Chapter – III

Review of Literature
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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is an essential part of any research so as to focus the progress of research in the field of study. As such, some of the highly relevant researches in the field of library planning and development have been reviewed in this chapter as follows.

Abbas, Hisham, A (1986) discusses the reasons for slow growth in library development in the developing countries focusing on the situation in Saudi Arabia. These include: fostering reader interest; the production of reading materials; socio-economic conditions; recognition of the importance of library services; financial resources; physical facilities; manpower; organization of library materials; librarians attitude towards information sources; and national library planning.

Ameen, Kanwal and Haider, S.J (2007) the purpose of this paper is to explore some major challenges in the area of collection management faced by university libraries in Pakistan. The methodology includes a literature review and a survey of university libraries in Pakistan in 2004. The study find out challenges regarding collection management in university libraries in Pakistan are: handling the hybrid character of collections, service to users, and training of collection management staff, collection evaluation, resources, sharing and preservation.

Ansari, N (1976) for the purposes of this paper, the area of Western Asia encompasses North Africa, the Middle East and Southwest Asia which share the common factors of Islamic heritage, illiteracy, migration towards
urban centres and rural economy. The present state of library development is 
briefly discussed in the areas of academic libraries, special libraries and 
documentation centres, and national libraries and archives.

**Ashoor, Saleh M** (1983) the planning of a University library is 
illustrated with reference to the University of petroleum and minerals library, 
Saudi Arabia. The objectives of the library and its relationship to the 
University is defined in its 5- year plan and 10-year forecast of 1973.

**Bazin, Paul, Desmarais, Norman and Schuster, Janice** (2006) examined 
providence college’s experience in organizing, creating, and 
implementing the library’s collection management system. The paper also 
discusses the need for and the development of a collection management 
system to help make decisions regarding the cancellation and retention of 
periodical titles.

**Beach, Regina and Dial, Miqueas** (2006) discussed why a content 
management system (CMS) for collection development is necessary in a 
distance education environment, restructuring technical services in 
preparation for a CMS implementation, and the actual building of a prototype. 
The article outlines the planning and processes necessary in designing and 
building a CMS from scratch using existing resources and putting them to 
effective use.

**Biddle, F S** (1993) discussed that comprehensive planning has 
become a vital element in the management of modern University libraries. 
Aims to help those fulfilling this management function by summarizing the
history of academic library planning and analyzing its practice in some major libraries.

**Brindley, Lynne (1987)** describes plans to upgrade and ultimately replace the existing packet-switched x.25 network in operation at Aston University, by a broadband local area network, based on the open systems interconnection. A range of library and information services, planned to use the network facilities, are described.

**Brown et al., (2006)** collection storage and access in libraries with large and complex collections require high level planning and support at the senior management level. A key issue is positioning the collection storage program appropriately within the scope of library wide management to ensure effective support and budgeting.

**Brown, Jerelynn, Morley, Tammy and Salter, Lawrie (2006)** examined collection storage and access in libraries. They find out that large and complex collections require high level planning and support at the senior management level. A key issue is positioning the collection storage program appropriately within the scope of library management to ensure effective support and budgeting.

**Cambell, A L (2003)** describes the practical application of libraries design, a new software package developed to help librarians map out their new library facility and cost out all the elements, to the rearrangement of the layout of a new building for National City Public Library, California libraries design is available free to public library planners and has currently been used
by over 250 librarians, library consultants, architects and interior designers in libraries in California, with interest spreading to other parts of the USA.

Cancio, Borromeo et al., (1980-1981) discusses, from the architect's viewpoint, special considerations in library planning and building in the tropics. 3 types of climate exist in tropical areas-hot humid zones, dry hot zones, and upland or cool mountain zones, each of which creates its own special problems. Several pages of plans and designs are appended to illustrate the ways in which problem climates may be overcome.

Chao, S Y, Chang, C, and Chiang B (2001) the impact of computer technology on libraries is changing the face information services and how these services are delivered. It is significant that human interaction with computers prevails all service-oriented institutions, especially libraries where circulation, reference, and technical services are fully automated and depend on computers for information access and retrieval via patron files and online public access catalogues. Libraries spend a great deal of time on implementing and upgrading electronic services and library functions. However, the human factors are generally overlooked. Provides a systematic way to address employee safety and health issues in the library through background readings, library ergonomics in literature, current technologies on ergonomic product design and a case study of ergonomics programme implementation at Queens College Library, City University of New York.

Clayton, Peter (1988) argues that user involvement in library planning offers a possible avenue for increasing not only the funding but also the credibility and effectiveness of academic libraries. The traditional user survey
has not proved an effective tool for planning, and academic libraries have so far only involved their users in the planning process in particular areas.

**Colbert, Heather (1982)** described British Council course on library planning and design, October 1981. Briefly explains some of the design features of 4 of the libraries visited; Central Library, Portsmouth Polytechnic; Nottingham University Library; Sutton Central Library; School of Oriental and African Studies, London. Finally, he summarizes current design requirements.

**Copler, Judith A (1988)** illustrates some of the issues involved in planning the introduction of On-line, CD-ROM and other computerized information facilities in University libraries with reference to Indiana University at Bloomington Library.

**Decker, Reinhold and Hermelbracht, Antonia (2006)** conducted a project and this project aiming at the systematic and user oriented planning of academic library services by means of conjoint analysis.

**EL Akhras, M (1975)** indicates the significance of library planning in developing countries. Stresses the necessity of data to provide information on the country in such factors as population, economy, education, government, libraries and documentation centres. Elements of library planning should include objectives and strategies; finance; organizational structure; manpower; and buildings and equipment.

**Feldsien-Sudhaus, Inken (2004)** a report of the 12th seminar of the LIBER Architecture Group held in March 2004 in Bolzano, Italy. Describes the pre-Seminar in Venice, during which various visits to libraries were made,
and the main conference papers given by some 20 librarians and architects on various aspects of library planning, architecture, design and function.

Finnerty, C (2002) traced the evolution of electronic delivery services, asks where does today's library stand. It is unlikely that stacks will disappear but the library is changing in many ways to accommodate the increasing role of technology. In the midst of an aware information environment, looks at the library's past, examines changes in the construction of today's facilities and offers tips on how to prepare for the future.

Fletcher, Patricia.T (2002) studied information resources management (IRM) in the 50 state governments presented a picture of the strategic planning role of state library agencies. Their planning agenda incorporates an IRM orientation with a focus on the key challenges and issues they face as providers of information resources to the state. While they have demonstrated considerable expertise in planning, they have not positioned themselves to take a leadership role in IRM planning on a statewide basis.

Fortuin, L (1995) studied the importance of community participation and the preparations necessary to incorporate it into the library planning process. Discusses the rationale of participation, municipal commitment, project identification and approval, the identification of community representatives, and the establishing of a library working group.

Ghosh, Maitreyee (2006) discussed the roles of library associations in India that are playing an important role in conveying useful messages and guidelines for library development, acting in this transitional era as meeting places for professionals, helping them exchange opinions and promoting free
access to information while also facing a series of structural, political, cultural and financial challenges.

**Ghosh, Maitrayee, Biswas, S.C, and Jeevan, V.K.J (2006)** the purpose of this paper is to review the state of libraries in India and summarise the strategic cooperative initiatives undertaken to improve user access to electronic information services. The methodology used included personal interview, e-mail interaction and literature searches. Several strategies for retrieving information were used across both the professional and research literature (Library Literature, library and information Science Abstracts, and Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) data bases) and the Internet (Google). A variety of search terms were employed to gain a broad overview of the subject and then more targeted terms to examine key aspects of the area of study with greater specificity.

**Gilreath, Charles.L (2006)** made an attempt to find out development of the new branch library to support Under Graduate degrees in electrical, mechanical, chemical and petroleum Engineering. This study finds out that the library developments are supports the academic programs of the institutions.

**Goldberg, Robert L (1985)** discusses the theoretical basis of a library planning approach, which is presently used at the Sarah Byrd Askew Library, William Paterson College, New Jersey. Considers the recent thinking on the activities of the left and right hemispheres of the brain and their relevance to planning processes.
Good, Janet (1984) outlines the role and history of the Sydney Technical College Library as the library of the largest Tafe College in Australia and the central library of the New South Wales, Department of Technical and Further Education; the planning of the new library opened in 1983; the problems encountered in planning the library and applying published standards, and the range of facilities provided in the new building.

Haider, S J (1995) presents an evaluation of the various library plans and schemes formulated for Pakistan in the 4 decades since independence, and attempts to identify the factors which prevented their implementation. Concludes that the library planners, both foreign experts as well as local librarians, were generally too idealistic and individualistic in their recommendations, and nearly all failed to take any account of earlier efforts.

Hermelbracht, Antonia and Koeper, Bettina (2006) the purpose of this article is to provide a description of the project ProSe’BiCA, carried out in order to adapt the marketing research tool conjoint analysis for the development of future library services. The paper describes the methodical approach, and provides an overview of the results gained by several user surveys.

Heyes, K (1998) presented a paper at the seminar, public library plans, Loughborough University, 17-18 March 1998. Exemplifies the working of the public library planning process in Metropolitan districts with reference to the Metropolitan District of Sandwell, consisting of 6 former independent towns situated between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, UK. Describes the preplanning process, target audiences for the plan.
Hill, M (1993) looks at budget preparation, budget adoption, budget execution, auditing and evaluation as applied to small libraries. And also he covers the public library planning process.

Hunt, C J (1993) studied the academic library polices and administration tends to be micro in their nature, concentrating on principles and methodologies. Over the past 15 years not only has the structure of tertiary education in the UK been transformed but also individual academic institutions are now operating within an environment which has changed their fundamental nature.

Ifidon, Betty I (1990) reviews a selected sample of the literature concerned with academic library planning and construction in tropical areas. A major concern is heat control, but not all support central air-conditioning. Building shape, materials used, landscaping, and placement on the site all have impacts on temperature control. Lack of information based on tropical buildings is cited as a serious problem.


Jones, David J (2004) this paper describes issues facing authorities, planners and librarians whole are working on public library building projects. The author emphasizes the need for all involved to focus not just on traditional good design principles, but also on user needs, consulting the community, assessing space and sitting requirements and costs.
Kargbo, John Abdul (2007) studied the development and implementation of a national library and information policy in Sierra Leone. The paper focuses on piece discussing the current situation in the country and proposing a new model.

Kelsey, Donald O (2003) Using the planning, design and construction of the Elmer L. Andersen library as a case study. And this article explores the variety of planning and design issues that must be addressed in the building process. The Andersen Library is unique for its site selection and for the successful joining of eight archives and special collection units in a single building.

Kumar, Girja (1981) reviews Western and Indian experience on library planning and design. Underlines the dearth of literature on experience of developing countries. Examines Madras University Library as a model. Discusses 4 prerequisites for assigning and planning. Stresses objectives of the building, creation of norms, environmental factors and the place of the librarian in decision-making.

Le Saux, A (2000) review an international colloquium on architecture and libraries held 7-8 February 2000 in the newly reopened Pompidou centre in Paris. The evolution of public library architecture in France was illustrated with projections of views of over 50 buildings drawn from photographic database. Also contributions from speakers covered the role of architects and aspects of library architecture in relationship to culture, the communities served and local councils, and the range of services, users and equipment that buildings must accommodate.
Lu, S J (1995) studied the application of modern management concepts and techniques to the planning processes in public libraries, University libraries, special libraries; and school libraries since 1970. Concludes that modern management concepts are increasingly applied to library management and strategic management has attracted the attention of increasing numbers of library specialists since 1990.

Malhan, I.V (2006) discussed the changing face of Indian University libraries. Describes the developing corporate culture in the University libraries and explores the ways the university libraries can manage change. Presents a case study of managing change at the University of Jammu Library. This study reveals the complexities of change management in the University libraries and indicates that the University leadership, the library manager, and the professional staff play a key role in affecting change in the University libraries. Highlights that change management and staff development go hand in hand.

Markless, Sharon and Streatfield, David (2001) studied recent changes in the idea of evaluating performance in UK education and libraries and examine some of the differences in impact assessment between the two fields; concluding that little attention has so far been given by librarians to service impact assessment.

Marmor, Max (2006) outlined the approach to collection development that has characterized the building of the ARTstor Digital library. The approach adopted is a brief history, overview, and analysis of the development of the ARTstor collections. The paper finds that ARTstor has
sought to pursue a strategic approach to collection development, taking as its point of departure the needs of potential users.

**McDonald, Phyllis (1976)** summary the proceedings of a 4-day meeting of representatives of the 13 countries of the Asian and Pacific area. And he discussed the present state of development of school libraries in each country and of possible cooperative methods to overcome barriers to progress.

**Ming, Marilyn (1983)** He argued that team planning approach not only builds good relations for the library, but also allows more input of ideas, ensures that goals are clearly set and understood and establish the library as an integral part of the school’s learning programme.

**Moore, K, and Teasdale, M (2001)** reports the management of two phases of a library development project at Sheffield Hallam University in the UK between October 1997 and September 2000, focusing on: what the extension and refurbishment sought to achieve; areas of good practice; relationships with other professionals, other staff and users; and the need to keep users informed about progress and to be able to anticipate their needs.

**Neal, J G and Smith, L (1995)** studied the responsibility centre management (RCM) is a new fiscal management system which has been introduced at several American Universities. RCM is a strategy for helping institutions of higher education to accomplish objectives more effectively by linking academic responsibility and budgetary authority. And also describes the implementation of RCM at Indiana University, focusing on its impact on the University library.

Pavlin, et.al. (1983) studied an issue on planning science and technology library buildings in USA. Describes the history, planning, design and move of the library and information centre of the Ontario ministry of transportation and communications outlining specific characteristic of library planning in a government environment.

Philips, Sean (1998) the background for University libraries in Ireland is almost identical to that in other EU countries: rapid expansion in student numbers and materials price inflation not being matched by reciprocal funding. Among positive steps to combat this EU programmes are noted and cooperative initiatives, notably the IRIS and ALCID projects are discussed. National developments are examined, including the activities of the information Society Commission and moves towards a national library/information policy.

Pitman, Lesley (2007) described the processes involved in an academic library building project, from the choice of site and appointment of the architects and soon. The focus is on finding solutions to problems caused by limited space, fixed deadlines and innovative design, and ensuring that the library needs are fully understood throughout a complex project involving other interest groups over a number of years.
**Rigs, Donald E (1984)** focuses on the adoption of strategic planning by the library profession suggesting that libraries cannot afford not to use it. Defines strategic planning and maintains that it is ideal for the introduction and implementation of library automation activities.

**Robinson, Joyce L (1976)** in 1974 the Jamaican government established the National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services with the task of making recommendations on: a national plan for library development; stimulation and development of libraries in private organizations; establishment of a national deposit library; priorities; and standards.

**Sackett, Judy Hodge (2001)** presented suggestions to be considered in planning a new or renovated academic library. Examples are based on the William T. Young Library, central library at the University of Kentucky. The article is based on a presentation given at the American Library Association Annual Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, July 1999, as part of the program “2001 a space Odyssey: Rethinking Library Buildings in a Digital Age”.

**Samuels, Alan R (1981)** described library planning requires an understanding of the psychological context in which it is carried out. An important component of an organization’s psychological context is its planning culture. The planning culture facilitates the planning process by creating an environment within which the process can be effectively carried out. Suggestions for developing planning cultures in libraries are made.
Satijia, M P (2002) discusses the role played by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan in bringing about public library legislation in various states in India. He was responsible for planning, preparing and initiating library Bills, and fostered and developed the libraries of India. He did much to promote the spread of public libraries, particularly to serve the poor and in remote areas.

Smith, Lan (2006) this paper outlines the principles of benchmarking, examines dimensions which may be useful in benchmarking HRD and focuses in particular on the potential for the application of benchmarking principles to HRD activity in the library and information services (LIS) sector. Several examples of emerging HRD benchmarking practice in the LIS sector are used to illustrate the application of benchmarking principles and methodologies.

Stephen, Parker, J et al., (1983) a collection of papers reflecting the experiences of library planners who have worked in different countries and emphasizing the problems of national planning of library and information services in developing countries.

Stephens, A K (1998) studied the issue devoted to public library collection development in the information age. Public libraries have derived numerous benefits from their use of the PLA Planning process (Planning and Role setting for Public libraries: a Manual of options and procedures, American Library Association, 1987). Many libraries have used the process to improve their collection development policies and practices and to make fundamental changes in their collection’s focus and content.
Stoller, Michael (2006) trace patterns of collection development expenditures between 1994 and 2004 among Association of Research Libraries (ARL) largest and smallest public and private academic libraries, to identify the impact of serial inflation, the emergence of electronic resources and changes in the monographic market upon the buying patterns of the largest and smallest academic libraries, public and private, in the USA and Canada.

Susana, Barbara et al., (2006) this paper is based on the development of a user-oriented concept of digital collections. The current information society requires collection development to guarantee suitable resources in information organizations.

Sutradhar, S (2006) to describe 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. Material in this IR includes instructional materials, records, data sets, electronic theses, dissertations, annual reports, as well as published papers. This opens up the world of scholarly publishing in a way that causes re-examination of many of the current practices of scholarly communication and publishing.

Wijiasuriya, D E K (1995) studied to an issue devoted to planning for library development third world perspectives. Provides a profile of Malaysia, discusses constitutional and legislative provisions in Malaysia, and describes the national development planning process, a component of which is planning for library services for the public domain and for schools. Describes the
implementation of the plan, the development of library services, and the formulation of the National Policy on Library and Information Services.

**Willemse, J (1979)** delivered a lecture at the conference on trends in information handling and library computerization, held at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Conference centre, April 1978. Describes the need for a strong South African library system able to offer maximum benefits for limited funds. Recommends the immediate establishment of such system.

The studies reviewed in this chapter can be classified into three groups based on their objectives.

- The studies related to the library building plan and infrastructural facilities.
- The studies related to the library collection development and services.
- The third group of studies involves into human resources management in libraries.

These studies are conducted in different libraries in different environment.

The study reviewed in this chapter reveals that each study took different methods to study a particular combination of Library design variables. But this study is a maiden attempt that tries to study the entire gamut of Library Planning and design concepts at the maximum level. Thus, this study is different from the Objectives and research design principles than that of the studies reviewed in this chapter.