CHAPTER - 2 \hspace{2cm} REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Today we are living in digital world involving active applications of the digital resources to promote the modern education system. In this context, growing interest towards the development and implementation of digital libraries over institutions, including archives and museums has been as a source of promotion of modern education system. In this context, there is a continuous desire to develop strategies for systematic digital library programs in view to build upon the results of digital library projects. The nature of investigation over a broad range of modern education system. The most common education aid employed by digital libraries is the E- resources that store information electronically. Such stored information is accessible through electronic systems and network environment. In a broader sense, E-resources include a variety of file formats that facilitate a quick instant access of the study materials Acquiring knowledge from E-Books, E-Journals, Online resources, CDROM, Internet with related Databases are the impact of E-Resources.

Kawatra (1988) described in a survey conducted with 109 research scholars. He made an attempt to identify the impression of scholars towards the adequacy of library resources, their use, and their views on library services. He found that generally scholars spent more than 5 hours per day in a library. Majority of the users visit the library 1 to 4 times a week. There is significant difference in the attitude of scholars towards the use of periodicals in different universities. Scholars were of view that library resources and services are being inadequate compared to their needs; level of awareness is low.
**Chhotelal (1998)** described the development of agricultural libraries in India beginning with the creation of Department of Agriculture in 1873. The recommendations of various committees including library matters discussed and listed the problems of agricultural libraries. He further studied the impact of information technology in the storage and retrieval of libraries in the growing network of information network. He concluded that CAS and SDI are essentially a need of agriculture scientists.

**Raman and Francis (1998)** stated that the challenges offered to library executives by information explosion, developments in computer and communication technology and information awareness emphasize how existing information systems can meet the research, education and extension needs of agricultural sectors in India.

**Borgman (1999)** stated the importance of E-library and its working in which users access the contents of the articles and also repositories of electronic object. Electronic objects include images, sound, videos, catalogues, network and data of various organizations and business world. Libraries are the centers of information resources and its creation and management. The libraries maintain user”s profile and document profile to facilitate users and the effective use of information.

**Onaga and Ozana (2000)** described the benefits of CD-ROM in a library. There are many issues regarding acquisition and implementation of agriculture database on CD-ROM. The authors discussed about research in Nigerian Agriculture Universities and their databases in the form of CD-ROM.

**Boraiyan (2000)** deals with the information, its meaning and concept. He described the nature of information resources and its storage system for users and its services rendered by agriculture libraries. He explained the
process and benefits of information dissemination in agriculture research in various agriculture institutes. He displayed the mode of linkage and provides free access to E-books, E-journals and E-thesis. In present era, the society grows with development of information technology and equipment used for access to information and communication technology to its users.

Srinivasulu and Nand Wana (2001) described the networking of AIS (Agricultural Information System) and services in India. They discussed various problems of ARIS of ICAR in India and stated about modules of ARPIS, ARFIS, ARLIS, and ARMIS. He reviewed the development of libraries of Agriculture University libraries and other institutions of ICAR. It stressed on the application of I.T. in Agriculture University libraries and its infrastructure in libraries of agriculture institutes.

Chaudhary (2002) discussed the recent development of ICT and its benefits to the society to make the life socially easier, created a social divide. There are three differences between developed and developing countries’ population in case of accessibility. The sophisticated ICT is not the only requirement of a digital library but a good finance and intellectual human resource. Developing countries have lack of resources in digital library research and development due to digital divide. This is the reason that the users are lagging behind from the facilities of digital libraries. Librarian is a best source to play an important role in bridging the gap by application of digital reference service, free access to e-resources, subject gateways and E-print archives.

Kargbo (2002) described the qualities of information as the resources of development for each country. There are opinion that information is a raw material and commodity exploited for personal gains for the society of a nation. This all is surrounded by information and known digital divide. The
author has given an example of South-East Asian nations how they attempted this issue at regional level.

Singh (2002) stated many possibilities of Electronic information in the form of virtual libraries. Virtual library houses various sources like e-journals, Web-publishing, and databases etc. He further highlighted the e-journal databases, i.e. AGRICOLA, AGRIS CAB and Science search and also the catalogues of various libraries. He further discussed the services and products available on internet in the field of Agriculture Science and Technology.

Mosalaam (2003) discussed the services and its utilization of Nimbi Library of Agriculture University, Abeokuta for undergraduate students. He made a survey of the problems faced by them in using the library resources. He described the library services to hostlers and recommended more hostels for library services. He recommended library orientation programmes and also inclusion of library use in school curriculum.

Rokade (2005) gave an overall account of yearwise growth of Agriculture University libraries in India since independence. He made a survey of 33 Agriculture University libraries and stated a remarkable growth of Agriculture University libraries. But he also stated that the Agriculture University libraries of few states and Union Territory were not satisfactory and need better development of agriculture education, research and extension education.

Kannappanavar et al. (2005) discussed various training programmes for the improvement of library professionals in India. He made a survey and collected data through questionnaire from library professionals from selected Agriculture University libraries and various training programmes being
conducted by them. He assessed the quality of training programmes to the satisfaction of library professionals.

Rakado and Rayalakshmi (2005) stated the present status of information services in Agriculture University libraries in the state of Maharashtra. He further discussed the position of information services and the need for the improvement of Agriculture University libraries and also agriculture research and education. He surveyed for Agriculture Universities. He concluded that there should be a programme to establish digital libraries and digital information services in Agriculture University libraries. He also stressed the need of finance and skill human resources.

Eynou (2005) described the contribution of Information Communication Technology in teaching and learning. The students access information from e-resources in all subjects. It is due to ICT that academic motivations were enhancing the educational experience of the students for their academic achievement, personal interest and the entertainment. But there are few difficulties in achieving the object of library services and accessing e-resources such as lack of time, proper software and copyright issues.

Buiadan (2006) discussed various aspects of internet and its use in academic libraries. He conducted a survey of Kuvempu University and found that 30% of faculty use internet daily and 42% students use internet two times in a week. The majority of the users use internet for study and teaching. Normally, a majority of students were satisfied with internet resources and services.

Kumar (2006) described that the economy in agriculture sector can grow at higher rate if the farmers or scientists are well aware about the collection of e-resources and their use. Information is produced at all levels in
digital age to those who are either enable or unable to access the information through internet and www by applying information and communication technology. Digital lived is a gap between those who have access to knowledge, idea, work and knowledge through ICT. In India, the users are still not in position to avail the facilities through ICT available in the market. He suggested few digital library developments by giving digital reference service, access to e-journals and e-archives and free open access libraries.

Gupta and Ranangia (2006) deals with the present position of user awareness in Agriculture University libraries in India. He explained the objectives of user education. He reported and pleaded for user education as a part of teaching programme in Agriculture University libraries. He highlights the impact of user education and the use of library collection by users. User education programme also affect the reference services. It also gives the common course contents as a part of curriculum in Agriculture Universities. He stressed the need of user education in libraries to make user more reliant in the use of library to make it more effective and value added.

Mahajan (2006) described in his survey of Punjab University. Chandigarh analyzing Information and communication technology which have transformed the Society into knowledge Society. Internet is considered to be most valuable in modern digital environment.

Mulla and Chandrashekr (2006) gave an account of internet in modern library. He conducted a survey of Mysore University about the use of internet by faculty, students and research scholars in different streams. The study reveals that the majority of users of science stream used internet to the maximum and satisfied with the information available.
Nair and Raman (2006) explained the orientation programme to farmers organized by Agriculture University libraries. Library awareness is necessary to agriculture sector among farmers and their relevancy and services. They conducted a survey among institutions representing various spheres of activities in small scale agriculture industries. They stated the that library services and information resources are restricted to scientists. They found that village libraries contained substantial quality of agriculture information material in local language published for the use of farmers and village workers. Their timing was also fixed with the need of the farmers or farming community.

Jose (2007) discussed the digital library and evaluated its framework. Evaluation is a systematic process of determining the merit and focuses on systems, products, and services. Digital library is a complex system based on new technologies. He also discussed various technologies of evaluation including www. He presented a detailed study of digital library evaluation conducted by institutes. He found that majority of users prefer online journals than print journals. Many training programmes have been organized. However, Digital technologies are under constant change and methodology would also need to be changed and further researches are to be conducted.

Hanif (2009) points out that the fast-paced technological developments have changed the way the user’s access and retrieve information. Information is an important resource, valuable input and power for societal development. It is power as it is the basis of all planning, indeed of all activities.

Biradar and Kumar (2009) studied of information sources and services.”
Koelen (2009) stated that access to information is fundamental to education and an essential requirement for improving the quality of the community of the regions. Library plays an important role in education and research. Students joined ITC education programme access to ITC Digital library. Librarian plays an important role in providing facilities to users. It is necessary to provide training to students and staff to identify and locate information and improve literacy skill in computer handling. Workshop and seminars should be organized to aware the students to exploit the information resources and other tools of the library.

Hanif (2009) stated that ICT has developed the way and changed the environment of using information access and its retrieval. Information is an important resource and power for the development of the society. It is a basis of planning and all activities. He presented his paper in 43rd ILA Conference and explained the importance of Library and Information System in the field of Agriculture education, research and development.

Lalotra and Gupta (2010) highlights the information needs and expectations of users of select agriculture institutes in Northern India. It describes the information sources used and services and facilities preferred and satisfaction of the services offered to them. The study reveals various information sources and services preferred by users. It also highlights their satisfaction level and competency of library staff in assisting users in accessing information resources using information communication technology and its associated tools.

Groote and Sandra (2010) described that libraries are reducing the print collection because of continuous discouraging attitude of users and increasing attitude of accessing online journals. The convenience easiness of accessing online than walking to library has been the reason of increasing
trend to e-resources. This study’s objective is to determine the status of imparting the citation pattern of researchers in research institutes particularly online journals.

**Singh and Kaur (2011)** described the problem of digital divide and solutions made for the community by the libraries. There are efforts to minimize the gap of easy access to knowledge, information via technology and without it. They discussed the report of organization for Eco. Coop and Development which have search out gap and the efforts made by IFLA.

**Hull (2011)** described the reality of digital divide and the access to information by social class and technology involved on the extent of use of all services offered by learning resources centre. The author further explained the user education to librarian and studied the nature and change in user’s access to information.

**Kumar and Shukla (2011)** stated that development in the field of ICT have changed the world information scenario. Earlier the internet was used to provide a limited set of services like searching, browsing, e-mailing and chatting. Now it has expanded enough to become an integral part of our routine. Social networking is a common phenomenon among the students. The study is an attempt to know the use and awareness among the students. Since the librarians are worried about the misuse of the internet in the libraries, this study will provide a solution for the problems.

**Singh (2011)** described today’s environment and Information communication technology. ICT is playing a vital role in the development of library services and sources, structure and information seeking behavior of library users. He further discussed the impact of I.C.T. on library affairs. He concluded that ICT can minimize the paper work in organizations and
enhance the efficiency. Librarian should aware the users to learn computer applications.

Rangaathan (2011) stated that professionals strategically use information in their job to advance the mission of the organization. In digital age, technology has changed library services dramatically. The use of internet has made a significant difference in the way that traditional services are provided. Referral services are being provided online with the change in technology. He suggested that the professionals should be performing job as information audit, information training and competency.

Padmavati and Sethuring (2011) described the impact of I.T. on library and information systems. The traditional system and concept of storehouse has been changed to modern digital age. Libraries have been developed to the form digital and users access information online through internet and E-resources. Research scholars are making maximum use of library resources. Local Area Networks, National and international network have been working to be used by the academicians to facilitate global access to knowledge and sharing information.

Ashutosh (2011) stressed on requirements of the librarians and libraries to hold management library system or equivalent. Users are made aware with the collection and publicize to clientele. Libraries are using www to access information. Digital libraries are serving the users to access online resources.

Kumar and Gupta (2011) highlighted the digital material and the impact of Information and Communication technology. They discussed the approach to collection management that has characterized the building of digitalized material. They presented an overview of the library service and
analyzed the development of digitalized collection taking it into the point of service to its users.

**Uganneya and Ape (2012)** examined the extent to which users are satisfied. Most of the users were satisfied with both the references and circulation service. Irregular internet service, Shelf management, expensive internet services are some constraints to user satisfaction. The study recommends that there is a need for librarian to design system that can facilitate referral services between the library and users.

Collection, organization and dissemination of information with economy and efficiency dampened on the skills and expertise of the librarians. Information is needed in all aspects of society and in all disciplines. Users demand information up-to-date and quickly. The demands of information users and researchers are increasing day-by-day. Old technologies of information exchange are being replaced by new technologies and methods. In this age internet become an essential medium for information exchange and with its helps to maintain scholarly communication anyone can communicate his/her information with another at anywhere in the world (**Khatri and Baheti, 2013**).

**Kumar and Nasir (2013)** stated that digital libraries have emerged as a leading edge technology solution to the persisted problems of enhancing access and expanding the dissemination of information. Collection development is a backbone to any library whether it is a public, academic or special libraries. The authors further described issues and challenges like technical process, finance, archives, copyright, acceptability and infrastructure and stated the most important is digital collection building. He concluded that present digital environment demands university libraries to participate actively in creation and management of digital resources.
Prasad and Sharma (2013) described that to establish a digital library, is an expensive work. Its evaluation is also necessary and based on subject area. They further discussed various evaluation techniques. He presented a detailed case study of digital library evaluation conducted by management development institutes of India. They concluded that technologies need to be changed and new description scheme using new dimensions should be adopted.

Bhatli and Kumar (2013) discussed importance of Information technology in special libraries. I.T. has a wider meaning for communication and database creation use. Electronic information can be shared, distributed, updated, manipulated and rapidly searched CD-ROM emerged as a means of access to information. He concluded with few examples of defense science library.

Dube and Singh (2013) discussed the role of I.T. in special libraries. The libraries which were considered as storehouses of knowledge have got a new outlook in the modern Information and communication technology. Academic libraries are not exception to it and are incorporating the latest ICT technologies in serving its clientele. They concluded that academic libraries are applying I.T. to participate actively in creation and management of digital resources. Users in academic libraries are habituated to use more and more digital documents including e-resources.

References


