Literature Review:-

User is main part of the library. Library becomes users & total library material. Best users make the library useful on the basis of their utility. In western countries, there is tremendous study being done by researchers on the use of library. But in India it is smaller in quantity and less number of people does the study regarding the utility of library. We studied following two definitions .In the words of Busha & Harter, (1980) ‘Literature review is a critical summary of different facets of research problem as reported in existing sources’. "... A literature review uses as its database, reports of primary or original scholarship, and does not report new primary scholarship itself. The primary reports used in the literature may be verbal, but in the vast majority of cases reports are written documents. The types of scholarship may be empirical, theoretical, critical/analytic, or methodological in nature. Second a literature review seeks to describe summaries, evaluate, clarify and/or integrate the content of primary reports." Here we are some international and national literary reviews regarding the usage of library presented in shortly.

Bhatt, Atul (2012), explained his article: An Analytical study of the Medical College Libraries of Gujarat in the Age of Information Technology evident that IT infrastructure in the medical college libraries of Gujarat is still in different stage of development, the status of library automation in these libraries is not encouraging. There is a clear lack of e-resources in self financed colleges due to non availability of financial aid, more stress need to be given on HRM.

Kumar, Ashok & Gupta, Dinesh K.(2013), From Print to Electronic: An Analytical Study of Changing Preference among Users of Health Science Libraries in Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi Users of health libraries have also undergone changes in preference of use of journals. With the advancement of technology and global demands, users are slowly shifting and adapting to this change. This paper studies the opinion of users of Medical library about access to E-Journals Vs Printed Journals and the comparative degree of agreement about Print Journals and Electronic Journals. The study is conducted on 954 users of health science libraries of Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi.

Internet is used to access a variety of information. Health information is obviously one of them. Only a few studies [1, 2, 3] have been conducted to analyses how consumers access health information on the Internet. To date no similar study had been reported from India. Objectives: To analyses the actual occurrence of access to health information on the Internet in the general population in a natural and non-obtrusive setting and to quantify how information is accessed on the Internet. Design: A quantitative study of the Internet access pattern in a natural setting and analysis of data generated from the initial observation. Methods: Analysis of the History of Internet access on ten personal computers over a period of seven days, and further analysis of the data generated. Setting: Calicut, Kerala, India. Results: We analyzed the Internet access history of seven computers over a period of seven days and retrieved information on 10,087 page views corresponding to 5316 web pages and 4095 websites. Only 7150 page views were amenable for analysis, out of which 274 page views corresponding to 228 pages contained obvious health information.

Sincan and etal.(2003), Users information-seeking behavior on a medical library Website, Vol. 4, No. 1, Pages 64-72 Social media brings a new dimension to health care as it offers a medium to be used by the public, patients, and health professionals to communicate about health issues with the possibility of potentially improving health outcomes. Social media is a powerful tool, which offers collaboration between users and is a social interaction mechanism for a range of individuals. Although there are several benefits to the use of social media for health communication, the information exchanged needs to be monitored for quality and reliability, and the users’ confidentiality and privacy need to be maintained. Eight gaps in the literature and key recommendations for future health communication research were provided. Examples of these recommendations include the need to determine the relative effectiveness of different types of social media for health communication using randomized control trials and to explore potential mechanisms for monitoring and enhancing the quality and reliability of health communication using social media.

Gavgani, Vahideh Zarea and Mohan,Vangari Vishwa.(2008), LIBRES Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal, Vol., 18, No. 1, Pages 1-2. Evidence is the basis for almost every human decision and action. A field such as the Medical Profession that deals with the health and lives of individuals should ensure the utmost care in diagnosing and treating
a patient. Librarian’s participation in evidence-based medicine (EBM) is rooted in past practices, most notably in clinical medical librarianship. Performing various roles is a *sine-qua-non* for the Clinical Medical Librarian. The role of librarian as a manager of the library will be classified as Interpersonal, Informational and Decisional. EBM Librarianship demands some additional roles such as a collaborator, an analyst, a knowledge seeker and as a strategist. These roles have helped the librarians develop the ability to contribute to EBM activities.

**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 throughout 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 (2001) 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 113 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 18.6% 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 their 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 reader’s services libraries.

Chigbu, E.D. and Dim, C.L. (2012), Library Philosophy and Practice, Connectivity and Accessibility in Nigerian University Libraries: A Survey of Access, Usage, and Problems in the University of Nigeria. The resolve of the leadership of the University of Nigeria to put the Institution on a pedestal of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is yielding dividends. Internet connectivity in the University bring about free flow of information and knowledge assets as staff and students have the capacity to log on from their residents departments and classrooms. They use the Internet to solve diverse problems and certify numerous needs for literature and requisite knowledge. The University which has not been visible in the net, in the recent past is now competing for position in the global web metric ranking. Many aspects of their programmers and processes are now digitized and accessible online.

Panda, K. C. and Sethi, Bipin Bihari. (2012), Library Philosophy and Practice, Use of E-Resources by Life Scientists: A Case Study of Sambalpur University, India. This study has
brought forth results that deserve a close and careful scrutiny. It is established that an overwhelming majority of the life scientists of the Sambalpur University actively use e-resources. By and large, they visit their department computer laboratory and the university central library quite frequently and use it on an ongoing basis. They need to use the library for research, teaching, and continuing professional development. This no doubt, appears to be a healthy sign. A significant conclusion from this study is that across the Faculties, Students and Researchers share the same perceptions about e-resources. The study has shown that e-resources perform an increasingly important role in research. Not only are required the current e-resources, but academics also needed to be able to use significant electronic back runs as well.

**Bachhav, Nitin Bhagachand. (2012),** Library Philosophy and Practice, Information Needs of the Rural Farmers: A Study from Maharashtra, India: A Survey. Nowadays, information is a basic necessity of everyday life. For anything and everything information is required. Information can be obtained or retrieved from a variety of sources. Farmers constitute a particular group of users whose information needs is very specific. The present paper deals with the information needs of the farmer community in rural areas. The study conducted through survey method and reveals that 71 (40.58%) farmers require daily information for various agriculture works. It is also found that the first preferred sources of the information of the farmers are colleague or fellow farmers following by newspapers and Government office.

**Akindele, Nadia. (2012),** Library Philosophy and Practice, Reading Culture, Parental Involvement and Children’s Development in Formative Years: The Covenant University Experience. Child who reads stands out to be different amidst others and outshines the ones who do not read. About 20 to 30 percent of school age children have difficulties learning to read. At this young age it can be embarrassing for them, and can result in low motivation and self-esteem.

**Naved Ahmad, Imtiaz Basha and Nishat Fatima. (2012),** Use of UGC-Info net Consortia by the Research Scholars at University of Delhi: A Survey. A Consortium could be described as a group of organizations who come together to fulfill a combined objective that usefully requires co-operation and sharing of resources. And need to have a clear mutual goal in order to ensure their success. A library Consortium formation can be local, regional, state, national and inter institutional level. According to Webster's 3rd new International Dictionary, Library consortia is
"an agreement, combination, or group formed to undertake and enterprise beyond the resources of anyone member" (Merriam Webster online dictionary. 2008) Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science (ODLIS) defines Library Consortia as "an association of independent Libraries and/or Library systems established by formal agreement, usually for the purpose of sharing". Membership may be restricted to a specific geographical region, type of Library (Public, Academic, and Special) or subject specialization.

**Won, Kim Na. (2005),** a Study on the Status of Medical Library User Instruction in Korea and Program Development. A Study on the Status of Medical Library User Instruction in Korea and Program Development: states that in his article recently, the behaviors of library users have changed due to the development of electronic resources and computer technologies. Accordingly, use of web-based electronic resources is becoming more popular compared to a visit to the library. Therefore, efficient and easy use of electronic resources has become essential and libraries support users by providing user instruction programs. This study investigated the status of user instruction of medical libraries in Korea, and developed user instruction programs. A few medical libraries perform user instruction programs regularly with various subjects.

**Tennant Michele R. (2002),** (J. Med Libr. Assoc. 2002 April; 90(2): 181–193. The role of medical libraries in undergraduate education: a case study in genetics), states that in his article Between 1996 and 2001, the Health Science Center Libraries and Department of Zoology at the University of Florida partnered to provide a cohesive and comprehensive learning experience to undergraduate students in PCB3063, “Genetics.” During one semester each year, a librarian worked with up to 120 undergraduates, providing bibliographic and database instruction in the tools that practicing geneticists use (MEDLINE, GenBank, BLAST, etc.). Students learned to evaluate and synthesize the information that they retrieved, coupling it with information provided in classroom lectures, thus resulting in well-researched short papers on an assigned genetics topic.

**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 o 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 for 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, Patricia. (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/Oct.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.

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 129 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.

**Babu Ramesh and Gopalkrishnan** (1998), found that the majority of the users were engineers and belonged to the age group of 21-40 years. The most used internet services were E-mail and WWW. The Female group of users use it more compared to male group and majority of the respondents use it for sending Email(100%) retrieving required information (93.8%), getting news and publish information.

**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?

**Bhatnagar, et al.** (2000), found that men are more likely to buy online for products categories such as hardware, software, and electronic; whereas women are more likely to buy online for product groups like food, beverages, and clothing. In addition, women are also more likely to shop for legal service via the Internet.

**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.