Chapter 2

Review of Related Literature
CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Study of related literature implies locating, acting and evaluating report of research as well as report of casual observation and opinion that are related to the individuals planned research projects.

In any worthwhile study in a field of research, the researcher must have an adequate knowledge with the work that has already been done in the area of their research. Research worker must have up to date information about what has been thought and done in the area of their research.

The review literature should provide the reader with an explanation of the theoretical rational of the problem being studied as well as what research has already been done and how the finding related to the problem at hand.

In brief this chapter presents an overall review of studies conducted abroad as well as in India in a chronological order regarding the topic. Investigator reviewed only those studies which are similar to the present study or indirectly related to the present study.

Tezla (2012) conducted a study entitled “Reference collection development using the RLG conspectus” Reference collection development should be seen as an integral part of the overall management of academic research library collections. The reference librarian benefits from participation in the development of collection development policy.
statements based on a collection evaluation using the Research Libraries Group (RLG) Conspectus. The writing of comprehensive collection development policy statements using the RLG Conspectus to evaluate subject collections requires that collection management librarians and reference librarians work closely together and integrate the development of the reference collection into overall collection development plans for the library. This article discusses some of the functions of collection management divisions and the potential components of a Conspectus-based comprehensive collection development policy statement. The sharing of the process between the collection management librarian and the reference librarian/selector is described. Benefits the reference librarian gains from the process are discussed.

Bolduc (2012) conducted a study under the title “Collaborative collection development: a Canadian-Indonesian initiative” The purpose of this paper is to describe the collaborative collection development initiative undertaken by the Indonesia Social Equity Project. The paper examines practical issues that arose while building the library collection as librarian/faculty collaboration, with the added element of having been conducted within a multicultural context. Similar case studies describing international collection development projects are rare in the literature.
The article is of interest to librarians researching issue related to cross-cultural collaboration.

A case study conducted by Detmering and Sproles (2012) entitled "Reference in transition: a case study in reference collection development" describe the ongoing process of weeding, streamlining, and transforming a very large, print-based reference collection at the University of Louisville's William F. Ekstrom Library, focusing in particular on the various issues involved in developing a more timely, focused, and electronic-oriented collection. To achieve a more usable reference collection, the reference department needed to rethink the philosophy behind the collection and completely rewrite the collection development policy. These changes have facilitated the creation of a smaller, more user-friendly collection that embraces the digital environment. The article highlights problems and approaches to refocusing a reference collection in a time of transition, as physical library spaces continue to evolve and the value of a traditional reference collection appears increasingly uncertain.

Driscoll (2012) conducted a study under the title “Books in Print: indispensable or unnecessary for academic library collection development”. This article aims to determine if, given the current economic climate in higher education, academic libraries are still using
the database Books in Print (BIP) as a collection development tool. Many academic libraries have dropped BIP and are using a variety of resources to find book reviews, pricing, and availability information. Only a slightly lower percentage of academic libraries have kept the database and use it as an important collection development tool. This survey and subsequent article fill a gap in the literature – no other survey results could be found that addressed changes in academic libraries' perception of BIP as the “go to” source for collection development.

The case study conducted by Booth and O’Brien (2011) under the title “Demand-driven cooperative collection development: three case studies from the USA” aims to ask how best to integrate cooperative and demand-driven collection development in order to simultaneously lower costs, create efficiency, reduce redundancy, increase the range of accessible materials and satisfy patron demand. This paper presents an analysis of three demand-driven cooperative collection development programs describing the opportunities and challenges posed by such a combination and future directions in demand-driven collaborative programs. H. Austin Booth, Kathleen. The paper provides insight into the structure and implementation of academic and multi-type library demand-driven cooperative collection development programs with possible applications for other library consortia.
Little (2011) conducted a study under the title “Collection development in library and information science at ARL libraries” This paper seeks to discuss the results of a 2010 survey of LIS selectors at ARL institutions/libraries that do not support an ALA-accredited program to learn how and why LIS materials are collected at these institutions. LIS collections primarily support librarians and staff in their daily work and ongoing professional development. However, most libraries' LIS collections budgets are comparatively small, selectors receive few requests for new materials, and collecting parameters vary by institution, 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 and most engage in work outside collection development. This is the first paper to explore collection development of library and information science materials outside dedicated library school libraries.

A study made by Tailor (2011) under the title “The Jewish Studies Book: a collection development strategy for non-sectarian academic libraries” This paper aims to provide an alternative method of building quality collections for Jewish Studies collection development professionals in small and medium-sized academic libraries with highly restricted budgets. The results show that awarded books cover a vast
variety of subjects of interest to Jewish Studies collections. Since many of them are 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 budgetary resources. The comprehensive list of awards, nominated and winning titles, as well as the subject analysis presented herein, is the first of its kind. This can be used by Jewish Studies bibliographers to build and improve their collections and can also serve as a model for building other interdisciplinary subject collections.

Under the title “Collection development in public libraries of Tehran” Walia and Momeni (2011) aims to determine the adequacy of the public library system with respect to the total population as well as the viable population of different regions of Tehran city, the capital of Iran, especially pertaining to book collections in accordance with the IFLA/UNESCO Guidelines. A survey was conducted through a questionnaire distributed to librarians of the public libraries under study. The other resources of data used for this study are annual reports and official records of the libraries at the provincial and national level. The findings reveal the ratio of book collections with respect to the viable population of different regions of Tehran. Only one of 22 regions has a
book collection as per IFLA/UNESCO Guidelines. This paper highlights how public libraries in Tehran are providing access to information resources and whether the book collections of the libraries are adequate as per Awards international standards. It also suggests certain improvements for the existing system.

Under the title “Managing collection development and organization in globalizing Indian university libraries” Khan (2010) identify the current status of collection development organizational patterns and to make a comparative analysis of collection development organizational patterns of the four central university libraries of Uttar Pradesh (UP) i.e. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Allahabad University (ALU) and Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar University (BBRAU).

It has been found that there is a conspicuous difference between the two categories and that the newly centralized universities are lagging far behind the old centralized universities in collection development organizational patterns. The present study consists only of collection development organizational patterns in central university libraries of UP. The scope of the study can be extended to some more centrally funded universities. There are a number of studies on collection development organizational patterns in the world, but this is the first of its kind within Indian central universities.
Chaputula and Boadi (2010) has discussed in their article entitled "Funding for collection development activities at Chancellor College Library, University of Malawi". This paper is to look at the nature of funding for collection development activities at Chancellor College Library, University of Malawi, and see how that impacts on the collection development activities of the institution. The results of the study show that funding for collection development activities at Chancellor College Library was inadequate and that inadequacy of funding had seriously affected the library's collection development activities. Due to the prevailing conditions, the library had been forced to rely on donations and exchanges as the principal means of growing its collection. The study recommends some practical interventions, which, if implemented, could ease the financial difficulties Chancellor College Library faces. The interventions include lobbying for an increase in the materials budget, drawing up proposals for possible funding by both local and international organizations, and the introduction of a library fee to be paid by students. Research undertakings in the field of collection development in Malawian academic libraries are limited, causing a dearth of literature on the topic. This study is therefore significant in that it will help in some way in filling some of the knowledge gaps that exist in this area.
Poole (2009) has reported in their article entitled “Academic Branch Library: assessment and collection Development”. An ongoing project at Mercer University's Regional Academic Center Libraries illustrates how utilizing established assessment guidelines, stakeholder input, and a clear understanding of audience and curriculum needs may all be used to optimize a collection. Academic branch libraries of ten have clear collection development limitations in terms of space and funding along with a specialized audience to serve. Quantitative and qualitative means for assessing branch library collections are employed to create a highly relevant and usable collection while maximizing available funding. Other distance education librarians involved in collection development for geographically distant locations may benefit from use of these methods.

Austendfeld (2009) discusses under the title “Building the college library collection to support curriculum Growth” Because the mission of smaller academic libraries serving fewer than 10,000 full-time enrolled students is mainly to serve the curriculum-based needs of students and faculty, collection management in these libraries needs to be directly related to changes in the curriculum of the parent institution. A look into applicable collection management literature, combined with one library's experience, offers insights about effective curriculum based collection
building in a smaller academic library setting. To achieve efficiency, collection managers must maintain up-to-date knowledge of changing instructional and research needs at their institutions, the needs new programs have for library materials, appropriate collection assessment tools, and the tasks involved in a focused expansion project. By optimizing consultations with faculty and evaluation procedures scaled to its needs, the library at North Georgia College & State University, a modestly sized academic institution, established a model for becoming an active participant in new course and program planning during the application stage, ensuring appropriate library support for new courses and programs of study.

In their paper entitled “Circulation statistics in the evaluation of collection development” Adams and Noel (2008) describes how circulation statistics may be used to evaluate collection development policies. The paper finds that older books circulated more than recently published titles purchased at the same time. Circulation averages varied considerably between publishers. Checkouts are an imprecise measure of value. Number of items not purchase costs is the denominator of all averages used; there is a data bias against inexpensive books. The procedure outlined can be used generally to evaluate collection development policies.
Wineski (2008) conducted a study entitled “Collection development assessment for new collection development librarian” Number of article have been written in the past several years that provide particular advice for librarians to collection development ,particularly in terms of understanding terminology ,learning collection development processes and gaining familiarity with ones library and institution .The article further this discussion but with attention to working in collection development with in the OHIO LINK consortia environment .In order to thrive in the environment new bibliographers are benefited by becoming familiar with and using data such as used statistics. Consortium reports and peer institution statistics to use develop and expand collection in ones assigned description .Attention is also given to creating subject collection statements faculty networking and colleagues assistance. The writer himself provides insight and perfection on this matter. Chiefly application to other new to collection development.

Under the title “Native American literature in collection development” Shaffer (2007) aims to discusses the importance of Native American literature in library collections. The paper identifies many good titles on Native Americans that deserve to be in libraries so that the history and culture of Native Americans will be available to all users. Libraries should identify good quality books on Native Americans and by Native
Review of Related Literature

Americans to add to their collections. Many are now available so that it is not difficult to find appropriate ones that reflect contemporary views of Native Americans. This paper pulls together a good deal of recent information on books by and about Native Americans as well as pointing to some excellent.

Haider (2006) discusses under the title “Education for collection management / development in Pakistan”. The concept of collection management in its sense is yet to be developed to today’s Pakistan. At present, assisting in book selection and order work are the typical function of an acquisition displacement if one exits. Out of eight library school only two have an independent course titled collection development and management. Another two prefer to retain the old nomenclature building library collection while other combine the subject with some other course. A review of description reveals. No mention of the goals, objectives of the course; Content that are sketchy and widely variable; Absence of electronic resource in course description; Use of basically lecture method of teaching; Dominance of old American and British texts; Use of poor assessment method. There is a need of good collection development.

In their paper entitled “Collection development policies in university libraries: a space for reflection” Barbara and Grizly (2005) identify the
necessary components in the formulation of collection development policies. Although the directors of university libraries and managers of collection development were aware of the process of collection development, few have collection development policies, and few have carried out user studies. A model for a collection development policy for the system of university libraries is proposed.

Agee (2005) made a study under the title “Collection evaluation: a foundation collection development”, this article is guide for librarians although it was not an exhaustive accounting of collection evaluation methods. Librarians have many strategies available for evaluating collection .this article describe three major approaches to collection evaluation: user centered evaluation; physical assessment; and specific subject support. Each approach employs a variety of specialized evaluating techniques was that a focus can be develop on any aspect-subject age quality or use of the collection. Evaluating the collection allows librarian to know that resource are already available what may be needed and whether future collection development can be filled most effectively with print or electronic resources. The recent from these techniques give justification for investigation of staff and energy in evaluation projects. Without collection evaluation that provide a clears assessment of available resource, future collection management –
budgeting format consideration selection or dissection may be insufficient and at risk. Librarian in large or small libraries can employ the collection evaluation method in this article to gain meaningful information about their own holdings. Wise collection building is dependent on a foundation of current resource assessment. This article provides some tools to build such a foundation successfully.

Kiondo (2004) conducted a study under the title “Around the World to: The University of Dar-es-Salaam Library: Collection Development in the Electronic Information Environment” This paper discusses emerging issues in selection and acquisition of electronic information resources in academic libraries of developing countries paying particular attention to the situation at the University of Dar es Salaam Library (www.udsm.ac.tz/library/). First, it discusses in historical perspective the application of information technology in provision of information services and specifically the provision of electronic information services at this university. Then it identifies emerging and challenging issues related to selection and acquisition of electronic information resources. The emerging issues include the information technology skills of staff and users, technology infrastructure, financial resources and collection development and management policy. In conclusion, the paper strategies the way forward to make selection and acquisition of e-resources
contribute towards promotion of research, scholarly communication, teaching and learning at African universities.

The study of Mutula and Makando (2003) entitled “IT skills needs for collection development at the University of Botswana Library” revealed that the rapid and continuing evolution of information technology has occasioned large stocks of electronic resources in libraries and created pressure for both library professionals and users to continue learning in order to provide effective service and make adequate use of the new information materials. Discusses collection development practices at the University of Botswana Library in an environment of increasing electronic resources of information. Considers the skills needed for librarians to effectively procure and manage such resources and for users to effectively use the resources. Provides an assessment of the performance of University of Botswana Library in this new electronic dispensation, and looks at how the library has faced the challenges of information technology.

A study was conducted by Rajhansa (2001) entitled “Quality control and its implementation in collection development in academic libraries”. Stresses the need to perform the function of quality collection development as a management function and highlight various concept and tools available for the acquisition librarian in academic library which
will ensure quality collection development viz book, selection models, budget allocation, use and user studies, collection development is directly linked to the mission of the library. Collection development is a task which is accomplished slowly over a period of years. Actual purchase gifts and exchange come next in the hierarchy of collection development process. The basic criterion in collection development should be the library potential of materials its appropriateness for user its relevance of users needs. Collection development should be user based and demand drivers which will lead to achievement of quality control in collection development.

Siddiquee (2001) conducted a study under the title “Use of library collection in the JNU Library, New Delhi”. This study is a users survey regarding their opinion on different aspects of adequacy of collection and its use in the JNU library, New Delhi. It also discuss the various problems being faced by the university library in this regard and draws conclusions concerning these problems, so that librarians may ensure maximum use of library collection within the available resources. For conducting the survey a questionnaire was prepared and stratified random sampling has been used. The users group of library has been divided into five categories. There are members of the teaching and non-teaching staff, research scholars, post graduate students, undergraduates and other.
The other categories include student of IIT, part time course and special members and teachers from other universities. The sample size in all categories of user population is five percent. Out of the total number of user, 76 member of staff, 99 research scholars, 55 postgraduates, 37 undergraduates and 36 of the other categories of user constitute the sample of this study. This shows that 16% of the total user population under study consists of member of staff, 35% of research scholars, 26% of postgraduate, 15% of undergraduates and 08% of other categories.

In their paper entitled “net Library: a new direction in collection development” Ramirez and Gyeszly (2001) state that Texas A&M University (TAMU) Libraries is a member of two consortiums that include academic and public libraries. Both consortiums purchased access to net Library e-books for their members. Approximately 92 libraries within the Amigos Library Services consortium jointly purchased roughly 10,000 e-books. The Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC), which oversees a consortium of approximately 700 state-supported libraries, purchased roughly 9,000 e-books. TAMU purchased an additional 193 e-books for its own collection. The purpose of this project was to explore the use of net Library as an electronic collection development tool. The Library Extranet, net Library’s data-gathering software, provided information necessary to compare usage based on
subject categories. Data was cumulated for a total of 270 days comparing TAMU’s usage to that of the combined consortiums. Final analysis and results are provided. Collection development librarians will use these results to fine-tune the future growth of TAMU and consortium collections.

Dawarpanah (1999) conducted a study under the title “collection development/management in Iranian university libraries”. Among all the academic libraries located in Tehran with a collection of about 650000 volumes is the largest of its type in the country. Study has been conducted among medical university libraries throughout the country to evaluate the total resources in the five year total period 1986-1992 in dealing with the student number of these universities based on ACRL standards. The study revealed that there was no significant relationship between collection development and the increasing number of student in those universities. The surveyed showed that the collections of surveyed libraries were much below the standard set out by the ACRL. Based on available statistics nearly 30% of universities libraries mostly in Iran has collection between 2000 to 5000 book. 24.43% of them are subscribing to less than 50 periodicals. A survey of the central university library of Iran was conducted for a comparative assessment of the various aspects of acquisition policy and they are acting only subjectively. The result shows
that Iranian university libraries need serious collection development programmes as well as sufficient and continuous financial support.

Tailor (1999) conducted a study under the title “Standards collection development in an academic library”. A university library should be able to provide access to industrial standards through a properly developed collection policy and an ability to quickly acquire needed standards. The collection should support instruction in the basic curriculum and important areas of research at the university. Collecting beyond the minimum core of standards should be done in consultation with faculty and researchers to ensure that the collection meets users’ needs. Standards can be collected via standing orders with standards organizations, individual selection or through a combination of these two methods. Also a standards document delivery can be set up in order that faculty and engineering students can order standards that the library does not carry.

A study conducted by Nisonger (1998) entitled “The collection development literature of 1996: a bibliographic essay”. This bibliographic essay, which reviews the collection development literature published during 1996, is organized into sections covering: bibliographic work; general and miscellaneous works; access and document delivery; collection development policies; materials budgets and budgeting;
collection evaluation; collection development for specific subjects, audiences, or formats; electronic resources; use studies; collection development administration, organization, and staffing; and serials collection management. More than 150 items are include.

In their article entitled "Developing an electronic information resources collection development policy". White and Crawford (1997) has stipulated that Electronic resources are becoming increasingly important to libraries of all types and sizes. Addresses the development of an electronic information resources collection development policy to guide the librarians at Penn State Harrisburg in the selection of electronic reference resources. Instead of focusing on how well a given item fits into or supports the collection, the policy gives general guidance on the selection of electronic resources. The general collection development guidelines for electronic information resources include relevance and potential use of the information, redundancy of the information contained in the product, demand for the information, ease of use of the product, availability of the information to multiple users, stability of the coverage of the resource, longevity of the information, cost of the product, predictability of pricing, equipment needed to provide access to the information, technical support, and availability of the physical space needed to house and store the information or equipment.
Under the title “Native American Literature for young People: a survey of collection development methods in public libraries” Tjoumas (1993) conducted a study. This study is a preliminary development of collection development practices, criteria and sources employed in acquiring Native American Literature for children and adolescent. The institutional environment selected for this investigation is the public library outside the reservation context. The purpose of this article is to provide a preliminary strategy for determining to what degree public librarians outside of the reservation context are actively engaged in collecting Native American Literature for young patrons. A second objective is to identify the criteria and resources which the librarians use in selecting these materials. An examination of the professional literature revealed two significant themes. The first topic pertained to library services and the second the subject identified in these writings concerned American Literature for young patron.

Lahman (1991) had carried out study under the title “Using Interlibrary Loan Data in Collection Development” Examines the use of interlibrary loan databases and online logging systems in determining which titles are collected. Discusses the objective of collecting ILL data, alternative data sources, the system used at UTK, and the challenges to data collection. Concludes that formal evaluation of the system will take place after the
service has in place for a year, while ILL data supply will become increasingly important for collection development.

Under the title “The roles of collection and the scope of collection development” Buckland (1991) point out that Libraries assemble very large quantities of materials. These collections perform three quite different roles: archival, dispensing, and bibliographic. The bibliographic role of the collection is compared with bibliographies development in libraries is analogous to file organization in computing systems and, although and catalogues. The distinction between materials and collection development is basic. Collection commonly viewed narrowly as selection for acquisition, includes a range of decisions which determine the profile of any collection. The rise of remotely-accessible materials makes possession less important relative to access, has important consequences for all three roles of collections, and indicates a shift in emphasis away from collection development and conventional catalogues and toward bibliography and cooperation.

A study conducted by Bucknall (1989) under the title “Organization of collection development and management in Academic Libraries”. Under this study the academic libraries were being bombarded with an accelerating stream of new information formats new technologies and new catalogues have been envisioned and even implemented but usually
are grafted on to existing traditional organizational structures. So the finding was the collection development and management in academic libraries was no most sensibly addressed in terms of the larger library organization.

**Hanger (1987)** conducted a survey under the title “Collection development in the British library: the role of RLG conspectus”. Conspectus developed in the USA by the Research library Group enables Libraries to record and compare qualified data on the strength of their collection and practice in particulars subjects. It serves both as an information file and as a basis for collaborative collection development. The British Library adopted conspectus as a part of a collection development review initiated in 1983. As well as providing a coherent picture of the libraries collection and selection policies, it is seen as the pressure of s more system by the UK Research Library Community.
REFERENCES


Review of Related Literature


Review of Related Literature


43


