CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review seeks to describe, summarize, evaluate, clarify and integrate the content of primary reports. It is done to know about what literature is available or what works have already been done on the particular area of concern. It can also be defined as a survey of progress in a particular subject over a given period of time.

There are three main purposes for literature review they are as follow:

a) Understand an area of the study.
b) Develop your own idea.
c) Demostrate Knowledge

The availability of relevant and quantitative literature supplements the research and assist the researchers to understand the problem in more wide dimensions. Although, much has been written on the collection development and management in academic library, still there is dearth of the authentic and precise literature available on the subject matter. The items of literature reviewed in this chapter include unpublished sources (thesis and dissertation), printed publication (Journal article and book) and electronic documents.

The reviewed literature is presented in following sections:-

1) Role of the library academic institute.
2) Finding of the library in digital era.
3) Aspect of collection development and management.
4) Collection Development Policy
5) Case studies and user studies
6) Problems and issues

2.1 Role of the Library in Academic Institute

Academic library is very important part of an organization. The key for academic librarians is to think in terms of their role in overall institutional
effectiveness. Academic library promotes the library and librarians visibility on campus and supports the academic mission. However, with its companion collection management and development policy, it represents institutional effectiveness.

According to Bucknall (2007), academic libraries are being bombarded with an accelerating stream of news and information. Therefore, new catalogs and new technologies have been introduced during the past 10 to 15 years. Thus, collection development and management in academic libraries is most sensibly addressed in terms of larger library organization.

Boakye (1994) stated most libraries (both in the developed and developing countries) are operating in an era of an increase in the publication of academic-type materials and at increasing prices. Effective resources can be achieved only when academic libraries put in place carefully planned guidelines, in co-operation with the faculty or clientele, that will allow the selection of a collection which is both balanced, active, and capable of helping the libraries achieve their basic objectives. To minimize cost, academic libraries must have established structures or systems which promote the most efficient means of purchasing needed materials at minimum cost and on time. For efficiency, this system must be reviewed when necessary to allow for change of agents, book jobbers, etc who fail to meet the expectations of the library.

Munro (2008) the findings of a 1994 study of collection management in Australian university libraries, examining current practice and taking into account the impact of technology over the past 13 years. Two models of responsibility for selection of monographic materials in Australian academic libraries were identified from the study and these are presented and compared with a generalized model of practice in academic libraries in the United States.

Ameen (2005) in his paper discuss in detail about the impacts of the developments in civilization from ancient times to modern times on collection management services of libraries. He found that managing to acquire, to access and to
maintain a collection was and is the core activity of a library. Nonetheless, the philosophy underlying this work has expanded through the ages with a difference: from mere collecting and preserving information to disseminating it because library clients have become as precious asset of a library as collections or somewhat more.

Wood (2000) in his paper discussed about the technology impact on academic library. He suggested that technological innovation in academic libraries has changed the ways in which library users find and use information today. As business managers, academic librarians must employ the best practices of management to address the contradictions and solve the problems caused by such rapid and accelerating technological integration.

Pinfield (2001) discusses the role that subject librarians play in contemporary UK academic libraries. He stated in his paper that academic libraries play key role in the delivery of library services that applies to both traditional and electronic library services. He pinpointed that subject librarians are performing new roles and adopting new ways of working. Areas where the changing role of librarian are identified include: greater emphases on liaisons with users, working with technical staff, selecting electronic library material, having greater involvement in the implementation of educational technology.

Budd (1991) in his study found that out of 357 libraries across United States, 145 or 40.6%, allocated funds, specifically through the use of formula. Olanlokun (2005) in his paper found that University of Lagos faces the funding problem which poses threat to quality education. He suggested various method like donations and library exchange programmed to overcome the said problem. Hibbs (1989) describe that at the university of Akron, there is proper procedure followed for the allocation of budget. He feels that progress should be made towards budget process that responds to the needs of curriculum and research priorities.

Thus it is inferred from the above that Academic libraries are the treasure house of knowledge which cater to the needs of scholars, scientists, technocrats,
researches students and others who are in the mainstream of higher education. The mission and vision of academic libraries under said budget should be addressed carefully.

2.2 Functions of the Library in Digital Era

In recent years, information technologies have advanced to such an extent that their impact on libraries is significant particularly, development regarding digital libraries, Internet, electronic publications, CD-ROMs etc have forced the librarians to change the way they are now functioning.

Rao (1997) in his paper observed that IT has its impact on collection development. It is necessary to monitor what is available on various networks. It may also be necessary to search frequently such networks and download the relevant records depending upon the local interest. Effective techniques may have to be developed for storing and searching such downloaded data. Since electronic publications, including the CD-ROM databases, are increasingly becoming popular, the policy towards collection development should take care of such trends.

Vignau (2006) in his study concluded that the current information society requires Collection Development to guarantee suitable resources in information organizations. The advance of technologies has made possible to extra polar knowledge and moving Collection Development from a traditional environment to a digital environment. The cycle for the development of proposed Collections includes all the valid stages for creation and maintenance of digital collections in a Digital Library. The focus of Collection Development from organization to the user emphasizes the necessity of the adaptability of this process. The increase in digital information resources forces organizations to implement new forms to handle the user’s knowledge by the use of tools which allow them to select and store only that information which is necessary to their requirements.
According to Schmidt (2004) late in the 1800’s when library school were developing educational program and method for certification of library professionals, the library were redefining themselves through service improvement and professional development. Libraries were expected to have core collection that would enlighten, inform and inspire masses. The focus was not on what to buy but more on how to buy it, house it, catalog it and circulate it. He suggested that it is important to maintain balance against electronic, dollars against Euros, science against humanities, information against knowledge and just in case against just in time.

Srivastava (2004) describes a few major national and academic libraries of the world that have undertaken projects to exploit the potential of digital technology for displaying unique and fragile materials. She found that much institution prioritized special collections for digitization because of their value, rareness or uniqueness and to aid in the preservation of these special materials. Digitalization will help to create learning opportunities for remote users, including those in colleges and universities and students of distance learning.

Moyo (2003) also found that many higher education institution like penn state universities world campus offer virtual delivery of academic programs via Internet and the world wide web. Author key finding is that students are pleased with the quality and availability of library services but not fully partaking of the vast array of services and collections.

Groves (2005) in his paper inferred that how 20 academic libraries of institutions of Western Kentucky University are using online work tools to cater the needs of its faculties and students.

It can be inferred from the above that network, digitization and e-resources facilitated access to information beyond geographical boundaries. In future it become important to cater both print and electronic form and hence the collection development and management have to perform key role.
2.3 Aspects of Collection Development and Collection Management

Many studies have been conducted worldwide on the changing scenario of collection development and management due to impact of information and communication technology. The present investigation has been carried out by reviewing the studied related to the existing scenario of collection Development and Management in academic libraries, the elements used (selection, policies, acquisition, preservation, evaluation, weeding) to attain collection in academic libraries the problems and current practices.

Level (2003) inferred that collection development activities are an important and ongoing component in every library. The introduction of the internet into collection development has increased the level of efficiency and accessibility. Arlen (1998) in the paper explored that collection management grows more complicated each day. In the constraint of budget with traditional tools web tools also help in collection development and management.

Gessesse (2000) has made a detailed study on the existing collection development polices for academic libraries. He introduced various collection parameters that should be included in the selection criteria of various electronic resources. Gorman (2003) stated that the standard traditional collection development policy overlooked electronic information resources, therefore he emphasized that electronic information resources are important and should not be dealt in isolation.

Cassell (1997) on interviewing with Robert Sewell found that Rutgers University of New York have collection development policy which take care of material budgets, selection and other process of collection development and management. Howard (2007) also found that the process of collection development in academic libraries and public libraries of Canada. He found every library have its own method of approach in collection building.
Sherrer (2008) discussed about the effects of technology revolution on resources sharing. He stressed the need for protocols that facilitate resource sharing.

Heney (2008) presents case study in which collection analysis is carried out in Sain Leo University Cannon Memorial Library, Florida USA. The collection was evaluated using online analysis tools. The paper revealed that collection analysis has a positive impact on collection development and management as some problems encountered with a particular collection were identified.

Hallyburton (2011) paper provided the support and direction for academic libraries collecting popular material. He evaluates the circulation records. He found that average popular books circulate 18 times more often than the average general collection book. Thus this high circulation figure offers evidence of strong demand for recreational material. Therefore Ann suggested high use of this collection demonstrates that academic libraries can create popular collection without intentionally buying books for a collection. Though in some college development of collection is slow but circulation data supports the collection to the cost effective.

Teel (2008) found that there is an immediate need for change to improve the accessibility, accuracy and quality in the teaching resource center (TCR) curriculum collection of East Carolina university Joyner library. On analyzing the base budget for TCR, it was evident that a significant increase in funding and allocation was necessary to address the deficiencies and weakness of the collection. Strong administrative commitment and approval of proposed increased funding provided the avenue to develop a collaborative collection development model. Once the collaborative collection development model was established, the collection was strengthened to meet users needs.

Stoller (2005) addressed the need for dialogue between librarians, teachers and scholar in research institutions, as the information environment becomes increasing complex. He suggested libraries use focus groups, surveys and above all personal
relationship between faculty and library subject specialist to shape the development and management of their collections and services they offer. These methods would shape not only one’s title by title selection but ones large policy decisions and the overall configuration of one’s collection.

Tucker (2004) stated since collection development is changing at a rapid pace, therefore there is need for the enhancement of the skills required to identify, evaluate and select new materials in a wide variety of formats. Thus only with practice and research one can hope to make the best decisions for a library and its users.

Scale (2010) focus on the distance services librarians. He emphasized on cloud computing and web collaboration. He stated that these two developments seem to behind newest development in library services and are driving library automation. He also stated that the administrators of distance library services have no choice but to engage in the use of cloud computing and web collaboration in order to remain relevant to users.

Edgar (2003) observed that in recent years the “digital revolution” has made intellectual content more easily accessible for systematic organization, representation retrieval and use. He stated that rather than fragmented literature what is needed is a systematic and theoretical understanding of collection development, the activities which create such collections. Using an approach describing concentric levels of analysis the paper provides directions for developing this on at least four levels: Selection, Selection’s attributes, Selection’s fellow collection development and management activities and other types of phenomena occurring within library services.

Carrigan (1995), in the paper concluded that the overall spending in libraries is allocated among three broad categories – materials, personnel, and facilities – overall spending is either directly in collections or indirectly in support of collections. The central position occupied by collections does not mean, however, that an increase in
the investment in collections is always the way to achieve a greater return on that investment. Concerning return on investment, a bigger collection is not necessarily a better collection. Fewer, better chosen materials almost certainly will result in a greater return on the investment than will more but less well-chosen materials.

Dobson (1996), found that collection evaluation for interdisciplinary areas is more complex than for traditional disciplines, and traditional measures applied in traditional ways are inadequate. The development of new evaluation methods is an important task, and one that deserves the attention of collection development librarians.

Agee (2005) described the availability of three major approaches for evaluating collections. These are user-centered evaluation, physical assessment and specific subject support. The benefit of using any of these techniques would help librarians to know what resources are already available, what may be needed and whether future collection development can be filled most effectively with print or electronic resources. Wise collection building is dependent on a foundation of current resource assessment.

Singh (2004) describes briefly the impact of information technology on collection management in libraries and also on the libraries role. He stated that the Web has introduced new resources to collection managers throughout the world. Print media has its own problems, such as gaining access to “gray literature” which is quite difficult as it is largely unidentified, unnoticed or out-of-print quickly. Similarly, e-publications inherently have problems, the most important of which is copyright violation. However, compared to paper, e-publications are much easier to identify order, receive and access. Moreover, with the shift in emphasis from ownership to access, most libraries are changing the way they are managing their collections and providing information services. Technological developments have made it possible to
produce e-publications that can better satisfy the multidimensional information needs of users than the print sources of the past.

Johns (2004) in his paper discusses the issues of cost related to manage print and digital collections. He found that the University of California, with funding from the Mellon Foundation has been administering an experiment to determine user acceptance and costs incurred when print Journals are placed in remote storage and users must rely on the digital version. The project helps the university to relates the funding issues of supporting digital and print collections.

Ochola (2003) analyzed data gathered from the automated circulation and interlibrary loan system of the central university libraries, Baylor University, Waco Texas. The study revealed the areas of the collection attracting heavy usage and high interlibrary loan. The study concluded that although the libraries are meeting the needs of undergraduate and graduate programs, there is need for a closer scrutiny of some areas of the collection that attract less circulation and interlibrary loan requests.

Branin (2000) studied the contemporary history of collection management in North America research libraries. He pointed o the challenges librarians face in managing the transition into a new and uncharted environment, including differing needs and scholarly communication patterns. He anticipated digital information will bring fundamental changes to scholarly communication and thus to collection management and point to a shift from a decentralized system of duplicate print collections to one of fewer central repositories. He believed print collections are not likely to disappear but the importance of secure storage for digital materials cannot be overemphasized. In the digital age, the “library model” for funding and sharing information will be scrutinized for its applicability in a world of access. Collection management librarians must take the lead in wedding print collection management to new storage and electronic access and delivery options to maintain and preserve the record of knowledge.
Thus it is concluded from the above that the collection management is a power tool through which Librarians can fulfill the needs of their users in digital era. It is necessary that libraries should adopt new methods or models that suit their environment in which they operate.

2.4 Collection Development Policies

The development in information environments implies that new collection development policies need to be revised from time to time to ensure access to a wider range of Electronic data. A number of attempt has been made by the university libraries and academic institutions to develop collection development policies. Some note worthy articles on this issue are presented below.

Vignau (2005) after doing the survey of 16 center of higher and technical education in Cuba found that only few libraries under study have collection development policies. The subject of collection development turns out to be vital in the future of the organization of information. The quality of the collections and the service that they offer in any information institute depends on the process of selecting and acquiring the information sources. The activity of collection development necessitates policies that govern its main moments and gather procedures and necessary proceedings that support the work of the professional managers, and facilitate decision making. The information policies have to adjust to the requirements of the organization and provide information to all its members.

Carpenter (1984) in his paper studied the various functions of collection development policy. He analyzed and concluded that collection development policy serve as: planning document, tools for communication and a basis for resource sharing with other libraries.

Kanwal (2006) explores the status of collection management policies in the university libraries of Pakistan and the opinion of university library managers regarding need of collection management policy in their institute. He analyzed and
revealed that almost all respondents were in favor of having a written policy but did not prepare such document in the literal sense.

Vickery (2004) reviews the established arguments for writing collection development policies and concluded that more flexible approach is need in order to reflect the changing environments of publishing, library selection and acquisition. Adekanmbi (2007) examines the availability and use of collection development policies in the college of education libraries in Botswana. He found that not all libraries have collection development policies and those who have did not use them in their collection development practices. So he concludes that college librarians need to equip themselves in the area of collection development and also need to be made aware of the important of the use of policies to develop college collections.

White (1997) described in his paper that his goal to provide high quality library services and collection within the severe constraints of limited budget at the Heindel Library of Penn state Harrisburg, Pennsylvania USA has been fulfilled only because they have collection development policy for Electronic Information Resources. He inferred that having electronic information resources collection development policy has proven to have several distinct benefits. First, as with any traditional collection development policy, it serves as a guide when acquiring information resources to support the mission and programmes of the institution. Second, it directs us in using our very limited library resources for acquisitions. Third, it provides guidance to assist librarians who are trying to choose specific resources, or to select one format over another. Finally, it can (and has been) used to justify the selection of certain resources. As the proportion of our total budget that supports electronic resources continually increases, this policy proves to be more and more relevant and necessary.

Snow (1996) in his paper stated that collection development policies in the academic library are unnecessary. The wide spread endorsement of written policies in
the literature represents librarianship’s acceptance of unchanged assumptions. Instead of writing policies that quickly become irrelevant and outdated, bibliographers should concentrate on selection and evaluation of their collection.

Paul (2011) has attempted to scale traditional collection development policies and changes required in the policy so as to incorporate electronic resources in collection development policy. He emphasizes that this is the time to trace on to adopt a concrete collection development policy considering the new paradigm as well as the current realities in the libraries.

From the above study is revealed that the collection development policies should be revised regularly and should address important issues like licensing agreements, copy right, mode of payment print and electronic subscription costs. It is clear from the views expressed by different authors that Information Technology and electronic resources have changed the nature and scope of collection development policy. Therefore there is dire need of modifying their existing policies.

2.5 Case Studies

It has been observed that planned and efficient implementation of collection management through print and electronic media can help the users to have access to large information available. These can be understood more by considering case studies, and a few such studies are given below.

Perrone (2009) studied the collection development process in the libraries of Italy. Her paper describe the case study carried out by the researcher for the dissertation of the International Master in information Science, jointly delivered by Parma University, Parma, Italy and Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne UK. Two interview and questionnaire were done between February and July 2008 whereas the analysis of the results was carried out between September 2008 and January 2009. She concluded that even though collection development guidelines for electronic resources were set up by all the libraries involved in the case study, the
analysis of the result revealed that the diffusion of the electronic book collections does not keep pace with that of the electronic journals. She also found that the selection process is turning out to be challenging, not only in terms of budget, but also in terms of ‘choice of contents’.

Kichuk (2010) reviewed electronic resources growth at the university of Saskatchewan library over a 12-year time series, from 1996-1997 to 2007-2008. For research methodology electronic resources were limited to those listed in the databases A-Z list posted on the library’s web site. The list excludes most individual electronic book and journals. Collected data was analyzed to demonstrate electronic resource growth patterns. The study reveals three electronic resources bibliographic, fulltext and reference it found that growth doubled within the last four years of the time series. It shows a pattern of both internal and external events impacted on growth. Just as internal and external events contributed to the growth of electronic resources, new events such as economic decline may contribute to growth decline.

Khan (2010) in his study identify the current status of collection development organizational patterns of four central university libraries of Uttar Pradesh that is Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Allahabad University and Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar University. The study was done with the help of questionnaire, survey method. He found that newly centralizes universities Allahabad university and Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar University are lagging far behind the old centralizes universities, Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University in collection development organizational patterns.

Odini (1995) in his paper describes the collection development in Kenya polytechnic library. He analyzed that several factors like inadequate funding, lack of written collection policy statement, the challenge of change, poorly development book publishing industry, price inflation, lack of selection tools and handling problems prevented the development of collection of high standard in terms of quality and
quantity at Kenya polytechnic library. He suggested that there is ample opportunity for the improvement of the process if more attention is paid to collection development policy, streamlining of gifts and exchange practice, participation in resource sharing programs.

Sulaiman (2006) in his study investigated the adequacy and factual condition of the collection of the King Saud University Libraries. For the study the statistical data was collected from the files of the library records and a survey was conducted to obtain the opinion of faculty and students in order to find the adequacy or inadequacy of the collection. The author interviewed 100 teachers and 200 students who came to visit the central library and 60 teachers and 100 students from all branch libraries. In total, 160 teachers and 300 students were interviewed. This work was performed with the help of the author's library colleagues. The interviews with teachers and students were conducted in March 2004. He concluded that collection development in the university is not up to the mark as it should be or expected by its readers. He also mentioned that the orders files of acquisition department show that the order place in the last 10 years is not a balance order.

Ameen (2007) exposed the major challenges in the area of collection management faced by university libraries in Pakistan. This paper is an outcome of the literature review, experience, observation and a survey of university libraries completed in 2004 by the author. He found the major challenges faced by the librarians are:- handling the hybrid character of collections, service to users, training of collection management staff, evaluations or assessments, resource sharing in traditional and digital environment and preservation. He concluded that in the evolving paradigm, the process of collection management is complex, multidimensional and very challenging for university libraries of Pakistan.

Meenakshi (2007) has made an attempt to study the satisfaction level of users about the library collection of academic college libraries of Chandigarh. A well define
questionnaire was prepared to collect the comprehensive and relevant data. The questions were formulated keeping in view: the objectives of the study and personally distributed to the users of government college of Chandigarh. The target users of this study are students of B.A, BSc, M.A, BCA, BBA, teaching faculty and administrative staff of the colleges. She revealed that the most of the users are not aware of citations, bibliographies, abstracting, CD-ROMs and online searching. She also found that users are not satisfied by the library due to incomplete information and with less library services.

Khan,(2010) attempted to compare the collection of Maulana Azad Library of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Central Library of University of Delhi. For collection of data, survey method was adopted and well defined question was distributed in two libraries and collected thereafter to analyze the data. He found that Maulana Azad University has larger collection of books, journal and electronic resources as compare to the collection of central Library, University of Delhi. Moreover budgetary allocation of AMU is bigger than that of University of Delhi. It is also concluded that both libraries have automated information services and have made arrangements for sharing information resources with other libraries that are members of DELNET and INFIBNET.

Bishop (2010) studied the Acquisition procedure of Colorado State University Libraries (CSUL) and observed that recently the libraries authorities have decided to eliminate its general gift program and to restrict only future gifts in kind to material in order to avail more relevant book in their collection.

Jotwani (2014) studied the trends in acquisition of e-resources and identifies the e-resources being subscribe by Indian Institute of Technology(IITs) libraries at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur, Guwahati and Roorkee either individually or through a consortium and analysed the usage of these resources during 2004-11. The data were collected by personal visits, interviews and using a
questionnaire. Jotwani concluded that E-resources in all IITs have been very well received and are being heavily used. IIT Madras, IIT Kharagpur, and IIT Bombay were found to be the three largest users of e-resources among IITs with an average annual downloads of more than one million records per institute.

Mostofa (2013) paper examines of various e-resources and services are available in some selected private University Library at Dhaka in Bangladesh. A questionnaire survey was conducted to collect the information regarding the use of e-resources, frequency of use of e-resources, purpose of using e-resources, problems faced by the users while using e-resources. A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed to student of Asian University Uttara University and North South University at Dhaka in Bangladesh to collect the primary data out of which 99 questionnaire were found usable for analysis. Mostofa observed that use of e-resources is very common among the university and majority of the students are dependent on e-resources to get the desired and relevant information. He revealed that the availability of e resources on the campus is almost sufficient for all the existing disciplines but the infrastructure to use these resources is not adequate and can hinder the ability to meet the requirement of users.

It is inferred from the above that the collection management is the tool that provides a means to cope up effectively with limited funds, staff and space. Owing to the steady growth of e-resources in the academic university libraries for the past decade efforts are made in different university libraries to combat changing scenario.

2.6 Problems and Challenges of Collection Development and Collection Management

Though librarians are working hard in the of electronic information environment by using various tools of collection management, yet they are facing many challenges in order to manage collection in their libraries and to deliver the best in an economical and vibrant manner. In this part of literature survey some of the
paper are studied to understand the challenges faced by librarians and these are given below.

Kavitha (2009) described various problems faced by librarian in the e-resources collection and collection management in digital environment. She emphasizes that policy should cater digital resources, thus making them easily accessible to users. The policy should include these resources enabling their selection, acquisition, preservation and distribution.

Arinola (2008) observed that the lack of adequate skills on the part of librarians to allocate collection budgets is the major obstacle to effective collection development in the college of education libraries in Botswana. The librarians definitely need training in how to develop collections, although, as seen earlier, only two of the six responding librarians had considered the need for training in collection development as a necessity. The libraries also need more staff, they need administrative support and they need to use adequate collection development policies, amongst others.

Behera (2011) in his study emphasized over the problems and challenges of collection development of Indian libraries in digital era. A recent review of digital libraries in India found that out of 63 studies, only two have discussed about content in comparatively greater details. This clearly shows that digital library creators as of today focus less on content compared to other aspects. The content includes selection criteria, technical and policy issues, management, recommended standards and conventions, creation of metadata, provision of browsing and searching. Digital content creation requires strategic leadership, sustainability plans, and cognizance of best practice in the field. During creation of digital content, staff gains valuable skills that can be utilized by taking contract projects. Variability of digital content per se include the types of content such as text, audio, video, pictures, etc. types of file formats such as DOC, PDF, JPEG, AVI, and so on. Normalizing, these and other
varied content in digital libraries may be less challenging today owing to technological developments. But choosing content in light of copyright issues may be a daunting task.

Kumbar (2005) in his paper studied the selection criteria, pricing issues and enlist the challenges before library professionals in the changing scenario. Looking into the changes that are taking place in the developed countries like U.S.A., U.K. and Australia etc. in the field of information selection, storage, they are providing access to different types of users in an electronic environment with effective manner. The developing countries like India are lagging behind because of the poor infrastructure facilities. In order to cope up with the situation Information Professionals should go together with the technology. Information technology has drastically changed the very nature of work and functions of librarians and made to depend more on hardware, software and networking etc. This requires lot of expertise, knowledge, skills including the training for the professionals to render effective and efficient services to their clientele in a changed environment.

Nisonger (1997) analyzed basic library collection management issues regarding electronic journals, including selection, budgeting, policy making, collection evaluation and preservation. He emphasized same criteria of selection as for print journals is superimposed for the electronic journals also.

Grothkopf (1998) discussed various issues that librarians should consider when dealing with electronic publications. He emphasized the electronic publications effects all areas of library management and traditional collection management.

2.7 Summary:

From the above literature survey it is inferred that since the traditional libraries are developing electronic collections, the librarians are facing various challenges. It is clear from above studies that owing to the steady growth of e-resources in the academic libraries for the past few decades, efforts are made in different universities and college libraries to adapt the change and there is need for resource sharing and consortia.

The literature review published so far is a substantial and significant literature on the issues related with Collection Development & Management. It is clear from the literature review that electronic resources has been growing in many Universities in last few decades and these resources become an important components of the academic libraries collection. It is also observed that many efforts have been made to frame various tools to access and disburse the knowledge or information through the electronic resources. But the specific studies on collection development and management in college of Delhi have not been found in the literature surveyed. The next chapter describe the methodology adopted for the study.
REFERENCES


