Review of Literature

Nurudeen Adeniyi Aderibigbe (2011) This study attempted to find out the usage pattern of library IT resources among the graduate students of University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (UNAAB) library; their frequency of using the resources, their preference among IT resources, and usefulness of the resources to their studies and research activities. Based on the findings of this study, it could be conclude that the majority of the respondents are quite aware of the availability of the IT resources in the university library and understand the potentials of each and that they consider the resources useful to their academic activities, such that majority of them make use of the resources regularly. However, the respondents require assistance of the library personnel to use them maximally. Also, internet is the most preferred among the IT resources available in the library by the respondents perhaps due to its versatility, but some respondents could not or rarely use IT resources because they do not know how to use.

Mohammad Aqil (2011) Most research scholars and PG students have Internet access in their departments. Users from science faculty access the Internet in various locations, mostly in their departments and in the university central library, as well as the university computer centre. Cybercafés are the least preferable location. Most respondents use the Internet for their research work to keep abreast of new developments, for communication, and for career development information. Most use the J-gateway to access online journals either. Moreover, the present study found that print information sources have been affected by the use of Internet-based information services, and the user satisfaction is quite high vis-à-vis print sources. In addition to that, research scholars and PG students find Internet-based information services easy to use. It is clear from the present study that most use the Internet for searching for subject oriented information. A majority of users are satisfied with the accuracy of the Internet-based information sources. These findings make it clear that the Internet is a good source of information and a good channel for accessing online information sources to research scholars and PG students of the science faculty in Aligarh Muslim University.

Pangannaya (2000) is an attempt to investigate the use of Internet resources by the academic community of Mysore University, using survey as the research tool. The paper has investigated the faculty wise frequency and length of use of the Internet. Moreover, it describes the mergence of Internet, has revolutionized the academic world.
**Darries (2004)** discusses issues related to Internet-based reference. An electronic survey was conducted using the web and e-mail to distribute the questionnaire. The target population was the heads of reference services at large libraries and the directors at smaller libraries of the 36 higher education institutions in South Africa. The response rate to the questionnaire was 28 (30.4%); two returned questionnaires were spoiled. These results showed that all libraries surveyed have Internet access, and all but one provided access to their users. Librarians had access to the Internet for a longer period than their users. User Internet training tended to be on a one-to-one basis at the point-of-use.

**Jay and Webber (2005)** conducted a research study which investigated the impact of the Internet on reference services in public libraries in England. A questionnaire was administered in 2003 to a sample of the public library authorities in England, investigating the use of the Internet for receiving or answering reference enquiries, the use of electronic reference sources, and the nature of public library web sites. The paper concludes by identifying the need for public library managers to assess the changing role of professionals and Para-professionals in delivering reference services, and to provide appropriate training. It also notes that despite the discussion of real-time reference, asynchronous digital reference is still more common in England.

**Ahmad Bakeri Abu Bakar (2011)** This study reveals the information needs and seeking behaviours of the women in a rural setting of Malaysia. Women are found to be concerned with information needs related to food and child education. When seeking information on food and child education the women use family and/or friends and popular magazines as the main sources. When seeking information on food and child education through the Internet most of the women use the relevant websites or homepages to get the needed information. In addition they also use the online periodicals or magazines. Generally they observed that their village lack certain infrastructure that impedes their success to access the information which they need. They hope that the authorities would assist them in overcoming their problems. They suggest the establishment of a mosque library that have Internet facilities in their village as a short term solution to their problems. In the long term a static public library service should be established in their village by the Selangor Public Library Services in order to cater to the multitude of interests of the rural communities.
**Echezona R.I. (2011)** The use of citation analysis for this study was to provide a better understanding of the information used by postgraduate students in library and information science in the University of Nigeria Nsukka. The study revealed that the students consulted and used mostly journals in their research work, and the most-cited journal was *College and Research Libraries*. This confirms one of the problems with citation analysis: the fact that journals are cited most when they are available. The most cited journals were available in the departmental library. Citation analysis must be used in combination with other methods for acquisition of library resources. The study also revealed that online resources were poorly cited, which may be due to lack of information literacy, cost, and inadequate power supply. The study is also an insight into major subject areas in LIS which are most researched. Low research areas may be due to lack of information and information sources in these areas. It is eye-opening to the acquisitions librarian and the lecturers in the library school.

**Oghenetega Iwughreghweta (2011)** The study disclosed that student’s use of open access journals is still far from expected. In other words, one would expect that student’s citation of open access journals should dominate their research work particularly in this part of the world with great economic problems, but the situation is quite different. However, one thing that is clear is that students shows great willingness to use free sources of information as in the case of open access journals but have not been adequately informed of their existence in considerable number. Hence majority of the students were not aware of the existence of Library philosophy & practice, Libri and several others as being open access journals. This situation may have been due to the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of workshop/conferences and internet usage in this part of the world.

**Bartle and Walton, (1996)** argue that most researchers are still reluctant to the use of Open Access Journals; one of the major reasons for this is that they are not aware of what is available to them and what the services is capable of doing. In a similar fashion, the results of the user survey, at the University of Hong Kong library.

**Korobili, Tilikidou & Delistarou (2005)** shows that 68.8 percent of the respondents prefer to use open access journals compared to 31.2 percent who prefer to use printed journals. In Nigeria, studies such as those of Ureighe, Oroke and Ekruyota (2006) and Ajuwa (2003) found that access to and use open access resources is still low, the factors that may be accountable for the low use may be awareness and attitude of researchers.
Applebee, and Clayton, (1996) also found that ease, convenience, and accessibility were major factors influencing academic OAJ use.

Okoye, & Ejikeme, (2010) indicated that with open access, articles can be accessed online free of charge. He identified inadequate skills to navigate the internet, unstable power supply, unavailability of internet facilities, permanence of open access movement due to unstable financial support, lack of knowledge of the existence of open access journals in the internet as constraints to the use of open access journals by researchers.

Khan Shakeel Ahmad (2011) The results of this research showed the relevance with the findings of studies conducted earlier at international level. In Kenya Otike (2000) noted that lawyers needs information for fulfilling the legal information needs of their clients and seek assistance from the High Court library or collections in other law firms. Similarly this study reported that lawyers need information for case preparation and they mostly acquire information from their District Bar library. Wilkinson (2001) found that the lawyers overwhelmingly prefer informal sources when seeking information. According to the acquired results of this study most of the respondents showed that they acquire information senior lawyers (mean= 4.04), through purchase/personal collection (mean= 3.62), telephone and atmospheric communication technologies/Radio/TV. Kuhlthau & Tama (2001) in their study explored that lawyers prefer printed text. Present study also show the preferences of print format (mean= 2.91) and their preferred language is English. When they urgently need information they search out their personal collection, use law digest, PLD and PLJ. Lawyers spend more than 7-9 hours per week in reading judgments and handling court cases/hearing. Hinson et al (2007) in their research pointed out that seventy-eight percent of the lawyers were found agreed that internet improves their productivity. The results acquired from this research also show that most of the respondents opined that ICT has made information seeking and gathering process easier for them; however, only eleven of the respondents found to use internet and they rated their information retrieval skill as poor. The current research is helpful in understanding the information needs of the lawyers practicing in Sessions Court Bahawalpur. The study suggests that computer training and internet service should be provided to the lawyers for improving their computer skills.

Kuhlthau & Tama (2001) explored the information search process of lawyers. Findings revealed that these lawyers frequently were involved in complex tasks and to accomplish
these complex tasks, they preferred printed texts over computer databases primarily because computer databases required well-specified requests and did not offer an option for examining a wide range of information at one time.

**Makri (2009)** in his doctoral thesis studied lawyer's information Behaviour leading to the development of two methods for evaluating electronic resources. Overall, findings were positive regarding both methods and useful suggestions for improving the methods were made.

**Otike (2000)** explored the legal information needs of lawyers in Kenya. It was noted that a lawyer's work is determined by the legal needs of the clients, which, in turn, influences the information needs of the lawyer. The lawyers seek assistance from the High Court library or collections in other law firms.

**Hinson et. al (2007)** pointed out that seventy-eight percent of the lawyers were found agreed that the internet improves their productivity. Eighty-eight per cent of respondents indicated that the internet is useful as a communication tool, whilst 76 percent of the respondents considered the internet to be very important for getting information.

**Otike (1997)** in his study investigated the legal information needs of the general public. He concluded that the provision of legal information to the public in the Third World still remains largely unresearched. Until extensive empirical research is conducted in this vast area, information professionals will continue to rely heavily on simple hypotheses.

**Wilkinson (2001)** studied information sources used by lawyers in problem solving. It was found that the lawyers overwhelmingly preferred informal sources when seeking information. In addition, they preferred sources of information internal to their organizations rather than external sources.

**Eisenschitz and Walsh (1995)** studied on lawyers' attitudes towards information. In analyzing results, the researcher found a difference in user's Behaviour when solicitors were conducting known item searches and subject searches. In the case of subject search, the solicitor's expertise could be more useful for evaluating the utility of found materials rather than doing the research himself.

**Hainsworth (1992)** traced that appellate judges do not trust and are skeptical of the information provided to them. Judges have particular needs with regards to organizing
information which are not met by any system. Judges prefer hard copy and their information seeking is affected by time.

**Khan S. A.:** The college teachers and administrators mostly seek information for lecture preparation, improvement of their personal competencies and current awareness. They mostly use books and monographs for seeking information, while they frequently use to discuss face-to-face with colleagues and friends as an informal source of information. They mentioned that they frequently acquire information resources from their institutional library. They use their personal collection or institutional libraries when they have urgent need of some information. Major obstacles, they face while seeking information is lack of computer hardware and software. Majority of them use atmospheric communication technologies (Radio/TV), and telephone. Most of them did not find different parts of research journals directly useful for their information needs. They prefer English language for reading material, while print is the preferred format. Google is mostly used search engine by them. Most of them have not received any formal training or orientation for using the online information resources. Institutional libraries are fulfilling their information needs to some extent. They stressed that college libraries should be equipped with computers, CDs, Internet, and latest research journals. Workshops and seminars should be arranged for them. Most of them opined that an information centre should be given functional freedom to great extent for improving its services.

**Mulla K.R.:** The library must conduct training programmes for faculty members regarding how to use the electronic resources effectively; 2. Awareness of the use e-journals and e-books to obtain current information should be created; 3. More computers should be installed in the library for the benefit of the faculty members; and 4. More funds should be given to acquire electronic resources. Electronic resources have played a vital role in all fields of human life. These have rapidly changed the way of seeking and disseminating information. It is clear from the study that the speed of availability and the ease of accessibility of information make the faculty members use electronic resources more frequently. This study helps the librarian to know the importance of electronic resources in academic environment.

**Murugan B.O.S. (2011)** This study results show that the medical practitioners in developing countries need more awareness about the use of various information sources (including
digital) for their professional/personal competency developments. They may utilize the various training programs PDC (Professional Development Course of ten weeks duration for district level medical officers, RTI/STI in RCH, RCH-2, EmOC (Emergency Obstetric Care, MTP(Medical Termination of Pregnancy), offered by the government of India (11). Government of India is providing Continuing Medical Education (CME) programs for the medical practitioner offered not only for the government doctors and also qualified private practitioners. The training programmes offered by the government could include a separate module on "Information literacy for medical practitioners' which may include digital information literacy skills.

Premismit (1990) study results among the academic medical scientists in Thailand revealed the three types of information needs: identifying up-to-date information, obtaining relevant studies and data, and developing research topics.

Rajan, et al., (2009) carried out a study on information seeking behaviour of clinicians in a semi-urban town in South India. Result of the study indicated that many clinicians used textbooks, drug indexes like CIMS/MIMS and less use of journals and internet for information seeking.

Gorman (2001) surveyed the information needs in primary centers. The results reveal that, physicians in USA used Physicians Desk Reference is the most commonly used resources for immediate references.

Laila (2010) has found out that the social science faculties heavily depend on books and journals for teaching. Their use of informal sources is comparatively less than formal sources. Journals and books are considered as the most important for sources to meet their needs. Among the informal sources conferences, subject experts, and colleagues are given higher importance than librarians and government officials.

Bennet et al., (2005) survey results show that in developed countries like USA, physicians in their day-to-day practice increasingly use computers. 80% of physicians have hand held computers used for accessing the electronic journals, medical textbooks, downloadable journals/books, and patient tracking programs. Zawai (2001), study findings reveals that are, biomedical scientists who were solely involved in research work considered journal articles as the most preferred information sources Dr. C. Okello-Obura The advance of technologies has made possible to extrapolate knowledge and moving academic libraries from a traditional
environment to a digital environment. A superior stage of development has been reached
where the prevalence of the electronic formats allows for providing larger quantities of
information to a larger number of users (Vignau and Quesada 2006). To meet the ever-
increasing demands from users for remote access to information, academic libraries now
subscribe to electronic resources such as e-books, full-text e-journals and online
bibliographic databases. While the availability of these electronic resources enables remote
access to needed information, they concomitantly present issues and challenges
(Armstrong … et tal , n.d). Online resources including e-book needs call for a sustainable
model for continuous access due to shrinking budget of libraries. The innovative delivery
services integral to accomplishing the goal of maximum information accessibility have
proven to be quite successful in reaching out to the diverse library users’ targets and
addressing their specific needs for information services. The libraries of the future will be
more of a portal through which students and staff will access the vast information resources
of the world and less of a place where information is kept. The need to use electronic
resources is of paramount importance to developing countries if access to up-to-date e-
resources is to be realized. When students effectively use the electronic resources, there
would be enough justification for a library to use its budget to acquire or provide access to e-
information resources and also seek for more funding. The results of this study show that
students could exploit the benefits of electronic resources in their academic work.

Owolabi K.A. and Ajiboye B.A. (2011) The study revealed that faculty members use
electronic information sources for research, teaching and learning . It afforded the academics
the opportunities of having access to wide range of information that will assist them in
conducting researches. EIS has increasingly become an invaluable asset in education and
information handling which of the great benefits to faculty members. Electronic information
sources can impact positively on academic development in Nigeria if they are used
adequately. Therefore, faculty members should endeavor to embrace this source of
information in order for them to catch with the rest of the world.

Ekwelem, Okafor and Ukwoma(2007) described EIS as information sources that are
available and can be accessed electronically through such computer networked facilities as
online library catalogues, the internet, the world wide web and digital libraries. EIS have
increasingly become an invaluable asset in education, research, teaching and learning. EIS
have transformed the conduct of research and teaching in universities by allowing faculty members a wide range of opportunity for accessing accurate and timely information on various subjects. The use of Electronic Information Sources enables the faculty members and the students to effectively and efficiently access digital information to assist with investigating issues, solving problems, making decisions, product and creative solutions to support learning, develop new understanding in areas of learning and teaching.

**Tenopir (2003)** in a major survey of literature on the subject analyzed, the results of two hundred studies on the use of electronic resources in libraries published between 1995 and 2003. Results drawn from this study indicate that electronic sources have been rapidly adopted in academic spheres, though the Behaviour varies according to discipline.

**Manda (2005)** studied the use of electronic resources in Tanzania by faculty members. He discovered that use was low, due to inadequate end-user training, low connectivity, limited access to PCS, poor search skills. **Smith (2007)** looked at South Africa; finding revealed that lack of bandwidth was a major problem.

**Prabakaran T. (2011)** The findings of this study include that most faculty in both institutions are Lecturers. More than half visit the library daily or once a week and use books or reference works most often. They generally visit the library to prepare for classes or to update their knowledge. The mass media most often used are periodicals and the Internet. The library catalogue is not a satisfactory means of information retrieval for most respondents.

**Rafiq Muhammad (2011)** Future libraries must be more user-centered rather than system-centered. Research in information-seeking Behaviour and user satisfaction enable the library to evaluate and realign resources and services according to users' requirements. This study answered some necessary questions for the NTU library. The survey results supplied the librarians with current data on their targeted user population, which should be used to make important management decisions about collections, services, information formats, use of resources, web search engines and email servers, and the library's physical environment. The library should conduct information-seeking Behaviour studies at regular intervals to develop effective user-centered library and information services.

**Raza M. M. (2011)** The CDRI library has been providing effective services to researcher. Most users are satisfied with the services provided by the library and the study reveals that
there is a good application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the library. Information-seeking behaviour differs from one discipline to another and from one institution or library to another. Library information systems, however, must be capable of handling the complex information need and demands of researchers.

Steinerova and Susol (2007) conducted a study on user information behaviour from a gender perspective in Slovakia. Differences in orientation to information, collaboration style, and use of information were discovered, with the conclusion that gender as a variable can be productive for understanding information processing.

Asemi (2005) surveyed the search habits of Internet users at Isfahan University of Medical Sciences (MUI) in Iran, and found that training would help them obtain useful and relevant information. Oduwole (1999) conducted a study to examine the impact of an institution's medical library on the clinical decision-making of medical officers in two Nigerian university teaching hospitals and to examine the medical information sources. The major findings revealed a heavy dependence on the journal literature.

Prasad (1998) noted that non-traditional literature such as unpublished conference and symposia papers, research proposals, policy guidelines, and project reports are also popular among scholars. Clougherty, et al., (1998) carried out a user needs assessment at the University of Iowa in order to determine the purpose of undergraduate visits to the library and overall user satisfaction. Results indicated that more than 70 percent of respondents used the library as a place to study, use photocopiers, and borrow material. An equal number turned to library staff for assistance.

Adedibu, et al., (1997) investigated the information needs of medical students, collecting data on their library orientation and reasons for coming to the library. Sethi (1990) studied the information-seeking behaviour of social science faculty in Indian universities. Respondents preferred journals, books, government documents and reference sources for meeting their information needs.

Pelzer and Leysen (1988) evaluated veterinary medical students' perception of the demands of their curriculum for locating clinical information to determine whether they sought current information and where they obtained it. Indexes and abstracts were used more by students in
the clinical curriculum who held or were seeking advanced degrees than by the general body of students, reflecting this group's prior exposure to information sources.

**Safdar M. (2011)** Results of the study reveal that the students were new Internet users but used it regularly. Most had access to the Internet at home. They used this technology mostly for communication and educational purposes. A majority of users had no formal training. They preferred to contact their friends or relatives for solving problems in Internet use. Their attitude towards the tools and services of the Internet was positive. Users agreed that the Internet was very helpful in meeting their information and communication requirements swiftly. Keeping in view the positive attitude of students towards the Internet it is recommended that they be provided with formal training. Assistance in solving problems in Internet use should also be provided formally, i.e., by teachers or laboratory staff. College administration should take steps to encourage the Internet use by providing Internet access on campus.

**Sturges (2002)** believes that it is impossible to count the networks which are linked to the Internet. Internet tools for communication and the exchange of information include email, usenet, bulletin boards, forums, and mobile technology (Branscomb, 1998). In a survey of the most popular search engines among librarians, students, and consumers Brazin (2004) enlisted Achoo Healthcare Online, Dogpile, Google, Health on the Net (HON) Foundation, etc. College students are a unique population of Internet users. Students were the first group in USA who used the Internet for communication, recreation, and file sharing.

**Weitzner (2007)** mention the unreliability of information on the Internet. There are not necessarily quality or authenticity checks on information on the Internet. Misrepresented, fake, and pirated literature causes problems for researchers and students. Users may have privacy concerns. There are sites that many users may find offensive, as well as instructions for carrying out violent or illegal acts.