Chapter -II
Review of Related Literature
CHAPTER-2

Review of related literature is very important for a new research topic. The study of related literature implies, locating, reacting and evaluating reports of researches as well as reports of the informal observation and opinion that are related to the individual planned research. In any valuable study in a field of research, the researcher must have an adequate knowledge with the work that has already been done in the area of his research. The researcher must have up to date information about what has been done in the area of his research. The researcher reviewed only those studies, which were similar to the present study. In brief this chapter presents an overall review of studies conducted abroad as well as in India in a chronological order regarding the topic.

Chowdappa, and Ramesh (2009)\(^1\) In their article entitled "Impact of information sources on the academic users in Mysore: an analytical study", tries to depict the extent of dependency of users of educational and research institution of Mysore city. For the purpose of study 42 higher educations institution and three research centers were taken. The information users were P.G. students from the engineering and medical colleges. Researchers on the IT based on higher tools than the conventional source of information. The data shows that 95% of the respondents have relied on Internet for availing e-mail, 93% relied on e-journals. Most of higher education udders relied on Internet for communication, accessing journals and encyclopaedia for information. Quiet a good percentage of users rely on Internet for chatting. Print medium in libraries continue to grow and be central to mission of the academic libraries.

Joshi, and Sharma (2009)\(^2\) In their study entitled "Students’ use of various information sources and need for information literacy education in Kurukshetra University" was to know the need for Information Literacy education in Kurukshetra University. Students learn many of these skills on various educational activities. A questionnaire-based survey was conducted and it was found that the society of 21\(^{st}\) century needs persons who deals with information the same way as engineer handles his instruments or as architect designs a new building structure. The questionnaire
mainly took various aspects of information search. It was found that students mainly depend on library and the teachers for their information. Physics students still consult their teachers and libraries for their queries whereas Tour and Hotel Management students rely on Internet.

Kanniyappan, et.al (2008) Have discussed in their article entitled “Use and impact of e-resources in an academic and research environment: a case study” is to find out the use of different types of e-resources and services and their impact on the academic development of faculty members at Anna University Library, Chennai. As the methodology 180 questionnaires were distributed among the faculty members of Engineering and Technology out of which 150 were analyzed for the present study. As a result of this study it was found that all the respondents use computers and online services. Majority of them use e-mail, Internet, OPAC system and online journals. A good number of respondents feel that printed journals will not become obsolete in future. Most of the faculty members are aware of the e-resources and they are being used frequently for their teaching purpose.

Sharma, and Sahoo (2008) In their article entitled as “Use of information sources by the farmers of Sagar District (M.P): a survey” the authors’ main objective is to find out the various sources through which information relating to agriculture is obtained by the farmers. The methodology is questionnaire-based survey. The findings show that information disseminated through personal contact is found to be most effective among the farmers. Maximum farmers used minikit as the most important source and it is found from the analysis that radio and the Television are the two powerful channels of the agricultural information.

Opera (2008) Discussed in his article “Agricultural information sources used by farmers in imu state, Nigeria” about sources of agricultural information to farmers in imu state, Nigeria as well as farmers preferred sources. The ex-post facto research design was used to select a sample of 1386 farmers across the existing 34 farms block and 63-farm cell in the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) Zones of the state. A self-developed and validated structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Two-research questionnaire were formulated to find answer to the sources of agricultural information to the farmers as well as the sources they preferred. A
A reliability of coefficient of 0.83 was obtained for the instrument using the crombach alphas descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. The result shows that 88.1% of the farmers indicated agricultural low farmers, 63.2% indicated radio, 43.3% indicated television etc. The result emphasize the need of the farmers prefer use most, as this will enable them deliver agricultural information effectively to the farmers.

Majid and Kanagasabai (2007)\(^6\) in their article entitled as “Information source preference for project work by primary school students: used questionnaire to investigate the type of information sources. It was found that internet was the most preferred information source for project work, followed by public and school libraries. Similarly, digital information sources were preferred over print and audio visual materials. Among published information sources, the respondents considered the internet and reference sources more important for their project work. Among human information sources, teachers, parents and siblings were considered more important than their library staff and friends. The main reasons identified for using different information sources were “accessibility, “ease of we” and “appropriateness” to project work. Certain attributes such as accuracy and currency of information were considered less important in the selection and use of information which was probably due to inadequate information literacy skills possessed by these students.

Anwar, and Tuqan (2006)\(^7\) Analyzed in their article entitled “Information needs and use in the construction materials sector in Kuwait” The purpose of the study was to investigate the information needs and use of the private construction materials sector in Kuwait. A structured instrument, expert-reviewed and pilot-tested, was used for data collection. A total of 20 companies were surveyed by interviewing a senior official identified by each firm. This is the first study of its type in the Arabian Gulf region. The Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) and the business community will use its findings to improve the current business information infrastructure, which is less than satisfactory. Information use activity was found to be at a low level. There is a hope that, with the emerging trend of knowledge management, an information-sensitive business culture will soon develop. This demands that researchers focus on creating information awareness through identifying
training needs in information use and knowledge management and by conducting in-
depth information needs analysis using larger samples.

Korobili (2006) studied under the title “Factors that influence the use of library
resources by faculty members” and to examine the use of library resources, focusing
on e-sources, by the members of the faculty of a higher educational institute in
Thessaloniki, Greece to reveal the factors which influence the effective use of sources
for academic duties and to provide reliable information to both the administration and
the library of the institute, with the aim of the improvement of library services. This
paper will attempt to use census survey, using a structured questionnaire, among the
faculty of the Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki was conducted to
examine the frequency of use of resources, mainly e-sources, and to reveal the impact
of demographic or academic situational characteristics, the assumed positive influence
of academic productivity, perceived usefulness of resources and access to e-sources
on the use of e-sources as well as the assumed negative influence of barriers and
computer anxiety on the use of e-sources. The findings indicate that the great majority
of the faculty of TEI uses printed sources more than e-sources, but they also use e-
sources quite frequently. Use is mostly of books, websites and printed journals. It was
also found that the use of e-sources is higher in the School of Business Administration
and Economics among those who hold a PhD degree and among younger members of
the faculty. Also, the results indicated that the use of e-sources is positively
influenced by the respondents’ perceived usefulness of resources, the convenience of
access to the sources and their academic productivity.

Koovakkai and Noor (2006) in their article entitled “Electronic Information Use
among the Faculty” authors’ main objective is to study the use of electronic
information and latest technologies by the teachers in the universities. As a
methodology a study using a pre structured questionnaire was conducted on 70 full
time university teachers, out of which 50 responded positively. The study revealed
that the availability of the electronic information and the satisfaction of the teachers in
the available resources were not high. Non-availability of full text, lack of time, lack
of system speed is the most important barriers for the teachers in using the electronic
information.
Malsumoto, et al. (2006) Analyzed in their article entitled “Issues in selecting materials for the consumer health information service at St. Luke’s College of nursing” St. Luke’s College of Nursing, Japan, nurse and librarians provide health checks, counselling and information to the public to identify issues in materials selection. 272 books and 89 pamphlets were checked against categories of previously recorded health concerns and queries. This highlighted gaps in the provision of relevant material in some areas. Specific illnesses were best covered and pamphlets were often good as they were designed for patients use based on a paper presented at the 12th Medical Library Study Conference and continuing education course.

Wilson (2006) Discussed the purpose of this paper entitled with “60 years of the best in information research On user studies and information needs” is to attempt to reduce the confusion between user studies and information needs by devoting attention to the definition of some concepts and by proposing the basis for a theory of the motivations for information-seeking behavior. The paper describes the issues of user studies and information needs within the context of information science. An orientation towards the user in the true sense that is, avoiding preconceptions about what he or she will perceive to be “information”, while concentrating upon the problems that create cognitive and/or affective needs, must result in a greater humility about the potential value of traditional information practices and a greater willingness to innovate and experiment.

Satyanarayana (2004) Author through this article “User Education in information age” wants to state that today the desire for the information has been changed. Today the emphasis of information seeking is laid on information storage, processing, handling, transfer and its retrieval. This article mainly emphasized on the various aspects of user education such as; need of user education and, methods involved. Today new methods for information searching and retrieval have been developed and are working well in the fast age of information. Users must make familiar with all those methods to let them aware of available sources in the library along with the knowledge to use them effectively.

Kelley and Orr (2003) They conducted a study under the title “Trends in distant student use of electronic resources: A survey” information and library science (ILS) at
university of Maryland university college (UMUC) conducted a need assessment survey to examine trends in student use of library resources, services and instructions in order to understand how students usage patterns, needs and performances have changed as well as stayed the same. One important element to the survey was to obtain in depth information of student usage, patterns for e-resources and services because the library has increased delivery of these type of resources and services in the five year leading up to the current study and several studies suggest that student are relying more heavily on online resources both proprietary databases and the free web. The surveys such as one conducted by UMUC emphasize that the need for the library expertise remains high. The observed students shift to relying more on online resources presents new opportunities to reach students both within and beyond the library’s walls and presents new avenues to illustrate the importance of librarian’s expertise within the campus community.

Cuk, and Fuznic (2002) Briefly describe in their article entitled “sources of information on drugs: survey among veterinary practitioners in Slovenia” use of information sources by physician and veterinary practitioners in Slovenia. It presents the result of questionnaire survey on the use of information on drugs. Most of the respondent said that they used personal computer for information both at home and at work. The majorities who use computer also use Internet for source of Information. In the veterinary world there is a lot of opportunities for those who will able to seize new possibilities presented by new information and communication technologies. Librarian can also provide training in information skills. The one solution already used widely by clinician in the human medicine in the USA and Australia, is the use of hand held devices, which are being used as an extension of desktop and laptop computers for clinician.

Lonsdale and Armstrong (2001) In their article entitled “Electronic books: challenges for academic libraries” authors have addressed some of the issues that were central to the acceptance and integration of electronic scholarly monographs and textbooks into the academic library. A study was conducted. In these study students, academics and library staff of 25 universities were surveyed using critical success factors methodologies to ascertain the range and nature of Electronic Information System (EIS) use. Provision of EIS by higher education institutions was also
investigated via an analysis of their library Web sites. As a result of the study it was
found that it is evident that the publishing models for e-monographs are subject to
considerable change and evolution, here is the appearance of net Library. Once again,
the place of the net Library model raises new bibliographical issues.

Sharma and Pant (2001) Through this article “Industrial Information Management
(IIM): key to Industrial Growth” authors have stipulated that for industrial growth,
information has become a genuine tool. In Industries information is required for
different level of management. This article reveals the need of IIM for the healthy
growth of any industry and raising the productivity as well as how to overcome the
different problems of competitive marketing. This article states that today the problem
is not the availability of information, but it is how to tap it and utilize it. It is in this
sense that information management in industrial settings has to be planned in a
systemic way to get the maximum output.

Ball (2000) Highlighted the changing scenario in the medium of information and
diversification of environment in his article entitled with” The scientific information
environment in the next millennium” The changes is from print to digital information.
This change of paradigm (the so-called end user revolution) is accompanied by
extended efforts for literature and information searches. The lack of transparency in
the information environment, the Methodological efforts for literature searches by
scientists have to be balanced by information specialists in the libraries. In the next
millennium, scientists will only search for information in one single electronic search
user-interface for all available sources and media at one time. This article shows how
a scientist’s efforts, tools and methods have changed in the past few decades for the
verification and retrieval of literature and information required against the background
of changing media. Knowledge and information have always been the most important
resource in science. However, the change in the methods of science has also been
accompanied by a change in the method of scientific information retrieval.

 Mulimila (2000) Discussed the purpose of his research paper entitled “Information
technology applications in East Africa government-owned university libraries” By
1997, East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) had only eight government-owned
university libraries. The trend of IT applications in those libraries was surveyed using
a questionnaire and review of available literature. It was revealed that the extent of IT applications in those libraries from 1987-1997 was very limited. Financial resources and lack of trained manpower in IT remained the most critical obstacles in the application of information technology in East Africa government-owned university libraries. Despite the response that lack of trained manpower in IT applications was one of the major problems hindering application of IT, Lastly, it has been revealed that even in terms of soliciting funds for IT development, each university library handled the issue independently. There was no co-operation at all for joint projects in IT applications among East Africa university libraries in any given country. Joint ventures could greatly reduce operational costs and enhance sharing of the limited resources.

Swash (1998)\(^{19}\) Examine in his article under the title of “UK business information on the Internet” and its aim to give broad overview of the wide range of uses of the Internet for business information. Identifies a selection of key sites, under broad subject categories and examines recent changes which have turned the Internet from an environment where business information was provided, largely for free, to one where much of the most valuable information is now charged for. The article concludes that the Internet is a dynamic environment for business information research, where refined search strategies are necessary to maximize productivity and minimize time loss. Findings highlighted the potential value to business now available on the Internet, it is clear that it can no longer be regarded as a peripheral information resource.

Barford (1997)\(^{20}\) Discussed in his article “Balance or bias? Information selection for the researcher” argues that the growing ease of use of information, particularly from electronic sources, offers both potential and problems for the researcher. Increasingly, information has become a commodity, commissioned for a specific purpose and shaped to fit the needs of the commissioner. It follows that user requirements will dictate not just the research remit (what information to collect) but also the selection criteria (why the information is needed). Establishing why information is needed is integral steps in deciding on the particular focus or slant that any search strategy, and subsequent information analysis, must take. A comprehensive, or indeed a balanced,
collection of information may be neither necessary nor desirable. End-users may only require information that will support their information need.

**Burke (1995)** In her article "Sources of UK business Information" focused on endeavors to guide managers through the maze of business information. Does not pretend to be a survey of mall existing business literature, but provides pointers in three key areas, that of business directories including Internet sources, market information, and company information. The author includes some examples of company searches. This article has also covered some of the mainstream directories of management and business information and described the major marketing sources. This article surveyed the company information, and presented two examples of searches for information using electronic sources.

**Fisher (1995)** Discussed in his article "Access to information" an outline of the main types of published information available, and found in libraries. Examines first a range of potentially useful types of information available within libraries and from other channels goes on to provide an account of the use of computers to search CDROM, online and the Internet to find information.

**Kaye (1995)** Discussed the classification of information sources, by format, status and location under the title "Sources of information, formal and informal". He proposed a topology, which plots the formal/informal dimensions against the personal/impersonal. The resulting matrix provides a framework for conceptualizing the totality of the complex network of sources available to the information seeker in business. Presents and discusses examples of sources from each quadrant of the matrix. He concludes with a brief introduction to newer needs of information access, with particular reference to the Internet. Forms of introduction to the more detailed consideration of formal sources are there in the later article of this issue.

**Lewington and Farmer (1995)** Find out in their article named as "Getting better: health information provision in Guernsey" The intention of this research was to carry out three-pronged survey and examine the views of the general public, recent hospital in-patients and health professionals and provide their views on the information currently available to them. The respondents were also asked what could be done to
improve health information provision on the island. The data shows that there is a
dearth of good information available. It also seen that the small number of interested
members of the public and patients who took part in the research do feel there are
gaps in the information available. In questionnaire, 71 per cent had received
information from television or radio. What is perhaps most significant from the
survey is that some members of the public were prepared to provide a lot of quite
detailed information about their opinions.
REFERENCES


