CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of literature is a link between the proposed research and the studies that have already been done. It tells readers about those aspects that have already been established or conducted by other authors. It provides an opportunity to the readers to appreciate evidences that have already been collected by previous researchers, and streamlines the current research work in the proper perspective.

Review of literature is also crucial to elaborate the differences in opinions, contradictory findings or evidences and the diverse explanations given for their conclusion. An analysis of these factors may help one to understand facts of a critical and complex matter and at other times, such analysis can lead to a possibility that can be searched upon in the current project. Thus a review of literature is of paramount importance in research work.

In short, review of literature is an initial step for carrying out research. It enables to avoid any type of duplicity in research work and widens the understanding of the problem. The review of related literature presents over all review of studies conducted abroad as well as in India regarding the topic. Only those studies, related to the present study have been reviewed here.

Not a single article or book related to this topic, i.e. “collection development and services in law libraries in Delhi: a comparative study” is in publication/published in India, however a few articles are available related to law library services or law library collections. Most literature is on collection development/collection development services in Special Law Libraries, other than law libraries’ collection development/services. This chapter presents an overall review of studies conducted abroad as well as in India in a reverse chronological order, which is as follows:

Shubhashree (2012) discussed the various issues, especially the legal ones, involved in the digitization process, its shortcomings and feasible solutions. It also analyses how by using varied digital preservation technologies, the law libraries can preserve not only their unique collections but also provide online access to the materials which has been previously inaccessible or limitedly accessible, also a comparative analysis is done to show how Indian Law Libraries can learn from international law research libraries so to preserve the first class scholarly research collection.
Pande (2012) dealt with some pertinent issues relating to the accessibility of legal information in the digital age. Firstly, by the way of digitization of legal education and research, it is obviously not a current phenomenon, which is evident from the fact that we already have a digital repository in portals such as Manupatra, Westlaw, and Hein online etc. This paper dealt in detail with the most pressing concern in the formation of law libraries in the digital age copyright. The author is of the opinion that if a digital library is regarded as a copyright society, as they are essentially owners of copyright work, license regulations, similar to sections 30 to 35 of the Indian Copyright Act 1957, may be applicable. The paper concludes with recommendations towards the building of digital law libraries and for the promotion of legal research in the digital age.

Hussain, Khan & Fatima (2011) conducted a study on the use of online resources by the students of Indus Business Academy, Bangalore and Greater Noida, India. 95 well structured questionnaires were distributed among 167 PGDM students of management to find out the use of online resources of the information centers. This study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of uses of online resources and services provided by the institute/library, user’s awareness about ICT/Digital Information, frequency and purposes of visit, linking patterns, type of e-information, uses of search engines, problems, user’s satisfaction within information services and utility of online resources.

Hussain, Muzeeb & Fatima (2011) discussed five women’s college libraries of South Campus, University of Delhi. The main objective of the study was to gauge the use of collections and services in the library, to determine the manner of document location and such elements of the library, to identify infrastructure facilities being provided by the library and find out the overall user’s satisfaction with the resources and services provided in these libraries. The authors have placed emphasis on a good rapport between the user community and library personnel and a proper paradigm for the same should be developed.

Ansari (2011) examined collection development policies and information services provided by government funded medical college, Lucknow and also discussed how government funded medical colleges make policies for their collection development and provide information resources to their users. The purpose of the collection development policy is to provide framework for maintenance and development of the library’s collection to indicate priorities, establish selection
criteria across the range of different subjects, languages and media and create a consistent and coherent basis for the future development of the collection. The paper found that collection development policies and information services are very important for medical colleges.

Little (2011) conducted a study on the “collection development in library and information science at ARL libraries”. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the results of a 2010 survey of LIS selectors at ARL institutions/libraries that do not support an ALA- accredited programme to learn how and why LIS materials are collected at these institutions. The collection development librarians completed a survey that asks them to describe their institution’s selection policies, practices and budgets for LIS materials, along with their roles as LIS selectors/subject specialists. The LIS collections primarily support librarians and staff in their daily work and ongoing professional development. However, most libraries’ LIS collection budgets are comparatively small, selectors receive few requests for new materials, and collecting parameters vary by institutions, but are limited in terms of subject, publisher and audience. The majority of LIS selectors are also responsible for collection development in multiple subject areas.

Kumar, Hussain, Ansari & Fatima (2011) conducted a survey on the use of library facilities by users of MONIRBA Library, Allahabad (U.P.). A questionnaire and observation method was used to identify the notions of users towards the awareness of library services, adequacy and relevancy of library collections, etc. The paper also examined the satisfaction level of users about library resources and services.

Naushad & Nisha (2011) conducted a study on use of e-journals among research scholars at Central Science Library, University of Delhi. The purpose of this paper was to determine the extent to which research scholars at Central Science Library, University of Delhi were aware and made use of e-journals. A survey was designed to collect basic information about the level of use of electronic journals as well as other factors associated with their use. A well structured questionnaire was administered among research scholars to collect the necessary primary data keeping in view the objectives of the study. Findings clearly reveal that more than 60% of users in the Central Science Library are using e-journals weekly for the purpose of research. Printed journals are consulted by a majority of the users as compared to e-journals. Keyword search is the most popular method for searching
e-journals among research scholars; where as the date of publication carries the least percentage among all the options. However, it is found that slow downloading of PDF files is the major problem that would discourage users from using e-journals.

Tailor (2011) conducted a study on “Jewish studies book awards: A collection development strategy for non sectarian Academic Law Libraries”. The purpose of this paper is to provide an alternative method of building quality collections for Jewish Studies. Collection Development Professional in small and medium size academic libraries worked with highly restricted budgets. The sources of Jewish Studies literary awards were identified and a detailed analysis of awarded books, subjects and the publishing sources was conducted. Results showed that awarded books covered a vast variety of subjects of interest to Jewish studies collections. Since many of them were also published by academic presses, the use of identified Jewish Studies book award sources should be considered by bibliographers, responsible for building Jewish Studies collections in non sectarian college libraries with very limited budget resources.

Vyas (2010) described academic law libraries’ roles, set up under autonomous national law universities during the past two decades and also discussed the integrated legal curriculum prescribed in the National Law University. He explained NALSAR University Library Collection (print as well as electronic) and special features like use of software, various electronic databases, RFID technology and other facilities. He proposed the need, objectives and advantages of Law-net and concludes that academic law libraries must provide quality library services to teachers and students, and also reference service in the real time environment as well as develop faith in co-creation of library facilities.

Street & Runyon (2010) examined how academic law libraries can respond to the call for more practice oriented legal education and compared trends in collection management decisions regarding secondary sources at academic and law firm library. The results of their survey are followed by recommendations about how academic and firm librarians can work together to provide best law students with the material they will need to practice. He suggested that all law libraries must consider many different factors when choosing to make cancellations and adjustments to existing collections. His study found an increasing reliance on electronic media. The results also indicate that there is a continuing need for print in the law firm and academic settings in order to mitigate high cost as well as to most efficient retrieved information.
Palfrey (2010) described a sharing vision for the future of legal information, one that is informed by methods of multiple disciplines and that will promote democratic ideals. This shared vision could guide us as we continue to lay the cornerstones for law libraries in a “digital-plus” era. He also elaborates the process that should enable law libraries to establish a clear, shared vision for legal information on a global basis. Further, he says that people are today actively laying the foundation that will guide them in building the future.

Kumar, Hussain, Fatima & Tyagi (2010) examined the use of collections and services at IIT Library, Delhi. 190 questionnaires were distributed among IIT Library users’ during the academic session 2008-2009, to find out the information resources being provided by the IIT Library. The questionnaires were checked and out of 178 filled questionnaires returned, 170 (95.51%) were found fit for analysis and out of which 8 (4.49%) were considered unusable. This study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of use of collections and services, purpose of visit to the library, adequacy of library hours, infrastructure facilities, use and collection of documents, i.e., internet information resources. The study also identifies levels of use of various services provided and access to online database services, database search techniques and user’s awareness about different types of library network. It highlighted satisfaction with overall functions of the library. Suggestions have been given to make the collections and services more beneficial for the academic community of the mentioned technical institutes in India as well as abroad.

Kichuk (2010) studied about the growth of reviewed electronic resources at the University of Saskatchewan Library over a 12 year period from 1996-1997 to 2007-2008. The researcher collected data from the library’s databases (A-Z lists) over the period, compiled statistics and growth rates for both net holdings and new acquisitions, then analyzed and contextualized the results. The study revealed that the growth of electronic resources or development stages corresponded to advances in electronic resources types i.e., bibliographic, full text, reference and a pattern of sustained rapid growth. It was found that growth doubled within the last four years of the period, with more than 100 resources being added annually in the same period. Both internal and external events impacted this growth. Just as internal and external events contribute to the growth of electronic resources, new events such as economic decline may contribute to growth decline.

Khan (2010) conducted a study on managing collection development and
organization in globalizing Indian University Libraries. The main purpose of the study was to identify the current status of collection development organization pattern and to make a comparative analysis of collection development organization patterns of four central university libraries of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) i.e., Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) Aligarh, Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Allahabad University (ALU) and Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar University (BBRAU), Lucknow.

Hyodyynmaa, Ahlholm, Anita, & Nurminen (2010) illustrated a technique to map, evaluate and describe subject based collections. The case study seeks to describe the application of this method in a multidisciplinary university library. This case study presents the collection mapping method and its application in Tampere University Library and shows how to gather data on subject based collections and their usage. The study shows that this method can provide useful information on the library’s subject based collections. Using this information the library can describe and develop its collections and also present results on subject based collections to the faculties concerned. The article also describes Tampere University Library’s application of the methods which makes it possible to map, evaluate and describe the library’s collections.

Hibbitts (2010) argued that contemporary fascination with the law of technology has led us to overlook the fundamental impact of the “technology of law” and offered suggestions for creating “neterate” Lawyers, more comfortable and conversant with technology itself. He described how the legal news service JURIST implemented many of these suggestions and provided a unique learning experience for its law students and staff. Technology and internet have changed the way of libraries in delivery of information sources and services. Users’ now do not depend much on traditional sources of information kept on the shelves of the library. The author have focused on the literacy of users of law libraries towards internet, hence he has referred this activity as netracy.

Chaputula & Boadi (2010) looked at the nature of funding for collection development activities at a Chancellor College Library, University of Malawi, and saw how this impacts the collection development activities of the institution. The results of the study shows that funding for collection development activities at Chancellor College Library, University of Malawi was inadequate and that this inadequacy of funding seriously affected the library’s collection development activities. Due to prevailing conditions, the library had been forced to rely on
donations and exchanges as the principle means making its collection grow. The study therefore was significant in that it will help in some way to fill the knowledge gaps that exist in this area.

Briscoe (2010) conducted a study on the quality of Academic Law Library online catalogs and its effect on information retrieval and examined a number of online catalog entries and documented the accuracy of selected bibliographic records. He found that 96% users’ indicated that a misspelling in the title, author or subject heading will have some or a significant effect on their ability to answer reference questions and 81% indicated that incorrect publisher information will affect their ability to answer reference questions. After finding a high level of errors, she surveyed reference libraries to determine if they believed that these errors would affect their ability to answer reference questions.

Hussain, Fatima & Kumar (2010) examined the use of library collections and services by PG Students of Kedar Naath Modi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Modinagar (U.P.). Questionnaires were used for collecting opinions of the use of library collections and services. 80 questionnaires were distributed among PG students out of which 67 questionnaires were received back from the respondents. This study demonstrated and elaborated the various aspects of library collections usage within the available resources, frequency and purposes of visit, utilization of library services, average time spent in the library, adequacy of library hours, adequacy of reading space, document locations, document search through catalogues, library computerization. It also assessed the behaviour of library staff as well as satisfaction with overall functions of the library.

Belniak (2009) conducted an inspection of scholarly writings of the twentieth and twenty first centuries. Ms. Belniak articulated the skill sets, knowledge areas, and personality characteristics of the archetypal law librarian over the last one hundred years. The author has described the historical background and role of law librarians in 20th and 21st century. She further described that there is nothing to suggest an end to the growth of legal information and sources, or an end to the creation of various classification or communication technologies. Whether working from an office in a law library or working remotely from home, the law librarian of the future will seem nothing like the librarian of present when compared to qualifications, skill sets, experience and knowledge. However when evaluating the ability of future law librarians to adapt to change or embrace unanticipated outcomes, it will be oddly
similar to that of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century’s and today’s figures.

Runyon (2009) conducted a study on effect of economic and electronic resources on the tradition of law library print collection, and came to the conclusion that the exponential rise in the cost of legal materials and the increase in availability of, and expectation for electronic materials has strained the budgets of Academic Law Libraries. The author surveyed directors of Academic Law Libraries to identify trends in collection management, such as cancelling, weeding, and signing library maintenance agreements. This study showed that Academic Law Library collections are on the brink of a major change, and indeed have begun to take a new shape over the past five years. He suggested that researches using a larger sample are needed to confirm these results.

Sudhasankar & Tadasad (2009) conducted a survey of medical college libraries in the Karnataka State. Questionnaires were circulated in 75 libraries of medical colleges affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Bangalore, of which 61 medical college libraries responded. Various aspects of medical college libraries were covered i.e., category of college, year of establishment, type of management, location of college, strength of students and teaching faculty, colleges on the same campus, departmental library, library operations, head of the library, collection development policy, general picture of collection, types of information resources, mode of book acquisition, criteria adopted for book selection, book selection tools consulted by librarian, availability of secondary sources of information, etc. Collection development is quite satisfactory as it is based on the policy followed in many health science libraries but still the practice has to be made more users responsive to reshape their collection in the context of their institutions educational profile.

Yeoh & Kiran (2008) examined the publication output of research in Higher Education for subject support in collection development in the light of growing interest in diversified domains of research in higher education. The paper presents a quantitative analysis of 202 articles published in research in higher education from 2000 to 2005. It applies bibliometric analysis to investigate the publication distribution, authorship pattern, research collaboration among scholars, and citation analysis to profile surrogated information for higher education resource management. Analysis of 40 issues of publications revealed a diversified use pattern of bibliographic reference sources by contributing researchers, with a cumulative total
citations being as 8374. This paper serves as a window to understanding the scientific productivity of contributing scholars specifically in the field of higher education. This may assist researchers and stake holder’s collection management decision, and provide a referencing source for library professional and policy makers.

Teel (2008) aimed to discuss significant outcomes of change and improvement in a collection based on the inventory outcomes. In this study application of the shelf analysis data is used to develop a long range plan for implementing changes and improvement in collection development process. This case study discusses significant outcomes that were accomplished by implementing long-range strategic planning. This article substantiates that a collection inventory provided the catalyst for instigating major changes in the curriculum collection development of the Joyner Library Teaching Resource centre.

Mallik & Sen (2008) dealt with the basic role played by libraries of Indian Academic Law Libraries and available basic information sources for resource building. Printed resources have been found to be specialized whereas online information resources are dynamic as they cover a wide range of legal information. A webpage based study of the libraries of top twenty Indian Academic Legal Institutes showed that more than half of the Indian premiers Academic Legal Institutes do not provide any information regarding their online information resources and thus, it may be assumed that they hardly have any online information resource. Eight of the India’s top twenty Academic Legal Institutes have well described libraries on the web with a variety of online resources which may be considered as shift change of libraries from printed information resource building to digital information dependency.

Borin & Yi (2008) provided conceptual guidelines and a model to support collection evaluation and assessment in the era of unstable and constantly changing patterns of information. The paper identifies environmental factors in collection evaluation, establishes set ratios that need to be addressed and finally provides a set of indicators for collection evaluation and assessment that can be selected from, and adapted by libraries. This paper bridges two different collection evaluation models, collection based and user based. It identifies that there is not a single appropriate collection evaluation method. It provides a different perspective to a body of literature which is best if practice based. This paper suggests a new model that provides flexibility and adaptability. It offers a multidimensional approach that libraries can
use and adapt to their specific situation.

Hussain & Kumar (2007) conducted a study on “Collection Development: an overview”. In this study they found that collections provide valuable functions, such as collecting sources for convenience and saving time and money, selectively narrowing the search scope to increase precision and ease of use in presenting choices, and assisting in clarification of information need.

Harpe & Norelli (2007) conducted a study on the business collaboration and electronic collection developments with strategic business partnership and business faculty librarian (BFL) collaborations. They seek to address how the motivations for business partnerships and faculty librarian collaborations are similar. A conceptual model suggests that the depth of the BFL relationship significantly enhances electronic collection development outcomes. The findings are significant because they demonstrate how BFL collaborations can be made more effective through the application of business principles. BFL collaborations can positively influence electronic collection development in a variety of ways. The paper offers a new and unique conceptual model that improves understanding of the nature and depth of BFL collaboration in the context of electronic collection development. This paper will be of interest to business faculty in particular and other faculty in general and librarians working in diverse library settings, especially librarians aligned with management and business departments. Librarians in management positions will likely find this information useful as a means to increase faculty librarian collaboration across all disciplines.

Sarbrinder & Satija (2007) discussed about various trends in collection development in a digital environment. Changes in acquisition, retrieval and storage of information due to technological developments have been discussed in this study. Limitations, restrictions and problems being faced by librarians and readers due to the above reasons have also been discussed. The effect of these developments on academic environment and the changed role of librarian have also been portrayed.

Vignau & Quesada (2006) discussed about the topic of Collection Development in a digital environment and have emphasized that developing digital collections is a logical consequence of inserting information technologies in organizations. The usual route towards other models of libraries has allowed the development of the digital collections as a source of digital libraries. This paper is based on the development of a user oriented concept of digital collections. The current
information society requires collection development to guarantee suitable resources in information organizations. The authors have provided a new way of looking at the development of digital collections. In this paper the authors have proposed a cycle to create a digital collection beginning from the established percepts for traditional collection development. The creation process is supplemented with an analysis of the term collection development starting from the users’ focus.

Stoller (2006) traced the patterns of collection development expenditures between 1994 to 2004 among Association of Research Libraries (ARL), to identify the impact of serial inflation, emergence of electronic resources and changes in the monographic market upon the buying patterns of the largest and smallest academic libraries, public and private, in the USA and Canada. Analysis of the annual ARL statistics for collection development expenditures between 1994- 2004, focused upon 10 largest public and private, 10 smallest public and private academic ARL libraries. Libraries have largely responded to the revolutionary changes of the last decade very conservatively, retaining their commitment to monographic acquisitions and to their paper collection as they have built new, electronic libraries. The methodology does not seek a statistically precise model but seeks only to lay out a useful snap shot of library collecting patterns over the last 10 years. It provided a picture of collection development pattern of the largest and smallest ARL Academic Law Libraries that complements ARL’s own analysis which is based on median value.

Singh (2006) aimed to outline the emerging trends and developments taking place in special libraries in India. It aimed to provide an overview of how Special Law Libraries in India function; particularly since younger library professionals are now actively becoming involved in developing new skills and competencies in order to make libraries more customer sensitive and customer centered. In most Indian Special Law Libraries, features such as internet resources and other electronic/digital resources, subject gateways and networks and consortia, are fast gaining acceptance. New trends include the development of the library’s own websites, the sophisticated applications of digital technology, more professional marketing of information products and services, outsourcing, flexi work force, knowledge management and participative management, which are becoming the order of the day.

Shouse & Teel (2006) conducted a study under the title “Inventory: Catalyst for Collection Development”. The intention of this article is to show the direct outcomes of an inventory project, which served as the catalyst for collection
development improvements. An inventory project was undertaken with emphasis on the outcomes derived from the inventory. Several types of problems were discovered, such as missing items in correct information (call numbers, collection codes, item types, etc.), damaged materials, and weaknesses in the collection, which resulted in major improvements and changes in the development of the collection. The results of the inventory project improved the accessibility of the collection to patrons by correcting inconsistencies involved in the shelving of materials, online records, call numbers, collection codes, item types and bar codes.

Patel & Srivastava (2006) conducted a study on access to Indian legal information through the internet: an experience of judges’ library, Allahabad High Court. The article discussed the purpose of using internet, identified popular websites used by the legal professional, and utility for internet lawyers.

Clemons & Sproles (2006) conducted a survey on the topic using depository exchange lists as collection development tools. This paper seeks to highlight the benefits of using depository exchange lists as collection development tools. The authors have provided a general overview of depository collection development and analyze exchange list activity at the national and local level. Although exchange lists are widely available electronically, only a small portion of depository libraries actually use them as it was found in the analysis of exchange list activity at the national level. Many unique and out of print documents are regularly being offered on lists. This paper provided information on an area of government’s documents and collection development librarianship that is not widely covered in the literature. It highlighted the use of exchange lists as a means to increase collections at a relatively low cost.

Agee (2005) conducted a study on collection evaluation: a foundation for collection development, it proposes encouraging librarian to be more informed about the value of collection evaluations. Three examples of collection evaluation methods (user centered evaluation, physical assessment and specific subject support) have been explored. Many strategies are available for evaluating collections, regardless of the kind of library or size of the collection. Evaluation allows librarians a more thorough knowledge of what already exists, what may be needed and whether collection development goals are being achieved. Methods of meaningful collection evaluation are shared so that librarians may create an evaluation that will provide useful information to them in their library setting. Implication for successful future
collection management, financial resource management and effective format selection has been discussed.

Ahmad & Haridasan (2005) conducted a study on the topic “Study of periodicals collection in National Library of Veterinary Sciences”. The objectives of the study were: to find out whether the members of NLVS are satisfied with the services or not; to reveal the years of publication during which periodicals were consulted maximum by users; to identify the most useful periodicals used by the researcher in his/her area of research; etc.

The authors have used the questionnaire method for data collection. The major findings were: majority of users (90%) visit library to consult documents for their research; from the study it was found that 89% users consult ‘Indian Science Abstract’ for references and abstract, followed by ‘Index Veterinaries’ (35%), ‘Immunological Abstract’ (28%) and ‘Dairy Science Abstract’ (28%); the study identified that all users’ used bibliographical services, 30% used full-text and only 12% used online services; the study identified that secondary periodicals were averagely useful for scholars in information search; and it was also observed from the collected data that most of the users were aware of the non-conventional form of materials and used CD-ROMs for their literature requirement.

Witten (2005) described the restructuring of collection development at the University of California Riverside University Libraries. This paper is based on libraries’ experience in changing to fund accounting. The author described the new system that has created more accountability for the materials budget. As a result of the new system, faculty members are more aware of the budgeted amount for monographic purchases in their own area and whom they can contact with concerns or purchasing request. This article has provided a model for restructuring collection development that other libraries can adapt.

Williams & Phillips (2004) have analysed “Collection development embraces the digital age: a review of the literature, 1997-2003.” The objectives of the study were: to find out the growth of electronic resources; to find out the change in scholarly communications; to know the extent of building digital collections; the cooperative collection development has taken on new vitality in the digital age; to know organization, training and professional development; and to know the collection assessment and evaluation, weeding and storage, and subject specific collection development.
A review literature method was used for data collection. The important findings of the study were: collection development and management literature of the past seven years revealed distinct trends among issues, philosophy, and practice. Digital age themes reflected the increasingly networked nature of the profession, with new attention focused on scholarly communications and publishing, digital collection building, consortia collaboration, and quantitative assessment. The literature of collection development and management was primarily applied, reflecting upon the pragmatic nature of authors and readers. The authors who explored the implications of collection building in the digital age challenged readers to imagine a vastly different future for collection development practice.

White (2004) conducted a study on collaborative collection building of electronic resources of business faculty librarians’ partnership and described the background and rationale for the formation of this partnership and also the issues and procedures that are followed to collaboratively build e-electronic collections to support business research. Benefits of this partnership included greater access to electronic resources for faculty throughout the university, an improved understanding of the breadth and needs of faculty research in business; and better knowledge of the resources that were used by various faculty, academic departments, and locations throughout the university. The partnership also provided a framework for incorporating electronic resources into the strategic planning process.

Rajeev & Amritpal (2004) have described the “Use of Internet by Teachers and Students in Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Engineering & Technology: A case Study.” The questionnaire method was used for data collection. The major findings were: A majority of the respondents had more than 2 years experience in using the Internet. A majority of the users of the college used the internet service daily. The most frequently used places for accessing internet were the college (90.0%) and home (63.3%). A majority of the respondents used the internet for educational purposes and only a less number of respondents used the internet for entertainment purposes.

Peterson (2004) conducted a study on collection development in California Indian tribal libraries and highlighted the tribal library, which is a community center that serves the unique information needs of Native American community. A tribal library can be a kind of public library for the community, an education and literacy center, as well as an archive that records and preserves the heritage of a tribe. However, tribal libraries typically struggle with inadequate and unstable funding, and
in California are often denied the benefits of resource sharing agreements within library networks. Tribal library collection development also presents special challenges in terms of identifying, locating and acquiring the materials most needed. This paper provides guidelines for selection of materials, suggestions for sources of Native American materials with an emphasis on California Indians, as well as selected titles for California tribal libraries.

Maharana, Choudhury & Dutta (2004) conducted a study under the title “Collection development of electronic information resources in R&D libraries of Kolkata city: a survey”. To collect data the authors have used Questionnaire method. The important findings were: Out of 10 libraries only 4 (40%) libraries provided access to their OPACs, E-Journals, E-Databases, and such other resources via internet on the Local Area Network (LAN) to the faculty, students, scientists, researchers, and other users of the respective libraries; The libraries under the study had been subscribing to a wide range of electronic databases, such as AGRIS, MEDLARS, Sociological abstracts, INIS, etc. Specific to their area of research; Six (60%) of the libraries had a policy statement for development and management of their e-resources; One surprising aspect noted in this study was that only 3 (30%) out of 10 libraries subscribe to CALIBNET; All the libraries except NIRIAFT had their own Website. They provide OPAC, Inter Library Loan, email descriptions to their e-resources, staff directory, etc. through their Website to the off campus users’ worldwide; Most of the libraries (80%) did not follow a standard practice to preserve their digital resources. Most of the libraries, i.e. 9 (90%) preserved the electronic documents in df format and equal number of them also preserved in HTML format; and technical training was provided to the staff of 7 (70%) libraries on digital asset management. In case of 7 (70%) libraries, the staffs who trained on digitization of library resources’ followed by 5 (50%) libraries on development library m-house databases’, digital presentation, and acquisition and access to consortia based resources.

Lenz (2004) conducted a study on “Faculty Services in Academic Law Libraries: Emerging Roles for the Collection Development Librarians” and argued that the collection development librarians should assume an active role in library faculty services programs. The collection development librarian must participate on all three levels of a successful faculty services program, including information gathering, reactive service and proactive service. She explores ways by which they
can make valuable contributions to such programs, and examines the importance of interdepartmental collaboration to achieve faculty service goals. The collection development librarian must participate in the library’s faculty services program as an integral part of the faculty services team. Coordinated by the faculty services librarian, this collaborative effort requires the participation of all library staff of all departments. The collection development librarian has a unique perspective to offer to the program and also can serve as a bridge between public and technical services while the library works towards its goal.

Edwards (2004) did his study on “Collection development and maintenance across libraries, archives, and museums: a novel collaborative approach.” The main objectives of the study were (i) to propose guidelines for collection across libraries, archives, and museums that incorporate an understanding of how collections develop, social systems that impart value to the collected items, and the needs of the research population; (ii) to find out selection, movement, and social value of objects within collections. (iii) to find out collaborative solutions for preservation of physical objects, and (iv) to find out the demonstrating Pareto-Optimal outcomes. Observation method was adapted for the study. The major findings were the use of the materials across libraries, archives and museums.

Vohra (2003) highlighted new developments in information technology. She has suggested that collection of books is meaningless, as this information can be accessed through various networks. In the current electronic information environment emphasis is towards excellent collection rather than larger ones and the development of effective means of gaining access to remote databases. She has highlighted that higher priority is being given to coordination and cooperation in university libraries due to change in curriculum, research selectivity, expansion of knowledge and financial limitations. Electronic Information Resources have brought in new systems of storage, retrieval, preservation, conservation, and computerized information services. Policies and programs related to collection development should be in the context of current information environment.
Thakur, D. S. (2003) conducted a study under the title “growth and development of the National Institute of Financial Management: a case study.” The major objectives of the study were: (a) to know the various kinds of resources available in the library; (b) to determine the availability of financial resources and the expenditure on different items; (c) to know the growth of library collection year-wise; (d) to ascertain the computerized activities of the library and find out the different kinds of computerized services provided in the library; and (e) to find out the reading facilities provided to users in making effective use of the library and its resources. For data collection regarding the financial resources, growth of the library collection, number of users, application of automation and other information technologies used in the library, the questionnaire method was used.

Swan (2002) conducted a study on academic departmental library collection as curriculum trend indicators and the changes in the Hunter College School of Social Work (HCSSW). The Library’s holdings have matched the contemporaneous changes in the field of social work for which it collects. While most schools of social work in the USA, including the programme at Hunter, continued to emphasize agency based social work practice, the HCSSW library’s collection indicates that the current curriculum is actually putting more importance on individual psychological problems like depression and eating disorders. This trend towards more private practice, psychotherapeutic work has been decided in the field, but the HCSSW library collection seems to indicate that schools teaching future professionals are complicit in this trend. This, in turn, suggests that an Academic Law Library collection can often anticipate changes in a field of study before it is widely acknowledged among the faculties who are experts in the field being collected.

Siddiqui (2002) conducted a study under the title “use of library collection in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Library, New Delhi”. The important objectives of the study were to acquaint the users’ with the collection available in it: (i) to regulate the use of library collection to the entire satisfaction of its users; (ii) to know the working hours of a library in order to evaluate the use of its collection; (iii) to find out adequate reading space as an important pre-requisite for effective functioning of a library; (iv) to know the adequacy of library collection. (v) to know the library services provided to the users”.

Questionnaire method was used for data collection. 303 selected users were picked up randomly and the questionnaire prepared for the purpose of study was sent
Singh (1999) provided background information about the origin of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kharagpur. She mentioned the inception of its library, and described the methodology used for data collection. She discussed the acquisition and growth of periodical collection, examined user’s awareness and usefulness of various types of readers’ services and provided users’ opinion and suggestions about the collection and services of the library. She has also given suggestions for improvement.

Singh (1999) conducted a study on “An evaluation of collection development and reader’s services at IIT library, Bombay” and mentioned the history of its library. She described the methodology used for gathering information, discussed the acquisition, use and adequacy of library collection, examined user’s awareness about various library services and their usefulness, and provided the users and librarians suggestions related to collection and services.

Chander (1998) described the existing important legal information systems functioning in western countries and Australia. He has also enumerated the efforts made by the Supreme Court of India to organize legal information pertaining to decided cases. The paper also discussed COURTNIC, introduced by National Informatics Centre (NIC) in collaboration with Supreme Court of India. He has also provided information on the Apex Court to a wide range of users who are interested in legal developments and judicial decisions of the Supreme Court.

Seth, Ramesh & Sahu (1997) studied “Utility of library collection in a special library: a case study” where the authors have used the questionnaire method for data collection. The important findings of the study were: the users gave maximum importance to the relevancy of the needed document rather than any other aspect of the library; greatest concern as well as dissatisfaction of users was linked to the reading materials; majority of users expressed that they had current research information in their own field of specialization; most of the users choose selected items and its procurement from different periodicals; computerized literature search was highly welcomed; most of the users were not aware of on-line, CD-ROM and E-mail etc; everybody preferred to have library automation; Scientists were using more current research reports, periodicals and non-collection materials and demands for photocopy or translated reprint of the same for their research purpose; and the increase in the library budget had been observed as per the increase in the expenditure.
for procurement of library books, journals and other documents.

Seetharama (1997) conducted a study on “collection development / management in information technology based environment: current initiative and issues”. In this article he has discussed about the impact of information technology on collection development and collection management. The collection development policy & methods, resource sharing and networking, and collection evaluation in IT-based environment have also been explained in detail.

Ravichandra (1997) conducted a study on “impact of recent advances in information technology on collection development” and highlighted the impact of CD-ROM databases, internet and digital libraries on collection development which is quite significant. Challenges in this regard have been discussed in this paper and argued that it is necessary to conduct a survey of available sources on various networks. Effective techniques are required to search and store the downloaded data. The policy for collection development should be devised to take care of recent advances in information technology and its impact.

Parameswaran (1997) conducted a study on “collection development in university libraries: policy and procedures”. He has highlighted collection development in university libraries and discussed the centralized and decentralized patterns. He has also suggested a policy for collection development and concluded that involvement of all the staff members of the library is essential to develop a balanced collection.

Maheswarappa & Tadasad (1997) examined the issues in development of collection for libraries in the context of electronic publication and networking with special reference to formulation of policies, users’ formats, storage, and mode of access, selection, acquisition, bibliographical control, finance, evaluation, and manpower. He has concluded that developing a need-based, relevant and cost-effective collection, consisting of electronic and other publications in document form, requires systematic planning and effective implementation.

Bali (1997) examined the collection development program in National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS) Library. She has found that the library had good financial support but it could not meet all the requirement of its user community due to the exponential growth of literature, rising price of books and periodicals as well as shortage of space in the library. An appropriate collection development plan was developed by resource sharing with
outside libraries, and making use of available information technology.

Aptagiri (1997) discussed the constraints and criteria for collection development in libraries and information centers. She has also examined the internet as a world-wide source of information, and as scope for electronic collection development. The role of Internet as more than just a channel for communication has also been discussed. The different roles of internet in the information scenario, especially in connection with collection development, have been discussed.

Amudhavalli (1997) conducted a study on “impact of electronic publishing on collection development”. This article has discussed the definition of collection development in IT environment. Problems of collection development in traditional libraries and how they can be tackled in IT environment have also been discussed. The problems faced by the library and information centers in procuring electronic publications have also been mentioned.

Alvi (1997) explained the changing phase of collection development while discussing the information explosion in recent years along with using the example of chemical abstracts for the same. He has emphasized on cooperative collection development policies suited to the current philosophy of providing access to information through a sharing mechanism, and stressed upon the need of improving quality of library services through it. He has also discussed its advantages in his article.

Odini (1994) had written about “collection development: the experience of Kenya Polytechnic Library”. The objectives of the study were: to support teaching and learning activities of the institution, the library stock books, periodicals, official publications and students’ project report. The library has a good collection of non-print material such as microforms, slides and reader printers; to meet the needs of part-time and industry-based students, mixed mode attendance was available in many courses and a vital commitment to the sandwich course was a feature of the Kenya Polytechnic life.

The major findings of the study were the problems of inadequate funding, lack of collection development policy and those associated with foreign purchases. The various factors which librarians at the polytechnic ought to consider in order to realize brighter collection development prospects included the formulation of suitable collection development policy, the organization of gifts and exchange practices and
participation in resource-sharing programmes with other national polytechnics and universities.

Lancaster (1994) examined the changes that have occurred in libraries in last few years and had tried to speculate on what “collection development” mean at some future may date—perhaps the year 2025. The author has tried and examined the issues in detail and has presented on exemplary analysis on “Collection Development”.

Sohn (1987) This article is the result of a survey of ninety-three academic libraries in the United States that were members of the Association of Research Libraries in 1983-84. The Purpose of the survey was to discover the specific organizational patterns that currently exist for collection development. Findings reveal that, although a variety of patterns exist, the one outstanding development has been the upgrading of the unit responsible for collection development. Other characteristics of collection development units and responsibilities of collection development staff are discussed. The paper concludes that no specific organizational pattern in predominant in ARL libraries.
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