CHAPTER II

COLLEGE LIBRARY SERVICES: A REVIEW

Purpose of this chapter is to focus on the scanned literature on “College Library Services”.

2.1 Introduction

Review of relevant literature is an important step for research. It is essential for any researcher to search the relevant literature and review it for research topic undertaken. After formulating research problem, the process of reviewing the related literature was started. The relevant data was collected from various sources like primary, secondary and territory sources of information like journals, encyclopedias, dictionaries, reports, proceedings and books published from time to time, which was treated as a basis for the study.

A bibliography is a basic information source for finding out research carried out in the subject of library and information science. Different bibliographies are available for this purpose. Association of Indian Universities published the bibliography of doctoral dissertations in social sciences can be a basic material in this regard. All the bibliographies published by Association of Indian Universities (AIU) since 1980-81 to the recent one, i.e. of 1993 published in 1997 were referred. In support to this, the bibliography of research in library and information science in India compiled by Pathak and Ramaiah (1986), and Kumar (1987) were scanned as they have covered research
conducted at M.Lib.I.Sc. and Ph.D. level. So also the website of INFLIBNET (2008) and Vidyanidhi (2007), were searched for thesis database. It is observed that 64 Ph.D. thesis on college libraries were submitted in various universities in India where as 19 thesis were submitted in the Maharashtra State. Of the 64 thesis 12 thesis were found on college library services.

It was found that the studies on college libraries in India have covered several aspects as Study of college libraries, Patil (2009); Tikkam (2008); Sathe (2008); Hanmate(2008); Thota(2006); Abdul majeed (2005); Prasad Rao (2004); Swarna Kumari (2004); Kanakraj (2001); Nayak (1999 ); Rao (1993); and Sarada(1984) were found on college library services. Whereas Joute (2010); Taksande (2006); Chavan (2005); Mandgaonkar (2002) were found on college library finance: Mangala (2004) Krishna Murty (2001) ; Jagtap (1993) were found on college library management: Bajpai (1999); Satarkar (1999); Rewadikar (1984) were found on college library personel; Marwade (2010), Sanjiv (2009); Tirpude (2009); Kulshreshta (2007) Muthuswami (2003) were found on use of information technology in college library; Kude (2010); Gabhane (2009); Mandal (2007) were found on college library automation; vashist (2008); Shiva Reddy (1991) on user study in college library. One thesis of Narzara (2009) found on information literacy; and others like Horakeri (2011); Deshpande (2010), Ravichandra (2010); Challam (2008); Jain (2007); Thota (2006); Bachalpur (2005); Shrivastava (2005); Dakhole (2004); Prasad rao (2004); Khan (2000); Satyanarayana (1999); Chattopadyay (1995); Jasmeer Singh (1990) were found on study of college libraries on various aspects and development.

In addition to this, a few books and large number of articles related to the study have been reviewed by the researcher. Starting from definitional analysis, college libraries, research method, library personnel, library governance, library finance, library buildings and facilities, collection development, periodicals, library services and modernization including; library
automation, OPAC, digitization, information literacy, e-resources, databases, etc. which gave guideline to the researcher for framing questionnaire as well as analyzing the data.

However no studies on the college library services in Matarhwada have been covered, hence present research has been proposed

### 2.2 Operational Definitions:

Before attempting to discuss the subject, it would be helpful to define and delimit the use of the term & consider some of the resulting implications. This is especially because the meaning of terms depends on the context in which they are used.

#### 2.2.1 Marathwada

Marathwada is one of the six divisions of Maharashtra State which includes, eight districts and they are Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur and Osmanabad. Aurangabad is the capital of the Marathwada region.

#### 2.2.2 College

College means any institution, whether known as such or by any other name which provides for a course of study for obtaining any qualification from a university and which in accordance with the rules and regulations of such university, is recognized as competent to provide for such courses of study and present students undergoing such course of study for the examination for the award of such qualifications. (UGC, 1998, p. 12)

A society of scholars incorporated within, or in connation within a university or otherwise formed for purpose of the study or instruction. (Oxford University Press, 1933, p. 623)
2.2.3 Library:

1) A place set apart to contain books for reading, study or reference (Not applied, eg. to the shop or warehouse booksellers) in various applications more or less specific. 2) A building, room or set of rooms, containing the collections of books for the use of public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with care of collection of books and the duty of reading the books accessible to those who required to use them. (Oxford University Press, 1933, p. 242)

2.2.4 College Library:

A Library established, maintained and administrated by a college to meet the need of its students and faculty. (Sehagal & Sethi, 1998)

A Library organized and administrated by a college for the use of its students and members of the staff. (Gaur, 1980)

2.2.5 Services:

“To serve means “To perform duties for” as in to serve one’s country. Another meaning is “to attend to customers” in case of libraries, “To readers”. Be satisfactory for a need or a purpose. The term service means any system or arrangement that supplies some public need e.g. a bus services, a telephone services etc.” (Hornby, 1971)

2.2.6 Library Services:

“The facilities provided by a library for the use of books and the dissemination of information.” (Sehagal & Sethi, 1998)

“Services provided by the library for the use of books and dissemination of information contained in books, periodicals etc.” (Gaur, 1980)
2.3 Methodology:

For library and social research methodology the following books have been carefully referred, Kothari (1999), Krishan Kumar (1987), and Thanulingam (1985), Bush and Harter (1980). All these books provided a systematic approach needed in conducting a survey and designing of a good questionnaire for conducting the search and also provides all information about research work. The book, research methods in social science written by Singh (2002) explain the theory and ten questionnaires two each for different types of libraries. The book, library and users (theory and practice) written by Kumar P.S.G. (2004) presented some questionnaires of user survey and needs of user education's.


2.4 Library Committee:

Trott (2012) studied that the nature of reference services in academic and public libraries is undergoing dramatic change as a result of technological advancements and changes in user behaviors. Readers' advisory services offer libraries an opportunity to continue to remain relevant to their users. This article explores the similarities between the reference and the readers' advisory encounters and offers suggestions on more closely integrating these two essential services in both library practice and library and information science education.

Barrett (2010) offers information on the Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA) Special Libraries Advisory Committee (SLAC). It discusses the role of the committee which is to work on the development of programs for members working in special libraries. It mentions
names of several committee members including chair Deanne Barrett. It states that the committee has launched its Special Libraries Wiki, a resource sharing tool designed for the special libraries community.

Dhiman and Yashoda Rani (2004) presented the manual of effective management of library management reported that the library committee means a body consisting of certain persons, which is assigned a particular job. Such committees mostly supervise and advise the libraries in matters in which public participation is essential.

Kannappanavar and Mathad (2000) surveyed on present status of college library in Karnataka. They stated that, library committee responsibility of the maintenance and development of library, framing the rules for its governance, as well as making recommendation on its finance is vested in a committee, usually called library committee. This committee is supposed to share the responsibilities of the librarian and to advise the librarian in policy matter. In practice, the librarian has the executive responsibility for the day to day management of the library, whereas overall policy is controlled by college library committee. 51 % of the colleges have constituted the library committees for their day to day activities. In majority of the colleges, the principal is the chairman of the library committee while the librarian works as secretary to the committee and some three to four persons from the teaching staff work as members.

Benefiel et. al. (1999) deals with the Student Advisory Committee formed by the Evans Libraries. Origin and task of the committee; Issues and concerns addressed by the committee; Outcome of the committee.

Naidu (1989) studied that out of 24 colleges, only 6 colleges do not have any type committees to advise the library. In all the colleges where committees are constituted, they are advisory by nature and the committee consists of Principal as chairman, 2 or 3 lecturers as members and the librarian as the
convener and member secretary. The main functions of the committee being book selection budget approval and distribution of funds among various departments.

Kinkade (1981) talks about the role of the Library Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Richard Kinkade, head of the Department of Romance and Classical Languages, in calling the University of Connecticut Library's problems to the attention of the president and other members of the university administration.

Fowler (1976) surveyed College Libraries and studied the role of the library committee in the selection of periodicals. The staff decided to examine procedures as well as policies, and to open the selection process to wider participation by faculty, librarians, and students. It was necessary to agree on standards by which all journals should be judged, and then to educate the entire college community to those standards. Interested persons needed an opportunity to comment on journals under consideration before funds were committed. These objectives were realized by establishing a representative advisory committee on periodicals which considers all requests at open meetings.

2.5 Library Personnel:

University Grants Commission, (1965) advised the library personnel under following heading as Functions of library Staff, Academic and professional qualification of Library Staff, Status and salary of Library Staff and further recommended the staff for university and College separately.
Researcher scanned guidelines with regards to manpower in the college libraries of various State Government like Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala and found useful in the study.

Sornam and others (2011) presented study has made an attempt to identify the impact of ergonomics on academic library professionals. It has revealed that academic library professionals' perception on ergonomics is low. But they have shown problems associated with ergonomics with regard to IT tools, working posture, etc.

Yadav (2010), The present paper deals with human resource development (HRD) aspect of the libraries in the present digital environment. Discusses the need and challenges of and the areas of training like Computer technology Library technologies, Communication technologies, Technical communication technologies, and Reprographic technologies required for the Library and Information professionals (LIPs) in present day. The tools and techniques, to be used for educating the Library and Information professionals and the major barriers being faced in their education such as Economic, Personal, Institutional, Technological, Political & National and Curriculum of universities and role of associations has been discussed in detail.. The paper also highlights the different kind of skills: management, technological, communication and research skills required to handle these challenges. Highlights the hurdles faced in HRD process and responsibilities on the part of library management, Institutions, Associations and Organizations meant to provide education and training to professional and developing well-equipped manpower.

Mondal and Bandyopadhyay (2010) examines the situation of IT application and related manpower problems in government-aided general degree college libraries of Burdwan Sadar (North and South), West Bengal.
Satarkar (2000) surveyed 1070 college libraries in Maharashtra in the year 1997. He studied on personnel management in college libraries and found useful in personnel management, library services and research methodology.

Kannappanavar and Mathad (2000) surveyed on present status of college library in Karnataka. They library staff 22% of the colleges are having adequate staff whereas 78% of the colleges have inadequate library staff. The qualification of the librarians are 29.46% of the college librarians are having basic degree with degree in library science 18.38% of the college librarians are possessing library a master degree in a subject other than library science with bachelors degree in library science, 49.46% the college librarians are having master degree in library science. Only one college librarian is possessing Ph.D. degree in library science.

Naidu (1989) recorded regarding library staff of each college has a minimum of 2, to a maximum of 6 persons. Out of them, 6 colleges have 2 professional staff and in the rest of them only one. Even among two professional one is a professional and the other semi-professional who is designated as Assistant Librarian. Other staff members are library assistants. Every college has 1 to 3 members of non-professionals depending upon the strength of the college. Kaula (1983) has given guidelines regarding library staff. He pointed out the professional trained staff with salary commensurate with training and ability should be provided. He also stated that, the number staff should be based on staff formula of the UGC.

Havens (1967) presented a report on the papers and discussions at the 86th annual conference of the ala, which were related to the theme 'crisis in library manpower. Myth and reality'. Regarding the shortage of the Manpower paper discussed seven areas which had shaped the shortage: (1) technological; (11) industrial; (111) occupational; (1v) geographic; (v) educational; (vi) manpower shortage by lower birthrate during the depression.
Brown (1969) surveyed college libraries and she advised to administrator that to be alert for the point at which a computerized operation could profitably replace personnel on their staff. Another force of consequence to the personnel needs of college libraries is the involvement of the federal government in support of libraries. There is also a growing urgency for granting academic status to college and university librarians. Also, much work traditionally considered professional can be done well by non-professionals.

Tickton (1966) taken ten methods from industry and business could be applied to help overcome library manpower problems. (i) create a new level of enthusiasm among people in the field by increasing salaries, (ii) increase productivity by appropriate job subdivision redefining responsibilities so that more teaching and training can be undertaken. (iii) provide in-service training to upgrade sub-professionals. (iv) make more use of underutilized segments of society, e.g. Use womanpower in school libraries or as student counselors in libraries. (v) concentrate professional training on people expected to remain in the profession for a long time. (vi) take advantages of automation and mechanization. (vii) look into the possibilities of new construction design and better space utilization. (viii) unify catalogues, extend interinstitutional cooperation and divide up subject matter acquisition. (ix) parlay the use of federal money. (x) use local qualified people to help advise you, e.g. Your local trustees. Manpower problems will not be solved by surveys or statistics but by action.

2.6 Library Finance:

University Grants Commission (1965), Library committee recommended proposal for consideration and adaption to UGC and State Government regarding the provision of the grants, Proportion of grants from UGC and state Government, committee further recommended that the library grant should be determine according to an agreed per capita formula.
Committee suggested formula for library budget as, Rs. 15 per student and Rs.
200 for per teacher and research scholar and library grant for any year should
be normally based on the statistically data of preceding year.

Spadafora (2012) describes the financial and economic crisis that started
simmering in 2007 and came to a full boil in late 2008 affected organizations of
every kind, including independent research libraries large and small. Having
just completed long-term, strategic planning, the Newberry Library found itself
having to make big adjustments to carefully crafted plans, in just a few weeks.
These remarks explore how the Newberry's response to this crisis, despite
much institutional pain, has strengthened it considerably—and what some of its
independent peers have done at the same time.

Collins, Tim, (2012) addresses some of the important actions taken by
librarians, publishers and vendors to cope with changes forced by both the
economy and budget pressures, by the continued migration of scholarly
resources to electronic formats, and by current and planned eBook activities
and new eBooks models. It explores patterns in library content selection and
spending trends, publisher prices and pricing models, as well as vendor
strategies and challenges.

Cuillier, Chery and Stoffle, Carla J. (2011) gives an overview of
revenue-generation ideas and issues to consider. At the UA Libraries, a student
fee has been a significant source of funding and tips are offered here for getting
a student fee approved. Finally, since funding shortages are likely to be an
ongoing challenge, the importance of training and instruction in fundraising is
emphasized.

Dinkins, Debbi, (2011) described procedures and practices would be
useful for university/college libraries of similar size to the Stetson University
library, the library described in the article. Many academic libraries have
traditionally used complicated budget allocation models to inform funding for
materials purchased in support of curriculum. When these formulas are applied, librarians usually temper the results with historical spending patterns. A small university library found that historical spending patterns can be used for budget allocation, yielding allocations similar to those derived from a complex formula. As part of the collection evaluation procedure described, the effectiveness of historical data allocations should be assessed annually by checking use of ordered materials. The effectiveness of allocations also can be supported by the use of proportional use statistics for departmental subject areas.

Welburn (2011) summarizes the budget performance of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) for the fiscal year 2010-11 based on data from the association's Board of Directors, Budget & Finance Committee. The financial report highlights ACRL's operating revenue activity and expenditures. Economic conditions affected budgetary outcomes. The total revenues of ACRL were 4,575,864 U.S. dollars with its revenue streams displaying a mixed performance. The total revenues for CHOICE were 3,055,660 U.S. dollars and expenses were 3,004,480 U.S. dollars, both below the budget. Sources of revenue included reserve funds, membership dues and activities, publications, educational activities, special programs and projects.

Germano (2011), The paper aims to address this issue. Design/methodology/approach – Informed by the author's extensive experience in marketing information services, the paper discusses the current trends in library marketing, especially those aimed at conveying the value of libraries, and ties them to relevant scholarship in the areas of services marketing and value creation. As a librarian, adjunct professor of marketing and former sales and marketing manager for a large information company, the author relies on his years of experience to convey a more purposeful sense of library marketing that is directed at communicating a library's unique value or worth to its users based upon an understanding of their needs, the benefits to them specifically as
well as the competing options available to them in terms of information acquisition.

Coterrl (2011) serves to demonstrate investigations into selective workload increases as a means of placing the library as a keystone to collegiate operations. In so doing, internal stakeholders will see a requirement to change motivation for service output, and external stakeholders will insightfully behold libraries in a more positive fiscal light.

Starratt and Armstrong (2011) describes that, the U.S. academic libraries have substantial resources to commit to advance the research and teaching and learning agendas of their institutions. In the aggregate, academic libraries annually have $2,000,000,000 in purchasing power for materials. However, the disproportionate increases in the costs of scholarly information continue to erode the ability of libraries to meet the information needs of their users. If academic libraries consolidated their purchasing power and pooled their resources, the results for higher education could be transformational. Effectively, a universal digital academic library could be established to serve higher education.

Reddy (2009) investigate financial pattern of Shri Krishana Devraya University Library as a case study. This study is mainly aimed to know the reasons for lopsided growth of university library. The objectives of study are to study annual growth of revenue, sources of revenue, comparison of library budget and expenditure etc.

Basole (2008) surveyed college libraries in Marathwada and it is based on utilization of U.G.C. assistance by libraries of the colleges which are affiliated to Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded. While conducting the present research, it is kept in mind that college libraries of Marathwada region are solely depend on funding agency like U.G.C. and State Government. But while making use of the funds colleges spend the amount
without proper planning rules for eligibility of grants framed by University Grants Commission from the first five year plan are not useful in the present context. There is no standard Performa or any special format of the proposal pertaining to college libraries that has been prescribed by the U.G.C

Adekanmbi and Boadi (2008) examined the trend of allocations of materials budgets in Botswana colleges of education libraries from 2000 to 2004. Preliminary investigations had revealed that the information materials in the libraries appeared inadequate for the library clients. With the senior librarians in the six colleges forming the target group, a 21-item questionnaire was administered to the group. It was noted that the college libraries received annual budgetary allocations ranging between 8 and 11% of the total budgets of the colleges and, in all cases, the libraries spent over 60% of the materials budget on monographs and between 10 and 40% on printed journals. The college librarians were not encouraged to budget and they appeared ill-equipped to allocate materials funds. The study concludes that the college authorities and the Department of Teacher Training and Development need to provide support for the college librarians to enable them improve on their allocation activities. Library schools also have a major role to play in equipping librarians with skills of managing materials budgets.

McMullen (2007) studied the project Electronic Reserves on a Budget. The goal is in provide the reader with a detailed summary of the planning, design and implementation of the project along with workflow issues and digitization techniques.

Werking (1991) Describes results of a survey that was conducted to compile statistical data on collection growth and library expenditures in academic libraries. Data from liberal arts college libraries are compared with data from members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), library statistics are discussed, and significant trends are described.
Naidu (1989) studied on college libraries of Andhra Pradesh and stated that out of 24 colleges, within a span of 5 years between 1971-75 only 9 colleges got government grants and 7 colleges UGC grants; 3 colleges both government as well as UGC grants; that too not for all the years continuously, but used to get sporadically. Besides this, the revenue for the college library is only the library fees collected in three terms on a year, @ Rs. 15/- per annum which is insufficient to meet the requirements of the library. Both the government and aided colleges collected library fees on reading room fees. Since there are no proper records which reveal exact resources as well as expenditure, clear cut usage distributing to various items could not be assessed properly. Most of the colleges do spend their meager resources towards books and periodicals, furniture and binding un-proportionately.

Moskowitz and Schmidt (1989) examines the day-to-day monitoring of the acquisitions budget in a small to medium-sized college library within the context of the educational and fiscal realities of the parent institution. The author discusses the acquisitions budget in terms of the allocation of funds for different types of materials. Recommendations for coping with unexpected changes during the course of the fiscal year are given. Special problem associated with monitoring standing orders and approval plans are examined.

Cooper (1983) analyses of the relationship between costs and output in more than 3,000 United States academic libraries show that average costs rise more rapidly than output for all types of libraries except two-year private colleges. Major differences in workload and expenditures were found between two-year and four-year public and private institutions.

Wilson and Tauber (1956) suggested three ways in which librarian can prepare budgetary estimates. They are, a) by comparison with past expenditure, b) by budgeting in accordance with program and c) by using obituary standards and rules.
Radhakrishnan (1948) suggested 6.5% of the total budget of college and Rs. 40 per student as the normal expenditure to be incurred in the library. Kothari (1964-66) has suggested that it should be 6.5 to 10% of the university/college budget depending on the state of development of the library and expenditure should be Rs. 25 per enrolled student and Rs. 300 per teacher. Whereas Ranganathan advocated 10% of total university/college budget as library expenditure. He further stated that per capita expenditure of university and college libraries should be Rs. 20 per student and Rs. 300 per teacher.

2.7 Library Building:

UGC (1965) in the report of library committee, chapter N deals with Standards of Library Building. In this chapter committee recommended various standards for library building such as IS: 2-1949, IS: 1172 – 1957 and IS: 1233 – 1958. Committee recommended size of the college library as shown in the table given below,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Kind of Library</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
<th>Current Periodicals for Display</th>
<th>Readers Seats</th>
<th>Staff not at service points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>College Library</td>
<td>5000 - 50000</td>
<td>20-100</td>
<td>1/5 of the number of students and 1/10 of number of teachers</td>
<td>3 to 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Committee recommended the one room for each section in the college library as, Stack room, Catalogue room, General reading room, Periodical reading room, Special reading room, Group study room, Seminar room, Technical staff room, Administrative staff room, Micro film reading room and display space at entrance. Committee further specially recommended standards for Orientation
for Stack room. Circulation, relative position of rooms, Size of rooms, Gangways and positions of gangways, Doors and Windows, Canteen, Design for Open Access, etc.


The article of Latimer (2011) looks at changes in information provision and their significant impact on the development of the design of academic library spaces over the years. The history of the academic library as a building type is examined, and the move from the collection-dominated library buildings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to the service-rich, user-focused ones of the twenty-first century is explored. Recent trends are identified, drawing on a number of mainly UK and other European examples. The effect of increasing availability of e-resources, new technology, and changing methods of teaching, learning, and research on design is also considered. Other issues covered in the paper include the importance of the design brief or program, interior space, fittings and fixtures, and finally the need to reflect on the success or failure of building projects through post-occupancy evaluation.

Kenney (2002) discusses New York's Brooklyn College library building, which integrates an original 1937 Georgian structure, a 1959 addition, and a new wing. Remarks from chief librarian Barbara Higginbotham and architect Marla Appelbaum about the importance of developing a library program; items that are included in a library program; Issues that were addressed with the use of an independent library consultant.

Kaser (1989) discussed some of the principal issues that will need to be faced by academic library building planners in the present period. The importance of community analysis is emphasized. The decision of whether to
expand existing facilities or to build de novo is examined. Program requirements are also studied, including spatial guidelines. Several characteristics of desirable program documents that have gained special significance for the current building environment are studied.

Edwards (1987) provides guidelines for planning academic library buildings in South Africa. Desirable qualities, space standards, planning for future technology and audiovisual developments and space management are discussed.

Fox and Ann Lettner (1985) presents statistics on academic library buildings constructed in the U.S. during the period 1975 to 1985. Additions and renovations; Costs; Names of institutions.

Kaser (1984) has taken review of academic library planning developments highlights modular design concept prevalent in 1960s. Problem areas (irregular shapes, interior or exterior courts, monumentality, too much or too little glass) and the use of atria, designer lighting, monumental effects, and unusual shapes to relieve perceived monotony are discussed.

The study of Freeman (1982) examining storage space, seating space, and building modification of 36 college library buildings constructed in 1967 and 1968 reveals that space for materials is a major concern. Repossession of space used for non-library functions and conversion of seating areas are suggested as solutions.

Ellsworth (1975) offers several observations on the architectural style, size and cost of libraries. To reflect the value society assigned to the written word, libraries were built in architectural styles that symbolized high respect. Traditional architectural styles presented no major conflicts with the building technology of the time in terms of building materials, lighting, heating and ventilation, and room sizes or with the use to which the buildings were
established. The buildings did not have to be very large, nor did they require major expansions that would have destroyed their style. In the late 1930s, most of the accepted ground rules for academic library buildings began to come under close scrutiny. The changes were caused by conditions within the universities and in U.S. society as well as by the interchange between the two. Some of the conditions include the library buildings, new building technology, decline of the Beaux arts traditions, the library electronic or communication revolution, the management revolution, and the changing role of the university in a nation's economy. The architectural response to the modular library era--1945 to the present--has been a generation of buildings that are highly adaptable, easily expanded, richly equipped and with creature comforts.

2.8 Collection Development:

University Grants Commission (1965) recommended in the report of University and College Library committee that there should be three tiers in book selection and purchase as:

Top Management like Library Committee

Panel ofExperts

Executive officer of the library – namely the librarian

Library committee gives the guidelines for above authorities for book purchase and selection. Report also guides some issues like relation with book trade, responsibility of standing order, guidelines regarding publisher and book sellers, foreign exchange difficulties etc.

Care should be taken at the time of planning collection development policy with regards to requirements of users. On this ground Esperanza (1985) stated, “To have an up to date collection, the college library should try to make available to its readers the latest editions in print. The aim of collection
development for a college library should be achieve the most important and recent intellectual sources for academic community.”

Detmering & Sproles, (2012) 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. Design/methodology/approach – Over the years, the Ekstrom Library reference collection evolved into a large, neglected, print-based collection that ignored current space needs and user preferences for digital sources. To address this, the reference department developed a new, cooperative approach to reference collection development and weeding to improve the user experience and address serious space issues.

Kasalu and Ojiambo (2012) find out ways in which collection development practices in private university libraries in Kenya could be enhanced by the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Design/methodology/approach – This paper is based on research that was carried out on the application of ICTs in collection development in selected private universities in Kenya. The study was done using a survey method. Three universities and a total of 72 respondents were purposively selected for the study. The respondents included librarians, faculty deans and postgraduate students from the three universities.

Dewan, Pauline, (2012). Academic librarians who are planning for the future need to be knowledgeable about the short- and long-range outlook for print. They must also consider what will happen if libraries abolish most or all of their books. This paper aims to explore current and future academic e-book usage, and to suggest ideas for response to collection changes. Design/methodology/approach – This article examines a wide range of studies and comments on this timely topic.
Kachka (2012) focuses on the use of Lexile level analysis as a collection development tool to be used by school librarians in creating collection maps and curriculum maps to align the information resources with the curriculum. It says that Lexile measures are included in downloadable Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) records. Moreover, the analysis of the data for the said tool offers direction for collection development and rationale for book purchases at the upper and lower Lexile levels.

Khan and Zaidi (2011) is focused on users' opinion as regards the adequacy of library collection and analyzes the level of users' satisfaction about library collection, organization, facilities and services both traditional as well as, IT enabled services. A well structured questionnaire was administered to faculty members, research scholars and students of the AMU to collect data regarding the adequacy of library collection and analyze the level of users' satisfaction. The survey reveals that the library collection in the AMU library is adequate enough for their users. AMU library users were also satisfied with the existing infrastructure of library and organization of their collections. The researcher observed that the overall satisfaction levels of the users regarding the AMU library is good.

Hayden (2011) discusses the development of an online catalogue in organizing the special library collections at Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT) in Ireland. It says that collections enhance the institute and library collection of WIT in terms of the local and historical value such as the Bonaparte-Wyse Collection. It explains that a template was developed for creating a catalogue record. It adds that the library system called is being used as cataloguing module for cataloguing the collections. Moreover, the creation of online catalogue and placement of organized marked envelopes means that the Bonaparte-Wyse collection can be easily searched specifically.

Anderson (2011). Research libraries are now operating in an environment that provides less funding, more competition and greatly
expanded options for brokering access to high-quality resources. All of these realities suggest a need to rethink, radically, not just the ways libraries build collections, but the very nature of the library collection itself. If online resources can be purchased at point of use, does it still make sense to purchase them before need is demonstrated? If books can now be printed on demand, does it still make sense to buy them on the basis of speculation about future need? What might the practices of collection building and access brokering look like ten years from now?

Griffin (2011) reports a librarian's collection development efforts to support her institution's first independent doctoral degree (Ed.D., Educational Leadership) via a citation analysis comparing information usage by education doctorate dissertation authors from six peer institutions nationally. This analysis is part of a long-term examination of library collection use among California State University, Long Beach (CSULB) doctoral students. Key findings include the relative young age among the information resources in educational leadership, which resource formats were cited, what serial titles were cited the most, and where they are available electronically. The ultimate aim is the creation of an essential collection in the subject discipline.

Barack (2011) presents profiles of two library administrators and their work with electronic book (ebook) collections. Details are given describing the programs launched and managed by librarians Wendy Stephens and Paige Jaeger, comparing and contrasting their approaches to ebook reader device selection, access to free public-domain works, and cooperation with school systems.

Brillon (2011) begins with a discussion of the rationale behind an in-depth analysis of specific areas of a law library collection and a synopsis of selected past efforts and possible reasons for such an analysis. The majority of the article details the exact steps in the analysis process, as performed by the librarians at the William A. Wise Law Library at the University of Colorado...
Law School. The main purpose of the Wise Library's analysis was to identify materials that could most easily be cancelled if budget cuts warranted such actions. Finally, collection development considerations that may arise when deciding if and when to cut specific materials and alternative strategies that may be employed are discussed.

Castro (2011) describes that, in order to effectively assess space needs, libraries must first determine their space availability, establish their collection distribution, and calculate their growth rates. At the University of Miami, two tools were developed to adequately calculate these figures: a space availability spreadsheet and a collection distribution spreadsheet. This article will focus on the specific steps taken to develop, implement, and utilize these instruments.

Chaputula and Boadi (2010). The purpose of 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.

Martin and Others (2009) looks at the different needs and interests of comprehensive universities and focuses on the challenges faced in evaluating collections in three distinct university library settings. Case studies from individual universities will be used to examine issues regarding different means of assessing electronic book collections, collection development policies, and library databases.

Van Zijl (1998) describes various aspects related to collection development policy of libraries in South Africa. Type of information included in collection development policy; Criteria applied in the collection of all types of information media; Reason why library should have collection development policy; Method of compiling.
Hamaker (1996) discusses the need to reexamine the role and form of collection development policy as libraries stepped into an arena of rapid change. Forces behind change in libraries; Types of programmatic shifts; Circulation measures; Comparison of circulation and patron categories; Factors affecting change; System of guidelines for Inter Library Borrowing; Refocusing collecting strategy.

2.8.1 Book Selection:

The opinion of Joy (1994) on book selection and acquisition was, “It is professional work requiring specialization and should be done only under the supervision of qualified professionals.”

Ranganathan (1966) had given golden rules for book selection as, “the idea is to select a book only after inspection and perusal, high character and integrity on the part of library profession, it should be the joint responsibility of the library staff and teaching staff, save the time of the staff by eliminating time lag in book selection, judge not harshly or light heartedly reject, not easy err on the side of selection rather than rejection.”

2.8.2 Acquisition:

Mittal (1993) has given objectives of acquisition program, however information regarding acquisition given by Wilson Tauber (1956) covers development of procedures to meet the needs of library, handle it personally difficult correspondence, recommendations of the faculty and heads, to which carefully auction, rare books, second hand dealers’ catalogue, to read and appraise books, to supervise the handling of all gifts and exchanges etc.

2.9 Processing:
The library collection must be a properly classified and catalogued according to some modern scheme of classification and code of cataloguing in order to make the required document available to a reader within the minimum possible time. (Bhavakutty, 1988)

Workshop of University Grants Commission (1979) on formulating standards for college libraries at Khandala recommended that,

a) Classification and cataloguing of the library resources, should be introduced from beginning even though the collection may be small

b) The standards and prior system of classification and cataloguing should be adopted

c) The catalogue in card form and shelf list are must for a college library.

d) Stock verification dose not fulfil any library purpose. Human efforts and energy, the time consumed, are not fully justified. Sample verification, however may be done annually to fulfill the audit requirements.

Sarkar and Mukhopadhyay (2011) put their views regarding the library catalogue as, theses and dissertations in print and electronic format are valuable academic resources. These resources must be available to scholars. Library catalogues serve as resource discovery tools to find these valuable academic documents. In view of the importance of organization and access to these resources, this paper explores cataloguing of theses and dissertations and its retrieval along with other types of documents in an integrated processing environment. The software framework that provides integrated processing and retrieval environment is based on open source software and open standards. Designing of the framework takes into consideration shortcomings of the popular library automation software implemented in India.
Rao and Gupta (2011) describe as, classification is a primary method of information organization, as it meets the most important objective of information organization, which is to bring essentially like information together and to differentiate what is not exactly alike. Classifications may be used for categorizing and representing entities (or their labels)/ concepts and their relationships. The article discusses different terminologies; concepts and definitions used in applied classification with regard to web knowledge management and conclude with a look at some ideas for the future of classification on the Internet.

Malliari and others (2010) are focused on searches made by the patrons of the Library of the ATEI of Thessaloniki using its online catalogue during the spring semester of the academic year 2007/2008. A previous study had revealed that patrons experienced difficulties while searching the OPAC and did not make the most of the system's capabilities. As a result, the library re-examined specific aspects of its services and its user education programmes, and updated its software. The present research was undertaken in order to assess the impact of these changes and to study whether the searching behaviour of its patrons has improved, or whether serious system limitations still persisted. The changes seem to have had a positive effect on patrons and their search attitude. Almost twice as many searches/sessions were carried out during the period of the present study compared with that of the previous one. The research is based on the analysis of data gathered from a single university library, but the techniques used can easily be transferred.

Dongyun (2010) describes that, in the library world, controlled vocabularies have long been created and maintained by professional catalogers for ease of retrieving relevant library materials. Recently, social tagging has been widely applied in many social network sites such as Flickr and Delicious. This phenomenon reflects the needs of online users for information organization and retrieval in online communities. This report focuses on
current development in social tagging applications in libraries and uses of subject headings data beyond traditional library catalog model. Some good practices and library system developments are introduced to demonstrate improvements information professionals have made to provide more personalized and friendly bibliographical services and assist users to explore library collections more efficiently. It also attempts to point out possible future development directions in social tagging and subject cataloging in library information systems.

Susan McKnight, (2007) seeks to highlight the profound effect of Customer Value Discovery research on the internal business processes of two university libraries in the areas of cataloguing and acquisitions. The findings resulted in significant changes to collection development, acquisitions, and cataloguing processes. A number of value added services were introduced for the customer. The project also resulted in greater speed and efficiency in dealing with collection development, acquisitions, and cataloguing by the introduction of more technology-enhanced services. Overall customer satisfaction was improved during the project period. Conclusions: The changes to services introduced as a result of customer feedback also improved relationships between librarians and their university community, through the introduction of a more proactive and supportive service.

Obajemu and Ibegwam (2006) surveyed 84 participants at the cataloguing, Classification and Indexing Group of the Nigeria Library Association workshop in 2004 was carried out with a view to determining the impact of the annual workshop on the application of information and communications technologies (ICT) to cataloguing and classification in Nigerian libraries. The work covered 43 libraries — universities, polytechnics, colleges of education, research institutes and ministries/parastatals/ agencies which cut across the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria (North-East, North-West, North-Central, South-West, South-East and
South-South):- The data analysed showed that the workshops organised in recent years had spurred the action of the participants at those workshops to further pursue ICT (78%). The findings also revealed that the workshops have had positive impact on the participants with respect to the application of ICT to cataloguing and classification. Recommendations for libraries that intend to computerise their catalogues were proffered.

Sen, B.K. (2004) furnished that while cataloguing a multi-authored publication according to AACR II, the names of second author onwards are dropped in case there are more than three authors (two authors in the case of GGG) responsible for the book. The same is the case with the collaborators. It is argued that in the changed context brought about by information technology, there is no need to drop any of the authors, collaborators responsible for the book: Inclusion of all the authors, collaborators in the catalogue will ensure giving credit to all of them. Moreover, this will help a great deal in the compilation of a personal bibliography based on library catalogues. Quite often need arises to search a catalogue with place of publication, publisher, year of publication, language of the document and so on. Sometimes, it also becomes necessary to search from a book, a portrait, an illustration of a famous building, a rare map not available in the general atlases, and so on. It is suggested that all these data available in a catalogue should be made searchable in a computerized catalogue.

Tadasad, P G and Maheswarappa, B S (2002) surveyed 571 college libraries in Karnataka State, India with regard to classification of books, the use of classification schemes, the provision of book numbers, the methods used for providing book numbers, the problems faced in classifying, and the reasons for not classifying the books. Finds that 384 of the libraries classify their books, with the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Colon Classification being the chiefly-used schemes. Many libraries follow Ranganathan's book numbering scheme. Major problems in classifying the
books include inadequate staff, the interdisciplinary nature of books, and the identification of specific subjects. Main reasons for not classifying the books include inadequate staff, insufficient funds for purchasing the classification schedules, lack of support from the authorities, and lack of interest. Concludes that unless the problems are solved or minimized, it will be difficult to expect the college librarians to classify the books.

Wilson, C F and Finley, M M. (1985) were surveyed regarding cataloging, classification, and resource sharing of curriculum materials. Analysis of survey responses revealed wide variation in cataloging and classification practices for curriculum collections. In addition, while most institutions responding were members of OCLC or other bibliographic utilities, less than half of the curriculum centers which take information from these national data bases input records for all curriculum materials. Ramifications for user access, cooperation, and resource sharing are discussed and recommendations made.

Taylor (1968) has made survey on classification schemes employed in American junior college libraries. Of 690 institutions reporting, just over three-fourths use the dewey scheme, considerably fewer than the 96.5 per cent that reported using the dc in a similar study in 1961. Of the 159 new junior colleges established since 1961, 38.2 per cent are now using lc, manifesting a trend toward use of the latter scheme. The author proposes that professional organizations actively encourage adoption of the lc classification scheme.

Dale (1981) surveyed community college libraries and found that they retain traditional bibliographic practices, there is little commonality in the organization of audiovisual materials, and librarians are undecided about participation in computerized library networks. Aacr2 seems to have gained acceptance. A summary of the results and three references are included.
2.10 Circulation:

Library circulation is a service. Researcher found ample number of articles and literature on circulation services. Some study related reviews has been taken.

Spellman (2011). The Microsoft Office 2007 version of Access includes a number of templates, including one titled 'Lending Library.' This template has been modified for use at the Libraries Service Center as a stand-alone circulation module for microform materials. Using this database has allowed for individual reels from a series to be checked out separately, whereas previous practice had required users to check out an entire title or series if they wanted to use any part of it. This allowed for a less cumbersome solution that did not block access for other patrons to request other reels within the same series. The Access database also allows for better tracking of circulating items.

McDonald (2011). In the mid-2000s, at ALA and PLA conferences, all indications were that the Elvis impersonator at Checkpoint™ was finally showing a product that had most of the bugs worked out, was more reasonable in cost with the promise and trend of individual RFID tag costs coming down each year. With other RFID vendors improving products and with many more companies offering competitive ideas and pricing in the RFID arena, my library, Crandall Public Library in Glens Falls, New York where I serve as director, started the formal process of exploring RFID in 2004. I had watched the progress of RFID for more than 15 years, convinced that the technology would eventually improve and transform how we do business in the circulation departments of public libraries. From 1999 to 2005, I also served on the IFLA [International Federation of Library Associations] Services to MultiCultural Populations Committee. At IFLA conferences and on visits to foreign libraries, the use of materials handling systems was in use in many European libraries and exceeded what is being done in the U.S. in some cases. One sorting
approach uses a robotic system to take materials from sorting bins and place them in number order on carts!

Jones et al (2011) studied that in the academic Information Commons, the frontline staff are key library assets. This article demonstrates one example of frontline staff observing, analyzing, and modifying user behavior using simple marketing techniques and space planning. James Madison University East Campus Library personnel increased circulation of books by increasing the visibility of the book collection. Minor furniture changes in the lobby, adding rotating themed book displays and providing digital and print signage, produced a dramatic effect. Circulation numbers essentially doubled for the lobby browsing book collection and markedly increased for books highlighted in the displays.

Rupp, Sweetman and Perry (2010) studied regarding New York University's Bobst Library assembled a group of staff charged with suggesting improvements to circulation policy. As a result of these efforts many changes were implemented at the beginning of the 2007-2008 academic year, including extended loan periods and the elimination of routine daily overdue fines. The changes were subsequently evaluated during the 2008-2009 academic year and determined to improve user experience without adversely affecting the library collection. The changes remain policy to date.

Ono and Tsunekawa (2010). In recent years, many people interested in libraries are discussing about using circulation data for library service, for example forum in "Library Fair". A few libraries started to use library system with circulation data. But it is not enough that discussing how library can use circulation data for library improvement. This article describes recent discussion and activities of circulation data, and consider about new library in the web age. In the result, we propose 4 types of circulation data usage and requirements for achieving new library model. In these requirements, we
emphasized building user's community in library. At last, we introduce web service named "Shizuku2.0" that supports community oriented library systems.

Irwin (2008) studied compares the circulation rates of recently published monographs and anthologies of literary criticism at libraries at five liberal arts colleges in Ohio. The analysis shows that anthologies tend to circulate at a much higher rate than monographs. Applying these findings to the cooperative development of shared collections, these findings suggest that literary criticism anthologies may merit a greater number of duplicate copies than do monographs in the same subject area in a shared college library system. This subject-specific study may serve as a model for further studies aimed at developing more nuanced duplication guidelines for shared collections.

Gabel. (2008) reports that university libraries had to adapt to changing borrowing practices of their users in Paris, France. Until the late 1980, most library patrons were content to check out books and periodicals for consultation in the reading rooms, because the borrowing of materials for home study was often discouraged. Since the mid 1990, the lending of materials into the reading rooms has shown a steady decline whereas borrowing for home consultation has seen a considerable upswing. Information about the lending activities in the libraries from 1990 to 2005 are cited.


Intner (1987) examines the policies for circulation services being followed in public libraries, school libraries, and college and university (academic) libraries in the United States, and describes them in detail for a representative sampling from the three groups. She also describes the methods
for client borrowing in each of the institutions, as well as some of the problems voiced by librarians. The survey used to obtain data was conducted in Spring 1983, with respondents chosen from an initial selection of about 20 institutions in each category, and representing various sizes, focuses and geographical locations around the U.S. Appendixes are included to list the surveyed institutions and the questionnaire sent to them. After a brief introduction to the general background and structure of circulation systems, two chapters for each of the three groups of libraries follows. The first describes the policies and methods and reproduces portions of published or publicly distributed borrowing information. The second chapter on each discusses the problems encountered and thoughts about resolution.

Buck (1986) has conducted survey of 34 Geac minicomputer-based circulation system installations (public, academic, state, and special libraries, library consortia) was designed to identify the variables which affect staffing needs. Discussion covers differences in responses, types of staff positions, core and ancillary job duties, application training, achieving staff size, organizational change, and easing system implementation.

Alabi (1985) studied and taken overview of an experimental automated circulation system at Ibadan University (Nigeria) includes a discussion of system hardware, software, program structure, file structure, and system functions (charges, discharges, renewals, overdues, fines, reservations, recalls, and assisted query). Statistics on manual and automated systems related to various circulation functions are presented.

Brown (1984). The adoption of the Library Computer System (LCS) in 1978 as a circulation-based resource-sharing system signaled the beginning of massive retrospective conversion projects for many academic libraries in Illinois. Although several of the state's geographic library systems had already implemented the Computer Library Systems, Inc. (CLSI) as their circulation system, the joint committee of the Illinois Association of College and Research
Libraries (IACRL) and the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) opted for LCS because it was viewed as a proven system able to process the high volume of transactions of a large resource-sharing network.

Wood (1980) describes and evaluates the IBM System 7 automated circulation system in use at Slippery Rock State College Library since 1973. Background information is furnished on the library and its locale as well as the general rationale and objectives for automated circulation systems.

McGee (1973) examined concepts and components common to many types of library circulation systems; this paper attempts to identify and describe aspects that are particular to manual circulation systems. It assumes a manual file of records in the general form of paper cards or slips, for items that are charged or otherwise absent. It then discusses principles of record creation and coding (before, at or after transaction time), and file organization and processing. It identifies questions that are suitable for further investigation.

Carpenter and McFarland (1974) discuss with the opening of its new library in 1965, the Weber State College Library implemented an automated circulation system. At present, the system is handled in batch process by the Data Processing Center's IBM 360/40. Machine readable badges are issued to each library patron. Each book of the general collection contains a machine readable book card. At present, the library has only one charge out station, equipped with a 357 input station, 347 data cartridge reader, and a 026 printing card punch. In order to charge out a book, the book card and user badge are inserted in the 357 input station, producing two transaction cards, one of which goes with the book. Three times weekly the accumulations of charge and discharge cards are taken to the Data Processing Center for collection. Overdue notices and the accompanying overdue book report are produced biweekly. Provisions, including a manual backup system, are made for lost badges or cards, book holds, renewal procedures, and equipment failures. An addition to the library is under way, which may necessitate multiple charge out stations. It
is anticipated that an online circulation system will be implemented when the new addition is completed.

Trueswell’s (1968) study is concerned with the use of the last circulation date as a statistic to help describe library user circulation requirements. Some decision rules were developed to use this parameter as an aid in determining the number of copies of books to be held in the library and as an aid in the weeding of books from the library's holdings. The effects of these decision rules on the circulation requirements of users as well as on library operations are discussed. The method of data collection is described in detail and is applicable at libraries having comparable charging systems. Cumulative distribution functions of last circulation date at two large college libraries and a public library were prepared and plotted for both circulation data and stack holdings data. These same data were also plotted by subdivided subject category. Circulation operating characteristics were prepared for all three libraries.

2.10.1  Fees an Fine :

Ajegbomogun and Okorie (2010) investigates the attitude of users to library overdue fines in a Nigerian academic libraries. Nimbe Adedipe Library, University of Agriculture, Abeokuta as a case study. Out of 650 copies of structure questionnaires sent out to randomly selected respondents to solicit for relevant information. 576 (87.2%) were returned and considered suitable for analysis. Findings indicated that users kept overdue books simply because information available there are specific to their needs and such materials are expensive and they cannot afford to buy their own copies of required textbook, even if available. The paper concluded that the problem of budget inadequacies and shortage of materials in the library must be addressed in order to meet the information needs of the users.

Dempsey (2010) studied that for increasing funding cuts have some libraries turning to a wide variety of revenue-generation strategies to ensure
financial security. Gift and coffee shops, meeting room rentals, classes, and more are being launched in hopes of filling funding gaps. In fact, in a recent survey by LJ more than 40 percent of 408 respondents say they feel pressure to reimagining even such core services as inter library loan (ILL) and holds as fee services.

2.11 Periodicals:

Doyle-Wilch and Tracy (2000) focuses on the tensions caused due to rapid digitization of library in liberal arts colleges. It reports that the transition of technology in colleges is causing new job titles to appear in libraries for handling the new data formats and mentions the difficulties faced by liberal arts colleges due to their limited financial and human resources. It presents an example of Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. It discusses several tensions faced by the college due to mass infusion of electronic serials including the difficulties in quality control, increased competition, and the disconnection between faculty members and librarians. It mentions directions for decreasing these tensions which include deduction in traditional expenses and integration of faculty and library.

Burnam (1998) discusses the findings of a study on how liberal arts college libraries are coping with the challenge of increasing periodical prices in the sciences. Information on how the library communicates and negotiates with science departments; How learning institutions accesses scientific issues; Observations of science librarians of a decline in science periodicals; Description of the methodology used in the study's survey; Analysis of data collected from the study.

Ketcham, and Born (1995) presents the periodical price survey and examines predictors of 1996 serials costs. Average 1995 price for scientific disciplines; Cost history by subject; Average price per title by country; Cost
history by broad subject; Periodical prices for public and school libraries and for college and university libraries.

Terhune and Moginot (1995) directs to directors and periodical librarians at some time must come to grips with the selection and deselection of periodical titles in their libraries. While some colleges have newly-built libraries and large amounts of reserve space for their periodical collections, most colleges have library buildings that are beginning to reach their capacities. This article examines some of the reasons a college library must develop an aggressive periodical management program, using the Malone College Library as an example. The authors first review the literature in the field of library collections management, and then discuss factors to consider before ordering or cancelling titles. A series of ten options is presented for possible decision about every periodical title in the library. The microform alternative is presented and discussed. The article concludes with a description of the Malone College Library 'weeding-out' experience.

Frazer (1992) has conducted survey and reveals that periodicals librarians at small to medium-sized libraries supporting public colleges and universities were surveyed on issues concerning their serials collections. Methods used in the study; Results of the study.

Jacobs’ (1991) discussion of deteriorating library materials focuses on a study that investigated preservation activities at the Oberlin Group of college libraries of nineteenth-century American and British periodicals. Results from the study and from a review of the literature are used to help develop a model for preservation decision making.

Kirk (1991) discussed techniques for establishing a list of periodicals in academic libraries. Recommendation for conducting studies on collection use; Implementation of bibliographic instruction programs; Articulation of a
collection development policy; Measurement of the efficiency of the list in assisting researchers.

Fowler (1976). For economic reasons the Bates College Library had to become much more selective in choosing periodicals. The staff decided to examine procedures as well as policies, and to open the selection process to wider participation by faculty, librarians, and students. It was necessary to agree on standards by which all journals should be judged, and then to educate the entire college community to those standards. Interested persons needed an opportunity to comment on journals under consideration before funds were committed. These objectives were realized by establishing a representative advisory committee on periodicals which considers all requests at open meetings.

2.12 Library Services:

Veer (2010) stated that, “Objective of the college a library is to make available its services as effective supplement to the instructional programs under taken by the college.”

For college library and library services researcher scanned hundreds of articles, some important articles of them are; Fatima (2011), Fabumni (2011), Tripathi and Jeevan (2011), Hussain (2010), Chopra and Singh (2010), Mahavar and Siddique (2011), Magara (2010), Mashroof and Jayasundara (2010), Bauman (2010), Rana and Bhatt (2010), Kanadiya (2009), and Bavkutty (1986) were found useful for the study. Researcher some books on library services like Veer (2010), Satarkar (2000), Nath (2000), Vyas (1999) and Navalani and Satija (1996) are found very useful in the study.

Starkar (2000) wrote a chapter ‘Profile of a real College Library’ in his book was found useful for study. In this chapter he describes minimum
requirements for a college library, core services and desirable services and manpower in detail.

2.12.1 Reference Services:

Mitchell et al (2011) has conducted case study focuses on reference services in the main library at Oberlin College. It traces the development of the current service model, which has evolved as the Reference & Instruction Department has anticipated, managed, and responded to changes related to increased teaching and instruction activities, shifting reference usage patterns, and changes in student research behaviors. Emphasis is placed on a popular and highly personalized research appointment service; a robust program of course-related library instruction; reliance on students to help staff the reference desk and make effective referrals; developing and maintaining strong relationships with teaching faculty; and creating welcoming spaces conducive to research, studying, socializing, and interacting with library staff.

Johnson (2011) describe that, the job of the contemporary reference librarian has a virtual component unimaginable a generation ago. Today's library professional can obtain an MLS (or equivalent) online with a minimal residency requirement. Not only the degree, but also library sources, and indeed patrons, have become virtual. Both books and periodicals can be consulted by remote access. What happens when a virtual librarian comes to work in a bricks and mortar library with flesh and blood patrons who need bound and print resources? This generational divide permits us to view the evolution of the reference librarian in academic (including community colleges) and public libraries over the past decades. The evolution of service offered by reference librarians followed three main lines of development: refinement of technique, subject specialization, the impact of technology. Unfortunately, libraries have not maintained consistency in the level of service offered to patrons. Libraries and librarians often provide a minimum level of reference service to the mass of undergraduates, and operate as something of a...
special library when dealing with more advanced (for example, faculty) or specialized clientele.

Gilson (2011) discusses designing and tailoring reference library services to meet user expectations of more personalized attention, and services that are more accessible online and in person. It stresses that the library brand of quality service needs to combine with the convenience and timeliness of round-the-clock online services. It talks about in-person and online staffing models, librarians as information producers/providers, and library and technology instruction.

Arndt’s (2010) article aims to describe how a college library critically examined its maintenance of a traditional reference desk for in-person services and changed its service model to suit local needs. Design/methodology/approach - The author examined quantitative and qualitative reference use data prior to changing the service model, and the purpose of reference services was formally articulated. Following the change the author again examined use data, conducted a convenience sample survey, and measured visits to the web site. Findings - The author came to the conclusion that while maintaining in-person reference was important for the library, a separate desk was not the best means of providing service at the college. Following the change to the service model, use of reference and consultation services dramatically increased. Originality/value - The new on-call, consultative reference service model is described, as is a description of how they managed the change process internally, how they marketed reference services to the students, and how they are assessing the results. Considerations for choosing a reference model appropriate to one's local conditions are outlined.

Sobel (2009) discusses a study that looked at the way in which college freshman use library reference services. Specific questions that are addressed within the study include how many freshman are aware of reference services
available to them, how many freshman ask for assistance from reference librarians and how do freshman communicate with reference librarians. Several different factors that impact the way in which college freshman use library reference services are mentioned, including previous experiences that students have had with library reference services.

Profit (2009) provides an overview of the evolution of virtual reference services at the College of Charleston. E-mail reference has been in use since the mid-1990s. Chat using QuestionPoint began in 2003, and the college joined the 24/7 Chat Reference Academic Cooperative in 2005. Instant messaging reference started the following year, and text messaging reference commenced in 2007. In 2008, the library decided to end participation in the 24/7 Chat Reference Academic Cooperative and to cease using QuestionPoint's e-mail function. Emerging technologies will impact the ways and means of providing virtual reference in the future. This article will examine the rationale driving each development and the library's experiences providing service with the various platforms in the context of the greater world of virtual reference services.

Profit’s (2008) article relates the results of a survey of academic libraries using text messaging as a means for delivering reference services. Information concerning the hardware, software, costs, staffing, hours of operation, service life, and patron use is presented.

Carr and Kawakami (2002) describes a successful cross-training and reference librarian exchange experience involving two librarians at UCLA, one based at the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library and the other based at the College Library, which primarily serves undergraduates. The experience has increased the reference skills and expertise of both librarians by introducing them to new sets of reference tools and databases, and has broadened their network of colleagues within the UCLA Library system. The participating
libraries have also benefited from the exchange, and the program is expanding to include other UCLA libraries.

Mech (1987) examines reference services in four similar sized college libraries within a greater metropolitan area. Profiles of each library and reference department are developed. Interviews and data collection instruments have been used to discover what tasks librarians providing reference services performed and the amount of time devoted to them. Interview data provides a look at some of the issues involved with sharing reference responsibilities among all librarians.

Durfee, L J (1986) focused on the extent to which Lake Forest College (Illinois) students were aware of library reference services, used interviews and a revised version of a survey used elsewhere. Findings showed student awareness to be relatively high, and that the methodology would work well in other undergraduate settings.

Miller (1986) discusses four major influences on the development of reference services in liberal arts colleges, in the decades since 1876: 1) The degree of encouragement given to students to do research and independent study, both in the curriculum and in teaching methods; 2) the impediment of maintaining separate collections based on departments; 3) the methods and tools of bibliographical access to information and 4) the personal, professional and academic qualities of the reference and the head librarian themselves. It is suggested that the future holds a new factor which will be of the greatest impact, though these traditional influences will still have some effect; and this is the new electronic technological tools, patrons and materials which will be available to the discriminating reference librarian.

Wonsek (1986) examines the problem of maintaining uniform standards of quality in a reference department consisting of geographically separated libraries, with each librarian serving a different population. Mercy College
Libraries, located in Bronx and Westchester Counties, New York, are used as examples. It is suggested that in situations where students and faculty use more than one branch, uniformity is essential, but independence and autonomy must still be encouraged. The manager's role in accountability and performance appraisal, hiring and training new staff, communication and feedback, building an effective branch team, and observing the library service are discussed.

Blood (1977) examines the impact of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) on reference services. The OCLC has reputation mainly by using the system to catalog and produce catalog cards. The OCLC data base is used to catalog almost 10 million items annually. As of March 1977, it contains about 2.8 million bibliographic records. For this high level of cataloging, OCLC produces almost 60 million catalog cards. Statistics on the cataloging use of OCLC are indeed impressive, but those on the noncataloging use of the system are equally impressive. By 1974, noncataloging use totaled out 10,00 daily searches, by 1975 this high rate has tripled to about 30,00 daily searches. Statistics on the noncataloging use of OCLC receive scant attention the literature because they are easily expressed only by number of index uses or searches, this measure obviously affects OCLC operations but is less obviously a statistics having any direct impact on the members of the network. OCLC improves bibliographic access to works in the local collections that are not fully accessible through the local catalog and also expedites the verification of works not in the local collection. Implementation of name authority control, the subject retrieval system and access to other on-line bibliographic data bases will further increase the high reference value of OCLC.

Although (1965), the author does not wish to deprecate the advances we have made in computer applications, he feels that they threaten to obscure the basic reality of reference service-its close relationship to and dependence upon people; the solution to most problems concerned with reference service is to be sought in the individual librarian. The libraries of small to medium-sized
colleges (up to 2,000 students) have the best potential for reference service which is still primarily a person-to-person experience. The author discusses aspects of organization for service, instruction in library use for students (he outlines a brief programme), liaison with the teaching staff and research. The limited research activities of colleges do not require exhaustive listings of material which have been produced by mechanical means but rather, once needs have been defined, the examination of relevant material to analyze and evaluate it; personal reference service is cheaper, faster and more pertinent in this respect than mechanical searching. College libraries should become active forces for education to realize their aims and to justify their standing in the college. Since librarians are in short supply and likely to be so for some time, we should try to make better use of those we have now and to begin to develop a new breed of highly-trained specialists capable of supervising mechanical operations while remaining aware of the library's overall policy. Library schools have a part to play here in selecting and training people who will be the reference librarians of the future. Rothstein and Shaw emphasize that library research should be performed by librarians to free the researcher from 'routine work' and we should try to provide a service of this kind.

Viet (1967) summaries that, today reference service is rendered by all libraries, public, special, school and college. This has not always been the case, in the latter half of the 19th c. Reference service was unknown. As collections grew and more people used libraries the emphasis shifted from preservation to use, and the assistance of staff became necessary, although librarians disagreed on the amount of help to be given. In the special library field the interpretation of reference service has always been liberal whilst in college libraries a more conservative approach has remained prevalent. Librarians in special libraries are regarded as the literature specialists in the research team, whereas in colleges the student is expected to acquire study skills and do his own research. Reference service is essential and the student and teacher should be helped. Difficulties arise where college library resources are limited. At a conference
held in 1967 in Chicago the implications of students using other college and university facilities were discussed. The establishment of a college research and reference center was suggested which would hold commonly used periodicals, reference books, and monographs, with its own reference staff, to which the student could turn without formality. Co-operative agreements between libraries within district geographical areas already exist, as in the Chicago western suburbs, where eight college libraries allow students to use member libraries. The effect of mechanization for information retrieval has yet to be felt by college libraries, and in future libraries will not be limited to its own electronic data, being part of a regional, and ultimately national, computerized network. Already, in Ohio, plans have been approved for the establishment of a library center to cover both traditional resources and the electronic communication network for academic libraries in the state.

2.12.2 Indexing and Abstracting:

Ste Marie (2011) presents a reprint of the article "Medical Indexing in the U.S.," by Janyne Ste Marie. The article focuses on the field of medical indexing which is being recognized throughout the U.S. It states that the subject considered for medical indexing covers various areas including dentistry, neurology, and acupuncture. It says that indexers are separated to two types of employment. It examines the tools employed by the indexers to accomplish their work.

Schoun (2011) presents information on topics which were discussed at a 2011 seminar presented by the indexing firm WordCo at the annual conference of the American Society of Indexers held in April of 2011 in Providence, Rhode Island. Topics include the ways that indexers balanced their life and profession, the specifications of clients in indexes, and ensuring that communication is open. The seminar featured employees of WordCo including Stephen Ingle, Kathy Barry-Shannon, and Bill Morrison.
Evans, Thompson and Watkins (2011) evaluates the indexing of open access art journals in four frequently utilized art indexes: Art Full Text, ARTBibliographies Modern, Art & Architecture Complete, and Bibliography of the History of Art/International Bibliography of Art. The authors also compare the indexing of open access journals in Google Scholar to that in the traditional indexes mentioned above and demonstrate that the commercial indexes currently lag behind Google Scholar in terms of content coverage. This article argues that increased indexing of open access art journals in the traditional, subject-specific indexes will be integral to their acceptance within the discipline of art history.

Salisbury (2010) given the wide variety of databases (Google Scholar, AGRICOLA, AGRIS, Pub Med) now freely available on the Web, as well as the bibliographic information from Science Direct, JSTOR and other First Search databases included in the freely available WorldCat.org, and given the general user's perception that most information is freely available on the Internet, this paper attempts to answer the question whether indexing and abstracting databases by subscription are still relevant in the academic setting. In so doing, it identifies the purpose of the indexing and abstracting services, discusses the present landscape, and profiles users in terms of their searching habits and their perceptions of the strengths of Google and other search engines. This paper presents findings from a study done at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, identifying undergraduate and graduate biology students' preferences for information sources both before and after instruction. This result is compared with those from a course on Fundamentals in Chemistry course to show patterns. By using the CABDirect database and the Web of Knowledge as examples, this study identifies ways in which database vendors have been responding to the "googlization" challenge and highlights the necessary enhancements that may be essential for the survival of abstracting and indexing databases in the future.
Ripple, Mork and Knecht (2010) reports on the reformatted structured abstracts in the MEDLINE records of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in the U.S.. It mentions that the structured abstracts in the MEDLINE section labels which include background, objective, methods, results, and conclusions will be reformatted for easier readability but section labels will remain in uppercase followed by a colon. It also provides an example of a reformatted PubMed structured abstracts.

Chen (2010) uses systematic random sampling to test the hypothesis that all scholarly journals have tables of contents and possibly abstracts and keywords posted on the Internet. This free bibliographic data allows users to browse and search articles and form the base for free interactive services, such as email alerts, RSS (Really Simple Syndication) and API (application programming interface). Free abstracting and indexing services (A&I) around the world are growing both in numbers and in depth and breadth of coverage. With so many free alternatives for article search and retrieval, librarians may want to shift some of their budgets from commercial A&I services to other resources that do not have strong, free alternatives.

Wyman (2009) focused on the phrase "indexing negatives" or indexing problems encountered by indexers. It notes that this phrase refers to the manner of indexing negative information. It considers writing an index entry for something that did not happen or exist as a challenge. It stresses that indexers used to be thorough and include their indexes everytime they mention a person named when indexing people. It points out that an absence from a text indicates an absence from the index though in some instances, an absence from the text is not serious.

Weaver (2009) tells us that it takes at least three years to build a successful freelance indexing business, from one's first marketing efforts to the point that work must be turned away for lack of time. This strongly argued article asserts that a customer service approach to running one's business is a
key ingredient in attracting new clients and building the relationships that encourage repeat business and referrals from satisfied clients and colleagues.

Hoogendoorn (2008) updates readers on the continuing progress in its development, including the integration of research performance measurement tools, Web and patent references, and other additions that have been made from the fall of 2005 through September 2007. Additionally, this article details the strides made regarding content covered within Scopus, including the addition of seven million archive records in early 2007 and the agreement with ProQuest to link through to its arts and humanities selection through Scopus.

Diepeveen (2006) discussed the development of indexing in continental Europe and presents an assessment of the status of contemporary indexing in France, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. The author notes that the level of indexing quantity and quality is lower in those European countries than in English-speaking nations and argues that publishers need to recognize the importance of quality indexes and invest in their creation by promoting professional training and standards. The involvement of indexing societies from the Anglo-Saxon world will help to raise awareness.

Pope (2005) reviews results of a research study examining the availability of foreign language LIS scholarly journals through indexing services at ALA accredited LIS graduate and PhD programs in the United States. Ulrich's Periodical Directory was used to formulate the title list (273 titles) of foreign published LIS scholarly journals. Ulrich's provided a systematic method of aggregating titles to measure against the title lists provided by indexing services. For the purposes of this study, foreign language journals are defined as those published from countries other than Ireland, New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States, and not solely published in English. Wall (1990) describes a survey of academic libraries that examined whether the availability of abstracting and indexing services online has resulted in the cancellation of equivalent print subscriptions. The results
indicate that subscriptions are being cancelled at a significant rate because of
cost and lack of use rather than the availability of online equivalents. The
questionnaire used is appended.

Mischo (1977) provides an augmented keyword index to abstracting and
indexing services. Alphabetical title listing of several subscription abstracting
and indexing journals in the centralized multidisciplinary reference collection
of the Iowa State University Library Reference Department in Ames; Format of
the index; Cost of the project.

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2.12.3 Reprographic Service:

Agyen-Gyasi (2009). This paper evaluates the reprographic services of
the Knust Library. It examines the concept of reprography, which is employed
in the library in the provision of information services and focuses on
photocopying services, the only reprographic service currently in place at
Knust Library. Data for the study were obtained from official files, interviews,
and personal observation for a period of one semester. An assessment of the
performance of the Photocopy Department reveals that there were fluctuations
in the income generated from photocopying services. Compared to the
expenditure patterns, some of the expenses far outrun the income, but this
scenario is a common problem in many African universities. Among the
challenges are the advent of information and communication technology and
the installation of campus-wide networks. The International Network for the
Availability of Scientific Publications/Danish International Development
Agency-sponsored projects have made it possible for users to access and
download journal articles which hitherto could be obtained only through photocopying, which is governed by copyright legislation, frequent breakdown of photocopiers, and power outages. Appropriate recommendations are also offered to ensure smooth operations of the unit.

Hutton (1988) discusses the reprographic services available in the National Library of Scotland and the Library’s participation in various preservation programs in the UK. The reprographic unit is described, including its equipment. Preservation problems associated with newspapers are reviewed. The filming of books printed before 1700 is another ongoing project described.

Hasan (1976) surveys the reprographic facilities available in the libraries of delhi. The various types of equipment available in these libraries are mentioned. Analyzes the implications of the copyright law and development of indigenous reprographic equipment. Suggests better utilization on the existing facilities and stresses the need for interlibrary cooperation.

2.12.4 Clipping Service:

Deval and Garg (2008) presents a case study of the proper management and usage of press clipping section of parliament library in India. It overviews how the press clippings are chosen, processed and preserved and accessible to the users. Parliament library is a special library that offers press clippings as a tool of specialized service. The press clippings collection found in parliament library is not only helpful for people connected with parliament house, but may also beneficial for others.

Matoria, Upadhyay and Mishra (2003). Newspapers constitute an important source of information as they contain the latest information in the form of news with, often daily, updating. Being aware of their importance, libraries have been providing news clipping services in various ways to their
users since newspapers were invented. Initially, manual methods of marking, cutting and pasting the useful news items were used, but today's libraries have automated this service by using information technology. This certainly has improved the access, delivery, and searching of news clippings in a Web-based network environment for remote users. This case study discusses the needs, objectives and advantages of NewsNIC, a Web-based full-text news clippings project implemented by the library of the National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India. The authors discuss the design aspects, various systems components, Web technology and database tools used as back-end solutions, and the use of the Microsoft MS SQL Server features and active server pages technology.

Kassel (2000) presents information on several web monitoring and clipping services. Services provided by NetCurrents company; Details on the Internet monitoring and alert service of CyberAlert company; Service coverage of WebClipping.com company.

Bates (1994) focuses on electronic clipping services used by news agencies by news agencies for selective dissemination of information. Includes P.A.S.S.PORT from DataTimes; Alert SERVICE from DIALOG; //CLIP from Dow Jones News/Retrieval.

Naidu and Gunjal (1985) discuss the importance of newspaper clippings in agricultural information. Stresses need for newspaper clipping service. Describes various problems connected with the organization of newspaper clippings, right from selection of newspaper clippings to storage and retrieval of these clippings in agricultural libraries. Traces out newspaper clipping and indexing services provided by agricultural libraries. Emphasizes the need to make effective use of this vast information resource. Suggests more newspaper clipping units in specialized areas in agriculture for wider coverage.

2.12.4 Current Awareness Service:
Attfield, Blandford and Makri (2010) describes that, the current awareness services are designed to keep users informed about recent developments based around user need profiles. In organisational settings, they may operate through both electronic and social interactions aimed at delivering information that is relevant, pertinent and current. Understanding these interactions can reveal the tensions in current awareness dissemination and help inform ways of making services more effective and efficient. We report an in-depth, observational study of electronic current awareness use within a large London law firm. The study found that selection, re-aggregation and forwarding of information by multiple actors gives rise to a complex sociotechnical distribution network. Knowledge management staff act as a layer of “intelligent filters” sensitive to complex, local information needs; their distribution decisions address multiple situational relevance factors in a situation fraught with information overload and restrictive time-pressures. Their decisions aim to optimize conflicting constraints of recall, precision and information quantity. Critical to this is the use of dynamic profile updates which propagate back through the network through formal and informal social interactions. This supports changes to situational relevance judgments and so allows the network to ‘self-tune’. These findings lead to design requirements, including that systems should support rapid assessment of information items against an individual’s interests; that it should be possible to organise information for different subsequent uses; and that there should be back-propagation from information consumers to providers, to tune the understanding of their information needs.

Johnson, Osmond and Holz. (2009) reports on the efforts of a group of librarians at Ebling Library, a health sciences library at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, to develop and promote a current awareness service based on RSS (really simple syndication) feeds. Topics discussed include background on the types of traditional current awareness services and their disadvantages, the advantages of RSS feeds from medical journals, and the process of
bundling them into outline processor markup language (OPML) files for delivery to library users. Making users aware of the service once it was developed is also discussed.

Mahesh and Gupta (2008) enumerates that, Current awareness services have been an important service provided by libraries and information centers. With the advent of electronic journals and databases, the current awareness services provided by libraries and information centres are undergoing a shift from being a library centred service to a publisher centred service. The article explores this shift highlighting the different kinds of current awareness services and challenges ahead.

Hayward-Wright (2008) blogging software has gained popularity as a vehicle to promote library resources, services and events, and as a distribution tool for current awareness services. The paper outlines the process that was undertaken to redevelop a Word based current awareness newsletter to two blog-based news services. Although the focus is on a health information news service, the key tasks undertaken: environment and user analysis, development of blog design and news content selection guidelines, news service accreditation, marketing initiatives, and site evaluation and improvement, can be adapted to guide the best practice development and management of any blog-based current awareness news service.

Rossouw. and Fourie (2007) discusses that, in a globalised world where current awareness services (CAS) are increasingly being made available on the World Wide Web (WWW), a myriad of electronic services exists to keep users up to date with the latest developments in the legal field. The objective of this article is to gain an understanding of the potential value of such services for users of legal information. To accomplish this, attention will be given to the nature, advantages and disadvantages of CAS, as well as to the information background and needs of legal users as currently reported in the subject literature. Since the users of legal information constitute a unique group of
users with a very specific vocabulary and subject field, their information needs are different from those of other groups and will be addressed specifically. Examples of the kind of services available to this specific group, which services range from newsletters and e-mail alerts to listservs, blogs and directories, will be given. Taking all of the above into consideration, the value of CAS for users of legal information will be highlighted, with suggestions being made as to further research that be conducted concerning this user group's needs for CAS.

The study of Ina Fourie (2003) summarises that, an acquisitions librarians operate in a dynamic environment requiring constant alertness to new developments. Current awareness services (CAS), especially those available for free through the World Wide Web (WWW), can help them to keep up with trends, publisher and vendor-related information, developments in a particular field of acquisitions, events important to professional career development, new titles and conference announcements. A number of WWW types of CAS are discussed and examples are provided. These include table of content services, automatic notification from tables of contents, book alerting services, SDI or alerting services available through aggregate services, e-newsletters, newspaper filtering services, monitoring through intelligent agents, Web site update notification services, Web pages with newsworthy content, discussion groups and electronic mailing lists, and personalised Web pages.

Martin and Parsons (1974) evaluates current awareness service in Physics and Astronomy at The University of Texas at Austin is presented. The service is provided currently to over 130 physicists and astronomers; about half of them participated in the evaluation. The computer-produced printouts were derived from the monthly SPIN tapes of the American Institute of Physics. It was found that 67% rated the current awareness printouts favorably and 20% unfavorably. Participants tended to use SPIN to supplement their usual literature needs. The primary complaints about the effectiveness of the service
were the broadness of the classification scheme, insufficient journal coverage, and slowness in receipt of abstracts on the tapes. A retrospective search facility is available but not heavily used at the present time, due to the short time span covered by the tapes.

2.12.6 Selective Dissemination of Information:

Morales-del-Castillo, et al (2009) presents the theoretical and methodological foundations for the development of a multi-agent Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service model that applies Semantic Web technologies for specialized digital libraries. These technologies make possible achieving more efficient information management, improving agent-user communication processes, and facilitating accurate access to relevant resources. Other tools used are fuzzy linguistic modelling techniques (which make possible easing the interaction between users and system) and natural language processing (NLP) techniques for semiautomatic thesaurus generation. Also, RSS feeds are used as "current awareness bulletins" to generate personalized bibliographic alerts.

In this paper authors Morales-del-Castillo et al (2009) propose a multi-agent Selective Dissemination of Information service to improve the research community's access to digital library resources. The service also provides a new recommendation approach to satisfy researchers' specific information requirements.

Hossain, and Islam (2008) discusses the traditional and online procedures and outlines of SDI service. The paper has also taken an initiative to formulate an exact matching technique between user's subject interest and document profile with exploration along with electronic delivery of voluminous information technique. It also discusses some standard features and model of user profile. Finally, the paper explores some possible requirements for performing online 'SDI' service.
Shultz and De Groote (2003) describes that, the selective dissemination of information (SDI) services regularly alert users to new information on their chosen topics. This type of service can increase a user's ability to keep current and may have a positive impact on efficiency and productivity. Currently, there are many venues available where users can establish, store, and automatically run MEDLINE searches. Purpose: To describe, evaluate, and compare SDI services for MEDLINE. Resources: The following SDI services were selected for this study: PubMed Cubby, BioMail, JADE, PubCrawler, OVID, and ScienceDirect. Methodology: Identical searches were established in four of the six selected SDI services and were run on a weekly basis over a period of two months. Eight search strategies were used in each system to test performance under various search conditions. The PubMed Cubby system was used as the baseline against which the other systems were compared. Other aspects were evaluated in all six services and include ease of use, frequency of results, ability to use MESH, ability to access and edit existing search strategies, and ability to download to a bibliographic management program. Results: Not all MEDLINE SDI services retrieve identical results, even when identical search strategies are used. This study also showed that the services vary in terms of features and functions offered.

Jagajeevan (1999) gives detail regarding The Central Library (CL) of the first Indian Institute of Technology was established in 1951, and caters to all the library and information requirements of the Institute. The collection of over 300,000 specialized information sources in science and technology with value-added information services makes it a vital information base in the South Asian region. Library automation activities were begun in 1992, and after the onslaught of Web-based activities in the information technology arena, the CL began exploring the use of Web technology to advertise as well as integrate its databases and services via the Web. Due to tight teaching and research schedules, Institute faculty members were hardpressed to personally visit the library to consult the electronic databases. Describes the formulation and
implementation of an electronic Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service to deliver current information of interest to faculty members on their desktops.

Strube and Antoniewicz (1998) summarizes that, in the 1960s and 1970s manual selective dissemination of information (SDI) services were widespread in medical libraries. Since 1972 when the National Library of Medicine introduced SDILINE, manual SDI services have been largely replaced by automated SDI. This paper reexamines the unique benefits of the manual approach to SDI through a currently successful program called Comprehensive Outreach Service (COS). Benefits are described both for faculty/researchers at a medical school and for the library.

Herala and Rajashekar (1995) gives detailed information on bibliographic databases on CD-ROM, although being updated less frequently than their online counterparts, can be used for providing an in-house SDI (selective dissemination of information) service as it can be cheaper than the alternatives available from online database services. In such developing countries as India, where setting up CD-ROM networks for end-user access is beyond the budgets of most of the libraries/information centers. SDI through CD-ROM databases is an effective alternative. Even in a networked environment, this type of information filtering and delivery may be preferable, as the end-users may not have the motivation or time to learn the search software of different CD-ROM titles. However, most of the popular CD-ROM search software packages do not support any facility to process SDI profiles automatically. This paper discusses a method of running an SDI service automatically using a pair of Terminate and Stay Resident (TSR) utilities called Stackey and Batutil.

Kaminecki, R (1977) describes that the currently available on-line systems historically have been used as retrospective search methodologies. With interest in on-line retrieval increasing by leaps and bounds, the
application of these inverted-file oriented systems to selective dissemination of information (SDI) services bears investigation. A typical batch system is compared with four types of commonly available on-line SDI systems. The operating parameters of each are outlined, and bottom-line costs are estimated.

2.12.7 Bibliographic Services:

Raven (2011) discusses the use of bibliographic tools and products by acquisitions librarians to save time and funds. Topics include catalog record acquisition services, reader requests, and cloud technology services from book and technology companies such as the OCLC Online Computer Library Center and Nielsen.

Broodryk (2009) describes some of the changes that have taken place in acquisitions and collections management divisions of the National Library of South Africa in the past 10 years. Information about the expansion of the budget and the increase in acquisitions since the merger of the State and South African libraries is provided. The article also notes that new Official Publications Depositories have been established since a Legal Deposit Coordinator was appointed. The article also describes changes that have taken place with regard to the library's cataloguing and how it has worked with WorldCat, an international co-operative cataloguing database.

Machiko (2007). A national bibliography is the bibliography containing all the general publications of a particular country. In Japan, the National Diet Library takes the responsibility of creating and providing the Japanese National Bibliography. In July 2007, the Japanese National Bibliography ceased its printed form, and changed to be provided on the Web. This article reviews the concept and development of national bibliographies of the world, particularly their relationship with Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC), and describes the history of Japanese national bibliographical service, from 1948 when the NDL was established, to 2007. This also discusses some future prospects from
the aspects of bibliographic control, provision of bibliographic data and the relationship to online resources.

Dumitrascu (2007) highlight the importance of the bibliographic information service in the "Lucian Blaga" Central University Library. The library having several collections and catalogues, users may often need some help in their search for information. It is the task of the bibliographer on duty to assist them. Assisting readers is not a simple task. The librarian, besides being familiar with the library, must have a good knowledge of human psychology for he has to help the different types of library users according to their needs. He must decide in each case whether he should help the user to find certain information or to show him how to search for it independently. Though it is better for both the user and the librarian if the former learns to use efficiently the informative tools of the library, the librarian is ready to answer satisfactorily even the most banal questions.

Atsutake, Nozoe (2007) has surveyed medical information services of the US National Library of Medicine (NLM) focused on the MEDLINE database historically from 1960s to date. Main topics reviewed are, MEDLARS, MEDLINE service, web-based database service PubMed, consumer oriented health information service MEDLINEplus, public access digital archive PubMed Central, and NLM information policies as a backbone of their various activities. From a view point of author's experiences as a NLM MEDLARS trainee, MEDLARS indexing and search practice also are mentioned.

Missingham and Boston (2005) report on the redevelopment of the Kinetica service. The first phase of redevelopment is based on innovatively using new technology to enable searchers to find and get resources through a single resource discovery interface. Design/methodology/approach - The new search service will be launched in late 2004. The structure of the project and deliverables are described, together with details of the "get" component of the
search service. Findings - The Kinetica service provides Australian libraries with access to the Australian National Bibliographic Database, and international resource discovery services. Kinetica is currently being redeveloped with a new architecture based on a combination of a bibliographic data management system and a resource discovery system. With around 6 million searches a year, it is at the heart of resource sharing and cooperation between Australian libraries. Practical implications - Innovative use of a software toolkit is enabling the library to achieve its goals for a national online service to support the Australian library network and allowing Australians to access resources in the nation's collections. Originality/value - The paper is significant in outlining issues in developing a seamless national resource discovery and resource access service.

Kochen, Reich and Cohen (1998). A class of graduate students who were assigned the task of compiling bibliographies on research topics was divided into two groups. The first received help in the form of online bibliographic searches conducted by one of the authors. The second group received help for an equivalent amount of time with conventional use of standard bibliographic tools. The online group spent less time on searching, but few felt that the search techniques helped to facilitate knowledge. We raise the question of who will benefit most from online bibliographic searches, under what conditions, and what important difference it will make to them. It seems that it may not greatly affect the scholarship or productivity of most students.

Lowery (1997) discusses the history and development of the range of online bibliographic database services offered by the British Library's National Bibliographic Service. Different online bibliographic database services the library has implemented; Future trend of the British bibliographic database services.

Behrens (1996) discusses recommendations for improving national bibliographic services in South Africa. Proposed establishment of a national
coordinating body to monitor bibliographic services; Funding problems for national libraries; Empowerment of the subdirectors of meta-information; Investigation of legal deposit issues; Improvement of existing bibliographic control tools.

Gardner and Wax (1976) reports on the growing number of academic and research libraries in the United States offering online bibliographic searching services. Percentage of libraries offering commercial online computer-based bibliographic searching services as of November 1975; Factors behind the acceptance of online bibliographic searching

2.13 Library Automation:

Birje et al. (2011) share their experience as, library automation is becoming a ubiquitous activity that is being taken up by most of the libraries of educational institutes of higher learning over the globe. However, when it comes to automation of the library of a traditional University in the backdrop of the rural ambience and with the weak IT base both in terms of skilled human resource and services, it poses many challenges. The present paper narrates the various dimensions of the implementation of the Library Automation project in any University Library in general and conventional University Libraries in particular. A case study of the automation of the Barrister Balasaheb Kharderkar Library of Shivaji University is detailed in the present communication to showcase some of the challenges and the strategies required to overcome them in a rural cum semi-urban environment. The paper discusses the phase wise development of the automation process that comprises of retro conversion, barcode code ID generation, member id generation, and house keeping operations. The authors intend to share their experiences may be useful to other professionals

Mulla, Chandrashekara and Talawar (2009) intends to carryout a survey of engineering college libraries that have computerized their operations
and services. Thus this paper will provide an implicit view of experiences undergone by the engineering college librarians in computerizing their library operations. It also observed that 13.73 percent of libraries are not automated reasons could be varied from library to library they were lack of computer facility, financial problems, lack of trained man power and library collection is very less. The present study is limited to the automated libraries of engineering college libraries in Karnataka. It gives a status view of the software packages used by different libraries. Opinion of the librarians about the performance of the software’s different modules they have used. In India library automation began in the late 1970s in a few special libraries and has now reached most of the university libraries. It has yet to take off in college libraries in Karnataka owing to various problems. Many studies on library automation have been undertaken in the West, but few have been undertaken in India. This paper tries to identify the status of library automation in engineering college libraries of Karnataka state.

Bhat (2009) share his experience of automating a college library in one of the smallest states of India having limited staff and resources. The study is based on the experience of the Islamia College of Science and Commerce, Srinagar library in implementing automation with the use of CDS/ISIS and SOUL software. The case study will be useful for libraries planning automation in the country having limited staff and finances. It shows that automation could be initiated with limited infrastructure and staff provided the staff is enthusiastic.

Bansode and Periera (2008) focused on research about the automation of academic libraries in universities and colleges in the Goa State of Taleigao, India. Particular attention is given to the status of library automation in college libraries in this section of India. Topics include how many libraries have undergone automation, which areas are automated, whether there exists a
sufficient amount of staff available to implement automation, as well as
examples of the barriers college libraries are facing in India.

Thapa and Sahoo (2006) describes that, the TKMCE Library
Automation System aims at providing a comprehensive computerized solution
to the needs of the library routines such as data entry, circulation control,
catalogue access, etc. The system provides an overall view of the above said
functions and the package is user-friendly and menu driven. Special efforts
have been made during the design and development stage to ensure data
integrity and security. This package facilitates fast retrieval of information and
error free statistics. This project was done at the TKM College of Engineering,
Kollam, Kerala, using Visual Basic 6.0 as front end and MS Access 7.0 as back
end under Windows 98 environment.

Haider (1998) describe on library automation began in the last 1960s
and since 1990 has been the main focus of librarianship in Pakistan. Generous
financial assistance provided by the Netherlands Library Development Project
further accelerated the pace. However, libraries in Pakistan have not registered
any significant progress, and automated systems are lacking in large university
libraries, in college libraries, and in public libraries. The largest group using
automation is specialist libraries, which use automation primarily for a few
selected operations. Discusses the major constraints on library automation in
Pakistan, including absence of planning, non-availability of software, import
restriction on the choice of hardware, lack of competent manpower, non-
existence of standards, absence of cooperation, and other factors.

Crawford (1998) summaries that the library automation has affected job
responsibilities, organizational structures, and even ways in which patrons
approach libraries. The literature of librarianship is replete with conferences,
books, and journals devoted to automation. Examines some basic questions
about library automation, including: (1) how automation has spread, or
diffused, through liberal arts college libraries; (2) which libraries were early
adopters of library automation; and (3) whether these identified trends continue in the adoption of newer library-related technologies. Reports and discusses the results of a portion of a larger study designed to study the effects of automation in academic libraries in liberal arts colleges.

Akinfolarin (1998) provides a progress report of automation at the Adeyemi College of Education Library. The historical development of both the College and the library is given. The various operations which the software can perform, including menus and sub-menus, are also listed. The problems which this automation exercise is likely to face are discussed and solutions proposed.

Crawford, G A (1995) was conducted a study of the effects of library automation upon the power of the directors of libraries in liberal arts colleges and their perceptions of their power. A total of 487 colleges were included in the research with 416 responding (85% return rate) to the questionnaire. The time period 1981 to 1990 was used for the study. It is shown that the perceptions of library directors did not match the reality of the economics of college libraries. Library directors generally perceived that the power of the library had increased greatly as a result of the growing use of information technologies, but the research demonstrated that the funding for libraries as a percentage of the institutional educational and general budget declined during the period of the study. In contrast, the number of staff did increase over the same time period. Proceeding Published by Learned Information, Inc., United States, 1995.

Bell, S (1990) discussed an automation in the Oxford College Libraries (England) begins with a background on the university library system, which consists of numerous independent libraries. Centralized and decentralized automation activities are described, and hardware and software for the microcomputer-based system at the University College Library are considered.
Kelsey and Cohn (1987) describes the effect of using an automated circulation-system and machine-assisted searching on interlibrary loans (ILL) at the Learning Resource Center (LRC) of the County College of Morris in Randolph, New Jersey. Materials most often borrowed by the LRC; Factors contributing to the growth of ILL; Usage and costs of ILL periodicals in 1985.

Howrey and Easley (1983) shares their experiences on the situation at Aurora College Library in July of 1980 made automation of library acquisitions essential. Aurora College had a five-year plan which called for a 33 percent increase in the library materials budget for each year of the five years of the plan. The anticipated increase in the number of titles added each year could not be managed by the acquisitions staff unless automation was attempted. The Aurora College Library acquisitions staff consisted of an acquisitions assistant, working sixteen hours per week, and the library director's administrative assistant, working from three to five hours per week. The increased budget meant increases in the total number of titles purchased and increases in the total number of accounts to be managed. The increased complexity of acquisitions meant that additional controls and communication were necessary, but budget constraints dictated that no new staff could be added to handle the increased work load

2.13.1 Bar code for Circulation:

Naik and Rao (2010) explains the barcode technology, used in libraries in detail. This paper explains the overview implications, different barcode symbologies, scanning devices and applications of Barcode systems in Libraries. It also explains the Advantages of the Barcode System. He defines barcode as, “Any set of machine-readable parallel bars or concentric circles, varying in width, spacing, or height, encoding information according to a symbology.”
2.13.2 **OPAC**

Mulla and Chandrashekara (2009) has undertaken research work to study the effective use of Web Online Public Access Catalogue (Web-OPAC) in engineering college libraries in Karnataka. The main objective of the study was to examine the primary data is obtained from the cross section of user community through questionnaires. The importance of knowing the various search facilities available on effective use of integrated library software packages and their services, the engineering college libraries have started using advanced information technology in providing services to the users. Web-OPAC is one of the major services. The present study is an attempt to know the use of web-OPAC by the users. The study revealed that the tool is useful and at the same time respondents felt that there must be user orientation needed for the Web-OPAC, to help in retrieving the required documents. Examines the utilization and satisfaction of users about Web-OPAC and highlights the suggestions made by the users for the further improvement.

Summey and Wlachle (1992) was conducted study in two phases. The first involved questioning catalog users at Emporia State about their experiences and their evaluation of NOTIS in order to assess how patrons felt about the catalog and how well they used it. The second portion of the study focused on the instruction offered by 59 randomly selected NOTIS libraries. Responses were solicited concerning the University or College, the library, and training methods for OPAC users. With the information gained through both parts, the library instruction program and information regarding NOTIS at White Library could be evaluated and modified.

2.14 **IT Based Services**
2.14.1 E-Resources:

Adaskar and Kamble (2011) presented paper on e-resources and discussed as, E-Resources are digital objects containing electronic representation of books, journals and other form of reading materials and they are converted into a digitised form in order to be read by a computer. E-Resources are enabling the creation of new innovative works to provide library services to its users.

Ashcroft (2011) provides an overview of the current situation regarding ebooks in both academic and public libraries Design/methodology/approach – The approach takes the form of a review of the literature, drawing together findings from various published ebook surveys conducted over the past three years. Findings – It was found that there is a need for libraries to raise awareness about the ebooks they offer and how they offer them. Practical implications – The paper points up the importance of librarians having accurate knowledge about their users' concerns, which can be complex over the spectrum of ebooks, in order to obtain the "best deal". Originality/value – The paper draws together viewpoints from academic libraries, public libraries and ebook suppliers.

Farahi and Gandhi (2011) studies that, the information technology is vastly used in academic and educational environments, especially in medical libraries. This survey reports the pattern of use of Internet and electronic resources, the computing skills, and the factors militating utilization of electronic information resources among medical colleges in Mysore - Mysore Medical College which is a governmental institution, and JSS Medical College, which is a private managed institution. Suggestions are made on how e-resources can be more effectively used.

Thanuskodi (2011) presented paper on e-resources and put his views as, for the past few years free online information sources like e-journals, e-books,
e-data- bases have increased considerably. The traditional library systems are going to transform into digital library systems. Information-seeking is important for lawyers, who have access to many dedicated electronic resources. The Internet and CD-ROM were the most frequently used IT-based sources and facilities. Study reveals that 3-4 hours of access to internet is quite common among the respondents of government advocates and junior advocates. Results of the present study show that senior advocate respondents rank in the first position with respect to their overall preference to legal CD-ROM databases, independent advocate respondents the second, panel advocates the third, government advocates the fourth and junior advocates the last.

Verma (2011) studied and summarized that, the electronic publications have been an added value to the libraries and its collections. As the price for the electronic publication is quit high so, it is not possible for the individual to pay for it. So libraries can act as a mediator between the vendors of the E Publication and the users and can provide a strong platform for learning to the users. This is advantageous for the libraries also because this is also facing a lot of challenges due to globalization, increased academic population, knowledge explosion, and reduced budget, diversity of users need, reduction in staff, inflation, escalation in cost of scholarly publications etc. Electronic publishing of material is having a huge impact upon librarianship and it solve many problems of users related their information search.

2010 Sahu (2010) approach the twenty-first century, journals offer one of the greatest challenges confronting library and information science professionals. For more than a decade, journals prices have continuously increased at a rate far higher than general inflation and library funding levels, placing genuine financial pressure on most libraries. Some of the technological developments such as electronic journals, CD-ROMs, listservs, the Internet, and the World Wide Web (WWW) have reduced the crisis in this regard to some extent. However, at the same time it also creates unresolved problems
and opportunities for the library professionals in particular and growth of information in various subject fields in general. Like in other subject fields, the growth of e-journals in Social Science has also increased many folds during last few years. In 1989-90 Ulrich’s listed 2131 serials in an online format (either exclusively online or simultaneously with a print version); in 1998 it contained 8762.

Croft and Davis’ (2010) results of a 2009 survey of student usage of e-books at Royal Roads University (RRU) Library. The authors found that the proportion of students using RRU Library e-books has gone up since a similar 2003 survey, although only just above half of students are using RRU Library e-books. An almost identical number of student respondents (approximately 54%) said “no” to preferring a print version of the book over the e-book version of the book in both the 2003 and 2009 surveys. The majority of students rated the ability to download an e-book to a hand-held device as not important. There has been a notable increase in the use of e-books for course readings from 2003 to 2009. A lack of awareness of RRU Library e-books remains the top reason cited by students for not using them.

2.14.2 Data Base:

Vyas and Rai (2011) describes electronic database in his article, Electronic database: Provisions of Protection as, in the era of digital divide, the information in the form of electronically searchable databases has given birth to a new profit making industry. Process of creating databases involves considerable cost and is undertaken for generating revenue, but on the other hand it has proved extremely useful to research and educational purposes. Increasing production of digital born databases raises legal issues relating to Copyright and intellectual property in cyberspace environment as there is no globally accepted International copyright law that would take precedence over local laws. The article provides an overview about the legal protection of databases at national and international level. It concludes that librarians should
tell their concern about its costing as well as go for national law network for academic law universities.

2.14.3 Digitization:

Muralikrishna (2010) defines digitization as, Digitization is the process of converting print information and other media information of the existing collection to digital form. It is the conversion of any fixed or analog media, such as books, journals articles, photos, paintings, microforms etc., into electronic form through scanning. “Digitization means acquiring, converting, storing and providing information in a computer format that is standardized, organized and available on demand from common systems. Digitization of assets can include customer information, marketing communication as well as pricing information, inventory/order status and many other applications, printed materials, such as, books, journals, photos, maps, etc are converted into electronic forms using various techniques and technologies such as flatbed scanning, digital cameras, planetary cameras etc”

Chakravarthy (2010) described digitization as, digitization of libraries are steps to achieve more universal access. Increased reliance and demand for digital information is enhancing day to day. The purpose of this paper is to discuss about the digitization process of Rare Books at Osmania University Library. This paper also describes the practical aspects of digitization process for preserving and accessing information. This paper outlines the steps and procedure followed in digitization process. The main object in this digitization process is to preserve Rare Books and provide access to users through Intranet/Internet.

2.14.4 Internet Services:

The study of Ravi and Isthari (2011) is intended to know the usage of Internet in IGM Library, University of Hyderabad. The sample
questionnaire was distributed equally to the Post - Graduate students and Ph.D Research Scholars who uses internet regularly. The analysis of the data is presented in the form of tables with description.

The study of Sarasvathy and Giddaiah (2010) is intend to elicit opinions from the users of Internet Centre of University Library, Mysore, regarding the exploitation of Internet resources. A Questionnaire was used to make a survey of Internet facilities at the Internet Centre, University Library, Mysore. The analysis of the data thus covers "characteristics of study population, purposes of Internet use, most used Internet services, problems faced by the users while using the Internet services and suggestion made by the users for the future improvement of Internet services at Internet Centre, University Library-Mysore.

Babu, Sarada and Ramaiah (2010) describes as, the introduction of digital information resources on Internet has revolutionised the academic world. The Internet is paving way for a great leap in the field of higher education and research. This paper is an attempt to investigate the use of Internet resources by the academic community of the Sri Venkateswara University (SVU), Tirupati. For this purpose a survey was carried out using questionnaire tool. The results show that users from all branches of science are making use of Internet resources better than social sciences and humanities. Providing training to its users at the beginning of each semester will improve its use and reduce the problems faced by the library users. The paper highlighted the various problems and issues involved in handling digital library and has given suggestions to improve the library services to meet the demands of the users.

**2.15 Information Literacy:**

The study of Senthilkumaran (2011) reveals that, the developments in ICT have affected every segments of society and all levels of education. Users
need to acquire new sets of skills in order to utilize the resources at learning centres. They will have to be taught as to how to manage their learning process to an unprecedented degree. This paper gives the meaning of information literacy, needs and importance of information literacy programs, librarians role in the information literacy programmes and information literacy in Indian context. Suggests for information literacy plan for various communities to take India to Millennium 2020 and recommendations are made for the implementation of Information Literacy Program.

Singh (2010) surveyed twenty-six e agricultural universities in India those who teach user education and information literacy (IL). This article evaluates these courses and investigates if and how the course curriculum blends research and technical writing skills effectively. Unfortunately, the courses lack uniformity in teaching IL and technical writing skills. Since the universities are under state government control, they are unable to provide uniform curricula throughout India. There is also a need for a credited course on IL, integrating ICT and computer skills, and another course for research and technical writing.

Pattar, Vijay and Kanamadi, Satish (2010) presents the findings of a survey of the information literacy programmes being provided at the engineering colleges in Navi Mumbai, India. The content and methods of delivery of these literacy programmes to the library users are examined: Study revealed that majority of libraries are providing information literacy programmes at the beginning of the academic year and librarian is. the lone person providing this. Faculty or external agencies are not engaged. Methods used for delivering are limited to brief introduction by lecture method and library tours. Web based instructions are not provided. Majority of libraries agree that ICT has had great influence on literacy programmes. Study also revealed that majority of libraries are not conducting any evaluation of these
literacy programmes. Several suggestions are given to improve the IL programmes.

Varalakshmi (2007) provides an overview of the information literacy model for library trainers, undergraduates and post-graduates in India. It attempts to address the issue of information overload with methods of moving information at a faster pace. The model helps empower individuals to convert information into knowledge. Helping them to acquire and use information appropriate to situations beyond the library. A need is expressed to find ways to link the library and technology to create exciting learning experiences.

Saunders (2007) presents the results of a study by the author on how libraries can achieve institutional missions and accreditation standards. The author states that content analysis of web sites of six regional accredited organizations in England reveals support for information literacy as an important student learning outcome. The author tested the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) based Information Literacy Framework and found that the Middle States Commission on Higher Education was most explicit in the expectations of information literacy among all organizations.

Chauhan, Chand and Murthy (2006) discusses the paper giving an overview of the awareness programs which have already been initiated by Information and Literacy Network (INFLIBNET) Centre in India. INFLIBNET has taken place to modernize the libraries of Universities, Colleges, and Research & Development institutions with state-of-the-art-technology. In addition, INFLIBNET has also been extending its best efforts to make people aware and train to use the electronic resources up to optimal level. Through this service, INFLIBNET is trying to make literate users to information literate.

Chagari (2005) explored the opportunities for implementing information literacy programmes in public libraries. This paper reviews the status of
information literacy programmes in three public libraries in Visakhapatnam, India and also analyzes user feedback. The role of the librarians of public libraries in enabling the citizens realize their goals has been highlighted. Suggestions have been made for making information literacy programmes more effective in a developing country like India.

Zabel (2004) comments on an article on the role of academic libraries in achieving information literacy on U.S. colleges. While the author concurs that the academic library should play central role in developing more information-literate students, the author does not believe that mandated instruction is the solution. The collection development, reference, and research assistant are not passive functions. These are all collaborative activities when done well and are ways for librarians to introduce faculty to the instructional role of librarians. It does a disservice to the profession when librarians lament about the lack of respect teaching faculty have for librarians. This negativism only marginalizes librarians and continues the perception that librarians are on the peripheral, taking a backseat to faculty when it comes to instructional issues. Additionally, librarians have a long history of serving as members of the university committee approving curricular changes, as well as on subcommittees responsible for major curricular initiatives such as the freshman seminar requirement, the implementation of writing intensive courses, and the major restructuring of general education courses to include elements such as active learning, critical thinking, and information literacy.

Owusu-Ansah (2004) seeks a comprehensive answers to the question of what role the academic library should play in achieving information literacy on U.S. colleges. In the search for an answer, such issues as whether or not librarians should teach arise as natural attendants to the discourse. Prevailing academic library instructional practices and their levels of popularity emerge as relevant issues of interest. The relationship between librarians and subject faculty receives attention because of its significance to the instructional
aspirations and activities of the academic library. In the end, a solution is presented that draws from existing options to create a comprehensive approach. The approach has two fundamental underpinnings. The first is a concession that information literacy is an issue for every college and university. The second is the argument that librarians should occupy a position in attempts to define and achieve campus-wide information literacy. Both flow from recognition of the fact that the goal of producing students knowledgeable in their disciplines and capable of adjusting and advancing in college and life after college is universal to all institutions of higher learning.

Nyamboga (2004) presents the results of a study of training opportunities for library and information professionals in India and how a selection of Indian university libraries are providing information skills and information literacy programmes for their users. The need for training students, researchers and staff to make appropriate use of resources made available in libraries is recognised. Library and information professionals also need continuing professional development courses as new ways of providing information resources are developed.

Hollister (2004) discussed that the importance of information literacy initiatives continue to gain recognition outside the walls of libraries. The success of these initiatives depends largely on their integration into institutional curricula. Librarian outreach to faculty and academic departments is instrumental for successful integration. Student services divisions, however, are often overlooked as areas in need of librarian outreach and information literacy instruction. This paper will show how innovative outreach activities have helped to forge a partnership between the University at Buffalo Libraries and the University's Career Services Office. Design/methodology/approach - A review of the literature reveals how instruction librarians have employed outreach activities to integrate information literacy into the curricula of biology, business, chemistry, psychology, and many other academic
disciplines. Examples of integrating information literacy into academic programs are also in evidence.

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**CHAPTER III**