CHAPTER-II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this literature review is to find previous studies conducted on information seeking behavior. This was done in order to refine the research area, research questions and objectives. The review of literature on the study is scanty exclusively relating to the specific topic on Information seeking behaviour. It gives necessary input to the investigator to frame the research study on the selected topic.

In locating the relevant information to this topic, several different sources were searched. These included general and specialized bibliographical tools, abstracts, dissertations, and electronic resources such as Internet, Ebsconet, database, Emerald database sources were also examined to obtain current information on the topic. Current library science periodicals and literature also consulted. The literature dealt with aspects such as, user information seeking behaviour covers various aspects.

The review of literature is based on the following points

1. Information behaviour
2. Information needs and Information seeking behaviour
3. Information seeking
4. Information seeking behaviour
5. Information seeking habits
6. Information seeking behaviour of Digital environment

2.2 INFORMATION BEHAVIOUR

Chen and Shaw (2015) Author founds that how the Taiwanese internal investigation police officers investigate cases and seek information. The chores performed by internal enquiry police officers are more difficult than those allocated to other officers, because internal enquiry officers are investigating
colleagues. The information sources that are offered to internal investigation police officers, as well as how the officers analyze collected information. In-depth interviews with eight officers who have seized their current positions for between 8 months and 3 years revealed that the main data sources used by the officers were their peer officers, informants, the Internet, personal profile, monitoring, and surveillance for each situation, the information sources varied according to the stage of investigation. The economic status, keywords used in discussion, daily habits, and some behaviors were the primary information sources when the officers analyzed the collected information.

**Khoir, Du and Koronios (2015)** He found that the International migration is a worldwide phenomenon. However, the process of migrants’ reimbursement is still considered an under-researched area from an information perspective. Navigating information throughout the reimbursement process is considered challenging but critical for immigrants. The uptake of information is deemed substantial to both the well-being of migrants and their host countries. An important outcome of the capability to traverse information in a new landscape is swelling the likelihood of social inclusion in a new country.

**Khoo (2015)** Social media present a rich environment to study information behaviour, as much of the user interaction is verified and kept in publicly accessible repositories and on personal devices.

**Burford and Park (2014)** This study reflects that access to mobile tablet devices creates significant shifts in the behaviour of young adults whose lives are absorbed in digital information. Mobile tablet devices establish the potential for continuous access to digital information and that opportunity is grasped by the participants in this research. Extensive use of mobile device applications or “apps” establishes a more selected and restricted view of information than that encountered in the open and expansive World Wide Web.
Hepworth, Grunewald and Walton (2014) The present paper reflects to bring the foreground the relative value of different conceptual methods and how these strengthen and relate to the growth of information solutions.

Madden (2014) He found that the relatively generic nature of the module, and the diversity of humanities research, the sequence had strong benefits for the applicants. In their first year, scoping their topic and finding quality information can stand a challenge. The applicants reported that the most appropriate time to attend the course is during the first months. Some ideal to be present (or repeat) particular units later as workshops. The most valued elements were folks to assist them bridge initial gaps. Face-to-face delivery is preferred. There is some potential for further one-to-one interaction with librarians and additional follow-up workshops.

Poirier and Robinson (2014) Slow principles are applicable to both the theory and practice of information behaviour. The agree model to be more realistic by surrounding a broader range of behaviours than those included in most traditional copies of information behaviour and information learning, particularly behaviours relating to progressive and observed factors. The use of relaxed principles in information practice may help to overcome problems relating to personal information administration. The theory of informational equilibrium stems from slow ideas and is a useful concept for theory and practice.

Davies and Williams (2013) This paper reflects that a multidisciplinary framework is provided to form the basis of further exploration of provider information behaviour.
Robson and Robinson (2013) He initiates that the prevailing models have elements in common, though most models in library and information discipline emphasis on information seeking and the information user, while those from the field of communications emphasis on the communicator and the communication process. A new model is proposed that includes key elements of existing copies and proceeds into account not just the information seeker but also the communicator or information provider.

Mason and Robinson (2011) The present paper reflects that the group have generally the same information practices as more recognized performers. They residence reliance on internet and social networks, while also using traditional printed tackles and libraries. Surfing is important, but not a predominant means of accessing information. Inspiration is found from a very assorted and idiosyncratic set of causes, often by serendipitous means. Their status as growing experts means that their information behaviour is ruled by cost factors, and by needs for career advice and interaction with peers.

Shenton and Hay-Gibson (2011) Author founds that the individual elements within the Ochs and Capps model correspond closely to three stages classically connected with information behaviour – the emergence of an information need, information-seeking action, and information use.

Foster, Ferguson-Boucher and Broady-Preston (2010) The study reflects that the identified compatibility between the principles identified in the Foster Ferguson-Boucher (FFB) ideal and the ethics associated with the balanced scorecard (BSC) technique and Broady-Preston’s former work. Bringing self-possessed the FFB model and the BSC technique the resulting matrix, the Information Situation Scorecard, licenses the assessment of information agent roles in the context of some accepted strategic measures while also imitating the different emphasis that information and behaviour require.
Menou (2010) Author founds that the need for proactive global policies aimed at reducing imbalances between regions and revenue sets on the one hand and emerging and supporting an information culture on the other hand is emphasized.

Shenton (2010) A range of forms of information capture can be identified. The process may take place at several points in the overall spectrum of Information Behaviour and have various causes. Although information capture and note-making are occasionally measured to be very parallel and, on instance, the terms are used virtually synonymously, there is strong indication to advise that they are actually quite separate and should not be confused.

Urquhart and Yeoman (2010) The present paper reflects that the categorization works for most studies, apart from a set of studies on fitness information use, communicating risk and decision making. The meta-synthesis indicates the reputation of ideas such as situation (as mesh), intermediaries (as node with connections), and connecting behaviour. Gender-related or, rather gender-endorsed, concepts, such as concern for others, not gender alone are likely to be important variables in information behaviour.

Keshavarz (2008) The present study reflects that there are four classic approaches to IR systems design: system-centered, user-centered, collaborative and perceptive. Not enough research has been carried out to explore the relationship between information behaviour and information structures design to date. Contextual design and participatory design are among the new techniques where customer’s behaviour, elements and frameworks are considered more proactively than previously when designing information systems.
Rowlands et al (2008) The author initiates that the influence of ICTs on the young has been over estimated. The study privileges that although young people demonstrate an apparent ease and familiarity with computers, they trust heavily on search engines, view slightly read and do not possess the critical and analytical skills to assess the information that they find on the web.

Savolainen (2007) Author founds that the Information behavior and information practice are two major concepts denoting the broad habits in which people deal with data, are analyzed, because of their general nature, they may be perceived of as umbrella conceptions drawing on umbrella treatises with similar names. Information behavior is currently the leading umbrella concept, though information rehearsal stances as a critical alternative. The discourse on information behavior mainly draws on the intellectual viewpoint, while information practice is mainly inspired by the ideas of social constructionism.

Beverley, Bath and Barber (2007) Author founds that the identified several factors that may affect a visually impaired person’s information behaviour that are related to the presence of other health conditions or disabilities, participants’ understanding of the word “information”, and their connections with information providers, their degree of independence, the support they received from family, their acceptance of their own visual impairment, as well as their awareness of other visual injuries, their record-keeping status and their willingness and ability to pay for aids, adaptations and equipment.

Bawden (2006) The article has a significant effect on the development of information science. It treaties with several fundamental problems, comprising with nature of information itself and of information need, models of information seeking & information behaviour, predominantly those based on phenomenological or “whole life” concepts, appropriate research methods for these zones, and the nature of information science as an academic discipline.
Steinerova and Susol (2005) Library users appreciate easy access and well-organized forms of information, with a prominence on electronic sources. In their ability as authors of professional papers, only few subjects considered print and electronic issuing to be equal. Two user kinds have been derived from the data analysis. Type S manifests pragmatic methods of information seeking and gains the low cost and speed of electronic publishing. Type A is characterized by systematic, in-depth information handling, emphasizing the prestige and review process of print publishing.

Wilson (1999) This paper reflects that an outline of models of information seeking and other aspects of information behaviour, showing the connection amongst communication and information behaviour in universal with information seeking and information penetrating in information reclamation systems. It also reflects that these models address issues at various stages of information behaviour and that they can be associated by envisaging a ‘nesting’ of models. It is also recommended that, within composed information seeking investigation and information searching research, alternative models address similar issues in associated means and that the reproductions are complementary rather than conflicting.

2.3 INFORMATION NEEDS AND SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Khan and Sheikh (2014) He founds that information need and its seeking is a matter of life and death for a social community member. Information guides a man, how to travel from 'cradle to grave'. The present study keeps enquiring 'Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour (IN&ISB) of Master (Previous/Final Year), session 2013-14, Social Sciences Students (SSS), of University of Peshawar. The SSS needed numerous volumes of desired information to fulfil their academic requirements. The present format, pattern, immediate requirement, expanded flow of information sources and fast
ambitious of information receiver has now almost changed information communication scenario.

**Mahapatra (2014)** The information need of physicians has become complex and problematic due to the tremendous publications and interdisciplinary explores that are mortal undertaken at higher level. The librarians working in those medical institutes need to compensate sincere attention to acquire appropriate and need-based literature in these subjects up to the greatest gratification of physicians. In this critical situation, librarians should have a clear understanding of their user requirements and their professed information seeking behaviour.

**Nwagwu and Segilola (2013)** Author founds that the information needs, information sources and information seeking behaviour of engineers in breweries in Nigeria. Feedback form was used to collect data from 288 engineers employed in four major breweries. The chief information is essential of the engineers is to acquire more knowledge. The results further show that the information expedition of the engineers is not necessarily for academic, research, or product related purposes, but somewhat about new findings in the field and how to use new equipment. The engineers seek less information about their patrons, or social and political events; the nature of their tasks and engagement tends to limit their interaction with their social environment.

**Prakasan (2013)** This paper shows that the information needs and use of health care providers around the world. This paper reflects that different types of specialists in the medical field such as medical faculty members, general practitioners, nursing specialists, family physicians, clinicians, etc. The growth of research and developmental (R&D) activities in the homeopathic and health-care, ensued many changes in all the field of Medicine.
Shafique and Mahmood (2013) This study reflects that the information needs and seeking behavior of educational administrators, and other shareholders of learning enterprise. The purpose of this review is to identify the important variables affecting the information requirements and seeking behavior of informative administrators. An effort is also made to review the status of such research studies in Pakistan. The study reveals that many variables are affecting the information needs and seeking behavior of educational commissioners: such as their work context, administrative responsibilities and work skill beside with source preferences and use of information.

Majid et.al (2012) Information needs and seeking behavior of library users are changing due to several factors such as ease of use of data in multiple formats, new information discovery and delivery channels particularly mobile devices, variations in learned communications, and the entrance of new players in publishing and information provision. It was establish that the elementary resolutions of seeking information by the students were for writing assignments, leading instance study analyses, and conception for scholar performances and class discussions. Mostly students were watching for data about market study, economic information, economic news, and industry trends.

Savolainen (2012) The conceptualizations of task-based information needs approach the motivators for information seeking in relations to the informational requests postured by tasks at hand. However, the ways in which such needs trigger and drive information seeking have not been quantified feature. Expectancy-value theories provide a more elaborate picture of motivational influences by concentrating on actors’ beliefs about the probability of success in information seeking and the perceived value of the outcome of this activity.

Shenton (2008) This paper reflects that the Inductive coding of the data revealed that over 20 individual problems were apparent. The most frequently
mentioned was an incompetence to trace the desired information. Some of the other issues related to information use, rather than information-seeking.

**Marcella et.al. (2007)** Author initiates that the information-seeking behaviour and skills of the PDC clients are discussed, as are the norms by which they measure information quality. The study reflects that users were frequently trusting and realistic in use of the most readily available information, sacrificing quality in favour of ease of access.

**Chitrani (2006)** He founds that the survey on Information needs and information seeking behaviour of environmental scientists in universities in Sri Lanka with a sight to identify the major issues and concerns which affect their contact and improve of information. It depicts that the chance of building up an up-to-date information resource collection on environmental sciences includes print and digital media and facilitating improved library services outside the physical boundaries. The major findings of the survey are as follows: Majority of the scientists have observed that environmental sciences library collections are not up-to-date, collections are not properly stored, available collections are not organized, journals are insufficient and incomplete. The environmental scientists have suggested short term and long term access to improve access to environmental information. The environmental scientists have totally agreed that up-to-datedness of the collections is the major issue. Access to electronic resources is also recommended by the respondents. The respondents suggested organizing special environmental collection in main university libraries somewhat having isolated buildings for environmental sciences. Respondents exposed a positive response to establish an environmental information system for university libraries in Sri Lanka.

**Silvio (2006)** The information needs of immigrant southern Sudanese youths in the city of slightly higher than formal sources. Their library usage is very short
with complaints about the quality of staff, resources, especially in Arabic, and access to international resources.

Momodu (2002) He founds that the extent and nature of rural populations in Nigeria is described. A Study is reported which observed the data needs of countryside populations in the Ekpoma district and its conclusions are discussed. These include data requirements and data causes and the information gathering habits to be discovered.

Marcella and Baxter (2000) This paper reflects that the results of the second stage of the Citizenship Information research scheme sponsored by the BLR&IC: a nation-wide analysis, by personal doorstep interview, of the citizenship information desires of practically 900 members of the UK public. Major findings include: that the public obtain most of their information on present matters via the mass media, and that they mostly feel well informed on these issues. The public feel, however, that government is not burden abundant to inform them on European Monetary Union and on local government cutbacks.

Marcella and Baxter (1999) Author found that the survey of information needs and information seeking behaviour of a state model of the UK people. The assignment was funded by the BLR&IC and comprised a survey by questionnaire layer of all areas of the United Kingdom. 1,294 reply were received giving a valid and demographically representative reply rate of 45.7%. Major conclusions include: that the majority of respondents had sought information in the past (59.4%) and that an even larger number forecast a future need for information (78.4%). Over three quarters of respondents said that they would use community libraries and between semi and three quarters would approach CABx, post offices, government departments or family and friends.
2.4 INFORMATION SEEKING

Chowdhury and Landoni (2014) This research show that uncertainty existed at different stages of the IS&R process amongst users. It was established that hesitation was affected by a number of information-seeking activities and information-seeking problems, and that such hesitation could continue over the course of successive search sessions, leading to the proposal of a new model of uncertainty.

Clark (2014) The purpose of this exploratory qualitative study is to gain a clearer understanding of the lived information seeking skills of mature scholars. Such a study is relevant to researchers seeking detailed examinations of mature scholar’s information search practices, as well as to reference librarians and information literacy (IL) trainers who may wish to upgrade pedagogy or syllabus in order to help mature students more effectively. This study employed a chronicle inquiry design to acutely explore the semester-long information search journeys of two mature students at a local public university in the state of Oklahoma.

Hovick (2014) Author founds that the family health history can be used to assess disease risk and increase health anticipation behaviors, research recommends that few people have collected family health information. Guided by the Theory of Motivated Information Supervision, this study pursues to understand the barriers to and facilitators of interpersonal information seeking about family health past. Persons who were engaged to be married (N = 306) were surveyed online and in individual to know how factors such as uncertainty, expectations for an information search, efficacy, and anxiety inspiration conclusions and strategies for obtaining family health histories.

Liyana and Noorhidawati (2014) It observes that the research questions are put forward to address the main research objective on just how graduate scholars seek for information: i) what kind of information resource do computer science
graduate students use?; ii) how ensure computer science graduate scholars seek and obtain information?; iii) what are the problems encountered by computer science graduate scholars while seeking information?; iv) does any relationship exist between the use of altered information resources and graduates’ demographic information (i.e., age and type of graduate program)?; v) does any relationship happen between the usage of different information resources and problems in finding information? And vi) does any relationship happen between the usage of different information resources and success in finding information.

**Wong (2014)** This study applied the theory of motivated information management (TMIM) to predict young women’s intentions to pursue data about the HPV injection from their doctors and parents. A sample of 215 women aged 18–25 who have not yet usual their HPV injections completed a investigation measuring their HPV and cervical cancer risk perceptions, TMIM-related variables and HPV injection intentions.

**Shah (2014)** Author originates that the information seeking is not always a solitary activity and that people working in association for information rigorous tasks should be studied and supported have become more prevalent in recent years. Many new research questions, methodologies, and systems have emerged around these notions that may prove to be useful beyond the field of collaborative information seeking, with relevance to the broader area of information seeking and behavior. The study provides an overview of such key research work from a variety of domains, including library and information science, computer-supported helpful work, human computer interaction, and information retrieval.

**Sloan and McPhee (2013)** He founds that the information seeking behaviors of Psychology, Sociology, and Women’s Studies graduate students at a huge research exhaustive university to determine how graduate students find information that the roles of faculty members, fellow graduate students and
librarians play in the information search and graduate students knowledge of information resources and services. The interview findings will be used to improve librarian support to M.A. students via a custom-made instruction plan. The authors commend a series of several e.g., around four to eight brief e.g., 10 minute, intentionally timed sessions offered via a first-year mandatory research methods course. The conferences introduce students to vital resources, explain the role librarians can play in their research, and advertise the office hour’s service.

Marton and Choo (2012) The studies reflects that the reviewed point strongly need for multidisciplinary frameworks that can seize the complexity of online fitness information behavior. The studies developed theoretical frameworks by sketch from many types – theory of planned behavior, technology acceptance model, uses and gratifications, health belief model, and information seeking copies – signifying that an integration of theoretical perspectives from the fitness sciences, communal psychology, statement research, and information science, is required to fully understand this behavior. The marks of these lessons suggest that the theoretical models and analytical methods they adopted are viable and promising.

Wu (2011) The author found that the results in terms of precision and discounted cumulated gain (DCG) values show that the planned Step-Topic (G,S) and Step-Topic-Collaboration methods can retrieve relevant document sets for users engaged in long-term jobs more professionally and efficiently than traditional methods.

Palsdottir (2010) The present paper indicate that the information encountering is an integral feature of information seeking behaviour. Information is faced more often than sought on purpose by all clusters. Clusters that were active in purposive information seeking were also energetic in information encountering
and those who were passive in either of the two charms of information seeking were also reflexive in the other.

**Fainburg (2009)** The present paper reflects that Kuhlthau’s ISP-model and Dewey’s problem solving model. First, it is clear that together Kuhlthau and Dewey are aiming on the close relationship between thinking and action where both information seeking and problem solving is deliberated a learning process. Second, both Kuhlthau and Dewey find that information seeking is informal when the problem is more absorbed or the hypothesis more verified. However, when Kuhlthau rather extensively pays responsiveness to the feelings of uncertainty during the ISP, Dewey finds only that problem solving initiates uncertainty and perplexity.

**Foster (2009)** Author founds that the findings relate to the discovery of a focus formulation step; speakers’ use of constructing, informing, producing, and summarizing sequences; and speakers’ use of exploratory, coordinating, disputational, and growing forms of talk. Deviations in the use of the functions and forms of talk across the steps of the task and across the groups are discussed.

**Mansourian et al. (2008)** The first part led to the development of a model of information visibility which suggests a complementary definition for the Unseen Web. It was found that the participants were aware of the possibility that they unexploited some pertinent information in their searches. However, perceptions of the importance and the volume of unexploited information speckled, so users reacted differently to the possibility that they were missing information. The third part titled the Organizer of Locus and “Acknowledgement Theory” that can help us to better understand web-based information seeking plans. Besides, the inductive findings and displayed that consumers’ evaluations of the likely volume and importance of wasted data mark their decision to persist in searching.
Shenton (2009) Exploration of the identified instances of inferential information-seeking reveals that the strategy is indirect one employed by individuals when faced with barriers that impede their use of more obvious methods of detecting the information. Substantial mental exertion may be required on the user’s part to exploit the information produced in such a way as to satisfy the information need inspiring the action.

Sundin (2008) Author founds that the four approaches to information literacy emerge in the results: a source approach, a behaviour tactic, a practice approach, and a communication approach. The approaches entail different perspectives on information literacy. They impart deviating understandings of key concepts such as “information”, “information seeking” and the “user”.

Fourie (2006) The value of web information-seeking studies is limited to theoretical and methodological growth if they do not also have emotional impact practice. Suggestions are vacant on a selection of aspects of how LIS practitioners can incorporate conclusions from web information-seeking studies. These include improved self-knowledge and self-efficacy of practitioners and users, amended attitudes to information literacy and user empowerment programmes, improved access to the full range of the information structure, a stronger emphasis on the link between information-seeking and information use and information generation, and immersion in pragmatic small-scale research.

Madden et.al (2006) The present paper reflects that the factors that determined a child’s ability to search successfully performed to be: the extent of experience the child had of using the internet; the amount of guidance, both from adults and from nobles; and the child’s capacity to explore the virtual environment, and to use the tools available for so doing.
Lee and Goh (2005) Author founds that the evidence gathered from the scenarios seemed to indicate that the type of information seeking task may have an effect on the amount of which an information seeker exhibits all stages in the framework. This is on-profitable research. Part II of this paper aims to conduct empirical studies and gather evidence to verify the framework and examine this observation in more detail.

Boyd (2004) Author founds that the Information seeking is a fluid and situation dependent activity where a seeker’s activities are influenced by access to information, perceived quality (or information fit) and trust in the information cause. All of these factors combined create an ever-changing information-seeking environment. Generally, traditional models and survey procedures capture a “snapshot in time” of a particular information-seeking activity, but fail to capture the multivalent impacts of things such as chance, frequency of encounters, strength of source or the introduction of new or multiple influencers.

Joinson and Banyard (2002) There are two study presented that investigate information seeking behavior on the Internet. In study one ‘soccer’ followers information seeking on the World Wide Web is investigated. In study two, access rates to a cancer information websites are investigated. It is cautiously argued that there is a tendency for people to interaction the suggestion generally evaded in “real life” although in the case of football fans, the tendency to while forbidding of reflected disaster is minimized. Implications of understanding and investigating psychological processes of web browsing behavior.

McKenzie (2002) He found that many research based model of information seeking behavior are limited in their ability to describe everyday life of information seeking. Such models tend to focus on active information seeking, to the neglect of less absorbed observes. Copies are often based on studies of scholars of professionals, and many have been developed using a mental attitude
of model building. The model is derived from a constructionist discourse analysis of person’s accounts of everyday life information seeking.

**Savolainen (2002)** The Conceptual and practical question of network competence in the context of information seeking. Network ability is realized as one of the information related competence and is defined as the mastery of four major areas: Knowledge of Information resources vacant on the internet, skilled use of ICT tools to access information, judgment of the significance of information and communication. Picture on the ideas of the social cognitive theory developed by Albert Bandura, a classical of network competence is introduced in order to discuss network competence “in action”. In the classical network competence is set in practical context by relating five major factors: network competence, self-efficiency, outcome expectation, affective factor such as anxiety, and experiences received from information seeking on the internet.

**Ellis and Haugan (1997)** This study reflects that the role of information and information seeking in the Research and Development Department of an transnational oil and gas company. The information seeking patterns of engineers and study scientists at Statoil’s Examination Centre, in Trondheim, Norway were studied in relation to their research activities in different stages and types of project. The project stages were evaluation of alternative solutions; development and testing; and summary of practices. The project kinds were incremental; radical; and fundamental. Eight major characteristics were identified in the forms: surveying; chaining; monitoring; browsing; distinguishing; filtering; extracting and ending.

**Vakkari and Kuokkanen (1997)** Author found that the study is to analyse theory growth in information science by using a situation from information seeking lessons. Systematic growth is identified with the growth of theories. Three contexts of hypothetical work are distinguished: unit theories, theoretical research programmes and metatheories. For analysis of theory evolution tools
based on the current concept of science are needed. The study introduces tools for the analysis of theory development and theory renovation and applies them to analysis of a theory on information seeking. Tools include the systematization and formalization of theories.

2.5 INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Crow (2015) It indicate that the dominant motivation pattern of the Ugandan students was the same as that of the students in the Colorado Springs education (high to low: Identified [affected when one attaches personal reputation to the behavior], Essential [stems from the self and is inspired by interest, enjoyment, curiosity, or pleasure], Introjected [action to avoid guilt or disquiet, or to enhance ego, pride, or self-worth], and Extrinsic [behaviors caused by an external demand or reward]). Ugandan students were more suitable to ask other people in their information-seeking quests, but showed the same inclination as Colorado Springs informants for non-assigned information seeking experiences.

Kadli and Hanchinal (2015) The information environment has greatly impacted on teaching, learning and research means of higher learning universal and India is no exception. The new technologies have facilitated smooth and systematic alteration of data into digital format. This has changed the process of access, retrieve and use of information by scholars and scientists. The purpose of this study is to observe the information seeking behaviour of students of two law institutions of Mumbai. To know the information seeking behaviour of law students the concerned literature has been studied and questionnaire was randomly disseminated to get the responses. The results of the study expose that books are still most greatly used resources by the students. Majority of the students are familiar with using offline and connected authorized information. However, the students of both the colleges face the problem of information overload on internet and lack of skills to search information.
Kostagiolas (2014) Musicians seek information not only for entertainment but for educational purposes as well as for the achievement of certain music works. The usage of the internet for information seeking as well as the gradual adoption of online community networks has provided entrance to new musical resources within the digital music networks.

Lo and Chu (2015) It is a process of information- and inspiration-seeking behaviour amongst artists and designers often involve direct statement, note-taking, gathering materials and image samples, recognising styles, analysing movements, patterns, feels, as well as investigating with different materials and techniques. They also rely heavily on having access to a range of pictorial assets, together for physical and digital, during the process of inspiration-seeking. However, the few lessons on how art and design students stare for and use information in the digital age, especially in the context of the library. It is an empirical study of the inspiration-seeking process and other information-related behaviour of students at the Hong Kong Design Institute (HKDI).

Nadzir (2015) The purpose of this study is to investigate information-seeking behaviours among School of Computing undergraduate scholars inside the setting of searching information for university tasks. As university students, having the aids to collect data, both from the library and the Internet will help them to complete university tasks such as course coursework and plan papers. With the advent of information technology, gathering information is so much quicker and easier. It is therefore authoritative that undergraduates are equipped with some information-seeking skills. A survey method has been used for data collection. A questionnaire was randomly distributed to 170 undergraduate students at School of Computing, University Utara Malaysia in Malaysia.

Walter and Pennavaria (2015) In this article author said how college students seek information is currently a hot topic with much relevance for academic librarianship. It is clear by these numbers that researchers are interested in what drives the information seeking behavior and thinking of college students, and
also clear that research interest is increasing. Many university and college libraries continue to promote one-time instruction sessions as the primary means of influencing information seeking behaviors, even though research indicated years ago that “little or no association seems to exist between ‘one-shot’ library order sessions and the sources used by students in their research”

**Workman et.al (2015)** Author founds that the researchers have studied serendipitous knowledge discovery in information-seeking behavior. Electronic facts in the method of semantic predications have a potential role in literature-based discovery, which can be conducted by unexpected knowledge discovery investigation findings. The model of information-seeking behavior within the context of unexpected information discovery by leveraging standing research. These efforts were done with an eye for a prospective literature-constructed discovery application that utilizes semantic predications. The review indicates four important themes in unexpected knowledge discovery: rehearsal, change or clarification, a seeker’s prior knowledge, and the atmosphere of information association and demonstration. The Interaction Flow in Serendipitous Knowledge Discovery (IF-SKD) prototypical contains these subjects, and accommodates iterative, evolving search interests.

**Hoppenfeld and Smith (2014)** Author founds that the study was to gather a better understanding of business faculty research developments and, in exploit so, come left with ideas on how best to support their initiatives. A comprehensive investigation was sent to all business ability members at the authors’ institution. The results led to discussions on topics including source inclinations, library usage, and institutional repositories.

**Wellstead (2014)** This paper reports a research project in progress that is investigating the information-seeking behaviors and procedures of New Zealand men throughout episodes of life-stress that may place them at risk. The project is investigating the methods that information can be delivered to inspire
men to engage in information-seeking in a more timely way to improve their health and wellbeing. The findings from the current nationwide study will present opportunities for service suppliers to be better informed about ways to participate men with information and support in ways that appeal to them. The information-seeking behaviors and processes of men and women across the lifespan need to be acknowledged more gladly by LIS experts and supported by applicable curriculum innovations.

Biswas, Chakrabarti and Biswas (2013) He said that the perfection and improvement in the quality of medical treatment in field of oral health has become quite apparent in present Indian scenario. Incredible volume of medical information, its ever increasing nature, invention of new diagnostic methods and rejection of previous techniques and medicines necessitate access to the most recent information in the field. It provides a picture of the information seeking behaviour of the dentists in Indian metros.

Catalano (2013) This article reflects that graduate students begin their research on the internet much like any other information seeker, refer their faculty consultants before other people, and use libraries in diverse ways depending on the discipline studied. Additionally modifications were noted between international and home students, and doctoral and master’s students.

Kadli and Kumbar (2013) We see in this article how and why literature reviews are such an essential tool for every specialist. The explanations of enterprise a literature review is also been introduced. Emphasis has been placed on the literature review of library assets, facilities and information seeking behavior w.r.t ICT environment. This literature evaluation supports to library, information science and behavioral science professionals.
**Lwoga and Mosha (2013)** Author found that health information needs of parents and caregivers were mainly associated with fitness care (for example, diet, medication) and health education. Parents and caregivers of children with mental disease used the internet as the key source of information about their children’s health, which was followed by printed books and TV. Fitness information seeking behaviour appeared similar across gender categories, but there were modifications of print and non-print sources according to age and level of education.

**Mokhtari et.al. (2013)** Students’ NFC affected their ISB. The students’ ISB was significantly different based on their NFC levels. It has been decided that NFC is significant cerebral factor in directing ISB.

**Rebecca and Jadesola (2013)** Author founds that the people with chronic illness like the Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV) often pursue information to realize their diagnosis, decide on treatments and predict their prognosis. The fear of discrimination and stigmatization prevents people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) from easily seeking information. Factors touching information seeking contain demography, age, “cultural” behaviors, educational background and accessibility. Records were collected through structured form distributed at the HIV clinic and support group meetings as well as over in-depth discussion within the support-group. Most respondents were aged between 20–49 years. Television/radio and support-group are the first two favored information media (73% and 69% respectively). 20% sought information through HIV-AIDS campaign and 11% from traditional healers.

**Sahu and Singh (2013)** Author founds that the differences in information seeking behaviour and needs for various academic is sub-section of Indian astronomy/astrophysics, and best part of the value of information seeking behaviour to scientists working in astronomy/astrophysics. The study reflects that astronomy/astrophysics academics were making use of Astrophysics Data
Scheme tailed by their use of e-archives for learning and research. Astronomy/astrophysics academics work in a distinctive situation with specialized needs. The study findings underscored the need to continue accessing specialized needs to find inventive clarifications. There are challenges and opportunities for exciting new initiatives.

Saleh and Bakar (2013) Author said that the information-seeking behavior has over the years attracted the attention of information professionals, ensuing in numerous studies accompanied with a view to understanding why people seek information, how they seek it, and the problems come across. While the information-seeking behavior of several professional groups has been deliberate, a significant and influential group of professionals, Muslim clerics (Ulama; sing.--Alim) has been totally neglected. The key objective of this study was to examine the information-seeking behavior of the Ulama in a developing country. The present study reflects that the Ulama deployed different search strategies to identify and trace information when consuming public and academic libraries, data and communication technology facilities, or informal channels.

Singh (2013) This study examines that the use of collections and services at Dr B.R. Ambedkar NIT Central Library, Jalandhar. Well-planned 196 survey were distributed among NIT Central Library users during the academic session 2010-11, to treasure the information seeking behaviour of the users. Out of them, 178 filled questionnaires were received, and 170 (95.51%) were initiate suitable for analysis. This study demonstrates and elaborates various aspects of the use of collections and services, purpose of visit to the library by the user, adequacy of library hours, infrastructure facilities and use of internet information resources.

Umesha and Chandrashekara (2013) He initiates that the libraries in health sciences or dental sciences are not just collecting or authorizing the information resources. They have various task to match the needs like curriculum based
learning, research and point of care. It tries to understand the information seeking and searching behaviour of dental science expert in Karnataka. This paper attempts to find out the appropriate information sources available for dental professionals, the zones in which dental professionals are seeking information, and the barriers they are facing in accessing information.

**Dougan (2012)** He founds that students use myriad library and non-library tools to discover and access scores and copies. It recognized the frequency and specificity with which students seek scores and recordings. There are more comparisons between performers and music educators than musicologists or other areas, and graduate and upper class students have altered performances than underclass students, who are more likely to use library resources. This study also reflects that some of the reasons students become frustrated in searching for music materials and from where they seek help.

**Al-Muomen et.al (2012)** This paper reflects that the significant factors influencing students’ information-seeking behaviour were initiate to be linked to library consciousness, information literacy, organizational and environmental issues, source characteristics, and demographics.

**Dahm (2012)** This study explores the patients and physicians perceptions of the use of medical terminology in patient-physician statement. Opinions of time emerge as an overarching theme and the relationships between perceived time pressures and medical terms are analyzed. Findings indicate that together, perceived time pressures and medical expressions influence patient contribution and the development of rapport in medical encounters. Patient information-seeking behavior was stated to be lesser in short, terminology-dense consultations and increased in longer, terminology-sparse consultations.
**Gasper and Zawadzki (2012)** Author said that, when positive and negative moods would encourage and discourage the process of detecting and seeking out valued information. Building upon the mood-as-a-resource hypothesis and the mood-behavior-model, this project merges mixed results by investigating and finding support for the hypothesis that positive moods inspire seeking active information when performance is perceived to be weak; whereas negative moods encourage it when performance is perceived to be strong. Overall, these results indicate that positive moods may help individuals acquire information to resolve a present problem, whereas negative moods may help individuals acquire information when there is no apparent problem.

**Kellens, Zaalberg and Maeyer (2012)** Author found that flood risk management puts an increasing emphasis on the public’s risk awareness and its inclinations. It is now extensively recognized that a better knowledge of the public’s awareness and concern about hazards is of dynamic importance to outline effective risk communication strategies. Models such as Risk Information Seeking and Handling report this evolution by considering the public’s needs and its information-seeking behavior with regard to risk information. This study constructs the earlier information-seeking models and focuses on the empirical interactions between information-seeking behavior and the concepts of hazard perception, perceived hazard knowledge, and information need in the context of coastal flood risks.

**Kostagiolas et.al (2012)** The aim & study of the information-seeking behavior of the hospital staff in a large public hospital, the METAXA Cancer Clinic in Greece. An observed research was conducted through the development of a specially designed survey. The survey was established on a stratified random sampling covering 20% of the total hospital staff (medical, treatment, and management/technical). The supplementary hospital personnel were excluded from the survey. Out of 167 questionnaires circulated, 145 were completed and returned, i.e., a reply rate of 87%. This survey reveals needs,
preferences for certain information assets, and obstacles to information seeking as well as the crucial role of hospital libraries and information services.

Natarajan (2012) The most important aspects of Information seeking behaviour of the students, for whom the library and information centers are being maintained. It deals with the libraries of management institutions in National Capital Area (NCR) of Delhi. A detailed form has been circulated and the data analyzed in relation to the availability of information facilities, the rate of visits to the library, the gender wise distribution of questionnaire, the environment type of data required, the major information services used, the purpose of information seeking and the level of satisfaction.

Vilar and Bartol (2012) The survey of information behavior of Slovenian researchers. Results show that Slovenian researchers in most zones display usual traits of intellectual information behavior. Exceptions are the non-use of Web 2.0 tools for research determinations and short use of open-access materials. Survey confirmed that ICT is influential in preferences about resource plans, access, and means for information exchange, organization of resources, writing, reading, etc. The use of grey literature is relatively intensive, but contingent on the academic area and research field: researchers from humanities, ordinary sciences and other methodological fields are more inclined then social science researchers to use grey literature as the source of data for their investigation, and business sector is of all sectors the most concerned with patents and standards.

Bitso and Fourie (2011) The articles describes that the complete investigation of the information-seeking behavior of second level in-service geography teachers in Lesotho using focus group discussions. There were 82 respondents in this sub-study of teaching in various schools that offer geography both at junior and senior secondary levels in Lesotho. It used Leckie, Pettigrew and Sylvain's (1996) model of the information seeking of professionals as its
context. Although Leckie et al’s (1996) model identifies five work roles that trigger information needs, the empirical component this study recognized three work parts: educator role, administrative role and non-academic role. In addition, the secondary geography teachers who was studied tend to use syllabus documents, learners’ textbooks and colleagues as predominant information sources.

Mavodza (2011) This paper reflects that the position of that database usage statistics can give insight into information habits and help advise gathering management decisions, but on their own are not sufficient to give the complete picture.

Nkomo, Ocholla and Jacobs (2011) Now a days the online experience has literally added a new dimension to our information seeking accomplishments, offering users with a enormous array of options. A considerable amount of information has migrated from the print sphere and is now available automatically. Thus, a lot of people immediately associate the World Wide Web through facts and its associated happenings. The study of the Web-based information-seeking behavior of students and team at the University of Zululand (rural-based) and the Durban University of Technology (urban-based). The selected organizations were supposed to be at different levels of improvement because of the country’s history and the institutions’ locations. Both quantitative and qualitative investigation methods were employed in a survey.

O’leary and Ni Mhaolrunaigh (2011) The paper discusses, how nurses inform their decision-making in the workplace in decision-making, nurses retrieved other people, particularly nursing colleagues, and the most frequently. Sources that provided prepackaged information such as rules were ideal over sources that provided access to original research. The method of information-seeking for routine and non-routine judgments was different. Nurses making routine decisions trusted mostly on their understanding and an assessment of the patient.
In non-routine decision-making, participants experienced more uncertainty about their decisions.

**Vilar and Zumer (2011)** This article reflects that the respondents were found to express many of the features of both digital specialists and other users of digital technology. Direct probing and power browsing are most often expressed searching behaviour; also mutual are searching and accessing. Collecting behaviour is mostly expressed through “squirrelling”, and sometimes gathering. Gratification with the scheme and with exploration results is very influential, but sometimes not decisive, for the user to visit the system, since devotion to the content of the results is also very strong.

**Ansari and Zuberi (2010)** This study investigate the use of various information channels, the awareness of the existence of information sources, techniques used for disseminating information and use of libraries among media professionals in Karachi. The questionnaire has been used as an instrument for data collection for the survey. Data was gathered from 185 media experts who belonged to three types of media houses (T.V, radio and newspaper). Media professionals get to know of the information sources through shared knowledge and review articles. Internet is the channel, which is being used increasingly by media practitioners, however usage of Internet among newspaper practitioners is high as compared to radio and television practitioners. Quite shockingly, the use of libraries among radio practitioners was found to be particularly low.

**Jamali and Asadi (2010)** Author found that the Google is the tool most used for problem-specific information seeking. It show the increasing reliance of scientists on general search engines, particularly Google, for finding scholarly articles. Primarily, finding scholarly articles was a by-product of general searching for information rather than focused pursuits for credentials. However, a increasing number of articles read by scientists are identified through the Google universal search engine and, as experts are becoming more aware of the
quantity of scholarly papers searchable by Google, they are progressively trusting on Google for finding scholarly literature.

**Marouf and Anwar (2010)** He found that these respondents heavily depend on books and journals for teaching and on a greater variation of resources for research purposes. Their use of informal sources is comparatively less than formal sources. Periodicals and books are measured the most important sources to meet their needs. Among the informal sources, conferences, subject specialists, and coworkers are given higher importance than librarians and government officials. Journals and books are used more often than raw data, technical reports, and manuscripts and primary materials. Their fulfilment level with all the causes is positive but higher for journals and books.

**Medaille (2010)** The present study reflects that theatre artists seek information for six primary purposes: understanding a work’s ancient, racial, and critical experience; finding sources of inspiration; learning about contemporary or ancient auditorium productions, artists, and events; learning technical or process information; finding performance materials; and promoting occupation goals. Theatre artists view the information search process as being essential to their creative happenings, and their first-hand balance sheet of their artistic experiences illuminate the critical role that information gathering play in the creative process.

**Nicholas et.al. (2010)** Author founds that, five per cent of the Science Direct journals viewed accounted for a third to partial of all use. A high amount of investigators entered the Science Direct site via a third-party site, and this was particularly so in the occasion of the Life Sciences and in the highest-ranked research institutions. There were significant standard and theme differences in information-seeking behaviour. In the most research-intensive institutions, per capita periodical use was maximum and their users spent much less time on each visit.
Sheeja (2010) He originates that the comparisons exist between social science and science PhD students with regard to information-seeking behavior, there are substantial modifications as well. There is a significant difference between science and social science scholars on the observation of the competence of print journals and database collection which are very relevant to the research resolutions. There is no important variance between science and social science scholars on the perception of the adequacy of e-journals, the maximum used source for keeping up to date. The article reflects that scholars of both the fields are disappointed with the usefulness of the library in keeping them up to date with latest developments.

Shenton and Hay-Gibson (2010) One of the new model’s most significant characteristics is its emphasis on problems and matters that avoid information seeking from proceeding smoothly. Information seeking is also shown to be an iterative process, with the single often revisiting earlier stages, frequently in response to difficulties.

Timmer and Glas (2010) The present study reflects that four scales were found within a 46-item survey on information-seeking behaviour: a ten-point measure for applying search strategies (a ¼ 0.68), a 14-item scale for evaluating information (a ¼ 0.74), a six-point measure for referring to information (a ¼ 0.81) and a 12-item scale for regulation activities when seeking information (a ¼ 0.75).

Younger (2010) This article suggests that how the doctors and nurses search for online information are relatively unusual, chiefly where research inspects how they choose whether to use Internet-based resources. Original research into their online searching behavior is also rare, particularly in real world clinical settings and their original research into their online searching behavior.
Kim (2009) conducted a study on information-seeking behaviour on the Web. The purpose of the study is to characterize types of tasks and to examine how different types of task give rise to different kinds of information-seeking behaviour on the Web. For this, a model for information-seeking behaviour was used employing dimensions of information-seeking strategies (ISS), which are based on several behavioural dimensions. The analysis of strategies was based on data collected through an experiment designed to observe users' behaviours. Three tasks were assigned to 30 graduate students and data was collected through questionnaires, search logs, and interviews. The qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data identified 14 different information-seeking strategies. The analysis showed significant differences in the frequencies and patterns of ISS employed amongst three tasks. The results intended to facilitate the development of task-based information-seeking models and also suggest the Web information system designs that support the users diverse tasks.

Hemmig (2008) The present study reflects that a consistent model of artists’ information behavior emerges. However, closely all of the literature emphases on art students, academic art faculty, or librarians, and so any claim that practicing artists fit the model is mostly unsubstantiated by research. There have been no published studies of communities of practicing pictorial artists. The inferences of defining artists as communities of practice are discussed.

Jamali and Nicholas (2008) The study reveals differences among subfields of physics and astronomy in terms of information-seeking behaviour, sights the need for and the value of observing at narrower subject communities within disciplines for a deeper understanding of the information behaviour of scientists.

Ostrander (2008) The present paper reflects that the information seeking behaviors within the virtual world of Second Life were new member to berich,
composite interface with multiple facets. Five themes emerged to illuminate how users seek information.

**Rajan et.al. (2008)** Author founds that the survey on Information-seeking behaviour of community based clinicians, specifically on drug information and their related requirements to improve quality of care of patients. An 11-item survey questionnaire has been designed, it depends upon the Kirkelas model of information seeking behaviour. The survey questionnaire was distributed personally and filled-in questionnaires were collected. 60 questionnaires are distributed out of which 57 questionnaires are revert back. Only 18% of clinicians are found to use the services of Drug information centers. Clinicians use textbooks and drug indexes are the main references journals and internet is not widely utilized. Almost all clinicians felt that they need drug information service.

**Callinan (2005)** This present paper reflects that the positive aspects of seeking information from the student’s perspective as well as the barriers they faced when seeking course-related information. The findings show that there are differences in the level to which sources of information are used by students in different years of their studies. Apart from web sites and web-based lecture notes, lack of alertness is the primary reason why undergraduate biology students did not use the library’s electronic databases.

**Heinstrom (2005)** Three information-seeking patterns – fast surfing, broad scanning and deep diving – emerged from the arithmetical analyses. Dissolute surfing could be related to a surface study approach and emotionality, as well as to low frankness to practice and low thoroughness. Broad scanning was linked to extraversion, openness, and competitiveness, whereas bottomless plunging was a search pattern typical of analytical students with a deep and strategic study approach.
Nicholas et.al (2004) Collating data from a number of log and questionnaire studies conducted largely into the use of a range of customer fitness of digital information platforms, Centre for Information Behaviour and the Evaluation of Research (Ciber) investigators refer to some new thoughts on characterizing (and naming) information seeking behaviour in the digital surroundings, and in so doing, advise a new typology of digital users. The characteristic behaviour found is one of vigorous in which users rarely penetrate a spot to any depth, tend to visit a number of sites for any given information need and seldom return to sites they once visited.

Orton and Baxter (2000) The present paper reflects that the results of an observational study of the information seeking behaviour of Associates of Assembly. It is maintained that political life functions on a flow of information and that information itself is a main resource. The study required to determine the characteristics that impact upon the manner in which information is obtained and used by politicians.

Wales (2000) A random sample of UK veterinary practitioners was measured and quizzed on behalf of the Royal College of Veterinary Physicians Welcome Library to classify key concerns in veterinary information use (IU) and information seeking behaviour (ISB). A higher quantity of defendants recycled the Internet for veterinary data than used a veterinary library. However, conservative periodicals, textbooks and conferences were the main sources.

Lalitha (1995) The present study reflects that the information seeking behaviour of medical and engineering personnel. The information in any field is required to update the knowledge of a seeker. This is especially so in case of practitioners of applied sciences and technologies. Although the case of medical and engineering personnel is no different, the present survey allows for much
concern. The information seeking habits of medical and engineering personal at different levels – students, teachers, practitioners and research workers are studies. Both the formal and informal approaches to collect information, as practiced by the two communities are studied. The findings are analyzed and suggestions for improvement are given.

2.6 INFORMATION SEEKING HABITS

Puttaswamy and Krishnamurthy (2013) The author founds that the internet and web are constantly influencing the development of scholarly communication work. The teachers and scholars were considered as core group in using the resources to the maximum extent. Ultimately, sufficient computers, adequate facility of internet, audio visual systems, and multimedia equipment and e-book readers are considered as tool to access the e-resources at their liberty. The way the developments have taken place in the academic environment particularly in engineering college libraries has changed the Librarian role. This paper reflects that the technical feasibility and ensures the users opinion about the library staff involvement and co-operation.

Rupp-Serrano and Robbins (2013) The author founds that the information seeking behavior of academic education faculty from twenty large public research universities. It includes an examination of how frequently education faculty seek or access the information, how they stay up-to-date on current developments in the field and identify less recent journal literature, how appreciated library assets and services are to their information needs, and the importance of library research to the fields of education. The responses from the survey participants emphasize the importance of electronic entrance to intellectual periodicals and library databases and the continuing value of books, both print and electronic, for meeting the information and research needs of education faculty.
Robbins, Engel and Kulp (2011) It was found that the information-seeking behaviors are common in the professional literature for library and information education. This study observes the generalizability of findings of single-institution studies to additional institutions by performing an institution-to-institution comparison of the results obtained from an information-seeking behavior investigation led to engineering faculty at twenty research institutions.

Kumar and Prakash (2011) It identifies that the information retrieving habits of art faculty members in University of Allahabad, Utter Pradesh as well as ideal information sources, type of information sources and methods of information access. In this study, survey method was used to collect the information from art faculties of Ambedkar University, Allahabad. The information by accessing a familiar person in the concern field. 75% of faculty members retrieve data for arranging lectures. It is revealed that 87% of the art faculty members used text book. Findings of this study show that maximum respondents i.e. 85% stated their method of retrieving.

Komolafe and Onatola (2008) Author founds that the registered nurses form the largest group of professional healthcare providers in any Nigerian teaching hospital. Despite of their population size in clinical care, lesser attention has been funded to their library and information desires in medical librarianship literature compared to extensive research works battered at substantial the information needs of physicians and medical students. This study aimed to determine the reading behaviors, level of usage of the library and information resources by the clinical nurses, and their compliance level for ICT claim in retrieving relevant and up-to-date healthcare information in evidence-based practice.
2.7 INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

Wafaye (2015) The paper examines the impact of web by the senior academicians (professors) of select universities. The study includes knowing and understanding knowhow of computers also, to gauge awareness, satisfaction and knowledge of online resources. Printed questionnaires were administered among professors of select universities. The study shows that professors are making good use of online resources and print resources almost equally to satisfy their academic and research needs. It is also found that majority of senior academicians are able to handle laptops, tablets etc. But still there are some professors who need assistance from an expert or students.

Bansode and Nargide (2014) Author found that the survey was to explore the information seeking behavior of the faculty members in digital environment and also to get aware how faculty members of the business school access electronic information resources while stalking for the desired information. A questionnaire has been circulated to thirty faculty members who are in faculty member of Sinhgad Institute of Business Administration and Research, Pune. The response rate was 86.66%. The majority of the respondents are aware and have a lot of knowledge about electronic information resources; it is also found that prima facie most of the time faculty respondents use both (subscribed as well as open source electronic information resources) for getting the information. Majority of the respondents prefer to locate for full text as well as abstract form of information. It also recommends that the awareness programs, hands on training sessions, product examples, orientation on web searching and retrieval skills should be organized at regular intervals.

Detlor and Arsenault (2002) the paper reflects that the role of intelligent agents in facilitating the seeking and salvage of information in web based library environments. An overview is presented on agents and their current application in library domains to goods a basic agent based model for libraries to follow.
The model suggests that web-based information seeking and retrieval in library context could be enhanced through a collaborating network of interface and information agents.

Idhris, Kumaravel and Premalatha (2012) Now a day’s libraries are facing new challenges, and new technologies have facilitated the conversion of records into digital format. A library researcher has the facility of having 24/7 access to information of any kind format they require. In this changing atmosphere, the information usage pattern of the clientele has taken new scopes. The present study is an endeavor to analyse the information seeking and usage pattern of the clientele of a University Library through Madurai Kamaraj University Library as a case study.

Nicholas et.al (2009) Author founds that the typical form of information-seeking behaviour associated with students and alterations between them and additional members of the educational community. For example, students constituted the biggest users in terms of meetings and sheets viewed, and they were more likely to undertake longer online sessions. Undergraduates and postgraduates were the greatest likely employers of library links to access scholarly databases, suggesting an important “hot link” role for libraries.

One hundred twenty two studies reviewed in this chapter to present the information seeking habits/behavior studies. Research methods and technique has been used for the present study as mentioned in the next chapter.