**Literature Review:**

Over the last decade, many researchers have studied the information seeking behavior of academic users in the area of electronic journals and article databases. Rusch-Feja, D and Siebeky (1999) [16] carried out research at the Max Plank Society in Germany to study about the use and acceptance of electronic journals. Results showed that significantly high acceptance of electronic journals and an unwillingness to return to print versions. Use of Elsevier Journals was on higher side. The frequency of the use of electronic journals from four scholarly publishers was evaluated. The researchers also rated the advantages and disadvantages of electronic journals. The advantages listed as currency, ease of access, timeliness, up-to-date information, additional searching modification, etc., the disadvantages like the lack of long term access, network dependency, difficulty in reading from monitor, loss of important attributes of the paper version, lack of citation status and standards. Cochenour D and Moothart T (2003) [17] surveyed the Colorado State University faculty, graduate students, and administrative staffs in the Spring 2001 to determine their usage and acceptance of e-journals. Findings of the study highlight the majority of respondent’s use e-journals at least monthly and preferred multiple access points on the library web page and OPAC. (224) I Sasireka, S Gopalakrishnan and S Balamurugan Almost all respondents supported adding electronic access to print journal subscriptions. Also it discussed respondents strongly supported having access to journal back runs older than four years. Another study by Abouserie (2006) [18] surveyed on use of electronic journals by Library and Information Science faculty members at the school of Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh. The study showed a difference in using various information sources, where the study found variability in the sources used according to rank and gender. Also there was a variance satisfaction with electronic resources, where faculty members were most satisfied with index and abstracts and Full Text databases and Electronic Journals. Faculty members considered electronic journals highly credible, most accurate, highly responsible and most supportive and convenient to meet their needs. Borrego A. et al (2007) presented the results of a survey on the use of electronic journals by the academic staff of the universities belonging to the Consortium of Academic Libraries of Catalonia.
(CBUC). The results showed that a high proportion of teaching and research staff are aware of the collection of electronic journals and that there is an increasing preference for the electronic to the detriment of the printed format.

The collection of electronic journals was highly valued and most users expect to increase their use of them during the next few years. The results also confirmed the importance of discipline and age as explanatory factors of the use of electronic journals. The preference for the electronic format was higher among academic staff in Biomedicine, Engineering and Exact and Natural Sciences.

Similar study By Galyani M.G and Talawar V.G. (2008) [19] studied the scholarly electronic journals at the Indian Institute of Science. The survey method was conducted through the questionnaire. The results showed a growing interest in electronic journals among the users at IISc. Electronic journals were mostly used for research needs and PDF was the most preferred format. The fact that users had free access to electronic journals at all hours from their own computers seems to be the most appealing feature.

A large number of research studies have been conducted on the use of electronic resources. Shelling (2007) [20] analyzed the use of electronic resources in Shaanxi University of Science and Technology. The sample consists of 909 respondents of all types of library users. The study found that nearly 80 percent of respondents knew little about electronic resources. Nearly half the respondents use both printed and electronic resources, followed by print periodicals.

Ali (2005) [21] highlights the use of electronic information services (EIS) among the users of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) library in Delhi, India. Data was collected from three hundred IIT library users. Results reveal that 95 percent of users have awareness about EIS provided by the library.

Dadzie (2005) investigated the use of electronic resources by students and faculty of Asheshi University, Ghana, to determine the level of use, the type of information accessed and the effectiveness of the library's communication tools for information research and problems faced in using electronic resources. Results indicate that 85 percent of respondents used the Internet to access information, and that respondents mainly accessed information in the library by browsing the shelves.
Rehman and Ramzy (2004) [22] investigated the awareness and use of electronic information resources among health academics. Results show that libraries are extensively used for research needs, preparation of lectures, and for obtaining current knowledge. Lack of time is the main reason given for not using electronic resources (37 percent). Unfamiliarity with computerized searching comes next (22.6 percent).

Majid and Abazova (1999) [23] explored the use of electronic information sources relevant to computer literacy among academic staff of the International Islamic University, Malaysia. Nearly all respondents considered themselves to have good or very good computer skills.

Electronic resources are widely used in universities. There is a direct relationship between computer literacy and use of electronic resources. Mostly academics are computer literate; however, they need to develop their searching skills.

Digital rights management … is primarily organised around a core DRM model, in which the resource, the rights owner and the user are all entities of equal importance, and in which all three entities engage with the usage rights in a use event. The aim is to manage, appropriate use of a rights-protected resource within a DRM framework. Against this background, the eight chapters were developed. At the end of each chapter notes and references are provided. The book is concluded with an excellent and extensive index. Similarly the bibliography categorised according to chapter and sometimes sub-categories appearing at the back of the book can be commended.(2008)

Biradar and others (2006) [24] conducted a study on Internet usage by the students and faculties in Kuvempu University. The results indicated that 42.1 % students use Internet twice a week and 31.25% faculties use it every day. The majority of students as well as faculties use Internet for study/ teaching purpose. The favorite place for using Internet is library followed by commercial places. A thumping majority of respondents are satisfied with Internet sources and services. (2011) [25]

This part is concerned with the review of literature directly related to the present study. It is in two parts viz. review of foreign literature and review of Indian literature. A review of the literature reveals that the teachers and the students are the most frequent users of Internet. They use Internet for teaching, learning and for research purposes. This
part is concerned with the review of literature directly related to the present study. It is in two parts viz. review of foreign literature and review of Indian literature. A review of the literature reveals that the teachers and the students are the most frequent users of Internet. They use Internet for teaching, learning and for research purposes.[26]

The role of the Web, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in tertiary education and research is expanding and changing.[27] This article is written from a user perspective, drawing from personal experience as a new associate lecturer in Aboriginal Studies and as a research higher degree student. It will consider the changing attitudes of academic staff to student use of the Web for undergraduate research and the valuable and expanding number of resources available.[28] An example is used to illustrate how the Web can enhance learning and provide a valuable communication outlet for remote Aboriginal communities in Australia. The discussion will then focus on how the use of search engines in both undergraduate and postgraduate research can reveal shifts in language use. It is argued that these changes in language reflect a corresponding shift in political attitudes to Aboriginal policy, potentially making search engines a tool in the primary detection of such trends (2005) [29]

One can hardly find any aspect of human life that has not been affected one way or another by the Internet. Most of the Internet’s impact is because of the changes it has brought about in the areas of communication and availability of information. Facilitating information availability and information communication are among core activities of libraries (.2000) [30]