CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
## CHAPTER II
### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page . No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Sources of information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Primary sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Secondary sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary sources</td>
<td>42-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Ph.D level researches</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Masters Dissertations</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>University researches</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Conference proceedings</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary sources</td>
<td>85-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>References</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter is Review of related literature: The researcher studied the related literature to the present research to prepare the foundation for her research. The researcher studied Review of related literature out of Iran and Review of related literature in Iran. Primary sources and secondary sources used in the present research.

2.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

The related researches were grouped as primary and secondary source:

1. **Primary Sources**: These sources provide direct description of the study by person who has actually observed the occurrence and carried it out.

2. **Secondary Sources**: These sources included publications written by adults, who are not direct observer or particulars in the event described. The common secondary sources included educational encyclopaedias, research reviews, Articles and Reports of surveys etc.

I. **Primary Sources in This research consisted**:

- Ph.D level researches
- M.phil level researches
- Research Works
- Conference proceeding
- Journals

II. **Secondary Sources in This research covered**:

- The books.
I : PRIMARY SOURCES

2.2 Ph.D LEVEL RESEARCHES


Objective: To explore “The use of the Internet by psychologists in all Australian University Schools of Psychology”.

Method: Data was collected in a four-stage approach, utilising printed and online questionnaires and an online diary.

Findings:

1- Psychologists perceive that the Internet is affecting their approach to the research process.

2- Psychologists’ research activities had also been influenced by access to online information systems and data-bases accessible via the Internet.

3- Psychologists reported that increased access to resources, quicker and easier communication with colleagues and searching for information influenced the quality of their research as well as the quantity of their publications.

4- Many psychologists mentioned that they use e-mail and electronic discussion groups in keeping up to date, followed by newer Internet services such as World-Wide Web.

5- Many psychologists also used the Internet for circulation of preprints, submission of papers to publishers and conferences, requesting reprints from other authors, sending requested reprints, reviewing manuscripts sent by publishers and editing manuscripts sent via the Internet by other people.

42
Relevance: The review of the above thesis helped the researcher to build research design and research policy, to make questionnaire and objectives.

Objective: To determine “The Usage of the Internet among State University Students in the North of Thiland.”  
Method: She distributed 800 questionnaires among undergraduate and graduate students in six state universities in the North of Thiland.  
Sample: 800 undergraduate and graduate students  
Findings: Study showed that:
1- The top three familiarities about computer and use of the Internet among students were E-mail, WWW and chat.  
2- Majority of respondents used the Internet more than 7 hours per week.  
3- They used the Internet for entertainment, reading news/enhancing knowledge and searching information for research. 68.6% of them used the Internet at university. Out of which, 24.3% used at central library.  
4- The major reasons for opening an Internet account was to search information. The percentage of the students using the chat was 81%.  
5- Majority of students seldom retrieve, read or download full-text articles and peer-reviews journal online.  
6- The problem faced by students in using Internet were: low speed of the Internet connectivity, limited number of computers and limited time period a located to students to use the Internet at university
Relevance: The above study helped the researcher to get the idea to design research topic and research proposal, to build questionnaires and write objectives.

2.3 MASTERS DISSERTATIONS

Purpose: The purpose of the study was to “Analyze the status of Information Technology utility, particularly the Internet. To analyze the status of IT utility, particularly the Internet.”
Findings: It was found that:
1- Most students used E-mail for contacting their friends and they used it to exchange knowledge with the students of one institution with the students of other institutions and/or with foreign friends.
2- The students used the Internet for their homework or assignment

Relevance: This study helped the researcher to know the status of Information Technology utility, particularly the Internet by university student in Bangkok (Thiland). It formed a background to write the objectives and research questions.

4) Hakimi, Reza. (1996). “Use of Information Technology by Faculty Members and Students in Zahedan Central University Libraries.”
Objective: to study “The use of Information Technology by Faculty Members and Students in Zahedan Central University Library”.

44
Result: Results showed that:

1-15% of faculty members in Sistan-o-baluchestan University and 52% in Zahedan Medical University used IT.

2-It also showed that 29% of students in Zahedan Medical Univesity and 23% in Sistan-va-Baluchestan University used IT.

3-Faculty members (80%) reported that IT facilities in central libraries were not sufficient for their teaching and research activities.

Relevance: The review of the above study helped the researcher came to know the IT utilization among faculty members and students. It gave a background to design the thesis title.

5) Okhovati, Mariyam. (1998). “Use of the Internet by Faculty Members in Medical Universities of Iran, Tehran and Shahid Beheshti.”
Objective: To determine “The use of the Internet by Faculty Members in Medical Universities of Iran, Tehran and Shahid Beheshti”.
Result: Result showed that:

1- The respondents used the Internet mostly for research works (88.2%) and also 66.7% of faculty members used the Internet in order to communicate with their co-workers

Relevance: The above mentioned study helped the researcher to know the use of internet by medical faculties. It gave a good knowledge to design questionnaire questions.

Faculty Members with Special Reference to the Internet and Optical Discs.”

Objective: to evaluate “The Use of Electronic Information Among Shiraz University and Shiraz Medical University with Special Reference to the Internet and Optical Discs.”

Results: Results showed that:
1. E mail and web were the most used services.
2. According to findings, the main factors which had impact on the use of these services were the variables such as: computer knowledge and training. She observed that those respondents who were active in research activities, were also active in Information seeking.

Relevance: This research assisted the researcher to design objectives and questions.


Objective: To determine the use of the internet by students, Instructors and Administrators of Rajabhat Institute Udon Thai.” Master dissertation.

Findings: It was revealed that:
1. Most students used the Internet 1-2 times a week (66.5%) for 1-2 hours per session.
2. Most (59.8%) of them reported that the purpose of using the Internet was for self study and to save time in seeking information.
3-They revealed that there were not enough computers in the institution to browse the Internet. Most of them suggested that the institution should increase the number of computers in the computer rooms.

Relevance: Study of this survey helped the researchers to make the research proposal.

8) Vakilimofrad, Hossein. (1999). “Use of Information Technology by Heart Specialists in Medical Universities of Iran, Tehran and Shahid Beheshti.”

Hypothesis:
1. “There is a significant relationship between the heart specialists’ degree levels and the use of IT.
2. “There is a significant relationship between the heart specialists activities and use of IT.

Method: He used descriptive-analytical research method and distributed 90 questionnaires among the respondents and collected 68 (75.5%) questionnaires.

Results:
1-result of the study confirmed the first hypothesis and the second one was not confirmed.
2-The results showed that 68% of the under study heart specialists used IT.
3-The most used technologies among the respondents were: Video-films (78%), educational discs (65%) Internet (61%) and ondisc databanks (48%). They used IT in hospital libraries, hospitals and homes.
4-The main purpose of using IT were: Teaching, treatment and obtaining update information

Relevance: Review of the above dissertation helped to build questionnaires questions, making objectives and assumptions.

Objective : To determine of “The Use and Problems of the internet for English Language Teaching in Thai Public Universities.”
Results: Results were as follow:
1- More than half of Thai English teachers used the Internet for some part of their teaching. 8.3% never used the Internet for their teaching. Slightly less than half used the Internet for classroom teaching, while only one teacher used it for distance learning.
2- Regarding the use of CMC (Computer-Mediated Communication), and resource on the Internet, E mail was used mostly.
3-Most teachers used the Internet for planning, accessing ready-made teaching materials online and a few of them for needs analysis.
4-Teachers also used web sites for accessing articles on English teaching, doing exercises from on-line courses, summarizing news and assessing work assignments while using the Internet.
5-As for the difficulties of using the Internet, the most serious problem was limitation of student access to the Internet. Other problems teachers reported from their current using was time consumption, not knowing locations of required web site and not finding previously used web sites. Most teachers faced problems of lack of computer skill in using computer-conferencing programme and in creating class web page for
their future use. While some teachers lacked skills in creating web pages in their Internet current using.

Relevance: This study helped the researcher to write the research proposal and to build the research subject.

II: SECONDARY SOURCES

2.4 UNIVERSITY RESEARCHES


Objective: to study on teachers in the United Kingdom's Open University, who used a Computer Mediated Communications System called COSY tried to document their experiences with and attitudes toward the system.

Method: Interview

Findings: results of interviews and analysis of log sheets revealed that:
1- All but 30% of the teachers reached the expected 20 hours a week online use
2- teacher usage of the system for electronic mail, teleconferencing, and general conversation purposes;
3- factors affecting student usage included cost, workload, difficulties using the software, and disappointment with the conference results;
4- Electronic mail and telephone usage were more popular than conferencing, but none of the three was as popular as the more traditional face to face exchange; and
It was concluded that future use of the system would contain a less ambitious range of conferences, and that teachers would be better trained to use the system and to help their students use it. A discussion of home computing and its implications for distance education is included, as well as a copy of the interview schedule.

Relevance: the review of this study helped the student to get a good knowledge for building research proposal, objectives and questions.

11) Deqan, Zahra. (2001). “Use and Awareness of Information Technology by Babol Medical Science University Faculty Members. Babol Medical Science University, Iran”

Purpose: To study Use and Awareness of Information Technology by Babol Medical Science University Faculty Members.

Method: Descriptive analysis method was used as the research method.

Findings: Findings showed that
• 81.8% of the under study faculty members used IT

Relevance: It help researcher to build assumptions and making objectives.


Objective: “to assess attitudes, Skills and Performances of Mazandaran Medical Science University Faculty Members in Using Computer and the Internet in teaching and research activities”.

Method/Sample: The survey was done based on cross sectional study.
A questionnaire, in 3 dimensions of attitude, skill, and usage, expert-reviewed and pilot-tested, was used to collect data from 124 faculty members in five faculties of Medicine, Health, Pharmacy, Nursing and Midwifery and Paramedical Science.

Results: Results showed that:

1-Regarding to attitudes 58.9% of respondents were in excellent level and 26.6% good. 49.9% of respondents used computer 10 to 15 hours weekly and 33.9% used the Internet 60 hours monthly.

2-Most of faculty members had positive attitude to computer and the Internet in medical education, but few of them had not enough knowledge and skill.

Suggestion:

- Researcher suggested that faculty members skills and performances for use of computer and Internet in research and teaching activities should be increased and It has been recommended to provide workshops based on the needs of faculty members

Relevance: This study helped the researcher to know more about descriptive studies and it gave a good knowledge to build proposal, objectives and questions.
2.5 CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS


Objective: “To evaluate the attitude of university teachers towards the role and impact of the computer and the Internet technology use in higher education”.

Finding:
- This paper reports the results of a study conducted on an Indian higher education level. It is focused around the attitude of university teachers towards the role and impact of the computer and the Internet technology use in higher education were included in the scale. In order to parsimony, the statements were categorized in quality of learning, improvement in teaching/research and administration, employment, rural-urban gap, gender gap, help weaker sections, and threat to students and teachers dimensions.


Purpose: “To assess the effective factors in using the Internet by faculty members of agricultural college in Zanjan university.”

Method: A descriptive survey was used to collect data and appropriate questionnaires were used for this purpose.
Sample: The sample consisted of faculty members of agricultural college of Zanjan University.

Findings: The findings showed that:
1. Agricultural faculty members had positive opinion toward the Internet use.
2. Also there was a significant correlation between internet usage and characteristics such as: age, English language skills, computer skills, research activities, number of scientific publications and job status.

Relevance: The above thesis helped the researcher to get a background in research and assist researcher to design questionnaire and making proposal.


Objectives: “To study the use of Electronic Resources by Faculty Members in BIET, Davanagere and evaluate the use of Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology (BIET)”

Method: A survey of 60 faculty members is conducted through a questionnaire.

Findings:
- The analysis of the collected data covers the use of electronic resources and how the electronic resources are improving the academic careers of the faculty.

Conclusion:
- This concludes that the main intention of the use of electronic resources has been the academic interest of the users.

Relevance: The review of the above study helped the researcher to make and build research design.
2.6 JOURNALS


Objective: “To study the use of Information Technology by Scientists in British and Saudi Arabian Universities”

Method: A questionnaire survey method was used to collect data. Questionnaire. They compared the use of IT by faculty members and post graduate students in British & Saudi Arabian Universities in the departments of chemistry, Biology and Engineering.

Findings: Results indicated:

1- British users have used online and offline databanks two times more than the Saudi Arabian users.

2- 70.2% of the British users used e-mail while none of the Saudi Arabian.

3- The users of the two countries used word processing, data analysis software and graphics.

4- Half of the users in both countries used IT with the purposes of information seeking, communicating and doing research works

Relevance: This survey gave the researcher a good background to design research policy, proposal, objectives and questions.


Objective: “To study the use of Information Technology by Biological Researchers.”
Method: Data was collected by questionnaires.

Sample: 254 biology researchers were studied in this research

Findings: Results indicated that:

1. Senior researchers are typically more information active than their junior colleagues but such differences are relatively minor, and can mostly be explained in terms of the pressures on senior staff time.

2. 50% of the researchers used IT for educational purposes. 46% of the respondents used IT in order to communicate with other researchers. 87% of the respondents had satisfactory views about IT.

3. Most of the respondents had PC in their office and also half of them had computer at homes. The respondents used on disc databanks, online databanks, e-mail, BBS and different software

Relevance: It helped researcher to build questionnaire, objectives and research design.


Objective: “Information Technology in a University: A Case Study.” Reports on a case study conducted at Fairfield University, USA, on the rapid increase in Information Technology implementation. The study replicated the work of Levy and extended it by examining aspects of the Internet, World Wide Web, and client/server computing.”

Method: Survey instruments were the primary means of data collection, augmented by interviews and internal documents.

Findings:

- Results show potentially large increases in expenditure ahead as users feel the need to use the new technology.
Recommendations
Recommendations include more formal server capacity planning and configuration, and shorter Information Technology planning cycles.

Conclusions
✓ Some of the conclusions from the data analysis, interviews, and literature were: Institutional planning for Information Technology is inadequate. Reduction in the workforce through improved productivity could redress concern over the cost of Information Technology.
✓ Allocation of resources is not equitable among users. Users are dissatisfied with their ability to influence computing decisions. Faculty and administrators did not accept any potential sources of funding for Information Technology.
✓ Faculty and administrators felt that computing enhanced the scope of their work.
✓ The faculty expect to use networked PCs in the classrooms. User productivity is lowered due to resource allocation problems, and other technology issues.
✓ There will be a significant increase in the use of the Internet and WWW by faculty over the next five years. The requirements of Internet, and WWW need to be met by a well-designed client/server environment. The shift to client/server computing will result in higher financial burdens.
✓ Multimedia classrooms for instruction and support will be needed in the near future.

Relevance:
The objective mentioned in above study helped the researcher which selected it as one of the her research objectives.

**Objective**: TO study “The Usage of Information Technology in South Korean Universities.”

**Method**: In this study questionnaires were sent to all academic staff, research students and research assistants in six selected universities. Interviews were arranged with the staffs from computer centre and the library of each university, along with academic staff who were concerned with departmental computing. The under surveyed universities were divided into three groups (A.B.C) depending on the level of their electronic networking activities.

**Findings**: The result of the study indicated that:

1- In terms of subject background, engineers make more use of Information Technology than scientists.

2- There are differences between the engineering groups. 86% respondents in group A, 50% in group B, and 26% in group C universities have access to computing facilities such as: data collection, statistical analysis, graphical display, word processing, personal database, electronic mail, bulletin board, file transfer, telnet, OPAC, CD-ROM search, campus database, nationwide database and international databases. The survey also investigated the problems respondents faced in their use of Information Technology.

**Relevance**: The study of above helped the researcher that selected one of the research objectives, find out ICT services used by faculty members in their teaching and research activities.

Objective: To identify “The pattern of Internet use among upper secondary science students in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.”

Sample: 608

Findings:
- 51.5% of respondents used the Internet.
- The main reasons for non-use were lack of skill and non availability.
- The users mainly accessed the Internet from their homes and acquired Internet skills by self teaching or learning from friends.
- Slightly over 70% of Internet users spent less than five hours a week on various functions, but few used it for study related activities. The average time spent on the Internet was 4 hours per week.
- Most of the Internet users (91.4%) explored the World Wide Web while 75.4% used electronic mail, 52.1% used IRC or ICQ, 15.7% joined newsgroups, 2.2% used it for downloading and 0.6% used it for playing online games.
- Major problems faced were ‘lack of skills’ and ‘lack of time’. The Internet was perceived to be a rich information reservoir that provides fast and efficient access to information.

Relevance:
The above findings helped the researcher to be aware of situation of using internet services such as WWW, E-mail, news groups, download, online among sample under surveyed. It also supported the researcher find out which ICT tools and information various services are used by faculty members in departments of education.

Objective: To determine “Factors affecting teachers' use of ICT”.

Findings:
- Factors which influence teachers' decisions to use ICT in the classroom:
  - Access to resources
  - Quality of software
  - Ease of use
  - Incentives to change, support and collegiality in their school and national policies
  - Commitment to professional learning and background in formal computer training.

Suggestions:
Suggests that successful implementation of ICT needs to address three interlocking frameworks for change:
- the teacher.
- the school.
- policy makers.

Relevance:
The review of the above thesis helped the researcher to know factors such as: access to information resources & ease of use them are very important. The researcher also attention these factors and mentioned in her research questionnaire.

22) Golabiyan, Mohammad. (2000). “Impact of Electronic Mail on Faculty Members Activities in the Universities of Iran.”

Objective: To determine “impact of E-mail on Faculty Members Activities in the universities of Iran.”

Findings:
- Nearly half of the faculty members used E-mail.
• Respondents who used E-mail, they published more papers than the non users.

• Statistical Test revealed that there was a significant relationship between the users and non users in publication productivity.

Relevance:
The above findings helped the researcher made a few questions of research questionnaire about ICT use in the research activities by faculty members in the departments of education.


Objective: To study “Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Computer Skills of Esfehan Medical Science University Faculty Members Regarding to the Application of Computer and Information Technology.”

Method: A cross-sectional survey with stratified sampling method was carried out as the research method. Questionnaire, questionnaire had three parts, each part including questions regarding attitude, knowledge and computer skills, respectively. 210 questionnaires were distributed among respondents. 60 questionnaires were completed and returned back by the respondents.

Samples: 210 faculty members of Esfehan University.

Findings: Results showed that:

I. (97.3%) of faculty members believed that computer had an important role in promoting their scientific activities.
2. The calculated Mean for faculty member's knowledge and their skills in using computers' routine software, E-mail online searching and databases was 10.84 based on 20 and with the standard deviation of 5.5.

3. Faculty members used computer and internet about 7.8±7.2 and 6.4±5.9 hours per week, respectively

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion they wrote:

✓ Most of the faculty members had a positive attitude towards the role of computer and internet in medical education but many of them did not have enough knowledge and skills in order to work with computer and internet. Therefore, it is necessary to take some measures in order to promote faculty members' knowledge and computer skills

✓ Today, computer and Information Technology serve an increasingly important role in medical education. Since faculty members plays an essential role in medical education

**Relevance:**

The above study helped the researcher to know Esfehan Medical Science university Faculty Members used internet services, the researcher also interested in know amount of ICT use among faculty members in the Departments of education, hence the researcher made a few question of her research questionnaire about amount of ICT use by faculty members in departments of Education?

24) Tavassoli, M, Lakbala, p, and Zare, S. H. (2002). “The Use of Internet among Physicians in Hormozgan University of Medical Science.”
Purpose : Their purpose was “to assess the extent to which the Internet is used among physicians in Hormozgan Medical Science university.”

Method : Questionnaire was used for data collection. 65 questionnaires were distributed among physicians.

Findings: Results showed that:

1. 43.3% of physicians had Internet access at home and 21.8% had access both at home and at work. Half of the respondents (53.3%) used Internet three times or more per week.

2. Web-based search and e-mail were the dominant activities among physicians (48.3%). 45.3% of respondents did not use Internet due to time limitation and lack of training.

Relevance:

From above study the researcher found, among Internet services, web, E-mail more used also she found time limitation and Lack of training were cause not use information services by users. the researcher also attention to these factors, and selected one of the her research questions what are the barriers in using ICT?

---


Objective: To evaluated “Use of Computer Communication Technologies in Promoting University Education from Social Psychological Point of View.”

Method: The article was based on three series of studies:

- observation of class discussions via the Internet (discussion groups),
- A comparison between the most active and the active discussion groups using computer communications,
and a survey asking students motivations and attitudes about use of the Internet.

**Findings:** Results showed that:

1. Among 2512 courses offered at Carleton University, only 574 courses (22%) were using the Internet system to participate in discussion groups and to exchange information about the material taught in the class.

2. From these 574 classes, only 164 classes - (6.5%) had used discussion groups at least 10 times during a term.

3. Lack of interest in using computer communication technologies was due to social psychological reason.

4. The most important reasons were lack of enough time and then lack of motivation and interest.

5. The results indicated that effective use of computer communication for education needs more social-psychological-organizational preparation than the availability of computer technologies.

**Relevance:**

The above study showed discussion groups used by groups under the study, and also the most important reasons that they no use internet were lack of interest & lack of enough time according this study the according this study the researcher selected one of the her research objectives, the problems faced by faculty members in using ICT.

Objectives: The study “Use of on-line conferencing by a cohort of students studying for the Postgraduate Certificate in Education at the University of Ulster in Northern Ireland.”

Findings:

1. There is some evidence that the conference also facilitated the process of brokering by which students shared their experiences of the communities of practice within each of their schools; this process, however, may have been limited by the “open” nature of the conferences.

2. That students found the conferencing valuable is evident from the volume and nature of the on-line dialogue, and from their enthusiasm to continue on-line discussions once in post.

Relevance:

According above findings, and importance online–conferencing, the researcher mentioned one of her the questions of research questionnaire about amount of using faculty members from online–conferencing.

27) Charalambous, Kyriacos; Karagiorgi, Yiasemina. (2002). “Information and communications technology in-service training for teachers.”

Objective: The study “Information and Communications technology in service training for teachers.”

Finding:

1. The majority of teachers are shown to lack an ICT training background while the approach to training appears piecemeal.
Relevance:
From the above project study the researcher found factor which cause the low use ICT was lack an ICT Training background. Hence the researcher selected one of the her research questions about what are the barriers in using ICT by faculty members of education departments?


Objective: objective of this research was “to investigate the impact the Internet is having on the use of up-to-date information by university faculty, and also provide basic information on issues such as level of Internet use and access to the Internet among faculty”.

Findings: Research results show that:
1. in spite of the benefits of the Internet, its use among faculty members is still very low. The main reasons for this are lack of access to the Internet and the need for training.
2. Respondents were asked questions relating to Internet connectivity at their departments. On this issue, 59.4% indicated that their departments were not connected to the Internet. Only 40.6% their departments were connected to the Internet. On the use of the Internet, 24.5% they have never used the Internet, while a total of 75.5% use the Internet rarely, sometimes, often or always. 25.6% of the respondents never or rarely connect easily to the Internet, while 45.9% sometimes get disconnected from the network. 87.2% indicated that the system is slow;
3. All respondents who use, use the Internet for electronic mail. More than half of the respondents (48; 62.3 percent) have never used file
transfer protocol (FTP), nor used discussion groups (49; 62.0 percent). With increase in popularity of the use of the WWW, especially because of its support of multimedia, The majority (80.0%) used the Internet to communicate.

**Relevance:**

As the above study was about Level of Internet Use (rarely, sometimes, always) by sample under study, the researcher also used these levels in the her research questionnaire.


**Objective:** study of “The use of the Internet and intranets among academic members of staff at the University of Zambia.”

**Method:** questionnaire.

**Finding:**

1. The University had a well-developed network for both Intranet and Internet that was established to foster communication and access to both internal and external information.

**Conclusion:**

- The paper concluded that there are some bottlenecks to the full use of the network. There is potential full utilization of the networks on condition that a policy to integrate the networks and ICT in General university management and running was developed & implemented.

**Relevance:**

From the above study, the researcher found university has essential role to prove and increasing information services for users (faculty members, students, staffs). hence the research used this conclusion in the her suggestions.

**Objective:** This study was performed to investigate “The use of the Internet among faculty members of Semnan University of Medical Sciences.”

**Method:** Descriptive method was used as the research method. Data was collected through questionnaire.

**Findings:** Results showed that:

1. 91.9% of the respondents used the Internet. 68.3% of the respondent used the Internet at home and 30% at university. 50.8% of the faculty members used the Internet less than one hour daily.
2. 66.7% of the faculty members reported that the Internet speed was undesirable.
3. 74.2% of respondents used the Internet for research activities.
4. 50% of faculty members believed that the Internet training workshop courses are necessary.

**Relevance:**
The above findings showed importance internet, because majority of faculty under study used it also findings showed internet training and work -shop courses were necessary. the researcher also attention these factors and mentioned in the her research suggestions.

31) Uddin, Mohammad Nasir. (2003).“Internet Use by University Academics:A Bipartite Study of Information and Communication Needs in Bangladesh”

**Objective:** The prime objective of this study is “To report the level of the Internet use by university academics for their information and
communication needs. The study also sought to find out whether differences exist among the various levels of academics in terms of their use of the Internet”.

Findings: Findings showed that

1. Internet use by academics is useful for some common needs and that the academic rank of users is an important factor in determining the priority of needs. It also showed that there are some barriers to adequate use of the Internet resources.

Suggestion:

- Suggestions are made for increased use of the Internet, to benefit the nation as a whole.

Relevance:

From above study the researcher found academic rank of users is an important factor in using internet services, hence the researcher asked faculty members under her study writing their academic rank.


Objective: This paper is based on a Master’s dissertation whose objective was to determine the purpose for which students of the University of Dares Salaam use the Internet. It was to determine if students were using the Internet for academic purposes. The study also investigated the level of students’ access to the Internet, as well as the problems students faced in Internet use.

Method: The survey method was used as the basic method for data collection, employing the questionnaire and the interview. Participant observation and focus group discussion are other methods used.
Findings: The study revealed that:
1. The level of students' access to the Internet was low, and the major reason was that at the time of the study, computers with Internet facilities were inadequate.
2. The students who had access to the Internet were not using it effectively. They used it mainly for communication with friends and relatives more than for academic purposes. The cause of this was found to be lack of skills required for effective use of the Internet.

Recommendation: The study recommends the provision of more computers with Internet facilities, increasing Internet access speed, as well as providing more chances of training in Internet use.

Relevance:
The review of the above study helped the researcher to know factors such as: increase computer, increasing Internet access speed, increase Internet training, are very influence using internet services. the researcher used this factors in the her research recommends


Objective: To “Assessing the Impact of Information Technology on Health System in Viewpoints of faculty Members of Medical Record Departments in Iran.”

Method: a cross sectional survey was used and questionnaires were sent to 17 medical records departments. 64 questionnaires were distributed among respondents. 49 questionnaires were completed and returned back by the respondents.
**Findings:** Findings showed that:

1. Majority of faculty members (40.81%) believed that use of IT enhances the utilization of paper documents. 26.5% believed that use of IT has high impact on medical errors. Majority of faculty members (36.7%) considered that IT has a medium impact on self-therapy.

2. The impact of IT on medical research and medical education was believed to be very high by 83.6% and 79.5% of respondents respectively.

3. Most of faculty members of medical record departments have a high knowledge about the impact of IT on promotion of health management, research and education in medical sciences, but their knowledge about effectiveness of IT on health quality services and its adverse effect was not proper.

**Suggestion:** Researchers suggested that medical record faculty members knowledge related to IT should be increased by educational courses and training.

**Relevance:** The researcher used the above study suggestion as her research recommends.


**Objective:** To “explore some of the reasons a framework for the Use of ICT in teacher training in Africa.”

**Finding:**

1. It argues that six fundamental principles of good practice must be addressed

✓ Shift“ Education for ICT.” To the use of “ICT for Education”
✓ An integration ICT practice within the whole curriculum
✓ A need for integration between pre-service and in-service Teacher training
✓ A need for the development of relevant and locally product content
✓ A need for appropriate educational partnerships
✓ A emphasis on the development of sustainable costing models.

Relevance:
The above study showed first should education ICT then using ICT in the education, the researcher used this recommend in the her research recommends.

35) Jones, Steve, and Yale, camille Johanson .“Professors Online: The Internet’s Impact on College Faculty.”2005

Objective: To “The Internet’s Impact on College Faculty Members”

Method: This paper reports on findings from a nationwide survey of the Internet use by US College faculty members. The survey asked about general Internet use, use of specific Internet technologies (e-mail, IM, Web, etc), the Internet’s impact on teaching and research, its impact on faculty–student interactions, and about faculty perceptions of students’ Internet use.

Finding: finding show that:
1. institutions of higher education still need to address three broad areas (infrastructure, professional development, and teaching and research) to assist faculty to continue to make good use of the Internet in their professional work.
Relevance:

The above study objective was to determine the use of specific Internet technologies by college faculty. This data helped the researcher mention this objective in the research questions. Explore new and various educational technologies that become available while applying innovative approaches.

36) Escoffery, Cam. et al., (2005) "Internet Use Information among College Students."

Objective: Study of "Internet use for Health Information among College Students".

Sample: The authors surveyed 743 undergraduate students at 2 academic institutions to examine their Internet use, health-seeking behaviours, and attitudes related to the use of the Internet to obtain health information.

Findings:

1. (53%) percent of the respondents would like to get health information online.
2. (28%) reported that they would like to attend a health program online.
3. Overall, 74% of the students reported having ever received health information online.
4. More than 40% reported that they frequently searched the Internet for information.
5. They used various search engines and multiple web sites to find health information. Issues related to the credibility of the information on health web sites were crucial considerations for students.
Relevance:
The above study showed online and internet are very important for getting information. The researcher also paid attention to this information services and used it in the made her questionnaire.


Objective: To study “Awareness and Use of the Internet and Its Resources by Academic Staff and Postgraduate Students of the University of Ghana.”

Findings: The main findings indicate that:

1. Both staff and students are fully aware of the Internet and most of its services. Academic staffs in general use the Internet resources more than students.

2. The study established that e-mail is highly used by both staff and students.

3. Both staff and students found the Internet a very useful resource.

4. The main reason for non-use of the Internet is inadequate training. Both staff and students need appropriate education and training to ensure effective use of the Internet in all their academic pursuits.

Relevance:
The review of the above study helped the researcher to know reason non-use of internet by sample this study is inadequate training. the researcher also attention to this factor and mentioned in the her research questions, If faculty members non-use internet services why not use?

Objective: To study the extent of using the Internet among physicians and dentists in Qazvin Medical Science University.

Method: Descriptive study was used for research method and questionnaires were sent randomly to physicians and dentists in Qazvin Medical Science University.

Sample: 339

Findings: Results indicated that:
1. 69.7% of respondents stated reading books as the best source of CME,
2. 24.6% use of Internet and e-mail, 28.1% reading foreign journals and 26.8% participating in seminars and workshops as the best sources of CME.
3. Comparing the two groups, physicians and dentists on average spend 14 hours and 19 hours of studying per month.
4. 45.8% of those who didn’t use the Internet, stated that they had not access to the Internet followed by 40% did not know how to use the Internet.
5. Respondents stated that they allocated 5 hours for study weekly followed by 9 hours for education, 2.5 for doing research works, 4 hours for meetings and participations and 35 hours for medical visits. Since the Internet plays an increasingly important role in physicians professional updating,
Suggestions:

- it is suggested the Internet training courses should be offered to physicians.
- It is suggested to provide more hardware and software facilities at hospitals and libraries. Continuing Medical Education should be provided at universities. Electronic libraries with the latest medical information is a need for physicians.

Relevance:

From the above project study the researcher came to know books and foreign journals are very important information sources. The researcher made one questions of questionnaire bout using this two information sources by faculty members.


Objective: The aim of this study was “To analyze the use of the Internet and related issues among the teachers and the students of engineering colleges in India's three States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Method: questionnaire

Sample: 1980 teachers and students of all the engineering colleges of the three states of India under study.

Findings:

1. Result of the survey provides information about the benefits of the Internet over conventional documents.
2. It was found that the Internet has become a vital instrument for teaching, research and learning process of these respondents. Some suggestions are set forth to make the service more beneficial for the academic community of the engineering colleges under study.

Relevance:
The above study aims were which Internet services used and what problems faced by the users and satisfaction level users from facilities provided in the college. This study helped the researcher used this aims in the her research objectives.


Objective: To explain “The important aspects of the Internet”

Findings:
1. Internet and Internet based information resources are essential to overcome the distance barrier in information explosion,
2. It also saves the time, when searching the literature in electronic form and allows to identify the resources.
3. Presently, the Internet based information resources are increasingly used for various purposes. The teachers, research scholars and students of higher education use the Internet to keep themselves up to date.
4. The present study explains/gives an insight into why people are interested and what is their attitude towards the use of Internet based information resources and the Internet use.

Relevance:
The above study showed that internet and Intranet use are essential information resources to overcome the distance barrier in information.
explosion and also saves the time. The researcher attention to this two services and mentioned in her research objectives


Objective: To determine of “The influence of faculty affiliation and teaching experience on the use of the Internet by faculty members in university in Southern Nigeria.”

Method: Questionnaire

Sample: 476 faculty members

Findings:
1. The faculties of Education and Agriculture were the last experience in the use of the Internet.
2. Faculty members with less than five years teaching experience use the Internet more than the older faculty members.

Relevance:
The above study showed teaching Experience can impact on using Internet. this study helped the researcher wanted to faculty members of education mentioned their teaching Experience in the research questionnaire.


Objective: To study “Use of the Internet among undergraduate students at the Obafemi Awolowo University,”.
Method: A total of 1000 questionnaires were distributed using a stratified sampling method to select the respondents. A total of 664 questionnaires were returned and all were usable.

Findings: The findings revealed:
1. A high percentage use of the Internet.
2. Respondents pay for the access time through their pocket money for food, books and assistance from friends.
3. Some problems they face in their use of the Internet include slowness of the server and payment for the access time.

Recommendations: The study recommends that the university should provide access points for students. The university library also should continue to aim at ensuring that it gets enough funds from the government and sponsors to be able to provide access points in the library for use by students and include the use of the Internet in its library instruction course.

Relevance:
The review of the above study helped the researcher to be aware from some problems that users internet faced. the researcher selected one of the her objectives what are the barriers in using ICT?

43) Al-Ansari, Husain. (2006). “Internet Use by the Faculty Members of Kuwait University.”

Objective: This study is designed to investigate the patterns of the Internet use by the faculty including purposes for use, its impact on teaching and research, the Internet resources that they use, and the problems faced while using the Internet.
Method: A questionnaire, expert-reviewed and pilot-tested, was used to collect data from the faculty coming from four colleges of Kuwait University, i.e. Arts, Social Sciences, Sciences, and Engineering.

Sample: 491 were the sample, responses were rate 62.6 percent.

Findings:
1. A large majority have been using the computer and the Internet for more than five years.
2. They use the Internet mostly for, and give importance to, e-mail, search engines, and WWW resources mainly for communication, research, and publication. It has helped them to save time, find up to date information, and cooperate with their colleagues.
3. The major problems are:
   ✓ Slow speed,
   ✓ lack of time, and
   ✓ lack of access from home.
4. Most of them are interested in improving the internet use skills through formal training. Practical implications: Kuwait University needs to improve its IT infrastructure, including providing distance access, and to provide formal training in the use of the Internet resources.

Relevance:
This study helped the researcher to know the situation of using Internet resources among faculty members of Kuwait University and the problems faced while using the Internet. Hence the researcher decided to select this purpose for the present research study.

Objective: “The Role of the Internet in Locating Information by Academic Members in Najafabad Islamic Azad University.”

Method: Survey method was used as the research method and data was collected through questionnaire.

Findings: Findings revealed that:
1. Respondents used the Internet at an optimum level to update their knowledge and their research interests. In this regard, they used databanks frequently.
2. It was found that the Internet plays a significant role for academic members to locate information so that they use it for compiling and translating books and doing research works.


Objective: To describe “Use of Online Technology for Multimedia Education.”

Findings:
1. The author focused that the content, media and administration are the main areas for better multimedia education using online technology.
2. With the advent of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the growth of the Internet, particularly the Web has changed the way of giving the curriculum materials to the students in online environment.
3. Along with the print material, the materials are given in e-formats also. The online teaching tools like e-mail, discussion list, chat mode, lecture notes via web, use of computer mediated communication, interactive web tutorials, CD-ROM materials and virtual environments helps now-a-days for better understanding by the student community.

4. The successful use of online technology depends on well designed and planned courses, infrastructure and price considerations, capacity and training in the chosen technology, local design and proper pre-testing and relative ease of access for the students.

5. Technology such as video and the Internet can be combined with hands on activities to enhance critical thinking and support learning skills.

6. In India, distance education is provided through Radio, TV, CD-ROM and contact classes on weekly holidays. Some private institutions have started using the online technology for educating the students.

7. The author concluded that Indian Universities and Higher Educational Institutions should adopt this technology for easy understanding of education programmes.

Relevance: From above study the researcher found online tools like E-mail, chat are very important. the researcher used these information services in the made her research questionnaire.


Objective: To examine “Factors which motivate lecturers in Nigerian universities to use information technology (IT).

Method: The study employed a questionnaire for data collection.
Sample: One thousand lecturers from ten universities in Nigeria were sampled. Seven hundred and eighteen completed questionnaires were found usable.

Findings: The results found that:

1. perceived usefulness (relative advantage) and perceived ease of use (complexity) significantly influence the use of IT by lecturers in Nigerian universities.

2. Ease of use was found to be a stronger motivator for IT use than perceived usefulness. Furthermore, both training and level of access to IT significantly influenced the number of computer applications used by lecturers.

3. Level of access to IT was a significant predictor of both the number of computer applications used by lecturers and the frequency with which they used computers.

4. The study concludes that even though innovation characteristics are important predictors of the adoption of IT by Nigerian university lecturers, organizational factors such as providing training and easy access to IT are even more important.

5. Thus, programs aimed at integrating IT into developing country universities should provide effective and well-targeted training programs as well as easy access to IT for lecturers.

Relevance:

The findings of above study showed training and level of access to IT were very importance. Hence the research selected one of her research questions, if faculty members of education are not use ICT why are not use?

Objective :“Investigate the availability, accessibility and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) among women academics in six universities in South Western Nigeria”.

Method : Questionnaire

Samples : 246 women academics in the six universities.

Findings:
1. The use of ICT facilities such as computers, printers, Internet, individual websites, photocopiers, telephones and mobile phones was relatively high among the respondents compared to the use of scanners, facsimiles, videoconferencing, and teleconferencing.

2. The women academics used the ICT facilities for various tasks notably for statistical analyses, word processing, Internet browsing and searching for information, electronic communications and preparation of course materials.

3. The study argues that though increasing availability and access to ICT is very pertinent to making women academics avail themselves of the benefits of ICT, but other factors that would make them become a part of the decision-making process regarding ICT issues should equally be addressed.

Suggestion :
The study recommends some policy options and strategies that the government and the management of the surveyed institutions should adopt. They should not only increase the access of women academics to ICT, but also enable them participate in the decision-making and control of ICT deployment.
Relevance:
The review of the above study caused the Researcher interested in found faculty members of education departments in universities of Iran what kinds of ICT use?

48) Rasool-abadi, Masood. (2007). “Kordesstan Medical Science Faculty Members’ Awareness Level with Search Skills and search Strategies in the Internet.”

Objective: To study “Awareness with search skills and strategies in Internet” assessed faculty members’ awareness with search skills in the Internet”.

Method: Descriptive-analytical method was used for research method. Two sets of questionnaires were used for data collection (one for collecting search skills data and another for gathering computer skills data). 140 questionnaires were distributed among 140 faculty members. 100 questionnaires were completed and returned back to researcher.

Findings: Result showed that:
1. 58.7% of respondents were not familiar with search skills in the Internet and 42.2% did not use search techniques.
2. 49% of respondents used Google search engines in their search.
3. 50% were not aware of information coverage of Ovid, Black Well and Elsevier databanks.
4. 58% of respondents used computer and 54% Internet frequently

Relevance From above data The researcher found that Majority of Kordesstan Medical Science faculty members not familiar with search Skills In the internet .the researcher wanted to found do the faculty members of education departments in Iranian universities also not familiar with search skills?
II : SECONDARY SOURCE

2.7 BOOKS

ICT encompasses digital electronic devices which include computer , CD players, cellular telephony and satellite broadcasting and analogue devices confinet to conventional radio broadcast technology and audio, such as tape recorders. Thus major ICT tools could be classified as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audio Form</th>
<th>Visual Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audio tapes</td>
<td>CDs, Websites, CDs, motion- pictures, TV , Radio Software Packages Video films, Multimedia software</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevance:
This book helped the researcher to know kinds of Electronic devices and Electronic devices and the researcher used these Electronic devices as questions of her research questionnaire.

They believe Information and communication technology (ICT) refers to “any thing which allows us to get information, to communicate with each other, or to have an effect on the environment using electronic or digital equipment .”

Relevance:
The review of the above book helped the researcher to know ICT define and the researcher used this define in the her define in the her research.
51) Anne s, (2006). “ICT in the class”

ICT is not just a subject – it is also a set of skills that every one needs in the modern world. With everything from our television to shop tills becoming ever more complex, these skills will be necessary no matter what your students want to do.

Great lesson plan + ICT= ✓ Great ICT + poor lesson plan = x

Relevance:

From above book study, the researcher found need to the modern world to using ICT and the researcher encourage selected her research topic about using ICT among faculty members.

2.8 Summary

The review of all studies of related literature (out of Iran and in Iran) show that: Information and communication technology (ICT) refers to “anything which allows us to get information, to communicate with each other, or to have an effect on the environment using electronic or digital equipment.” ICT is not just a subject – it is also a set of skills that every one needs in the modern world. ICT encompasses digital electronic devices which include computer, CD players, cellular telephony and satellite broadcasting and analogue devices confine to conventional radio broadcast technology and audio, such as tape recorders. Review studies shows Three Internet services that more used by users were: E-mail, WWW, chat.

The factors impact on using ICT:

main factors which had impact on the use of these services were the variables such as: computer knowledge and training. English language skills, computer skills, research activities, availability of Internet.
Researchers suggested that faculty members' skills and performances for use of computer and Internet in research and teaching activities should be increased and it has been recommended to provide workshops based on the needs of faculty members. They believed that the Internet training workshop courses are necessary. The subject curriculum should be revised by including exposure to various educational software in the field of education, online learning facilities extended to all training centers. The teacher trainees should be given opportunities to prepare and use educational slides.

The users the Internet, using the internet for:

Users, using the internet for Self-study and doing their homework, planning, doing research works. Accessing articles. Communicate with: their co-workers, their friends, other researchers. Seeking, publishing papers, compiling and translating books.

The benefits of using ICT by opinion users:

Save time in seeking information, Find up to date information cooperate with other colleagues, Foster Communication, access to external information, Keep everyone up to date were benefits of using ICT by users.

The reasons not using ICT:

Time Limitation, Lack of computer skills, Lack an ICT training, Not familiar with search skills in the internet.

The problems faced by users in using ICT consist:

Low speed of internet, Lack of access, Limit number of computers, Payment for the access time.

Review taken in chapter II proved useful to researcher in framing Methodology, which is presented in detail in chapter III.
REFERENCES


8. Vakilimofrad, Hossein. (1999).“Use of Information Technology by Heart Specialists in Medical Universities of iran Tehran and Shahid Beheshti.” Master diss. Iran University of Medical Science.Tehran


88


