Review of Literature:

A comprehensive review of literature is an essential part of any scientific investigation. It not only gives an idea about the work done in the field but also assists in the delineation of the study in hand, and provides a basic for theoretical framework and an insight into the methods and procedure. Besides this, it also provides a basis for interpretation of the findings. The review of the literature, thus, is a very significant aspect of the research process. It helps the researcher by giving him some information about the status quo of knowledge in the area of this study. A number of researchers have been done in the past evaluate the information sources and services in educational discipline.

Manjunatha and Shivalingaiah (2003) in the age of digital evolution and escalating price of electronic information. Resource sharing is critical for effective functioning of libraries increased availability of information in digital format and high cost of journal subscription compels the libraries to work together, technical advancements provide a platform for digital resource sharing and offer many opportunities for librarians to become more technical and professional. This paper attempts to identify the needs and factor influencing the electronic resource sharing also presents the requirements and strategies for effective resource sharing in academic libraries (1).

Singh and Devi (2009) The faculty, researchers administrators, officials, students and others use internet as a source of information erratic power supply and low speed internet access are general problems related to internet based e-resources and the same have been found in this study as well. in addition, limited full text journal availability has been reported. Although it is well known that internet is very useful source of information, adequate steps and to be taken to provide the request basic infrastructure for fast internet access followed by resource by availability and training. (2)

Lohar and kumbar (2002) Evaluates the use of sahyadri college libraries in shimoga(Karnataka).A survey of 91 teachers from both the sahyadri Arts& commerce college and the sahyadri science college is conducted through a questionnaire. The analysis of the collected data covers the use of library resources, classification and catalogue, library services and physical facilities. Concludes that the chief intention for the use of libraries has been the academic interest of the users. (3)
Singh prem (2004) Data has always been an important resource in all the organizations, but it has assumed strategic importance in this competitive age. There is no denying the fact that its power must be exploited to the benefit of the organization. This goal can be achieved through database approach because of its numerous advantages over file-oriented system. Libraries are no exception to it shelf lists, kardex datasheets, document these selves and international utilities such as OCLC database can be used as sources of data for creation of database in libraries. (4)

Millawithanachchi (2012) the study identified nine reliable factors which influence on e-resources usage of postgraduate students in the University of Colombo. Out of nine factors six were positively influencing the e-resource usage. According to them. Technology is the most critical factor is using e-resources in the University followed by library support information literacy, computer competency, usefulness, ease of use and accessibility are not significant in using e-resources this indicate that priority should be given to develop. it infrastructure, to improve it and computer skills among students and to update the library staff with technology advancements. (5)

Mohamed (2007) Present result of investigation to study contemporary use of information and communication technology based resources and services in special libraries in Kerala. The study was performed via a questionnaire survey of the library users and confined only to special libraries with ICT based resources and services. The result of the study revealed that the ICT based resources used by the largest percentage of users was the e-mail. The next most widely used resources were www, which was being by nearly 60 percent of the library users. A good number of users were not satisfied with the application of ICT IN their libraries and indicated inadequate ICT infrastructure as their reason for dissatisfaction. users proposed a variety of measures of formal orientation and training in ICT based resources and services to become more effective users (6)

Mastroofa and Jayasundara (2011) Journals are an indispensable feature of the most of the library programmes by virtue of their information and research value. Among all services provided by a University library, the periodicals based information services are one of the most influencing services of a library. As researchers often find current information in journals articles, effective flow of journals based information is essential the development of teaching, learning and research activities in universities. Evaluates the information services based on social science
journals in University libraries of srilankas. Questionnaire and interview techniques were used as research instruments. Results show that University library is prompt and helpful in delivering most the services to their users. However, some services such as document delivery, SDI services, abstracting, indexing services and literature such as service are either poorly carried out or not performed effectively. (7)

sujatha and mudhol (2008) Examines the use of electronic information sources by the teachers/scientists, research scholars in the college of fisheries, Mangalore. A survey was administered among the academic community along with observation and informal interviews at the college of fisheries. Demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of EIS use such as frequency & purpose of EIS use methods & benefits in the use of EIS suggestion have been given to strengthen the existing EIS & services to maximize the use of EIS among the fisheries institution academic community. (8)

Mukherjee and Kumar (2010) Attempts to identify the user’s requirement of online journals in general and to know the use of online journals that are available through UGC-info net e-journals consortium in particular. A questionnaire survey was conducted amongst 100 research scholars of various departments like history, political science, sociology etc. at the faculty of arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Reveals that there is a demand for more e-journals titles although a substantial number of users (61.90%) are satisfied with the existing model of UGC info net consortium. (9)

Joshi (2001) “Veterinary College Libraries in Maharashtra. Information was gathered about libraries through questionnaire. Book collection was found inadequate to meet information needs of the users and its growth was very slow. Journal subscription was not satisfactory, libraries were understaffed. Author recommended that Indian Council for Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities should regularly organize orientation programmes for librarians. (10)

Gautam and Srivastava (2006) examined the prevailing position of documentation and information services of libraries of 30 agricultural universities in India under title “State-of-the-Art of Documentation and Information Services in SAU Libraries in India”. It had been found that all libraries were providing CAS and bibliographical services. (11)

A survey was conducted by Oyesiku et al. (2006) for the study titled “Resources, Services and Management of Academic Law 17 Libraries and Law Firm Libraries”. The study included 06 academic law libraries, 02 law court libraries and 07 law firm libraries of Nigeria.
Out of the 15 libraries surveyed, library staff of 10 libraries responded to the questionnaire. It had been found that all types of libraries had same information sources in law. Except one, none of the librarians of law firm libraries was professionally qualified. Only five libraries had written acquisition policy and 60% had serial sections. Strength of library staff varied among different types of libraries. \(^{(12)}\)

Partap (2007) conducted a survey of the libraries of 18 colleges of education in 3 districts of Punjab. He found that collection size of the libraries varied considerably and comparatively older colleges had large collections. Majority of the libraries were being kept open for 6 to 7 hours a day. He suggested for the introduction of user education programme and stressed on the need to increase the range and depth of collection and services. \(^{(13)}\)

Mulla and Chandrasekhar (2006) “E-Resources and Services in Engineering College Libraries – A Case Study”. Study was conducted to examine the efforts made by the engineering college libraries in Karnataka to build electronic resources. Results of the study revealed that collection and service infrastructure of the libraries in sampled regions were not up to the mark and libraries were struggling to build digital collection and in disseminating digital information due to lack of ICT infrastructure, IT trained manpower and paucity of finances, etc. \(^{(14)}\)

Mary and Sankar (2008) “Collection Evaluation of PSN College of Engineering and Technology Library and PET Engineering College Library in Tirunelveli District”. Authors described the various techniques of evaluating the document collection in academic libraries and evaluated the collection development practices of two engineering colleges. \(^{(15)}\)

Sharma et al. (2008) evaluated the collection development in libraries of 38 engineering colleges of Orissa under title “Collection Management of Engineering College Libraries of Orissa: An Evaluative Study”. Information was collected from libraries using questionnaires \(^{(16)}\)

Siddique (2002) under name “Use of Library Collection in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Library, New Delhi”. Purpose was to study the use of library collection of JNU library. User group was divided into five categories i.e. staff members, researchers, postgraduate students, graduate students, and others. Study concealed that majority of users were regular visitors to library. Most of them visited library to consult course material, research material and to borrow books. Majority of the users were aware about the services provided by the library. \(^{(17)}\)
Salaam (2003) “Library Utilization by the Undergraduates of a University of Agriculture”. Author attempted to ascertain the level of utilization of services of Nimbe Adepe Library of the University of Agriculture. Study brought forward that students used library mainly to prepare for examination and to write class assignments. Long distance between the campus and town, where most of students reside was found as main obstacle in the use of library. (18)

Kumari H. and Talawar (2009) conducted a study to assess the extent of use of reference sources in University libraries under university libraries. A small percentage of users made use of bibliographies and directories as compared to the use of dictionaries, encyclopedia and yearbooks. (19)

Biradar et al. (2009) conducted a survey of the students of Agriculture science college, Shimoga to ascertain the use of information sources and services of the college library. Study was titled “Use of Information Sources and Services in Library of Agriculture Science College, Shimoga: A Case Study”. About 72.27% users were using lending service and among them 54.79% were satisfied. The services like SDI, ILL, CD Rom search etc. were fairly used, while non documentary sources were less used. Authors concluded with the urgent need to establish e-consortia model among agriculture libraries in India. (20)

Sami and Iffat (2009) in paper “Use of Electronic Information Services in Research Libraries” discussed the use of electronic information services in research libraries and attempted to reveal the impact of users’ background and awareness about services on the use of electronic information services. (21)

Patil and Parameshwar (2009) in paper titled “Use of Electronic Resources by the Faculty Members and Research Scholars in Gulbarga University, Gulbarga: A Survey” disclosed the use of electronic resources by the faculty members and research scholars in Gulbarga University. Questionnaire was used as a data collection too Study revealed the need to train users in using the electronic resources. (22)

Chavez et al. (2005) carried out a survey of the students, faculty and staff to measure their satisfaction with the Paradise Valley Community College Library under title “Library User Survey: Resources, Facilities and Circulation Service”. Findings revealed that generally users were satisfied with the resources, facilities and circulation service. It was recommended to repeat survey in two years to compare satisfaction level of students. (23)
Koovakki and Jalaja (2005) study titled “Satisfaction of the Carrier Seekers in the Resources and Services of Libraries in Kerala” ascertained the level of satisfaction of career seekers in the resources and services of University, college and public libraries. Survey revealed that users using University libraries were most satisfied and using public libraries were least satisfied. A difference was also observed between the level of satisfaction of male and female users. To ascertain the level of effectiveness of F.S. Idabacha Library, (24)

Uganneya and Idachaba (2005) conducted a survey of the students and teachers under name “Information System Effectiveness: A User’s Satisfaction Approach Study of Francis Sulemanu (FS.) Idachaba Library, University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria”. Circulation and Information Technology services were deficient. Frequency of use of library was low, which indicates that library did not meet information needs of users properly. Respondents suggested the introduction of new journals and the Internet service to improve the library system. (25)