CHAPTER II- REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A vast amount of literature is available on ‘Collection Development’ in different forms. It is not possible to review all the available material. However, a select books as well as journal’s articles have relevant to the present study been reviewed in the following pages.

A. Books

Johnson (2009) in his work emphasizes collection development and management, offers two challenges what to include and what not to exclude, not unlike the practice of collection development and management. In her book, Chapter-1 presents an introduction and an overview of collection development & management; Chapter-2 addresses the organization and assignment of collection development and management responsibilities within libraries; Chapter-3 looks at planning activities, including policies and budgeting; Chapter 4 relates to developing library collections, defining different types of materials and explores the selection process and criteria, sources for identifying titles and acquisition options and selection challenges. Additionally, the work of collection development and management is being foundly changed by the internet and increasing options for resources in digital format. Nevertheless, e-resources continue to present unique challenges. However, this work is relevant for the present thesis.

The work of Singh (2005) discusses the different aspects of librarianship such as acquisition, access and development of collection
in a variety of specialized services, staffing and financial management, etc. Notably, Special attention has been paid to the emerging areas like e-publications, networks and consortia and marketing of information products and services, etc. The major problems faced in running special libraries had been given special consideration in the book. However, this work is relevant for the present study as it deals with collection development policies in special libraries.

The study by Tariq Ashraf (2004) attempts to understand the process of acquisition in special libraries in India and also procedures, problems and the linkages with the book trade. The purpose of this study is to find answers for various deceptively easy problems that an acquisition librarian usually faces. This study is based on a survey and has covered acquisition of various categories of documents substantially and, is therefore, useful for the present thesis. The work of Lee (1999) discusses collection development in a digital environment. The author mainly focused challenges of collection development like digital information, Internet and print materials. In addition to that, author also mentioned the role of vendor in the electronic environment. Though the study is confined to the digital environment, nevertheless, it is useful for the present work because the author gives special emphasis on the challenges of collection development.

The work of Gupta (1998) covers to develop university and college library and information services in higher education. It is useful for the
The present study as it contains strategies of modernization of library and future library and information services. The future libraries will be acquiring more discs, CD-ROMs, Cassettes etc. However, this study is relevant for the present study as it relates to the collection development.

The work of Sridhar (1995) discusses the factors affecting collection development, scope, definition and process of collection development, highlights importance of collection development policy, presents peculiar circumstances and background of document acquisition. The author has also discussed many problems related to document procurement process. It is helpful for the present study as it contains factors affecting collection development; scope and process of collection development and collection development policy, all these issues are related to collection development in special libraries.

Prasher (1993) argues that document selection, ordering and procurement of document helps librarian in developing a need-based, balanced and up-to-date collection in the library. This work is useful as it covers the need of the user as well as collection development policy. The work of Seetharama (1990) covers all aspects of planning process. It essentially provides guidelines on developing different components of the information facility, and details of collection, information services/products, manpower, furniture/equipment, space and financial planning. Additionally, it contains brief notes on information services and systems management aspects. This work is useful for the present
study as it discusses guidelines for the developing library collections and Information services.

The Landmark study of Gorman (1989) discusses collection development planning in libraries. The author emphasizes collection development policies, collection evaluation, user studies and selection of materials and weeding of materials. This study is very helpful for the present work because of many related areas.

Evans (1987) in his book, “Developing Library Collection” states that collection development is an exciting and challenging area for the librarian. The selection of library materials, according to Evans, is a process that takes a lifetime to learn. The author opined that selection and collection development are arts and not sciences. Notably, the basic elements of the collection development process are to determine what information resources are needed, identifying the appropriate items, acquiring the items and evaluating the collection. This work is useful for the present study as it covers information needs assessment, collection development policies, selection process, acquisitions, corporate collection development, and resource sharing along with the legal issues.

Study of Stankus (1987) discusses about the scientific journals. The author states that the journals are the backbone of most libraries, particularly of those related with science and technology. Though the scope of this work is limited to science journals, it is still relevant for the present thesis. The work of Kohl (1985) had been designed for library
managers and decision makers, who regularly need information, but who are too short of time to do time consuming literature searches. The main drawback of this study is that it stopped in 1983 and surveyed only journal literature use. Still, some area of collection development will have relevance for the present work.

Gardner (1981) discusses about the selection of library materials. This study includes the type of library materials print and non-print both, selection of library materials, weeding, storage and some other issues related to collection development. The study is very useful for the present work as it covers several areas of collection development.

Schad et al. (1974) argues that many factors may intrude to deflect a library from its objective of collection development. The authors pointed out that administrative limits, government agencies and certain other groups of user often pressurize the library to further their own interests. As a result, librarians find themselves at loggerheads with these interest groups. Against this background, the authors suggest to maintain balance in building rationale collection development.

According to Broadus (1973) the typical public library has no clearly defined parent institution to give it dissection, it serves many kinds of people with a variety of purposes; it faces all the anomalies of a public institutions in a society. The scope of the work is limited to public library but the author tried to pay special attention to the selection problem area in the library and, therefore, the work is useful for the present thesis.
B. Journals

The findings of the study given by Ameen (2009) that the university libraries of Pakistan are gradually adopting a digital paradigm and providing access to hybrid collection management work in university libraries of Pakistan have been very traditional. However the ongoing development, such as growing ICT application access to thousands e-journals and e-books have changed the shape of library collections and users’ expectations. The importance of this article for the present work is due to ICT application in collection building process.

The study by Sharma & Das (2008) describes the Impact of technology and its services in engineering college libraries of Orissa. The strength and weakness of the collection to make it more users-responsive, live and dynamic. The findings were to provide a clear picture about their establishment, organization and services to users etc.

The study by Kanwal & Haider (2007) explores some major challenges in the area of collection management being faced by university libraries in Pakistan. This paper provides an example of the challenges of university libraries in a developing country, which must plan and develop a customized paradigm of library service which combines the traditional and modern services.

Agee (2005) in his work focuses light on the collection evaluation. The author emphasizes the need for evaluating library collection as this will form the basis for developing collection of library in a right manner. He
opined that collection evaluation is a valuable tool for each library. Furthermore, Agee has cited three examples of collection evaluation methods namely, user-centered, physical assessment and specific subject approach. This article is relevant to the present study as implication for successful collection management, financial resource management have been discussed.

The article by Igun (2005) identifies the challenges facing libraries and information centres in Africa in the establishment of electronic publishing. Libraries and Information Centres in Africa are advised to enter into networking with other libraries and information centres to provide the environment for real electronic publishing in Africa. Though the study covers only Africa, it may be helpful for the present work due to some similar prevailing conditions in India.

The article by Malhan & Rao (2005) discusses in this section and quality filtering of electronic resources. There are three major concerns now i.e. selection, evaluation and quality filtering of growing web based collections. The study is limited to the problems and challenges faced by libraries and information centres.

The article by Saarti (2005) analyzes strategy based conceptual analysis and a case study of the role of different types of scientific library and information service actors in Finland. Modern technologies are used in the effective end-user services. Thus, each library can make its own
strategic collection policy decisions. The study is limited for a medium sized university library in digital environment.

The paper by Sreekumar & Sunitha (2005) traces the genesis of IIM library consortium, a consortium of six IIM libraries in India. The paper highlights the host of issues and problems that consortium has been encountering and also overcoming from time to time. The study though limited with e-journals in the present day library collection development and digital environment, it is relevant as similar issues and problems are faced by CSIR Libraries in India.

The study by Stoller (2005) discusses the impact of technology, budgets and collection storage practices on library users and their research patterns. The study is limited to only modern technology and collections available in the library.

The study by Condic (2004) discusses the high quality collections given limited funding and budget constraints. The result of the study based on more than two hundred participants indicate that students are satisfied with the collections. They were more likely to prefer purchase of electronic formats. The study is limited to use of e-journals. It is useful for the present study as it contains e-journals and electronic formats of the collection.

The study by Kiondo (2004) discusses the emerging issues in selection and acquisition of electronic information resources in academic libraries at the University of Dar-es- Salaam library. The scope of study is limited
to University of Dar-es-Salaam library. Though the study has covered academic library almost similar issues also concern with special libraries such as CSIR laboratories libraries.

The study by Peterson (2004) discusses the guidelines for selection of materials of a Native American Community. This study is limited to tribal library. It is, however, helpful for the present study as it presents special challenges in terms of identifying, locating and acquiring the materials most needed.

The study by Shoham & Porat (2004) discusses the Inter Library Loan borrowing practices of Israeli college libraries. The study is limited to academic colleges in Israel. It is useful for the present study as it contains Inter Library Loan (ILL) facilities. The study by Singh (2004) discusses the information about the availability of various electronic sources and websites. She also discussed the factors affecting collection management in the libraries. It is helpful for the present study as it covers impact of information technology on collection management in the libraries.

The study by Varalakshmi (2004) discusses the emergence of new media. He suggests policies to be considered for effective planning of collection management in the digital environment.

The work of Caidi (2003) shows that co-operation and resource sharing are at the heart of the institutional changes in the libraries. The
The study by Suresh (2003) highlights the collection development. He opines that policies in a public library are different from those of academic libraries and special libraries. The study is confined to public libraries but the findings can also be related to special libraries.

The study by Thakur (2003) highlights the growth and development of the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) Library. The study is limited to National Institute of Financial Management library. It is helpful for the present study as it contains development of library collection, growth of users, application of automation and information technologies used in the library services and facilities provided by the library.

The study by Glasgow (2002) discusses the history of the major libraries of Sweden. The Royal library in Stockholm, Uppsala and Lund University libraries and University libraries of Gutenberg are featured. The study is related to Sweden but it is also useful for the present study as it covers development of library collection.

An article by Davarpanah (2001) examines the level of information technology application in University libraries in Iran. In this study, the whole population of 79 university libraries under the jurisdiction of two ministries: Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment and Medical Education were surveyed. The study concluded that the
automation of Iranian University libraries is a continuous exercise. This study though, is confined to Iranian University libraries, it helpful for the present study as it contains information technology applications.

The study by Gyeszly (2001) discusses about the escalating price of the rapidly growing number of electronic journals, databases, indices, and books, along-with traditionally published print subscriptions and monographs. The electronic use statistics were examined for the expensive serials, based upon the numbers of hits cumulated by users’ requests via the Web sites of the Texas A & M University Libraries. After the pricing information and use statistics for both electronic and printed resources were produced, the researcher had a clear answer to the electronic and paper dilemma. The study is relevant for the present study as it contains collection development of print or electronic products in the current scenario.

The work of Papazoglou & Semertzaki (2001) suggests that the progress in the Greek libraries is constant and rapid. The role of all types of libraries has been going importance in the academic, education and local communities. Extra funding from national and European sources has greatly helped in improving the standards in all areas, such as building, automation, networking, services and organization. According to the author these developments have raised the expectation of the public. This work is useful for the present thesis because of several similar aspects.
Rajhansa (2001) has discussed the need to perform the function of quality collection development as a management function. The author highlights various concepts and tools available for the acquisition librarian in academic library which will ensure quality collection development; viz. books selection models, budget allocation, use and user studies, half life of periodicals, obsolescence of literature, self renewing library, weeding techniques, collection development policy. The study is relevant for the present work as the author had discussed various book selection models.

The study by Kovacs (2000) reveals that an important role for librarians in all types of libraries is the planning and / or building of web based e-libraries. He offers a practical discussion of developing and implementing a collection plan for building web based e-libraries. The starting point for developing any collection plan is an assessment of the function of and need for an information collection and the audience it will serve to. Notably, he discussed some guidelines and practical strategies on where and how to find, identify, evaluate and select appropriate web based information resources. The author mainly focused on web based information resources rather than other electronic information resource, such as CD-ROM or fee-based databases that have been discussed extensively in recent literature.

The study by Thornton (2000) discusses the advent of the internet and the ability to share simultaneously virtual resources. Notably,
cooperative collection development through consortia arrangements had become popular once again. The ability of consortia to purchase products at a better price than individual libraries can make them very popular with funding agencies. The author stated that the Librarians added audio-visual materials to their collections and then electronic materials, they moved from selection as an individual activity to selection as a group activity. However, this study is relevant for the present study as it deals with co-operative collection development.

Ashcroft (1999) discusses the advantages of electronic publishing and the benefits of electronic journals. In this paper, the author comments on a research project which investigates benefits of and barriers to the purchase of electronic journals in university library collections in the UK and North America. The methodology included surveys of those involved in serials section in university libraries. The findings of the study are to demonstrate the growth of electronic journals, and their benefits. The issues of access to electronic journals in university libraries, including availability, methods of access and delivery options, promotion and evaluation are discussed. The various cost factors are considered, including site license issues, purchase decisions, and consortia purchasing. Archiving issues are also discussed. Notably, the author highlighted current considerations affecting the purchase of electronic journals in university collections. Hopefully, the findings of the study will be helpful in assessing the current situation in CSIR Libraries.
The study by Deshpande (1999) describes the interrelation of the different facets of the book trade viz. author, the publisher, the book seller and the librarian. He discusses the role of each one of them in building responsive library collections. This study is useful for the present study as the author explains the importance of resource sharing and application of information technology in library resource management.

According to Jones (1999) the basic functions of collection development in the digital library remain the same as for the traditional Science & Technology (S&T) and math’s library. The author applying these functions to electronic resources requires increased collaboration and a broadening of the skills and experience of collection development personnel. A primary objective of collection development is to give structure to a collection of resources by organizing them in a meaningful manner.

Chadwell (1997) defines a collection development policy statement as a communication tool for management, librarians, users and other libraries; detailed outline of collecting levels; a description of collection development responsibilities; and a budgeting tool that helps librarians decide where to place resources.

Rao (1997) in his paper discusses the impact of recent advances in Information Technology on collection development of a library. The author opines that it is must for librarians to keep themselves abreast of
different resources available on various networks including Internet. According to author, it is necessary for librarians to search different networks and download the useful information. This paper is useful for the present study as it covered the impact of CD-ROM databases, internet and digital libraries on collection development.

Findings of the study by Reddy & Rao (1996) suggest that the budget has to be increased as per the increase in prices and foreign exchange conversion rates, so as to enable libraries to maintain a good collection. Additionally, every effort should be made to minimize the duplication of journals using resource sharing facility. This study is related with the Central University of Hyderabad in which authors reveal that only 25% of the books acquired are satisfying the information needs of the users while the money spent on 75% of books is just a waist. This study though related with the academic library is useful for the present work as it discovers many important aspects of collection development in a library.

The study by Rowley (1996) discusses that the libraries have experienced dramatic adjustments during the past decade as new directions have impact on the role of librarians, the users they serve, and the product they provide. An appropriate context for providing this examination is collection development, an area in which the impact of change has been less defined and more subtle. The author summarized changes that have impacted collection development and suggested an
approach for the future based on a view of libraries as developers, designers, and managers of knowledge.

Maheswarappa & Karsidappa (1993) emphasizes the need for collection development as a systematic approach to the building of the library’s collection in the context of economic recession and involves the application of community analysis and user studies, collection development policy, selection, acquisitions, and collection management aspects, such as weeding, storage, preservation and collection evaluation, and problems associated with each of these processes in special libraries in India.

The study by Sullivan (1991) shows that the literature of collection development in 1990 is selectively surveyed. He covers general works on collection development; library materials budgets; serials and the economics of scholarly publishing; collection evaluation; co-operative arrangements; selection, de-selection, housing, and preservation of library materials; staffing and organization; and the impact of non-book formats on collection developers.

Garg & Gupta (1986) states in their study special libraries are different from general public libraries and academic libraries. These libraries are mainly devoted to specialized fields of science and technology, agriculture, medicine, social sciences, economics etc. Such types of libraries are attached to research organizations, government departments, departments in universities, industrial organizations,
professional societies and trade associations, etc. The author opines that special libraries necessitate the development and management of an adequate collection of books, periodicals, reports, patents, standards, government publications, maps, audio-visual records, etc. issuing from multitude of publishing bodies. This study is very useful for the present study as it is related to collection development in special libraries.

Anand (1985) in his work emphasizes the need for a written collection development policy statement to enable the book selectors to work with greater consistency towards defined goals. A written collection development policy helps assure continuity in collection development because library staff members as well as the members of the library committee, who select book, often keep on changing. In this situation, a written collection development policy serves as a reference tool for new library staff members and the members of library committee. Though the study is little old it is relevant for the present work.

According to Carpenter (1985) on a written collection development policy at least for three reasons: (i) writing a collection development policy requires the articulation of a plan for acquiring materials. A policy must answer two basic questions: what is the library acquiring and why?; (ii) a written policy for provides for rational planning and allocation of the acquisition budget; (iii) a written policy is a communication tool, permitting a library to address several audiences, such as faculty and students, administrators, who control resources and library consortia.
partners. Therefore, this study is relevant for the present work as it gives emphasis to collection development policy.

**User Study**

Several studies have pointed out the strengths and weakness of various collection assessment techniques. The user-centered studies concentrated on the use of collections and how well they met users’ needs (Dobson et al., 1996; Carrigan, 1996). One problem with some use-centered techniques is that they may not necessarily reveal the adequacy of collections as they mainly focus on use patterns. These approaches may not point out inadequacy and under-selection of collections. Osburn (1992) observed that the concept of collection assessment was steadily shifting from a collection-centred to client-centred interpretations.

However, resources are the most important ingredients in conceptualizing, planning, designing, implementing and managing information systems and services (Ming, 1996). Adequately trained and motivated library staff plays a crucial role in meeting the information needs of library users (Adedibu & Adio, 1997; Hobohm, 1996). A study by Fidzani (1998) reveals that users need-guidance from the library staff for effectively use of library resources, services and facilities. Mannan and Bose (1998) reported a relationship between the level of users’ satisfaction and their library use and assistance sought from library staff. The study found that a majority of the “satisfied” library users
frequently sought assistance from librarians for obtaining the needed materials.

Regular interaction between scientists and information professional is sin-qua-non for effectively meeting their information needs. Besides information skills, subject knowledge could be an asset for agricultural librarians to communicate effectively and meet the information needs of agricultural scientists (Majid, 1996). Folster (1995) reports that in those institutions where staff with subject expertise performs reference duties, it was more likely that users’ needs would be effectively met.

Besides these studies, there is a vast amount of literature available on user studies. However, there is no study related to the use of CSIR laboratory’s libraries. Mentioned below are a few relevant studies, nevertheless with some shortcomings.

The paper of Bamigboye (2007) has described an evaluation of library services delivery in Olabisi Onabanjo University. The result of the study indicate that the user’s demands of library service represent a wide range of aspects, including the availability of conventional books and periodicals, a good reference function and access to internet facilities. The study is, however, limited to the library services in Olabisi Onabanjo University.

The study by Bonorino (2007) describes the impact that the emergence of electronic journals has exerted on different services and
areas making up information units in Argentine Private Universities. The study has covered 27 libraries of Argentina.

The study by Adikata and Mumtaz (2006) examines the importance of faculty members place on student library use and their self perceived role in motivating students to use the library. This study was carried out with faculty members of Islamic studies disciplines at one university. Further studies on similar and more general populations must be conducted in order to understand the situation fully. The study is confined to Pakistan. But useful for the present study as it is related with the library use.

The study by Busayo (2006) investigates the accessibility and use of the Federal Polytechnic Ado-Ekiti library resources by the part time students of the institution. A total of 190 respondents, representing 90.5% were used for analysis of data. The result shows that the library was far away from satellite campus and, therefore, not accessible to the part time students. Their use of the library resources was also below expectations. It is helpful for the present study as it contains use of the library resources.

Hayden (2006) describes a comprehensive user survey carried out in an Irish higher education academic library, Waterford Institute of Technology. The paper also includes selected free-text comments made by survey respondents and the library’s response to the results. This survey focused on two specific users-groups- full time undergraduate
students and academic staff. The scope of the study is limited to Waterford Institute of Technology libraries. However, findings of the survey will have an implication for the present study.

Romanov (2006) discusses the utilization of electronic scientific information resources among medical and dental students. The findings of the study, suggest that only one third of medical students and one tenth of dental students were regular users of full text articles. However, the use of full text article increases moderately towards the end of study among both medical and dental students, which is a trend similar to the use of MEDLINE for research. This study is limited to the use of electronic scientific information resources. Significantly, this study is very useful for the present work that contains the use of resources.

The study by Goyal & Sharma (2005) conducts a survey at Ibadan city’s library indicates that science and technology are the subjects most in demand, followed closely by the social science. The main objectives of the user study are (1) to judge the limitation of library system and services, (2) to exploit the resources at the least expenses of money, time and energy (3) to enhance the quality of acquisition and collection. The major finding was that the rate of increase in number of scientific and technical documents rise in thesis, cost of acquisition selection tools and inadequate funds for acquisition. However, this study is very useful for the present work that based on science and technology libraries.
The study by Haneefa (2005) investigated the use of electronic information resources in special libraries in Kerala. The author explores the specific factors that promoted or hindered the use of electronic information resources. The data collected were analyzed and inferences made based on standard statistical methods. Though the special libraries in Kerala have electronic information resources to some extent, resources and services are not reaching the users to the expected extent. The findings would assist special libraries in Kerala to develop strategies and policies that could make better use of electronic information resources and services.

The study by Satoh et al. (2005) interviews nine focus group at the libraries of four universities in Japan, England and Finland. As a result, the features and the background of four dimensions were revealed and some clues for changes in the service quality assessment instrument were extracted. The study is limited to clarify the indicators and measures that corresponding user’s evaluation of university library service.

The study by Zhang & Michaelyn (2005) demonstrates how the library moves from a print environment towards electronic environment. The focus of this paper on changing work flows in the implementation of electronic resources is unique. The study is, however, limited in University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) libraries, but it is still useful for the present study as it contains electronic journal collection.
Cheng (2002) has discussed the experience of Wesleyan University Library in Middletown, CT, in the collection, management and assessment of library usage statistics to improve current library collections and services. This article includes index and database usage statistics, data from faculty and student surveys and how much data led to service changes, reference hours, electronic bibliographies, liaison programs, and journal circulation data. The study is very useful for the present work as it contains the usage of library.

The work of Franklin (2002) examined results from patron use surveys of networked electronic services at four geographically disparate academic health science libraries in the USA between 1999 and 2002. The author discusses about the principal fields of inquiry include demographic differences between in-house library users as compared to remote library users by status of user; users’ purposes for accessing electronic services; how the purpose of use differs between traditional, in-person, library services; and differences in usage of electronic resources based upon the location of users. This study is relevant for the present work as it related to special libraries.

Majid Shaheen (2001) investigated those factors that contribute positively in shaping users’ perceptions of library effectiveness. A questionnaire based survey of five major agricultural libraries in Malaysia was conducted. As a result, was found that the adequacy of collections, services and facilities were closely linked to the perceptions of
library effectiveness. This study is limited to use of Malaysian agricultural libraries. This study is very useful as it conducts user perceptions of library effectiveness.

The work of Singh (2001) covers the present scenario of computerization in six IIT libraries of India. Findings of the study show that the effect of computerization in use of resources of these libraries.

The study by Aked (1998) discusses the utilization of reference collection used by faculty of the University of Toledo’s William S. Carlson library. The result of this study, as well as that is other components, will be used to weed the collection, to improve collection management and may suggest strategies to develop channels of communication with the faculty. The author provides a description of the methodology used to query, selected questionnaires results, brief analysis of these results and a copy of the questionnaire.

The study of Ajala (1997) is based on use of Ibadan university library resources in Nigeria. The author stated that the primary objective of a library is to maximize the intensive use of resources and services. The author confirmed that graduate users utilize library resources for research purposes and personal development. Notably, the majority of the graduate students were registered members of the library and the findings show that journals constitute a major information source used by graduate students. Additionally, they also consult the library as occasional demands and spend an average time of between one and two
hours. The primary aim of the users in Ibadan library is to accomplish their research projects.

The study by Chaudhary (1994) has described the development of collections and services to users at the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals Library. He indicates services to the institution’s own users and to other neighbouring libraries and institutions. The author has described the use of information technology in the Library. Additionally, he also considered collection development and control and other services to users. Therefore, this study is very useful for the present study as it covers the use study related to collection development.

Dalai & Ramesh (1994) conduct a survey at the library of Regional Research Laboratory. The author tried to find out the adequacy of its collection; the user pattern; the ways and the means to create an environment to interact with users and other related aspects. The purpose was to know the extent of library use, needs and requirements of various categories of users, peak hours of highest usage, period of transactions at various service points, etc. This study is very useful as it is related to user studies of Regional Research Laboratory.

The study by Singh (1994) aims to fulfill the academic and research needs of their user group. Therefore, these institutes are spending a huge amount on their libraries by acquiring specialized collection of documents required and used by their users and to provide different
types of services needed by them. IITs have now been accepted as the centers of excellence for teaching, training and research in the fields of science, technology, engineering and other allied areas including social sciences and humanities. Notably, Libraries of these institutions aim at to further the goals of their parent organizations.

Folster (1989) conducted a study of sources of information used by social science faculty and graduate students at the university of Wisconsin-Madison. Those surveyed indicated that the most useful method of locating information was tracing references in books and journals. This study is useful for the present work as it emphasizes upon the study related to use.
REFERENCES


