CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

The study of the review of related literature is an essential component of any research process through which one can understand the past trends and background in research output in any particular discipline. It guides the researcher to get a clear pictures of what has already been done and what more remains with regards to the research problem under study.

The researcher’s study area is “Problems and Prospects of Networking in Public Library System in Assam: A Study”. To understand the past trends and background of the study area in mind a large number of primary, secondary and tertiary sources of information in different formats of print to digital have been searched.

Research articles on the study area are downloaded from various publishers including Emerald (www.emeraldinsight.com), Elsevier (www.elsevier.com), JSTOR (www.jstor.org), etc which are accessed through the UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium. Various open access journals are also searched and gathered literature by using Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) (https://doaj.org) and Open Access Journals Search Engine (OAJSE) (www.oajse.com). Articles on the related area are also found in the Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS) (http://nopr.niscair.res.in/handle/123456789/66) and Google Scholar (https://scholar.google.co.in) are also used for searching scholarly publications on the study area. Ph.D. theses on the related
area are searched and found a few in the Shodhganga ETD Repository (http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in).

The topic under study is a very significant one and literature found in these areas are broad in nature. Streamlining of literature is necessary for this aspect. The literature in the study area is grouped into a few specific subgroups for the convenient of conducting the study systematically. The subgroups are-

- Public Library System in India
- Public Library in Assam
- ICT in Libraries
- Library automation and networking
- Proposed Network Model for Library

The review of literature made here has been cited as per APA (American Psychological Association) 6th edition style with chronological basis till 2017.

2.2 Public Library System in India

Jambhekar (1995) in “National policy on public libraries in India” highlights the policies of the central government in India, referring to the financial outlay in the Five Year Plans, important developments and their impact on the establishment of the public library system since independence.

Buragohain (1999) in “Public library scenario in India: Problems and Prospects” discussed the scenario of public library in India. Author emphasized the role of public library system in continuing education with the major drawbacks in the provision of the
existing library Acts in Indian states with the solution of a comprehensive multipurpose public library system for social and cultural renaissance in India.

Ghosh (2005) in “The public library system in India: challenges and opportunities” discussed the current situation of Indian Public Libraries System. The author prescribed some suggestions as to the remedies of transforming the situation and showing the ways of use of technological developments potential to the change of public libraries in rural India for its prospect. The author also provides a useful overview of a library scenario on which aggregated statistical data is hard to find; and, from this summary of the present situation, goes on to suggest possible ways to transform the “digital divide” into “digital opportunities”.

Ngurtinkhuma (2007) in “An assessment of role of state and district libraries in the socio-cultural and educational development of Mizoram” his research dissertation discussed the public library scenario in India since independence. Author also illustrate public library legislation in India, contribution of RRRLF in India.

Kumar (2008) in “Library movement and library development on Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar” his book illustrates the history of library movement in India. The author also discussed the library legislation and library Associations in India.

Wani (2008) in the article “Development of public libraries in India” describes the concept of a public library and the advisory committees and recommendations in its twelve five year plan. It examines the present status of public libraries act in India and the need for mobilizing support for their improvement. RRRLF objectives for library development in general and rural library development in particular. National Policy on
Library and Information Science (NAPLIS) recommend suggestion for the development and growth of public libraries.

Ramaiah & Sankara Reddy (2010) in “Position and status of public libraries in India: A critical study” have provided statistics on 30 State Central Libraries, 40 Regional/Divisional Libraries, 364 District Libraries, 4658 City/Town Libraries, 49,758 Villages and altogether there are 54,851 libraries in India. This paper authors also discussed the public library legislation from 1948-2010. In the end, the authors concluded saying that central and state governments have a responsibility under the democratic fabric to strengthen public libraries in India.

Kumara Swamy (2014) in “Organization and management of state central libraries in South India: A study” his research study provided an overview of public library development in India from ancient times to the present day. The researcher was carried out with the objectives to examine the infrastructural facilities available and the organization and management of documentary, financial and human resources at these four State Central Libraries of South India.

Srivastava (2014) in “Growth of development of public libraries in India: Special reference with Uttar Pradesh” tries to explain the Public libraries in India as well as attempts to highlight the public library system in Uttar Pradesh. The study is on The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation’s (RRRLF) role in the development of public libraries. As the library legislation is widely recognized as a helpful means for the establishment and development of public libraries which provides smooth financial support for proper functioning of libraries. The paper is based on the present status of public libraries in India and also on Uttar Pradesh. All is not well with the Uttar Pradesh
Public library system. With the existing provisions in the Act, still, development would have been much more than what is existing today. A lot of negligence and indifferent attitude has marred the growth of the system as a whole.

Kamble, Kumbar, & Patil (2016) in “The present scenario of public libraries in India: challenges and opportunities” authors try to explain the present scenario of the public library system in India and its Challenges and opportunities. They also include the role of central government in the development of public libraries in the country and the current status of public libraries i.e. numbers, acts, provision made for financial resources, infrastructure facilities with the conclusion of a few important suggestions for the further development of public libraries in India.

Prasad (2016) in “Public library system and services in India” describes the development of the public library system in India, several exercises in its evaluation during the mid-1990s, and the current direction of its planning. After a proper analysis of the system, it emphasizes the system of the public library in India. It further illustrates qualitative and quantitative survey data, the demographics of library clientele, their information needs, a rating of library materials, personnel facilities, and the relationship between evaluations and preliminary stages of automation. This observation reveals issues of age, gender and the rural-urban divide in the determination of future system planning. This paper is a distinct presentation of the account of the development, growth and the present picture of the public library services and system in India. The paper also accommodates the period of changes in its study.

Sharma (2016) in “Public libraries and role of RRRLF for the promotion of public libraries” discussed both legislation and RRRLF and their role in the promotion of
public library system in India. The author remarks that many of the Indian states are lagging behind the enactment of the Public library act but the process is on the way to persuade the State Governments for its early legislation.


2.3 Public Library in Assam

Sharma (1997) in the article “Growth and development of public library services in Assam” traces the history of public library movement in Assam from the ancient to the modern period. The article is a study on the role of Central Government of India and Assam Library Association (ALA) on Public libraries in Assam. The present condition of public library services in Assam and its drawbacks are also discussed in the article.

Brahma & Singh (2003) in “Problems and prospects of modernization of public library services in the modern era: A study on public libraries of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Assam” point out the problems and prospects of modernization of public library services and system in the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Assam and fill strongly the need for modernization of public libraries with a suggestions of some remedial measures. The study emphasizes mainly on the findings of the current problems leading public libraries to serve the different sections of the public in the area. The study clearly shows the challenges public libraries have to encounter the today on modern technology with are a violation of the latest status of services provided by the public libraries in the area in the real sense.
Hussain (2005) in “Modernization of public libraries in Assam” discussed the concept and meaning of modernization. The author also narrates the functions of public libraries in Assam, assistance received from RRRLF, Central Government and state priority scheme. There is no library legislation to develop, maintain and co-ordinate public libraries in Assam till date. He has mentioned the areas to be covered for modernization of public libraries in Assam are selection of Hardware and Software, library automation and networking and digital library system etc.

Brahma & Singh (2010) in “Towards networking of rural libraries in North East India: A proposal” this article authors discussed the pasture of rural librarianship for the networking of rural libraries in North East India with its function and importance in the present day context. This paper involved the sub-themes: role of rural libraries, Problems in networking of rural libraries, public library system in NE India, Government policies and rural libraries, role of Government in networking of rural libraries, terrorism, and rural libraries, planning for rural library network and rural libraries for rural development in North East India are discussed.

Bhuyan & Hazarika (2011) in “Extension service of public libraries of Assam: challenges and realities” highlight the objectives and methods of extension services by public libraries. This paper an attempt has been made to find out the existing position and standard of public libraries in Assam and various extension services provided by it. It also discussed the total public library system including organizational pattern, qualities and quantities of services to the public. This paper also tries to find out problems faced by the public libraries in providing extension services to the society.
Chakravorty & Paul (2011) in “Present scenario of public libraries in Assam with special reference to Barak Valley: A study” provided a brief reference to the history of the development of public library system in Assam and presented a useful overview and appraisal of the public libraries in the Barak Valley. In this paper, authors suggested a probable action plan for growth and development of Public libraries in the area, with reference to the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission, 2005 for improvement of Indias’ library system embracing the concept of modernization and application of the developing Information technology.

Das (2011) in “Automation of public libraries in Assam: Its status, problems, and prospects” found that infrastructure and the service of the public libraries in Assam are not modernized but somehow traditional services are provided to community and public library automation is in its initial stage in spite of its process have already been started by 2004-2005.

Medhi & Deka (2011) in “Problems and prospect of automation in public libraries with special reference to District Library, Kamrup” examines that there is an absence of the use of a computer for automation of the library services. The study further found that the library was still rendering traditional based services to the users.

Borgohain & Das (2014) in “Legislation based public library system: A study with the existing legislation of NE states with reference to Assam” authors try to explain the present scenario of the public library system in North Easter state with special reference to Assam. They also discussed the implementation of library legislation in North Eastern states and incorporating some recommendations in the draft of Assam Public Library bills.
Lahkar (2014) in “Public libraries in NE India at the crossroad: A study with special reference to Govt. aided rural libraries of Assam” discussed the present situation of the public library system special reference to Govt aided rural libraries of Assam undertaken as per the scheme of 1985, their collections, staff services extended. The paper also evaluates the extent of library resources and identifies different parameters of rural libraries for improving its services including scope for use of information technology devices in a networking environment.

Sarmah (2014) in his book “Rural library development of North East India” discussed the growth and development of public library services in Assam. The author also discussed the present status of rural libraries in North East India.

2.4 ICT in Libraries

Srinivasa Rao & Choudhari (2010) in “Networked services of NIT libraries in India: A study” discussed the computer infrastructure facilities & services in NIT libraries in India they have studied these libraries zone wise like, EAST, WEST, SOUTH & NORTH & the researchers concluded that South zone libraries are richer than the other zone libraries in respect to ICT facilities.

Satpathy & Maharana (2011) in “ICT skills of LIS professionals in engineering institutions of Orissa, India: A case study” surveyed the ICT skills of LIS professionals in engineering institutions of Orissa state. In this study, the researchers survey the level of ICT skills of Library Staff comparing his/her experience, educational qualifications. They have discussed in details the knowledge of Web-based services, methods of acquiring ICT skills, & Constraints in acquiring ICT
skills. It is found the tight work schedule, poor infrastructure & lack of the training are the major constraints.

Sivakumaren, Geetha & Jayaprakash (2011) in their study entitled “ICT facilities in University libraries: A case study” stated that the comparative analysis of the ICT Infrastructure vs. University Libraries, ICT based technology vs. university libraries. In this, the researchers found that the 100% deemed university libraries are having barcode technology in the state of Tamilnadu.

Adeniji, Babalola & Adeniji (2012) in “Workers training programmes in two University libraries in Nigeria” their document discussed the importance of the Training programme for development of the ICT skills as well as professionals skills & they have found most the respondents agreed for the training are most helpful to develop the library daily work skills, library automation skills, use of various ICT tools etc practically.

Aguolu (2012) in “The Transition from traditional to electronic University libraries in Nigeria: Challenges and Opportunities” reported the mode of change Nigerian Libraries from traditional to hybrid library with the use of ICT infrastructure. The researchers arrive at the conclusion the most of the libraries are confronted by the financial, technical, ICT skills problems in the Nigerian university libraries. But that University libraries are on the way of fast-changing to electronic libraries and it has adopted ICT tools, Hardware & software for providing the library services to the end users.

Chima-James (2012) in the article “Assessment of computer literacy skills of University librarians in Nigeria: Evidence From Federal University of Technology Owerri
(FUTO)” author discussed an assessment skills among the University librarians from Nigeria. It is found that 84.4% of staffs are literate in the computer. The majority of the staff are aware of computer skills through training programmes and practical self teaching.

Aravinthan & Venkatesh (2013) in their paper “A study on resources and services in the nursing college libraries at Bangalore city, Karnataka” studied that ICT infrastructure was in the used for creating, sharing & dissemination of knowledge in the field of nursing. In this study, the author found the pitfalls of the ICT infrastructure adopted & used in the nursing college libraries in the state of Karnataka. They also stated the state Government has come to their rescou to overcome this problem.

Kumar (2013) investigates in “Knowledge on ICT skills among LIS professionals of Engineering Institutions of Andhra Pradesh state: A survey” this study he shows the skills regarding operating system, library management software, operating/programming language, web design tools, technical skills, managerial skills, subject skills & lack of ICT related skills, constraints on ICT practice by Library & Information Professionals.

Tiwari & Sahoo (2013) in “Infrastructure and use of ICT in University libraries of Rajasthan (India)” investigate the Infrastructure & use of ICT in University libraries, Rajasthan state. It was observed that all the university libraries are in the process of the developing stage. The need of the present hour was ICT infrastructure and to deliver speedy services to the users. The researchers stated that the library staffs should have an access to the ICT training and practices.
Saini (2014) in “Document Delivery Service by Central Library, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow: A study” elaborates the significance of Document Delivery Service (DDS), advantages & disadvantages, methods of providing the DDS, service & role of the INFLIBNET as well as central library of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University to provide the DDS to the users’ & its impact on information access as well as users satisfaction about the document delivery services.

2.5 Library Automation and Networking

Ramesh Babu (1995) in “Automation of public library services in India: Myth or reality” discussed the development of Public Libraries in India and the present status of public libraries. He brings out the role of computers and their application in library operations. Advantages of Information Technology (IT) to libraries are enumerated. In the Indian context, the constraints in the use of computers in Public Libraries are identified concerning lack of planned growth of libraries, the attitude of library staff, lack of trained staff, users and economic constraints etc. The pessimistic and optimistic views of the automation of public library services in India are presented concluding objectively towards the changes of automation by the 21st century.

Vyas (1997) in his paper entitled “Library automation and networking in India: Problems and prospects” discussed the information scene in India. Networking systems at the regional and national levels are described. The author features some constraints of networking in Indian academic libraries. While concluding the author recommends that significant information library networks ought to have a more sensible and time-bound programme.
Parthasarathy (1998) in “Features of a public library network for Tamil Nadu” emphasized the need for introducing library automation for the Public Library System in Tamil Nadu. The measures to be taken for developing a modernized and integrated system, additional library and information services for using microcomputers for housekeeping operations and information retrieval; for introducing networking, for accessing data-base; for conducting specialized training courses are outlined.

Ramesh Babu & Parameswaran (1998) in “Automation of Public Libraries and Information Services in the Context of Electronic Information Era” surveyed the attitude of the public library staff towards automation of public libraries. The results of the study are; financial implication as a major bottleneck for Information Technology applications. Disinters of the Public library staff to learning or implement Information technology for the poor structure of pay scale.

Kar, Bhattachaya, & Deb (1999) in “Library networking in India for resources sharing: present status and prospects” Indian information professionals, education specialists and scientists realized that it is high time to share the information resources and to coordinate mechanisms. The result in the field of information technology has undergone a sea change. A large number of library resource sharing networks like the Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN) such as DELNET in Delhi, CALIBNET in Calcutta, BONET in Bombay, MALIBNET in Madras, PUNENET in Pune, ADINET in Ahmedabad, HYLIBNET in Hyderabad, and countrywide ones like ERNET (Educational and Research Institutions), INFLIBNET (Universities and Research Institutions) and DESINET (Defence Laboratories), and sectoral ones like BTISNET (Biotechnology Networks) etc. are under various stages of conceptualization, design, development and
implementation. The article concludes briefly the hurdles to the development of these aforesaid networks

Kaul (1999) in “DELNET : an effective resource sharing model in India” author explained the growth of the Delhi Library Network and its different activities. It is a rising and effective resource sharing service in the region of Delhi offering a variety of products and services to assist the exchange of information among libraries.

Subba Rao (1999) in “Networking scenario in India” discussed the networking scenario in India by listing the general communication networks, viz. INDONET, I-NET, NICNET, GPSS, RABMN, and specialized information networks, viz. ERNET, INFLIBNET, BTISNET, DELNET, SIRNET, CALIBNET, MALIBNET, MYLIBNET, etc. concludes that India has drawn up ambitious plans and waits to watch the benefits that could be derived in employing these facilities for improving the socio-economic status of its citizens.

Subba Rao (2001) in “Networking of libraries and information centers: challenges in India” discussed the various Governmental policies that led to the development of national information infrastructure, the inadequacies of the infrastructure, the status of IT application in Government, and the challenges in converting library contents into computer readable form. It concludes that despite India drawing of ambitious plans, it has not witnessed the benefits that could come from employing these facilities to improve the socio-economic conditions of citizens or help it emerge as an economic superpower.

Dabas, Singh, Gill, & Dabas (2003) in “Automation scenario in University libraries: A study of some selected libraries” discussed the present scenario of library automation in
nine university libraries in Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh. They also discussed need and importance of library automation, amenities owing networks and networking. Authors further try to identify the obstructions in library automation and the impact of automation on the libraries under study. They conclude with the remarks of corrective measures to be considered for the automation process.

Munshi (2003) in “Library automation in Bangladesh: The Dhaka university library experiences” this article is about the concept of library automation, the status of library automation in Bangladesh, Dhaka University Library and their Automation Project. The paper is also a presentation model of Dhaka University Library Automation Project (DULAP). Further, it examines the online access and internet browsing system and the application of GoPAC. The study is an attempt to know objectives of DULAP, necessary hardware, and software, activities, and function of the program, facilities to users and tasks yet to be accomplished.

Singh (2003) in “Library automation and networking software in India: an overview” makes an overview of library automation and networking software packages used in Indian libraries and discusses the present library automation position in India.

Singh (2003) in “Library automation in academic libraries in India: Problems and prospects” discussed briefly the history of library automation in India. Directly or indirectly it affecting the progress of library automation issues like library management, availability of user-friendly software, level and skill of library staff, and geographical location area etc. Also makes a scrutiny of the areas in which automation has taken place and the reason behind it. Role of INFLIBNET has also come under discussion.
Things are changing for the better as automation in academic libraries is now being urgently treated as an urgent need.

Vyas (2003) in “Application of information technology in university libraries of Rajasthan: a survey report” studied the status of library automation in 12 state universities as well as deemed university institutions of Rajasthan. The survey method was conducted to find out the different aspects of library automation, such as availability of reading materials, financial supports to library automation, hardware configuration in libraries, use of application software, status of in-house database preparation, users’ services, housekeeping operations, networking accessibilities of libraries, problems in computerization and networking, future plans and proposals for computerization and networking, assessment of computer applications and networking, and measurement of satisfaction regarding automation of Information system. The author expresses dissatisfaction of after-sales-service of software supplier i.e. INFLIBNET. The paper concludes with the suggestion to UGC for sanctioning a post of Information Scientist and a Technical Assistant for the accomplishment of library automation.

Sinha (2004) in his article “Scenario of automation and networking of Library and Information Canters (LICs) of North Eastern Region of India: An Evaluative Study” is an evaluation on the library automation and networking of Institutional/ University Library and Information Canters of the Region. The findings of the survey is on the different aspects of library automation and networking, application and use of multimedia CD-ROM databases, internet services and OPAC and Creation of in-house databases of books, serials, theses, projects and experts, computer-based library and information activities and services like in-house operations that of acquisition,
circulation, retro-conversion, serial control, information retrieval and dissemination, CAS, SDI, bibliographical services, On-line search of databases OPAC, Web OPAC, Manpower development in IT era etc.

Amekuedee (2005) in “An evaluation of library automation in some Ghanaian University libraries” the study on the status of library automation in Ghana’s three older public university libraries. The outcome of the findings is that despite being aware of the importance of library automation the university authorities faced the problems of the paucity of funds, lack of support from the university administration, shortage of skilled staff to initiate automation of all library processes.

Jebaraj & Devadoss (2005) in their paper “Library and information networks in India” brings to limelight the advent of computer networking as an integral part of the library and information infrastructure. It has a very significant impact on the way in which library and information systems are perceived. India is approaching a new era of computer communication networks both for general and library information purposes.

Suku & Pillai (2005) in the article “Automation of university libraries in Kerala status, problems and prospects” explained the automation status and activities of libraries of University in Kerala. The survey findings are mainly concentrated on different aspects of library automation. These are related to information technology infrastructure, information services, and their usage, in-house activities, manpower development, and budget, information services, and their uses. It also describes the role of INFLIBNET center in enhancing the automation activities of libraries in Universities, particularly on the UGC-Infonet context programme. The problems are being identified. Possible suggestions are also advanced to that effect.
Meitei & Devi (2006) in “Library networking: A conceptual model of rural library information network system for easy access by a rural community of Manipur” views the term Library network is an essential component in the Information society. The authors throw light on the rural libraries in the state of Manipur. The authors advocated the concept of the setting of a proposed model of Rural library Information Network System to power the masses for the building of knowledge-based society and to make them conscious of the importance of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) which is key to bridging new digital connections in the rural areas of Manipur in this global digital Information age.

Matoria, Upadhyay, & Moni (2007) in “Automation and networking of public libraries in India using the e-Granthalaya software” furnished description on library automation and Networking of public libraries in India. It used e Granthalaya software from National Informatics center and highlighting the pros and cons of the system. This paper is based on the challenges and the potential of a full-scale development of the software at the national level.

Bansode & Periera (2008) in their paper entitled “A survey of library automation in college libraries in Goa state, India” discussed regarding the latest status of library automation in the college libraries of Goa State, India. It speaks of the use of NEWGENLIB software (Consortium version) by college libraries and pinpoints barriers to library automation. According to the authors suggest that college library professionals must have to upgrade their skills to meet the growing expectations of users from their libraries.
Baishya (2017) in “Automation and networking of public libraries in Assam: Problems and prospects” this article attempts to highlight the present scenario of public library system in Assam and their automation status and ICT application. The study was carried out those public libraries where library automation is started. In this paper also discussed the present status of automation activities with the problems included and a few suggestions.

2.6 Proposed Network Model for Library

Bachalapur (2005) in “Network of college libraries under Visvesvaraya technological university: A perspective plan” his doctoral dissertation proposed a model for library network for engineering colleges in Karnataka, affiliated to VTU. In this model author identified 6 engineering colleges located at different places. Out of 6 colleges, 5 colleges are identified as regional centers and one college at the central place act as a nodal center. The author also highlighted the organization of network, manpower, finance, requirements for the nodal center and individual libraries, criteria for success network.

Babu & Kumar (2007) in “Networking of Public Libraries in India (Publibnet): A Prototype Design” with an objective to spread the resource used among the public libraries a prototype model designed by the authors would be implemented in a phased manner to provide the screen models of the proposed PUBLIBNET outputs proposed a network called.

Prabhu (2011) in “Networking of college libraries affiliated to Bharathidasan University: A study” his studies which are interrelated to library network development,
suggested to set off the network model to Bharathidasan University among the group of libraries.

Biradar (2012) in “Resource sharing and networking of college libraries affiliated to Gulbarga University: A study” has discussed in his research thesis that networking and resource sharing of college libraries associated to Gulbarga University. The author suggested that there is a need to develop a resource sharing and networking model to college libraries which would make possible direct and easy access to information from the union databases housed at the nodal center. To access resources from the nodal centre the participated libraries can set up a link with the regional centre.

Kemdarne (2012) in “A study of library automation and networking in Dental College Libraries affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore” his research studies proposed a network model for Dental College Libraries in Bangalore. In his research studies proposed a network model for Dental College Libraries in Bangalore. The author suggested in his model to create a central bibliographic database among the 35 members of college libraries and set up a nodal centre at Bangalore in M. R. Ambedkar Dental College, Bangalore. The member libraries can access the union database all over the country with the help of e3G WEB OPAC

Jayakrishnan (2013) in his dissertation “Kerala public library network: A project report” discussed on the Kerala Public Library Network (KPLNET) and use of library management package for automation in all public libraries. There is a privilege for the Public to have an easy access to public library services through this system for book lending, searching of the catalogue, e-reading etc. The important aspects of the system were to acquaint the public easily to the data online through the network. The chief
purpose behind the KPLNET was to bind all public libraries throughout the State of Kerala in a single networked system. This project suggested the integration of public libraries under Kerala State Library Centre (KSLC) with a library network using a web-enabled system that acts as an interactive public interface to make the public effective for their active participation.

Biradar (2014) in “Networking of law libraries with special reference to law colleges affiliated to Karnataka State Law University Hubli” doctoral dissertation highlights the law libraries networks, concept, and types of networking, networking application and components in India, proposed a client-server model for the development of law library consortium.

Hazarika & Baishya (2014) in “Public library network model in Assam: A feasibility study” this paper discussed the public library system in Assam. Authors also planned a client-server model creates a powerful environment that offers for storing and managing data generated in the union database.

Krishnappa (2014) in “Resource sharing and networking initiatives of management college libraries In Karnataka state: A study” his doctoral dissertation proposed a network model for Karnataka Management college libraries in Karnataka. The author in his proposed model KARMANLIBNET as the nodal centre and all participating college libraries will establish a direct link with this nodal centre.

Sinha (2014) in “Design and development of Bihar and Jharkhand Library and Information Network (BIJLIBNET): A Proposed Model” this paper was on the proposal of design and development of a Regional Library and Information Network of Bihar and Jharkhand States (BIJLIBNET). The first part of the paper was sketched on the account
of library networks for resource sharing, aims, and objectives, factors responsible for initiation of establishing library and information networks in India, development of networks in India. Where as the final part of the paper was a study on the proposed model to design and develop of Bihar and Jharkhand Library and Information Network (BIJLIBNET ) with different facets for resources sharing in the remote areas of Bihar and Jharkhand for the overall development of the society.

Naik (2015) in “Design and development of network based model for management college libraries in Pune city with special reference to network securities” his Ph.D. thesis proposed structured network model for Pune Management Library Network (PMLN) in Pune city. The author shows the geographical spread of PMLN of three districts viz. Ahmednagar, Nasik, and Pune. Three sub-network connecting 27 management institutes from Ahmednagar, 34 management institute from Nasik and 204 management from Pune. The main vision of PMLN will support the above-mentioned libraries to exploit their inadequate resources.

Kalbande (2016) in “Networking and resource sharing of the agricultural college libraries In Maharashtra: A study” his research thesis proposed a network model for agricultural college libraries affiliated to Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth will be called Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth Library Network (MPKVLIBNET). In this model author highlighted finance provision, organizational structure, library materials like books, journals, articles etc, service area of the proposed model, areas of resource sharing, Acquisition of library materials, Governing body of the Network, Hardware & Software requirements, in the software Koha open source software used, Homepage of the Network, and lastly proposed memorandum of Understanding format & Resource Sharing agreement format between the Institute & MPKVLIBNET.
2.7 Analysis of Literature

The study of literature available on print as well as digital format, published earlier on the study area selected and reporting these in a systematic order as a critical summary. Literature available in the study area is so vast that it is not possible to include all the relevant literature in this chapter. So the entire literature review cannot be claimed as a complete one. Some selected and obtainable literature in the study area are included.

Table 2.1: Review of literature

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of literature</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Library System in India</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Library in Assam</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT in Libraries</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library automation and networking</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31.34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposed Network Model for Library</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
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Table 2.1 total 67 literatures were reviewed for the present research study. It is evident from the table 2.1 that 31.34% literature discusses the library automation and networking followed by 19.40% literature about the public library system in India. Literature on public libraries in Assam is 16.42% and the Proposed Network Model for Library is 17.91% while 14.92% for ICT in libraries.