Chapter-2
Review
of
Related Literature
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is a key element for any research. The study of related literature implies locating, reading and evaluating reports of researches as well as reports of casual observations and opinions that are related to the individual’s planned research project. In any worthwhile field of research, the researcher must have adequate knowledge about the work that has already been done in that area. This chapter shall briefly present an overall review of studies conducted abroad as well as in India in a chronological order related to the topic of the study.

Anuradha, Gopakumar and Baradol (2011) attempted a case study at BITS Pilani K.K. Birla Goa Campus, Goa to assess the awareness about free and Open Access resources among the members of an academic community that has the privilege of maximum access to the Internet. A structured questionnaire was administered among the 250 members of the sample. The empirical data collected through the questionnaire was analyzed and the results are presented in the form of generalizations. It gives an idea about how an academic community seeks information available on the Internet. The analysis of the data shows that the major obstacle in the use of these open and free resources is the lack of training as well as lack of awareness. It shows very clearly that there is need to have a clear mechanism for the management of these resources in the library systems. Activities such as selection of useful websites, their promotion amongst users, maintenance or rejection need to be done with great care.
Mostafa (2011)² attempted a study of Internet access and use among business students of a private university of Bangladesh to identify the different purposes that the internet is used for by the business students; to find out the influence of the internet on the academic efficiency; to assess users satisfaction with regard to internet resources and services and also to find the problems they encounter. The present study conducted a survey through questionnaire method. A total of 162 questionnaires were distributed and 137 complete questionnaires were returned back. Finding reveals a high percentage of internet use among students. More than 56 percent of the respondents use the access points for them is mostly the university. Google and Yahoo! Search engines are found to be more widely used than other search engines. The major problem faced by the students in their use of the internet includes slow access speed and recommends that the bandwidth should be increased to overcome the problem of slow connectivity. Computers with latest specifications and multimedia facilities should be provided.

Sujatha (2011)³ analyzed the patterns of use of Internet among the teachers and the students of the first grade colleges in Mangalore city. The study also investigated the level of academic community’s access to the Internet, reasons for non-use of Internet, satisfaction with the Internet facilities provided in these institutions as well as the problems faced in the use of Internet. A structured questionnaire was distributed among the 390 teachers and students of the five colleges in the Mangalore city. Out of which 335 questionnaires were received back duly filled in. The response rate was 85.9 per cent. The study revealed that the level of student’s access to the Internet was low and the major reason was that at the time of the study, computers with Internet facilities were inadequate. The findings also revealed that the rate of Internet use was more among
the teachers and students of Commerce and Science faculty as compared to the faculty of Arts. However, majority of the students expressed their interest in the use of Internet and its resources and were enthusiastic in improving their skills in the use of the Internet. The study recommends the provision of more computers with Internet facilities, better access speed, and providing more orientation/training programs in the use of Internet in these institutions.

Thanuskodi and Ravi (2011) attempted a study under the title “Use of Digital Resources by Faculty and Research Scholars of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli”. The paper elaborated that Sources of information available via the Internet are increasing exponentially, leading to steady increase in the use of Internet for education and research. Since past few years, free online information sources like e-journals, e-books, e-databases have increased considerably. This paper discussed utilization of digital resources by faculty and research scholars of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Results show that 67.14 per cent of the faculty is familiar with the use of digital resources, and majority of these members are using digital resources for research purpose. Study also revealed that majority of the faculty members is learning the required skills for the usage of digital resources through self-study.

Amritpal Kaur and Randhawa (2010) analyzed the use of electronic databases in three universities of British Columbia. A structured questionnaire was designed to collect the responses of the teachers and the students. The data was collected through a web based survey. One thousand teachers and students were requested to fill up the survey out of which 515 responses were received. The response rate was
51.5%. The study deals with the various aspects of the use of databases such as familiarity with databases, method of learning database use skills, frequency of database use, purposes for which the databases are used, success rate in finding the information, problems in finding the information, features of a good database and the most preferred databases. The results of the survey provide useful information about the use of databases. Some suggestions are put forth to make the databases more beneficial for studies and research purposes.

Patil and Parameshwar (2009) explained about the electronic resources and their use by the faculty members and research scholars in Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. The paper revealed that the electronic resources available in the Gulbarga University Library are much helpful in fulfilling their information needs. There is need to train the faculty members and research scholars in using the electronic resources. Further, there is need to include more number of journals in the UGC-Infonet Consortium.

Singh, Madhuri Devi and Raychaudhury (2009) conducted a survey on the use of the electronic information focusing on the internet services by the users of the Manipal University Library. A structured questionnaire was designed for the survey which was randomly distributed among 850 users of the library compromising of PG students, research scholars, teachers and other non-teaching staff members during April 2006- April 2007. The response was 68.5 percent. The study examines the utilization, purpose, difficulties and satisfaction level of users about internet based e-resource services provided by the library. It was found that low speed internet access, erratic power supply and lack of required full text journals are problems with regard to the use of
internet-based e-resources. Some suggestions have been suggested to increase the number of computers of latest configuration in the library for the users and also require wider and well-lit space for seating, more e-resources for downloading, printing facilities and frequent training etc.

**Bansode and Pujar (2008)**

attempt a survey entitled “Use of Internet by the research Scholars at Shivaji University, Kolhapur” which highlights the purpose of use, methods of locating information and search techniques used in retrieving the information by the research scholars of Shivaji University, in science, social science and humanities. The present study conducted a survey through questionnaire method. 150 questionnaires were distributed among the research scholars. A total of 122 respondents returned the questionnaire giving a response rate of 81.33 percent. This study found that the research scholars use the internet for their research and communication purpose and all the respondents were found to have sufficient knowledge of internet. It revealed that majority of users use internet on daily basis. Some suggestions are given that more awareness about internet resources and training in use of the same needs to be provided by library professionals.

**Kanniyappan, Nithyanandan, and Ravichandran (2008)**

conducted a study at Anna University Library, Chennai (Tamilnadu) under the title “Use and Impact of e-resources in an academic and research environment: a case study”. This study finds out the use of different types of electronic resources and services and the impact of these resources on an academic development of faculty members of Anna University Library. As for as the methodology is concerned, 180 questionnaires were distributed among the faculty members of engineering and technology, out of which 150 were analyzed for this
study, it was found that all 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 journal will not become obsolete in future. Most of the faculty members are aware of e-resources and they are being used frequently for the teaching purpose.

**Manjunath and Millinath (2008)** presented a study based on survey under the title of “Use of CD ROMs and Internet resources by the students in JNN college of Engineering Shimoga: A survey”. The objective of the study is to find out the use of CD-ROMS and INTERNET resources and services. The study also covers the impact of these resources on the student academic work/study. Also describes the problems faced in using the electronic resources. Hence, A survey of 110 undergraduate and post-graduate (BE) Students of different disciplines were conducted through questionnaire. Finally, it is concluded that the main intention using CDs and INTERNET resources and services has been the academic interest of the student community.

**Khare, Thapa and Sahoo (2007)** attempted to report the findings of a survey conducted to study the patterns of Internet use, satisfaction with the search results and the internet services; and reasons of non-use of internet by the PhD scholars of Dr. H.S.Gour University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. The findings shows that the rate of internet use is more in research scholars of science life science, Engineering, Technology and Management faculties as compared to the faculties of Arts, Social Sciences, Law, Education and Commerce. Among the non-users of internet, the number of female research scholars is more as compared to male. The research scholars use internet for research purpose, entertainment as well as for the job search.
Mulla and Chandrashakara (2007) attempted a study to explain the important aspect of internet. The present study explains that people are interested towards the use of internet based sources information resources was designed and internet use. A detailed pre-structured questionnaire distributed among different users' categories. Major finding of the study was that all faculty members, research scholars and students use internet as a useful source of information to satisfy their information needs.

Saravanan and Lawrence (2007) conducted a survey under the title “Teachers approach to internet and online resources”. The main objective of the study is to know the purpose for using internet and study the teachers’ approach to the internet resources and their use. The methodology is concerned that a structured questionnaire was prepared and distributed to 60 teachers of different colleges for collecting data. The collected data were analyzed and it was found that 63 percent of teachers use internet for accessing information. Google is the most preferred search engine. 73 percent of the users use Google search engine for searching information is most. Some problems were faced while accessing information on internet.

Biradar and Samapth (2006) presented a comparative and evaluative study, which examines the search strategy and evaluation of search engines. This Paper reports on the evaluation of six search engines viz., Yahoo, Google, Altavista, Lycos, Excite and Hotbot. The findings indicate that search results of each of the search engines vary significantly from one another. It is found that Altavista searched more number of sites (45,448) while Excite searched least number of sites (283). In case of relevancy of search engines majority of relevant sites
were found in case of Google (28%) followed by Yahoo (26%) and Altavista (20%). Further analysis shows that more number of irrelevant sites found in case of Hotbot (61.6%), Lycos (59.6%) and Altavista (54.8%).

Husain, Al Ansari (2006) This study designed to investigate the pattern of internet use by the faculty including purpose for use, its impact on teaching and research, and problem faced while using the internet. A questionnaire, expert reviewed and pilot tested was used to collect data from the faculty members among four colleges of Kuwait University related of, Arts, Social Science, and Engineering. A large majority of respondents have been using the computers and internet for more than five years. They use the internet resources for and give importance to e-mail, search engines and World Wide Web resources mainly for communication research and publications. It has helped them to save time, find up to date information and cooperate with their colleges, slow speed, lack of time are major barriers. Most of them were interested in improving the internet use skills through training.

Jange and Sami (2006) conducted a study to understand the perceptions of internet technology by the library professionals, to identify the purpose of using internet by library, to explore the use of internet services and its impact on library activities and services, to know the level of satisfaction towards internet as an information sources and to understand the difficulties in using the internet. The present study was conducted on the seventeen National Institutes of Technology; the questionnaire method was found to be more feasible and was used for eliciting information from the NIT libraries. Out of seventeen questionnaires distributed to the librarians of NITs in India, ten libraries
that responded were the NITs at Calicut, Durgapur, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Kurukshetra, Nagpur, Rourkela, Surat, Surathkal and Warangal. The Findings of the study were that majority of the Libraries do not consider internet as a substitute to Library (10) while all the Libraries perceive internet as a communication tool (100%) and they consider it as supplement to the library. These results indicate professionals’ faith in librarianship, and indicate the significance of internet supplementing library activities and services for accessing information.

*Badu and Markwei (2005)*

presented a study to find the extent of awareness and use of the Internet and its resources by academic staff and postgraduate students of the University of Ghana. The purposes for which Internet resources were used and respondents’ perceptions of the usefulness of the Internet were also explored. The main findings indicate that both staff and students are fully aware of the Internet and most of its services. Academic staffs in general use the Internet resources more than students. However apart from e-mail, frequencies of use of Internet resources are very low. The study established that e-mail is highly used by both staff and students. Both staff and students found the Internet a very useful resource. The main reason for non-use of the Internet is inadequate training. Both staff and students need appropriate education and training of to ensure effective use of the Internet in all their academic pursuits.

*Naushad Ali, P.M (2005)*

conducted a study under the title “The Use of Electronic resources at IIT Delhi: a study of search behaviors”. The objectives of the study were to explore the use and perceived importance of internet among the users; to determine the information resources on ERL and identify how importance they are for their purpose;
to understand barriers faced by the users; while using EIS; and to assess
the satisfaction level of users regarding infrastructure facilities and other
aspects of EIS at IIT Delhi. The present study was conducted on a sample
of 300 library users of IIT Delhi. A total number of 325 questionnaires
were administered among the users of IIT Delhi library. About 300
questionnaires were returned back. Tools used for study were
questionnaire, observation and informal interview. The questionnaire
consisted 18 questions and was designed and administered among the
users to elicit their experience with EIS. The findings of the study were
that Boolean logic and truncation are the most often search facilities by
IIT users; lack of printing facilities, terminals and trained staff are the
major reason that would discourage users from accessing the EIS the
survey also reveals that some 60 percent of the users face difficulties
while accessing electronic information and out of 300 respondent, 284
(95 percent) respondent agreed that EIS are very essential in IIT library
system while 16 (5 percent) users are not in favour of modern services.

Rajeev Kumar and Amrit Pal Kaur (2005) conducted to
analyze the use the internet and related issues among the teachers and
students of Engineering college of Punjab, India. A structured
questionnaire was distributed among the 960 teachers and students. The
present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of internet
use, most frequently visited place for internet, purpose for which the
internet is used, about internet services, ways to brows the information
from the internet, problems faced by the users and satisfaction level of
users with the internet facilities provided in the colleges. The results of
the survey also provided information about the benefits of the internet
over conventional documents. It was found that the internet has become a
vital instruction for teaching research and learning process of these
respondents. The investigator suggested the internet service for more beneficial for the academic community of the Engineering Colleges.

**Kalyani, Ankem (2004)** presented an article under the title “Adoption of Internet resource-based value-added processes by faculty in LIS education”. The study examined LIS faculty members’ innovative behavior toward the end of the decade by applying a model of adoption that purports the material resources, experiential resources, value attributed to the innovation, and communication with adopters influence adoption of an innovation. The focus was on those factors that influenced LIS faculty members to adopt any of these new processes in the courses they were teaching. A systematic random sample of 256 respondents was selected from the ALISE Membership Directory 1998/99. The questionnaires were mailed to the selected sample of 256 faculty members. The response rate was 51.6 percent. The adoption is influenced by availability of resources, value attached to an innovation, and communication with adopters of the innovation. The findings of this study is the influence of communication with adopters was not, however, found to be greater in late adopters’ decision to adopt than in early adopters’ decision to adopt. In fact, communication with existing adopters was found to have insignificant influence in the decisions of both early adopters and late adopters.

**Hundie, Kebede (2003)** conducted the study under the title “Library Operations and Internet Resources”. The internet has rapidly become one of the most powerful global source of a wide range of information; presenting many possibilities for librarians and information providers to seek information relating to their day to day activities from buying books and serials to teaching information literacy skills. This
paper delineated how libraries can benefit from the use of internet resources to enhance the quality of their various services at sometime saving both money and time. Some strategies for identifying valuable and relevant online resources are presented; and a number of most useful internet resources information workers are discussed.

Maheshwarappa, et al. (2003)\textsuperscript{22} aimed at review of the literature in LIS on the use internet resources and services in different setting in two section viz. Foreign and Indian literature conclude that despite the growth in the number of users, the studies in LIS regarding the use internet resources and services in different settings is at its infancy. Though the concept “internet” originated only during 1990’s much literature have been generated up to now. As methodology a survey conducted by the regional medical libraries at academic institutions had much more access to internet that the libraries in the hospital environment. As a result the review of literature on the topic shows that the much literature has been generated, much of it reported from the Indian point view in the first an explanatory. Despite the growth in the number of internet users the studies in library and information science regarding use of internet resources and services in different setting is at its infancy.

Tannery (2002)\textsuperscript{23}. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the use of web based Library resources by 3\textsuperscript{rd} year medical students. As far as methodology is concerned individual user surveys and log file analysis of website are used. This examined the community based clerkship from the perspective of students’ satisfaction. The study shows web based information resources can provide curriculum support to students for whom physical access to the library is difficult and time consuming. To
address the problem of lack of physical access to medical library, a website was developed by reference librarians. Result of this study indicated the students used and found value in the CAMC website as an information resource.

\textbf{Zhang, Y (2001)}\textsuperscript{24} attempted a study to analyze the use and purpose of internet and also to find the difficulties in browsing the internet based information resources. To conduct this study a structured questionnaire was designed and distributed among the researchers. All respondents indicated that they used e-mail at least once in a week, while 93% of them used it almost every day and nearly 94% of respondents used web browsers at least once in a week. The result of that study provides empirical evidence that e-resources are increasingly used among scholars. Some suggestions also depicts that a limited number of criteria can be implemented in practice for research scholars to evaluate electronic sources and systems.

\textbf{Andrew and Moukdod (2000)}\textsuperscript{25} in this article entitled “Multilingual Access to Web resources: an overview” the authors offer an overview of multilingual information access issues in relation to the web. The Primary objective of the study is to cope up with the problem of linguistics incompatibility between information seekers and information provider. There are various language barriers on the web are availability of multilingual interface on some search engines, the opportunity to restrict a search to pages in a specialized language, and a machine translation system that is available free of charge to translate both search terms and retrieved pages between at least a few pairs of languages. The web is set to become even more multilingual, as the numbers of information providers and information seekers continue to grow globally,
and the proportion from outside of the currently dominant English speaking sector grows. The trends for sites in language other than English to provide a partial or complete or complete alternative version in English is also likely to continue given that there are no sign of any reversal in the use of English as an international interlingua. Nevertheless, information provides and seekers who rely upon English as the medium of web communication will fail to maximize the web potential for information exchange. If the web is truly to be considered a global information resource, the greater the attention will have to be paid to problems of multilingual access and their solution used on the web.

Kulanthaivel, G and Ravi Chandran R. (2000)\textsuperscript{26} attempted a study under the title “The use of Internet as a source for resource sharing”. This article deals with the emergence of scientific developments, dramatic changes taken place and the new technologies given birth to the concepts like global networking system, Universal communication facilities and Universal database systems. This paper examines the present facilities offered by global computer connectivity to highlights now the institute with internet based campus network could make learning exciting and in touch with the latest trends.

Chandran, D (2000)\textsuperscript{27} conducted a study under the title “Use of internet resources and services in S.V. University (Triupathi) environment. The major objectives of this study are (a) to ascertain the nature of the respondents who are using internet, its resources and services, (b) to assess the knowledge of the respondents about the network, (c) to identify the services through which respondents learn about internet, (d) to identify the means and purpose, tools, communication facilities through which respondents use internet, (e) to find out the avenues through which the respondents get access to internet,
(f) to ascertain the respondents feedback about the internet and (g) to suggest the ways and means for popularizing and maximum utilization of internet services by the academic community. A well structured questionnaire was designed to elicit the opinion of students, research scholars and faculty members of the Sri Venkateswara University, Triupathi. The data collection has been done through questionnaire and after that it is analyzed and interpreted. From this study it is found that most of users aware of network VSNL and ERNET. It is also found that most of the user access e-mail service etc. The suggestions are in the survey, it is noticed that most of the users are using internet only to send the e-mail communication and users should also use the search engine to get the required information and other research scholars should use the facility of internet often.

Robinson, Lyn (2000) studied on the topic “A strategic approach to research using internet tools and resources”. This paper describes a method for carrying out research in a multimedia environment composing printed electronic and internet–based resources. The framework was used to compile a listing of toxicology information and communication technologies on scientific communication within this field. It is likely, however, that the approach can be applied to research in any subjects.

Futoran, Schofield and Eurich-Fulcer (1995) presented a paper entitled “The Internet as a k-12 Educational Resource: Emerging Issues of Information access and Freedom” which explores issues likely to emerge as K-12 educators incorporate wide-area networking (WAN) into the curriculum and become both consumers and providers of materials on the internet. Issues arising with regard to schools as information consumers include decisions that must be made regarding student access to resources (both data and people) which include those that large
segments of the community will find objectionable or potentially harmful.
Issues arising from the fact that schools using WAN are likely to become
information providers also have several aspects. One aspect concerns
legal issues revolving around school boards as publishers of on-line
resources. Another concerns student on-line behaviors that may reflect
negatively on the school and on the community, and how schools will
deal with those behaviors without penalizing students educationally. This
paper describes some approaches for dealing with these concerns based
on what others have done and on experiences in a large-scale K-12 wide-
area networking project called Common Knowledge.

Thoen, Bill (1995) presented a study under the title “Internet
Resources for Geosciences, with an Emphasis on GIS and Mapping”. The
author elaborated that Internet has become a vast and potentially valuable
medium for the geoscience professional, but its growth has been rapid,
and many researchers have not been able to keep pace with ongoing
developments.

In recent years the area of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
and computer mapping especially have grown in importance in the
disseminate knowledge and resources about this technology more rapidly
geoscience fields, and the Internet offers great potential as a medium to
and economically than other media. An overview of the Internet’s
services and the methods for using them as applied to geosciences
interests is presented here along with an extensive list of specific online
resources. This study reveals that basic internet resources regarding the
Geographic Information system are valuable to the researcher and
students.
REFERENCES:


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