review its electronic information resources. This article as library staff or reference librarians could use their time better by focusing on assisting users. Reference librarians should help users improve their skills and to find the information they need. Librarians should also assist users in learning the use of IT based resources. The library must provide adequate equipment and technology for reference librarians so that they can offer these services.

Thanuskodi (2012) “The information needs and seeking behaviour of the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University Faculty Members” - This article described the information needs and seeking behaviour of users is vital for developing library collections, services and facilities to meet their information needs effectively. To identify the information channels used by the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University faculty members, information sources preferred by them methods employed foe getting the needed information and their library use pattern. This article mainly focus on information seeking behaviour, information needs, information channels, Internet, E-mail, CD-ROM etc. This study limited to the law university faculty members of Tamil Nadu. The information received from the users of faculty members in Law University, distributed was questionnaires of total 20 faculty member and response of the total 18 faculty members has been filled in questionnaire were received showing and overall response rate of 90 (%) percent. Main library used
concept results in data analysis types of pointed in discussion the law university faculty member are library use skills, computing skills, information channels, library visits, importance of information sources to teaching, adequacy of library collections data, use of internet and library effectiveness a majority of the law faculty members were satisfied with the collections, services and facilities provided by the Dr. Ambedkar Law University library for meeting their information needs and seeking behaviour. They prefer to first consult their personal collections and unawareness about library collections, services and facilities.

**Thorsteinsdottir (2001)** “Information –Seeking behaviour of distance learning students”- this article has based on the information need and information seeking behaviour of distance learning programmes as an additional educational facility in information sources. This study main focusing on young undergraduate’s information behaviour. Distance learners and mature students, if included in the present studies. These students are often mature students who have other needs than young undergraduates living near the university. Many of the participants in these distance learning programmes live for away from their host institution, and therefore do not have the same opportunities as students living on campus as regards the use of university libraries as information sources. This article well is defined on theoretical framework of distance learning students of this study. (1) Information behaviour-information needs, information-seeking and information behaviour are intertwined concepts which make the concept information behaviour very complex of distance learning study. (2) Distance education- what we know today as distance education, has its origin in teaching and learning by correspondence. Correspondence education has been known for decades and in an earlier form, even centuries, mainly through adult education. This article main focus is on other subjects and the information seeking process is only something that the students has to cope with in order to be able to access information on his or her subject distance learning studies. After much consideration distance students in library and information science were selected. The study is conducted from the students’ perspective and reflects their point of view. Hence, the research project highlights how the students experience seeking information, how they state that they use various information channels, what problems they meet, how they feel about the usefulness of the information channels.

**Torkelson (1973)** information technology is considered to be the major cause of information overload. Paradoxically it has also provided the tools to help solve the
problem. It is thus a ‘two-edged’ sword. One of the solutions for overcoming the problem is Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI). A need is felt for an intelligent agent to filter incoming material, and/or scan for interesting things in a variety of sources. Information professional also have a role in combating information overload. This they can do through traditional information-handling skills like creating catalogues of web resources and providing advice of focussed searching. While earlier it was their duty to identify and access all relevant information, they now have to take on the role of protecting the users from information.

**Van styvendule (1977)** most of the researchers in social science gather information form citation given the research study have articles and books followed by library services like current contents and SDI services, Abstracting and indexing, journals and library browsing : thesis catalogue etc.

**Vajjaramatti, Keshava and Ramesha (2002)** “Use of science and Technology Information by the Research Scholars: A case study of Karnatak University, Dharwad”- This study identify the impressions of research scholars towards the adequacy of library resources; their use of the library views on the library and information services. The majority of respondent’s users visit the library with the purpose of consulting books, periodicals, magazines and reference etc. documents. More than 85% of the researchers are library catalogue and more than 60% using OPAC to locate the required documents. But more the 50% of the facing difficulties in locating documents in existing arrangement of library. The study identifies that 62.22% respondents approach the documents through the author in the author catalogue and 35.35% approach through title. More than 70% of the researchers making use of the information sources like review of articles followed by periodicals(53.33%) and more than 65% of the research scholars attending the seminars, conferences etc.

**Veeranjaneulu and Lakshmi (2009)** conducted a study on the “information needs and information seeking behaviour of under-graduate students of S. V. Agricultural college, Tirupati (A. P.)”-This study shows majority of the students did not satisfy with the library timing and about 89% of them did not visit other library. This study also highlights the requirement of library professionals especially professional who are having the knowledge of agriculture. However, it also highlights the need for collaboration amongst the agricultural library.
Weinberg (1971) “scientific communication” the information chain operates like a switching system. The ultimate aim is to connect the user, quickly and efficiently, to the proper information.

Weingart (2000) many electronic resources are available to university faculty now. The question arises are they aware of these facilities? Utah State University studied the teaching faculty’s awareness and use of electronic resources and found that they were. Dissertation Abstracts received the highest ratings with 76% of respondents aware of its electronic availability. It was followed by Current Contents 66%, ERIC 65%, Agricola, and Wilson’s Reader’s Guide to Periodical Literature and General Periodicals Index 62% each 60% of all respondents were aware of the electronic availability of Index to United State Government Documents whereas Wall street Journal, Deseret News and Wilson’s Social Science Index were each known by 59% of respondents. The respondents considered Dissertation Abstracts 80%, Current Contents 65% and ERIC 51% as “important” or “essential” for their own work. 40% individuals recommended the use of Dissertation Abstracts to their students. Regarding the case of use of the databases mentioned above, Current Contents elicited the greatest feedback with 62% of the respondents rating it “easy to use”. The main findings of the study were that university libraries need to work harder to publicize the available electronic resources, how to access them and what each database has to offer.

Wersig (1975) “information science is based on the nation of information needs of certain people...... and concerned with the study of methods of organisation of communication processes in a way which meets these information needs.” Concept of the problematic state depicts internal models of knowledge, beliefs, goals, environment, and situation as forming the basis of information need and information seeking behaviour. The best way to view information behaviour is to treat it as an aspect of human behaviour in general.

White (1965) “Survey of the University of Delhi Library”- University of Delhi asked Carl M. White to submit a report on Delhi University Library. The purpose being “(1) to view the library in its setting, (2) to assess the effectiveness with which its responsibilities are being met, (3) to suggest measures for improvement, and (4) to identify problem, especially problems of longer range, which require further study”. He used questionnaire, interview, published and unpublished documents extensively to gather data. He had a great advantage in the sense that he had full
access to official records. Unfortunately, the study was “launched at the close of the school-year and in more respects that like to report the timing affected adversely the results”. This was certainly a drawback. The report contains rich data about the library as of 1965, covering collection, manpower, clientele, finance, services, administration and management, cooperation etc. The last chapter contains a summary of the recommendations. The report shows deep insight of the author.

**Wilson (1938)** “Geography of reading: a study of the distribution and status of libraries in the United States”-the geography of reading represents the findings of an extensive descriptive survey of the United States. The title is misleading. It is not a geography but is concerned with the geographical or spatial distribution of libraries, bookstores, magazines, newspapers etc. It deals primarily with the distribution of libraries in the States and regions of the United States and with problems associated with their use, support, and social significance. The data has been drawn from a wide variety of source such as official records, census reports, yearbooks, directories and reports submitted by various committees. A long selected bibliography has been given at the end. The data has been presented in the form of table, maps and graphs. There are 117 tables and 173 figures, which shows extensive analysis done by the author. There is a pattern underlying the method of presentation of data. Table have been used to show status of each state, the per capita data is presented in map form and data are summarized by region in graphic form. The last part contains conclusion and recommendations, including proposed measures to solve the questions raised in the introduction. Conclusions and recommendations have been arrived at on the basis of data collected by the author.

**Wilson (1968)** the information science comprises of set of practices and related disciplinary studies, which is concerned with the transmission, organisation, storage, retrieval and use of information together with studies of the user of information. The aim of the information system is to maximise the use of information. The human is the ultimate information processor and user of information. We need and helps to meet them (i.e. real needs). An information system handles data to provide information. The information scientist must learn to identify the true information needs of our society. He must learn to cope with dynamic rather than static information needs. They must be able to identify and characterise the sources, actual and potential, which could satisfy the users. Information received by the user can lead to problem solving activities. Now-a-days the problem of transmitting
knowledge to those who need it is a social responsibility, and this social responsibility seems to be the real background of information science.

**Wilson-Davis (1977)** the centre for research on user studies (CRUS) was founded in 1976 as a result of financial grant received from the British Library Research and Development Department. Since its inception the centre has been carrying out studies on the information needs and behaviour in humanities. The centre has carried out a number of projects pertaining to information needs of humanities scholars.

**Wilson-Davis (1977)** individual of the mainly significant development of study in the libraries and information meadow has been the rising importance happening the user. This trend means that the focus today is not so much on the system per se, but on the system and its response to the needs of its users. One important consequence of this shift in emphasis to users and their needs has been the production of a great quantity of user surveys of different types and of varying quality. In simple terms ‘user study’ means a study of the user of information. The kind of information required by the user, the ways and means used for searching for the required information, the use of the information obtained, the satisfaction/dissatisfaction arising from the use of the information obtained, the flow of the information and the relationship of the user with the information provider all come under the purview of user studies.

**Wilson (2006)** “60 years of the Best in Information Research on user studies and Information needs”– this article has based on information research on user studies and information needs. This study described the apart from information retrieval there is virtually on other area of information science that has occasioned as much research effort and writing as “user studies”. Within user studies the investigation of “information needs” has been the subject of much debate and no title confusion. The aim of this paper is to attempt to reduce this confusion by devoting attention to the definition of some concepts and by proposing. The basis for a theory of the information research by users motivations for information seeking behaviour. Research design describes the issues of user studies and information needs within the context of information science. Findings that the problem seems to lie, not so much with the single definition, as with a failure to use a definition appropriate to the level, and purpose of the investigation. Value the analysis may be used as a springboard to research based upon a wider, holistic view of the information user.
Wood (1969) “Discovering the user and his information needs”—the study has reviewed and classified the methods that have been employed in studies of information users and their needs. He has listed five general methods: (1) Questionnaires (2) Interview, (3) Dairy Methods (systematic self observation by the user) (4) Observation (by the person studying the user), and (5) Analysis of the existing data. The review of methods employed in user studies in the past, it has been seen that among the direct studies, questionnaires were the favourite method of study, with interview running second and observation at the third methods of the research study.

2.4 Conclusion:

The investigator revived various article discussed in similar topics. The perspective of the present study can be understood from 91 related literatures reviewed in this chapter. Most of the studies employed questionnaire method for data collection and statistical method for analysis. The findings of the study would be useful for development of library services and improving the information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researchers facilities in to the agricultural university libraries of Gujarat State. The careful observation of these related studies has helped to identify the gaps in the concerned areas to construct the questionnaire, analyze the fact in an objective manner and to derive positive conclusions.