REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

According to Harry, Bruce and Jones, William (2004) The study focused on this behavior in relation to information found or encountered on the World Wide Web. The KFTF study included a keeping study, a re-finding study and a survey. In this study, the researchers also analyzed the underlying function of the observed keeping methods. The researchers wanted to understand the underlying reasons for the diversity of keeping and leaving methods. How do methods compare, for example, with respect to the functions they provide and, are there important variations in the use of various methods?

According to I. Chandraiah, P. Madhusudan and A. Bhaskara Reddy (2004) the "Digital Information Seeking Behaviour of Sanskrit Academics" This study attempted to know the awareness of the faculty on the technologies and resources in the library to facilitate to design suitable systems. In this study analyze the users' attitude towards using of computers in general and library automation in particular.

According to D. Groote, Sandra, L. (2002) "Measuring use patterns of online journal and databases. In this study 41 % (188) of the survey were written 98% of the students, faculty and residence reported having convenient access to the computer connected to the internet. While 53% of the users indicated they searched MADLINE at least once a week, other databases showed much lower usage overall 71 % of respondents indicated a preference or online over print journals when possible users prefer online resources to print, and many choose to access these online resources remotely.

According to Kyung-Sun (2001) "Information-seeking on the Web: Effects of user and task variables". This study investigates how cognitive style (field dependence vs. field independence), online database search experience (novice vs. experienced searchers), and task type (known-item vs. subject search tasks) influence users' search behavior on the Web. Forty-eight undergraduate students participated in this study. The participants were divided into four groups according to cognitive style and online database search experience. Each participant searched for information on a university Web site to complete two differing search tasks. The time spent and the numbers of nodes visited in retrieving information were used to measure users' search performance.
According to Tenopir, Carol (2001) "Patterns of Database Use in Academic Libraries" Database usage data from a random sample of academic libraries in the United States and Canada reveal patterns of use in selected types of libraries. Library users tend to use commercial online databases most frequently early in the week, at midday, and at times that correspond to the academic calendar (November in this six-month sample).

According to Kaur, Amripal and Nandan Naresh (2000) "Impact of IT on University Libraries: a case study" The main objective of the study was to know, the development of internet, intranet, extranet, web server and multimedia which has unable the librarian and users to access whatever information they want and from wherever it is available.

According to P. M. Naushad Ali (2000) "Internet and its use in AMU: a survey" the main objective of the study a most of the users get information about new website from the internet itself followed by journal/magazines and newspapers. (b) 32.22% users are facing slow downloading problem by technical 28.81 and guidance 27.78 (c) Most of these are satisfied with timing and location of the computer centre.

According to Chun Wei Choo, Brain Detlor, and Don Turnbull, (2000) "Information seeking on the web: An integrated Model of Browsing and Searching" Thirty-four users from seven companies took part in the study. Participants were mainly IT specialists, managers and research/marketing/consulting staff working in organizations that included a large utility company, a major bank, and a consulting firm. Participants answered a detailed questionnaire and were interviewed individually in order to understand their information needs and information seeking preferences.

According to Andrew Dalgleish and Robert Hall (2000) "Uses and perceptions of the World Wide Web in an information-seeking environment". The objectives of the study were: to examine how undergraduate students viewed their information acquisition in terms of the open resource model, this being the closest in concept to the library,. To assist students in making best use of all information resources it is necessary to understand their attitudes towards information resources, to attempt to understand students feelings and responses to the www. To choose to access the www to a greater or lesser extent.
According to Gillian Conroy, Susan Parker and Sylive Davies (2000) "The European information needs of secondary school teachers in Scotland: recent developments in the provision of information to schools and colleges". Investigating the European information needs of secondary school teachers in relation to the teaching of the European dimension. Interviews were undertaken with a small sample of teachers and school librarians in selected schools of Aberdeen City and Aberdeen shire.

According to Rita, Marcella and Graeme, Boxter (2000) "Information need, Information Seeking Behaviour and Participation, with special reference to needs related to citizenship: Result of a national survey" A questionnaire based survey of a sample of the UK population designed to elicit preliminary data on their use of and need for citizenship information. These questionnaires had been distributed in public libraries.

According to Adomi, E. Esharenana and Esoswo F. Obarakpor (2000) "The use of information technology by electronic media workers in Delta State, Nigeria.” More males 14 (70 per cent) than females six (30 per cent) responded to the questionnaire. This is a reflection of the gender composition of the staffing of the three electronic media houses. Regarding ages of the respondents: the range' from 20-29 and 30-39 each had nine respondents, while only two were in the age range of 40-49. These points to the fact that majority of the work represented in this study is being carried out by people who are relatively young and alert enough to be able to make use of information technology.

According to Suarez-Balseiro and Carlos A (2000) "Measuring database service use patterns as a tool for evaluating the academic networked environment: the case of the Carlos III" The processes involved in accessing information are essential to the continuous acquisition of knowledge in university environments. Hence the vital importance of studies on the use of the information resources available in academic institutions to enable them to reach their objectives, thereby contributing to the ongoing enhancement of the quality of higher education.

According to Brinley, Franklin and Plum, Terry (2000) "Library usage patterns in the electronic information environment". This study examines the methodology and results from
Web-based surveys of more than 15,000 networked electronic services users in the United States between July 1998 and June 2003 at four academic health sciences libraries and two large main campus libraries serving a variety of disciplines. A statistically valid methodology for administering simultaneous Web-based and print based surveys using the random; moments sampling technique is discussed and implemented. Results from the Web-based surveys showed that at the four academic health sciences libraries, there were approximately four remote networked electronic services users for each in-house user. This ratio was even higher for faculty, staff, and research fellows at the academic health sciences libraries, where more than five remote users for each in-house user were recorded.

**According to Zhixian Yi (2000)** "United States through bivariate correlation and multiple linear regressions. The results show that demographic variables such as age and region; socio-economic status variables such as education and household income, and the variable of having enough time to get the job done, play significant roles III predicting the patterns of e-mail use. Those with higher levels of education, or household income, or who live in the South, are more likely to use e-mail for more hours each week. The older the respondents are, the less likely they are to use e-mail. Gender and marital status make no difference. Few studies have explored the patterns of e-mail in terms of specific hours of e-mail use. These findings will help librarians and e-mail providers to offer better tools and services.

**According to Hiller Steve (1998)** The impact of information technology and online library resources on research, teaching and library use at the University Of Washington". Access to computers, networked information and information technology has become ubiquitous. By 1998, 97% of faculty responded that they had access to a computer that could search the World Wide Web. Among undergraduate students, nearly 80 percent were using e-mail on a daily basis in 1998, with the proportion increasing to 90 percent in the last survey. The percent of undergraduates, who daily looked for specific information on the Web or surfing the Web daily, doubled from 25 percent in 1998 to 50 percent in the latest survey.