Chapter 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

The review of literature in any research work is the most important that would encourage the researcher in finalising the research work. It also aims at understanding the earlier research on the subject. It also aims at upgrading the present research done on the subject. Information Technology has also played a major role in application of collection development along with some number of books, journal article and conference volume which has been published.


The topic under study is a very significant one and literatures found in these areas are broad in nature. Streamlining of literature is necessary in this aspect. The literature in
the study area is grouped into few specific sub groups for the convenient of conducting the study systematically. The sub groups are-

- Collection Development
- Information Technology
- E-Resources
- Digital Library
- Internet
- Consortia

2.2 Collection Development

Parameshwaran (1997) in “Collection development in University library: policy and procedures” defined collection development in University library; also the centralised and decentralised pattern was discussed in his theory. In his opinion, for a balanced collection of study materials, all the staff members of the library should also participate actively for collection development.

Alvi (1997) in “Collection development in resource sharing environment” discussed the changing phase of collection development in regards of information explosion. He also discussed about co-operative collection development policies by sharing the resources among the libraries and improving the quality of library services. The author also discusses the advantages of co-operative collection development.

Deshpande (1999) in “The librarian, the book trade and collection development: random reflections” discussed the inter relation of author, book publisher, book seller and librarian in the book trade. Everybody have an individual role in building
responsive library collection. The author also mentioned the importance of resource sharing and application of information technology in management of library resources.

Mahapatra (1999) in his book entitled “Collection management in libraries” states the nature of collection management is concerned with acquisition of materials for collection development as well as with all library activities designed to make the materials available to the users. Now the library collection does not mean the holding of particular library, the resource can be accessed from the other library by inter library loan. Users service of a library should not be limited within its walls, but beyond the walls any location on the world by application of new technologies, computer services and network technology.

The author also discussed about the collection management policy, collection techniques and procedure, financial management, evaluation of library collection, non-book materials collection, problems of collection development, co-operative collection management and electronic media management.

Mahammad Reza (2000) in “Collection management in Iranian University libraries” reveals the collection development of Universities of Iran. The author gives importance to audio-visual materials, rare book and manuscript and also discusses the problem of text book, lack of acquisition policy regarding the import of books and periodicals. He gives importance to library automation to provide the better library services to the readers of Iran in near future.

Gessesse (2000) in “Collection development and management in the twenty first century with Special reference to academic libraries: an overview” discussed as collection development is used for a specific purpose in library activities which provides the
information resource to its client population to meet their specific needs. The functional aspect of collection development consists of planning, setting the goals, decision making and budgeting, acquiring materials and evaluating them, all of them play a very important role for the collection development process to take place.

Vignan & Menses (2005) in “Collection development policies in University libraries: a space for reflection” the authors consider that information needs of the users are satisfied in an economic fashion in a reasonable time period using all the internal and external resources of the organisation. He also analysed the various aspects of collection development such as the satisfaction needs of the users, the use of internet and the new information technology tools which will be helpful for presentation of information for financial and technological prospects.

Olaajo & Akewnkereka (2006) in “Collection development policies: ground rules for planning University libraries” stated that collection development depends on quality and quantity of relevant materials in a planned continuous and cost effective organisation. It does not only depend on volumes but depends on quality for delivering effective and proper information, so that the word development could be meaningful for collection development.

The authors also discussed about the collection development policy for planning, budgeting, selection and acquisition of library materials. The ALA standard has also been discussed by Carte as three elements of collection development, Policy and general overview; which are introduction and general collection, detailed analysis of subject collection and miscellaneous section.
Ameen & Haider (2007) in “Evolving paradigm and challenges of collection management in University libraries of Pakistan” stated that the libraries in Pakistan are handling the hybrid collection of characters such as training of collection management staff, service to users, collection, resource sharing and preservation after proper evaluation. This paper is an example of problems faced by University libraries in developing countries which combines the modern and traditional services by developing a customised paradigm.

Pandhey (2008) in “Building of University library collection: a case study of Rajiv Gandhi University” states that there are three important functions of librarian namely collection, storage and dissemination of resources. The collection plays an important role in the libraries. The library staff must keep in the mind the five laws of library science formulated by S R Ranganathan to meet the needs of the readers. Every library must build and develop their collection keeping in view of these laws so that it can help in education and its users can step into the world of learning and adventure.

Teel (2008) in “Applying the basics to improve the collection” aimed to discuss on the inventory outcomes as a result of change and improvement in collection development, featuring in a case study of east Carolina University Joyner library teaching centre, application of self analysis data is used to develop a long run plan for implementing changes and improvement in collection development process and outcome discussed and explained through assessment, budget and cooperative collection development, successful outcome were accomplished significantly increasing and improving services and resources for users. This case study discusses the important outcome from the initial inventory that was acquired by implementing long range strategic planning. This article
concludes that the collection inventory act as a catalyst for initiating major changes in curriculum collection development of the teaching resource centre of Joyner library.

Mannan Khan (2010) in “Managing collection development and organisation in globalising Indian University libraries” stated that the main purpose of study is to make a comparative analysis of collection development and identifying the current status of collection development of organisational pattern. A collection development process permits the library to develop a collection of reading materials to meet the information needs and service requirement of the users, as the libraries become bigger and bigger the budget of the libraries are to be increased so that the status of the librarian would increase among the academic communities.

Mannan Khan (2013) in “Policy implications and strategies for collection development in Indian University libraries in the era of globalisation” described the requisite policy to be identified and its impact on Indian University libraries especially in terms of collection development, services and its organisation. Collection development in Indian Universities is a tough job and requires careful observation and analysis. It is important to formulate programs and procedures by an expert committee consisting of various faculty members, for involving the balance collection it is necessary to take opinion of the entire staff members working in the libraries.

Sathyanarayana (2013) in “Collection development in the E-content world: challenges and procurement, access and preservation” defines that a library collection development is a most demanding profession which involves the deeper understanding of the library functions such as user’s needs and organisational eco systems. The multitude of choices available and control exercised by the author, publisher and distributor and the rules that regulate the ownership, usage rights and pricing of the E-
content makes the collection development process demanding for the libraries to define their functions and purposes. The researcher discusses the emerging challenges of E collection development using a broad sketch which will be inevitable in other key functions of the libraries.

Muthu & Veerapandi (2013) in “Collection development and other strategies, policies for libraries: a modern era” stated that collection development reflects the policy objective and mission of the libraries by providing the background for collection development and guidance in building quality and relevant collections. Collection development helps in formulating the principles and guidelines in selection, acquisition, evaluation and maintenance of resources. The author also highlights the definition of collection development, objectives and purposes, needs, importance, responsibilities, selection guidelines, components and de-selection. They also discuss the strategies, norms and standards, format, principles, selection tools, selection criteria, benefits of collection development and the CREW method of weeding.

Salvaraja & Sarasvathy (2013) in “Special libraries in collection development in Karnataka: a study on selection policies and procedures” states that in the advent of new technologies for information storage has brought a revolution in the future collection policies and procedures. The author has focussed the policies of collection development mainly on the special libraries in Karnataka.

The researcher discussed the collection development policy, library committee and its members, selection tools used to acquire resources and explained the selectors/recommenders of library documents. Collection development work has been changed due to impact of information technology. The use of computer, internet and other information technology tool also changes the scenario of the libraries. Collection
development is an important concept which goes to policy of acquiring material, policies of housekeeping, preservation, storage and discarding of stocks.

Giri, Sen, & Mahesh (2015) in “Collection development in Indian academic libraries: an empirical approach to determine the number of copies for acquisition” stated that the collection development in academic libraries have faced many challenges. One of them is to determine the number of copies of same books required in the library, researcher studies the five major academic libraries in Delhi through survey and to understand the prevalent policies and practices in determining the number of copies of the books that are required in multiple copies. The Author found that there was no consistency in the approach for deciding the number of copies in the library studies. It was noted that the libraries have arbitrarily decided on the number of copies to be purchased.

The librarian and acquisition staff should have make conscious shares and efforts to cooperate with the faculty members, experts of the concerned field which will be vital to the health of the collection. Continuous interaction with students and faculties as well as regular scanning of incoming resources acts as the potential factors to help the leading role of collection development.

2.3 Information Technology

Ramanan & Rao (2003) in “Use of information technology in central University libraries of India” described that the central University libraries in India are at the developing stages in use of the information technology. The authors also described about the Library collection, current periodicals, library staffs and users, budget and infrastructure facilities of central University libraries, they also discussed about the
information technology, library automation objective, Staff involvement in library automation planning, steps taken for automation implementation, factors considered in selecting hardware and software for library automation and constraints of library automation.

Nagi, Reddy & Ali (2006) in “Information technology based services in a University library: a user satisfaction survey” discuss that the information technology is used in the library for information processing communication storage and disseminations of information. The advent of internet and development of World Wide Web has revolutionised the information communication. The government has taken a bold step for the development of college and University libraries to provide the better information services to the students and research scholars and faculties by applying the latest information technology.

Chisenga (2006) in “Information and communication technologies opportunities and challenges of National and University libraries in eastern, central and southern Africa” notes that development of ICT have drastic change in the information and change in the library user’s information seeking behaviours. He further discussed the Information and communication technology that encompasses a wide range of rapid technology including communication technology that is telephone, satellite, cable, video conferencing and computer conferencing as well as digital technologies that is internet, world wide web, intranet and software applications. Information and communication technology comes as a result of convergence of communication technologies and information technologies. These changes have helped the effective and efficient method of collection development and management.
Singh & Nazim (2008) in “Impact of Information technology and role of Libraries in the age of information knowledge societies” describe information technology is at present has occupied the centre stage and convert the whole world into a global village with global economy, which is increasingly dependent on the fruitful management and dissemination of information. The enormous advantage in Information Technology has eased the way of delivering information to the whole world. They discuss the impact of information technology and libraries role in the knowledge societies. The Authors also highlight the problems which are faced by the library and information sector in India and development using the modern information technology.

Walmiki & Rama Krishna Gowda (2009) in “ICT infrastructure in University libraries of Karnataka” describe the position of ICT infrastructure in some University libraries of Karnataka. Most of the libraries lacks of hardware and software facilities and have not sufficient nodes and bandwidths. In University campuses LAN facilities are not extended, therefore the readers are fully deprived from the benefit of digital environment.

Mahsenzadesh & Moghaddam (2009) in “Application of information technology in academic libraries” discuss the applications of information technology in Kerman Academic libraries is acceptable but should improve their status to meet the increasing demands of the readers for better services of University librarians. The lack of well qualified librarian is the most important problem and serious difficulties of Kerman University libraries. At present 70% of Kerman academic libraries librarian have participated in planning courses of librarianship. The use of information technology is the most serious problem of educated librarians in Kerman. They also suggested the recruitment of multi skill librarian which is familiar in information technology and
equipping the academic libraries with modern facilities. They also give emphasis to allotted special budget for academic libraries for development of the information technology infrastructure.

Edem (2010) in “Gift in University library resource development in the information age” states the use fullness of gift to University library collection development. Acquisition librarian should intensify efforts at soliciting for and directing corporate giving endeavors towards providing for infrastructural support required for University library development. The impact of information technology on University library acquisition starting that collection development is presently extended to include the acquisition of digitized information, which in some cases is forming the nucleus of or serving as a precursor to the virtual library concept. The implication of information technology in library acquisition becomes obvious when many of the text books were received with CDs, coupled with web versions of a few journal titles and other materials.

Sheeja (2010) in “Application of Information and Communication Technology in University Libraries in Kerala” discussed the present status of ICT application, ICT based resources, services and infrastructure of University libraries of Kerala. All the University libraries have local area networks and they also provide internet service effectively. The INFLIBNET has provide remarkable assistance to the participate University libraries of Kerala. Lack of fund for infrastructure development is the major problem to ICT application.

Vijaya kumar & Vijayan (2011) in “Application of information technology in libraries: an overview” stated that information is a indispensible part for human development as like as air. The information technology has bought a pace of changes which pave the
way for the people to live, work and play in this world. The Information technology has played a vital role in development of library services, for an active reaction to the challenge of information service provided. They also discussed rapid development of information technology and its application in library services.

2.4 E-Resources

Amudhavulli (1997) in “Impact of electronic publishing on collection development” discusses the problems of electronic resources such as cost of acquisition versus access, combining e-resources with traditional forms, determining what collection means in the electronic environment regarding collection development in traditional libraries and at present it can be tackle in Information Technology environment. The author also studies the problem which is faced by the collection development issues like finding out which data is available, evaluation of the sources, availability and acquiring data, servicing the resources required. The author also points out the electronic information collection is more difficult than collecting printed documents, which is also a problem in itself. Although collection development in whatever form it takes required policies and strategies which is governing the acquisition programs.

Seetharama (1997) in “Collection development/management in an information technology based environment: current initiative and issues” discusses that the impact of information technology on collection management and collection development. The author also discuss about the role of librarian and libraries in handling traditional information resources as well as electronic resources.

White & Crawford (1997) in “Developing electronic information resources collection development policy” state that electronic resources are becoming increasingly important
to all types of libraries. Electronic resources are at present recognised as being of great importance. The importance of public libraries and even small academic libraries are consuming the increasing share of library budget often to the involvement of monographic acquisition. CD ROMs, LANS. Computer equipment internet, online resources and other remote data bases all provide libraries with resources for their user population.

Tenner, Gyeszly & Roles (1998) in “Electronic and traditional sources for a newly established branch library: product availability and user choice” give importance to the trends towards electronic publishing of journals held out that promises a greater availability of these resources without the physical location or either availability of these materials without physical location either of collection or of the patron. A review of journals requested the faculties serve at PSEL to disclose that these titles are not available electronically as required by the users. Further the resources which are available electronically are not upgraded as per the needs of the users. Faculties prefer materials that are available for print versions citing problems with coverage of relation to electronic journals. Issues to search thoroughly includes access to electronic journal; financial involvement, reading habits and librarians future role, subscription agent and publisher in the electronic environment.

Madali (1999) in “Quality management in collection development of electronic resources” states that the new forms of document such as web based documents and electronic resources are available to provide services to the readers. The author also tried to find out that the collection development policy for inclusion of electronic resources should be designed very carefully and sincerely. Electronic resources are unique by nature and differentiated. The introduction of electronic resources should
upgrade the present collection. Replacement of traditional resources completely by electronic sources may happen gradually in a stipulated period of time.

Pelmet & TA (2004) in “Electronic publishing need of the hour” discussed about the need of electronic publishing. Electronic books, journals and other resources play a vital role in changing scenario of libraries and information centres. The authors also discussed about the advent of technology of electronic publishing. Electronic publishing is the publishing process where the manuscripts are also submitted in the electronic form printed and distributed to readers through computers and the combination of networks of computers. It means that the electronic publishing outputted the dissemination of information through electronic media in all its levels of stages. This paper includes e-books, e-journals, advantages of e-journals and e-books, publishers of scholarly e-journals and importance of e-publishing activities.

Kaur & Verma (2006) in “Use of electronic resources at TIET library, Patiala: a case study” survey in this study to know the use of library services and awareness of electronic resources. This paper studies the interest of readers about internet, CD ROM data bases, INFONET and other services provided by libraries. They observed that the readers used fewer amount of the e-resources due to lack of knowledge of various types of electronic sources and suggested that the libraries should organise user education, orientation programs for the users about the use of electronic resources.

Rani & Geetha (2007) in “Electronic resource in the modern libraries: a new path” stated that the electronic resources are now a day’s becoming more and more available in the libraries. The print media is today being digitalised, which increase the availability of journals and books in electronic formats.
Henry, Longstaff & Kampen (2008) in “Collection analysis outcomes in academic libraries tried” to describe outcome and result of collection analysis done by a smaller academic libraries, the online analysis tool was used for evaluating the collection along with a physical inventory. The fellow groups disclose some of the problems with this particular collection which were scattered with the comparison libraries. The importance of electronic book collection to patrons was clear, not only did electronic books provide information to the distant students they also help in fulfilling for particular lags in the print collection. Catalogues were accurately reflected what is available to the shelf and also what also are reported to OCLC. Access to the collection has been improved and increased; steps were taken to restart the library collection development procedure and management. This development has made led to increase faculty involvement in selection. The analysis has always a positive result on collection management and development.

Singh, Nazim & Singh (2008) in “Awareness and use of online journals by faculty members, researchers and student in the faculty of natural sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia University: a survey” to decide the extend in which users were aware and make use of online journals, the findings were evaluated in share pattern of the online journals. The authors concluded that online journals have become the indispensible part of the information for various needs as well as important for research scholars. The authors also remark that due to lack of training among the users and proper infrastructure facilities in the library, users are not well using the e-resources properly so the library authority must arrange training program for the users. This study helps the librarian as well as library professionals to know the importance of e-resources and also help them to provide effective services relating to online journals.
Veenapani, Singh & Devi (2008) in “Use of e-resources and UGC-INFONET consortium by the teachers and the research scholar in Manipur University” stated that electronic resources are highly important for the academic community and research scholar in the present digital environment. The UGC-INFONET has played an important role to assist the academic community and provide unique service to research and academic community. The authors also suggested for the development of the system required to be translated in reality by the Manipur University authority. So that effectiveness and accountability can be maintained to provide service to the readers in a developed way.

Vishala & Bhandi (2008) in “Use of UGC-INFONET digital library consortia resources” state that electronic publishing is very important in the present context of information technology. Electronic journals attract user’s attention in today’s network environment; these electronic resources are the main driving force used by the researchers for the scholarly communication. The present study disclosed that there is increased demand of electronic journals by University academicians and also by information resource centre. This finding also disclosed that all the librarians are fully familiar with the benefit of electronic journals and agree that electronic journals have and will be continued to have an impact on library staff, library services and information services. They concluded that electronic resources have changed the way of the research which is to be done. Information obtained through electronic way has improved the research result.

Nattar & Selva kumar (2009) in “Electronic books (e-books): current trends” tried to give observations into various assets of electronic books by giving definition in different way of context. Researcher has discussed the opportunities and advantages of
electronic books. Electronic books challenge the publishers and library and information science professional, which is also the main part of the paper. The literature determines that librarian will be needed to help individual users with the retrieval and evaluation of electronic information.

Vashishth (2011) in “Building library collection in e- environment: challenges and opportunities” gives importance up gradation of all academic libraries in terms of documentary resources and information and communication technology infrastructure. The librarian’s community have to give efficient library services in the coming days. The author revealed the steps involved in building the library collection in the print form as well as digital form and also give attention to the proper role of the librarian in collection building. For saving the price of electronic and digital resources the library should join the consortia. This paper enumerated the number of e- resources available to higher education institutes on recently launched INFLIBNET, N-LIST program. The authors also discuss the problem faced by librarians in collection development.

Madhusudhan (2010) in “Use of electronic resources by a research scholar of Kurukshetra University” stated that e- resources have become an integral part of the research scholar for their required information. Electronic resources have given us the strength to get the information in proper time and manage the information efficiently. This e- resource removes the barriers and offer quality access to knowledge and information. Electronic resources can meet the needs of the users and access the information in time. These can be used for efficient retrieval and meeting the needs of information. Librarians are now giving attention towards the electronic resources and services, which are more useful for easy access and less expanse also. Google search engine mostly used by the readers for locating information electronically. The advent of
UGC INFONET e-journals in the main stream in the knowledge culture in the Universities of India have exposed research scholar to more information resource than earlier.

Parmer & Patel (2013) in “Use of e-resource: a study with special reference to S.K. Patel College of engineering, Visnagar (Gujarat)” state that the use of electronic resources, its impact on collection development of e-resources, its awareness between the readers and places where the users are accessing these resources. Using modern technology library facilities have become available to everyone, for example in just a single click in the button of the computer can open the whole world of information. Users are giving more attention to electronic versions of documents. With the availability of more documents through the internet high speed communication the demand for e resources is increasing.

Sasikala, Nagaratnamani & Dhanraju (2013) in “Trends in e-collection development in academic libraries: a study” stated that the academic libraries are now considered to be the nerve centre of research and academic activities which must help to achieve the academic goal in their parent institutions. This is possible only through developing healthy library collection and broader access to appropriate electronic resources. The researcher studies the current trends in collection development activities in college and University libraries. The simultaneous changes in scholarly publication increases in the information and communication technology are posing changes to library professionals in developing and making them accessible to the ultimate users. In the academic libraries the application and management of electronic data has a great challenge before library professionals. The academic libraries should take the initiative on cooperative collection development. Majority of the libraries are facing the problem with healthy
and inconsistent yearly budget. There is no practice for allocation of separate budget for
developing electronic resources. It is found that the cooperative collection development
to be successful in the case of sharing of electronic journals.

Baruah (2013) in “Collection development: policies and practice in digital
environment” discussed that collection development is the highly intellectual work in a
library, as collection is very important for the library users. The collection development
primarily includes acquisition, selection, evaluation, and preservation of reading
materials to fulfil the needs of the users. With the advent of information and
communication technology there has been transfer of the print copy of the document in
the digital format. The procedure of selection, criteria of selection budgeting,
technological factor licensing, user support is consideration for collection development
of digital resources. Electronic resource is a very broad term which includes online data
bases, e-journal article, sources for web pages, e-print, OPACS, e-books, internet
sources, e-databases, electronic thesis and dissertation, e-mail messages, e-news papers,
CDs, DVDs etc.

Salin, Hamsetu & Urhfe (2014) in “Collection development policy of e-resources in
Nigeria libraries: certified librarian perception” studied the librarian perception on
collection development policy of e-resources in Nigeria libraries. The library services
influence by the advent of information technology in the field of collection
development. Collection development primarily includes selection, acquisition,
evaluation and preservation of materials in the library to fulfil the needs of users. With
the invention of electronic resources there has been change in the scenario and
management practice. International Federation of Library Association describes
electronic resource as the material which requires computer access whether through a
personal computer, mainframe computer or hand held mobile devices. At present the philosophy of collection development needs to be changed, technology related factors should be incorporated. Budget has to be included for the cost of hardware and software.

The nature and forms of e-resources are dynamic and flexible. The libraries as well as the librarians should provide the advantage of e-resources to the users. The librarians should impart meaningful services from e-resources by handling the modern techniques and tools.

2.5 Digital Library

Salinas (2003) in “Addressing the digital divide through collection development” discussed how library have and can address digital divide through collection development. The author also discussed that the invention of digital technology has changed the concept of collection development. The author also concluded that the libraries and information centre have always been leader in creating a change in digital era for creating a significant mark.

Pandita (2004) in “Collection development of digital era” discussed that the collection development is a vital process in developing and building a library collection. Collection development is a well planned activity for which a well defined policy is very important. The author also concluded in her paper that the digital resources are having an impact on collection management policies and they are drawing attention to those areas in which the collection managers react to changing information needs to users. The availability of resources in the digital format in collection development has
to include these resources in availing their selection, acquisition, preservation and distribution.

Varalakshmi (2004) in “Collection management in digital environment: policy statement for University libraries in India” analyses in his study about the present procedure of collection development under the impact of electronic information environment. The author also describes that the digital electronic resources offer decrease production cost and more sophisticated method for use. Interest of the University libraries of India maintains equilibrium between print and electronic resources. This study examines various solutions that have been proposed to solve the problem of collection management in India and abroad. The author also suggested measures for effective planning of collection management in the digital environment.

Susana Sanchez Viganu & Louredes Presuo Quesada (2006) in “Collection development in a digital environment: an imperative for information organisation in 21st century” discussed the collection development in digital environment improving the digital collection in a logical consequence of inserting information technologies in organisation. Developing the other model of libraries the digital collection has become the source of digital libraries. The author has given a new path for making the improvements in the digital collection. In this particular research paper authors are proposed as a cycle to make a digital collection starting from the established precepts for digital collection development.

Amudhu & Mary (2007) in “Issues of policy making in digital libraries collection development” state that the electronic invention affects the tradition of the research and academic library as an institution that collects and stores information and makes it available to its users would be clear and is acceptable for all. Due to technological
advancement libraries has changed the access strategies of resource collection. The Collecting policies are quickly changing and that library need to disseminate broadly information on their collecting policies. Collection development process is more difficult and should be well balanced. It increases the commitment to meet the organization goal and reduce the biasness. The collection is the core of the library building and the library staff and other stake holder guide to user so it’s able to fulfil the library programs.

Singh & Pateria (2009) in “University libraries in digital environment: vision 2020” stated that the concept of library is changing tremendously fast due to impact of information and communication technology. At present the libraries will not possess printed collection only but digital resources also which are not seen physically. The technology has compelled the library to digitize information. Keeping in view of all this library & information centre will need redefining or reengineering as they may be named as knowledge management centres. In digital library, no doubt technology will play major role in changing the physical shape of libraries but the basic material will remain the same. The invention of modern technology in the field of library & Information science the users will able to find their require information very fast but it is clear that the print media will be vein of library for the society.

Kavitha (2009) in “Collection development in digital libraries: trends and problems” describes the different trends in collection development in digital environment, the changes that have occurred in the field of acquisition storage and retrieval of information due to technological development collectively in technical and public services. The author also discussed the need for cooperative collection development. Cooperation in library collection development is becoming indispensible media to fulfil
the needs of users to reduce redundancy of reading material and to collect the library material purposively within the confines of limited budget.

Behera & Singh (2011) in “Problems and challenges of collection development of Indian libraries in digital era and assessment” describe the different trends in collection development in digital environment. The author has described the changes that have occurred in acquisition, storage and retrieval of information due to technological development. The author also stated limitation, restriction and problems being faced by the librarian and other users. The digital library has changed the role of the librarian and effected the academic environment. Digital libraries are seemed to be repositories of digital taxes accessible through the centralised Meta data catalogue. The construction of digital library was very resource expansive. The author also describes the problems of collection development in digital era. The problems are user training, library classification, user favourable environment, digital divide and staff development approach.

Lack of up to date selection tools for digital documents is a major problem for librarians of digital library. Technological upgradation, financial constrains and information technology skilled manpower are the great challenge in the digital library collection development.

2.6 Internet

Aptagiri (1997) in “New vistas in collection development: the internet perspective” discussed the confinement and criteria for collection development in libraries and information centres. The author also examined the internet as a worldwide source of
information and its scope for electronic collection development. The role of internet is very indispensable regarding the field of collection development.

Wakhare & Abdul (1997) in “Collection development in electronic era” discussed about the collection development in the internet era with the help of some of the facilities available in the internet. The authors also emphasised that the internet itself is a better tool for accessing the collection than processing; the authors concluded that in the context of network there should be need to think information resources development rather than collection development. In the present situation a well defined policy should be formulated to meet the needs of information hungry users. On the other hand a librarian should render services rather than encompass and uplift the potential of the internet.

Saeed, Asghar, Anwar & Ramzan (2000) in “Internet use in University libraries of Pakistan” discussed about the use of the Internet in University libraries of Pakistan. The half of the University libraries in Pakistan has access to the Internet and it has become an essential part of library services. The internet is mostly used for performing different library functions such as classification and cataloguing, reference work, subscription to online journals, document delivery service etc. They also discuss the problem of Internet use in the higher educational institution of Pakistan. Internet provide access to a variety of information resources; online journals, bibliographic and full-text databases, tables of contents, OPACS, books and newsletters and multimedia programmes.

Singh (2001) in his paper “Internet: importance and usage for library and information professionals” focuses on the impact of Internet on various library activities, services and product. It also emphasizes the role of librarian and library professionals in the present Internet era. Today the internet has revolutionized the traditional library
activities viz. acquisition, technical processing, reference service, circulation, resource sharing and document delivery. The paper also emphasizes the active role of librarian and library professionals in designing and maintaining libraries web page/website to increase in library efficiency. Now the internet has integrated all the aspects of library activities, the librarian use the Internet for ordering books and journals online, cataloguing of document, participate in ILL, Use e-mail, support reference service and establish library/home page to project their collection and services on the site.

Maheswarappa & Ebuazar (2003) in “Use of internet resources and services in Gulbarga city: and explanatory service” studies in the use of internet resources in University of Gulberga. In this study the author found the explanatory use of internet in Gulburga city for the first time. Further study is required to see the model of use to change the function of time and increase the user satisfaction.

Vohra (2003) in “Collection development and management in University libraries: the current electronic information environment” described the current electronic information environment give importance towards the fruitful collection than large collection. At present internet has established itself as the storehouse of all world knowledge in the electronic format. The paper examined the impact of information and communication technology on libraries specially internet, electronic publication, development of digital libraries, CD ROMs etc.

Krishna, Sharma, & Mishra (2008) in “Use of internet and its impact on agriculture users” stated the online databases are the very valuable sources for accurate information which is quickly accessible as well as very important in every field of research work. Internet is the most essential electronic media for selection, collection, storage, management and dissemination of information of universe of knowledge. Finally it
discloses that the users have become more confident with the use of internet along with other electronic media and e-resources for information access.

Montano (2014) in “The new paradigm on collection management in University libraries: from crisis to revolution” discussed the library as a growing organisation is formed by vital element, such as the collection which is its basic element and the nucleus of its activity after the development of internet and other digital resources, the collection seems to lose its importance but in truth it has become more complex, strong, active and descriptive element and has radically changed its composition. The library collection has great changes such as its composition, ownership, origin, volume and diversity, different life cycles from paper to digital formats and its evaluation techniques. These changes have affected the practice and principle in collection management in three different key areas. The cooperation becomes an important element and the main instrument of the great part of the cooperative management.

2.7 Consortia

Tonta (2000) in “Cooperative collection development of electronic information resources in Turkish University libraries” discussed that the number of information sources in both printed and electronic media are ever increasing. The libraries are facing the problem in coping with these increases in acquiring all the documents due to limited collection development budget. The author formulated the state of art of Turkish University libraries and elaborated the effort aiming to set up University library consortium to provide electronic information resources and services through consortia access. The author also discussed about some problems and issues which are assumed delaying the establishment of library consortium and he also concluded that the Turkish University libraries have attempted to expand their electronic information services and
sources through consortia agreement with the vendor and publishers. Even there was no any formal consortium placed till now.

Charton (2001) in “Electronic resources and documentary consortia: a survey” stated that the library consortia created for acquiring of documentary resources in the topic of present interest that has meet to a certain amount of recognition in terms of scientific library management. Many libraries of North America, Europe and Australia adopt new method of acquisition, especially as regard of database and collection of electronic journals. The author concludes that consortia for the purchase of electronic resources are being created in France but the process continues to stay far behind in many European countries.

Alemna & Antwi (2002) in “A review of consortia building among University libraries in Africa” discussed the library consortia building in some African countries. The author highlighted the expected benefit and barriers to library consortia building and also discussed the several areas for consortia building for the benefit of University libraries in Africa. These include interlibrary loan and document delivery, co-operative acquisition, co-operative cataloguing, shared databases, co-operative storage and sharing/ exchange of staff. The author also gives brief description of the existing library consortia in Africa such as South African Bibliographic and Information Network (SABINET), Guateng and Environs Library consortium (GAELIC), South Eastern Academic Library system (SEALS) etc.

San Jose & Pacios (2005) in “The impact of consortia purchasing of periodical publication on the document supply service” the authors discussed the impact of consortia purchase of journal publications on document delivery services. These services have undergone the considerable changes over the last five years first reducing
but now increasing. It gives emphasis on impact of electronic journals in libraries and their effect and proposed action. Second example of new behaviour present the document delivery service data as collected on one hospital health science library in the last four years.

Bharati & Zaidi (2008) in “Use of e-journal and e-databases of UGC-Infonet consortium by faculty members and research scholars of Aligarh Muslim University” discussed the use of e-journal & e-databases by the users of Aligarh Muslim University. It also examined the utilization and satisfaction levels of users by using the e-journal and e-databases. The e-resource is highly important and useful for the academic community & research scholars in the context of present electronic environment. They also suggested that the University authority must conduct the users’ awareness programmes to train the research scholars and academic community for maximum utilization of electronic resources more efficiently and effectively in the AMU campus.

Satija (2009) in “Consortia and co-operative collection development in the libraries of technological institute of north India” discussed on the collaboration in library collection development is very essential for meeting the needs of users. He also discusses that a co-operative collection development policy should be adopted to avoid duplication. Consortia subscription is finalized after the discussion of all members. Majority of users demands are considered when adding new resources. The collection development policies should review every year. The author also states to make resource sharing more effective and useful by providing the training of the staff of the consortia members. Moreover user orientation and training on the services and sources are equally important. The author also discusses about the function of existing library consortia of India such as NISCAIR, INDEST, UGC-INFONET etc. INDEST-AICTE
and UGC-INFONET, both open-ended consortia have brought a revolution in the field of resource sharing.

Maghaddam & Taluwar (2009) in the article “Library consortia in developing countries: an over view” stated that the “Library consortia” referers to co-ordination, co-operation and collaboration between the libraries for the purpose of sharing information resources. In developing countries the libraries consortia have been three level i.e. national, regional and International. However, some barrier such as poor infrastructure, culture and context, attitude towards consortia, lack of finance and effort are reported to be limitations of consortia activities in developing countries. The authors also discuss that the resource sharing is considered to be a great advantage of consortia for libraries. The consortia help the libraries to gain the benefits of wider access to electronic resources at an affordable cost.

Bhatt (2010) in “Use of UGC-Infonet digital library consortium resources by research scholars and faculty members of the University of Delhi in history and political science a study” explained the genesis, usage of e-resources and e-resources facilities available through UGC-Infonet digital library consortium to provide e-resources and recent information in various disciplines. The UGC-Infonet digital library consortium is the most important consortium providing access to e-resources to all participated Universities and colleges in India. E-resources are now very popular and considered as a substitute of print journals. E-resources are use to access the information for teaching and research purposes. The study being conducted in the University of Delhi in the department of history and political science reflect the current scenario of e-resource awareness and usage pattern of research scholars and faculty members. This consortium
is an essential tool to provide current information and also helps libraries in collection development, preservation and fast retrieval of information.

Chen (2013) in “Promoting resource sharing through consortia: a case study Shanghai library” reveals that library consortia can improve the inter library loan and document delivery services. By introducing the above services the new users are increasing the requisite skill sets of ILL. Service marketing is one of the important roles of any library consortium. In order to provide better service, librarian should have thorough knowledge of resource sharing activities and the ability to promote their services to readers and communicated well with professional colleagues and co-ordinate well with lending partners.

2.8 Analysis of Literature

Review of literature is the study of literature available on different formats e.g. prints as well as digital, published earlier on the study area selected and reporting those in a systematic order as a critical summary. In this chapter an attempt has been made to include and cite the relevant works on the study area. But the literature on the study area is so vast that it is nearly impossible to include all the important literature in this review. The present review cannot be claimed as a complete one; only selected and available literatures on the study area are included.
### Table 2.1: Review of literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of literature</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collection Development</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information technology</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-resources</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Library</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consortia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of 70 literatures were reviewed for the present study which are similar with the research work analysed above (Table 2.1). It is evident from table 2.1 that 27.14% literature discusses about the preference of e-resource than print media followed by 24.3% literature about practice & policy of collection development of libraries. Literature on use of information technology, and consortia in collection development share equally (i.e. 12.9%) while 11.42% share each for Digital Library and the Internet.