



INFORMATION GATHERING HABITS OF CONTEMPORARY KANNADA WRITERS: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

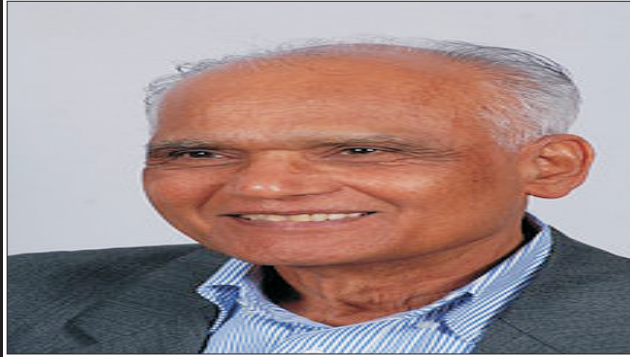
Mr. Thammanna H. N.¹ and Prof. Mallinath Kumbar²

¹Research Scholar, DOS in Library and Information Science,
University of Mysore, Manasagangothri, Mysore.

²Professor, DOS in Library and Information Science,
University of Mysore, Manasagangothri, Mysore.

ABSTRACT

This study provides insight into the information gathering habits of contemporary Kannada writers. The study shows that most of the writers are dependent on public libraries for resources for their writing. Most of the writers whom the researcher interviewed said that they rely mostly on district public libraries whenever in need of any information and for further study. The research sheds light on the inadequacies of the public libraries which need to be attended to, and also makes suggestions for the improvement of existing public libraries. The study mainly focused on area of interest, frequency of visit to the library, time spent in library for gathering information, environmental issues affecting information needs and information gathering, preferred material used for gathering information, extent of dependence/preference in seeking information in Kannada literature studies, preferred language materials referred to seek information on Kannada writings, extent of



dependency on the various sources for writing, opinion about satisfaction with information available via internet for writing and extent of dependence on various electronic sources for writing. For this purpose the researchers prepared a well structured questionnaire as a tool for data collection and the collected questionnaire has been analyzed and presented with useful percentage analysis and suitable tables for presentation of data. The article concluded with summarizes the results highlighting the major findings and suggestions.

KEYWORDS: Information Gathering Habits, Use Pattern, Writers, Information Resources, User Study.

1. INTRODUCTION :

During the mid 1990s the use of electronic resources has transformed information gathering for academic research. But it has affected subjects in different ways and to different degrees. Where previously finding information in all subjects was based around libraries, users in many subjects do not now physically go to libraries, but have convenient access to vast amounts of information from their desktops. In other subjects electronic resources have been embraced, but visits to libraries are as important as ever and continue to form the basis of research projects with researchers regularly travelling abroad to use particular collections.

In case of Kannada writers, the parameters of both

'Contemporary' and 'Postcolonial', the adjectives that preface the writers included within this section, are each astonishingly fluid, shifting and impossible to define in any rigid or fixed way. Indeed, simply calling an author a 'Contemporary Postcolonial Writer' is becoming increasingly complex, contingent on a range of factors and presuppositions, some of which shall explore here. Arguably, any author writing from a country in its post-independence era can, if we take the title in its literal sense, be termed postcolonial. If we combine this with understandings of the term contemporary, which tend to be attributed to any 'author that wrote post-1945' (as indicated by modules on current university courses entitled 'Contemporary Literature'), some problems arise. Because of the shockingly recent history of colonialism - many African countries especially only attained independence in the 1960s, with South Africa's 'internal colonialism', apartheid, only ending in 1994 - these two

definitions apparently overlap so that any author writing from the post-colonial world should fit under this subcategory.

Perhaps it might be more productive to define 'contemporary' as 'an author that is still alive', or even 'a twenty-first-century author'. However, this is equally problematic. Some critics have argued that post colonialism is no longer a suitable label to administer to a writer in our immediately contemporary world - that contemporary literature is now post-postcolonial. The same argument/definition stated above holds good with the Kannada writers also. The term 'Contemporary Kannada writers' therefore refers to all those writers who have written in the 20th century and to those who are alive and writing today in the 21st century.

2.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the present study is information gathering habits of contemporary Kannada writers are:

1. To know the area in interest of contemporary Kannada writers.
2. To find out the writers strategy for gather the information document required by them.
3. To examine the frequency and time spent on information seeking and gathering habits by the contemporary Kannada writers.
4. To examine the environmental issues affecting information needs and information gathering of contemporary Kannada writers.
5. To find out the most preferred type of material and preferred language material used for gathering information.
6. To obtain the extent of dependency formal and informal sources for relevant information to meet the requirement by Kannada writers.
7. To know the opinion about satisfaction with Information available via Internet for Writing and to know the extent of dependence on various electronic sources for writing.

3.METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire method was used for the present study to collect the necessary primary data, keeping in view the objectives of the study. In total 473 questionnaires were distributed among contemporary Kannada writers and 394 filled in questionnaires were received back. The rate of response was 83.29%. In addition to questionnaire method, interview schedule and observation method were also used to collect required information as a supplement to the questionnaire method to bring more clarity to the data which are essential and use for analysis and interpretation of data.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data was collected by different methods were analyzed and interpreted and same has been presented in the following tables.

4.1 Gender Wise Distribution

The gender wise distribution of the respondents under the study has been shown in Table-1.

The Table-1 shows that out of the 394 respondents, 287 (72.84%) are 'Male', and the remaining 107 (27.15%) are 'Female'.

Table- 1: Gender Wise Distribution

Gender	Frequency (N=394)	Percentage
Male	287	72.84
Female	107	27.15
Total	394	100.00

4.2Age Wise Distribution

The Age-Wise Distribution of the respondents has been summarized in Table-2.

It is observed from the Table-2 that the population studied ranges from '25-34 years' to '65 years and Above' of age. Of the 394 respondents surveyed, 114 (28.93%) come under the age-group of '25-34 years', 106 (26.90%) belongs to '35-44 years', 93 (23.60%) fall under '45-54 years', 59 (14.97%) come under '55-64 years', the remaining 22(05.58%) of sample represent '65 years and Above' of age group.

Table-2: Age Wise Distribution

Age	Frequency (N=394)	Percentage
25 – 34	114	28.93
35 – 44	106	26.90
45 – 54	93	23.60
55 – 64	59	14.97
65 and Above	22	05.58

4.3 Professional Category Wise Distribution

The professional category wise distribution of respondents has been summarized in Table-3.

The Table-3 depicts that 123 (31.21%) of respondents are 'Freelancer', followed by 112 (28.42%) of respondents are 'Author of Books', 96 (24.36%) of respondents are 'Professional Writers', 37 (09.39%) are 'Translators' and 26 (06.59%) of respondents are 'Regular Columnist'.

Table- 3: Professional Category Wise Distribution

Professional	Frequency(N=394)	Percentage
Freelancer	123	31.21
Professional Writer	96	24.36
Author of Books	112	28.42
Translator	37	09.39
Regular Columnist	26	06.59

4.4 Area of Interest Wise Distribution

The area of interest wise distribution of respondents has been summarized in Table-4.

The Table-4 reveals that 132 (33.50%) of respondents are interest in general books, followed by 102 (25.89%) of respondents are interest in News papers, 81 (20.56%) women issues, 69 (17.51%) Political/Social/Economical Features, 63 (15.99%) Health Column, 56 (14.21%) Science related resources, 54 (13.71%) Entertainment, 46 (11.68%) Children Stories, 26 (06.60%) Short Stories, 15 (03.81%) Serial Stories, 13 (03.30%) Astro-Column and 11 (02.79%) of respondents are interest in question and answer quizzing.

Table-4: Area of Interest Wise Distribution

Area of Interest	Frequency (N=394)	Percentage
News paper Features	102	25.89
General Books	132	33.50
Short stories	26	06.60
Children stories	46	11.68
Serial stories	15	03.81
Science related resources	56	14.21
Question & Answer /Quizzing	11	02.79
Astro-column	13	03.30
Entertainment	54	13.71
Health Column	63	15.99
Women Issues	81	20.56
Political/Social/Economic Features	69	17.51
Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.		

4.5 Frequency of Visit to the Library

The frequency of visit to the library by the respondents has been summarized in Table-5.

The Table-5 depicts that 153 (38.83%) of respondents visit the library 'More than once in a week' with mean value of 1.176 and SD 0.382, followed by 142 (36.04%) of respondents visit the library 'Once in a Week' with mean value of 1.253 and SD 0.436, 45 (11.42%) of respondents visit the library 'Everyday' with mean value of 1.288 and SD 0.458, 31 (07.87%) of respondents visit the library 'Once in a fortnight' with mean value of 1.612 and SD 0.495, 19 (04.82%) of respondents visit the library 'Once in a Month' with mean value of 1.578 and SD 0.507 and 04 (01.02%) of respondents visit the library 'Occasionally' with mean value of 1.250 and SD 0.500.

Table-5: Frequency of Visit to the Library

Frequency of Visit to the Library	Male (N=287)	Female (N=107)	Total (N=394)	Mean	SD
Every Day	32 (11.15)	13 (12.15)	45 (11.42)	1.288	0.458
Once in a week	106 (36.93)	36 (33.64)	142 (36.04)	1.253	0.436
More than once in a week	126 (43.90)	27 (25.23)	153 (38.83)	1.176	0.382
Once in a fortnight	12 (04.18)	19 (17.76)	31 (07.87)	1.612	0.495
Once in a month	08 (02.79)	11 (10.28)	19 (04.82)	1.578	0.507
Occasionally	03 (01.05)	01 (00.93)	04 (01.02)	1.250	0.500

Further the Table-5 also depicts that 126 (43.90%) of male respondents visit the library 'More than once in a week' and 36 (33.64%) of female respondents visit the library 'Once in a Week'.

4.6 Time Spent in Library for Gathering Information

The time spent by the respondents in library for gathering information has been summarized in Table-6.

The Table-6 depicts that 152 (38.58%) of respondents spent '16 to 20 hours per week' in the library for gathering information with mean value of 1.1645 and SD 0.37193, followed by 89 (22.59%) of respondents spent '11 to 15 hours per week' with mean value of 1.3708 and SD 0.48575, 51 (12.94%) of respondents spent '7 to 10 hours per week' with mean value of 1.3725 and SD 0.48829, 48 (12.18%) of respondents spent '4 to 6 hours per week' with mean value of 1.2083 and SD 0.41041, 46 (11.68%) of respondents spent 'More than 20 hours per week' with mean value of 1.3696 and SD 0.48802 and 08 (02.03%) of respondents spent 'Less than 4 hours per week' in the library for gathering information with mean value of 1.3750 and SD 0.51755.

Table-6: Time Spent in Library for Gathering Information

Time Spent	Male (N=287)	Female (N=107)	Total (N=394)	Mean	SD
More than 20 hours per week	29 (10.10)	17 (15.89)	46 (11.68)	1.3696	0.48802
16 to 20 hours per week	127 (44.25)	25 (23.36)	152 (38.58)	1.1645	0.37193
11 to 15 hours per week	56 (19.51)	33 (30.84)	89 (22.59)	1.3708	0.48575
7 to 10 hours per week	32 (11.15)	19 (17.76)	51 (12.94)	1.3725	0.48829
4 to 6 hours per week	38 (13.24)	10 (09.35)	48 (12.18)	1.2083	0.41041
Less than 4 hours per week	05 (01.74)	03 (02.80)	08 (02.03)	1.3750	0.51755

The Table-6 also depicts that 127 (44.25%) of male respondents spent '16 to 20 hours per week' for gathering information and 33 (30.84%) of female respondents spent '11 to 15 hours per week' for gathering information.

4.7 Environmental Issues Affecting Information Needs and Information Gathering.

The environmental issues affecting information needs and information gathering of the respondents has been summarized in Table-7.

The Table-7 depicts that 156 (39.59%) of respondents are affected by the distance/travel/urban environment/rural area, 148 (37.56%) of respondents are affected by the changing pattern of new environment (E.g. Electronic/Digital from print), followed by 109 (27.66%) of respondents are affected by the information overload, 52 (13.20%) of respondents are affected by extra work given by higher authority, 26 (06.60%) of respondents are affected by Government /University norms and 14 (03.55%) of respondents are affected by other issues like age, economy, health etc.

Table-7: Environmental Issues Affecting Information Needs and Information Gathering.

Environmental Issues	Frequency (N=394)	Percentage
Information overload	109	27.66
Changing pattern of new environment (E.g. Electronic/Digital from print)	148	37.56
Extra work given by higher authority	52	13.20
Government /University norms	26	06.60
Distance/Travel/Urban Environment/Rural area	156	39.59
Others	14	03.55
Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.		

4.8 Preferred Material Used for Gathering Information.

The preferred material used for gathering information by the respondents has been summarized in Table-8.

The Table-8 depicts that 275 (69.80%) of respondents prefer 'Newspaper' to gather information, followed by 255 (64.72%) of respondents prefer 'Books' to gather information, 145 (36.80%) of respondents prefer 'Magazines' to gather information, 85 (21.57%) of respondents prefer 'Internet' to gather information, 55 (13.96%) of respondents prefer 'Journals' to gather information and 12 (03.05%) of respondents prefer materials like reports, manuscripts, brochures etc.

Table-8: Preferred Material Used for Gathering Information.

Type of Material	Frequency (N=394)	Percentage
Books	255	64.72
Magazines	145	36.80
Journals	55	13.96
Newspapers	275	69.80
Internet	85	21.57
Others	12	03.05
Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.		

4.9 Extent of Dependence/Preference in Seeking Information in Kannada Literature Studies.

The extent of dependence/preference in seeking information in Kannada literature studies by the respondents has been summarized in Table-9.

The Table-9 depicts that 302 (76.65%) of respondents opine dependency on original text in Kannada writings as 'More Dependence', followed by 272 (69.04%) of respondents opine dependency on text cum commentary as 'Less Dependence', 211 (53.55%) of respondents opine dependency on text cum translations as 'Less Dependence', 216 (54.82%) of respondents opine dependency on text cum translation with commentary as 'Less Dependence', 304 (77.16%) of respondents opine dependency on commentary without text as 'Less Dependence' and 245 (62.18%) of respondents opine dependency on translation as 'Less Dependence'.

Table-9: Extent of Dependence/Preference in gathering Information in Kannada Literature Studies.

Extent of Dependence	(N=394)		
	Less Dependence	More Dependence	Highly Dependence
Original Text in Kannada writings	00 (00.00)	302 (76.65)	92 (23.35)
Text cum Commentary	272 (69.04)	96 (24.37)	24 (06.09)
Text cum Translations	211 (53.55)	148 (37.56)	35 (08.88)
Text cum translation with commentary	216 (54.82)	132 (33.50)	46 (11.68)
Commentary without text	304 (77.16)	90 (22.84)	00 (00.00)
Translations	245 (62.18)	108 (27.41)	41 (10.41)

4.10 Preferred Language Materials Referred to Seek Information on Kannada Writings

The preferred language materials referred to seek information on Kannada writings has been summarized in Table-10.

The Table-10 depicts that 60 (15.23%) of respondents prefer English language magazines, followed by 14 (03.55%) of respondents prefer Hindi language books, 352 (89.34%) of respondents prefer Kannada language books, 07 (01.78%) of respondents prefer Sanskrit language books, 04 (01.02%) of respondents prefer Tamil language books and 08 (02.03%) of respondents prefer Telugu language books.

Table-10: Preferred Language Materials Referred to Seek Information on Kannada Writings

Language	Preferred Language Materials (N=394)		
	Books	Journals	Magazines
English	46 (11.68)	14 (03.55)	60 (15.23)
Hindi	14 (03.55)	02 (00.51)	04 (01.02)
Kannada	352 (89.34)	27 (06.85)	258 (65.48)
Sanskrit	07 (01.78)	02 (00.51)	00 (00.00)
Tamil	04 (01.02)	03 (00.76)	02 (00.51)
Telugu	08 (02.03)	06 (01.52)	05 (01.27)
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage and because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.			

4.11 Extent of Dependency on the Various Sources for Writing

The extent of dependency on the various sources for writing work by the respondents has been summarized in Table-11.

The Table-11 depicts that 195 (49.49%) of respondents are highly dependent on books for writing work, followed by 302 (76.65%) of respondents are not frequent dependent on journals for writing work, 315 (79.95%) of respondents are not frequent dependent on reports for writing work, 153 (38.83%) of respondents highly depend on printed articles for writing work, 336 (85.28%) of respondents are not frequently depend on general encyclopedias for writing work, 169 (42.89%) of respondents are highly depend on newspapers for writing work, 234 (59.39%) of respondents are not frequently depend on thesis for writing work, 336 (85.28%) of respondents are not frequently depend on manuscripts for

writing work, 255 (64.70%) of respondents are not frequently depend on book reviews for writing work, 233 (59.14%) of respondents are not frequently depend on magazines for writing work and so on.

Table- 11: Extent of Dependency on the Various Sources for Writing

Sources	No frequent Dependence	Rare Dependence	Highly Dependence	Occasional Dependence
Books	36 (09.14)	132 (33.50)	195 (49.49)	31 (07.87)
Journals	302 (76.65)	69 (17.51)	19 (04.82)	04 (01.02)
Reports	315 (79.95)	61 (15.48)	13 (03.30)	05 (01.27)
Printed articles	146 (37.06)	71 (18.02)	153 (38.83)	24 (06.09)
General Encyclopedias	336 (85.28)	44 (11.17)	11 (02.79)	03 (00.76)
News papers	52 (13.20)	151 (38.32)	169 (42.89)	22 (05.58)
Thesis	234 (59.39)	62 (15.74)	98 (24.87)	00 (00.00)
Manuscripts	336 (85.28)	44 (11.17)	12 (03.05)	02 (00.51)
Book reviews	255 (64.72)	79 (20.05)	39 (09.90)	21 (05.33)
Magazines	233 (59.14)	125 (31.73)	36 (09.14)	00 (00.00)

4.12 Opinion about Satisfaction with Information available via Internet for Writing

The opinion about satisfaction with information available via internet for writing work by the respondents has been summarized in Table-12.

The Table-12 depicts that 271(68.78%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' i.e. they are satisfied with information available via internet for writing work and 123 (31.21%) of respondents opine as 'No' i.e. they are not satisfied with information available via internet for writing work.

Table-12: Opinion about Satisfaction with Information available via Internet for Writing

Opinion	Male (N=287)	Female (N=107)	Total (N=394)
Yes	213 (74.21)	58 (54.20)	271(68.78)
No	74 (25.78)	49 (45.79)	123(31.21)

4.13 Extent of Dependence on Various Electronic Sources for Writing.

The extent of dependence on various electronic sources for writing work by the respondents has been summarized in Table-13.

The Table-13 depicts that 164 (41.62%) of respondents are not frequently dependent on Internet sources, followed by 138 (35.03%) of respondents are rarely dependent, 63 (15.99%) are highly dependent and 29 (07.36%) of respondents are occasionally dependent on Internet sources.

348 (88.32%) of respondents are not frequently dependent on e-books, followed by 39 (09.90%) of respondents are rarely dependent and 07 (01.78%) of respondents are highly dependent on e-books

327 (82.99%) of respondents are not frequently dependent on e-journals, followed by 52 (13.20%) of respondents are rarely dependent, 11 (02.79%) are highly dependent and 04 (02.7%) of respondents are occasionally dependent on e-journals.

345 (87.56%) of respondents are not frequently dependent on e-papers, followed by 37 (09.39%) of respondents are rarely dependent, 07 (01.78%) are highly dependent and 05 (01.27%) of respondents are occasionally dependent on e-papers.

298 (75.63%) of respondents are not frequently dependent on electronic media, followed by 85 (21.57%) of

respondents are rarely dependent, 09 (02.28%) are highly dependent and 02(00.51%) of respondents are occasionally dependent on electronic media.

Table- 13: Extent of Dependence on Various Electronic Sources for Writing.

Sources	No frequent Dependence	Rare Dependence	Highly Dependence	Occasional Dependence
Internet	164 (41.62)	138 (35.03)	63 (15.99)	29 (07.36)
E- Books	348 (88.32)	39 (09.90)	07 (01.78)	00 (00.00)
E- Journals	327 (82.99)	52 (13.20)	11 (02.79)	04 (01.02)
E- Papers	345 (87.56)	37 (09.39)	07 (01.78)	05 (01.27)
Electronic Media (TV/Radio)	298 (75.63)	85 (21.57)	09 (02.28)	02 (00.51)

5.FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

The major findings of the study and suggestions to improve the access and use pattern of information sources have been summarized below:

- About 123 (31.21%) of respondents are 'Freelancer', followed by 112 (28.42%) of respondents are 'Author of Books' and 96 (24.36%) of respondents are 'Professional Writers'.
- Majority of 132 (33.50%) of respondents are interest in general books, followed by 102 (25.89%) of respondents are interest in News papers, 81 (20.56%) women issues, and 69 (17.51%) Political/Social/Economical Features.
- 153 (38.83%) of respondents visit the library 'More than once in a week', followed by 142 (36.04%) of respondents visit the library 'Once in a Week', and 45 (11.42%) of respondents visit the library 'Everyday' to meet their information needs.
- 152 (38.58%) of respondents spent '16 to 20 hours per week' in the library for gathering information, followed by 89 (22.59%) of respondents spent '11 to 15 hours per week', and 51 (12.94%) of respondents spent '7 to 10 hours per week'.
- 156 (39.59%) of respondents are affected by the distance/travel/urban environment/rural area, followed by 148 (37.56%) of respondents are affected by the changing pattern of new environment (E.g. Electronic/Digital from print) and 109 (27.66%) of respondents are affected by the information overload.
- 275 (69.80%) of respondents prefer 'Newspaper' to gather information, followed by 255 (64.72%) of respondents prefer 'Books' to gather information and 145 (36.80%) of respondents prefer 'Magazines' to gather information.
- 302 (76.65%) of respondents opine dependency on original text in Kannada writings as 'More Dependence' and 92 (23.35%) of respondents opine dependency on original text in Kannada writings as 'High Dependence'.
- 195 (49.49%) of respondents are 'Highly Dependent' books, followed by 302 (76.65%) of respondents are 'No frequent Dependence' on journals, 315 (79.95%) of respondents are Highly Dependent' reports and 153 (38.83%) of respondents are Highly Dependent' on printed articles.
- 271(68.78%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' i.e. they are satisfied with information available via internet for writing work and 123 (31.21%) of respondents opine as 'No' i.e. they are not satisfied with information available via internet for writing work.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions are offered:

- Research work on various topics and writers of Kannada literature must be encouraged by the government. Such research work must be given monetary support and also be helped with publication. Upcoming Kannada writers must be given ample opportunities to publish their works.
- The public libraries must be equipped with resources on Kannada language, literature, culture, history, and society. Anybody who is willing to study anything related to Kannada must find it easy to locate source materials in his/her nearest public library.
- In the modern world the e-text is gradually taking the place of books. This will help young Kannadigas who have love for literature to easily find the texts of their favorite writers on the internet, download them, and keep reading on the go.
- A language remains active as long as it keeps on producing a considerable amount of literature. Therefore, in order to help a language to be active and alive the writers of that language have to be encouraged. They have to be helped in publishing

their works.

- A Forum of Kannada writers has to be established. This will give the writers a platform to come together and share their ideas and opinions.
- Information literacy programmes must be arranged for Kannada writers. This will help the writers to stay in pace with the rapidly changing cultural and social trends.
- Kannada Literary Week programme must be organized in various places around the state. This helps the writers to meet one another and exchange their ideas, which gives chance for the birth of new ideas.
- User priority of information is very high so the library should be more away from a traditional approach to a more active information gathering and dissemination program. For this purpose, libraries should be automated for speedy searching of material and speedy services so that availability of information would be in time
- Kannada Writers Associations must be encouraged. This will help the writers to become organized.

6.CONCLUSION

This study provides insight into the information gathering habits of contemporary Kannada writers. The study shows that most of the writers are dependent on public libraries for resources for their writing. Most of the writers whom the researcher interviewed said that they rely mostly on district public libraries whenever in need of any information and for further study. The research sheds light on the inadequacies of the public libraries which need to be attended to, and also makes suggestions for the improvement of existing public libraries. As it is evident that most of the contemporary Kannada writers are dependent on public libraries for their writing, the faculty of the public libraries must try their level best to provide information and resources to the members of the library. The Karnataka government must encourage and take necessary steps for development of public libraries. As most of the modern/contemporary writers are relying more on internet and other electronic resources for information, public libraries must act towards providing e-resources to their members. Today, most of the writers have not taken writing as their occupation, but they are working in different fields and have taken writing as their passion or hobby. So these writers may visit the libraries on holidays and after their duty hours. It would be helpful to such writers if the libraries remain open for extra time and on holidays. It has been found from this research that today's libraries are being helpful for a certain extent to the contemporary writers in quenching their thirst for knowledge and information. Therefore this research stresses upon the need for up gradation of libraries with consolidation of maximum amount of information and suggests that the libraries work for extra hours to facilitate the new generation writers.

REFERENCES

1. Anwar, M.A., Al-Ansari, H., & Abdullah, A. (2004). Information seeking behavior of Kuwaiti journalists. *Libri* 54 (4): 228-236.
2. Bernal, J.D. (1960). Scientific information and its users. *ASLIB Proceedings* 12: 423-38.
3. Brittain J.M. (1979) *Information and Its Users: A review with special reference to Social Sciences*, Bath University Press.
4. Case, D.O. (2002). *Looking for information: A survey of research in information seeking, needs, and behavior*. Amsterdam: Academic Press.
5. Childers, T. (1975). *Information poor in America*. New York: Scarecrow Press, P36-37
6. Dervin, B. & Nilan. (1986). Information needs and users. *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, 21: 3-33.
7. Hopkins, R. (1989). The information seeking behavior of literary scholars. *Canadian Library journal* 46(2): 113-115.
8. International Islamic University Malaysia Law Faculty Members. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science* 5 (2):1-17.
9. Line, M.B. (1969). Information requirements in the social sciences: Some preliminary Considerations. *Journal of Librarianship* 1(1): 1-19.