CHAPTER III
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The review of relevant literature starts with a compilation of bibliography on the subject of study. According to Bruce, “The review forms an important chapter in a thesis where its purpose is to provide the background to and justification for the research undertaken.” The review of literature is a critical look at the existing research that has relevance and significance to the work that is being carried out. A literature review is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers. It also allows a researcher to refine the research question based on the experiences of others. This chapter presents a review of related literature on the topic taken up for investigation.

The reviews provided in this chapter are drawn from previous studies at the international, national and regional levels, reported by scholars on resource sharing, and their perceptions and satisfaction regarding management system, resources or collection, facilities and services including the internet provision. The reviews comprise of Indian and foreign studies on the topic of present investigation.

Reviews cover existing and current literature that includes a variety of sources like

1. Journal publications;
2. Conference publications;
3. Other library sources
4. The Internet and
5. Reports literature from tertiary institutions
The analysis of review of literature is the key focus of any research. It enables one to be aware of the past and current trends in any particular branch of research. The research on resource sharing has attracted the attention of various scholars, researchers, information scientists, and library personnel throughout the world. They have contributed various terms of research outputs and analysis of these research findings enables the researcher to identify the research gap. This type of identification enables the researchers to concentrate on a new research. Hence, review of a few works deserves due attention on the part of the present study.

Allen Kent (1974)\textsuperscript{1} carried out a study in the University of Pittsburgh library system to determine the extent and full cost of use of library materials. The aim was to develop a foundation for improving the acquisitions, determine weeding policy and low-cost storage facilities for local library holdings.

Lewis B. Mayhew (1976)\textsuperscript{2} described the use of computers in college and universities for sharing the instructional resources. He considered that sharing systems were necessary for handling of bibliographic information from TOXLINE, OCLC and Stanford University’s BALLOTS. He isolated the problems and concluded the real problems that were political, organizational and economic.

James G Williams (1976)\textsuperscript{3} reported at the 39\textsuperscript{th} ASIS Annual Meeting on the use of simulation methods in designing a computer based library network at Pittsburgh University to facilitate the resource sharing. The procedure can also be used to obtain data for determining hardware, software, communications and database storage requirements over a range of conditions.
James G. Williams (1977) reported that Pittsburgh University had designed and implemented the Western Pennsylvania Buhl Network (WEBNET), an experimental library resource sharing network comprised of six academic institutions. The objective of the network is to facilitate resource sharing by incorporating major library functions such as acquisitions, cataloguing, public service, ILL, and management reporting system. A simulation model was developed to aid in the design of the regional network.

Ruedi Nothiger (1979) surveyed library automation and networks in USA. The study on library networks involving OCLC, Ohio State University Library, University of Chicago Library, North-West University Library, Stanford University Library and Biomedical Library of the University of California revealed that the libraries automated their routines in the order of loans first, then cataloguing and finally accessions. The libraries had co-operation on unified cataloguing rules and MARC data formats.

A. Sharif (1979) authored an article on “The Factors Which Effect the Development of Librarianship and Library Education in the Arab Countries”. He observed that despite the fact that Arab countries had many things in common to share (language, religion, culture, history, etc.) cooperation among Arab libraries was totally unknown.

Minaikit Nonglak (1981) surveyed the University libraries in Thailand for his doctoral work and proposed a plan for University Library Network in Thailand.
Darrel M Meinke (1982) described how three US college libraries are participating in a Tri-college University Library Consortium by Concordia College, Moorhead State University and North Dakota State University. He concluded that co-operation on a large scale had saved money and provided a rapid access to libraries with more knowledge than ever before.

Pat Moodys (1982) presented a paper at the ASLIB Biological and Agricultural Sciences Group Meeting, London in 1981 and discussed resource sharing in universities and polytechnics. It was based on the results of a survey of the periodicals buying and ILL policies.

N.Ganesan (1983) in his article entitled, “Resource Sharing among University Colleges and Special Libraries in India” explained the importance of bibliographic services such as union catalogues, directories, periodical indexes, subject bibliographies, databanks, etc., for ILL loan. He concluded that UGC should play more active role in the exercises of its coordinating function.

Hope EA Clement (1983) undertaken a nationwide study of inter-lending in Canada and the report was submitted at the end of 1982. Other studies are being carried out at the provincial level. Inter-lending in Canada is in a very dynamic period: technology is moving towards the interlinking of a wide variety of systems better suited to the Canadian situation. In future, library collections may become smaller, and users will borrow from a central clearing-house, or full-text database. New technology will affect the traditional role of the library which will then concentrate on more sophisticated help to the user.
Jose-Marie Griffiths and Donald W. King (1984) described a framework for library networking that can be used for decision-making by individual libraries, groups of cooperating libraries or centralized services. The framework consists of six interdependent dimensions including: functions to be performed, type of access to information, types of materials handled, products and services to be offered, networking configurations and communications means. An economic model based on the framework can be used to determine the levels within each of these dimensions that should be accomplished by the individual libraries, groups of libraries or a centralized service.

Nancy C McKeehan (1985) described the development of state-wide computer based integrated library management system. The South Carolina Health Information Network (SCHIN) involving the libraries of the Medical University of South Carolina and the University Of South Carolina School Of Medicine developed circulation, cataloguing, acquisitions, serials control, and online catalogue.

Peter Stone (1986) made another survey on JANET respondents who were asked if and how they used the network both to access other online public access catalogue (OPAC) to send E-mail. The OPAC of 15 universities were connected to JANET. There was a little use of the network to send mail.

Charles R. Hildreth (1987) described the emergence of the bibliographic utilities and the services they were able to offer to libraries in the face of the high costs and risks of computerization. In 1980 the utilities had dreams of one vast national bibliographic network and a network-based total library system providing not only cataloguing and location facilities but also acquisition, circulation, serials
control and interlibrary loan facilities, too. The factors discussed include the trends towards decentralized operation with turnkey integrated library systems, the trend towards local resource sharing and the rapidly growing sophistication of librarians with computers.

**Helen Wheelhouse (1988)** reviewed the ever growing field of literature on resource sharing in order to try to discover what resource sharing is, what need there is for it, what it is intended or hoped to achieve, what sort of resource sharing plans and schemes have been implemented, and in particular to try to find any evidence in the literature on the real benefits and actual costs involved in resource sharing which could be used as justification for such schemes in comparison with other methods of maximizing access to resources.

**Janet Frederik (1989)** described the national plan for university libraries in Brazil and recommended a Centre for co-operative cataloguing a standard format for computerized cataloguing and development of an on-line network.

**L.S. Ramaiah (1990)** for establishing a network for resource sharing among the Indian university libraries. The proposed Indian University Libraries Network (IULNET) consists of a Central Unit (UGC or AIU), specialized subject based centres and university libraries.

**K.G.B. Bakewell (1990)** argued that with the approach of the Single Market in 1992, resource sharing should now be considered on a European scale. In conclusion, some problems associated with the practice of resource sharing are considered.
Terry L. Weech (1990)\textsuperscript{20} initiated efforts for cooperative collection management which has evolved from two distinct networking contexts in Illinois. The earliest was the Illinois Library and Information Network, a state-wide network that has grown into a multi type resource-sharing network of libraries of all kinds and sizes. The second network context was the Library Computer System which is based at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign but includes the holdings of some 30 public and private academic libraries in Illinois. Library computer system was selected by the Illinois Board of Higher Education as the unified database on which to build its program for cooperative collection management in Illinois academic libraries.

H.R. Chopra (1991)\textsuperscript{21} pointed out that resource sharing cannot be thought of at national level at once and he opined that either it should be planned in a phased manner or at various levels such as local, regional, and national.

R.G. Pradher (1991)\textsuperscript{22} in his article entitled “Converting University Libraries into Commonwealth” enumerated various areas for resource sharing such as ILL, co-operative procurement, union catalogue compilation, co-operative storage, co-operation in documentation, exchange of publications, exchange of experts, etc. He described the resource sharing activities based on BOSLA as the premier resource sharing experiment in India.

M.J. McCallister and R.F. Gregory (1992)\textsuperscript{23} described the setting up of the Western North Carolina Library Network to facilitate library co-operation among the libraries of Appalachian State University, North Carolina University at Asheville
and Western Carolina University located in mountainous regions of North Carolina.
The co-operation projects that were taken up by the networking group are a common
database, union list of periodicals, Government documents union List, Co-operative
Collection Development, etc.

A.K.Ruth Kiran Kumari (1992) in her M.Phil dissertation proposed
TILIBNET and surveyed various libraries in Tirupati and proposed a network of six
libraries in Tirupati. A model of the proposed TILIBNET (Tirupati Library
Network) was worked out with Sri Venkateswara University Library as the focal
point.

Alexander Abraham (1992) in his article, “Resource sharing in University
Libraries: A Myth or Reality” identified the factors for successful resource sharing
and the impediments. He stressed the need for an ILL Code in India.

M.B.Konnur (1992) explained the resource sharing activities in University
Libraries of USA and UK and traced the efforts made in India. He emphasized the
need for resource sharing in view of the inadequate financial support.

S.J.Mahajan (1992) explained the importance of resource sharing and
networking of university libraries in India in the context of increased journal
subscription prices, devaluation of rupee and decreasing information resources, etc.
He explained the present networking activity in India such as NICNET, I-NET,
ERNET, SIRNET, INFLIBNET, etc.
L. Fritz and M. Baldock (1993)\textsuperscript{28} on Canadian Resource Sharing revealed that Saskatchewan University libraries used resource sharing methods in support of distance education.

Johan Zeeman and Dennis MacKinnon (1993)\textsuperscript{29} described the development of a plan to facilitate library resource sharing in Illinois by means of a decentralized network architecture based on TCP/IP communications and Interlibrary Loan (ILL) protocol standards.

K. C. Panda (1993)\textsuperscript{30} in his Ph.D. thesis entitled “Multi-type library resource sharing and networks with special reference to University libraries of Orissa” surveyed the resource sharing activities in the university libraries of Orissa and found that resource sharing activities were in a rudimentary form due to lack of funds as well as non-availability of technology.

Diana Massam (1993)\textsuperscript{31} reviewed the development, activities and problems of resource sharing in the United Kingdom. He reiterated the need for commitment from top management and adequate funding and also examined the potential and difficulties of the Library and Information Plans (LIPs). Strategic management and evaluation of objectives are important if co-operation is to be carried out appropriately and beneficially.

Amy Owen (1996)\textsuperscript{32} described the Utah Library Network project, established in 1992 to create state-wide access for public libraries to the Internet. He pointed out that the project not only involved technology but also requires the development of new human networks to reach its full potential. He reviewed
network expenditure according to six categories: connectivity, training, database licenses, state library expenditure and local library expenditure. He concluded that the network has significantly improved the timeliness, quality and extensiveness of library services.

**James A. Nelson (1996)** examined the history and evolution of the Kentucky Library Network from an independent, non-profit organization to a membership-based, state-operated organization. He covered some of the key points of transition in this process and described an evolving philosophy of inclusion and expansion. He noted the somewhat unique connections of Kentucky's library services community with non-library organizations as examples of how KLN Inc. developed connections with mainstream information resource-sharing activities in that state. He included breakdown of current membership and cost-sharing elements to illustrate how this networking structure operated its financial base.

**Yang Zongying, Lin Haoming and Zheng Qiaoying (1998)** introduced the major objectives in establishing the China Education and Research Network (CERNET). They described the major goals, the topological structure, the organisation of the network and the application systems of CERNET. It detailed current applications in library and information services on CERNET.

**Mohammed J. Arif, Mohammedmakki sibai and Mubarak saad sulaiman (1998)** The last 20 years have seen a marked increase in co-operation among Saudi medical libraries, with inter-library loan service at the forefront. This is an investigation of the current situation of co-operative inter-lending and resource sharing among medical libraries in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The study
discusses various methods for providing inter-library loan service including direct inter-lending, lending through union catalogs, and centralized lending. Other resource sharing activities are also described. The case study methodology was employed. Documents, interviews, and personal conversations were utilized to provide needed information. A number of medical libraries were chosen, and their inter-library loan requests for the year 1995 were thoroughly investigated. Results are analyzed, and some concluding remarks for future action are presented.

Chutima Sacchanand (1998)\textsuperscript{36} presented a brief background on Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University and the University’s library and educational media services, particularly library networks such as STOULINET, THAILINET and THAISARN-Internet which were developed to provide better services for the benefit of its users.

Colin Darch, Joan Rapp and Peter G. Underwood (1999)\textsuperscript{37} attempted to outline, for a mainly North American audience, the specifics which distinguish the developing consortia in a newly democratic and newly globalised South Africa from those in other more economically advantaged parts of the world. It remains to be seen whether the centre will in fact hold. Letting go reluctantly of this literary conceit, for the time being at least, they described the all-important social and political background in which their institutions must operate, moving on to an analysis of the impulse to cooperate and the obstacles that have emerged to stifle that impulse. In their conclusion they risk some predictions about where academic library consortia may be headed in our part of the world.
H.K. Kaul (1999) described the development of the Delhi Library Network (DELNET) and its various services. DELNET is a growing resource sharing service in the Delhi region, offering a range of products and services to facilitate the exchange of information among libraries.

Chih-Ching Emily Yang (1999) studied the National Bibliographic Information Network (NBINet) in Taiwan which was a bibliographic database established on 30 October 1991 and maintained by the National Central Library. In 1998 there were 26 member libraries and 70 non-member libraries in NBINet, which was considered a comprehensive database for Chinese studies worldwide and contained more than 1.6 million bibliographic records. This paper discussed the problems encountered in the establishment of NBINet and the solutions related to computers and networks, NBINet’s utilization on the Internet, and user expectations of NBINet.

Siriginidi Subba Rao (1999) highlighted the networking scenario in India by listing the general communication networks, viz. INDONET, NICNET, GPSS, RABMN, I-NET, and specialized information networks, viz. ERNET, INFLIBNET, BTISNET, DELNET, SIRNET, CALIBNET, MALIBNET, MYLIBNET, etc. and concluded that India has drawn up ambitious plans and remains to see the benefits that could derive in employing these facilities in improving the socio-economic status of its citizens.

Taghreedalqudsi-ghabra; (1999) With the current economic situation, and the latest advancements in information technology, the information profession is faced with the need to continuously redefine the library as a concept and as a
physical environment. Current trends increasingly appear to define the library as a provider of information. This article describes the argument for resource sharing with its different attributes as it appears in the literature, as well as its validity in the case of Kuwait. Two main research collections in Kuwait that constitute the basis for the information infra-structure of the country are used as examples. These collections are the Kuwait University Libraries, and the National Scientific and Technical Information Center. A profile of the two collections including their coverage, trends in budget, and service are used to justify the viability of resource sharing among two leading institutions in Kuwait.

Shaheen Majid, Tamara S. Eisenschitz, and Mumtaz Ali Anwar (1999) investigated resource sharing activities undertaken by agricultural libraries in Malaysia. It was found that resource sharing was basically limited to interlibrary lending and document delivery activities. The participating libraries preferred to make their overseas document delivery requests to the BLDSC. Only a limited resource sharing activity was observed between the participating libraries and libraries in the asian region. The study offered several suggestions for improving resource sharing activities among agricultural libraries in Malaysia.

G.E. Gorman and Rowena Cullen (2000) argued for a new approach to the modeling of networks in which libraries enter at one point and then move along a continuum, ideally ending in an advanced, integrated knowledge environment model. There is limited evidence that some library consortia in Asia are moving in this direction, but for the most part of Asian consortia and networks are of the traditional, static variety.
Brimah Jalloh (2000) evaluated the existing resources and facilities, and thereby affirmed and confirmed the perceived need for resource sharing and library networking. He also established the present obstacles for library cooperation, and proposed a scheme or framework within which the network could be achieved for optimum use. The study included among the resource-sharing initiatives conceived by libraries in Swaziland, the creation of a computerized network or consortium of all LIS.

Ya-ning Chen (2000) stated that owing to slow network traffic speed and traffic jams resulting from connection between the Internet and the Taiwan Academic Network, Academia Sinica has introduced a great number of electronic database to its end users by applying mirroring technology. Academia Sinica also cooperates with other organizations and consortia in Taiwan to set up a new resource sharing paradigm for libraries. This case has so far proven to be a workable and practical solution with consortia’s support and coordination.

Zensei Oshiro (2000) studied that the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture of Japan envisioned a scholarly information system in 1978. In order to realize the system, the Ministry established Foreign Periodical Centres and the National Centre for Science Information System. But NACSIS-ILL, which is an online interlibrary loan (ILL) system, is not fully functioning as an ILL system because lending and borrowing of the library material is not a normal service among Japanese academic libraries.

Siriginidi Subba Rao (2000) discussed that the CD-ROM as a provider of multiple, simultaneous and remote access to a large amount of information such as
abstracts, full text, directories, education materials, music, etc. He presented a number of options that are available to increase access to a CD-ROM collection and commonly used CD-ROM networks under LANs, viz., peer-to-peer, file servers, client/server and optical servers. He also discussed selection of hardware and software for successful networking. He concluded that careful study of the pros and cons of establishing a CD-ROM network has to be weighed in terms of cost and usage.

**H.M. Khalid (2000)** stated that the co-operation and networking in library and information systems provided a wider access to collections, improved public and technical services and enhanced operations by sharing resources, reducing duplication and offering more cost-effective services. Raising awareness for the potential use of these systems, giving broader roles to organisations, developing communication infrastructure and maximizing the use of technologies are key components for the establishment of co-operation and networking in library and information systems of developing countries.

**James Hurtt (2000)** discussed that all consortia are not organized in the same way, as some of the publishers work with different consortia in different ways. Publishers will need to continue to maintain their own marketing and sales staff to augment the services that may be available through the consortium, and to overcome problems such as inconsistent communications to libraries. Publishers will also need to have strategies to work with multiple consortia with overlapping memberships.

**Robert Bley (2000)** discussed the background to the initiative, its aims and objectives, the role of the Managing Agent and what has been achieved to date, as
well as the plans for the immediate future. The study goes on to consider the possible implications for the world outside of UK higher education, the lessons learned so far, and the viability of the NESLI model which is a national consortium – NESLI – aims to achieve attractive pricing models for electronic content.

B. Ramesh Babu and Ann O’Brien (2000)\textsuperscript{51} demonstrated advances on traditional OPACs, especially in terms of remote access by users and their potential to integrate many document types and sources via a single interface. They considered some of the features and functions of Web OPAC interfaces. As yet, very little evaluation of systems and users has taken place and until more such literature appears, a general approach to products available is considered to be of value. Six popular Web OPAC interfaces in use in UK academic libraries were examined with an overview of the functions offered via those interfaces. A checklist was developed as an indicator of the important features and functions offered.

S.P. Singh (2001)\textsuperscript{52} described the present state of computerization in six IIT libraries (Bombay, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras). The different aspects covered are hardware, software, applications, databases, CD-ROMs, online search services, networking and marketing of products and services. Future plans have also been covered wherever available. The data were gathered through questionnaires. In addition, annual reports and other primary documents of the libraries were used.

I.V. Malhan (2001)\textsuperscript{53} discussed the financial problems of university and research laboratory libraries in India in general and describes case studies of such problems faced by the University of Jammu Library and the Regional Research
Laboratory Library, Jammu. It is stated that the developing knowledge society and emerging electronic environment, university and research laboratory libraries in India are facing several challenging situations and problems. Due to unavailability of funds, libraries are finding difficulties not only in modernizing and restructuring their work operations but also in maintaining traditional services to their users. The rising cost of reading material and currency fluctuations considerably reduce the purchasing power of libraries while growing user demand and additional requirements for modernization put many libraries in a predicament.

Jagdish Arora (2001) Co-operation amongst institutions for sharing their library resources has been practiced for decades. However, the mode of co-operation has gone through a transformation with the infusion of new information technology. The emergence of the Internet, particularly, the World Wide Web as a new media of information delivery triggered proliferation of web-based full-text online resources. An increasing number of publishers are using the Internet as a global way to offer their publications to the international community of scientists and technologists. The libraries and information centres, as heavy consumers of electronic journals and online databases, stand to benefit greatly from this technology-driven revolution. The proliferation of electronic resources in the networked society has resulted in development of shared subscription” or “consortia-based subscription” to journals everywhere in the world. Shared-subscription to electronic resources through the consortia of libraries is a feasible strategy to meet pressures such as diminishing budget, increased user's demand and rising cost of journals. The article outlines efforts made by Indian libraries and institutions towards formation of consortia of libraries for buying access to electronic resources. The proposed strategic
cooperation called the "Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science and Technology" (INDEST)

**Dr. Yan quan liu & Dr. Jin zhang (2001)** This paper investigates how information resources are shared electronically between libraries at the national level in China. It examines the digital library project related issues for both information policy and information-technology. Issues pertaining to information policy include co-operation and collaboration between information service providers, collection development, intellectual property protection, management and administration on the digital library projects, and public information services (user clients). Issues pertaining to information technology include use of UNICODE, metadata, interface standards (Z39_50) and others. Using a combination of system analysis and program evaluation methods, the current practice of developing a national digital library infrastructure is investigated, issues regarding national information counter measures toward these digital library projects are studied, and suggestions for developing further nation's counter measures in the digital library project are presented. Successful and/or failure experience is shared and compared with the US Digital Asia Library project.

**Uma Hiremath (2001)** discussed the search for effective electronic resource sharing by libraries around the world and placed within a framework of commonly felt needs formulated by the digital age. Many forms of such consortia undertakings have taken are described here. The existing challenges inherent in the consortia structure are also suggested.
Bryn Davies (2001)\textsuperscript{57} aimed to develop better co-operation among nine UK libraries in the veterinary and animal health field. The project examined a number of library related areas, such as journal archiving, collection development policies, development of a common Z39.50 catalogue interface, grey literature, electronic journals and consortia purchasing. This paper examines the latter issue, taking a brief look at the historical developments and exploring the reasons why libraries enter consortia.

Mumtaz A. Anwar and Dheya Abdulqader Al-Jasem (2001)\textsuperscript{58} focused on resource sharing in Kuwaiti libraries, which, due to many factors, has now become an economic and information provision necessity. The study presented the results of a survey of 17 libraries in Kuwait. It was found not only that the current resource-sharing activities are at a minimal level, but also that all libraries do not actively participate in these. He recommended that the National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters should create a National Task Force to develop a detailed plan for a national resource-sharing network. It proposes that the National Library should be designated as the coordinating agency for this network and suggests the establishment of a permanent national committee, with representation from all major libraries, to be responsible for policy making.

Siriginidi Subba Rao (2001)\textsuperscript{59} identified the changes that libraries and information centres (LICs) need to undergo for networking, and lists the existing communication networks (INDONET, ERNET, NICNET, GPSS, RABMN, INET) and libraries and information networks (INFLIBNET, DELNET, BTIS, SIRNET, TIFACLINE, CALIBNET, MALIBNET, BONET, MYLIBNET, PUNENET, etc.) in India. The study discusses various Governmental policies that led to the
development of national information infrastructure, the inadequacies of the infrastructure, the status of IT application in Government, and the challenges in converting library contents into computer readable form. It concludes that, although India has drawn up ambitious plans, it has not seen the benefits that could come from employing these facilities to improve the socio-economic conditions of its citizens or help it emerge as an economic superpower.

Sanjaya Mishra (2001) presented the results of a survey on factors affecting the development of local library networks. Participating libraries in four networks were administered with a structured questionnaire. The study reveals that organizational factors such as planning, governance, funding communication and delivery, and administration are related to each other. Moreover, many factors are highly dependent on each other.

Phyllis B. Spies (2001) reviewed four of the key challenges surrounding global library resource sharing: the Internet and end-user behaviour; languages and character sets; lack of a critical mass of online metadata for the world’s libraries; and lack of a tradition of library co-operation in many countries. It also described the initiatives that OCLC has taken is underway to tackle the challenges head-on.

Walter R. Blados, Gladys A. Cotter and R. Paul Ryan (2001) examined the issues, strategies, and actions required to develop a mechanism for improving the access to, and use of aerospace and aerospace-related information by developing a self-sustaining, worldwide network of partner organisations committed to sharing their data and information resources. The Working Group decided that the Internet would be the most suitable vehicle to provide such a mechanism and developed a
prototype International Aerospace Information Network (IAIN) Web site, providing a catalogue of aerospace information sources from which information searches can be launched.

Sheau-yueh J. Chao (2001) examined the historical overview of library cooperatives, focusing on Baruch College, in the City University of New York. Describes its newly established programmes on Asian and Asian-American studies, its library’s collections on Chinese and Chinese cultural studies, the presence of Asian and Asian-American students at Baruch, and career development activities both on campus and abroad. The study describes the William and Anita Newman Library at Baruch and presents a library cooperative model at Ohio University in Athens where the author presented a paper in the First International Conference of Institutes and Libraries for Overseas Chinese Studies.

K.J. Joseph Jestin and B. Parameswari (2002) studied on the challenges for library professional in India in the new millennium and stated that the primary objective of libraries is to organize and provide access to information. Also stated that the librarians should be ready to participate in the process of generating, distributing of information and knowledge for quality of life and education for all. In short, librarians must unite to withstand the revolutions that will occur in the information and communication fields.

A.A. Alemna and I.K. Antwi (2002) discussed evolving trends in library consortia building against the backdrop of recent developments in some African countries. The expected benefits and barriers to consortia building are highlighted.
They suggested the way forward in successful consortia building among university libraries in Africa.

**M. Paul Pandian, Ashok Jambhekar and C.R. Karisiddappa (2002)** provided a framework for the design and development of an intranet model based on a consortia approach in India. This model will facilitate information access and use by providing a single Web-enabled window to the information users of the participating institutions in the consortia programme not only to their own resources but sources in other institutions as well. This will bridge the gap between information resource rich and information deficient libraries and will enhance the information base, shared access and optimum utilization of information resources at an affordable cost.

**Arlene Cohen (2002)** discussed the growing use of technology, such as document scanners, telecommunications capabilities and electronic document delivery using the Internet, to drastically reduce the time to deliver documents and the costs for this service. He also discusses low-technology projects fostering resource sharing throughout the region and directions for future growth.

**Reason Baathuli Nfila and Kwasi Darko-Ampem (2002)** focused on reasons for forming consortia and types, ranging from highly decentralized to highly centralized. Literature on consortia is mostly reported in four sources. They highlighted the formation of the International Association of Library Consortia in 1997. The current trend is one of sharing integrated library systems and computer databases, collection development, purchasing of electronic journals, and staff development. What has been achieved is the provision of resources to patrons that
did not have them before the consortia, as well as increased levels of services and convenience of patrons. By libraries banding together, cost savings come through reduced cost per unit as the group of libraries in the consortium shares the expenditure.

_Jagdish Arora and Pawan Agrawal (2003)_ studied the INDEST Consortium, its activities and services which was set-up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The Consortium subscribes to full-text electronic resources and bibliographic databases for 38 leading engineering and technological institutions in India including IITs (7), IISc (1), NITs / RECs (17), IIMs (6) and a few other institutions directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). While the expenditure on electronic resources proposed for subscription under the consortium for these 38 institutions are being met from the funds made available by the MHRD, the consortium being an open-ended proposition, welcomes all other institutions to join it on their own for sharing benefits it offers in terms of highly discounted subscription rates and better terms of agreement with the publishers. Moreover, beneficiary institutions may also subscribe to additional electronic resources through the consortium that are not being funded by the MHRD.

_Franklin David Jebaraj and M. Deivasigamani (2003)_ discussed that most of the world's leading publishers have electronic journal (e-journal) access services at present. IIT Bombay subscribes to the full text versions of 222 e-journals covering a large number of publishers. IIT Madras provides full text access to their clientele to the Science Direct service of Elsevier and the ACM journals, in addition to more than a dozen titles online. IIT Delhi Library has a much wider coverage of
full text e-journals. These include Science Direct from Elsevier, IEEE/IEE Electronic library, American Physical Society, AIP, ASCE, Chemweb, etc. They concluded that the education is an important force in the advancement of civilization and its success depends upon the sharing of information. Electronic libraries can provide a vehicle for extending collaboration, which is at the heart of the academy, with the aim of more effective education.

**Anthi Katsirikou (2003)**\(^1\) described that consortia, consisting of libraries of various strengths, power, age, collection, staff experience and specialization, can operate using the concepts of KM in order to enhance their effectiveness and efficiency, as well as to share the expertise developed in the services of member libraries. Either at the organizational level or in the provision of services to users, the members of the library consortia could gain more benefit if they viewed themselves as a trans-organizational scheme of a knowledge-based community.

**Moid A. Siddiqui (2003)**\(^2\) examined available electronic document delivery (EDD) transmission systems using the Internet, such as the ARIEL system of Research Libraries Information Network, the North Carolina State University Digitized Document Transmission Project, and the Ohio State University Network Fax Project. He presented the results of a survey conducted to determine the availability of required hardware and software in the Gulf academic libraries to use the Internet for EDD. The survey confirmed the availability of required equipment in the Gulf academic libraries and their willingness to participate in the EDD. Their adoption of the Internet for EDD for resource sharing is essential if user self-sufficiency is to be achieved.
Norma McDermott (2003) reviewed current trends in inter lending and document supply in Ireland and speculates on the issues and implications raised by the increase in British Library inter lending and document supply charges. The pressures on library and information services, both public and academic, to provide efficient means of access to an increasing amount of (electronic) materials for full- and part-time students as well as those pursuing distance learning programmes are discussed. The role of the new electronic environment in facilitating learning by both the academic and the wider community is also described. This study concludes by stressing that co-operation is essential but comes at a cost.

Mary Van Buskirk and Naomi Krym (2003) updates CISTI’s resource-sharing activities in the intervening two years. CISTI, as a document supplier and publisher, continues to ensure that client needs are met in the electronic future.

Joel Cummings (2003) This study compared two lists of full-text content available in Academic Search Elite. EBSCO provided the lists to the University College of the Fraser Valley. In this study, focus was placed on the accuracy of the claims of full-text content, because the staff and library users at University College of the Fraser Valley (UCFV, British Columbia) depend on this database as part of the libraries’ journal collection. Interlibrary loan staff routinely used a printed list of Academic Search Elite to check whether the journal was available at UCFV in electronic form; therefore, an accurate supplemental list or lists of the library’s electronic journals was essential for cost-conscious interlibrary loan staff. The results of the study were that there were inaccuracies in the coverage of fifty-seven percent of the journals sampled.
Sheau-yueh J. Chao (2003) This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of Chinese genealogical research in the United States with major emphasis on coordination and resource sharing with a global perspective, especially between the United States and China. It starts with an overview of Chinese genealogical and immigration history and provides an introduction to current trends in Chinese American genealogical research. The paper proceeds with discussions on various research barriers while doing research on the Chinese genealogical collections. The major section of this paper contains strategies for resource sharing and cooperative collection development in Chinese genealogies and offers recommendations for the cooperation and resource sharing of Chinese genealogical materials in the United States and China. The paper concludes with concerns on administrative responsibilities and recommendations for the future on implementation issues. A bibliography of suggested readings from books, articles, and Web resources is offered at the end of this paper for further consultation and research.

A.K. Martey (2004) looked at the major goal and objectives set by Ghanaian academic libraries for the formation of a multipurpose consortium different from the Ghana Interlibrary Lending and Document Delivery Project. He also discussed the challenges that will be faced in achieving the stated goals and objectives and suggests what librarians can do to make a success out of the proposed consortium.

Filippos Tsimpoglou (2004) studied the structure, operation and development phases of the Hellenic Interlibrary Loan Network (HILL-net) and the pros and cons of the model, as well as the conclusions after nine years of operation. The network is based on a radial model with all peripheral libraries connected
through the Internet to a central Union Catalogue of Periodicals, installed on the server of the National Documentation Centre in Athens. The system provides online search capabilities to the database of the union catalogue and offers facilities of online document ordering of articles included in the journal collections of the member libraries.

**Guo Rumei; (2004)** As one of the most important components of a nation’s basic facilities, the networking of the library plays a vital role in terms of promoting the sharing of access to information. Although the traditional methods of literature indexing and accessing will continue to exist and develop, library networking will become the new model and the direction for the development of the library. Through the discussion of the current situation of information sharing in the Chinese library, the author analyzes the factors that affect information sharing and proposes establishing a cooperative networking center for regional libraries in one region by linking together dispersed information and assembling an open, shared repository of information resources, which will promote literature resources sharing throughout society.

**Constantine M Nyamboga (2004)** presented the results of a study of training opportunities for library and information professionals in India and how a selection of Indian university libraries are providing information skills and information literacy programmes for their users. The need for training students, researchers and staff to make appropriate use of resources made available in libraries is recognized. Library and information professionals also need continuing professional development courses as new ways of providing information resources are developed.
Fiona McGoldrick (2005) documented the history, development and current status of the IRIS Consortium in Ireland. The environment within which IRIS operates has changed significantly since its beginnings in the early 1990s. The worldwide web and open access repositories have introduced new modes of information delivery and access. The development of a knowledge-based economy as a natural strategic imperative for Ireland has placed a much greater emphasis on research in the third-level sector. This is a context that encourages cooperative library solutions, consortia approaches to information resource development, and joint development of new services, in all of which IRIS has a central role to play.

Subrata Deb and Debal C. Kar (2005) described the setting up of the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) electronic library in New Delhi, India to provide better services for the researchers to access the structured information from the desk top. TERI Electronic Library was created to provide access to online resources, online e-journals, electronic documents and virtual resources. The virtual libraries i.e. internet sources, together, have now crystallized to more or less to a full-fledged Electronic Library that can be browsed as well as searched. In TERI, electronic services like Current Awareness and Alerts services apart from establishing a Virtual Information Centre has further supplemented the Electronic Library. A physical electronic library has been created to address the access to all the local area network (LAN) connected systems that provide CD-ROM access and journals and books available for download for all time free access to in-house users.

Mary Jackson (2005) provided a discursive discussion on the future of resource sharing. The future of resource sharing is a topic of at least three separate
discussions in Australia and the USA. The business, technological, and organizational environments are changing. National libraries, bibliographic utilities, and informal groups of individuals are exploring the implications of these trends on resource sharing. This column identifies common trends and speculates on the future of resource sharing.

**Roxanne Missingham and Margarita Moreno (2005)** summarized the changing pattern of Australian interlibrary loans and document delivery, the achievements of the consultative mechanisms (National Resource Sharing Working Group and National Research Sharing Policy Committees) and issues identified for further action. The major themes identified for future action are the need for increased resource discovery (through the NBD), acquisition of collections (particularly with library closures), capability building (training and manuals), information on performance and an urgent need to review the ILRS Code to improve speed of delivery and intelligibility of service levels.

**Janifer Gatenby and Matt Goldner (2005)** examined to report on the latest developments at OCLC and OCLC PICA to facilitate resource sharing and end user delivery. They found the three key strategies underlie the joint OCLC and OCLC PICA approach to resource sharing: fulfilment by any means; support for both mediated and unmediated request and delivery; and provision of a comprehensive, modular framework with entry at any level.

**V.A.A.Geronimo and C.B.Aragon (2005)**. Experience developed in two university libraries, Advertising and Marketing School of Rio de Janeiro library and Medicine Faculty of Petrópolis library, members of CBIES/RJ-resource sharing
consortia of Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, with the aim of identifying benefits for both institutions through their participation in the consortia. The main results are as follows: scientific and technological knowledge sharing, cooperative acquisition of software and databases, and the development of a cooperative online serials catalog; facilities to search for and access information. This experience shows how library consortia are efficient tools to information resource sharing and can contribute to increase the quality of academic education.

M. Krishnamurthy (2005)\textsuperscript{87} aimed to share the experience of the design of digital library in relation to digitize of database and making use of user community with a view to give an efficient library practice. He presented a case study approach to the design of digital library service to provide insight in to the development of online resources and discussed important services like online resource, online public access catalogue (OPAC), consortium and how these sources are helpful in building digital collection in Indian Statistical Institute Bangalore.

Sharad Kumar Sonkar, Veena Makhija, Ashok Kumar and Mohinder Singh (2005)\textsuperscript{88} discussed in detail all the issues related to the development of digital library of newspaper clippings and implementation of Greenstone Digital Library software in developing such collection. DESIDOC has taken several initiatives in this direction. Building a digital library of newspaper clippings is one such effort in this direction.

B.K. Vishala and M. K. Bhandi (2006)\textsuperscript{89} discussed on availability of Library and Information Science electronic journals through UGC-INFONET project. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has contributed substantially
towards facilitating access to scholarly resources to research scholars and faculty members by introducing the UGC-INFONET project. The research and academic community in the universities can now have timely and easy access to journals and other electronic resources. They provided an insight into the UGC-INFONET project and aims to create awareness to the library and information professionals, research scholars, and faculty and postgraduate students of library and information science regarding the availability of the scholarly journals in the field of library and information science.

**Ari Muhonen, Annu Jauhiainen and Pentti Vattulainen (2006)** described the development of inter-lending and document supply (ILDS) in Finland and the recent initiative to move to patron initiated ILDS. That ILDS in Finland is declining primarily because of the “Big Deals” and the introduction of ILDS charges after the privatization of the postal service. That Finland needs to move to a more developed patron initiated culture for the supply of documents to users.

**P.K. Jain and Parveen Babbar (2006)** studied on digital libraries initiative in India and concluded that the success of a digital library depends upon the computers, communication skills, and knowledge of library professionals in connection with modern technology. In the present scenario, the present library system stands at a transition from the traditional library to a global digital library. The technology-based idea is to provide universal access to digital content available only in a digital library environment. The digital library initiative in India is still at a nascent or embryonic stage. But with the initiative like digital library policy, it can also be said that the nation is serious about digital library implementation.
B.Sutradhar (2006)\textsuperscript{92} described how an Institutional Repository (IR) was set up, using open source software, at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Kharagpur. Members of the IIT can publish their research documents in the IR for online access as well as digital preservation. It provided evidence on how to set up an IR and how to create different communities and, under each community, many collections using the DSpace software. It was found that setting up an IR is very simple but its maintenance is very difficult. One person needs to have the computer knowledge, particularly in the Linux operating system environment and must be dedicated to carry out the IR administrative activities like registration, permission authenticity, submission and grant, installation of the updating version of the software, etc.

Peter Sidorko, Ruth Wong, Alice Tai and Eva Wong (2006)\textsuperscript{93} described the introduction of a collaborative, user-initiated, unmediated, interlibrary loan service for returnable between initially three and then all eight universities in Hong Kong. The introduction of the service has been a great success. This article describes in detail the introduction of a service that will be of interest and relevance to many other libraries facing declining budgets and the need to share resources in an efficient and effective way.

H.G.Morrison (2006)\textsuperscript{94} The Open Access movement seeks to make scholarly, peer-reviewed journal articles freely available to anyone, anywhere over the World Wide Web. There were some very significant developments in the area of Open Access in 2004, including statements by major fund donors in support of Open Access. There are now so many Open Access scholarly journal articles available,
that using the resources and related tools is essential for libraries. Libraries can provide more and faster resources for users by supplementing paid resources with Open Access resources. Library resources, such as software that fixes links, commonly named resolvers, are beginning to incorporate Open Access materials and Web searches for Open Access materials. After exhausting traditional resources, interlibrary loan staff members are beginning to include Google searching in their workflow. This article will discuss what Open Access is, the dramatic growth of Open Access, major collections, resources and tools. The article will explore the implications, issues, and leadership opportunities for resource sharing specialists.

Ram Kumar Matoria, P.K. Upadhyay and Madaswamy Moni (2007) described the development of the library management system, e-Granthalaya, for public libraries in India. The project is being implemented in various phases depending on the funds, infrastructure and willingness of the various state governments and library authorities. The proposed end-product is a web-based online library service connecting public libraries in India and integrating library services in a “single window access”. The authors conclude that there is a need for greater orchestration of funding provision, acquisitions of systems, data entry of catalogues, hosting and so on.

Gail Wanner, Anne Beaubien and Michelle Jeske (2007) described the reforms that need to be made in the form of a manifesto. They discussed interoperability, improving library visibility in internet search results and the GET-IT button project with illustrated examples. The study provides important insights into current thoughts on resource sharing in the USA.
Ting Jer Yuen and M. Shaheen Majid (2007)\textsuperscript{97} investigated the knowledge-sharing behaviour of undergraduate students in Singapore and to cover areas such as the purpose of sharing knowledge, communication channels preferred for sharing, and factors that inhibit or motivate knowledge sharing among students. The study found that the competition among students to outperform their fellow students and lack of depth in peer relationship were the two main factors that inhibited knowledge sharing.

S.Sivaraj and S. Mohammed Esmail (2007)\textsuperscript{98} elaborated the various aspects of internet use, such as frequency of internet use, methods used for accessing internet resources, the frequently used places for internet access, purposes for internet search and use of internet services, ways to browse the internet, problems faced and satisfaction level of the students, faculty members and research scholars with the internet facilities provided at the Bannari Amman Institute of Technology. Responses of users showed that the internet is being used by students, faculty members, and research scholars to gather a variety of information and gain more extensive knowledge as part of their learning, teaching, and research activities.

Roxanne Missingham (2007)\textsuperscript{99} described developments in Australian libraries and the national interlibrary loan and document delivery systems, in particular the outcomes of the Local Inter-lending and Document Delivery Administration Systems (LIDDAS) project. Australian libraries have had a highly co-operative approach to resource sharing for many years. ILL (Inter Library Loan) has become increasingly automated since the introduction of the online union catalogue in 1981 and the national inter-lending system in 1989. In 2004
interoperability was introduced, with 2006 developments in directories completing the national connected system.

R.A.Missingham, and Moreno (2007) This paper aims to describe the national interlibrary loan and document delivery (ILL/DD) benchmarking study undertaken by Australian libraries in 2001 and evaluates its impact. It outlines the nature and scope of ILL/DD in Australia, including research into the significance of this library activity to researchers. The evaluation was undertaken through a survey including detailed statistical information from libraries in all sectors. Additional analysis is done using statistics from university libraries and the national interlibrary lending system. The paper finds that the benchmarking study and activities undertaken to implement the findings of the study have improved the turnaround time and the operation of ILL/DD in Australia both for libraries and users. All sectors reduced delivery time by up to 50 per cent, creating much more effective access for users to the Australian distributed collection. This is the first formal evaluation of a national benchmarking project and demonstrates that by working on the performance of libraries from a national approach significant improvements can be made in effectiveness and efficiency. It provides a model that could be used to evaluate other benchmarking studies. As it is the first formal evaluation of a national benchmarking study it has high originality.

T.Sanville and OhioLINK (2007) The aim of the paper is to describe the development of Ohio LINK - a world famous US consortium - and the issues that it currently faces as well as its responses. The paper employs a descriptive approach. The paper suggests that information use simply breeds more information use, and Ohio LINK contributes to its users' educational activities through access to
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and use of the documents and information resources which it supplies. It provides a set of priorities and initiatives for consideration. The paper provides valuable insights into the workings of a leading resource sharing consortium of libraries.

Ram Kumar Matoria, P.K. Upadhyay and Madaswamy Moni (2007) described the development of the library management system, e-Granthalaya, for public libraries in India. This is an initiative of the Indian government’s National Informatics Centre (NIC). The paper outlined the challenges and the potential of a full-scale deployment of this software at a national level. Their end-product was a web-based online library service connecting public libraries in India and integrating library services in a “single window access”. The researcher concluded that there was a need for greater orchestration of funding provision, acquisitions of systems, data entry of catalogues, hosting and so on.

O.O. Lawal, B.A. Bassey and O.E. Ani, (2008) This study investigates the state of the art in resource sharing among law libraries in Nigerian universities. The survey research design was adopted for the study. Copies of the questionnaire designed by the researchers were administered to all the 33 Nigerian universities offering law programme. Of these, 27 law libraries responded. Simple percentages were used in the analysis of the data collected. The study revealed that: every law library acknowledged the need for resource sharing with attendant benefit to the participating libraries; majority of the libraries often shared resources, while 13 (49.15%) of the libraries shared resources rarely. Admittance was ranked first by 24 (88.89%), on forms of resource sharing, followed by donation/gift 20 (74.07%), while cooperative classification (3.70%) was ranked least. Only 6 libraries (22.22%)
agreed that they had written policy on resource sharing. Constraints and hindrances to resource sharing in law libraries were identified and the way forward proffered.

S.Sivaraj, S. Mohammed Esmail and M.Kanakaraj,(2008) In developing countries most libraries, including academic libraries face financial and resource constraints in building up adequate collections of information sources and therefore are not able to fully satisfy the information needs of the various categories of users. In this context the main task of a librarian is to adjust the input resources to the desired output by adopting various alternatives for taking effective decisions and providing services to users. One strategy is resource sharing in a networking system. This has been practiced since the 1930s in developed countries. In recent years libraries in India have focused on interlibrary loan, shared cataloguing, online references, shared circulation and online Due to the high cost of serials, academic library networks in a consortia mode offer subscriptions to more journals to the participating libraries at a relatively lower cost. This paper discusses three models of networking and network design for engineering college libraries in Tamil Nadu.

A.M.Venkatachalam, K.Chinnasamy, and M.Mandhirasalam.(2008)

In this article authors discuss about the basic concepts of computer networks, network services, library networking and Library resource sharing. The purpose of the article is to remind the library professionals to rethink the possibility, participation and fullest implementation of library networking and resource sharing.

A.M.Venkatachalam, K.Chinnasamy and V.Krishnamurthi. (2008)

This paper discusses the present scenario of Management Institute's Libraries affiliated to Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore. There are total 95 Management
institutes This includes 69 under Graduate and 26 Post Graduate Management institutes. The Institutes are all follow the same syllabus. Again, all the libraries have to the extent possess similar resources and subscribe to almost similar periodicals. Procurement capacities of these libraries are limited due to budget constraints. This proposal may be considered as a pilot project for building Library Consortium for Management Institutes. The proposal folio has been inspired from the INDEST, IIM and FORSA consortium but intended for libraries of Management Institutes of Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore.

**J.Rabinowitz (2009)** To stay in line with user needs and workflow demands, interlibrary loan officers must continuously incorporate innovative technologies into their departments. Evaluating the usefulness of these new systems to ensure appropriate implementation can be a large undertaking, as there are many issues to address during such an assessment. This study tracked the interlibrary loan activity from June through November 2005, 2007, and 2008 of Tufts University Hirsh Health Sciences Library, in order to explore the advantages and disadvantages of participating in the Rapid ILL resource-sharing system. Volume changes, breadth of resource-sharing circles, transactional fees, staffing needs, turnaround time, and fill rate were the main facets of interlibrary loan borrowing and lending activity analyzed.

**E.M.G.Soares (2010)** The purpose of the paper is to describe the development of the Portuguese document supply system with particular emphasis on the role of the National Library but also in its academic and public library sectors. Portugal emerged from a long period of monarchy and dictatorship, profited from being a EU member, and libraries are now exploiting the advantages of information
technology particularly for the benefit of remote users. This is probably the first overview of historical and recent developments in document supply in Portugal.

**G.Clavel-Merrin (2010)**\(^{109}\). This paper seeks to describe the changes in user expectations for access to material at the Swiss National Library and the different ways it seeks to provide access information through resource sharing. It describes briefly the Swiss National Library's background and mandate, its digitization work and access to these resources. The Swiss National Library is developing services, both e-services and non-e services, to support the information requirements of its users. Originality - This is the papers to provide an up-to-date account of developments at the Swiss National Library.

**S.Kaul (2010)**\(^{110}\). This paper is to describe the work of DELNET, the successful resource sharing and information provider in India. The development of DELNET is described, the services it offers and plans for the future. The paper finds that DELNET fulfils a vital role in facilitating resource sharing in India and is expanding its role rapidly. The paper is an up-to-date study of resource sharing in India from the perspective of a successful agency.

**A.M.Venkatachalam, K.Chinnasamy, M.Mandhirasalam and S.V.Kumudham. (2010)**\(^{111}\) Resource sharing is a networking system has been functioning since 1930 in developed countries while India has concentrates on it. Inter library loan, shared catalogue, online references, shared circulation are some of the services offered under the resource sharing. This paper discusses the information resources, facilities and services of the management institute libraries in a view to ascertain the feasibility for standardization, coordination and resource sharing and
also discusses various factors motivate to implement resource sharing, important objectives and areas of resource sharing. A brief description of the proposed networking of reputed management institute libraries in Tamil Nadu is also given. Four models are identified which may be introduced successfully as when all the libraries willing.

The above review indicated that resource sharing networks became an inevitable part of the library development plans. While United States and Canada are at the leading position, developing countries are also eager to follow them due to the several advantages in information exchange and transfer. The launching of communication satellites and the accessibility to advanced hardware and software technology of computer systems made the task easy to develop on line networks. Starting with BOSLA experiments India now witnesses the progress of nation-wide Library and Information Network on OCLC model namely INFLIBNET, on one side and city based library networks in Delhi, Kolkotta, Chennai, Pune and at several other cities on the other hand playing a major role in the information exchange. The networking of management Institute libraries in Tamil Nadu is expected to bringing rapid changes and a better future for Management libraries and information services in the State.
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