CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a description of the literature relevant to a particular field or topic. It gives an overview of what methods and methodologies are appropriate and useful. As such, it is not in itself primary research, but rather it reports on other findings. A literature review may be purely descriptive, as in an annotated bibliography, or it may provide a critical assessment of the literature in a particular field.

Here is one definition of a literature review:

"... A literature review uses as its database, reports of primary or original scholarship, and does not report new primary scholarship itself. The primary reports used in the literature may be verbal, but in the vast majority of cases reports are written documents. The types of scholarship may be empirical, theoretical, critical/analytic, or methodological in nature. Second a literature review seeks to describe summaries, evaluate, clarify and/or integrate the content of primary reports." (Cooper, 1988).

A literature review will generally be part of a thesis or dissertation, forming an early context-setting chapter. It may also form a useful background where you are outlining a piece of research, or putting forward a hypothesis.

Review of literature is a study of literature available on the problem selected by the researcher and to review the relevant literature that has been reported earlier in any from of literature. Review of literature suggests new planning approach for the investigations. In the words of Busha & Harter, (1980) ‘Literature review is a critical summary of different facets of research problem as reported in existing sources’. Further, they state that literature search on literature review is an attempt to identify, locate and synthesize completed research reports, articles, books and other materials about the specific problems of a research topic.

From 1980’s the book published were specific on different areas such as software, developing countries and guidelines. The book that were published to help the automation of libraries and discussed on guidelines were Guidelines for Library Automation: A Handbook for federal and other libraries (1972) by Barbara Evanas (et.al), Guidelines for software production in developing countries (1984) by H Kopetz Guide to Library Automation (1980) by B.G. Toohill and automation Guidelines for public libraries (1975) by P.H. Vickers. These books are useful tools that gave a lot of information to enable the librarians to automate the library function.

Choosing the system for automation is also a complex issue. This has been dealt in detail by several documents. They include choosing an Automated Library System: A Planning Guide (1980) by J.R. Mathews: A Reader on choosing an automated Library System (1983) edited by Joseph Mathews; and Automating library procedures: A Survivors Handbook (1984) by Ian Lovecy. All these documents have dealt with different aspect of automation.

In addition to the above mentioned books and articles have been published relating to various aspects of automation, some of these documents are listed in the bibliography. These documents are not very relevant to Indian conditions, as the same environment is not prevailing and similar infrastructure is not available.

A survey of Indian literature available is made. One of the earliest book published on automation was by S.P. Singh (1975) entitled Automation in Libraries. During 1980’s several books and articles have been published relating to computer and libraries. Planning Commission Working Group (1985) on Modernization of Library resources and informatics is one of the landmark documents as it is a document brought out by the Government. This document has dealt with the need and purpose of Automation in Indian Libraries.
The benefits accrued to the libraries from automation in developed countries encouraged professionals in Indian Libraries to consider automation. The realization created pressure and Indian Library Association (ILA), which organized a National Seminar on Modernization of Libraries (1987). This seminar discussed automation of libraries. Several papers relating to automation were presented; some of them are problem and prospects in Modernization of University Libraries in India by L. S. Ramaiah.

Any librarian will able to use this study for the automation of any library. However the technical guidance in identifying the hardware system is essentials. Further this study is limited to one function as the similar procedure could be adopted for automating other functions and integrating the automated functions.

The review of literature on Library automation and networking was conducted as follows:

Dhani. (1966) in his study entitled “Automation in Libraries in India and Role of Library Association” defines automation and explains its use in libraries particularly in India. It also discusses role of library association for finding out measures to protect future employment situation arising form automation suggests need to resist the delay in its introduction by including spirit of selfless hard work. It also stresses the need for training in machine handling, publicizing new automatic devices.

Kimber, (1968) in his document entitled “An Introduction to Computer based Library Systems” Provide and understanding of what automated systems can do in libraries and has highlighted library housekeeping operations for automation and how librarians can develop their own automated systems in their own libraries.

Singh, (1975) in “Automation in Libraries” explains concepts use and impact of automation on libraries including data processing equipment. It also describes the state of automation in number of libraries and information centers in several countries and serves as an introduction to subject of automation and application as viewed from working of modern library.
Sengupta, & Chatterjee, (1977) in “Documentation and Information Retrieval” gives the basic aspect of information retrieval, function and information retrieval systems, traditional and modern indexing systems and the different types of indexes and how computer can be used to produce different types of indexes.

Tedd, (1977) in his document “An Introduction to computer based library systems” provides a background the rapidly increasing use of computers both in library housekeeping applications and information retrieval systems. It highlights the history of library automation and also shows how computers can be used to produce different type of automated indexes.

Juneja, (1986) in “Networking and Libraries” describes the development of networking in India with special emphasis on project INDONET. It also deals with email system to be provided on INDONET. All these efforts will lead to flexible and reliable modern computer network offering users many services.

Parthasarathy, (1986) “Areas for Library Automation traces history of record keeping and gives some salient features of areas for automation. It also brings out the need for an integrated information system and recommends the use of system design approach for developing application software and international format for data representation.

Rao, (1986) in “Design and Development of Library Automation: function, file, requirement and procedure” shows application of computers to library automation and also discussed file and data elements required for acquisition, serial control, circulation. The steps involved in development of design and program are also mentioned.

Jain, (1987) in his study entitled “Computerization of Information work” highlights the application of DBASE III program running on personal computer in order to record and retrieve bibliographic details of journal articles describes the creation of database files recording data, obtaining, and methods. Printer outputs in a specific format and discuss methods of searching specific information form the stored references and compilation of bibliographies.
Harinarayana, (1991) in his study “Concept of Library Automation” highlights the concepts of automaton and automation operations services in a modern library. It states that scope of library automation involves automation of routine works, services, office work and scientific management of libraries.

Sridhar, (1991) in the study “Library Stock Verification: a ritual and an occupational hazard” explains the sensitive, controversial stock verification as one of the occupational hazards and emphasizes the need for clarity of objectives and procedures stock verification. It highlights procedures of stock verification and some advantages and various methods and procedures of physical verification.

Haravu, (1993) in his study entitled “Library Automation and Networking in India- an overview of recent developments” presents an overview of recent developments in library automation and networking in India and raises issues, which are basic in nature. It takes in consideration the ongoing debate of the subject in the country and gives state of art reviews about networks in India.

Konnur, & Rajendra, (1994) in their study entitled “Automated Library: some experience” states the use of computer in library and the advantages of automation in library work and services.

Kochar, & Sudharshan, (1997) in his document “Library Automation (issues and systems)” provides history of library automation, and gives practical and essential data on technical support system, OPAC, I.R. System, ILL, Bibliographic utilities, automation in reference etc. it aids every librarian with issues that might be faced and decision that must be made concerning automation.

Potdar, & Joshi, (1997) in “Library Networking: a Proposal for Amravati University Region” explains the concept, need and objectives of networking, enumerates components of library networks proposes a library network for this university region for sharing resources and improving services.

Rajashekar, (1997, March) in “Internet and Libraries” highlights that information generation and flow is largely print oriented with a small portion of print publication available in electronic forms. But today it is rapidly giving way to the global network information environment, exemplified by the internet. A large number of scholarly publications are already accessible on internet.

Ramesh, (1998) in his study “technical Problems in University Library on Automation – an overview” discusses traditional method of management of services prior to automation and shows the tremendous change in infrastructure of library technical services due to advent of I.T. It emphasizes the technical problem that has arisen in making them most effective and useful.

Sehgal, (1998) in his document “Computer based Information Processing Technique for Librarian” give in depth coverage of what a library computer system is, where and how it is used in libraries, and documentation center and also provides a list of latest and more popular commercial library software package.

Kaul, (1999) in his document “Library Resource Sharing and Networking” highlights the growth of library automation since its start to the late nineties; the various components used in each developmental phase and also state the importance of networking in resource sharing.

Mahapatra, & Ramesh, (2004) in their edited document “Information Technology Application in Libraries: A textbook for beginners” shows how application of information technology in libraries has brought remarkable change in librarianship and also highlights the use of computers in library operations. It gives the software’s available for automation.

Large, (2006) ICT for Library and Information Professional: Training package for developing countries provides and skills dealing with application of ICT to library and information services. It shows to determine the automation requirement and introduces the strategic and technology planning tools such as creating a vision, system analysis, and design that are necessary in developing technology plan.

Manjunath, (2006) in his paper highlights the need for automation and how it can be implemented. Provides information about library housekeeping operations, catalogue, email, internet and CD-ROM products and services. It provides criteria for selection of software and the barriers of library automation possible solutions to overcome these barriers.


Nanda, (2005) Library Automation: Anmol Publications Pvt. Library Automation as a paper is being taught at BLISc and MLISc courses at various universities and institutions. This book is designed as an introductory course to the above paper, encompassing vital information on all pertinent aspects.

Pandey, (1999) Encyclopedia of Library Automation Systems and Network: In this Encyclopedia the most through treatment available on the application of computer science techniques to information management problems. This unique work is a completely integrated presentation of library automation and networking.
**Vyas, (1998)** Library Automation and Networking in India: Problems and Prospects Abstract: Library Automation and Networking in India during the last decade. Automation and the networking of academic libraries are still in their formative stages. The reasons for, prerequisites of, and benefits of networking are given. Networking systems at the national and local levels are described, as are the salient features of INFLIBNET, which has been functioning since 1998.

**Satyanarayana, (2003)** “A Manual of Library Automation and Networking” Librarians and Information professionals are confronted today by rapidly changing environment. The major aspects to this change are new technologies and the potential for new service which they bring. At the same time library users and their demands are also changing. They are now coming with new expectations and insist on high quality service. On the other hand the range and variety of information sources that librarians now deal with encompass print materials, CD-ROMs, online bibliographic databases in a variety of formats, electronic journals; digital text supplied form a number of vendors or downloaded from internet. Each of the format required both generic and highly specified skills for information search.

**Karisiddappa, & Rajgoli, (2008)** Search of Information Literacy Programmes and Practices: Survey of Selected Institutions at Bangalore. DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology in this article Libraries have long been involved in training their users in library use, its services and resources. Terms such as library instruction, library orientation, user education and bibliographic instruction have all been used at various times to indicate the process of helping users how to use the library, how to access information and teaching the various bibliographic tools Information literacy has become an important concept since the arrival of the information age.

**Narasimhamurthi, & Amba, (1995)** A resource for teaching internet access DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology. This article presents the basics of internet and its benefits to the users who want to avail the opportunities offered by the net in simplified questionnaire form. The text lists out various login sites of interest to information professionals, librarians and document lists.
Mallika, & Geetha, (1982) in their study entitled “Using a Desktop Computer for Periodicals Information and Control” Highlights that since Periodical control is a complex job how computer cab be used to record periodicals. The system selected to supply this information depends on financial and manpower resources of library. It outlines this system and suggests that similar low cost systems can be used to extend library cooperation.

Mahapatra, (1985) in “Computer in Library Services” creates among the librarians an awareness of the utility of computers and hence how to use computers in library services of individual libraries and also in library systems of various parts of the world.

Laxminarayan, (1986) in his paper entitled “Computer Applications in Libraries” highlights that computer and communication technology have had revolutionary impact on storage and dissemination of information and shows the major areas in which computers can be used in libraries, and urges librarians to take advantages of this technology to provide prompt and efficient delivery of information.

Patwardhan, (1986) in “Online I.R: A case study of using online systems at Kirloskar Electronic Company, Bangalore.” Outlines need and merits of online systems for information retrieval. It discusses evolution of machine readable database and emergence of vendors, which market information services on global basic, and describes systematic process on online search.

Rajagopalan, (1986) in his paper “Computer Application in Library Work” explains the transformation which libraries are forced to undergo due to I.T. and outlines several areas of computer application in libraries and explains the prospects of computer application in library and information centers in India.

Vyasamoorthy, (1987) in his study entitled “Automation of Serials Controls” shows how computer is used in serial control, the function of serial processing system and advantages of some software available outside India. It provides a list of institutions, which use computers for serial control.
Saffady, (1988-89) in his study entitled “Library Automation: an overview” gives an overview of major facets of automation activity and surveys the current state of computer application in 6 areas of library work. For each area discussion briefly indicated the motive of automation and describes current dominant approaches citing examples of representative products and services.

Gupta, & Dass (1991) in their study entitled “Computerization of Serial Control- a practical approach using personal computer” highlights the use of computer in serial control for faster and accurate records keeping. Since recording of periodical is a complex job, which includes high labour, computers when used can help in reducing jobs and also can have effective control over the system.

Jose, (1994) in his study entitled “Developing and Automated Circulation Control System using Micro-Prolog” discusses the function of an ideal circulation control system and also describes the features of micro-prolog, describes circulation system using prolog and presents a model circulation control system developed in micro-prolog.


Cholin, & Prakash, (1997) in their paper entitled “Development of Databases at INFLIBNET for accessing electronic information” discuss the I.T scenario in country including networks describes information centers functioning under UGC and database creation activities of these centers.

Francis, (1997) in his paper “Regional Information Networks: necessary thrust area for INFLIBNET to establish integrated information system in India.” Evaluates INFLIBNET program based on activities and achievements and suggests necessary deviation in future plan of action. It stresses the need for integrated and
total development of libraries and information sector in the country by concentrating on establishment of regional networks for resource sharing.


Aswal, (2006) in his study entitled ‘Library Automation for 21 Century’ highlights Library automation in the 21 century is on interconnecting systems, sharing information resources through innovative networking and ensuring equitable access to a broad range of information and users. These developments include the growth of the use of networks and the internet. This book is a guide for library professionals about the planning process for a library automation system of all sizes. The library needs are more sophisticated, if your current library automation is not fit for latest technology environment of 21 century and your library system does not work properly, you should look for new library systems. Seize this opportunity to assess your system can help you meet your services goals.

Singh, (2008) in his study entitled “Library Automation in Modern Age” highlights Library Automation is the use of automatic and semi-automatic data processing machines to perform such traditional library activities as acquisitions, cataloguing and circulation, etc. With the development of sophisticated tools and techniques, now library automation has become easy and more accessible. Definitely, the information contained herein will prove equally useful and informative to academics as well as professional in the field concerned.

Singh, (2005) in his book “Library Automation” highlights Library automation is generally defined as the replacement of manual operations in libraries by computerized methods. Stated in late 1970s in few special libraries it has now reached most of the university libraries. Over the past three decades, libraries have changed considerably as bibliographic utilities, online catalogues automated circulation systems, and other new technologies have been implemented in a majority of library operations and services. This book attempts to provide comprehensive and
objective information related to the field of library automation. It describes the advantages of library automation, identifies the barriers, analyses the convenient steps in automating the library and the technology available. It is designed to equip the academics and library professionals with basic knowledge about library automation.

Bavakutty, Salih & Haneefa, (2006) in his book “Research on Library computerization” highlights Modern libraries have become more and more aware of the revolutionary impact of developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on their major activities. The application of ICT facilitates to provide pinpointed, expeditious and exhaustive information at the right time to the right user. It provides opportunities for libraries and information centers to widen the scope of their resources and services and to increase their significance within the organization they serve. The increasing availability of information in machine readable form allows much information needs to be satisfied with decreased involvement of libraries and librarians. This book have two parts one part is ‘Computerization of University Libraries’ and second part is ‘Application of Information Communication Technology in Libraries’. This book will also be extremely helpful to the students, the researchers and the faculty in library and information science who would like to carry out research studies on library computerization and allied subjects.

Mandal, Datta, & Podder, (1998) in their study entitled “Impact of LAN in Libraries” highlights that information explosion; escalating cost of information products and services has led to library automation and to share their resources through networking. It has highlighted LAN, configuration of LAN, and how LAN can be applied in libraries to exchange information within the organization.

Anuradha, (2000) in study entitled “Automated Circulating system using Visual Basic 6.0 discusses salient features of automated circulation system, designed and developed to suit the requirements of a medium sized library using programming language visual basic. It also gives advantages of visual basic based circulation system and objectives of circulation control system and different types of files.
Rao, (1993) in his Ph.D. thesis “Planning and Implementation of Automated Circulation System” highlights 8 chapters Introduction, University library in India, Osmania University library system, Automation of libraries, Existing Circulation system, Planning, Implementation and Conclusion. In this research work researcher has given 5 objectives. Researcher has given the detailed information of Osmania University library are: Structure of the University, Courses, Infrastructures, Library facilities, Staff, Collection, Services, Circulation of books, ILL, Reference services and automation of circulation system. Researcher has also given the planning and implementation of Automated Circulation System.


Kumar, (2007) in his Ph.D. thesis “Status of Medical College Libraries in Karnataka and Maharashtra: A Comparative Study” highlights 7 chapters Introduction, Review of literature, Research methodology, Medical education in India, Analysis and interpretation, Discussion of the result and Conclusion. In this research work first chapter includes the development of medical college libraries, Resources of digital information. Review of literature chapter includes National Medical library, Medical colleges in India, Medical colleges in Karnataka and Maharashtra, HELINET, Medical library standards, Australian health libraries and Consumer health librarian. Research methodology chapter includes objectives of the study, hypotheses, importance, tools of the study, sampling and limitation of the study. Medical education in India chapter includes the Indian medical council act, 1956, Information, education and communication, Health research and type of course.
The highlights of the review of the literature are:

As discussed above, the researcher has made a comprehensive review of the existing literature i.e. from the research works (Ph. D theses), the research papers presented in the Seminars/Conferences and the research articles published in the journals. Besides these research contributions as reviewed above, the researcher further has also attempted to take a review of existing literature published in some of the basic books pertaining to the components related the present research.

The review of literature it can be interpreted that no attempts have been made by the researchers so far to contribute on the present research topic undertaken by the researcher. So, the investigation presents the first attempt and it would be an original and significant contribution to the literature on the concerned subject. It is revealed through review literature that the area of present study is unexplored and no study related to this topic has been done.
REFERENCES
Based on APA (American Psychological Association) Style


