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CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A researcher in the process of searching literature related to the research, retains some references while rejects several others. This filtering process helps to eliminate certain aspects considered irrelevant and narrows the research subject. Review of literature helps to define the established findings about the chosen research subject. Understanding and organizing these findings will help to provide the required impetus for research. In any social investigation, it has become customary to begin research by citing previous research. However, the review of literature should be with the idea of linking the research to previous research.

One of the important research tools, in the emerging areas today, with populations that typically yield small samples, can only be carried out by literature review. These are also valuable for the knowledge explosion and the subsequent impossibility of reading everything.

According to Cooper, the primary reports used in the literature may be in any form like verbal or written, but in a majority of the cases, reports are as written documents. The types of scholarship may be empirical, theoretical, critical or analytic, or even methodological in nature. Also, a literature review helps to seek to described summaries, evaluate, clarify, and integrate the content of primary reports (Cooper, 1988).

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The study has covered following literature survey in addition to primary and secondary sources:

Adebayo (2007) conducted a study under name “Library Services Standards Implemented in Colleges of Education in Nigeria” to examine the implementation of library service standards in the colleges of education in Nigeria. The study revealed that libraries were rendering basic services as recommended by National Commissions for Colleges of Education but were not providing indexing and abstracting services.
Adekanmbi and Boadi (2008) conducted a study under the title, “Problems of Developing Library Collections: A Study of Colleges of Education Libraries in Botswana” They ascertained the availability and use of collection development policy in the college of education libraries, in Botswana. The authors have gathered information from using questionnaires and personal interviews of deputy principals of colleges, senior librarians and board of the associated institutions of the University of Botswana. Their study discovered that majority of the libraries did not have collection development policies. There is lack of constant training for librarians. Some of major problems observed were inadequate staff, lack of support from administration and unavailability of collection development policies. It was further established that majority of the libraries did not involve their users in formulation of policies and did not implement these for collection development. Study suggested the need of trained librarians on collection development.

Atilgan and Bayram (2006) have undergone a study titled “An Evaluation of Faculty Use of the Digital Library at Ankara University, Turkey” to ascertain the faculty’s awareness and use of electronic material at Ankara University. Their study exposed that majority of the faculty members were aware about the subsistence of digital library and many were using electronic databases. The impact of newly subscribed databases on the increased publications was found.

Awolola (1998) undertook a survey to examine the prevailing position of libraries of two colleges of education in Nigeria under title “college of education libraries in kwara state (Nigeria): a comparative study”. He discussed the various problems of libraries related to finance, space, staff, collection and services. Survey revealed that libraries have failed to perform their role mainly because of inadequate finance, whereas adequate funding can solve a major part of the problems. He suggested the formulation of standards and guidelines particularly for college of education libraries.

Bhatt (2002) study was carried out for the degree of M.L.I.Sc. Dissertation was submitted to Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar under the title “Feasibility study of library Automation in medical college libraries affiliated to Saurashtra University”. In his study he describes the status of library automation in participant libraries. He also describes the steps in hospital library automation, and identifies issues and barriers related to automation in small libraries. The participating medical colleges included a small, a medium, and a large institution. The steps and
time required for project implementation were also documented in order to develop an automation programme in the participant medical college libraries.

**Chopra (1995)** in his article titled “College Libraries in Punjab: Some Problems Re-Considered” has discussed the problems being faced by college libraries in Punjab. He grouped these problems into three categories. They were the problems related to: management of colleges, principals of colleges and library staff. He has discussed various facets like; shortage of staff, inadequate funds, physical facilities, circulation of books, stock verifications and library hours.

**Creppy (1995)** described the economic problems in Ghana during the 1980's which included the UST library, who were unable to acquire library materials. The outdated book stock could not support the current academic work. The library was unable to subscribe to even the core periodicals and journals of the time. The library kept on receiving budgetary allocations, though it was not enough to purchase books locally.

**Dhiman and Rani (2004)** author explained concise account of different management techniques along with traditional methods of management, which is use full for librarian. Development of management thoughts is also covered. Management by objectives, total quality management etc is well explained in this book. Personal management, financial management, space management and collection management are clearly explained in this book. “Maintenance, preservation and stock verification” covering the preservation, binding and different methods of stock verification in the library is written in this book.

**Diva and Waldimiro (1996)** undertook a study under the article titled “collection development in academic libraries: a Brazilian library's experience”. The article is based on the collection development and practices of academic library of Brazil. Authors have briefly explained different models of collection development given by professionals.

**Flowers and Scott (2002)** found in response to demands from libraries, a number of library materials vendors have converted their in-house working databases into e-selection and online ordering tools for their customers.

**Gavali (2011)** stated that the maximum use of this tremendous up sage of knowledge in the service, the librarian started mechanizing activities of libraries and research institution through various gadgets The present paper gives the importance of library automation, which helps
librarians for excellent control over collection. Automation requires planning, designing, and implementation. Library automation reduces the drudgery of repeated manual efforts in library routine by use of library automation collection, Storage, administration, processing, preservation etc. It increases productivity in terms of both works as well as in service.

**Gerrit (2011)** studied and compared the costs of monograph interlibrary loans and monograph accession which also included the staffing overhead costs for the both. So as to be really cost-effective, interlibrary loan purchase on demand titles must have a minimum projected circulation, depending on the base price to purchase the item. A review of current patron-driven acquisitions models associated with interlibrary loan purchase-on-demand is included.

**Haider (1996)** in his paper, “acquisition and collection development in Pakistan” analyzed the constraints faced by Pakistani libraries in the purchase of books from abroad. Due to lack of management, absence of competent personnel, non-existence of acquisition policy statements, non-existence of selection aids, ever shrinking library budgets, fluctuating rate of the rupee, inflation, import policy, trade embargoes against some countries, fiscal policy etc. were the major hurdles found.


**Harloe and Budd (1994)** in their study titled “collection development and scholarly communication in the era of electronic access” examined the relationship among collection development, management and system of scholarly communication in academic library. They have discussed on ownership verses access to information and presented strategies for collection development in electronic networked system.

**Ho and Eun (2007)** studied the key findings of the Korean electronic site license initiative, that was established by the national digital science library to develop a digital archive of electronic journals in the country of Korea. Suggesting journal selection criteria, developing system architecture and publisher selection criteria, choosing a set of metadata elements, and addressing stakeholders’ concerns are included in the research activities and its relevant activities.
Jani (2011) studied the capacity of the new technology in enhancing the library service that is not limited only to automation of library functions, but also providing online access to library catalogue. RFID systems also have been in use in libraries for book identification, self-checkout, anti-theft control, inventory control, and sorting and at the same time conveying of library books and AV materials. These applications can lead to a significant saving in labor costs; to enhance customer service, and to lower book theft.

Jones (1990) observed that the management of stock should be clearly seen within the context of the overall management of the organization. Analysis of borrowers and their use of different categories of stock are very important in stock management. Principles used to determine whether to retain a material include age, popularity, accuracy and relevance of information and sound professional judgment. This is not a proposal to take decision-making from librarians and to give it centrally based specialists.

Juneja (2006) in his M. Phil. Dissertation has studied library collection and services of various technical colleges imparting education in Chandigarh under the title “A Study of Staff, Collection and Services of Technical College Libraries in Chandigarh.”

Kanakachary (1989) assessed the performance of engineering college library, Osmania University, Hyderabad under his study titled “User’s Survey of Engineering College Library, Osmania University, Hyderabad: A Case Study.” For study, total 50 questionnaires were distributed and 27 (54%) were received back. It was followed by personal interviews with users and library staff. 66.7% users were satisfied, while 33.3% were dissatisfied with regard to quality and standard of periodicals on subscription. About 85% users were unaware of catalogue. Majority of users wanted change in library timings. More than 90% users were not satisfied with physical facilities of library.

Kanwal (2006) studied the role of a collection management policy also known as CMP. He showed that this has become the fundamental for managing collections in university libraries. The study suggested the continuing professional education and the importance of self-studies on the librarian’s part to improve the situation in this regard.

Karlis and Smith (1994) published article outlines the state of automation in Latvian libraries and discusses the problems associated with providing subject access in their computerized catalogues. Issues relating to subject searching and retrieval in Latvian online catalogues
(MARC, keyword versus controlled vocabulary search, stemming and truncation, subject headings and thesauri, retrieval mechanisms, use-system interfaces) are discussed. User education and general library concerns (classification, retrospective conversion, data exchange and networking) are also considered.

**Kaul, H. K. (1992)** in his book titled “Library Networks- an Indian Experience” published by Virgo Publication, New Delhi, 1992 and says how much efforts are needed to put into grasp the essentials of library networking. The books describes the function of DELNET, architecture of DELNET, INFLIBNET and CALIBNET and the scenario of information network in India and other countries and suggests a model information network with implementation project.

**Kaul, H. K. (1998)** has studied under the title “Library resource sharing and Networks” where Kaul discusses the libraries of resource sharing and offers solutions with in-depth research results and gives a historical overview of resource sharing. He also discusses the role of library network in promoting resource sharing, presents resource sharing tools and offers latest developments in interlibrary loan and document delivery methodology.

**Kebede (2000)** examined the concepts and problems, which needed consideration for collection development in academic libraries for aligning the collection development activities with the modifying environment of digital librarianship in 21st century.

**Kumari and Talawar (2009)** have undergone a study to assess the extent of use of reference sources in university libraries under the title “Use of Reference Sources in University Libraries of Karnataka: A Study”. Data was collected using questionnaire and the response rate was 73.28% for the total 1740 questionnaires distributed. Their study exposed growing interest in reference sources among users in university libraries. A small percentage of users made use of bibliographies and directories as compared to the use of dictionaries, encyclopedia and yearbooks.

**Kumbar et al. (2007)** undertook a study under the title “Use of Periodical Literature in the University of Agricultural Sciences Daharwad: A Case Study”. They assessed the extent of use of periodical literature by agriculture scientists. Data was collected from random sample through questionnaire. They observed that 74.35% respondents scanned the current issues of the journals to keep themselves updated with latest developments. Majority of the users considered print journals as better version than electronic journals, as 74.36% chosen print journals and 25.64%
opted for electronic version. Authors concluded that proper display of periodicals; informing
users about recent arrivals and effective reprographic service are the best ways to serve the users
and suggested to encourage users to make use of e-resources.

Lawoe (2006) had conducted an analysis to scrutinize the use of serial collection by students and
faculty under name “A Study of Serials Use at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and
Technology Library, Kumasi”. Authors examined the adequacy of collection to meet subject
needs of users. One-tenth of the registered members were chosen as a sample for survey.
Interestingly, undergraduates were using journals significantly, as lecturers were recommending
them. This study revealed gaps in collection development

Leonhardt (1990) presented the approval plans that were among those aspects of librarianship
about which the most was written, talked, misunderstood and oversold. The sad realization is that
in spite of all the discussions, professional librarians have different views in relation to their
name, value and administration. Although they have an inherent value in collection building,
they are not a universal remedy for collection development and budget woes. Although they
have an inherent value in collection building, they are not a universal remedy for collection
development and budget woes. Attempts by librarians to run approval plans that are subject
based in the absence of the necessary funds, defeat their purpose. In developing country because
limited budget the selection is depend on vendor criteria.

Likeness (1990) noted that reputable place approval plans have in libraries. Among advantages
outlined is option of return, restricting the books received from any group of publishers from
notifications rather than actual delivery, and blocking out-of-series or publishers already on the
standing order. Foreign language materials approval plans are also discussed. While some of the
librarians may not want the faculty to be involved in the approval process, many who use similar
plans involve them for the evaluation of approval books.

Lohar and Kumbar (2007) have undertaken a study under the title, “Teachers Attitude towards
Library Facilities and Information Resources in First Grade Colleges in Shimoga Districts: A
Survey”. They evaluated the use of libraries by teachers. Results of the study revealed that
52.25% users spent less than an hour and more than half an hour only in libraries per week. Only
a small fraction of users was familiar with inter library loan service. They also examined the
accessibility of the reading material, its adequacy, users’ opinion about library services such as


lending service, pattern of search for latest literature, inter-library-loan, photocopy service, orientation, computerization of libraries, the Internet, etc.

**Mader (1995)** in his article discussed that automation systems in academic libraries in Hungary has stressed the need to improve education and training in postgraduate course through distance education. The work also laid a great deal of emphasis on modernization of academic libraries to improve efficiency and to achieve quality library service.

**Mallaiah and Gowda (2009)** in their paper “Collection Development in Mangalore University Library: A User Study” discussed what is the usefulness of the collection development in any university library and also attempted to find whether the UGC-INFONET E-journals were meeting the users information needs.

**Malvya (1999)** describes in the book titled “Library Automation” the pattern of automated library services, steps in library automation and various barriers during its implementation. He further states that the future can be predicted by educated exploration of the developments that are taking place in the library today.

**Mandal and Panda (2005)** in their research paper titled “Collection development in the Internet age and the need for a consortium in the engineering college libraries in West Bengal: A study” have discussed different aspects of collection development. They examined the existing state of library collection and infrastructural facilities of 17 engineering college libraries in the state of West Bengal. Author suggested the staff training, provision of adequate staff and funds, appropriate infrastructure in IT and a need based collection.

**Mandalia (2002)** study was carried out for the degree of M.L.I.Sc. Dissertation was submitted to Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar under the title “Feasibility study of library Automation in medical college libraries affiliated to Bhavnagar University.” In his study, brief profile of participant libraries has been given and steps for the automation and pre and post automation problems has been described.

**Manifold (2000)** reported in article “Principled approach for selecting an automated library system” published in library hi tech that no one can guarantee that an automated system selection process will be successful but adherence to a set of common-sense principles can help in achieving a successful outcome. The focus of the process has to be on the long term and must
take account of the institutional context into which the system will best fit. With the shift towards user empowerment, the involvement of users in the selection process is becoming increasingly critical.

**Michael and Paul (1993)** studied the role of these collections and the policies used in the acquisition and selection of items for them are described, analyzed and compared. The value of an understanding of the Australian situation is related to a research project to develop guidelines for collection policies for printed ephemera at the national and local levels in Wales.

**Naidu (1981)** carried out a survey in his research paper, “College Libraries in Andhra Pradesh: With Special Reference to Andhra University” and tried to identify the causes leading to unhappy situation of libraries. He revealed the depressing picture of college libraries and suggested to lay down some norms and standards for college libraries by inspection commission of each university. He further suggested that at least 6% of the college budget should be spent on library.

**Panigrah (2000)** in his book titled “Impact of Information Technology on Libraries” reviewed that library is where individual needs for information are met through the collective provision and interpretation of resources. A technological development which puts the individual consumer directly in touch with a global information market-place creates an apparently barren future for this particular public service. The Library Decision Maker’s Manual is simple and concise, yet comprehensive, to include the new information to deal with the information phenomena.

**Patil and Parameshwar (2009)** studied under the title “Use of electronic resources by the faculty members and research scholars in Gulbarga University, Gulbarga: A survey”, the disclosed use of electronic resources by the faculty members and research scholars in Gulbarga University. The questionnaire method was employed as a tool for data collection. Their study also revealed the need to train users in using the electronic resources.

**Raina (1980)** took up a study named “Degree College Libraries in Kashmir: A Survey.” to disclose the condition of degree college libraries in Kashmir. He observed that the collection was obsolete and mainly comprised of textbooks; after the analysis of the responses received from ten libraries. He also revealed that, except circulation, all other library services were found missing and majority of libraries were following close access system. The funds were inadequate for the effective development of collection and the acquisition rate was also very slow.
Rajesh and Shukla (2000) described the explosion of information and shortage of space, growth of clientele, enhancement of library funds, and cost hike of printed as well as electronic materials and benefits of resources sharing. Simplify the steps of software selection with the comparison in between some leading software's. Helps in training and assistance for library professional provides the options for choosing the configuration of computer hardware based on the size of the library.

Sahu, at el. (2005) described that in India, there are many special libraries and R & D libraries where the library automation and the use of new information technology are in the planning phase. The plan illustrates the basic fundamentals of managing the automation planning process in special and R & D libraries. Practical aspects are offered on how library manager can effectively co-ordinate the process of library automation.

Satyanarayana (1999) undertaken a study to ascertain the use of textbook section of Andhra University library by students under title “use of text book section in Andhra university library: A case study”. Survey revealed that most of the active users were visiting the section daily.

Shahida (2007) in her study under the title “Use of text book section in Andhra university library: A case study” ascertained that the need to use information technology facilities was high for users irrespective of their gender. Users’ preference to use computers and related technologies depended upon the cultural, family and the educational background of the users.

Sharm and Singh (2008) have evaluated the collection development in libraries of 38 engineering colleges of Orissa under title “collection management of engineering college libraries of Orissa: An evaluative study”. They concluded in their study that growing dissatisfaction of the users arising from no availability of needed documents and lack of provision of services could be boiled down to some extent, by rendering at least CAS or current contents or information about latest addition to them.

Siddique (2002) in this article under title “Use of Library Collection in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Library, New Delhi”, purpose was to study the use of library collection of JNU library. User group was divided into five categories i.e., researchers, staff members, postgraduate students, graduate students, and others. Study concealed that majority of users were regular visitors to library. Most of them visited library to consult course material, research material and to borrow books. Majority of the users were aware about the services provided by the library.
Singh (1990) carried out research for doctorate degree on the topic “College Libraries in Punjab: A Statistical Analysis of the Problems” He conducted a survey to find the problems being faced by college libraries of Punjab and Chandigarh and also attempted to study the use of libraries. Questionnaire was used to know about the prevalent position of libraries and problems being faced by librarians in managing these. Two separate questionnaires were used to know the opinions of students and teachers about their respective libraries.

Singh (2002) study brought forward that textbooks were most frequently used resources, followed by reference books and general books. Main purpose of visiting library was to prepare notes for students. Journals and textbooks were not considered very adequate. Almost all the faculty members favoured need for computerization of their libraries.

Singh, at el. (2009) executed a study under the title “Use of Internet Based E-Resources at Manipur University: A Survey” to examine the utilization of electronic information that focuses on the Internet services by research scholars, post graduate students, teachers and/or non-teaching staff members. Users were using the Internet mainly to download the information from web-based resources and web sites. The lack of power supply and the low speed Internet access were general problems faced by users in accessing information from web-based resources.

Slote (1997) studied how to identify the core collections versus the weedable items. Upon reviewing current weeding practices and standards, he discusses a variety of traditional and computer-assisted methods for weeding.

Snow (1996) in article “Wasted Words: The written collection development policy and the academic library” put forward that in academic libraries written collection development policies are unnecessary. The bibliographers need to concentrate on selection and evaluation of the collection rather than writing policies that become outdated and irrelevant quickly.

Sridhar (1995) wrote an article named “problems of collection development in special libraries”. He explored on the important factors that affect the collection development in exclusive libraries and highlighted the significance of collection development policy manual. He pointed out the various problems related to document selection and procurement.

Swarna (2004) took up a study in her unpublished Ph.D. thesis under the name “Information Resources, Services and User Survey of B.Ed. College Libraries in Andhra Pradesh” to know the
opinion of students and teachers on library collection, services, opening hours, facilities, rules and regulations, reading facility and organization of documents etc.

**Taher and Kumar (1990)** analyzed an American studies collection, taking into consideration for growth, use patterns, and highlighted the trends and prospects in collection development and evaluation of user needs in India. Two methods, descriptive and analytical are utilized to determine whether a collection is achieved. Such a study is of tremendous importance to one understands of present needs to predict the future.

**Tandel (2005)** the study was carried out for the degree of M.Phil. Dissertation was submitted to S. P. University, Vallabh Vidyanagar under the title “networking of science & technology college libraries in south Gujarat: a feasibility report.” It describes the progress of library automation in the participant libraries. He has provided an overview of networks in India with special reference to the INFLIBNET program and key areas of the network. He also described other co-operative projects.

**Tandel (2005)** undertook a study under the title “Networking of Science and Technology Universities in South Gujarat: A Feasibility Report”. It describes the progress of library automation in particular libraries. He has prescribed an overview of networks in India with special reference to INFLIBNET program and key areas of network. He also described other cooperative projects.

**Uzezi (2004)** attempted to find the effect of staff/ user relationship on the use of library under name “the effect of staff/users relationship (pr) on the utilization of library services and resources: case study of delta state university, Nigeria”. Helen (2005) conducted an online user survey to evaluate the University of Hong Kong libraries under title “the 2004 user survey at the University of Hong Kong Libraries”. It was found that a majority of the people under study preferred to use online journals than print versions, but on the contrary, about 72% users preferred to use printed books to the electronic.

**Veer (2004)** carried out a study in his unpublished Ph.D. thesis titled “College of Education Libraries in Maharashtra: A Survey.” has gathered Information about libraries through questionnaire. In his study, he observed inadequate collection of books, slow growth rate, dissatisfactory Journal subscription and a shortage of library staff.
Woodward (1994) reported on the project sponsored by the British National Bibliography Research Fund aimed at designing models to evaluate various kinds of journal provision in the light of possibilities offered by the e-journal articles. The Loughborough research clearly showed that a complete switch to electronic article transmission would be disadvantageous to both librarian and user. In brief, overall acquisition costs would be higher, funds would become complex as electronic article provision could not be financed in advance and the library user would suffer loss of quick and easy access of material.

2.3 CONCLUSION

Literature review is a key process for the research as it helps in framing the structure of research work. Through this process, it was possible to understand the work done by various researchers in this field. The knowledge thus would help in the directing the research planned in this study.