**Review of Literature**

*Suleiman, Shammasi Ali. (2012),* *Library Philosophy and Practice*, User Education Programs in Academic Libraries: The Experience of the International Islamic University Malaysia Students.* There is a significant relationship between the usefulness of the programs and user education programs, modules of user education programs and skills, this is also shown in the finding of Oyesola, M. (1984) worked on the problems facing the library in increasing students' ability to locate materials they need, extend their knowledge of useful library tools, encourage learners to make extensive use of the library and to give them rudimentary knowledge of correct study methods. One of the objectives of user education program is to enable students to patronize libraries for their academic activities independently. There is a strong relationship between the user education programs, modules of user education programs and skills; the finding is similar to Muogilim, E. (1986) who investigated the inability of the students to utilize library facilities after taking a course in the use of library. The outcome of his findings shows that students were allowed few interactions with the library and its staff during the orientation programs. Also, they were overloaded with so much information within such a short a time that the chances of retention and internationalization of the avalanche of new information is quite slim.

*T. Saravanan, M.M. Kalaivani and Dr. V. Senthilkumar. (2012),* *Library Philosophy and Practice*, Does the Digital Environment Improve Modern Users' Internet Awareness? Though some of the strong/weak and positive/negative relationships were identified between the variables thorough out the study the possible significance was not captured in between the levels of the variables except a few levels. It would be interesting to observe the above results that the frequent visits to the library enable one to be aware of the Internet, when compared to the
Bi-Month and Month wise visits. Hence, it could be concluded that there would be linear relationship exist between the users' library visits and their awareness of Internet, Of course, the electronic environment setups inside the library upgrade the modern users’ Internet awareness.

**Babalola, G.A. (2012), Library Philosophy and Practice, Workers Training Programmers in Two University Libraries in Nigeria.** The most valuable resources in Nigeria higher institutions are the human resource; these personnel serve as a major factor in success or failure of various citadels of learning. Human resources in higher institution according to Alani (1993) are the lecturers, librarians, administrators, technical and unskilled personnel. These human resources co-ordinate and process other material resources to produce educational output. The academic staff is directly responsible for teaching and research and they form the bulk of personnel engaged in institutional services, while the administrative, technical and other staff provide a supporting service to the academic staff. Libraries play an important role in Nigerian education; the main function of an academic library is to provide materials for teaching and research for members of the academic community. Library buildings and large collections without skill professionals pass only as glorified warehouses. Insaidoo (ZOOI) opined that human resources are the key to sustainable library services in any organization. When the services of any library are evaluated, the staff of that library is indirectly evaluated. There is therefore the need to have efficient and dynamic personnel that can translate the objectives of the library into reality. Therefore, librarians and other supporting staff will discharged their duty as expected if they acquired the necessary skills essential for the job at hand hence the reason behind this research work.
S. Dhanavandan, S. Mohammed Esmail and M. Nagarajan.(2012), *Library Philosophy and Practice*, Use of Electronic Resources at Krishnasamy College of Engineering & Technology Library, Cuddalore,T.N. The major findings are students are leading users of e-resources in terms of respondents. 77% of students and 23 % of faculty members. Majority of the users (42%) indicated that they preferred print version of resources for their convenience. 36% of users from the computer science & Information technology. It is higher than others. In the aspect of frequency of visit, 29 % of users visits library at weekly once and 7% of rarely visits to library. Of the total ll3 users aware of facilities _and services of digital library and make use of it. 30% users visits digital library at weekly once and make use of it. Only 12% of the respondents use e-resources rarely. A total of only 24 respondents indicated they have at least 2 years experience in using e-resources, an indicator that the concept of e-journals is still fairly new phenomenon. Most (45%) of the students using the e-resources for studying and l8.6% of users for updating the knowledge. Half of the users (55 %) preferred electronic journals and e-books. It is higher than the other types of resources- And 28 % of respondents preferred CDS/DVDs. The highest percentage (34%) of the users access the IEL online. Only 8 respondents felt that poor collection of resources available in digital library. The problems encountered by the users are measured, 31% of the respondents rated that downloading is a major problem. Also 26% of the users said’ that lack of knowledge is another major problem. Majority (66%) of the respondents satisfied with the e-resources available in the library. They are giving more importance to 'electronic version of documents.

Rexwhite Tega Enakrire and Ndubuisi Gloria Uloma.(2012), *Library Philosophy and Practice*, The Effect of Tacit Knowledge for Effective Teaching
and Learning Processes among Lecturers at the Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria. The study was carried out to look at the effect of tacit knowledge for effective teaching and learning processes among lecturers at the Delta State University, Abraka. The review of related literature were sourced and discussed in detail under the following concepts: concepts of tacit knowledge, history of tacit knowledge, types of ICTs/technologies used by lecturers for tacit knowledge sharing, the use of tacit knowledge by lecturers in the teaching and learning processes, benefits of tacit knowledge for effective teaching and learning process, factors militating against the effective use of tacit knowledge among lecturers. A descriptive survey research design was used for the study. One hundred twenty lecturers from the department of Library and Information Science, Guidance and Counseling, Sociology and Psychology, Zoology and Biochemistry were used as a sample size. A questionnaire was used to collect data. A simple percentage was used for analysis of data. The research findings revealed that not all lecturers are aware of what tacit knowledge is in Delta State University, there is need for faculties and departments to organize staff/lecturers training programmed to boost lecturers tacit knowledge, there are infrastructures to harness tacit knowledge, that tacit knowledge is a tool for effective teaching and learning process, that fear of plagiarism has made some lecturers to keep their knowledge to themselves, etc. Based on the findings, recommendations were made: to increase the level of usage of tacit knowledge for effective teaching and learning processes in Delta State University, Abraka.

Nkoyo B. Edem. (2012), *Library Philosophy and Practice*, Influence of Information Source Parameters and personal Characteristics of Librarians on readers' ability to Retrieve Information in Reference service, University of
Calabar, Nigeria. This study was conducted in four (4) University libraries, (two states and two federal) in the south-south zone of Nigeria to provide information on the perception of both librarians and readers on the influence of information source parameters (obsolete information sources and availability of relevant information sources), as well as personal characteristics of librarians (attitude and experience) on readers ability to retrieve information. The study used survey design to determine by means of a one item in a four point liker scale: questionnaire, the influence of these variables on reader’s ability to retrieve information. Four (4) hypotheses were tested. Out of the total of 700 libraries registered undergraduate: students, only 698 students and all the 9 librarians answered and returned usable: questionnaires. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and t-test was used for data analysis. The major findings are that all the four hypotheses tested, rejected the null hypotheses, which means that all these variables influence reader’s ability to retrieve: information. This calls for the librarians to improve upon their personal Characteristics as well as the provision of relevant information sources if quality reference services are to be attained. Based on these findings, recommendations were made, the major ones of which are the automation and internet connectivity of the reference section of the library, provision of current and relevant information, online access to information sources/e-library and re-training of librarians especially those librarians working in the readers services libraries.

Meister, Heinrich (2009), the influence of the field of study on user behaviors’ in academic libraries, Bibliotheca, Vol.21, Pages 33-60. Meister, Heinrich. (2010) The College fully concentrates on theology and classic. They remain less attractive about books. In it, most of the users, wish to read. Basically concentrates firstly on
educated society which keeps 'attention to its library. Here books are supposed to be formal propagation of education. Library is a blessing to any school or college.

**Moss, G.P. and Green, A.M.W. (2009),** Aslib Proceeding, Student opinion of the services of a University library, Vol.32, No.4, Pages 161-166. The file contains 288 page(s) and is free to view, download or print. Perceptions of eight academic and library buildings', Proceedings of SB05 - The World of the NZ Society of Earthquake Engineering, 11-13 March 2005 (2005), Paper 32. Suitable as standards on which to found our national taste', `we have no style.

**Sutter, E. (2000),** Survey of users of an Information centre Document- list, Vol.15, No.6, Pages 17-21. Published his paper entitle “Survey of User of in information Centre. He depicted the problems associated with teaching of the user. He also stated that this interview should be appropriate and effective to ask questions and how many users choose to interview determine it and the result should be in a percentage. If experts should help them common sense must be high quality (Sutter, E- 2000).

**Sani, S.S. (1997),** All India Libraries Conference, Evaluation of reference service provided by the Jammu University Library: A user survey, Pages 280-286, in that research paper a researcher says that all reference services are very good in condition. And more users say reference service is important for informal studies. This is main conclusion of that study.

**Sabine, Gorden A. and Sabine, Patrickial. (2003),** Library Quarterly, Research Notes: how people use books and Journals, Vol.56, No.4, Pages 399-408. Sabine Gorden A. Received financial aid from “O.C.L.C.” for study during July/C)ct.2003. In his study he conducted the interview of 80 users’ of library of
U.S. University by providing index of twelve questions and obtained results in order to know to use journals and books.

**Ramanna, B.(2003)'**, Library Science Documentation, User evaluation of NICFOSS Services, Vol.22, No.3, Pages 141-152. Ramanna B. published his article in "User Evaluation of the N.I.C.F.O.S.S. Services, Library Science Documents, (2003), regarding diet of science or discussed on importance of user survey for National Information Centre. He surveyed through questionnaire for knowing the need of information of users in which the source of the information are also used such as Xerox service, translation service.

**Madden, Michael. (2003)**, American Librarianship, Library user / know user life styles, Vol.10, No.2, Pages 78-81. In this study users are very important thing because of library & library service depends on user study. So modern user is extra knowledge based being User demand also changed. This is challenge for every curious librarian.

**Walmiki, R.H., Ramakrishnegowda, K.C. and Prithviraj, K.R. (2010),** Annals of Library and Information Studies, Awareness and use of UGC-Info net digital library consortium by the faculty members of Karnataka State Universities, Vol.57, Pages 33-43. A questionnaire based survey found that 39.79 percent of the faculty members are aware of and use the UGC Info-net Digital Library Consortium resources whereas 35.99 percent are aware but do not use and 24.22 percent are not at all aware of the availability of the consortium resources. Majority of the non-users belong to social sciences and humanities and those who have not undergone formal computer training. Comparatively the science faculty uses the consortium resources more frequently than those belonging to social sciences and humanities.
Lack of knowledge to use, insufficient internet nodes, slow bandwidth and lack of relevant information sources are found to be the major problems faced. Only 5.22 percent of the faculty members have indicated that they have necessary expertise to use the digital resources. About 37 percent of the faculty members were aware of and participated in user education programmed conducted by their university libraries.

VaraLakshmi, R. S. R. (2003), http://dspace.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/1944/236/1/cali_67.pdf Searching scientific information on the internet by academics: A user survey. Vara Lakshmi (2003) attempted a study on the use of the Internet by the faculty members of Andhra University and their opinion on its usefulness. The findings revealed that the primary purpose of using the Internet was for research; Full text was the most suitable format; consulting e-journals was infrequent; Yahoo and Google were the favorites search, engines. Among other findings, the study revealed that searching the World Wide Web was not without difficulty and though the Internet was a good information source, it had not replaced print and was not a panacea for all information questions.

Badu, E. E. (2005), conducted 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 main findings indicate that both staff and students are fully aware of the Internet and most of its services. The study established that email 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.
Becker (1998), conducted a study on the Internet use by 2250 teachers from public and private schools in the U.S. The study revealed that 90% of the teachers had Internet access. More than half of the teachers (59%) had Internet access at home. A majority of the teachers (68%) used Internet to find information resources for preparing their lessons?

Batten, W.E. (1993), published his article in “Aslib” He surveyed of the users who used information services and the members who Were attracted to these services. Users ’are very close to library. Library is knowledge tank for users in modern information age. And all users are come in library not for time-pass purpose. So the survey of Batten was very important to information seeking behavior users.

Baruah, Meera.(1990), in her published article in International Library Movement journal entitled “A Comparative Study of The Readers Use of North Eastern University and Guwahati University Libraries” emphasized on the use of library material, library time, self management and specialized services in inter library exchanges regarding teachers and researchers and also for students.