CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

T.D. Wilson (1984) conducted a study under the title “The cognitive approach to Information seeking behaviour and Information use”. The aim of this study will be to explore these concepts in the context of research into information behaviour in the everyday world of work, where individuals may be constrained to a greater or lesser degree in their ability to define the content, direction and function of their work and where the diversity of roles may prevent the emergence of coherent groups capable of expressing clear needs for information support., The cognitive approach to ‘information behaviour’ centres upon the idea of meaning is involved not only in all aspects of information generation, transfer and use, but also in the way people define themselves their lives and their actions.

The cognitive approach, therefore, draws attention to the need for a bridge between the meanings of everyday life and the information that may have relevance for everyday life. In this sense, of course, ‘everyday life’ is different for every person-for some it may involve research as an everyday activity, for others the practice of a profession, for others, involvement in business and commerce.

However, science is only one area of human life and work, and rather a small area at that. The other kinds of work in which people engage are too numerous to mention but each is distinct from all others and very few share the same characteristics as science. To treat all potential users of information as though they were scientists and to regard all contexts of work as the same as the context within which science is carried on is, to say the least, ‘unscientific’, if the concepts of ‘image’, ‘world view’, and ‘frame of reference’ mean anything at all they mean that the way the reality of these concepts in any one individual affect that person’s behaviour will vary according to how they are constituted, formed, and changed. The aim of a cognitive approach to information-seeking behaviour and information use, therefore, is to discover how the images and frames of reference of people in other areas of work than science (or rather as well as in science, because the task has not yet been carried out there) relate to the availability of information, how the choice of information is determined by the image, and how information may change the image, or otherwise affect a frame of reference.

Some of the conclusions in a way that may illustrate the consequences for information services of a greater awareness of the users’ images or consciousness. First,
the ‘expert’ knowledge claimed by social services staff is, in general, expert knowledge about the organization and its clients: that is, it tends towards the ‘commonsense’ end of the spectrum of specialized knowledge rather than towards the ‘esoteric’ end. Secondly, it is pretty evident that, as bureaucracies are often established on a legal basis and, as Berger and his colleagues note, follow ‘Procedure’, legal and procedural information may play a significant part in the work of employees of bureaucracies. Social services departments in England and Wales are established in law have functions allocated to them by laws, and carry out those functions according to predefined procedures (whenever possible). The ‘commonsense’ nature of information need (for example, the frequent need for ‘directory’ information and the weekly need for ‘news’ compared with the much less frequent need for ‘research’ information). They also suggest the concern with orderliness and the operation of the bureaucracy in the need for legal’, ‘procedural’, client records’, compared with the need for less organization-centred documentation such as ‘central government statistics’, ‘research’, and ‘training’ information.

The idea of ‘moralized anonymity’ is probably nowhere more strongly than in social services departments. In running courses on the applications of information technology in social services departments we have found that one of the overriding concerns is that, if client records are converted to machine-readable form, security should be absolute. Great difficulty has been experienced in these departments in attempting to introduce computerized systems when fears about security have not been allayed.

S.P. Agrawal, Harinder K. Manchanda and Manohar Lal (1984) conducted a study under the title “User Education for Information Seeking Eureka Versus Despair.” User education aims to provide advice and instruction about the use of the library to the user, actual or potential, individually or collectively, in a formal or informal manner. The course content and the teaching methods of the user education programme depend on the nature and level of users. User education should be designed to suit the user’s needs and not the librarian’s needs. Various teaching methods have been employed for user education programmes. Lectures, seminars, tutorials, demonstrations, guided tours, etc. are some methods adopted for group instruction films, video tapes, slides, audio-visual aids and library guides are some of the methods used both for individual and group instruction and exercise books, programmed instruction, project reports, etc. are a few employed for individual instruction. Resulting in a national level policy and programme in the instruction of library and information use, and the establishment of an agency at the national level to help and guide the libraries throughout India to organize and conduct user education programmes.
Paul A Manda (1991) conducted a study under the title “Information Seeking Behaviour of Sociologists: A case study.” The objectives of the study were to investigate information needs and information seeking behaviour of various users. Such studies are a foundation for the provision of efficient and effective library and information services. Questionnaires were sent to lecturers in the Dept. of sociology, University of Dares Salam to collect the data. Many information sources were used for this purpose: library subject catalogue printed subject bibliographies; the library subject catalogue was the major source of references for teaching purpose, it was often used by 67% of the entire academic staff and none (0%) ever used it. However, in locating references for research it was often used by a mere 17% of this group while 100% often used printed subject bibliographies for the same purpose. The percentage of sociologists consulting each other is higher when locating references for research (i.e. 33% often consult each other often while 67% do it occasionally) Then when locating references for teaching where 20% never consult follow lectures. This indicates that for teaching purposes lectures are much more aware of the references they need unlike for research purposes were they may deal with relatively new areas making such information consultations valuable and essential; the results further revealed that sociologists use various sources in tracking down information on research topics; dominance of English as the foreign language used for information seeking in sociology is due to several factors. One English is almost the only foreign language respondents are fluent in. Two, English is Tanzania’s second language and is also used as a medium of instruction at the University. Consequently most of the sociological literature available in the University library is in English.

The results revealed that sociologists use various sources in tracking down information on research topics. This study revealed information user needs survey, must be an integral aspect of library service planning.


The objectives of the paper are:

1) In determine the source of information regarding availability of raw materials, technological know-how, maintenance of technological appliances of the potters and those engaged in manufacture of earthen products;

2) In assess the knowledge of these people on other sister industries in the locality and outside the locality and amount of co-operation among themselves;
3) To determine their public library consciousness and to assess their willingness to avail public library services;
4) To determine the distance traveled for technological purposes;
5) To test their willingness in avail of the information services from certain sources.

About 69.23% had knowledge about the sister industries within the locality, and 58.97% had knowledge of such industries outside the locality. 61.53% sought help from the sister industries.

When questions were asked to find out their awareness regarding the existence of a public library in the locality, the answers revealed that 50.42% of respondents were aware of the existence of a public library. However, 75.21% of respondents showed willingness towards public library services and were ready to pay minimal charges for getting required information. Only 14.52% of respondents used the library for some reason or other during the last six months. The reasons for using the library are for reading books, newspapers etc., to gossip, to leisure time etc.

A.K. Srivastava (1993) conducted a study under the title “Authorship collaboration and Information Seeking Habit in Petroleum Exploration”. Present study attempts to study the sociology of petroleum scientist in India through authorship collaborative coefficient and average citation per author, form of literature used in their studies, research pattern, average citation per paper and single to multiple author collaborative trend also forms the focus of the study. Present study attempts for the first time to measure effect of increasing collaboration on citing pattern in the field of petroleum exploration and measures collaborative trends during successive year research.

Research papers (589) communicated from various divisions of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in ONGC. Bulletin for three decades from 1964 to 1993 were analyses for authorship pattern. Number of author per paper, year of publication, number of citations at the end of each paper (5713) and form of information sources in each sited reference were noted. Number of single author and multiple authors were counted for each year. Similarly, the number of journals articles, unpublished company report and other forms of information sources as cited at the end of each paper was counted and the average was calculated for pentannial groups. The degree of collaboration in a block of five years from 1964 onwards was defined as the ratio of number of collaborative research papers to the total number of research papers published during successive penitential blocks up to 1993.

Authorship collaborative coefficient and Average Citation per Author (ACA) for each five-year blocks were calculated for the whole period of study. It is observed that
collaborative efforts in petroleum exploration and pattern of Average Citations per Paper
have increased over the subsequent years. Average citations range from 7.8 to 14.8
(rounded to 8 to and 15) respectively per paper. In order to identify the effect of
collaborative research involving more number of scientists on increased awareness of
literature sources and their use pattern in petroleum exploration, an analysis was
undertaken to know the relationship between Authorship Collaborative Coefficient
(ACC) and average citation per increased authors. A linear relationship was assumed
between (ACC) and (ACA.)

David Ellis (1993) conducted a study under the title “Modeling the Information
seeking patterns of academic researchers: A Grounded theory approach” This article
focus the employment of the grounded theory approach a derive models of the
information–seeking pattern of academic researchers. The background to the
development of interest in qualitative approaches to information studies in the United
Kingdom is described, and the results of four studied carried out at the University of
Sheffield into the information–seeking patterns of researchers in the social science,
science and humanities are outlined. The methodological issues involved in the
employment of the grounded theory approach in the studies are discussed—with particular
attention being given to the conceptual questions of analysis. Comparison, and validity
and validity and to practical issues of data recording, coding and selection. Reference is
also made to other studies carried out at the university of Sheffield that have employed
the grounded theory approach. Our concern is with uncovering the facts of everyday life
of the people being investigated, by uncovering these facts we aim to understand the
needs that exist which press the individual towards information-seeking behavior; better
understanding of those needs we are able better to understand what meaning information
has in the everyday life of the people; and by all of the foregoing we should have a better
understanding of the user and be able to design more effective information systems, there
has been a move away from the traditional macro approach–studying large groups via
questionnaires or structured interviews to a micro-approach involving more intensive
study of small groups via observation and unstructured interview techniques, the results
of a pilot study, it became clear that the methods employed and problems experienced by
social science researchers in locating information had little in common with the
traditional concern of Information retrieval research it was also clear that the behavior of
the social scientists bore little resemblance to the assumptions typically made about such
behavior in information retrieval evaluation. This was not because of the unusually
idiosyncratic nature of the social scientists studied but because of the manifest behavioral
unreality of the assumptions concerning information–seeking behavior that pervaded research on information retrieval system evaluation, in total forty-eight academics and researchers in social science and related departments at the University of Sheffield were interviewed. The total sample comprised researchers from the MRC/SSRC Social and Applied Psychology Unit and academic staff from the department of psychology, economics, economic and social history, geography sociology, education and continuing education, and prehistory and archaeology.

David Ellis, Deborah Cox and Katharine Hall (1993) conducted a study under the title “A comparison” of the information seeking patterns of Researchers in the physical and social sciences”. The aim was to use a similar methodology to that employed in a previous study of information seeking activities of a group social scientists and to affect a comparison between the information seeking patterns of the scientists and the social scientists. The information seeking patterns were derived from interviews with physicists at Manchester University and chemists at the University of Sheffield. The methodology adopted for the interviews and analysis was qualitative and based on the grounded theory approach. The groups undertake similar activities and the sources employed are also similar. The main difference between the models of the information seeking patterns of the chemists and the social scientists is the existence of two extra categories of behavior– verifying and ending–which were not identified as discrete categories for the social scientists, although some social scientists did report similar activities which were subsumed under the categories of starting and chaining. Of the two, verifying used regularly by a majority of the chemists interviewed and, in the respect, seems to indicate a generic difference. Some social scientists did report similar activities but these were treated as a sub–aspect of chaining. As only two of the chemists made significant use of ending this can be seen as a rather minor category, and in the case of the social scientists similar activities were subsumed under other categories.

Maxine H. Reneker (1993) conducted a study under the title “A qualitative study of information seeking among members of an academic community: Methodological issues and problems”. The information–seeking activities of thirty–one members of the Stanford University academic community were examined over two–week periods during the 1990–91 academic years. The set of 2,050 information–seeking incidents gathered through informant tape recordings was supplemented by interviews and other textual data. Both qualitative and quantitative analyses were used to examine the information needs.
Simple frequency distributions were run of the codes, using ETHNOGRAPH. Incident data were further analyzed by demographic characteristics of the informant and by cognitive style to assist in the testing of the hypotheses and in addressing the basic research questions. In wants were coded and analyzed quantitatively using frequency distributions and cross tabulations run in SPSS/PC – [12], to examine the hypotheses relating to relationships between level of satisfaction and informant characteristics.

The principal value of the results is in the texts of the 2,050 incidents captured by the tape recordings. Informants were requested to record their full range of information—seeking activities for personal social scholarly or academic, work–related, political, entertainment, and other need. Types of information sought included facts, general information, improving the current state of knowledge about a subject, products materials, and learning how to perform some activity or use a product of system. The incidents information seeking related to physiological and affective needs as well as cognitive needs.

The ability to gather data without preconceived and pre-structured variables or categories of responses allowed the results and conclusions of the study to emerge from the informants words and behavior, that is from the data itself, through the inductive methodological approach.

Abimbola Abifarin (1994)9 conducted a study under the title “Information seeking Behaviour of Agricultural Students in Selected Nigerian Universities”. In all, a total of one thousand, nine hundred and eighty–three (1,983) copies of the questionnaire were sent out to the five chosen universities at the rate of 390 per university, thirty–three additional copies of the questionnaire were however, made available to respondents at University of Agriculture, Ab okuta because of extra demands by interested students who got to known about the study and therefore wanted to participate. This brought the total number of copies of the questionnaire distributed to 1,983 out of which nine hundred and ninety–three (993) duly completed representing 50.5% were returned for analysis.

The rate of return was judged successful by the researcher and this was attributable to unrelenting efforts in ensuring that students returned them.

The study has revealed that most Nigerian undergraduates have little or no exposure to library use before entering the universities. For example, only 60 (6%) of the total respondents had functional libraries in their secondary schools. The study also revealed that most students do not know how to use the library catalogue, which is a key to the holdings of each library. Their reason for this is that it is time consuming and in the end not useful.
The analysis of data also revealed, that instead of consulting library staff when faced with problems of finding needed books, students prefer turning to their languages that are equally inexperienced for assistance.

The study show that about 80.4% of the al respondents do not consult the library catalogues which are keys to a holding of the libraries.

C. Sasikala (1994) conducted a study under the title “Information seeking Behaviour of Managers in Industry.” Major aspects of the study were to know to information seeking behaviour of 436 managers from 20 industrial organizations in Andhra Pradesh, grouped in 3 levels: Senior (30), Middle (138) and Junior (268). The main purpose of seeking information was acquiring latest knowledge in their subject field. Managers using information for solving job–related problems. Questionnaire methods were used to collect data.

It is observed from the data that a high percentage (80%) of managers at all the three levels made efforts to seek information from other sources before visiting the library. Managers may approach different sources like personal collection books Journals; superiors’ peers and subordinates. It was seen that managers in large numbers (60%) at both junior and middle levels made self search followed by assistance by library staff. Significantly the number of managers using telephone in creased with the level of manager which may be due to the fact that senior managers’ higher responsibilities generally do not permit them to visit the library often. The study reveals the fact that variations do exist among three levels of managers in term of their purpose of visiting library, information search patterns and use of sources of information other than library. These findings have implications for the planning of library and information services to managers in industry.

B Guha (1994) conducted a study under the title “Information and Communication Behaviour of Indian Scientists.” The objective of this study was to keep abreast of current developments in one’s own field is mandatory for most scientists, an in–depth analysis of this aspect of information behaviour was made; the sample of 148 respondents was chosen from six research and research–cum–teaching institutions in Delhi. The institutions with the number of respondent from each were: Indian institute of Technology (IIT, 49); National Physical Laboratory (NPL, 40); National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW, 28); Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI, 19); Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU, 5); and Publications and Information Directorate of CSIR (PID, 7). It was observed that NPL and IIT respondents had the highest research experience in years (21, 22 and 18, 30 years respectively) while the lowest were found in PID and JMI.
(7.42 and 9.94 years respectively). The distribution of the respondents according to their subject background was as follows: Physical Science–71 (47.95 per cent spread over five institutions, except NIHFW); Biological Science–13 (8.78 per cent spread over all the six institutions); Engineering 35 (24.32 per cent with main concentration in IIT); Medicine–5 (24.32 per cent with concentration in NIHFW); and Social Sciences–32 (15.54 per cent with heavy concentration in NIHFW). More than 28 per cent of the respondents visited their respective libraries to select and borrow books; more than 26 per cent to browse through latest issues of periodicals; more than 21 percent to browse through new books; nearly 12 per cent to consult abstracting and indexing periodicals; and over 12 percent to consult reference books. Regarding frequency of visit, it was found that over 46 per cent of the respondents visited the library at least once a week and more than 21 percent almost everyday. At the same time over 17 per cent of them preferred to visit about twice a month and over 9 per cent only occasionally. Nearly 6 per cent stated that they did not visit but got materials issued from the library.

Getting Information from Documents in Unfamiliar languages. When face to face with the language barrier, 57 respondents preferred to take the step (a) “get a translation done”; 53 would opt for; (b) “try to find out if a translation is available”; 46 said they would just “read and English abstract”. (c) And 12 (from IIT and NPL only) would take other steps. These steps actually included “use a dictionary”, “try decipher on my own”, and consult colleagues who known the language” The finding of this study was to analyses the relevant documents in specific topics: It was observed that some of the respondents expressed that they were not quite familiar with the expression “invisible college” while for some it meant only participation in seminars workshops, lecturer, etc.

**Mengxiong Liu and Bernice Redfern (1995)** conducted a study under the title “Information seeking behaviour of Multicultural Students: A Case study at San Jose State University”. The goal of this study is to obtain insight into how University students from diverse ethnic groups discover, select, and use information and communication resources. The study investigates various information channels students’ use. It also examines communication patterns among a diverse student population. More specifically, it identifies the cultural and educational background of the students and the impact these factors have on their information–seeking behaviour, an exploratory survey method, or experience survey to be more specific, in this study. The purpose of this type of survey was to obtain insights into the relationships between user behavior and the reasons behind it in the studied groups, rather than to generalize the findings to the whole campus. The returned questionnaires were anonymous. Out of the 300 distributed
questionnaires, 237 (79%) were returned. Among the 237 respondents, 57.8 percent were male and 42.2 percent were female. In the area of ethnic composition, 62 percent were Asian and 27 percent said they were Caucasian. Six percent were listed as other, four percent as Hispanic, and one percent as African American. Fifty–eight percent indicated that country of origin was an Asian country; 31 percent said that their country of origin was the United States; and four percent listed county of origin as a Middle Eastern country. Latin America and Europe each was listed as country of origin by six percent of the respondents, whereas one percent listed Africa as placed of origin. Sixty percent of the study respondents said that English was their second language, compared to 40 percent who indicated that English was their primary language. Sixty percent of those surveyed said they had lived in the United States between five and fifteen years, whereas 32 percent indicted they had lived in these country for less than five years. Seven percent said they had lived here between sixteen and twenty years, and one percent between twenty–one and twenty–five years. The students used the library quite often (more than 40% said they often used the library). They indicated that they had little difficulty in using the library; in fact, 60 percent of these students said using the library was easy. They also found themselves quite successful (45%) in finding the information they needed in the library. Statistical analyses did not find gender, discipline, or country of origin to be related to student’s library use behaviour.

Lalitha M. (1995) conducted a study under the title “information seeking behaviour of Medical and Engineering personnel. A comparative study with Reference to their Library use”. For the purpose of this survey, practitioner–cum-teachers of the Medical College, Tiruvananthapura (Group I) as well as the final year and post graduate medical students (Group II) were contacted. Medical personnel from the Sree Chitra Medical Centre (Group III) were also included since valuable research is being carried out there. Random samples were chosen from all the three groups and altogether 170 questionnaires were distributed 70 to Group I and Group III and 100 to Group II. The attitude of the respondents in Group I and II was more encouraging than that of Group III. From the engineering group, engineering practitioners (Group I), the engineering college teaching staff (Group II), and their final year as well as post graduate students (Group III) were taken. Group I could cover a number of institutions like government departments, electricity board, public works department etc., A cross-section of practicing engineers at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre was taken as the sample group, which covered various branches of engineering. This was because the intention was to concentrate on a particular group in a particular environment so that the group behaviour
can be deciphered. Altogether a total of 145 questionnaires were distributed among the three groups. In all, 315 from the two groups were contacted and response was a satisfying 60.63%. A group–wise analysis shows a lower percentage of response in the case of engineering students (37.33%), whereas it was had its maximum in the case of engineers because only 83 persons responded out of a total 145 originally contacted (i.e. 57.24%). On the other hand, out of 170 contacted as many as 108 (63.53%) from the medical profession had responded, making it higher than that of the engineering community. A category wise division shows that the response was the lowest in the case of engineer–teachers (100%). Practitioners also showed a good percentage of response (75.81%), despite their busy schedule. In the case of doctors and final year medical students, they show the same percentage – 58.57%. The post graduate students showed the highest percentage of response – 86.67% – since out of the 30 contacted, 26 had responded.

Marcia J. Bates (1996)\(^{14}\) conducted a study under the title “Learning about the Information Seeking of Interdisciplinary Scholars and Students”. The objective of information–seeking behavior of scholars and students in interdisciplinary fields has been studied very little. The few watered studies available suggest that such fields may require striking and distinctive information–seeking adaptations by researchers that mark this area as different and very much deserving of research. Kinds of research needed at both basis and applied levels and with respect to both scholars and students are discussed. At least two more broad constituencies remain woefully lacking in research on information seeking. The performers as distinct from the scholars in the arts—the artist designer, musicians, actors, dancers. Interdisciplinary researchers’—people engaged in the study of field that spans two or more of the established academic disciplines. In library and information science are also engaged in a profession with many practical questions to enquire regarding the provision of services to meet information needs and uses. It seems reasonable to hypothesize that certain types of resources and services would be particularly useful for the interdisciplinary scholar, in the research and library techniques needed by scholars and students in interdisciplinary fields may be unique to such fields. As such, these people constitute a significant and distinctive class of scholars, much deserving of research on their information needs and information–seeking behavior. Results from such studies would shed light as well on deeper questions regarding the life history of fields and disciplines and the inherent nature of interdisciplinary research.
B.S. Maheswarappa, and S.N. Desai, (1996) conducted a study under the title”Information gathering Habits of Indian Agricultural Scientists in a University Environment”.

Majority of the scientists are involved in gathering and reading of information, while 65.29%, 56.64% are involved in R & D, Teaching and Research guidance. On an average 4-6 hours per week was spent by 34% of scientists for gathering of information. One-fourth and 16% of scientists have spent 7-9 and 1-3 hours per week respectively in gathering of information. Further, majority of the scientists are spending relatively more time in reading of information than for gathering of information. The fact that the majority of the scientists are spending relatively more time in reading of information than in gathering of information, research and teaching.

It has been found that, most of the scientists (68%) gather information for the purpose of identifying the specific problem and it is followed by for background reading (56%) design of research project (56%), avoiding duplication of research (42.66%), support the theory (40%) and to formulate hypothesis (22%). Thus, the types of information gathered and the purpose for which the information is gathered varies from one scientist to another, depending on the nature of the problem, stage of research, etc.

Uselessness of various information sources in gathering of information required by the scientists. The primary journals are relatively more useful (69.33%) than Research reports (64.33%), Abstracting and indexing journals (61.3%), Books (58%). Majority of the scientists (90%) are doing Literature searches on their own. Out of this, slightly less than three-fourth of the scientists are searching information by following them are using citations given at the end of review articles and these methods are followed by consulting the subject bibliographies (54.66%), library catalogue (54.66%), content(s) page(s) in periodical/book (47.33%) and various indexes given at the end of each document (45.33%)

Three-fourth (76.66%) of the scientists make a visit to University of Agricultural Science (UAS) Library more than four times in a month, while 20% are visiting only four times a month. Majority of the scientists (84%) are successful in gathering the required information from UAS library, while 12% are getting information very rarely. Majority of the scientists (46.66%) are not visiting other libraries once (33.33%) or twice (20%) in a month for gathering of information. Only 37.33% of the scientists using other libraries are successful ingathering the required information from other libraries, while the remaining 40% are rarely getting the required information from other libraries. More than half of the scientists (54%) are in the habit of consulting the library staff of
assistance, while the 42% rarely approach the information workers for gathering the required information. Among the scientists who are in the habit of consulting the library staff, 80% of them are successful in gathering the required information and another 14% very rarely.

Susie Coblledick (1996) conducted a study under the title “The information seeking behaviour of artists: exploratory interviews”. This study is to establish a framework on which future research can be built. In depth interviews with four artists—a sculptor, painter, fiber artist, and metal smith—representing different media discipline are described and analyzed that analysis suggests that (1) artists make substantial use of libraries and print materials, (2) much of this material is not art related, (3) they typically find this material by browsing within specific subject areas, and (4) they make substantial use of interpersonal sources to obtain technical information and information about developments in the local art scene. The sources used by artists, especially in the creation of their work, may be quite diverse and unusual; they could range from dreams to television commercials, from pulp horrification to cracks in the wall. Interviews using general, open–ended questions were chosen as the best means of obtaining preliminary data on the basic information needs and search strategies of artists. While all of the artists interviewed have personal libraries, they all use public, academic, and/or specialized libraries to access the print materials that satisfy the changing specific of their inspirational and visual information needs. While the extent of use and type of library vary, all four subjects visit libraries of one kind or another on a regular basis to meet information needs. Individual frequency of use varies from two to three times per week. Fine arts and/or craft arts journals constitute the most significant sources of information about international, national, and regional developments in the visual arts. Each of the artists subscribes to several visual arts periodicals. They generally do not use libraries to access this material. The information needs of artists are too diverse to be addressed solely within the confines of art librarianship. Information professionals in all types of facilities—public, academic, and specialized libraries—should acknowledge the presence of artists among their patrons and become more thoroughly acquainted with their needs. Artists need to have access to the universe of knowledge, not merely to some of its parts, and libraries that would meet their information needs must become access points to that universe. The development of computer networking, full–test databases and electronically stored images can help make this access a possibility, of the artists interviewed, only the metal smith expresses an enthusiasm for technology, but it is to be
hoped that a rising generation of artists raised on computers will be more than receptive to these electronic information sources.

**David Nicholas (1996)**\(^{17}\) conducted a study under the title “An assessment of the online searching behaviour of practitioner end users”. The objectives of the study were: what are the searching characteristics of end users in a non–academic environment and explain this in the light their information needs. Whether these characteristics were those that were ascribed to end users in the professional literature. Whether they differed materially from those of information professionals working in the same fields. Searching characteristics were interpreted in their widest sense to include: command utilization/knowledge: search success and satisfaction; volume of searching; searching style/approach; duration of searches; file selection; willingness to delegate and levels of training. These issues were explored in relation to two practitioners’ groups journalists from *The Guardian* newspaper, and politicians from The House of Commons. Comparative data were also sought from information professionals in these two organizations.

**Krushna C. Panda and Dillip K. Swain (1997)**\(^{18}\) conducted a study under the title “Information seeking behaviour and reading habits of creative writers: A case study of an Indian state”. A questionnaire designed for the purpose was mailed to 200 creative writers out of which, only 104 questionnaires were received by return mail with a response rate of 52 per cent., That the highest number (41.35%) of the creative writers hail from the teaching/research profession, while the profession that drew the attention of least (1.92%) number of creative writers are engineering and legal professions respectively; Interestingly, 53.40% and 47.87% of the respondents are familiar with the indexing and abstracting services respectively; while the technical service with which the creative writers are least familiar in a library is online services, apparently due to its stage of infancy; Interestingly, quite a larger (81.73%) chunk of the respondents assign social behaviour as their subject of special interest while the least (04.81%) number of respondents identify ‘Comedy’ as their area of special interest; Majority (84.34%) of the creative writers feel that, user education is imperative for them for the best use of the library resources; The study has disclosed that, documents such as books, monographs, periodical articles, and newspaper clipping are more frequently used than other form of documents by the creative writers; It is found that, creative writers prefer to avail the services such as Current Contents (33 respondents), followed buy Reference service (31 respondents); Newspaper clipping (30 respondents); and Photocopying services (26 respondents) respectively with utmost priority than other categories of services.
Surprisingly, a major chunk of the creative writers have never availed SDI services at all; and it has been observed that, 51.92% of the respondents pay visit to the library daily; while 35.58% of them visit to libraries as and when they think to write something. Hence, the creative writers too are dependent on libraries like the non-fictional prose writers. Again, almost half of the respondents (49.46%) use to spend average time period of 1–2 hours in the library as and when they pay a visit.

Richard L. Hart (1997)\(^{19}\) conducted a study under the title “Information Gathering among the Faculty of a Comprehensive College formality and Globality”. The survey was mailed to 167 faculty in the spring of 1990; 140 usable questionnaires (84%) were returned. The breakdown by disciplinary are reveals that 36 scientists, 64 social scientists, and 40 humanists responded to the survey. In terms of building personal libraries faculty reported an average of 15.8 books purchased per year, with individual scores ranging widely from 0 to 200. When asked to indicate the number of scholarly journals to which they held subscriptions the responses ranged from 0 to 30, with an average of 4.75. How many books the faculty member borrows, on average from the library in semester. How many times the faculty member visits the library during a semester to read scholarly journals, how many times the faculty member visits the library during a semester “to check a reference or seek other information.” 32% of all respondents reported that they made no use of interlibrary loan. In terms of their use of libraries other than their personal library and the College library, 93 (66%) faculty members reported having made use of at least one other library in the previous two years. The number of trips varied widely, from 1 to 495. The total number of trips reported was more than 4,000–an average of 43 visits for the 93 users and overall average of 29 visits for all respondents. 49% reported no use of the library of other on-campus colleagues, with an average of 1.4 uses per semester. Similarly, 26% reported no valuable information–gathering conversations with their other colleagues on campus, with a mean of 2.4. The testing of two hypotheses serves to confirm and extend previous findings for the literature. Formal sources of information are clearly found to be more important than informal sources, one must be cautious not to conclude that all formal sources are more important than all informal sources. The informal contact with off-campus colleagues and attendance at scholarly meetings is virtually identical in importance to the formal use of interlibrary loan and other libraries.

Shu ching Yang, (1997)\(^{20}\) conducted a study under the title “Information seeking as problem-solving using a qualitative approach to uncover the Novice learners, Information seeking processes in a peruses Hypertext system".
This study shows that information-seeking is a complex constellation of problem-solving processes: the thoughtful orchestration of defining, selecting, and organizing the hypermedia resources, in conjunction with the flexible and strategic deployment of problem-solving strategies. The nature of the information-seeking process is adaptive, recursive, multifaceted, opportunistic and affect-linked. And it calls into play a broad range of processes, such as executive control, reflective monitoring, intertextuality, reasoning, and affective responses. This study evidenced that hypermedia’s intrinsic capacities of disorientation and cognitive overload are not inherently insurmountable problems for novice learners. Indeed, a degree of disorientation and cognitive overload, which is deliberatively supported (and thoughtfully guided and controlled) by the system, the learners themselves, and the instructor, still readers hypermedia a very powerful tool for novice learners. The learners demonstrated eight types of searching and retrieving behaviors: prescriptive, purposive, associative, intuitive, exploratory, curious, tangential and accidental state, which was in a flux of constant change as connections occurred to them. Prescriptive, purposive, associative, and intuitive searching did not necessarily lead to a higher-order of understanding. Apparently this signaled the learners’ thoughtful attention to the material being studied, their active search for new intertextual ties to test their hypothesis, and their active evaluation and restructuring of information in terms of their goals for the task and the course.

Eeva–Lisa Eskola (1998) conducted a study under the title “University student’s information seeking behaviour in a changing learning environment– How are students information needs, seeking and use affected by new teaching methods”. Results of these studies indicate that the way how the library and its services are used changes, and the use of the library, and library and library services increases when the PBL–method is applied in the curriculum. PBL–students use a greater variety of sources more frequently than students taught with traditional methods. PBL–students choose sources which support learning process and they learn how to seek information on an early stage of education. It is common to distinguish between two different methodological approaches; quantitative and qualitative methods. Within the quantitative approach statistical methods for gathering and analyzing data are generally used and the qualitative approach uses methods which are not based on quantitative measuring. The work was started by getting acquainted with the theoretical backgrounds and preparations for the empirical research in 1997. The students have been interviewed about the following themes: studies, learning process, information needs, information seeking and use. Observation of different learning situations has been used in order to obtain more
knowledge about those situations and their role as information source in the student’s learning process.

**H.N. Prasad, Manorama Tripathi (1998)** conducted a study under the title “Information Seeking Behaviour of Physical Scientists and Social Scientists: A Report”.

The data analysis and interpretation is based on the response of 26 scientists belonging to both physical and social sciences disciplines.

The sample population had 26 scientists. The physical scientists were nine in number whereas social scientists were 17 in number.

When asked if the scientists were involved in teaching and research, majority of the physical scientists answered positively. This number was 7 (out of 9 or 77.77%). Out of total physical scientists, it was found that 7 made use of formal channels of information. 22.2% of the physical scientists used both the sources of information. Among the social scientists, 15 or 88.24% used formal channels of information, whereas 11.76% used both the sources of information. Percentage of social scientists using abstracting and indexing periodicals and current contents was significantly low as compared to that of physical scientists. All of the physical and social scientists had contributed articles in journals whereas 66.66% of the physical scientists and 58.88% of social scientists had books to their credit, whereas 16 out of 17 social scientists had participated in conferences or seminars as communication is the basic essence of science. Most of the physical scientists (77.77) just consulted the material available in English. A minority (22.23%) of physical scientists also consulted material in languages other than English. The social scientists (88.23%) consulted material available in English only. 11.11% of physical scientists and social scientists visited the library daily. Just 22.22% of physical scientists and 41.17% of social scientists visited library once in a week. Social scientists and the physical scientists were not very regular in visiting the library.

The study reveals that there are significant differences in information seeking behavior of physical scientists and the social scientists. There are differences in their approach, information seeking process, difference of information needs and sources used for satisfying their information requirements.

**B.T. Fidzani (1998)** conducted a study under the title “Information needs and information-seeking behaviour of graduate students at the University of Botswana” This study was undertaken to determine the information seeking behaviour and use of information resources by graduate students at the University of Botswana. This study was undertaken to determine the information seeking behaviour and use of information resources by graduate students at the University of Botswana. The top three sources
which were most frequently relied on for course work were library books (60 per cent), followed by textbooks (52 per cent), and then journals (43 per cent) For research, the top three most frequently relied-on sources were journals (56 per cent), followed by library books (53 per cent), and then textbooks (26 per cent). The sources which were reported most frequently used by the respondents to locate information were the OPAC and scanning of journal titles. Of the respondents, 48 per cent indicated frequent use (often or very often) for both of these categories. Most students find the library adequately stocked in their areas of specialization: 57.6 per cent said it was adequately stocked, while 31.3 per cent said it was moderately stocked. Study indicate that guidance in the use of library resources and services is necessary to help students meet some of their information requirements. The study found that: journals, library books and textbooks are the most popular sources of information for course work and research, that students need to be taught how to use available library resources and services. The result showed that most graduate students lack basic skills on how to use the University of Botswana library services and resources. The study discovered that graduates do not have adequate training in the use of the library and that some of the students are not aware of the services the library can offer them. Marketing library services could also make more students aware of available services and how they could be of benefit to them.

Richard L. Hart (1998) conducted a study under the title “The Relationship between work roles and information gathering of the faculty at SUNY, college at Fredonia”. Analysis of the data reveals that a high percentage of these faculty have considerable experience as college teachers, have a senior academic rank, and possess a doctoral degree from a highly regarded research university. The average biological age of these faculties, in 1990, was slightly more than 48 years, while the average number of years of full–time college teaching (used in this study to define their “professional” age) was a bit more than 16 years. Eighty–two percent of the respondents held the rank of Professor or Associate Professor. Of the 140 faculty who responded to this survey, 134 (96%) possessed either a Ph. D. or an Ed. D. While the age of this group of faculty corresponds closely to the national average. Their higher rents and the percentage possessing doctoral degree are above average. As would be expected at a college with such a strong commitment to undergraduate education, the faculty clearly indicate that of the three work roles – teaching, research, and service – teaching is the one to which they are most strongly committed. When asked to indicate the importance of these three roles, 89% indicated that teaching was “very important” nearly 49% indicated that research was very important, while only 16% judged service to be very important these results are
similar to national averages. A 1989 survey by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching found that 71% of faculty nationwide had interests “leaning toward” or “primarily in” teaching. Only among the faculty of major research universities did a majority express an interest primarily in research (Condition of the Professoriate, 1989). The teaching tasks clearly dominate the faculty member’s work schedule: when added together the three teaching tasks combine for an average of 98 hours per month. Note that the number of in–class hours was not a measure used in this study, since it was a college-wide practice that virtually all faculty in this study maintained a 12 hours course load per semester. Assuming that each faculty member spends 48 hours in class each month, this would raise the average teaching time to 146 hours per month. In contrast, research at 30 hours, and service at 23 hours, take up a substantially smaller portion of the average faculty member’s workload. The results indicate that these faculties are actively engaged in research. As noted above, nearly 50% feel research is of the highest importance, and these faculties spend an average of 30 hours per month on their research. In comparison, the national Science Foundation survey found that faculty at similar institutions over–age about 20 hours per month on research (National Science Foundation, 1981). The faculty add nearly 16 books per year to their personal libraries and subscribe to slightly less than five scholarly journals. Some faculty reported adding as many as 200 books each year to their library and to subscribing to as many as 30 scholarly journals. Each semester they borrow an average of 13 books from the College library, make 15 trips to the library, and request six books or journal articles through interlibrary loan. They report an average of 29 visits to other libraries for scholarly purposes in the two years prior to the survey.

Dennis N. Ocholla (1999) conducted a study under the title “Insights into Information–seeking and communicating behaviour of Academics”. Questionnaires were used to collect data. Forty–five days after the questionnaires were distributed, 105 (32.1%) responses had been received: Education, 14 (12, 2%); Law, (23%); Science, 20 (33.3%); Theology, 4 (57.1%); Commerce and Administration, 9 (23.6%); and Arts, 55 (39.2%). Data has been scored, collated, analyzed and presented in frequencies, percentages, tables and charts by using simple methods and an integrated software, program. The academics came from the six faculties and 53 of the 54 departments. The responses were received from all the academic ranks as follows: Professors, 22 of 36,61%; Associate professors, 10 of 13, 76%; Senior Lecturers, 29 of 73,40%; Lecturers, 35 of 202, 17%; while only one of three (or 33.3%) junior lecturers responded. As noted from these results, the response rate from the lectures was very poor., The weighting of
information resources based on how much they are use differ from discipline to discipline and this strengthens the argument that the nature of the discipline determines the use of information resources. The rank of the academic, which normally correspond with his/her qualification, experience, exposure and research productivity level, does not necessarily determine the information–seeking behaviour, but the usage of the information does. Career development that has been qualified by the slogan “publish or perish”, the need to enlighten others, and professional and occupational needs are highly rated as reasons why academics seed information. Based on the selection of information sources by the academics in the study, university libraries that currently face budget cuts on acquisitions still play a pivotal role in information access for the academics. The “local environment syndrome” emerges strongly as a trend in information seeking by academics.

**Rita Marcella and Graeme Baxter (1999)** conducted a study under the title “The information needs and the information seeking behaviour of a national sample of the population in the united kingdom, with special reference to need related to citizenship”. A highly significant majority (79.2%) believed that access to information was very important for exercising their rights as citizens. Many significant variables, in terms of age, gender, status and region were found. In particular it was felt significant that young people were selling sure of the importance of being able to access information. Interestingly, in the public libraries, the percentage of male respondents was (48.9%) compared to (50.3%) female, suggesting a far smaller difference in library use by gender than that traditionally expected. The use of computers was cited by (33%) of students, but just (9.7%) of those running a home and (3.4%) of retired respondents. Conversely, listening to the radio and looking through a collection were cited by decidedly fewer students than by those of other status. Significantly only (69.2%) of the students felt that information access was very important, compared with (84.9%) of those running a home, (81.92%) of the employed, (81.4%) of the jobseekers, and (78.8%) of the retired. This reinforces the finding above in relation to young people.

**Chun Wei Choo, Brain Detlor, and Don Turnbull (2000)** conducted a study under the title “Information seeking on the web: An integrated Model of Browsing and Searching” The Web Tracker recorded how participants used the browser to seek information on the Web: it logged menu choices, button bar selections, and keystroke actions, allowing browsing and searching sequences to be reconstructed. In a second round of personal interviews, participants recalled critical incidents of using information from the Web. Data from the two interviews and the Web Tracker logs constituted the
database for analysis. Sixty-one significant episodes of information seeking were identified. A model was developed to describe the common repertoires of information seeking that were observed. On one axis of the model, episodes were plotted according to the four scanning modes identified by Aguilar (1967). Weick and Daft (1983): undirected viewing, conditioned viewing, informal search, and formal search. Each mode is characterized by its own information needs and information seeking strategies. On the other axis of the model, episodes were plotted according to the occurrence of one or more of the six categories of information seeking behaviors identified by Ellis (1989, 1990): starting, chaining, browsing, differentiating, monitoring, and extracting. The study suggests that a behavioral framework that relates motivations (Aguilar) and moves (Ellis) may be helpful in analyzing patterns of Web-based information seeking. Until recently, there were few direct, rigorous studies of Web browsing behavior despite the Webs growing popularity. One reason is the difficulty in collecting complete sets of data to describe Web browsing sessions. To obtain data on Web information seeking, Web use logs should preferably be collected on the Web browsing client system. Web or Proxy server logs provide excellent volume or Web usage, but they do not capture Web access from the browser’s local cache, which typically provides most of the Web pages requested via the Back and Forward buttons in Web browsers. Other browser actions that are not logged include bookmarking, printing a Web page, or finding terms in an open page. The study yielded some unexpected results. Web pages that users bookmarked did not match the most-popular sites visited as a whole from the group. Only 2% of Web pages were either saved locally or printed. These results may have been influenced by limitations in the browser (Xmosaic’s bookmarking capabilities), or the availability of printers in the work place. Catledge and Pitkow also hypothesized that users in their study categorized as “browsers” spend less time on a Web page than “searchers.”

Most significantly, they found that 58% of the pages visited during a Web browsing session were re-visits. This seems to suggest that Web information seeking may be influenced by Web browser functionality that makes it easy to go back to recently viewed pages. Tauscher and Greenberg showed that overall; users also only access a few pages frequently (60% once, and 19% twice) and browse in very small clusters of pages. They contend that Web browsing activity is a “recurring system... Where users predominantly repeat activities they had invoked before, while still selecting new actions from the many that are possible” (1997a, p. 400). People explained that they revisited Web pages because “the information contained by them changes; they wish to explore the page further, the page has a special purpose (e.g. search engine, home
Tauscher and Greenberg identifies seven Web browsing patterns: first-time visits to a cluster of pages, revisits to pages; page authoring (where the subject used Reload to view the newly modified page); use of Web-based applications; hub-and-spoke visits (navigating to each new page from around a central page); a guided tour where links guide navigation through the Web pages; and a depth-first search where link paths are followed without returning to the first page in some cases.

Geraldine M. Leydon (et.al) (2000) Conducted a study under the title “Cancer patients’ information needs and information seeking behaviour: in interview study – Statistical Data included” Socio demographic data were collected via a brief pre-interview questionnaire. In-depth interviews, focusing on the patients’ experiences of information about their illness from first symptoms through to diagnosis and treatment, were carried out in the patient’s home or the hospital. Each lasted between 45 and 90 minutes. Interviews were audio-taped, transcribed, and analysed according to the methods of framework analysis. Developed by a specialist qualitative research unit called Social and Community Planning Research, framework analysis involves a systematic process of “sifting, charting and sorting material according to key issues and themes, Transcripts were read repeatedly to identify the key themes and categories, which were then developed into a framework for coding the body of interview data. Multiple coding by GML, M Boulton, and CM tested the acceptability and reliability of the designated categories, and the validity of the coding was checked through deviant case analysis of the 17 patients who completed the interview, 11 were women and six were men; 10 were non-manual workers, three were manual workers, and four were not classified; and 10 were white British, five were white other, and two were black British. Their median age was 55 years (range 28-79). The primary cancer diagnosed was breast cancer (4 cases), lymphoma (4), non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (2), lung cancer (2), and one case each of cancer of the colon, bladder, skin, brain and liver. Two patients had a history of cancer.

All 17 patients interviewed had wanted basic information about diagnosis, treatment options, and common side effects of treatment. However, the timing of the desire for this information varied, as did the level of detail and content. Six patients had made efforts to obtain as much information as possible, but the remaining 11 patients reported minimal efforts to obtain information additional to that offered by hospital staff. All the interviews all the time but, at different times since their diagnosis, had wanted more or less information.
Fortunately, however, the final sample comprised patients with a range or socio demographic backgrounds, cancer types, and experiences of illness. The similarities between some of our core themes and those found in other studies (10) permits confidence in the validity of our data and analysis of the data.

Andrew Dalgleish and Robert Hall (2000)\textsuperscript{29} conducted a study under the title “Uses and perceptions of the World Wide Web in an information–seeking environment”. The objectives of the study were: to examine how undergraduate students viewed their information acquisition in terms of the open resource model, this being the closest in concept to the library., To assist students in making best use of all information resources it is necessary to understand their attitudes towards information resources, to attempt to understand students feelings and responses to the www. To choose to access the www to a greater or lesser extent; In all, 12 students were selected to be interviewed and the authors are grateful to them for giving up their time, interviewers had a list of areas that could be used as prompts to stimulate discussion the aim was that the students should be able to talk freely about their own feelings and conceptions concerning the www. Responses to the information–seeking context. Expressed relationships to the process of information retrieval. Information–seeking strategies. Perceptions of information quality. Attitudes to the future of the www in higher education.

Asu Shokeen and Sanjay K. Kaushik (2002)\textsuperscript{30} conducted a study under the title “Information Seeking Behaviour of Social Scientist of Haryana Universities” In this study Information Seeking Behaviour of social scientists working in the universities located in Haryana.

To examine whether Social Scientists at different hierarchies differ on certain variables of Information Seeking Behaviour, t-Test was applied. Two job hierarchies were compared at a time. So, there were three comparisons, viz. Lecturers & Readers & Professors and Lecturers & Professors.

82 respondents visit the library dial and 39 twice a week. 13 respondents visit the library weekly. Only 7 and 13 respondents showed that they visit the library fortnightly and monthly respectively. Regarding visit to library the mean scores of Lecturers, Readers and Professors are 4.21, 4.03 and 3.96 respectively. The SD scores are 1.23, 1.27 and 1.23 respectively.

Current journals are the most used source of information, very frequently used by 85 respondents and frequently by 51 respondents. Books are the second most used source of information, used by 62 and 70 respondents very frequently and frequently
respectively. 35 respondents very frequently use the reference books whereas 71 use these frequently. Use of the social scientist.

Periodicals are the first preferred source of information followed by books. As far as importance of information sources is concerned, 107 respondents have shown their 1st preference to periodicals whereas 40 respondents show their 2nd preference to these. 46 and 67 respondents show their 1st and 2nd preference to books.

The findings of the present study have clearly demonstrated that social scientists depend more on documentary sources to keep abreast of latest information in their respective fields of specialization. In addition to their institutional libraries, most of them use other libraries, especially situated in Delhi. All this leads to keen interest and attention on the part of librarians and administrators to introduce resource sharing, which is the only way to increase the availability of information to social scientists. The results of the study advocate for the expeditious networking of all the university libraries in Haryana and creation of computerized databases of their collection and union catalogues.

Presently, the services provided to the social scientists by university libraries in Haryana are comparatively less. Introduction of sophisticated services by using modern gadgets like computer is a timely demand for provision of fast, efficient, effective and reliable library service.

Janet Murphy (2003) conducted of the study under the title “Information-Seeking habits of Environmental Scientists: Approximately 89% of respondents indicated that they needed to be somewhat or very familiar with the terminology of more than one discipline to understand the literature. (Only 4.5% of respondents indicated that they could interpret the literature of various disciplines without having an in-depth knowledge of the vocabulary of that discipline). These findings not only confirm previous research (cited in the literature review), but also demonstrate that EPA researchers must master a tremendous amount of resources to conduct their research successfully. Most feel that they need to be familiar with several subject areas as well as possess a sizable vocabulary in several areas just to be able to understand the literature. Approximately 85% of the respondents who indicated the amount if time spent in information-gathering reported spending anywhere from 10-25% of this time away from work (in off-hours/personal time). The fact that most respondents devote some amount of their off-hours to information-gathering for their research at the EPA. While most respondents indicate they perform some of their information-gathering on their own time, only 19% indicated that they achieved all of their information-gathering on their own time, only 19% indicated that they achieved all of their information-gathering
during work hours. The primary way in which researchers use assistance in information-gathering is in the function of photocopying articles found in the library located on the EPA campus (or area libraries). Many respondents to the survey indicated that they used others (such as support staff, graduate students or various contractors) to search for relevant articles, learn about current trends in their field(s) of interest, verify facts and to synthesize scientific information into reports. Approximately 15% of all respondents omitted this question., The results of this survey of interdisciplinary researchers suggests that many are required to possess significant command of an extensive scientific background, vocabulary and various subject research tools in two or more scientific subject disciplines. Many of the respondents reported having a feeling that there is more information available than they are able to devote time to finding. As a result, many respondents are doing gathering research in their off-hours or depending on others to assist them. Further research would be required to determine the extent to which researchers depend on others and how library services can be tailored to these researchers to alleviate some of the burdens in regard to time, effective literature searching and document delivery.

Julie Hallmark (2003) conducted a study under the title “Information-seeking behaviour of Meteorologists and other Atmospheric Scientists: Access and Retrieval of Cited References”. Most researchers (83%) obtained their article through very traditional means: through their library (either hardcopy or use of an electronic resource subscribed to by the library), the author, or a personal subscription. For both discovery of the cited article and its acquisition there were no significant differences related to the age of the researcher. The present research clearly reveals a dimension of user communities in meteorology best described as “haves and have-nots,” a dichotomy that appears to be more pronounced in the atmospheric sciences than in other disciplines such as chemistry or geology. A large majority of those participating in the study reported that they used traditional (non-electronic) methods for both access and retrieval of that particular citation. Participants were also asked to comment on problems encountered in using electronic journals as well as problems with access and use of the current information-seeking behavior of these scientists. The return rate of (61%) suggests a high level of concern for their journal literature in this user community.

Gillian Kerins, Ronan Madden, and Crystal Fulton (2004) conducted a study under the title “Information seeking and students are studying for professional careers: the cases of engineering and law students in Ireland”. In fact, the majority of engineering students identified the Internet as the first source they checked for
information for their project. Student engineers considered traditional print resources, such as books, technical handbooks and journals, as key library resources in their research and said they used these sources to validate the information they located on the Internet. However, the students had preconceived ideas about the value of the library and other resources. Very few seemed to link online resources to the library and referred to the Internet as a catch-all term for all electronic resources. Students tended to use online databases with the full-text of journal articles for non-technical information, such as business modules; students who used electronic full-text standards, properties of materials, metals etc. In law students most of them claimed to use the resources of the library heavily over the course of their academic programmes. This finding lends support to views expressed in the literature concerning the role of law libraries. The problem exercise used in this study revealed that the participants tended to have problems in identifying suitable information sources for case law, legislation and journal articles. Most law students in the study had trouble choosing suitable electronic resources, especially for locating case law and journal articles. Electronic resources, such as legal databases and the Internet, became more important for students as they progressed through their studies and into their postgraduate courses. Students expressed enthusiasm for, but in many cases, a lack of confidence in their ability to use electronic resources effectively. The study revealed that the students tended to display poor judgment in their choice of electronic resources when attempting to match information needs. Such findings reflected concerns expressed in the literature regarding the assumptions that are often made by lecturers and librarians alike, as to student’s ability to use such resources. Engineering students from both colleges in the study were given an introductory library tour in their first year. This orientation tour was presented by a library staff member and consisted of a physical tour of the library, an introduction to the arrangement of material, and a brief demonstration of how to search the library catalogue. Law students similarly reported that they received an optional library tour at the beginning of their first year, noting further that this tour represented the extent of their information skills education during their program. The tour was provided by a staff member of the library and consisted of basic bibliographic instruction, covering little instruction in the use of electronic resources.

Andrew K. Shenton (2004) conducted a study under the title “Research into young people’s information-seeking: perspectives and methods”. The existing knowledge base on the subject is scanty and piecemeal, and few efforts have been made to explore, as an entirety, studies of young people’s information-seeking and to isolate
the methods, perspectives and strategies that researchers have adopted. Examination of these areas can alert prospective investigators to issues that they should explore and approaches that they might wish to take in their own work. Matters for consideration include the purposes of past studies, the specific focuses that have been under scrutiny, the techniques that have been employed for gathering and analyzing data, and stances that have been taken with regard to the general disability transferability of findings. Dealing with young people’s information-seeking are categorized on the basis of their aims, they may be considered to fall into one or more of seven categories: assume. (1)Vocational, (2) Instructional, (3) Beneficial, (4) System/Service–oriented, (5)Informational, (6)Verification. This research validates in new contexts results of previous work that may or may not be the investigator’s own, (7)Subsidiary. Insights into young people’s information-seeking may emerge in studies devoted to a broader or related area. The “where/what”, in which the preferences of individuals are investigated in terms of the providers and sources they exploit. The “how”, in which process and especially the user’s actual interactions with sources are emphasized?

B.S. Maheswarappa, P.G. Tadasat and Bhagyashree Havanur (2004) conducted a study under the title “Use pattern of Information Sources by Social Scientist in India: A case study of Karnataka University, Dharwad”

More than 44 per cent of the study population was constituted by Ph.D. holders (44.44%) and the rest were non-PhD’s (55.56%). The majority in the study population were male scientists (83.33%) and there were lesser female scientists (16.67%).

The majority of social scientists have contributed to journal articles (70.37%) and seminar papers (77.78%) while one-fourth to review articles (25.92%) and also to book reviews (25.92%). More than one third of social scientists have books to their credit (37.03%).

More than half of the social scientists consult newspapers most frequently (51.85%). This was followed by monographs /textbooks (42.44%), primary journals (40.74%), dictionaries (29.63%), encyclopedias (25.93%), and subject bibliographies (22.22%).

Among the frequently consulted sources primary journals (53.7%) occupied first place. This was followed by research reports (48.15%), encyclopedias (46.29%), library catalogues (42.59%), dictionaries (42.59%), subject bibliographies (42.59%), abstracting and indexing journals (40.74%), library personnel (38.89%), and monographs/text books (37.04%). More than two-fifths of social scientists (42.59%) consult yearbooks and directories occasionally. This was followed by
conference/seminar papers (37.04%), geographical sources (35.18%), bibliography of bibliographies (33.33%), theses and dissertations (33.33%), research reports (33.33%), reprints/preprints (31.48%), audio-visual sources (29.73%), and abstracting and indexing journals (29.63%).

Geographical sources (25.93%) were consulted rarely by more than one-fourth of social scientists. More than one-fifth of the social scientists also rarely consult audio-visual sources (22.22%, N=12), trade catalogues (20.37%, N=11), and private files (18.52%, N=10). Trade catalogues (16.2%, N=33) were never consulted by more than half of the social scientists. More than two-fifths of social scientists also never used private files (42.6%, N=23). Audio-visual sources were also never used by more than one-third of social scientists (37.04%, N=20). Primary journals, newspapers, monographs/textbooks, were the three topmost useful sources of information. Encyclopedias, dictionaries, subject bibliographies, research reports, theses and dissertations were also useful sources for the social scientists. Trade catalogues, a-v sources, private files, geographical sources were the least used sources of information. It can be summarized that designation, age, experience, nature of research of social scientists had no bearing on use of specific sources of information. But qualification, sex, nature of work, and publications of scientists had bearing on use of specific information sources.

Harry, Bruce and Jones, William (2004) conducted a study under the title “Keeping found things found (KFTF)” Participants were drawn from three professions: researchers, information professionals (including librarians) and managers. It was assumed that members of each of these professions depend heavily on the timely availability of information for the performance of their jobs. However, the traditional orientation to information and information gathering differs between the three groups. A total of twenty-four people participated in the keeping study: six researchers, nine information specialists and nine managers. It is clear from the data collected by the keeping study and the survey, for example, that individuals use a range of methods to keep and organize information that they have found on the Web and want to re-access and re-use. The keeping methods most regularly used are:

1. Make a Bookmark or Favorite;
2. Do nothing to save but search again to re-access;
3. Do nothing to save but enter the URL directly;
4. Send e-mail to others;
5. Do nothing to save but access through another Website;
6. Print out the Web page; and
7. Send e-mail to one self.

Each of these methods is used because it has a particular set of functions that help the individual to keep the found information available for use later. But no one method observed in the study presented the user with every function that he or she might need. Many participants, therefore, used several keeping methods and selected the methods and selected the method that was most appropriate (and functional) for the purpose that the information was likely to serve in the future. Generally people have a repertoire of between five and seven keeping methods that they are likely to use as regularly as once a week. These methods remained fairly consistent across the various professional groups participating in the survey.

The most common, regularly used method for keeping information was to make a Bookmark or Favourite but the second most common method was to do nothing: in this case the participants indicated that they would find the information again if they left it where it had been found or encountered. The reason for the choice of this method is revealed by the data in the re-finding study. When faced with the challenge of re-finding information, most people are successful. The re-call trials conducted during the re-finding study demonstrated that re-finding success rates were high and the first method chosen by each participant usually worked. It was interesting to note that two of the top five most commonly used methods that participants chose for re-finding Web information actually required no keeping methods.

It is clear from the data collected by the KFTF study that people continue to be challenged by the their own limitations and the limitations of the tools they use for building, managing and using a personal information collection. Half a century after Bush penned these words, we still (as individuals and members of social and professional groups) confronting the challenges of our overloaded and busy information-based lives with fragmented attention, imperfect memory, and limited information skills and illiteracies. Effective information seeking and use continues to rest fundamentally with the individual and with his or her ability to create, manage and use a personal information collection. Further research by scientists who study human information behaviour is key to resolving these challenges.

Donna’M.D. Alessandro, Clarence D. Kreiter and Michael W. Peterson (2004) conducted a study under the title “An Evaluation of Information Seeking Behaviors of General Pediatricians”. General pediatric residents and faculty at a US Midwest children’s hospital participated. A control (year 1) versus intervention group
(year 2) research design was implemented. Eligible pediatrician pools overlapped, such that some participated first in the control group and later as part of the intervention. The intervention group received a 10-minute individual training session and handout on how to use a pediatric digital library to answer processional questions. A general medical digital library was also available. Pediatricians in both the control and the intervention groups were surveyed using the critical incident technique during 2 6-month time period. Both groups were telephoned for 1-to 2-minute interviews and were asked, “What pediatric question(s) did you have that you needed additional information to answer?” The main outcome measures were the differences between the proportion of pediatricians who use computers and digital libraries and a comparison of the number of times that pediatricians use these resources before and after intervention.

A total of 58 pediatricians were eligible, and 52 participated (89.6%; 41 residents and 11 faculties). The control group participation rate was 89.1% (number eligible to participate; 46), and the intervention group rate was 70.4% (number eligible to participate; 44). Eligible pediatrician pools overlapped with 20 pediatricians in both groups. The 2 groups did not differ by level of training, self-reported computer use, attitudes regarding information source quality and accessibility, or work locations (p = .7469). A total of 808 telephone contacts were made; 607 pediatrician’s questions were gathered from those contacts. There were 320 questions in the control group (52.7%) and 287 questions in the intervention group (47.3%). The number of questions per telephone contact ranged from 0 to 5. The range of total questions reported by a pediatrician was 0 to 33. The questions came from inpatient wards (58.8%), outpatient clinics (28.7%), telephone calls (9.1%), and other venues (3.4%).The pediatricians pursued answers to 559 questions (92.1%). The control group pursued answers to 94.7% questions, and the intervention group pursued answers to 89.2% questions (p = 0.124). the pediatricians pursued answers for patient care (81.4%), their own learning (9.3%), curiosity (4.1%), and to answer someone else’s question (3.2%). They did not pursue answers because of inadequate time (75%) and resource inconvenience (8.3%).

The pediatricians were successful in finding an answer (94.4%) of the time. The control group was successful (95.7%) of the time, and the intervention group was successful (92.7%) of the time (P=.13). The pediatricians were asked whether finding an answer affected care of the patient whom they were seeing. Pediatricians believed that finding an answer affected that patient’s care (71.8%) of the time, whereas (25.9%) believed that it did not affect care; there was no significant differences between the group (P=.89).Overall, the pediatricians spent an average of 14.4 minutes per question
pursuing an answer. The control group spent an average of 19.9 minutes and the intervention group spent an average of 8.3 minutes. Pediatricians averaged 1.2 resources used per question, or a total of 738 resources for all questions. The number of distinct resources was not calculated as a resource could be 1 or more people and names were not asked. Informal consultations with faculty, handbooks, textbooks, and computer resources were the most common resources used by both groups. Statistical testing of differences between the control and intervention groups was conducted for the 3 major categories (people, paper and computers). Computers were used (14.5%) of the time by the control group and (21.1%) of the time by the intervention group, overall, formal consultations, Medline searches, and textbooks took the most time, whereas using a handbook or MD consult took the least time. The average time required to answer questions using both paper and computer resources was less in the intervention group ($P = .04$ and $P = .01$), respectively. This study showed higher rates of physician questions pursued and answered and higher rates of computer use at baseline and after intervention compared with previous studies. Pediatricians who seek answers at the point of care therefore should begin to shift their information-seeking behaviours toward computer resources, as they are as effective but more time-efficient.

I. Chandraiah, P. Madhusudan and A. Bhaskara Reddy (2004)\textsuperscript{38} conducted a study under the title “Digital Information Seeking Behaviour of Sanskrit Academics” This study attempted to know the awareness of the faculty on the technologies and resources in the library to facilitate to design suitable systems. In this study analyze the users’ attitude towards using of computers in general and library automation in particular.

There were 36 faculty members hailing from different Sanskrit Colleges and Universities from all over the country came to participate in the refresher course held at Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (Deemed University) in Tirupati – A.P. in 2003 September and October. These teacher participants to the refresher course were taken for study. Though the sample size is low, but it is unique in nature because of its composition. The study was conducted through, questionnaire based survey. A structured questionnaire with multiple choice and open-ended questions, designed according to the objectives, was distributed to the participant teachers with a request to fill it. They were properly filled and returned. The data in the questionnaire was analyzed and interpreted in suitable manner. Majority of the teachers in the sample are working as lecturers (94.5%) remaining in Reader (5.5%) cadre. Usually, Refresher Course is an avenue to meet different lecturers hailed from many states and languages in India. The refresher
course contain majority of the teachers hailed from Andhra Pradesh (27.7%) because the state being the host of the course local people trying to be more in number Karnataka and Kerala was occupied next position with each equal number of participants (22.2%). Uttar Pradesh occupies the third position (11.1%). Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Orissa stand fourth.

Majority of the lecturers participated in the refresher course in the age group of 41 and 50 years (50%) followed by 31-40 years (33.3%), only (16.6%) are in the age group of 51 to 60 years.

The data depicts that majority of the lectures in the sample group belongs to specialized in Sahitya (50%) followed by non-specialized lecturers (22.3%) working in different colleges. Alankara (11.1%), Jyotisha, Nayaya and Samhita are each in same number (5.5%) ranked last. Majority of the lecturers in the sample having Doctoral Degree (38.9%) as qualifications followed by Master Degree. All the teachers having either other Master level degree or Bachelor professional degree apart from their higher degree. The participants having experience in teaching ranging from 6 to 25 years. Very few teachers (5.5%) having 26-35 years of experience.

A small percent (5.5%) among the sample teachers guided 4 doctorates each under 15 students who registered for Doctoral Degree under their guidance. The data depicted a gloomy picture about the ongoing projects. A good number of 26 teachers among the participants attended 3 to 10 Conferences each totaling 250 followed by Articles and Books. Majority of the teachers (55.5%) are not visited any digital/electronic library previously and no experience with such systems. Half of the teachers was not visited any computerized Sanskrit library previously and they are not aware of such systems.

Majority of the teachers are visiting the library (83.3%) daily in their institution. Very less number of the teachers (11.2%) are visiting the library once in a week. Majority of the participants (38.8%) having poor computer skills. A moderate (27.7%) are having average skills in computer. Very less participants have advanced knowledge in computers. The data depicts that majority of the teachers are not having computer skills and not able to operate even for their self. It clearly shows adequate training is necessary to all the teachers in computers for effective utilization of library automation and networked information.

Among the teachers having computer knowledge, majority (33.2%) are able to search the Database Word processing and Internet browsing is known to (22.2%), E-mail is used by 16.6%. On the basis of seven points scale as first choice majority teachers in
the sample (38.8%) felt that the library is a primary information source. Considerable percent (22.2%) are felt that the friends and Internet is primary information source. In second choice colleagues stands in the first place (27.7%) of their choice. In third choice seniors (22.2%) are the source. Among the teachers delegating others to the library for information due to unfamiliarity (22.2%) with the source and system. Lack of time also the reason (11.1%) for delegation. On-line public access catalogues are the popular computer based services to the majority of teachers in the sample group. Majority of he teachers (66.6%) are not aware of the network information and INFLIBNET programme and resource sharing. The on-line public access system is appreciating by majority (38.8%) of the participants as speed and very speed information retrieval tool. Majority of the teachers (55.5%) in the sample group are not aware the concept of digital libraries.

Majority of the teachers participated in the sample are not using electronic devices for teaching and learning. Among those using digital/electronic information sources (44.4%) majority teachers (38.8%) using for research purposes followed by study. Very less percent of teachers in the sample using for class work. Majority teachers in the sample (61.1%) are not using Internet for information. Majority of the teachers are not having access to Internet. Majority of the teachers stated (88.8%) as their institution libraries are not providing access to Internet.

Among the teachers having access to Internet majority 22.2% are felt that morning is suitable for Internet browsing, same number of teachers felt the nighttime is suitable.

Majority of teachers in the sample (88.8%) are not aware of CD-ROM databases. Majority teachers are not aware of (72.2%) e-Journals and not having access to it. Majority in the sample (83.3%) are express their institutional libraries are not possessing any audio-visual information sources in their library. Majority of the teachers felt that they need training in computer libraries and digital information systems.

Allen, Foster (2005) conducted a study under the title “A non-linear model of Information seeking behaviour” The results of a study of information seeking behaviour of inter-disciplinary academic and postgraduate researchers are reported. The study applied the naturalistic methods recommended by Lincoln and Guba for maximizing credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability in data collection and analysis. Sampling combined purposive and snowball methods, and led to a final sample of 45 inter-disciplinary researchers from the University of Sheffield. In-depth semi-structured interviews were used to elicit detailed examples of information seeking.
Coding of interview transcripts took place in multiple interactions over time and used Atlas-ti software to support the process. The study concludes by describing the whole model of behaviour as analogous to an artist’s palette in which activities remain available throughout information seeking. A summary of key implications of the model and directions for further research are included. Three research questions were addressed: (1) What are the activities, strategies, contexts, and behaviour used and perceived to be used by inter-disciplinary information seekers? (2) What is the relationship of the core processes, context, and behaviour as part of inter-disciplinary information behaviour? (3) How can the information-seeking behaviour of inter-disciplinary researchers be represented in an empirically grounded, theoretical model of information-seeking behaviour. The population from which the sample was drawn consisted of all academic and postgraduate researchers belonging to Faculties of Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences, Engineering and Medicine at the University of Sheffield, England. The results of the study are represented in a non-linear model of information seeking behaviour. The model describes three core processes (Opening, Orientation, and Consolidation) and three levels of contextual interaction (Internal Context, External Context, and Cognitive Approach), each composed of several individual activities and attributes. The interactivity and shifts described by the model show information seeking to be non-linear, dynamic, holistic, and flowing.

Nancy L. Bennett (et al) (2005) conducted a study under the title “Family physicians information seeking behaviour: A survey comparison with other specialties.” In this study fax survey was provided with 17 items. The survey instrument, adapted from two previous studies, was sent to community-based physicians. The questions measured frequency of use and importance of the Internet, palm computers, Internet CME, and email for information seeking and CME. Barriers to use were explored. Demographic data was gathered concerning gender, years since medical school graduation, practice location, practice type, and practice specialty. In four items, physicians were asked to rank the importance of the Internet for Information seeking and CME. Using a Linker scale, three items were used to determine physician beliefs about the Internet. Three additional items measured barriers, type of resources available for searching, and choice of potential CME courses. The survey was sent by facsimile transmission (Fax) during the period of December, 2002- January, 2003. The fax broadcast method of surveying effectively elicits responses from community-based practicing physicians. And avoids the bias of surveying only those physicians currently using the Internet. The population of interest for this survey was defined as U.S.
physicians of all specialties in active practice, according to the most current American Medical Association physician listing; 518,000 physicians were identified with 69,000 family physicians. A power calculation determined that a sample size of 2200 was needed to generalize to the total population of U.S. physicians in terms of age and gender. Cochran’s sampling technique was used to determine the power required for the study, with a margin of error of 5%, and 95% confidence. In addition, the demographic characteristics of the sample of 2200 were compared to the demographic characteristics of the overall group of 518,000 and tested for differences to further assess the representativeness of the sample. Surveys were faxed to a random sample stratified to include all major specialties drawn from the overall pool of U.S. physicians. Responses were solicited until a usable sample of 2200 surveys had been received. Each survey was personalized with the individual physician’s name and fax number before faxing. Directions for returning the survey by fax included an 800-fax number to a designated fax broadcaster. Each returned survey was scanned, and electronic copies were sent by email to the Division of Continuing Medical Education, University of Alabama School of Medicine for data entry. A total of 2,200 usable responses required by the power calculation to generalize to the overall population of U.S. physicians were received by January 31, 2003; in the month following the solicitation of responses, an additional 194 usable responses were received and were included in the analysis. Of the 457 family physicians that responded, (72.7%) were male and (27.4%) female; (39.6%) practiced in rural areas, and (44.8%) reported graduating from medical school more than 20 years earlier. This demographic profile was compared to the American medical Association profile of U.S. family physicians and no significant differences were found. The majority (59%) of family physicians regularly uses the Internet to access clinical information daily or weekly; they also regularly access the Internet for personal use and for email. Nearly half (47%) reported access by modem. Family physicians’ responses differed from survey responses for other specialties in terms of strategies for seeking clinical information. In comparing the importance of the Internet to other sources of clinical information, family physicians rated journals first, followed by local and national CAME meetings, and then websites. However, the majority (73%) believed the Internet was useful and important of physicians.

More than half (54%) of family physicians reported confidence in using the Internet to find medical information; however, (14%) were not at all confident. Family physicians were more likely to search for information related to a patient problem while other specialists were more likely to search for the latest research on a specific topic.
Essential to the use of any information source is the probability of success in quickly and accurately finding the desired information. For the questions they pursued, family physicians spent an average of less than 2 minutes finding an answer using traditional textbooks and journals. Compared to a study of palmtop drug reference system where it took a group of physicians only 20 seconds to find answers to their questions. Technologies improve the quality of care family physicians provide by improving access to necessary information. Care may be fragmented or diminished and less evidence based when access is not readily available or available only through specialists. As a global information source, the Internet provides extensive options to search for answers, and may influence the way family physician shape their questions and look for responses. Its importance in clinical practice has been documented. Many physicians have also adopted the use of handheld computers for reference material and to access necessary information at the point of care. One study indicates that Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) were used in 64% of outpatient clinical facilities, with (69%) of PDA users accessing pharmaceutical information. This study looked at the ways in which family physicians make use of technology, and how their information seeking behaviour compares to colleagues in other specialties. Family physicians consider the Internet important to the practice of medicine. The majority report regular use as a source of clinical information, driven by clinical questions that arise during the care of specific patients rather than looked for new research findings. This study indicates they differ from colleagues in other specialties in the kinds of clinical information needs that lead to a search for information. This study confirms Internet searching difficulties for both specialists and family physicians, with an extensive amount of information to scan, an lack of specificity for available information.

A recent survey of internists found that 80% of hand held computer owners used them to access drug information. Handheld computers may also be used to access electronic medical textbooks, downloadable journals, medical calculators, patients-tracking programs, billing and coding software, word processing and utility software, and web access and content, with future possibilities of dictation of clinical notes and email. As more physicians integrate hand-held computers into their practices, the number and quality of clinical applications will continue to grow. A recent study of the clinical use of a hand held drug reference guide demonstrated that physicians felt this technology saved time during information retrieval, was easily incorporated into their workflow, and that it reduced the rate of preventable adverse drug events. The use of hand held computers for referencing clinical practice guidelines and drug questions by half of the
family physicians surveyed indicates that hand held computers are becoming more rapidly integrated into the clinical encounter and provide one step in addressing patient safety issues. Family physicians have access to technology for information and are using it. They consider the Internet an important information source, and are confident in their ability to search for information. Compared to specialists, family physicians direct more attention to patient care questions, perhaps at the point of care. However, when they use the Internet for clinical information, family physicians can be overwhelmed by the amount of clinical information, their inadequate searching skills and their lack of confidence that they will be able to answer a question. The increased use of handheld computers points to more potential use at the point of care clinical encounter; they appear to be particularly useful in accessing drug information and clinical practice guidelines and likely will grow in numbers of users and types of applications. The use of handheld computers may contribute to an effort to increase patient safety. Although technology offers access to information, it also offers a series of challenges to medical educators and researchers, and to those who design technology applications to create bridges for practitioners to the information they need to practice medicine. Family physicians found the Internet to be useful and important as an information source. They were more likely to search for patient oriented material than were specialists who more often searched literature, journals and corresponded with colleagues. Hand held computers were used by almost half of family physicians.

Joanne E. Callinan (2005) conducted a study under the title “Information-seeking behaviour of undergraduate biology students A comparative analysis of first year and final year students in University College Dublin”. This study investigates the sources of information used by students for their course-work, the extent to which they use the library (both physically and remotely), the types of activities they are likely to use the library for, their awareness and use of the electronic library (e-library) and any assistance they have received in using the library and its resources. Final year (35%) indicated visiting the library everyday compared to those in their first year of study (7%). All of the final year biochemistry students and almost all (96%) of the first year biology students had visited the university library. The greatest difference is in their use of the e-library with (56.5%) of final year biochemistry students having used the e-library compared to (27%) of first year biology students. First year biology students. Difficulties experienced in the electronic environment account for over half of the barriers to accessing information for course-work by first year students in UCD. One-third of these are related to internal computer system problems within the university; notably due to the
slowness in downloading information from the internet and from downloading the web-based lecture notes. Difficulty in particular was noted by first year students in downloading notes from the internet with many of them expressing difficulty both with accessing electronic resources as well as finding the notes online. “Too slow to download and hard to find” was cited by one student, final year students. The greatest difficulty experienced by final year biochemistry students in UCD was primarily related to obtaining course textbooks from the long-term loan collection. More than half of the difficulties related to obtaining core textbooks, though acquiring further reading via books with detailed information on specific topics was also problematic. “Not enough course books in long-term loan especially coming up to exam periods”. Inability to locate material, which would appear to be in the library, was exemplified by this final year student’s response.

“Library catalogue indicates many copies present; however, not replaced on shelf. Higher percentage of first year students expressed the desire to learn more about the library and the services available, there were a small percentage of final year students who did wish to receive similar orientation instruction on the layout of the library and on useful web sites

Kingkaew, Patitungkho and Neela J. Deshpande (2005) conducted a study under the title “Information Seeking Behaviour of Faculty Members of Rajabhat University in Bangkok” This study includes six Rajabhat universities in Bangkok i.e. Suan Dusit Rajabhat University, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, Dhonburi Rajabhat University, Chandrakasem Rajabhat University, and Phranakhon Rajabhat University. Two hundred sixty faculty members responded to the questionnaire i.e. (86%). The respondents are faculty members of Education Faculty, Humanities and Social Sciences Faculty, Management Faculty, Sciences and Technology Faculty, Industrial Technology Faculty, Agriculture Technology Faculty and Arts Faculty. In this study Results show that most of respondents (53%) stated their method of seeking information by consulting a knowledgeable person in the field. Majority (82%) seek information for preparing class lectures. (54%) of faculty members access more documents was references from a book. It is revealed that most of the faculty members (57%) used textbooks. It is clear from the study that (74%) of respondents read information materials in Thai, and (24%) read materials in English. The majority (37%) of respondents faced the common problem while seeking information i.e. unavailability of information.
Majority (37%) of faculty members use the Internet daily. The Internet had been almost universally adopted; they trace materials from the library via the Internet. (52%) use internet for education purpose, and (76%) use Internet at home. Majority (56%) of respondents use search engines, Google.com was used for searching information by respondents. They use frequently e-mail for communication. It is found that (34%) of respondents use the ERIC (Education Resources Information Centre) database.

Amar Nath (2006)\(^43\) conducted a study under the title “Pattern of Usage of Information resources by research scholars in Punjab Agriculture University Library, A study”. A majority of respondents visit the library with the purpose of consulting thesis/dissertation, access to online databases, use to CD-Rom databases, borrowing/return of books, consult reference tools, surfing/browsing Internet and consult periodicals. The result of the present study revealed that most of the researchers of university library are not aware of the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), Translation service, Current Awareness Service (CAS), Inter Library Loan (ILL), Reservation of documents and multimedia service. Talking to researchers and also through the questionnaire, it came to notice that certain areas of library collection are not strong enough to support their research needs. The result of the present study revealed that most of the researchers of M.S. Randhawa Library do not use periodicals in non-conventional form. The result of the present study revealed that CAS is not being provided in any form in M.S. Randhawa Library. CAS keep the researcher abreast with the latest development in their respective fields. It endeavour to keep the clientele informed promptly of all the nascent thoughts/developments created in their field of work and related fields. The result of the present study revealed that SDI is also not provided to researchers in the library. SDI is the user-oriented service, which intends to keep the researcher abreast with the latest developments in the exclusively restricted area of his interest. User studies may be carried out from time to time with a view to determine the need of research scholars, and providing better services to them.

Nishat Fatima and Naved Ahmad (2008)\(^44\) conducted a study under the title “Information Seeking Behaviour of the students at Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College, Aligarh Muslim University: a Survey” This study investigates the sources of information used by students studying Unani Medicine at Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College for their academic work, the extent to which they aware and use the library resources, the assistance they receive in using the library resources.. Out of 60 respondents, (73.33%) were male and (26.66%) were female. This study shows that Majority of users (51.67%) were visiting the library daily. It was found that majority (85%) of the students used newspapers.
(78.33%) of users visited the library to study, and (71.66%) users to borrow books. Most students found the library collection satisfactory with (57.5%) stating that it was adequately stocked. While (31.3%) stating it was moderately stocked. Career development with (50%) out of the 60 respondents was the most preferred response for seeking information. (93%) of the respondents in this study agreed with the statement that more effective and efficient use of the library.

Preeti Mahajan (2009) conducted a study under the title “Information-Seeking Behavior: A Study of Panjab University, India” A majority of undergraduates report a good collection of textbooks in the library, and journals were rated similarly. The collection of reference books, journals, and theses was rated Very Good by nearly half. Undergraduate, (54%) postgraduate students rated the textbook collection Very Good, and only about one quarter rated the reference collection similarly. A majority (74%) (69%) of postgraduates are satisfied with the journals, newspapers, and theses. Majority (70%) (70%) and (72%) of researchers are happy with the availability of journals, magazines, and newspapers.

Most respondents are satisfied with the assistance provided by the library staff with searching information in the manual catalogue, OPAC, and reference books. Most also indicated the helpful behavior of staff in locating and checking out materials. On the other hand, no respondent was satisfied with help in compiling bibliographies, newspaper clippings, and interlibrary loan. When asked the reason, respondents said that they were not aware of any such service being provided by the library. A majority of respondents rated the library services at (75%) of their satisfaction level. It is clear that the researchers spend more than 8 hours per week on information gathering because it is important for their research.

Students rely more on books than other sources, whereas researchers rely more on journals, conference proceedings, and databases, because they need current information in their research areas. Email and discussion with teachers is preferred by most respondents, who feel that friends and teachers direct them to various sources of information that may be useful. Teachers even provide them with journal articles and books. Researchers also attend seminars and conferences to acquire information by establishing new contacts or hearing lectures and discussions. Researchers prefer current issues of journals and the Internet more than students.

Since information is available in different formats as a result the implementation of ICT, users were asked to indicate its impact on their information-seeking behavior. Virtually all users were aware of its impact and found it beneficial.
Users prefer information in both print and electronic form; however, students desire more exposure to electronic sources, and they also expressed a need for training in the use of these resources.

Syamalamba Rani (2009)\(^{46}\) conducted a study under the title “Library Use Pattern of Undergraduate Students in Minority Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh” In this study evaluates in detail the type of material, sources and the services used by the students. It also assesses the extent of student’s satisfaction regarding collection, timings and library staff cooperation in finding the information. (43.2%) students visit their respective libraries ‘daily’, while (27.4%) visit ‘once in a week. Majority (83.3%) students were satisfied with the present working hours of their respective libraries. (88.9 per cent) students felt that the library staff was helpful and positive in their attitude. (91.8%) felt that library orientation is necessary to know about the library and the services. Majority of the students felt that library orientation is necessary for the better use of the library.

Priority-Wise purpose of the usage of the library, Majority (62.5%) of students gave first priority to preparation of notes. priority-wise usage of information sources in the library. Students gave first preference to books with (53.7%).

The usage of sources for finding the required information. The first preference (36.5%) was given to ‘consultation of library catalogue. The priority wise advantages of computerization of libraries as perceived by the users.’ Quick’ access to data’ with (15.8%) was quoted as the first benefit, priority-wise purpose of net browsing of only those who had the facility of net surfing. First priority, (10.5%) was given to ‘academic purpose. The utilisation of college libraries in this state can be enhanced by adopting the modern formats like audio-visual materials and electronic resources such as CD, DVDs and the Internet. Automation of libraries according to new technologies is very essential to cope up with the present scenario.

Devendra Kumar and Rajkumar Singh (2009)\(^{47}\) conducted a study under the title “Information resources and services of national science library India, New Delhi:” A user study The study examines the use of services by the users of National Science Library (NSL), New Delhi, The present study demonstrates and elaborates a various aspects of NSL collections uses within the available resources, frequency and purposes of visit, user satisfaction within NSL services and information about documents. It reveals that, among average percentage of users, about 42(27.91%) visit the library several times in a week, while 21(20%) users visit the library rarely,
18(16.13%) users visit the library daily and 15(21.07%) users visit the library once in a week.

The study revealed purposes of visit to the library. That 69(63.88%) users came for consult reference mate materials, 61(56.48%) came to access online databases, 59(54.62%) users came for access online journals, 53(49.07%) users came for uses print journals, 39(36.11%) users came for reprographic service, 27(25%) users came for CAS/SDI services, 26(24.07%) came to pursue individual research guidance, 24(22.22%) came to consult thesis/dissertations, 14(12.96%) came for lending service, 12(11.11%) came for consult referral service, 6(5.55%) users came for patents service, and same also came 6(5.55%) for translation service, 5(4.62%) came for to use technical report, proceedings of conferences/seminars/symposia and 24(22.22%) users aims to others. It seems that users have a tendency to come to the library, the aim may be different. Opinion about the reading materials available in the library. It shows that a number of users finds the collection satisfactory more than others, while the user who finds it unsatisfactory also have a good number So we can say library has good collection. Opinion about journals mostly you consider shows that the number of users who uses the Indian journals is more than foreign journals and others. Opinion about satisfaction with the library hours It reveals that, among average percentage of users, about 75(70.06%) are satisfied with library hours, while 27(26.19%) users are not satisfied with library hours and 6(3.75%) users have no opinion. There are a number of problems which create barriers in providing information services to users such as user education, lack of professional and non-professional staff, policy matters, lack of autonomy for the library professional etc. Hence the urgent attention of the authority is invited in this regard. It is very difficult to make available all the desired documents to users but it can be managed to some extent, by keeping views of user’s demand while purchasing new books, periodicals, and other print and non-print information materials. Thus more books, periodicals, and other print and non-print information materials should be added in the library so meet the requirements of the use community. A suitable policy should be formulated and implemented in order to improve the quality of the library collection.

Hemant Kumar Sahu and Surya Nath Singh (2010)48 conducted a study under the title “Impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on Information Seeking Behaviour of Users in Astronomy and Astrophysics Centres of India: A Survey” The main users of AA information are research scholars, visiting associates, scientists,
faculty members and decision makers. The main survey/questionnaire consisted of total main 41 questions with 20 sub questions which were design to know and explore user’s ISB and impact of ICT and their view about their libraries and services provided by their libraries. As the category-wise distribution of respondent users, it was found that maximum 28.2% respondents are research scholars, followed by 5.2% visiting associate, 4.2% visitors, 6.9% scientists, 2.8% faculty members, 3.5% Head of Department, 15.6% professor/equivalent, 12.8% reader/equivalent, 4.2% lecture/equivalent. The finding reveals that majority of them 89.6% users use computer and its facility as frequently, 8.0% sometimes and 2.1% rarely for their research and teaching works.

Majority (78.1%) users use Internet/Intranet as frequently, (9.4%) sometimes for research and teaching work. Majority (96.8%) respondent indicated the use of formal sources was for books/monographs for their research and teaching works followed by 93.0% scientific/technical journals; 84.4% online journals/database/e-archive; 71.1% Internet/Intranet Sources; 57.9% library OPAC and 67.0% review articles/theses. It can be summarized that AA users are using all type of sources for their information; however, books and monographs are still favourite source of information with full text e-journals/bibliographical databases for them. Majority (93.40%) of respondents used (including frequently, sometime and rarely) database/e-resources from group one (i.e. Astronomical Data System) for their information need, followed by 90.97% from group two (e-archives) 74.34% respondents obtained articles from commercial databases subscribed by their library as group three (PROLA, IoP archive and from Science Direct link) and 74.30% of them used articles from group four (E-Resources available from UGC-Infonet programme for their information need. It can be concluded that maximum AA users making use of ADS as best tool for getting references for their research and education followed by e-archive for the latest references. It may be due to both databases are available free and freely on the Internet. Majority 15.6% respondents prefer to used only print version of documents for their research as well as teaching works followed by 34.0% prefer to used only electronic version, but it is interesting to know that 67.4% of them prefer to used both print version as well as electronic version of documents for their research and teaching works. Majority 63.9% respondents indicated about their ISB which were affected by electronic technology in last five years in comparison to five years ago. It also reveals that majority of user’s ISB were affected by electronic dissemination of information. (22.9%) respondents indicated that their ISB are same and indicated option that they still use the same sources as had used five years ago and their information gathering habits were not changed due to electronic dissemination of
information. Majority (89.2%) respondents indicated that electronic sources had make it easier to find their desire information very quickly and they are also getting more time for others tasks. It can be concluded that majority of users are very comfortable with electronic sources for searching their desire information. However, 13 (4.5%) respondents summarized that gather information from electronic sources is more difficult than traditional sources, while 15.6% from electronic sources much more difficult than traditional sources.

B. U. Kannapanavar and K. V. Manjunatha (2010) conducted a study under the title “Library use pattern by the faculty members of the engineering colleges in Karnataka: A study” The study discusses the issues like access tools used for locating reading materials, frequency of visits to library by the Faculty; time spent in the library, use of library services, faculty opinion about library had been discussed. The study found that (53.2%) of users are using online public access catalogue (OPAC) to locate their reading materials, (48.8%) of the users are consulting the librarian and library staff for locating the documents. (28.4%) of users visiting the library once in a week followed by (27.4%) visiting twice a week. (75%) of all the users are spending less than 5 h per week in the library, (61.86%) users are using reference services, and (48.5%) of users are opined that they are getting their required reading materials within time. It is observed that, Majority of users (82.27)% of them having affirmative opinion good and inviting atmosphere in the library. (76.67%) of users are ‘satisfied with the present landing system’, of the library.

Masoom Raza, Sarwat Fatima and Ashok Kumar Upadhyay (2010) conducted a study under the title “information Seeking Behaviour of Researchers in Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow”. This study investigates the awareness of researchers regarding services, the purpose and type of information sought by researchers, users opinion regarding the facilities, strategy for searching, factors that influence researchers’ information needs and information seeking. In this study majority (40%) of respondents visit the library weekly (50%) of respondents visit the library to collect reading material, more than (80%) use the library OPAC to search for material. Majority (46.30%) for material by subject (51.85%) of respondents search the literature through international networks,(29.63%) of respondents said that slow downloading was a problem. Users have a mostly-favorable view of library services, particularly photocopying and the OPAC. Circulation has a favorable rating of about 42 percent. Nearly 80 percent of respondents use newspapers, with large numbers also using
bibliographic services, CAS, and reference services and indexing services. (75.93%) of respondents use more than five of the library’s e-journals. Nearly all respondents attend conferences frequently or always. (51.85%) of respondents seek information for career development, followed by one-third who seek information to keep up-to-date. (61.11%) of respondents found the library staff helpful. (87.4%) A large majority responded very positively about the environment and facilities of the library. The CDRI library has been providing effective services to researcher. Most users are satisfied with the services provided by the library and the study reveals that there is a good application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the library.

**N.K. Sheeja (2010)** conducted a study under the title “A study of information-seeking behavior and user perceptions of academic researchers” examine the information-seeking behavior of science and social science research scholars, including service effectiveness, satisfaction level on different type of sources and various methods adopted by the scholars for keeping up to date. Majority of scholars of both disciplines depended on e-journals (science 40 percent; social science (45.9%). Social science Scholar’s next preference is print journals (30.6 %).majority (37.8 %) felt that their library is somewhat effective in keeping them with latest literature. The study found that majority of scholars from both disciplines depend on other libraries for information access (40%) science scholars; 38 percent social science scholars). However, social science scholars were more dependent than science scholars. A total of (29%) of respondents from social science were very regularly using other libraries for gathering information. The study found that a majority (29%) of scholars from both disciplines perceived availability of e-journals as adequate. It indicate that there is no significant difference in opinion between science and social science research scholars on e-journals available in university libraries in Kerala.

The result shows that there was a variation in opinion between science and social science scholars on print journals in the university libraries in Kerala. While social science research scholars were satisfied with journal collection (very adequate (27%); adequate (38%)), majority of the science research scholars (44%) indicated journal collection as “somewhat adequate” in their areas.

The majority of scholars from both science (31.3%) and social science (26.5%) found the conference proceedings collection “inadequate”. To test whether there is any significant difference of opinion between science research scholars and social science research scholars toward conference proceedings there is no significant difference between science research scholars and social science research scholars in their
satisfaction on research report collection available in university libraries in Kerala. The study shows that, although similarities exist between social science and science PhD students with regard to information-seeking behavior, there are significant differences as well.

**Modepalli Doraswamy (2010)** conducted a study under the title “Information Use Patterns of Post-Graduate Students: A Case Study of P. B. Siddhartha College of Arts and Sciences, India.” This study investigates information use patterns of post-graduate students at Siddhartha College of Arts and Sciences, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India. It focuses on the kinds of academic information needed by post-graduate students, such as what information resources they need, their methods for locating information, and their level of satisfaction of the library collection, services, and facilities. Majority (65%) of the PG students use the library daily. (85.71%) of post graduate students are using the library mainly for the purpose of read or borrow books. The next purpose is to use internet or email. The majority of the post-graduate students are browsing the book shelves (94.29%) to locate the documents they need. They also depended on the library catalogue (79.29%) for locating the documents. The majority of the post-graduate students (81.43%) are satisfied with regard to the textbook collection. Majority (68.57%) are satisfied with reference book collection, (67.14%) are satisfied with the thesis and dissertation collection, and (65%) are satisfied with the newspaper and magazine collection. The majority (95.72%) are satisfied with reference service. It is also evident that (92.14%) are satisfied with circulation service (90%) are satisfied with reader’s orientation service. The majority of the post-graduate students (88.57%) are satisfied with space for reading. It is also evident that (92.85%) are satisfied with cleanliness, (85.71%) are satisfied with lighting, (60%) are satisfied with furniture, and (67.14%) are satisfied with ventilation.

**Babak Oliadonighi (2011)** conducted a study under the title” Study of Information Seeking Methods used by Higher Education Students in Libraries of the Islamic Azad University” the present research are followed to identify the ways in obtaining scientific sources and documents and to specify knowledge level of the higher education students of the Islamic Azad University, Roudehen branch about the information sources. The results indicate that many of students (73.77%) were familiar with use of library and the sources available in it and nearly most of the students (60%) meet their information needs by referring to the library such that some of them (53%) were asking the librarians in order to meet their information needs. According to the results, only 26% of the students were completely familiar with the specialty sources of
their courses. Also, only 40% of them know e-library services and 46% of the students could use the library software. Among them, 27% of the students used web searching in order to complete the information they required for their dissertations and 47.55% of them voted information volume of the branch’s library sources as too quite enough. The same number of the students preferred use of the existing sources of the library, web searching and others’ dissertations compared to other information sources. Among them (23%) preferred new technology available in the libraries rather than books showing that such sources have been considered to play an outstanding role in meeting information needs of the higher education students. In general, absence of the subject-specialist librarians, lack of computerized system services, databases and internet provided to the students as well as lack of enough time in order to search for information are considered among the most significant obstacles and barriers in the way of seeking information by the students.

Kalbande, D.T. and Shashank S Sonwane (2011)\textsuperscript{54} Conducted a study under the title “Information seeking behavior of the students at MPKV, Rahuri (M.S): a case study” The scope of the study is limited to MPKV University Students. The study is confined to Students of MPKV to understand their information seeking behavior. Post Graduate Students, Research Scholars and Teaching Faculty in the purview of information seeking channel and instead of covering all the groups of users, all B.Tech, M.Tech, Ph.D. Students. It is confirmed that the present study have out of 575 respondents 412 (71.65%) were Male and 163 (28.35%) were female. Maximum user were above 25\textsuperscript{th} age group, that is (36.00%) of the user. Post Graduate students of university area in the habit of using the library. Among them about (69.04%) of respondents visit the library every day. (71.65%).respondents using the library to prepare for competitive examinations. Majority of students used IT Based Services like that Krishiprabha, CeRA and j -Gate these found in 99.30%, Internet is used mainly for fill up comparative exam form (72.17%) than for Facebook (65.74%)Almost all the respondents use internet technology for their academic and research activity and social networking sites. Issue/return of the books these found in 83.30% of users. The main purpose of visiting the library is to keep up to date and currier development and, followed by preparing for competitive examinations and dissertation work. To Keep up to date(89.57%)& Career development with (82.09%) respondents was the most preferred response for seeking information.

Jaspal Kaur Bhatia and Venkata Rao P (2011)\textsuperscript{55} conducted a study under the title “Information Seeking Behaviour of Students in Digital Environment: A Case
Study” investigated the information seeking behavior of college students to find out the use of information Technology to know how they access e-resources. (46.87%) students indicated that their status on the knowledge of information technology being “Average”. majority of the students, ie (46.87%) had no knowledge of e-resources. Yet, (37 .50%) students had the knowledge of e-resources. (37.5%) students use Search Engines as source of accessing e-resources, while (31.25%) students found the source in the form of websites of universities and institutions. majority of the students never used e-resources. The majority of the students, ie (37 .5%) e-resources for preparing their academic assignments and for themselves updating on their subjects of interest. While (31.25%) students used e-resources for the purpose of career development and growth. The majority of the students, (70.31) agreed that limited access to computers was the major problem for not able to use the e-resources, while (35.93%) students disagreed with using e-resources often distracts from work being the problem. The majority of students (67.18%) of students used circulation service. Majority (70.31%) of the students, indicate that they required training more about the Internet and search engines in order to access and make use of e-resources. overall, majority of the students indicated that they should be trained for accessing e-resources. The Internet has attracted the attention of the students as an easy source of accessing information and e-resources as is evident from the above study.

S. A. Fazlur Rahiman and M. Tamizhchelvan (2011) conducted a study under the title “Information Seeking Behavior of Students of Engineering Colleges in and Around Coimbatore: A Study” In this study investigate the information needs, use of information channels, information seeking process and information seeking behavior of students of colleges affiliated to Anna University, Coimbatore. The study attempts to know the primary dependent source of students to gather information it is known that the library remains the predominant primary source among the students, with (41.97%) next is internet with (37.65%). Information seeking process of students is dominated by the visiting behavior to library. Students those who have daily visiting behavior Majority (49.97%) visit library for the purpose of reading newspapers. (30.25%) of students visit to access online resources. Majority (52.26%) of students indicate that newspapers are highly sufficient and (35.19%) of them consider online resources are highly sufficient. (33.33%) of students consider journals and magazines are highly sufficient followed by books with (31.48%).Majority (30.25%)of students consider excellence on circulation services, which is followed by (29.01%) of users who consider the digital services are excellent. Majority (45.68%) of the users are highly satisfied with the collection of
newspapers and (41.77%) of students are highly satisfied with the collection of books. Majority of the students are satisfied with the availability of number of newspapers, books and periodicals.

Sunil Tyagi (2012) conducted a study under the Title “Awareness and Use Patterns of Online Journals and Databases: A Study of P. K. Kelkar Library at the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur” The main objective of the study is to examine the use of online Journals and the databases by the postgraduate students, research scholars and faculty members of IITK. This study aims to identify users' opinion of different features of online journals, their awareness of the online journals' services, their awareness of user awareness programs, their use of different publishers, the purpose and components of this use, their training needs, and their preferred formats. In this study sought to determine use of online journals and databases and to assess current user characteristics associated with use of online resources at the Indian Institute of Technology-Kanpur (IITK) P. K. Kelkar Library. 25.00% of the respondents prefer electronic journals while 21.25% prefer electronic articles. The respondents use the electronic information resources mostly for research purposes.

Faculty members, 100% were aware about the online journals, 94.74% research scholars were aware, whereas only 83.78% of postgraduate students were aware of the availability of online journals. Majority (56.88%) of respondents prefer the online-only version of journals. 93.07% of the males and 91.53% of the females used online journals for a variety of different purpose. The analysis of online journals shows that Science Direct (55.00%) is the most popular among the users. 47.50% of respondents use online journals and databases for their research work, 45.63% use it for course-related studying. The majority of the respondents (55%) read less than 5 online journal articles in a week, and 35.63% of respondents read 5-10 articles per week. It was observed that majority (65.00%) of the respondents make a printout after using online journals. A significant portion of respondents (56.88%) download the content with storage devices, mostly with pen drives, and 32.50% of respondents use on the computer screen. Most respondents (66.25%) preferred PDF format for using online journals, whereas 11.87% of respondents preferred HTML format. Majorities (73.75%) of respondents are satisfied with the infrastructure provided by the library for accessing online journals and their databases at different levels.

L.N. Uma Devi, Dr. K. Sanjeevi and M.J. Suvarna (2012) conducted a study under title “Information Use Pattern by the Faculty Members and Students in Chembur Sarvankash Shikshashastra Mahavidyalaya, Mumbai: A study” In this paper analyzed
the information use pattern by Faculty members and students in Chembur Sarvankash Shikshanshastra Mahavidyalaya, Mumbai. Further, the frequent visit to library, documents used in Library, purpose of visit to library is also discussed in detail. The classification of users at Faculty level is Lecturer, Senior Scale Lecturer, Selection Grade Lecturer and Reader and at the students level as under-graduate and post-graduate.

In sex-wise respondents it could be revealed that male is high (65.6%) compared to female (34.4%). The frequent visit to library it is found that (39.2%) respondents visited daily and (24.0%) twice in a week. The document types used by the respondents, it is noted that (44.0%) used books, (31.2%) used reference sources followed by other sources as periodicals, theses, conference proceedings. The purpose of seeking information by the respondents, it is clearly noted that 46 respondents used for coursework, 45 respondents used to update knowledge compared to seminar conference, journal article, etc.

Chandrashekar J, Adithya Kumari H, Mohan B.S (2012) conducted a study under the title “Use of information Resources and Services in City Central Library, Mysore and Branch Libraries”. The frequency of library visit by the users may differ from one another depending upon the purpose they visit and distance of the library. 342 (40.95%) users visit library daily, 164 (19.64%) users visit library twice a week, 103 (12.33%) users visit library thrice in week, 92 (11.01%) users visit library once in week, 83 (9.94%) users visit library once in a fort night, 27 (3.24%) users visit library once in a month, 24(2.89%) users visit library occasionally. In case of Purpose of Library Visit by the Users It shows that large number of users that they visit libraries for educational studies. They account for (80.47%) (672 respondents) of the total. The second important purpose for which most of the users visit libraries is to obtain information on various aspects of their interest. They are 628 in number accounting for (75.20%) of the total.

The number of users responded positively about the availability of these non-book materials accounts for (34.49%) and (26.59%) respectively. There are about (25.50%) users who opinion positively about the availability of TV. Those users who express positively about the availability of CD-ROM, Video, Computers, Discs, Microfilm and Microfiche account (14.37%), (12.22%), (11.86%), (11.14%), (10.78%) and (9.10%) respectively.

Shows that there are about (44.55%) users who express that the books of their interest are available in the library against (32.36%) of user who positively express the partially availability their interested books. It also exhibits that there are (39.04%)
users who opinion that the newspapers and magazines required by the partially available in public libraries.

In case of Guidance in consulting the library resources librarians and library staff are the major source of guidance to users within the library to located and use different sources of information over (44.55%) users opine that they received guidance from the library staff. There are (37.37%) users who opine that friends guided them in consulting books within the library.

Opinion of users is therefore sought to know weather librarians have provided orientation to the users in the beginning for locating the documents, searching information and knowing about the facts in the library.

Out of 835 users, 336 users representing (40.24%) of the total who have responded positively, against 499 (57.76%) users who have opined negatively about the orientation by the librarians for beginners.

Opinion of users about Library Staff it shows that there are 464 respondents who opined (55.56%) that the library staffs are co-operative. And helpful 305 (36.52%) content that the co-operative but not helpful, remaining 66 (07.92%) say they are neither co-operative not helpful.
REFERENCES


36. Bruce Harry, Jones Willian and dumais Suran, “Information behaviour that keeps found things found,” Information Research, 10(1) (October 2004)
42. Patitungkho Kingkaew and Deshpande Neela J, “Information Seeking Behaviour of Faculty Members of Rajabhat Universities in Bangkok,” Webology, 2(4) (December,2005)
48. Sahu Hemant Kumar and Singh Surya Nath, “Impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on Information Seeking Behaviour of users


