CHAPTER 2

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Application of information technology in the pedagogical process has brought a new challenge for academicians. There have been several studies undertaken which have structured to enable them a strong need for computer literacy among staff to access information through electronic sources. The faculty member who have sufficient computer literacy can e-journals, effectively using online services, and explore the Internet. Confidently many researchers believed about the utility of the use of computers in pedagogical process which would improve the quality of education as well as assist in intellectual world. A literature survey has been made under study:

1. Eisenherg, M.B. and Berkowitz (1992). “Stated the use of hypertext in the colleges. He was the opinion. The aim of education cannot be achieved by counting the textbooks which were chronological presentation of information. The authors fulfilled that hypertext might help college students to become familiar with the interaction within the phenomena. It will also help them to study from different viewpoints. He further indicated that powerful CD-ROM retrieval packages and user-friendly Internet navigating tolls, like Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explore, which are more suitable for end-user searching.

2. Miller, Ruth H. (2000) has observed that the electronic medium will be used for information acquisition, usage, and sharing. He stressed the need for teachers and students for the better uses electronic information sources, which interact electronic application as of much help in posing questions, providing and analyzing answers.

3. Jewel, Timothy, D. (2001) argued that it cannot solve the problems if resources were located i.e. literature acquisition problems. Knowledge of appropriate electronic information sources, adequate searching skills, which are required to identify and retrieve the needed information. The study emphasized a strong need for end-users and their computer literacy enhancement to access the information from a huge collection of electronic information resources.
Due to rapid development in I.T., the pedagogical process is undergoing quick transformation. More academic institutions have made efforts integrating computer applications in the teaching process.

4. Luthew, Judy suggested that Internet connectivity has improved faculty cooperation and provided facilities for supervision of distance education and the research students.

5. Tumlin, Markel (2003) noted that discussion groups of information providers might be the best forum for information exchange on internet. He observed that academics were the most represented part of the society in discussion groups on internet as they had greater access to the information process through college settings.

6. Adika, gifty (2003) defined development in engineering college libraries and discussed centralized and decentralized pattern. He also opined that all the staff members of the library should be involved in the collection development Policy to develop a balanced collection.

7. Viswas, C. and Das Gupta, K. (2003) discussed about the internet and collection development and how internet help about some of the sources available on the Internet. It also argued that the Internet is a better tool to access the collection rather than processing. He concluded that in the context of networks, there would be need to think of information resource development rather than collection development. Well defined policy should be formulated in the present situation to need the information hungry and impatient nevertheless, the librarian should provide services which should encompass and enriches the potential of the Internet.

8. Inamdar, S.A.N (2004) Stated that the conventional libraries are now in transforming phase. The techniques of accumulation gathering of information, processing it and way of disseminating it among the readers have also drastically been changed. The librarians, therefore, have to get acquainted with the new trends of fruitful training on library automation and electronic information handling which they are lacking. An attempt has been made to draw a strategic plan for electronic information handling for library professionals. He also suggested some points to the librarian for information handling technology strategy. It also undertake a systematic assessment of information competence of users to develop a benchmark, develop a modal
list of skills of information competence for readers, develop pilot information competence programs of course, and utilize computer software which enhance information competence, of librarians are and develop a workbook and checklist to assist the subordinates for information competence.

9. Varalakshmi, R.S.R. (2004) analyzed in his study about the present collection development procedures under the impact of electronic information environment. He also stated that the digital electronic materials offer reduced production costs and provide more sophisticated method for use. Interest of the engineering college libraries in India is to strike a balance between print and electronic resources. The study reviewed various solutions that have been proposed to solve the issues collection management in India and abroad. He also suggested policies to be considered for effective planning of collection management in the digital environment.

10. Venkadesan, S., Jagannath, Uma and Puttabasavaiah (2004) state that the environment of libraries is currently undergoing a rapid and dynamic revolution on leading to new generation of libraries and given more emphasis on e-Resources. On the side, there is an increasing demand for good library collection in terms of large amount of data/information and on the other hand, the publishing media is striving hard to support this demand at lightning speed by way of e-publication as well as online access. As a result, a large number of e-resources are published all subject areas. Therefore, library needs to adopt electronic media for its collection development in a better way to fulfill the requirements of users. He also described in details, the steps by the library for a comprehensive e-resources access package model so that the researchers reap the maximum benefits by giving access.

11. Franklin, Brinley and Plum, Terry (2004). suggested in his study that there are several high quality, free e-journals existing in web and these e-journals is being under used due to lack of publicity, user habits not being accustomed as yet to the electronic media and low visibility. The libraries would do well to publicize such journals that they fined scholarly enough and librarians may provide access to them through their home page. And even take the responsibility of archiving them.

12. Pandita Naina (2004) discussed in her paper and stated that building a Collection Development is a vital process and needs well planned activity for
which a well designed policy is essential. She further discussed that digital resources are affecting collection development policies and drawing attention to two major areas where collection managers experienced a changing information need of users. The other efforts are to make available more and more resources in the digital format per the collection development. Which makes easily accessible to the users. The collection development policy should include these resources and their selection, acquisition, preservation and distribution etc.

13. Nall, Clerk and Lewis, J.S. (2005) observed that collection development activities are important components and process of every library. Digitizing the collection development workflow enables libraries to have an increased level of efficiency and accessibility with the help of internet and web. He made the outline, creation, development and implementation of web accessible collection development tools, to integrate procedures, forms, policies and library websites. A coordinated collection development website may consist of online tools, web resources, work-flow processes, instructions and other information for experts and library staff.

14. Smith, Marian and Hepworth, Mark (2005) present “the basic purpose of an technical library to provides sufficient information for making informed decisions is embedded in technical library mission statements and collection development policies. However, censorship can exist in a number of ways. Budgets can prohibit acquiring extensive collection and hidden agendas may prelude the purchase of specific controversial materials. As new formats are designed, production costs increases and library funding shrinks, decisions about what information and which formats acquire become increasingly difficult to make. The design of common in systems also means that much of the information about the world’s minor being withheld form the average researcher. The growth of electronic means disseminating and preserving information could lead to control of intellectual freedom and access to information because a small group of people will determine what is on the Internet. Only by buildings and sustaining comprehensive academic collection and developing effective means of available on resources sharing will intellectual freedom be upheld”.
The author gathered discussed that both faculty and students would be benefited from the rich resources of available Internet as it has opened new ways for supporting the learning process. He further discussed the impact of the Internet on collaborative studies and independent learning. Life-long education opportunities that became possible with the Internet highlighted. Currently, several academic institutions have been offering a variety of courses on the Net,

15. Jena, Shashikanta (2006) stated that to the maximum academics had been using the Internet services and resources. All US universities were connected to the Internet along with academics to participate in Internet activities. Summers (1995) has emphasized the Internet as a learning tool as it provides easy and quick access to global information and easy and fast communication. The author reported that research assignments became more meaningful with the implementation of the Internet

16. Ziming, Li (2006) have suggested that roles of information provider and the students should be reconsidered in the changing education scenario.

17. Laxman, N.Rao (2006) analyzed the collection Development procedure under the impact of electronic information environment. According to him the interest of the engineering college libraries in India is maintain a balance between print and electronic resources. He considered for effective planning of collection Management Policies. Om Kumari Chowdhari opened that collection Management policy is required to provide guide lines for consistently developing collection, evaluation and maintenance of resources for easy access to quality information suggested a collection management policy that links the objective of collection development and the information gateways in social sciences in India.

18. Vinod Kumar (2006) considers “the present challenge to academia is invest in electronic services that will turn the ocean of data currently available into sound, useful and compelling information products, the process of filtering, labeling refining and packaging i.e., the process of editing and publishing, requires resources and will be shaped by the electronic world in significant ways. Examines the roles of the academic institution and the electronic publisher in this process from an economic, as well as utilitarian, perspective, considers the cost, storage and net working problems facing universities and
their libraries as they contemplate how to take advantage of electronic publications. This concludes that universities should be drawn to electronic information services because of their superiority in instruction, their reach beyond the academy, and their power in the creation of new ideas and the expansion of human potential. When artfully done the digital sharing of ideas seems likely to expand that potential significantly."

19. Kaur, Navjeet (2007) discussed various emerging trends in collection development in digital environment. He discussed changes occurred in acquisition, retrieval and storage of information due to technological developments limitations, restrictions, and problems being faced by librarians and users. These developments have affected the academic environment and changed the role of librarian there are more and more resources are available in digital format. The collection has to include these resources to make them easily accessible to users. He also concluded that the future of e-resources well influence Indian libraries to form digital library with huge digital collection and latest technology to access the e-Resources.

20. Paul, John and Amleu, K. (2008) surveyed in this study to about the use of library service and efforts made for the awareness of electronic resources. This paper also evaluated the interest of the users to use, infonet, CD-ROM databases and other services provided by the library. It observed that users use only e-Resources of their relevance due to lack of awareness of new electronic sources the futher suggested that library should provide user awareness program for the users to access e-Resources.

21. Lake, John (2008) stated that collection development is, continuous process and cost effective acquisition of quality and build a, relevant materials to meet the needs of users to meet the objectives of the library. Collection development does not mean growth in size but the quality of acquired materials in enhancing effective information delivery. He also discussed about the collection development policy which establishes ground rules or planning and budgeting, selection and acquisition of library materials, He described the standards of ALA.

22. Shafi, Muzamil 2008) revealed that the rapid increase in electronic information, resource sharing has become necessary for effective functioning of libraries. It has compelled the libraries in growth availability of information in
digital format and high costs of journals in large number and making cooperative efforts. Technical advancements provide a platform for developing. His work also attempted to identify the needs and factors influencing the electronic resource sharing and presented requirements and strategies for effective resource sharing in academic library.

23. Kathayaki, S. (2008) have highlighted the impact of computers in the pedagogical process. He has also discussed the use of computer applications in education like tutorials, simulations, problem solving applications etc to develop the library collection. Maharana, Choudhury and Datta discussed the policies and practices of preservation and maintenance of e-Resources in the select R&D libraries of Kolkata city. They discussed about collection, development, policy statement and effective management the examined various criteria for selection and evaluation of collection building of e-resources

24. Olersiou, Auna (2009) discussed that the information sources both printed and electronic media are ever increasing. Even libraries with considerable collection development budgets are having difficulties in meeting this challenge. In this paper author reviewed the state-of-art of Turkish engineering college libraries and the efforts made to set up a consortia for engineering college libraries to provide access to electronic information sources and providing effective services. Author also discussed about some issues and problems being faced which are delaying the establishment of such a consortium. He concluded that Turkish Engineering College libraries are making efforts to expand their electronic information sources and services through consortia agreements with publishers and vendors.

25. Mathur, J.S. (2009) stated that the term ‘Library Management’ has been changed as ‘Information Management’ now it is called as ‘Information Technology Management’. It has made information management a easy tusk for helping in quick and easy access to information. The growing impact of IT has completed librarian to use it effectively to render quick and up to date service and meet the growing number of e-Resources, it has become imperative for information and library professionals to rethink and redefine the collection development.
26. Singh, Jagtar (2009) stated that electronic information sources are the prime attraction of readers in today’s networked environment. It is difficult to know the information exists, the format available and where to locate for it. There are many search engines, directories and virtual libraries providing facilities of retrieving information required from web sources. Website plays a significant role in providing single point access to e-Resources to create own library and make available free or on subscription on internet.

27. Gopalkrishnanan, S. and Sivaraman, P. (2010) stated that with the advent of electronic information and with it the chaos, Internet needs the science of library professionals to bring in some order and thus make the existing resources more accessible and more widely used. Librarian need to exploit technology to build a bridge between traditional library systems and digitized documents. Attempting at indexing and cataloguing e-documents is a step forward in this direction.

28. Gopalkrishna, S. (2010) has highlighted the importance of the Internet for distance learning. She further discussed that students would use the internet for sharing the resources and information on certain projects. Academic staff would interact electronically with their students thus improving the quality of education.

29. Gupta, P.K. (2010) discussed the change in the information world especially in developing countries. He further stresses the importance of managing the change by focusing on e-collection. Training and development of skills of the information professionals and as well as library users. It also examined and how libraries and information centres should approach and acquire at least simple electronic resources while talking into consideration the library and information policy.

30. Singh, J.P. (2011) explained the changing phase of collection Development regard of information explosion. He discussed about cooperative collection development policies suited to the current philosophy of providing access to information through a sharing mechanism stressed upon the need of improving the quality for library services through it and also discussed its advantages. Anita Bali has suggested an appropriate Collection Development plane of NISTADS library. Her experience is an indication of challenging tasks in collection management to meet the ultimate information demands of users.
31. Padmavati, R. and Sethuraj, P. (2011) revealed that new forms of sources i.e. electronic resources and web based sources are available to provide services to the users. She tried to find out a place for these new forms in the collection development policy for libraries. He further carefully concluded that collection development policy should be carefully designed for inclusion of electronic resources. Electronic sources are unique and varied by nature. The introduction of electronic sources should complement the present collection. He believed that complete replacement of traditional sources by electronic sources will be gradually over a considered period of time.

32. Hull, Duncan (2011) shows the result in her survey that library are not taking responsibility fully in coordinated purchasing of printed or electronic resources. She also concludes that the field of consortia in France is not very organized and in the absence of a determined policy concerning electronic scientific documentation at national level has resulted in a constructive approach.

33. Singh, Satys Prakash (2011) the author discusses that the study has summarized the developments in scholarly communication system by reviewing the published literature on journals subscription. He examines the role of different intermediaries in the scholarly communication process such as authors, commercial publishers, libraries, and learned societies. He further discussed the problems and efforts in meeting the new challenges brought in by the internet. The study also explores the need for adopting electronic media in place of printed journals with many advantages such as accessibility, speed, cost and acceptance by the academic and research community. In the conclusion it provides general guidance to authors, publishers and libraries to develop mechanisms for mutual benefits and foster the scholarly communication process in new environment.

34. Singh, Kirti (2011) discussed evaluation of CD-ROMs and online reference sources, enumerates the important characteristics of reference sources. He further describes various criteria which can be used for evaluation of e-Resources. She also stated critical evaluation of any information found on web and other resources. It should be examined about internet sources is to know links current web pages as well as the qualitative in nature.
Bhatt, R.K. and Amit Kumar (2011) discussed about the need of e-publishing electronic journals and electronic books pay a critical role in the changing dimension of libraries and information centres. They also discussed about the emerging technology of electronic publishing. E-publishing is the publishing process where the manuscripts are submitted in electronic form, edited, printed and distributed to readers via computers and the network of networks of computers. It means that e-publishing realizes the dissemination of information through electronic media in all its various stages. This paper covered e-journals, e-books, advantages of e-journals.

References:


