Chapter-3

Review of Related Literature
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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A literature review is designed to identify related research, to set the current research project within a conceptual and theoretical context. The survey of literature is a crucial aspect of the planning of the body and the time spends in such a survey invariably in wide investment. Efforts have been made to review the related literature by going through books, conference proceedings, journals/periodicals articles etc.

This chapter presents an overall review of studies conducted abroad as well as in India regarding the topic Growth Development and Services of National Subject Libraries, New Delhi. The investigator reviewed only those studies which are related to the present study.

The review of literature in this chapter is categorized into four broad groups, such as:

- Collection Development
- Growth & Development
- Library Services
- User Survey
3.1 Collection Development

Seth, Ramesh and Sahu (1997) studied under the title "Utility of library collection in a special library: a case study." The major objectives of the study were: (a) To know the users' requirements. (b) To find out the use of the library collection, (c) To find out the most frequently used collection of the library, (d) To determine whether the methodologies adopted by the users to acquire the information to meet their needs, and (e) To find out various sources of information used by the users. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The important findings of the study were (i) The users give maximum importance to the relevancy of the needed document rather than any other aspect of the library. (ii) Greatest concern as well as dissatisfaction of users has always been linked to the reading materials. (iii) Majority of users have expressed that they have current research information on their own field of specialization. (iv) Most of the users are choosing selected items and its procurement from different periodicals. (v) Computerized literature search is highly welcomed. (vi) Most of the users are not aware of On-Line, CD-ROM and E-mail etc. (vii) everybody preferred to have library automation. (viii) Scientists are using more current research reports, periodicals and non-collection materials and demands for photocopy or translated reprint of the same for their research purpose. (ix) An increase in the library budget has been observed as per the increase in the expenditure for procurement of library books, journals and other documents.
Edwards (2004) examined under the title "Collection development and maintenance across libraries, archives, and museums: a novel collaborative approach." The main objectives of the study were: (i) To propose guidelines for collection across libraries, archives, and museums that incorporate an understanding of how collections develop, the social systems that impart value to the collected items, and the needs of the research population, (ii) To semiotic frameworks for understanding library and information science phenomena appear with increasing frequency in the published literature over the past four decades, (iii) To find out selection, movement, and social value of objects within collections, (iv) To find out collaborative solutions for preservation of physical objects, and (v) To find out the demonstrating Pareto-Optimal outcomes. Observation method was adopted for the study. The major findings were the use of the materials across libraries, archives and museums. The value of a documental object also changes over time, thus the relevance of the object to the user populations of various types of collecting organizations either increases or decreases. Rather than ignoring this shift in value and its implications for access and preservation, our profession must adopt practices and systems that support inter-organizational collaboration with respect to collection maintenance. Coordinating the acquisition and weeding decisions of institutions appears to be both socially beneficial and technologically possible. It would be unwise to assume the implementation of information system alone would resolve coordination and cooperation issues. In order for such a system to enable change, our library, archival, and
curatorial traditions relate to one another. Each of these institutions has certain strengths when dealing with objects at different stages of their life cycle.

Maharana, Choudhury and Dutta (2004) conducted a study under the title "Collection development of electronic information resources in the R&D libraries of Kolkata city: a survey". The main objectives of the study were: (i) To reveal the present status of collection of e-resources in the libraries under study; (ii) To find out collection development policies of e-resources adopted by these libraries and to evaluate such policies and practices. (iii) To explore the current practices of selection, and evaluation of e-resources; and (iv) To recommend practicable guidelines for improved collection development programme. To collect data Questionnaire methods was used. The important findings were: (i) Out of 10 libraries only 4 (40%) libraries provides access to their OPACs, E-Journals, E-Databases, and such other resources via Internet on the Local Area Network (LAN) to the faculty, students, scientists, researchers, and other users of the respective libraries. (ii) The libraries under the study have been subscribing to a wide range of electronic databases, such as AGRIS, MEDLARS, Sociological abstracts, INIS, etc. Specific to their area of research, (iii) Six (60%) of the libraries have a policy statement for development and management of their e-resources (iv) One more surprising aspect noted in this study is that only 3 (30%) out of 10 libraries subscribe to CALIBNET. (v) Fill the libraries except NIRIAFT have their own Website. They provide OPAC, Inter Library Loan, email, descriptions to their e-
resources, staff directory, etc through their Website to the off campus users worldwide. (vi) Eight (80%) libraries do not follow a standard practice to preserve their digital resources. Most of the libraries, i.e. 9 (90%) preserve the electronic documents in PDF Format and equal number of them also preserve in HTML Format. (vii) Technical training is provided to the staff of 7 (70%) libraries on digital asset management. In case of 7 (10%) libraries, the staffs are trained on digitization of library resources' followed by 5 (50%) libraries on development library m-house databases', digital presentation, and acquisition and access to consortia based resources.

**Moin Ahmad and Haridasan (2005)** surveyed under the title “Study of periodicals collection in National Library of Veterinary Sciences”. The objectives of the study were: (a) to find out whether the members of NLVS are satisfied with the services or not. (b) To reveal the years of publication during which periodicals were consulted maximum by users. (c) To identify the most useful periodicals used by the researcher in his area of research (d) To obtain the most useful periodicals by the researcher other than his area of research. (e) To find out what proportion of periodicals which are being used, from other libraries, by the users of NLVs. (f) To learn about the use of non-conventional form of periodicals. (g) To identify the arrangement of the periodicals and back volumes of the periodicals on the shelves is useful or not, and (h) To determine the periodical collection at the NLVs is satisfactory or not. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The major findings were (i) majority of users (90%) visit library to consult documents for
their research. (ii) From the study it is found that 89% users consult ‘Indian Science Abstract’ for references and abstract, followed by ‘Index Veterinaries’ (35%), ‘Immunological Abstract’ (28%) and ‘Dairy Science Abstract’ (28%), (iv) The study identified that all users use bibliographical services, 30% full-text and only 12% use online services. (v) English is the most preferred language for reading, periodicals among the scholars. (vi) It is very clear that, if required periodicals are not available in their own library, then they consult it from other libraries. (viii) English is the most preferred language for reading periodicals among the scholars. (viii) The study identified that the secondary periodicals are averagely useful for the scholars in information search, and (ix) It is also observed from the collected data that most of the users are aware about the non-conventional form of material and use CD-ROMs for their literature requirement.

Bali (1997)\(^5\) carried out a study under the title “Collection development in NISTADs Library.” The major objectives of the study were: (a) To carry out research in the areas of science, technology and society (STS). (b) To provide consultancy services and undertake sponsored research and commissioned studies for international and national agencies, central and local government bodies, industries and other organizations concerned with policy formulation, planning and management of science and technology. (c) To provide training to scholars and functionaries from India and other developing countries in the areas of institutes specialization. (d) To undertake cooperative research projects and provide research opportunities to scholars though various
schemes. (e) To add to general fund of knowledge in STS through publications, seminars, conferences, lectures, etc. and (f) Information discrimination in its areas of specialization. Observational method was used for data collection. The important findings of the study were: (a) The budget of NISTADS library has been increasing every year and increase in the budget has resulted in the growth of collection of books, journals, reports, etc. (b) The availability of large number of reports and their important, demands that care be taken to acquire, only those reports which were directly relevant to the research work of the organization. (c) Technical reports were accessioned in the same way as were books. These were generally arranged on the shelf by corporate author and under each organization according to serial number of the report member assigned by the issuing agency. A detailed catalogue by corporate authors, personal authors, title report number and subject was maintained for reference purposes. (d) The demands of user was justified because of information explosion in every subject area. It was balancing act of selective in-house collection development and use of information technology, which could quench the thirst of research community.

Odini (1994) examined under the title “Collection development: the experience of Kenya Polytechnic Library” The Objectives of the study were (i) To support the teaching and learning activities of the institution. The library stocks books periodicals, official publications and students project report. The library has a good collection of non-print material such as microforms, slides and reader printers. (ii) To meet the needs of part-time and industry-based
students, mixed mode attendance is available in many courses and a vital commitment to the sandwich course is a feature of the Keny Polytechnic life. The major findings of the study were the library in collection development, particularly the problems of inadequate funding, lack of collection development policy and those associated with foreign purchases. The various factors which librarians at the polytechnic ought to consider in order realizing brighter collection development prospects. That factor includes the formulation of suitable collection development policy, the organization of gifts and exchange practices and participation in resource-sharing programmes with other national polytechnics and universities. Finally an introduction of library development levy and also the practice of collection weeding.

3.2 Growth & Development

Kumar, and Pupinder (2002) in their article describes that the advancement in information technology and significant changes in health information environment signals a need for a change in the role of health science librarians’ and calls for a very high level of professional competency. The whole scenario has redefined the infra structure of health care, education and research. In coming years the educational responsibility of health librarians shall include teaching access to the literature and other resources, teaching and guidance in the use of technology as a mean to access and manage information. Health science libraries have a distinct group amongst the special libraries because of the complex fabric of form, formats and delivery
mechanism of health science information. Health science information profession is going to stay only with a new exceptions to have an overview of health science library operation, knowledge of biomedical literature and its terminology, professional attitude, management skills, insight into user needs and ability to translate into search operation, familiarity with information technology available to solve the problems and vast information resources available in various forms. This changing information environment necessitates for library manpower with high caliber, confidence and ability to meet the challenges and responsibilities bestowed on them.

Kaula (1993) states the association with Government of India libraries, his work in Ministry of Labor (1951-58) and his role in sponsoring the cause of government libraries and librarians before the central pay commission. Discuss the structure of government libraries and then character and dimensions states the challenging task of libraries and their new role caused by the introduction of new technologies. Highlights the new activities and services, and the application of new technology resulting in automated information systems and networks. Also discusses the image and status raised by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan through his work at Madras University specifying the role of reference libraries. Points out the attitude of libraries after gaining the status as observed by Dr. Ranganathan.

Katogi (1994) States the genesis of the National Dict Library, Tokyo. Japan and its organizations, collection and preservation of documents and their accessibility and use. States the major collections and their catalogues,
bibliographies and indexes. Describe its services, inter library loan, and automation used in the library. Also states its buildings facilities and finance.

Veeranjanyulu (2003) describes the need for automation in agricultural libraries. Enumerates the different aspects of library operations. Author also discusses about Agricultural Research Information system in his article. Lists agricultural libraries in Andhra Pradesh. Provides information about utilization of computers. Enumerates problems faced in automation systems in agricultural libraries.

Shafi (1997) conducted a study on “Health Science Research libraries in India. It focuses on permanent Health Science Research institutions attached to ICMR, CSIR, DRDO, CCRALS, CCRH, CCRUM and CCRY & YV. The data were collected for three years of two five year plan periods. The Methodology was questionnaire method and to supplement information literature survey and observation method was used. The findings were that the selection policies were arbitrary and vary from institute to institute. There was an average growth in the finance. There is in recruitment policy for staff. Different types of services are available such as Inter library loan, Bibliographic services, on-line services etc. Author had also given some suggestions like there should be a common policy for the functioning of the library. Library should subscribe core journals. Financial allocation should be made to purchase technology units/gadgets, specialized services should be provided.
Korale (1984) discussed under the title "National library development and legislation in Sri Lanka: a review". The author listed the objectives of the national library. An attempt has been made in this study to review the historical development of the major libraries in Sri Lanka and the related legislation which play a primary or secondary role and which have a bearing on the development of National Library Services. The deficiencies in the law and the limited responsibility and authority cast on the National Library Board as well as the need to clearly demarcate the functions and responsibilities between the Board and the national Library have been commented upon. In order to ensure that a body, which has the active participation of eminent members of the library profession, establishes national library policy. The Board should be constituted to include a number of senior librarians with long and varied experience. The Act as presently constituted provides for the appointment of nominees of three ministries. The power of the Board Should be made more forceful and meaningful by making it incumbent on the part of any authority embarking on library and information development to consult the Board. This advisory and consultative role of the Board can be made effective by requiring the government budget authorities and external donor agencies to consult the Board on library development proposals and projects. Legislation should provide for this advisory role and coordinatory function. A budgetary provision to maintain a reasonable standard of services and to improve the quality of service in the medium term and also to attract and retain
professional staff is as important as the institutional changes. These institutional changes, statutory provisions, and adequate financial support are prerequisites for the National Library Services Board to play an effective role in providing National Library Information Services.

Thakur (2003) conducted a study under the title “Growth and development of the National Institute of financial management: a case study.” The major objectives of the study were: (a) To know the various kinds of library resources available in the library; (b) To determine whether availability of financial resources and the expenditure on different items; (c) To know the growth of library collection year-wise; (d) To ascertain the computerized activities of the library and find out the different kinds of computerized services provided in the library; and (e) To find out the reading facilities provided to users making effective use of the library and its resources. For data collection regarding the financial resources, growth of the library collection, number of users, application of automation and other information technologies used in the library Questionnaire method was used. The important findings of the study were: (i) Distribution of library budget from 1994-95 to 2002-03. The Budget of the library is spent on different resources of the library such as books, journals and non-book material. A major portion of the budget (72.7%) is being spent on the purchasing of books followed by journals (27.3%). The highest proportion of budget i.e., above 95% was spent on books from 1995-97. For the financial years 2000-01 and 2001-02, the budget on the subscription of journals was higher than books.
collection comprises of books, bound volumes of periodicals, and non-book material are added in the library from 1993-2002-03. It interprets that pre 1993 to 1995-96 only books were there in the library collection. However, non-book material made entry in to the library in 1996-97 but 1997-98 onwards both acquisition of the non-book materials and binding became regular feature of collection development. It shows that during the last 10 years of the library operations, over 93% of books were added in the library collection, (iii) the cumulative growth of different types of library collection over the 1993-2002-03. In 2002-03 total growth of library resources collection was 19799. It focuses on electronic and online resources that provide rapid access to the users.

Reddy (2002)\textsuperscript{14} examined under the title “Development of Central library at REC Warangal under UK-India RECs project 1994-1999: a case study”. The main objectives of the study were (a) to strengthen the libraries in all the eight RECs by sharing the resources amongst them. (b) To avoid duplication of purchases wherever possible in order to maximize the utility of the expenditure and (c) To promote mutual academic interaction amongst the Faculty and the students of different RECs. Observation method was used for data collection. The major findings were the status and successful development of (i) Manpower training-high degree of technical skill, intelligence, initiative, efficiency, understanding, team management for improving library services, (ii) Strengthening of library-procurement of latest and advanced books, current journals, electronic form materials, such as CD-
ROMs, Disks, video cassettes, etc., to fulfill day today requirements, (iii) Resource Sharing to avoid duplication of purchase of information, to promote mutual academic interaction, (iv) IT development purchase of IT infrastructure, Database creation, Housekeeping operations such as Acquisitions, Serial control, OPAC, Circulation Desk (through Barcode Technology), Multimedia facility, CD-ROMs, Disks, Internet and Email, Audio-Visual etc., under the UK-India RECs Project as well as centre of excellence at the Regional Engineering College, Warangal. The developed countries are emphasizing more on IT, continuous professional development, Total Quality Management (TQM) through various organizations, institutions, centers in our country are trying in this direction but it seems that we are far behind from other countries like USA, UK, mainly due to lack of commitment, money, time, poor understanding of the role of training, inadequate strategy or operational planning. Whatever may be the reasons, we must commit ourselves to the ongoing developments throughout our working lives.

Gupta (1994) undertook a survey under the title “The users of GOI libraries”. The main objectives of the study were: (i) To find out identification of the characteristics of the users; (ii) To use studies i.e., pattern of use, type of information/reading material or library services used. (iii) To find out users satisfaction i.e., assessment of the satisfaction of the readers with respect to the library, its collection and services, and (iv) To users need. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The major findings were the majority of
users GOI libraries were regular users of the library. The Central Secretariat Library was the most commonly used library amongst the government officials. To the extent of 31.5%, officials were in the habit of visiting the library personally in order to seek information. The libraries attached to government organizations are used both for official as well as recreational purposes. Government documents containing statutory provisions, rules, ordinances or reports were usually in demand for information support in the official routine. Books and periodical literature were equally used and were popular as compared to other types of material such grey literatures maps etc. Libraries were generally able to meet the information requirements of the clientele. The specialized services provided by the libraries were stated to be useful, however, unawareness of the government officials about the availability of services required to be taken care of, in orders to have optimum utilization of the services. The library collection was found to be satisfactory and the overall performance of the libraries was also good. The GOI libraries were found to be actively associated serving the official and recreational needs of the official and also function as repositions of official documents. The users of GOI libraries favor augmentation of library facilities, viz. more comprehensive coverage of library collection, better service provisions, better physical facilities and reorganization of the libraries.

Syed Jalaluddin Haider (1998) surveyed under the title “Public libraries and development planning in Pakistan: a review of past efforts and future needs.” The objectives of the study were: (i) To shows that development has
been at best a piecemeal affair and at worst non-existent. (ii) To find out the early pre-independence development of public libraries. (iii) To find out the early post-independence period of the development of libraries. (iv) To know the public library planning, and (v) to determine challenges and prospects for public library development. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The important findings of the study were: (a) The greatest achievement of the pre-independence period was the establishment of the Punjab Public Library at Lahore (1884). It was envisaged by Lt. Governor Sir Charles Atchison as “an institution of thoroughly public character for all classes of community without charges.” (b) The second phase of public library development began in the early years of the twentieth century. The enactment of the Imperial Library Act in 1902, followed by the establishment of the Imperial Library in 1903 by Lord Curzon, bolstered the movement across British India. By establishment this library the government recognized the provision of library services to citizens as one of its obligations for the first time in the history of public library development in the Indian subcontinent. (c) At independence Pakistan inherited only one public library of significance, the Punjab Public Library, Lahore. This library suffered serious setbacks because of the events following partition. Despite continuing political and social tensions, the government stressed the importance of libraries, even in the early years, to help maintain the country’s cultural values. (d) Since independence efforts have been directed by both government and library associations towards establishing a public library system in Pakistan. Library
experts, including foreigners, have been commissioned by the government to prepare development plans of different kinds, and a few library associations also have prepared and submitted their own plans to the authorities. However, none of these plans succeeded in coming the authorities to act. Reason for the government’s failure to implement the recommendations may have included an ineffectual administrative infrastructure, lack of understanding of the role of libraries in nation-building programmes.

Ceeney (2004) studied under the title “The British library delivery the World’s knowledge: some recent developments.” The major objectives of the study were: (a) To know the development of the British Library’s services for researchers, business and the public. (b) To provide strategic leadership for collaboration between publicity - funded research information providers and their users - to develop effective, efficient and integrated information resources and services to support UK research. (c) Co-ordinate action to propose and specify into UK researchers’ needs carried out by the RSLG; and (d) To act as a high level advocate for research information, across the UK and internationally. The historical method was used for the study. The important findings of the study were: (i) They show that the British Library adds significant value tails researcher base beyond the investment made in the library itself. (ii) They signal a shift in the mindset of the British Library from input-to output-driven (iii) The library’s collections and services already make a huge difference to the UK national research infrastructure, as well as to the work of individual researchers. (iv) Our new services, available either
in the British Library’s buildings or at your desktop, are being well-received. (v) The British Library’s mission is to “Help people advance knowledge too enrich lives”, and through these development, we are achieving this ambition.

Brindley (2005) in their article entitled “The British Library: Its origin, development and future.” The major objectives of the study were: (a) To provide the best possible central library services for the United Kingdom. (b) To find out preserving and making available for reference at least one copy of every book and periodical of domestic origin and of as many overseas publications as possible. (c) To provide as comprehensive a reference service of last resort as possible. (d) To know the providing an efficient central lending and photocopying service in support of the other libraries and information systems of the county, and (e) To find out central cataloguing and other bibliographic services related not only to the needs of the central libraries but those of libraries and information centres throughout the country and in close co-operation with central libraries overseas. The history of the British Library was described. The responses it was making to current changes in the audiences it serves and the environment in which it exists were analysed. The important findings of the study were: (i) The nature of the scholarly communication process is changing but document supply will continue to play an important role (ii) The British Library as a model, because its scale and the richness of its resources are impossible for most libraries to initiate. In its range and quality of services, from document supply through science reference services to bibliographic services it was unique. (iii) With the
arrival of the electronic information age a new set of challenges emerged. The internet has provided users with the ability to search independently for relevant information, and in some cases to have the full results of such a search delivered instantaneously.

Williams, Phillips and Linda (2004) discussed under the title “Collection development embraces the digital age: a review of the literature, 1997-2003.” The objectives of the study were: (a) To find out the growth of electronic resources. (b) To find out the change in scholarly communications. (c) To know the extent to building digital collections. (d) The cooperative collection development has taken on new vitality in the digital age. (e) To know the organization, training and professional development (f) To know the collection assessment and evaluation, weeding and storage, and subject specific collection development. A review literature method was used for the data collection. The important findings of the study were: (i) Collection development and management literature of the past seven years reveals distinct trends among issues, philosophy, and practice. (ii) Digital age themes reflect the increasingly networked nature of the profession, with new attention focused on scholarly communications and publishing, digital collection building, consortia collaboration, and quantitative assessment. (iii) The literature of collection development and management is primarily applied, reflecting the pragmatic nature of authors and readers. (iv) Author who explore the implications of collection building in the digital age
challenge readers to imagine a vastly different future for collection development practice.

3.3 Library Services

Subba Rao (1993) discusses that the system of National Central Library and the state central libraries are to give professional directions by regrouping libraries under each Ministry with powers of total administration cadre positions of the professionals will be recruited at UPSC or State level Public service Commission, to form Indian library cadre under a Union Act, with linking model library acts at state level a ‘council of National subject libraries’ be established to administer (Government Library Fund) and advise the minister to libraries to lay the ‘Five year Plans’ and ‘Annual Reports’ on the table of the Parliament. The change is only from bureaucracy to technocracy, and a little reshaping, which is a system and result oriented.

Naidu and Gunjal (1993), in their article “Agricultural library building and their structure in India” emphasizes the role of library building in rendering effective services. Reveals that nearly 40% of the agricultural libraries studied possessed independent library buildings. Also works out the area utilized for various library functions. Stresses that quite a large numbers of agricultural libraries need additional floor area to meet its immediate and future requirements. Suggests that the libraries housed in non-functional buildings should plan for new library buildings on functional lines.
Howard (1994)22 Refers to the National Agricultural Library (NAL), Washington, D.C. as the World's foremost agricultural library. Mentions the library's holdings the largest collection of agricultural sciences. Describes its collections, automated managements, access to collection and AGRICOLA - Highlights the application of experts systems, hypermedia technology, text digitizing, image transmission and other projects and programmes states its outreach programmes through 14 information centres.

Nomma (1994)23 in his article "information services in National Diet Library" presents an outline and the state of information services of the National Diet Library of Japan. States the application of information and communication technologies, shifts towards networking, development of automated cataloguing and indexing systems, creation of bibliographic databases of domestic and foreign materials. Introduction of information services, library services to users and plans for total automation.

Kaur (1994)24 analyses the concept and describes the growth of information services in the libraries of agriculture universities and also discusses the development of agricultural information services in India. Depicts the present status of information services in the libraries of agricultural Universities and Research Institute. Advance in brief suggestions to improve the situations.

Singh (2004)25 in her paper "A fresh look at Agriculture library services" discusses the state of agriculture libraries in India and evaluates parameters
such as, need for agriculture library Association automation and networking, Agriculture Documentation centre, professional development of library staff, professional status etc. and suggests measures for improvement of library services.

Mendelsohn (1997) article "services in automated libraries: challenges and opportunities" discusses the difficulties which libraries are facing today as they plan to automate. Indian libraries face these challenges at time when financial resources are dwindling and the costs of automated systems are increasing. The article discusses about the challenges and opportunities involved in automating library and illustrate with examples of what American Libraries have accomplished and what may be a word of warning for Indian libraries. The US has the largest number of automated libraries in the world. The paper summarized some recent changes that have occurred in American librarianship, highlights some of the interesting and acerbic debate and mentions more sober attempts the librarians have made to find solutions for this hydra headed monster of information technology.

Prodhani and Gautam (1997) discuss the various services rendered by the ten University libraries of North-Eastern India vz. Arunachal University (ARU), Itanagar, Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat; Assam University (AU), Silchari; Central Agricultural University (GU), Gauhati; Manipur University (MU), Imphal; Tezpur University (TZU), Tezpur; and Tripura University (TU), Agartala. The study shows that these University libraries provide many services based on traditional methods. Introduction of
computers and e-mail facilities under INFLIBNET project should help them automate services for better user satisfaction.

**Hanifuddin and Harun-ur-Rashid (2002)** discussed the “Networking of Agricultural information systems in Bangladesh and highlights the need and importance of networking in the agricultural libraries and describe a plan for developing a network of the libraries of agricultural universities, agricultural colleges and research institutes in Bangladesh. Author also describes the functions and objectives of the network and how it can help in strengthening the development of skills, the design of appropriate information products and in exchange of information and document supply.

**Singh (1994)** surveyed under the title “Evaluation of collection and services provided by IIT Libraries: Users point of view”. The main objectives of the study were: (i) To find out the types of documentary sources required by user i.e. PG students, research scholars and faculty members; (ii) To identify the information needs of the users; (iii) To ascertain users' opinion. With regard to usefulness and adequacy of information sources; (iv) To assess the users' awareness as well as the usefulness of library services in carrying out teaching, learning and research programmes; (v) To identify the problems faced by the users in using the library; and (vi) To suggest the solutions to the library to overcome the problems. The methodology used was Questionnaire and interview methods. The important findings were: 1) Majority of users, in the order of priority visit the library to update their professional knowledge, consulting the documents for research use and for borrowing and returning
the documents. (2) Library catalogue has been found to be most useful by most of the users. Organization of document collection has been found to be most useful by most of the users. Organization of document collection has also been found to be helpful by majority of the respondents. (3) Out of total ten main categories of documents—periodicals, reference books and textbooks were the most useful documents listed by the users. (4) Users awareness about the library services reveals that more than 50% users are aware of different services being provided by the library except indexing/abstracting, translation and SDI services where awareness ranges between 5.3% (SDI) to 18% (indexing/abstracting). (5) As far as helpfulness of these services was concerned circulation had been ranked at the top, followed by photocopying, references, etc. Bibliographical, CAS, Translation and SDI, etc., was in useful. (6) Users were satisfied with circulation services except that research scholars have emphasized on the overnight issue of bound volumes of periodicals. As regards the average time taken to borrow the documents on ILL was concerned, lesser number of the users was satisfied. Users were satisfied with reference service as well as with the attitude of reference staff as majority of the users have expressed that the provision of help should be there to search the documents, use reference sources, and use of bibliographical sources etc. and (7) Since bibliographical service was provided on demand basis, most of the users were not aware about its provision under CAS, only display of periodicals has been
The main objectives of the study were: (a) To find out users opinion about the adequacy of the categories of documents (b) To know the users response on awareness of the services provided by the library; (c) To know the reservation facility provided by the library; (d) To find out the users the users opinion regarding the photocopying services provided by the library. to collect data Questionnaire method was used. The important findings were: (i) Majority of the users responded that the library collection, library services and attitude of library staff is good (ii) responded that services have also been very satisfactory; and (iii) the users of the library were not fully satisfied with the photocopying services and suggested the need for improvement in photocopying services, and (v) Majority of the faculty members have evaluated that the attitude was good on the contrary most of the students have evaluated their behaviour was very poor. Both the group has suggested for the improvement in the library and in the behaviour of the staff.

Krishnamurthy (2001) discussed under the titled "Development of Computer Catalogue at Indian Statistical institute, Bangalore Centre library." The objectives of the study were: (1)To create, a database: Indian Statistical Institute was at a vital stage in integrating its automated systems as part of its long-term automation strategy. (2) To improve service to its users: ISIBC
Library had card catalogue, which was complete in itself. (3) To improve internal library procedure: The integration of acquisitions and cataloguing functions through automation had resulted in the streamlining of many technical services routines. As an increasing proportion of machine readable records became available this trend could be expected to continue. Observation technique was used for data collection. The major findings were:

(i) Retrospective conversion of catalogues was being undertaken by increasing number of libraries. Retrospective catalogue conversion often referred to as to as retro conversion, deals with changing already existing catalogues from a traditional into machine readable format. (ii) The retrospective conversion project began in two stages. In the first stage nearly 5000 documents were entered in CDS/ISIS database. In this process, data elements and tags were assigned according to CCF and ISO 2709 format. (iii) In the second stage, new online records were created for circulating library materials. Fill the documents were taken from the shelves and the bibliographic details entered into the computer. (iv) LibSys was a comprehensive, user friendly and well designed system. The experience at ISIBC library widely reveals that the adoption of LibSys has helped us to increase the efficiency and speed of all house-keeping operations in general and Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs) in particular.

Clavel (2004) made a study under the title “National libraries as access points: the role of TEL and MACS.” The major objectives of the study were:

(i) To expand access to the resources of all the Conference of European
National Libraries (CENL) members; (ii) To offer access not only to digital legal or voluntary deposit and digitized treasures, but also to the print holdings of the partner libraries; (iii) To provide access to licensed material, sound or image collections or multimedia; and (iv) To investigate digestion and print on demand (depending on copyright) in order to improve access to the vast print heritage. Questionnaire and interview method was used for data collection. The important findings were (a) Publisher relations aimed to established common approaches to negotiation with publishers in the area of legal or voluntary (electronic) deposit, and also corporate in licensing and copyright. (b) Business plans and models concentrated on market research to investigate the user, and on funding models. A subscription model for the first three years has been adopted that enables the founder members to launch the service with free search of metadata. (c) Metadata development aimed at agreeing on common standards for metadata to support access to distributed collections. The partners use MARC21, Finmarc, Dublin Core, UNIMARC, Pica3, COMARC custom built data models to describe the content of their collections and each additional partner would undoubtedly add more formats. They therefore agreed to create a common data model, DTD and XML scheme to share metadata; and (d) Interoperability test beds, access to libraries would be provided via a central portal, and as part of the study functional requirements have been drawn up and a request for information sort out to portal suppliers. In parallel, two test beds were developed to investigate two approaches again reflect the TEL philosophy that the barrier
to participate should be kept low and therefore different approaches were feasible. Some partners libraries would access to their metadata via the 239.50 protocol, with format conversion ‘on the fly’ while others would provide metadata in XML via the OAI protocol. TEL partners, current and future, use a variety of different systems, formats and of course languages. In order to cross the language barrier and improve access, a number of approaches might be considered such as display and access.

**Akhtar Hussain and Krishna Kumar (2006)**[^1] conducted a survey under the title ‘Use collection and services of IIRS library: a Survey”. The major objectives of the study were (a) To study the patterns of frequency of use the IIRS library; (b) To identify the different purposes for which the Scientist, Research scholar, students and trainees use the IIRS Library; (c) To find out the user satisfaction with the services provided by the library; (d) To assess the documents find out in the library; and (v) To determine the area of print collection, electronics collection and periodical collections in IIRS library are adequate or inadequate. Questionnaire, interview and observation methods were used for data collection. The major findings of the survey were 1. A majority of the users (41.25%) of the IIRS library use the library services daily 2. A majority of the respondents mainly use the library for borrow books and other materials (81.25%) and the least number of respondents use the library for audio-visual materials 3. most of the respondents preferred in print collection (87.50%) were using books followed by e-collection (68.75%) were using CD and multimedia CD, further followed by (86.25%) respondent for
use current periodicals. 4. Most of the respondents fully satisfied with library service i.e., reference and referral services, lending services, photocopying service, etc provided by IIRS library.

Vijay Kumar; Padmamma and Sampat Kumar (2000)\textsuperscript{4} conducted a scientometric analysis under the title “Information use by library professionals: a scientometric analysis”. The main objectives of the study were: (1) To find out the number of citations per dissertation. (2) To identify the forms of reading materials used by project researches. (3) To show year-wise distribution of the literature. Scientometric method was used for data collection. The major findings of this study were: (1) The average number of citations per dissertation is 38.66%. (2) The form wise distribution pattern of citations shows that books topped the list with 57.8% citations followed by periodicals with 32.7% citations. (3) The number of dissertations on college libraries are found to be maximum (42.5%). (4) Of the journals cited by the researchers 6.94% were available in the Kuvempu University library. However, of the journal articles cited, 40.75% were available in the same library.

Umarov (2004)\textsuperscript{5} presented a paper in the conference entitled “The role of the National Library of Uzbekistan in its assistance to users.” The main objectives of the study were: (a) To make use of traditional (printed) and electronic bearers of information. (b) To preserve traditional forms of service and to inculcate innovations. (c) To use information technology to the optimum. And (d) To extend access to the national information resources not only for the
readers within the library but also the distant users. Historical method was used for data collection. The major findings were: (i) The national Library performs a humane mission as the curator of the national documentary heritage of the Uzbek people (ii) The NL collection holds above ten million publications includes rare and antique editions, manuscripts lithographs, first national periodicals, books and other documents (iii) Presently in 2002 in accordance with the President’s decree “On the improvement of the Organization of Scientific Research Activity” the library received the official status of the National Library. These changes aim at further development and improvement of librarianship with due regard for changes taking place in traditional library technology and services to users. (iv) The National Library has become the coordinating centre of the interlibrary loan in the republic. There are nine specialized reading rooms for 300 persons at the readers disposal Annual attendance is over 550,000 users annual circulation is 1,700,000 publications, and (v) The electronic catalogue database of the National Library contains more than 30,000 records assessable to readers.

Ramesha and Kumbar (2004) focused under the title “Evaluation of circulation services: a case study of university libraries of Karnataka State.” The major objectives of the study were: (a) To know the total population of the university and the number of registered borrowers of the library. (b) To know whether the rules to become a member of the library are flexible? More the borrowers more the circulation. (c) To know the library resources useful for the prescribed course, research need and availability of multiple copies.
(d) To assess and measure the users' opinion on the circulation services. (e) To workout the strategy to increase the circulation transaction and to suggest the feasible and possible solutions. (f) To know the method of charging and discharging of documents easy and simple from the point of users and library staff. (g) To know the time required for finding the required materials. (h) To know whether library catalogue/OPAC is up to date and easy to understand by the readers. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The important findings of the study were: (i) The Kuvempu (91.5%) and Bangalore (91.5%) University rank 1st and 2nd respectively with regard to number of responses. The least number of responses have come from the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore) (68%). (ii) Of the total respondents 416 (50%) and PG Students, 216 (27.83%) are research scholars and 198 (23.16%) are faculty members. (iii) It is observed that on an average 300 to 350 users visited the library daily and about 600 to 800 books were consulted within the premises of the library and 200-250 books were issued for home lending per day. (iv) A majority of the PG Students 372 (90.42%) research scholars, 209 (96.76%) and faculty members 162 (81.81%) have reported that they have received the books as per their study, research and teaching requirements. At the same time most of PG students 269 (64.66%) research scholars 165 (76.39%), faculty members 134 (67.68%) are happy with the existing period of home lending. (v) The study identifies that 350 (84.13%) PG students, 146 (76.13%) research scholars and 111 (56.06%) faculty members are not satisfied with the existing prescribed book limit. (vi) The respondents
of IISc and Mangalore University have stated that they have not waited in the circulation counter to borrow/return books. Rest of the four libraries respondents stated negatively and (vii) Most of the users are satisfied with the quality of existing circulation service in all the seven university libraries. However, one fifth of the PG students and one fourth of the research scholars and faculty members are not happy with it.

3.4 User Survey

Singh (1997) studied under the title “User Survey: findings and Suggestions” Presents in brief the findings of a users’ survey conducted through questionnaire method. Evaluates the services provided by Banaras Hindu University Central Library and its subsystem from users point of view. Deals with the various types of users’ requirements and points out the various lacunas, problems and disparities in the library and the management. Aims to bridge the gap created by lack of communication in between the library authorities and its users. Suggests the ways to cope up with prevailing problems.

Choukhande and Kumar (2004) examined under the title “analytical study of information needs and use pattern of faculty members and research scholars of Amrawati University”. The Main objectives of the study were (a) the information needs and use pattern of faculty members and research scholar (b) to identify the problems faced by the faculty members and research scholars (c) to suggest some remedies to solve the problem. The
Methodology used in the study was survey techniques including questionnaire method, observation and interview technique. The major findings of the study were: The reference sources preferred by the users are encyclopedias, periodicals, dictionaries etc. The users in comparison with other electronic sources use less audiovisual materials. Most of the users use the catalogue, bibliographies, indexes and abstracts. Majority of the users use the library to borrow books to study research, training programmes Users also face problems in using the library.

Ahmad Hafiz Ibrahim (2004) carried out a study entitled "Use and user perception of electronic resources in the United Arab Emirate University (UAEU). The objectives taken by the author were; a) to assess the frequency of e-sources use by UAEU faculty; b) to examine the performance of UAEU libraries; and, c) to identify the performance in the use of electronic resources. The methodology used to carry out the research and collect the data was questionnaire. The findings of the study were a) the frequency of use of the electronic resources was low in UAEU b) The academic load of the faculty members are quite high since go 4% of the respondents teach 10 or more than 12 hours in a week. Because of the academic load they are not able to give importance to research. The reason cited were lack of time because of the time needed to focus on teaching; lack of awareness to electronic resources provided by the library, insufficient communication channels and language barrier.
Ashu Shokeen and Kaushik (2002) undertook a study entitled “Information seeking behaviour of social scientists of Haryana University. The paper aims to investigate information seeking behaviour of social scientists working in the universities located in Haryana. The objectives of the study were: a) to identify the purpose of seeking information, nature and type of information required by social scientists. b) To study the methodologies adopted by them to seek information. c) To identify the information sources and type of publication used. d) To rank primary and secondary sources of life. e) To determine the use of library and librarians for information need to be satisfied. d) To evaluate the usefulness of collection of their respective libraries. The Methodology used in questionnaire method.

The findings of the study clearly demonstrated that social scientists depend more on documentary sources to keep abreast of latest information in their respective fields of specialization. Respondents showed that periodicals are the most used and most important sources of information. Processing is the first preferred method of searching the required information.

Seth, Ramesh and Sahu (1997) studied under the title “utility of library collection in special library a case study”. The study covered the five years data on library and documentation section. The methodology used to collect the data was questionnaire. The findings of the study were a) users give maximum importance to the relevancy of the needed document rather than any other aspect of the library b) Users were dissatisfied with the library materials. c) Users mostly use periodical for their study and research.
Aina (1997) surveyed under the title “Usage of resources in the Ilorin branch of the National Library of Nigeria.” The objectives of the study were: (a) To find out the various types of library resources available in the Library; (b) To determine the users by sex as well as age of the users; (c) To find out the growth of library collection year-wise; (d) To identify the categories of users; and (e) To find out the usage for data collection. The major findings were males and females who are between the ages of 31 and 40 and the researchers are the most frequent users of the government publications collection. Out of the 4595 users of these publications from 1990 to 1993, 3439 (74.6%) were researchers who engage in critical investigation to discover new facts through scientific study as opposed to users who read for examinations. With the usage pattern of the various types of government publications, Annual reports came first in order of items consulted. Technical papers followed it. Of the 4595 pieces of government publications consulted between 1990 to 1993, annual reports and technical papers accounted for 2879 (62.65%). Realizing the importance of indexing for effective retrieval and utilization of collections, the author recommends that the publishers for improving their use index government publications. Finally, the closed stack system, which makes it impossible to browse, should be de-emphasized. Serious users could be allowed to go to the stacks by a library staff since the use of the catalogue is inadequate in itself.

Lohar and Kumbar (2002) examined under the title “Use of library facilities and information resources in Sahyadri Colleges, Shimoga (Karnataka): a
study. The objectives of the study were: (a) To identify the adequacy of the reading materials in the libraries; (b) To know the necessary information resources for teaching and learning process in the fields of interest to the college, (c) To know the facilities extended by the library, (d) To find out the types of information resources required by the faculty, (e) To ascertain the opinion of the faculty regarding the adequacy of information resources and services available in the library, (f) To help the administrator of the library for preparing an enrichment programme for better use of the library and (g) To assess the methods of organizing the documents in libraries. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The major findings were: (i) Majority of respondents expressed their opinion that they visit the library for the purpose of consulting text-books, reference books, to acquire current and general information and to read newspapers and popular magazine etc. Majority of the respondents in both the colleges (42.86% and 42.86%) are aware of library classification. (ii) Again majority of the respondents (69.05% and 63.27%) consult the library catalogue for collecting information about documents available in the library. 38.10% and 38.78% of respondents from both the college specified the adequacy of information given in the card catalogue to be always adequate and helpful in identifying the needed information. (iii) The collection of library materials must meet the needs of the faculty. The study identifies that the reading materials are easy to access for both colleges i.e., 54.76% from Arts and Commerce and 63.27% from Science College. The subject periodicals and journals are not adequate to meet the needs of the
users because both the colleges lack full financial grant from the university authority. Majority of respondents were found to be aware of the reading materials which is helpful for academic activity of the teachers and also a good number of respondents from both the colleges are satisfied with the leading procedure in the library (iv) The opinions expressed by respondents regarding the physical facilities in the library such as lighting, ventilation and space available in the stack room and reading room etc. are not adequate, hence it is suggested to the higher authorities that improvement in this direction is also very much needed.

Senthikumaran and Vadivel (2001) evaluated under the titled “Availability and utility of Tamil Nadu archives library.” The main objectives of the study were the library utility value is in the opinion of its user community. This study assesses the user attitudes, their behaviors towards the library services, their interaction with library staff, their problems identified by them and suggestions offered for improvement of the library services and thereby reports user opinion of the same. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The important findings were: (i) The library practices closed access system and therefore restrict of members from direct access to book and non-book materials thus compelling them to go through the catalogue and note the required materials which later on would be picked by the library staff from stocks and given to the readers/researchers. (ii) The efficiency of counter service is measured in terms of the time taken, for the readers to get a book. Though this very much depends on the number of persons awaiting, at the
counter, familiarity with the library and staff mostly helps the reader get the service rendered without much waiting. (iii) About 48% of the reference material picked up by the researchers/users was in good condition. 52% of the reference materials were torn, brittle or loosely bound. Almost all the members irrespective of their duration of membership or frequency of visit or duration of stay in the library feel that the staff members were very cooperative and helpful in locating the reference materials. New members owing to their lesser familiarity with the library as well as with the library personnel were not able to use the library resources entirely. 90% of the staff members were co-operative, whereas about 10% were quite indifferent. (iv) Old records were preserved with great care and the general maintenance was good. Users were also satisfied with the overall services offered by the library; however, a few books and records were not properly maintained and were in a critical condition. They positively accept the rules and regulation, which they feel, were more reasonable and amicable to follow.

Selth, Koller, and Briscoe (1992) surveyed under the title “The use of books within the library.” The objectives of the study were: (a) To find out the use of the library collection; (b) To find out volumes with use of only one kind; (c) To determine whether relative to each other, monographs and serials; and (d) To know the average amount are range of use. Observational method was used for data collection. The major findings were: (i) In the period covered by the study, 11.2% of the monographs and 13% of the serial volumes did not circulate but had some recorded in-library use; and 19.5% of the monographs
and 12.8% of the serial volumes had no recorded in-library use but circulated. Consequently, a total of 30.7% of the monographs and 25.8% of the serial volumes had one kind of use but not the other, and that weeding based on lack of circulation alone would eliminate from a 1-million-volume library at least 112,000 volumes that had actually been used quite recently (ii) Relative to each other, monographs received much more external circulation, serials more in-house use (iii) In some cases, the number of record in library uses was quite high even when there was little or no external use. Volumes with no circulation had as many as 10 recoded uses within the library; those with only one circulation, up to 13 and (iv) There were striking differences by subject. Books on movies were used much more in-house; those on low, horticulture, zoology, and anatomy were checked out much more frequently.

Lee (2005) stated under the title “The concept of collection from the user’s perspective.” The main objective of the study was to begin an exploration of what constitutes a collection, to the library user, in the current information environment, where information is increasingly made available digitally. The data collection method was the semi-structured, and interview. The important findings of the study were the following parameters in perceiving of the library collection: instant availability, selectivity, physical collection, catalogue representation, user privilege, material stability, and further parameters for sub collections, including subject and format. Additional components that were important in the users’ information environment were personal collections, the Internet, and other institutions’ collections. Analysis
revealed that collections provided valuable functions, such as collocating sources for convenience and saving time and money, selectivity, narrowing the search scope to increase precision and ease of use, presenting choices, and assisting in clarification of information need. The user’s perspective demonstrates the need for user-centered and flexible, rather than library-centered and fixed, collection structures.

Sahu (1997) made a study under the title “Library use: An Analytical Study.” The main objective of the study was to examine the patterns and habits of library users catalogue usage, usage of books and periodicals and time spent in the library. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The important findings were who consulted the library card catalogue after their searches to ascertain the purpose of consultation of the catalogue. Maximum use of the library was made by an outside users out of a total of 600 visitors only 200 consulted the library catalogue while the least being old users of the library, went straight to the library shelves. The study indicated the user interactions with the libraries by the internal and external users. A real time study of the physical interaction of user with the libraries provide sufficient insight for planning physical layouts of libraries understanding the relevance and utility of various services and information seeking behavior of users. Lists some suggestion expressed by users including an-alphabetical subject Index to be placed near the catalogue and the provision of online and CD-ROM search.
Siddiqui (2002) conducted a study under the title “Use of Library collection in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Library, New Delhi”. The important objective of the study was to acquaint the users with the collection available in it. To regulate the use of library collection to the entire satisfaction of its users. To know the working hours of a library are important for evaluating the use of its collection. To find out adequate reading space is an important pre-requisite for an effective functioning of a library. To know the adequacy of library collection; and to know the library services provided by the users. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. There were 303 selected users picked up randomly and the questionnaire prepared for the purpose of study was sent to them through the mail. Out of 303 users, responses were received only 177 users. The important findings of the study were. Working hours of library are important for evaluating the use of its collection during the academic session the JNUL is kept open from 9:00 am to 10:00 am except for five holidays. During the examinations it functions upto midnight, while during the vacation it is open between 9:00 am and 8:00 pm. Regarding reading space 80.4% i.e. a very high percentage of users feel that the reading space of the library is adequate, while 19.6% of the users are not satisfied with it. Because, the furniture, reading space, and seating arrangement in different sections of the library is not adequate according to there needs. The most of the responded has given opinion that 49.8% of users were satisfied with the library collection, while 50.2% users who were not satisfied with the collection in the library.
Biradar, Sampathkuamar and Anil Kumar (2003) surveyed a study under the title “Information use pattern by sericulture: a case study of Karnataka state sericulture research and development institute library, Bangalore.” The main objectives of the study were: (i) To know the opinion about the collection of the library; (ii) To study present information use pattern of library resources and services; (iii) To identify the most preferred journals by the scientists and research scholars; (iv) To know the frequency of visits to other libraries; and (v) To suggest new forms, techniques, materials and instruments to meet the information needs of the users. Questionnaire and interview methods were used for data collection. The major findings were; (a) The population consists of more number of scientists belonging to the age group of 41-45 years (50%) and followed by those below 40 years (30%) and above 46 (20%), (b) Majority of scientist belong to male population (80%) and followed by female (20%), (c) The respondents with designation scientist ‘B’ (40%) was the largest group and the respondents with designation scientist ‘D’ (18%) was smaller group. This indicates that persons with designation scientist ‘B’ constitutes the core among the respondents, (d) Result shows reports (52%), conference papers, textbooks, bibliographical sources (each 48%) and primary periodicals (46%) was frequently used sources, (e) Study also shows sericulture scientists not only depend upon their own institute library collection but also a large number of scientists depend upon agriculture libraries (42%) and other sericulture libraries (34%). While special libraries (54‰), public libraries (64%) was occasionally used by many.
scientists and (f) shows opinion about the library service. Reference service (64%), Newspaper clipping service (58%) was satisfactory. The services such as reprographic, interlibrary loan, and current Awareness service (each 40%) was not satisfactory.

Pors (1990) attempted a survey under the title “Users, collection use and online searching investigations in Danish Public Libraries.” The major objectives of the study were: (a) To know the extent to which users information seeking habits and use of online searching, and (b) To determine whether a public library’s process, and was concerned with collection issues and use of the library’s materials. The methodologies used in the studies were survey techniques involving questionnaires, interviews and to a certain degree observation. The study, which concentrated on the users information. Seeking habits and use of online searching also employed aspects of experimental methods. The important findings of the study were: (i) Over 50% of the adult population use public libraries regularly and a great proportion of the other half use it occasionally. (ii) It is also interest to note that 20% of the users visit the library without any intent to borrow. They came to read newspapers, ask a question, listen to music or book at an exhibition. The remaining 55 users (13%) did not came to the library to borrow, but may be just to read newspapers, listen to music and to engage in other non-borrowing activities. (iii) It is find that 11% of the adult users had tried online bibliographic database searching. The terminal users recorded that 49% came to the library for a specific book. 55% came for literature about
a subject and 42% came for literature of specific kind. 34% wanted literature of a specific author. The online bibliographic database (BASIS) has never been known for user-friendliness. In fact the system demands quite a lot of tuition to use. (iv) The method applied to collect the data was to draw a systematic sample from the card catalogue to establish collection data. The sample to collect circulation data was a sample of 1500 consecutive issues. It is simple to demonstrate, that a sample of 500 issues can give a statistically sound picture, where we can be 95% sure of the results and where the results only have a margin of error due to the sampling process of 5%. The study chose a sample size of 1500, because the sample included both fiction and non-fiction, so the data dispersion was great and it called for a bigger sample.

Sheena Kumari (1997) attempted a survey under the title "Information use pattern of researchers in pure sciences: a study of the Ph.D. scholars of the university of Kerala". The objectives of the study were: (a) to identify the nature of information requirement and types of sources depended on at the various stages of research; (b) To know the proficiency of researchers in literature search; (c) To ascertain the role of informal communication among scholars in the university and to check the adequacy of the Kerala university library system to meet the information requirements of the researchers. Questionnaire and interview methods were used for data collection. The important findings of the study were (i) Indexing and abstracting periodicals are well used by researchers in Science. (ii) Most of the scholars are use of the services of INSDOC and also libraries other than that of their parent
institutions; (iii) Information sources used in order to keep themselves abreast if latest information vary from discipline to discipline; (iv) Information sources such as supervising teachers, other fellow researchers, conferences etc. play a considerable role in the information use pattern of researcher. (v) Interpersonal communication among scholars is strong in disciplines such as aquatic Biology, Botany and Zoology.

Sharma and Pant (2004)\textsuperscript{52} focused under the title “Information seeking patterns of DRDO Scientists.” The objectives of the study were: (i) To identify the various channels through which information was accessed by DRDO Scientists; (ii) To know the utilization of different library services; (iii) To examine the different factors which obstruct information seeking behaviour of DRDO Scientists and when do they consult library staff to choose the required information etc.; (iv) To analyze the relationship between library and scientists. Questionnaire and interview methods were used for data collection. The major findings were: (a) Most of the scientists belong to 40-49 age group; 100% scientists are using library for referring the journals articles; (b) Success rate of getting information from library is 85%; (c) 40.9% of scientists get help of library instructions and 45.45% felt need for library instructions; (d) Current information sources are most common among the scientists 72.72% is attending conference, seminars etc; and (e) 95.45% Scientists are using this modern medium of communication and DRDO Scientists are using databases mostly MEDLINE, OVID and PUBMED where MEDLINE using 81.89% scientists.
Beheshti, Large, and Ravi (2003) carried out a survey under the title “Cost saving to Canadian University and large urban public libraries from their use of national library of Canada MARC Records”. The objectives of the study were: (a) To find out cost savings for libraries. (b) To determine the savings incurred by Canadian University and large urban public libraries as a result of using Canadian printed monograph-cataloguing records generated by the National Library of Canada (NLC) rather than cataloguing these items themselves. Questionnaire and interview methods were used for data collection. The important findings were the Canadian University and large urban public libraries reported in the questionnaire survey that about 10% of their cataloguing is derived from NLC MARC records. The university libraries responses match closely the results of the record-matching methodology used in the project. On average approximately 1,200 records are derived from NLC per year by this category of libraries. Matching a sample of Canadian records to the public libraries collections. The record matching indicates that public libraries on average only use about 3000 NLC records per year, their responses to the questionnaire show on average of more than 2000 records. In both cases, the average number of hits per record derived from NLC is high, indicating that Canadian publications are popular among all libraries. The average annual cost saving for a university library when using NLC MARC records for derived cataloguing for Canadian monographs and federal government documents is $16,400, while the average saving for a large urban public library is $7,800. In general, the reported data show that large
urban public libraries spend significantly less on cataloguing than academic libraries while acquiring a smaller proportion of Canadian, particularly government documents, for their collections. The NLC is saving the libraries approximately $1,725,600 per year. Libraries rely heavily on two additional services provided by NLC. The major single source of the derived MARC records is Amicus Online, and 82% of libraries in the study reported using NLC name and series authorities.

Dali (2004) attempted a survey under the title "Reading by Russian speaking immigrants in Toronto: Use of public libraries, bookstores, and home book collections". The main goal was to present findings that could help librarians become familiar with the Russian speaking sector of their multilingual clientele and improve collections and services offered to Russian-speaking users. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The important findings of the study were: (i) The majority of the respondents view the public library primarily as a source for borrowing books and other material (ii) Russian-speaking immigrants primarily come to public libraries to borrow or use English-Language materials, mostly professional and educational literature and reference books (iii) To know the more years that have passed since immigration, the more inclined people feel to purchase books in Russian bookstores. (iv) As indicates, the percentage of respondents who purchase English-language books for leisure reading is greater among those who immigrated 11-20 years ago (42.9%) than among the other categories of respondents who immigrated from 1 to 10 years ago. (v)
Immigration has change the picture out 49 respondents, only 71.4% have a book collection at home in Canada, while 98% have a home book collection before immigration, and (vi) The categories of books people brought to Canada from their home book collections. The largest portions of these books are Russian and translated foreign classics, poetry and contemporary fiction, art books and professional literature in Russian. The smaller portion of these books is children’s books, manuals, encyclopedias, dictionaries and non-fiction books.

Trushanjit Kaur (1997) explained under the title “Use of library catalogue of Punjabi University Library.” The major objectives of the study were: (i) Frequency of use of catalogue, (ii) Determine any flow on cataloguing system, and (iii) Attitude of staff. Observation, user’s opinion, and interview methods were used for the data collection for this investigation. The important findings were: (a) Users approach through various access points like author, title and subject. Some respondents pointed out the lack of sought headings, cross reference entries, analytical entries. In few drawers the guides outside were missing and this led to utter confusion. Most of the entries were also not updated. (b) It clearly shows that first priority should be given for improving the attitude of staff towards the users. Second priority should be given in promoting the use of classified catalogue by strengthening the alphabetical part of the catalogue. (c) General observation is that alphabetical part is more heavily used than the classified part; it is evident from the soiled condition of the catalogue. It was felt that there is relationship between catalogue use and
degree of instruction that user have had in using the catalogue. (d) The University library does plan and implemental initiation programme in the beginning of the academic session. But because the number of students is large at that time, personal attention cannot be given to each use. These required regular instructions to the users, and the staff members should be readily available for it. (e) The important duty of the library staff to see to it that the resources of the library are brought to the notice of the users for promoting their use. (f) They should help the users not only in locating material. But also teach them the use of the catalogue and explain classification scheme so that they can make maximum use of the documents available in the library.

Rajeev Kumar and Amritpal Kaur (2004) examined under the title “Use of Internet by Teachers and Students in Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Engineering & Technology: A case Study.” The objectives of the study were: (i) To study the pattern of Internet use by the teachers and students. (ii) To identify the different purposes for which the Internet is used by the teachers and students. (iii) To study the various internet services used by the respondents on the Internet for various activities such as teaching, learning and research. (iv) To identify the problems faced by the respondents while using the Internet in the college under study, and (v) To find out the use satisfaction with the Internet facilities provided in the college. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The major findings were: 1. A majority of the respondents have more than 2 years experience of using the Internet. 2.
A majority of the users of the college use the Internet service daily. 3. The most frequently used places for accessing the Internet are the college (90.0%) and the home (63.3%). 4. A majority of the respondents mainly use the Internet for educational purposes and the least number of respondents use the Internet for entertainment purposes. 5. E-mail service is the most preferred service by all the Internet users followed by www. 6. All the respondents browse the desired information from the Internet by using the search engines and Google is the most favorite search engine. Next to it comes Yahoo. 7. A majority of the respondents (i.e. 80.0%) perceive viruses and hackers as one of the major negative aspects of Internet, and 9. A majority of the respondents face the problem of insufficient time slot allotted to per user in the college for Internet use.
References


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