Chapter 2

Review of literature
CHAPTER - 2
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A review of previous literature on the topic is an essential component of the study. The researcher must demonstrate an understanding of the existing literature pertinent to his or her study. Only research that is pertinent to the issue under investigation should be included. He or she also needs to logically connect the previous body of literature with the current work.

This is a summary of the writings of recognized authorities and of previous research provides evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and what is still unknown and untested. Since effective research is based upon past knowledge, this step helps to provide useful hypotheses and helpful suggestions for significant investigation. Citing studies that show substantial agreement and those that seem to present conflicting conclusions helps to sharpen and define background for the research project.

Thus review of related literature plays a very important role in research activities. This chapter presents an overall review of studies conducted in India as well as abroad, in chronological order regarding the topic of the study. The investigator reviewed only those studies, which are related to the present study directly or indirectly.

1. **Lohar and Mallinath Kumar (2002)** conducted a survey under the title “Use of Library Facilities and Information Resources in Sahyadri Colleges, Shimoga (Karnataka): A study”. It is a survey of 91 teachers from both the Sahyadri Arts and Commerce College and the Sahyadri Science College conducted through a questionnaire. The objectives of the study are: to identify the adequacy of the reading materials in the libraries; to know the facilities extended by the library; to find out the types of information resources required by the faculty; to ascertain the opinion of the faculty regarding the adequacy of information resources and services available in the library; and to assess the methods of organizing the documents in libraries. The analysis of the collected
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data covers the use of library resources, classification and catalogue library services and physical facilities. Concludes that the chief intension for the use of libraries has been the academic interest of the users.

2. **Singh (2000)** conducted study under the title “Use of Newspaper libraries by journalists in Delhi: A User Survey”. The study is based on data gathered through questionnaire, interviews and observations. Mentions that newspaper libraries play a significant role and form an important part of their respective establishment. Explains why the various categories of journalists visit the library and how they use the information obtained from the library? Analyses the data about the time spent in the library in the information seeking activities. Describes the use of various library services by the various categories of journalists. Explains the role of library staff. Critically examines the various services provided by the libraries to various categories of journalists in their information seeking activities.

3. **Seth, Ramesh and Sahu (1997)** conducted a study under the title of “Utility of Library collection in a special library: A case study”. To know the information needs of users their awareness and interest towards the present library services, adequacy of library collection etc., it is important to conduct users survey time to time. The data thus collected have been used to understand the user requirements, the use of library collection, the most frequently used collection, effectiveness and usefulness of facilities and services. It is clear from the study that users give maximum importance to the relevancy of the needed document. Research scholars and post graduate students are using more books and journals articles to meet their need and requirements. Most of the users are not aware about the online, CD-ROM, E-mail services, overall collection of library is not adequate.

4. **Lonsdale and Everitt (1996)** conducted study under the title “Breaking down the barriers: the provision of European literature to children by British
public libraries” to investigate the provision of European modern language books for children in UK public libraries. The data was collected by the means of a postal questionnaire. The aims were: to investigate the nature of European modern language book and non-book publishing for children; to examine the relationship between the publishing of European language and translated materials; to explore the supply of these materials by bookshops and library suppliers and to examine library collections; and to produce an evaluative bibliographic listing of materials currently for use by teachers. The survey had the effect of creating a greater awareness among young people’s librarians about the issues surrounding foreign language materials and their place in children’s collection. Results show clearly that a low priority is give to these materials by local authorities and this is reflected in the size, nature and accessibility of their library holdings and fragmentary nature of their services. Whilst many local authorities expressed the opinion that there was little demand for this material, that perception was seen to be conditional.

5. Savenije, Bas and Grygierczyk, Natalia (2001) made a study under the title “Libraries without resources: towards personal collections” the main function of the library of the future is to provide access to electronic source stood elsewhere, In order to comply with the user’s needs, therefore, flexible license scenarios are necessary. Another future function of the library will be to set up and maintain a personal alerting system and to assist users in organizing their own information, which should be integrated as much as possible in specific work processes of individual uses. This means that the library of the future no longer provide a collection of information in the traditional sense of the term, but an access to that collection. The library’s tools, facilities and infrastructure enable users to create their own information systems; collections consisting of links to information sources relevant for their personal use.

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Economy Vietnam needs a solid information infrastructure. Library development will play an important part in this regard. This paper discusses issues relating to library infrastructure development. First, standardisation is recommended in the organization of information. Then courses are suggested for Vietnamese library schools to adopt in their curricula. Finally, the role of proposed Vietnamese library association is discussed.

7. Jaelk, August and Hudomali, Emil (2006) "Authentication and Authorization infrastructure for the mobility of users of academic libraries / An overview of developments". There are many projects working towards such an infrastructure, but no single widely accepted authentication and authorization infrastructure exists yet. A global authentication and authorisation infrastructure will enable users to use a single user name and a password for all local and remote library services. It will consist of interconnected authentication / authorisation servers, where each institution will be responsible for a local user database.

8. Linda, Schamber (1996) "Library Collection Development in an Electronic Age ERIC" Electronic technologies and collection development are two of the top concerns in library and Information Science Today. In a recent analysis of the literature, four major trends in library and information science were identified: increases based information resources; library use of networks and telecommunication; depending on CD-ROM based information sources: an emphasis on collection management activities.

9. Mohammed, Haneefa F. (2006) "Information and Communication Tech Infrastructure in Special Libraries in Keralas" Information and Communication is infrastructure is an important resources of modern library or information centre. ICT is the electronic means of capturing, processing, storing and communicating information. It encompasses an array of hardware, software, services and networks that enable access to digital information. This study investigates the current state of the art information and communication.
technology infrastructure and the extent of the use of ICT resources in special library in Kerala.

This has severally affected the provision of ICT study would assist special libraries in India to develop policies that could make better use of ICT based resources a

10. Tennant, Roy, (2004) “A bibliographic Metadata Infrastructure for the 21st Century” The current library bibliographic infrastructure was constructed in the early days of computer before the web XML, and a variety of other technological advances that now offer new opportunities. General requirements of a modern metadata infrastructure for libraries are identified, including such qualities as versatility, extensibility, granularity and openness.

A new kind of metadata infrastructure is then propose that exhibit at least some of those qualities some key challenges that must be overcome to implement a change of this magnitude are identified.

11. Lundquist, Mitch, et al. (1998) “Technical Infrastructure of the Electronic Library” This section describes the clients, serves, and networks that comprise the EL. The technical and administrative process of integrating campus library LANs for accessing CD-ROM databases is explained. A timeline is provided highlighting development of the campus OPAC, the suite of EL database resources library computer networks and public and staff workstations.


In this search engine and search techniques have fallen short of user expectations as they do not give context based retrieval. There only a model for semantic infrastructure is proposed this model is proposed after studying
current user-centric, top down models adopted in digital library service architecture this give a generic model for building semantic infrastructure for digital libraries.

13. Singh, SP (1999) made a study under the title “IIT library Kanpur: users’ assessment of collection and readers services.” The objectives of the study include (i) to analysis of user’s opinion about the adequacy of the categories of documents (ii) to know the awareness about the reservation facility provided by the library (iv) to find out the users opinion regarding the photocopying service provided by the library. The questionnaire include used to collect the data. The major findings were (i) majority of the users related the library collection, service and attitude of library staff (ii) library service have also been journal to be satisfactory (iii) however the users are not fully satisfied with the photocopying service product by the library and need for improvement in photocopying.

14. Thomas, Conkling and Linda, R Musser (2001) Engineering Library: Building Collection and Delivery Service. It is a key component in the advancement of science. The emergence of the journal as the efficient method for formal communication in science dates back to the 17th century. Despite its success, problems have been associated with journals: delay in publication, constraints on the length of papers, and packaging papers nevertheless. The journal system remains the defector archive for scientific communication and scientists continue to consider scholarly journals to be extremely valuable building. The library collection to support any new programmes demands time, policy guidance and findings resources sharing has to be operate in engineering and science libraries. The engineering literature is notable for its sheer size and for the multiple formats it encompasses, engineers, researchers and engineering students present challenging user group because of their diverse and other interdisciplinary information needs. The paper also explain the technology
discuss the management issues and offers usable suggestions for programme development.

15. Yeaok, Ching Foannatan and Chennupati, K.R. (2002) made a study under the title “Collection evaluation through citation analysis techniques: a case study of the ministry of education: Singapore”. The study conducted for knowing how the library collection is being used and how patrons are feeling about its collection is important for the evaluation of the library collection. The former can be measured by conducting library collection use studies and the latter through a user survey method, another method is to check survey method is to check library holdings against standard Bibliographies. The citation analysis techniques were chosen to evaluate the collection of the Ministry of education library, Singapore. Result was counter check with ILL data analysis result. Books were the most cited (96 percent) resources followed by journal articles (1.5%) and 69% of the citation were publish from 1980-1994. the library had only 20% of the citation and the rest were supplied through ILL. Result show a need for a change in acquisition policy with more focus on books, reduction in non used journals and development of an efficient I.L.L.

16. Sing, Gurudev (2002) made a study under the title “Use of college libraries by faculty members of university of Delhi.” The major objectives of this study are: (i) To find out the purpose of visit to the library. (ii) To find out the frequency of visit. (iii) To find out our opinion of the users with regard to adequacy of collection. (iv) To find out the type of source of information required by faculty members. (v) To know the problem faced by the users in using the library. (vi) To obtain suggestion from users about overwhelming the problem. The survey method applied for collecting the data in this study and a Questionnaire was designed to know their view on various aspect of the use of library. The users consisted of faculty members of various college of university Delhi. The analysis is based on the 44 responses received from the faculty
members. The question was asked to the faculty members about the various purpose for which they mainly visit the library of their.

The institutions Table-1 shows that higher percentage (36.36\%) of faculty members mainly visited the library for the purpose of making notes for teaching. The students followed by (27.7\%) for updating their knowledge in their area of interest and for general knowledge / light reading respectively. The use of research, recreational and for the other purposes is found to below (4.54\%) each.

17. Dinkins, Debbi (2003) made a study under the title is “Circulation as Assessment: Collection Development Policies Evaluated in Terms of Circulation at a small academic library. The major objectives of this study are: (i) To add to the collection those materials that meet users needs. (2) this project seeks to assess the current collection development practices at Stetson University with respect to the circulating of books purchased in support for selected departmental curricula. The hypothesis of this study is that circulation percentages of books selected by department of books selected by librarians in similar subjects areas. Methodology used for data collect choosing departments to study based on the percentage of the department budget spent on circulating monographs in fiscal years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. the study included departments with more than 50 percent of their budgets spent on circulating monographs based on this criterion all natural science departments were excluded. The hypothesis is rejected. The circulation percentages librarians selection circulating more than nice were equal to or higher than the of Departments faculty selection in all subjects areas studied.

18. O.K. Odeusonya, O.I. Amusa (2004) made a study under the title “Profiling the experience of Olabisi Onabanjo University Library, Nigeria in the Automation of its function and services.” This study relates the experience of Olabisi Onabanjo University Library Nigeria, I the automation and the successful application of X.Lib, a Library application programmes developed
in Nigeria. It examined the steps taken by the Library in the course of automation and the choice of X.Lib, highlights the problems and constraints being confronted by the library an automation; and offer suggestions on how to improve in project. The major finding of this study is: A very small no. of libraries has online public access Catalogues (OPAC) and a few of the survey respondents indicated that their library staff member had an excellent knowledge of computers and computer functions. About 44% of responding libraries, own computers and the most common micro computer application is local database searching.

19. B.S., Maheswarappa and P.G. Tadasad (2004) made a study under the title “Information Resources of College Library in Karnataka State”. The study present the result of a survey of 571 out of 931 college libraries in Karnataka State with regard to the availability of information resources. It is found that less than and thousand books is found in more than 60% of the college library. A majority of college libraries neither have a separate reference collection N=(260) nor have back volumes of periodicals (No. 408) nor have maps (N=432) no have microforms (No.558) nor have audio visuals (N: 544) nor subscribes to abstracting journals (N=542), nor subscribed indexing journal (N=543) nor have book bank of any kind (N=241). The study observe that print media dominate the present collection of the college libraries which is very meager and inadequate to support the requirement, of under graduate education and hence concludes that college libraries should adopted is strategic plan for the development of an integration collection, (Print, non Print, Digitized and networked) by focusing their attention towards developing information resources either through access or through ownership balancing developing book collection.

20. M.S. Lohar and Mallinath Kumar (2005) made a study under the title “College libraries in Shimoga district :A survey. The study evaluate the present situation of college libraries in Shimoga district (Karnataka). The major
objectives of the study are: (i) To know the adequacy of reading materials in
the libraries (ii) To know the necessary information resources for teaching and
learning in the fields of interest to the college (iii) To identify the facilities
extended by the library (iv) To identify the types of information sources
available which are required by the faculty (v) To ascertain the opinion of the
librarian regarding the adequacy of information. Resources and services
available in the library (vi) To help the librarian for preparing an enrichment
programme for better use of the library. (vi) To know the organization setup of
the libraries in Shimoga district and to know the methods of organizing the
reading materials in the libraries. A survey of 30 degree college is conducted
through questionnaire. The analysis of the collected data covers the
organizational set up of the library facilities, library resources and services,
and physical facilities etc. Conduct that the present situation of the college libraries
in Shimoga District do not must the prescribed norms.

of library collection in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Library, New Delhi.”
In every academic institution. It is essential to acquaint the users with the
collection available in it. Due to the explosion of knowledge increasing number
of users and higher levels of research on complex topics. It is obligatory on the
part of library personnel to regulate the use of library collection to the entire
satisfaction of the users. For conducting the survey a questionnaire was
prepared and stratified random sampling has been used for the study. The user
groups of the library have been divided into five categories, the teaching and
non teaching staff, research scholar, post graduate, under graduate students and
other. The major findings as:

The JNU library being located quite close to their respective faciloites
and easily accessible to the users and used extensively (ii) Library should make
arrangement for sufficient number of seats in each section to ensure maximum
use of its collection. (iii) Represent study reveals that the library has failed in
this objective that the collection of books and periodicals in the library is
neither adequate nor up-to-date (iv) The library is not in the process of acquiring new books and new editions even where are no sufficient copies of standards text books available (v) The library is not acquiring important journals (vi) Some journals which are being subscribed by the library, are incomplete.

22. **Mika, Shawne D. (2008)** made a study under the title "A Survey of local Library Cataloguing Tool and Resource Utilization." This study addresses the support of cataloguing procedures by examine the local cataloging of the environment of the North texas Public Libraries through the use of an online survey. In particular the study sought to discover the comprehensiveness of cataloguing resources and tools with in technical service department and the level of utilization of these material by staff. Both professional and paraprofessional data on use of particular tools such as cataloguing rules, classification schemes and subject headings was collected from 103 libraries in an effort to understand how currency and reliability of tools and resource are determined and now often staff are trained or updated in their use.


The major objectives of this study are: how to conserve library material such as motion picture, slides, magnetic tapes, CDs, DVDs etc. This article presents a overview about preservation of library material. Preservation method are adopted based on location,whether and environment. These condition can be attained using an appropriate environment and the various other methods like chemical treatment fumigation, restoring faded link, bleaching etc. Conservation of library material is a priority and emerging area. Every professional in libraries must draw the attention of the policy makers to the proper preservation techniques and their application. The following step has to be taken in the consideration. The latest preservation techniques have to be
followed, conservation techniques must find place in the curriculum library science sources.
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20. LOHAR (M S) and MALLINATH KUMAR. Use of library facilities and information resources in Sahyadri Colleges, Shimoga (Karnataka): A Study *Annals of Library and Information studies*. 49, 3; 2002; pp. 73-87.
