CHAPTER 3.

RELEVANT LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature, refers to published scholarly work. For instance, scientific, scholarly literature includes journal articles, conference proceedings, technical reports and books. A literature review reviews the scholarly literature on a specific topic by summarizing and analyzing published work on that topic. A literature review has several purposes. A critical review evaluates the clarity, quality and originality of research as well as its relevance and presentation.

A good review carefully analyzes an article’s strengths and weaknesses before assessing its overall value. The recent review of literate pertaining to the objectives of study which has direct and indirect influence have been collected, gathered and presented:

1. :– Gurge (1989) reported that the rapid change in technology coupled with users higher expectations is forcing libraries to shift from the use of traditional methods to highly powerful new technology. In today’s dynamic environment of the rapidly changing nature of technology, strategic planning for managing new technology has become more crucial for harnessing its full potential and benefits.

2. :– Jasmer Singh (1990) carried out research for doctorate degree on the topic “College libraries in Punjab: A statistical analysis of the problems” He conducted a survey to find the problems being faced by college libraries of Punjab and Chandigrah and also attempted to the study the use of libraries. He covered 210 colleges under study, including five colleges of education also. Questionnaire I was used to know about the prevalent position of libraries and problems being faced by librarians in managing these. Two
separate questionnaires were used to know the opinions of students and teachers about their respective libraries.

3. :- **Naidu** (1991) in his research paper, “College libraries in Andhra Pradesh; with special reference to Andhra ” attempted to find the causes leading to unhappy situation of libraries. Author disclosed the gloomy picture of college libraries by inspection commission of each . He further suggested that at least 6% of the college budget should be spent on library. Author emphasized the need to give institution to users in the beginning of each academic year.

4. :- **Taylor** (1991) has explained eight classes of information uses, generated from the information need (s) perceived by users, they are
   1. Enlightenment : context information
   2. Problem understanding : better comprehension of a specific problem
   3. Instrumental : what to do and how to do something
   4. Factual : precise data
   5. Conformational : verify a piece of information
   6. Projective : future oriented
   7. Motivational : relates to personal involvement
   8. Personal or political : relationship, statue, reputation, personal fulfillment

5. :- **Kawatra** (1992) described the concept of the library as the heart of a , the sun around which teaching and research revolve is widely hailed. There is, however, difference of opinion as to the precise nature of the functions of the library. In their work. The library the associational of teachers made a bold statement. The prime faction of the library is to provide facilities for study and research for the members of its own institution.
6. **Gupta** (1993) observed “Users survey of the Lxmibai Nagar branch of the Delhi public library”. Author examined the characteristics of users, use pattern and users’ views about collections, services and facilities. Half of the respondents considered library collection inadequate while all most all the users were satisfied with services of library.

7. **Coker** (1993) has written a useful article titled “Libraries verses users? How and how not a deter library users.” Author examined the various factors influencing the attitude of users towards libraries and also took into consideration the socio economic, technological, physical or technical and psychological or emotional conditions shaping up the perceptions of non users, inhibit users and potential users.

8. **Sanjeev Kumar and Mishar** (1993) in their study “Use of national institute of fashion technology library: A survey”. Authors conducted a survey to ascertain the suitability of opening hours, frequency of library use, most frequently used services and helpfulness of library staff. Library hours were found convenient to users. Borrowing books was the main reason to visit library followed by use of reference material and periodicals. Landing service was most frequently used followed by photocopy serve. Majority of the users were satisfied with library.

9. **Marshall et al.** (1993) undertook study named “A study of library use in problem based and rational medical curricula” to find the difference in use libraries in problem based learning programmes and traditional programmes. It was revealed that more students used libraries in problem based learning than in traditional programmes.

10. **Raju** (1994) in an article title “A survey of college libraries in west Godavari district.” explore the prevailing position of libraries of 18 colleges affiliated to Andhra, Water, air, various facets of libraries i.e. library staff, building, collection, book banks, budget and technical services, etc have
been examined. Financial sources were found inadequate. DDC and AACR-I were popular among libraries. Survey revealed the immediate need to improve the services to meet information needs of students, teachers and research scholars.

11. :- Sharma (1994) conducted a survey of users to know their views about library collection, timings, rules and regulations and services of a public library under title “User’s survey of Delhi public library Karole Bagh branch”. Questionnaire was used as a data gathering instrument. She concluded that majority of users were satisfied with opening hours, rules, staff, faculties and services of library, and to some extent with its collection also. It was found that maximum use of library was made by students, therefore special emphasis were needed to meet their information needs.

12. :- Veeranjaneyula (1994) evaluated the resources and services of a medical college library under name “A study with reference to information sources and services in Shri Venkateshwara medical college library, Triupati”. A survey of post graduate students and teaching staff was conducted through questionnaire. In addition, interviews were conducted and records were examined to collect data. The basic resources were found inadequate. Respondents were not satisfied with services of library.

13. :- Bajpai (1995) in research paper “Evaluation of college library services in Delhi” assessed the services of college libraries in Delhi and identified their problems. He brought forward that librarians often found it difficult to deal with teaching and non teaching staff members regarding return of books. For this, library rules existed only on paper and were not being implemented properly.

14. :- Mukherjee (1995) carried out a study titled, “Library facilities in training colleges of India” to assess the prevalent position of 50 teacher training college libraries. Questionnaire was used as data collection tool. Study
revealed that majority of libraries did not have sufficient space for proper functioning. Some of teacher training colleges did not have their own libraries. Staff and students depended on the libraries to which education section was attached. All libraries were lacking abstracting, indexing and inter library loan services.

15. :- Snow (1996) in article “Wasted words: The written collection development policy and the academic library” put forward that in academic libraries written collection development polices are unnecessary. The bibliographers need to concentrate on selection and evaluation of the collection rather than written policies that become outdated and irrelevant quickly.

16. :- Sridhar (1995) wrote an article named “Problems of collection development in special libraries”. He explored the various factors affecting collection development in special libraries and highlighted the significance of collection development policy manual. Author pointed out the various problems related to document selection and procurement.

17. :- Chopra (1995) revealed the problems being faced by college libraries of Punjab in his article titled “College libraries in Punjab: some problems re-considered”. Article is based on the personal observations of the author. He grouped these problems into three parts i.e. problems related to the management of colleges, problems concerned with principals of colleges and finally those related to library staff. Shortage of staff, inadequate funds, physical facilities, circulation of books, stock verifications and library hours etc. were the facets discussed in paper.

18. :- William (1995) reported that libraries are the depositors of diverse forms of knowledge and will continue to be the keepers of knowledge. Modern libraries should keep the users at the centre stage and promote use of knowledge resources. Information and communication technology a great
role in this task. Librarians, who are the keepers of information sources, should function as managers of knowledge and not only of the books. Libraries, which were considered only as the storehouses of knowledge have to a new outlook in the modern information communication technology era.

19. :- Panwar (1996) found, in laterally established college more books were added every year as compared to other one, because it has more budget for books.

20. :- Onardian and Onardian (1996) in the study of use of Ahmedu Bello library revealed that only 10% users were found not satisfied with library. Lack of needed books in library was one of the main causes for user”s dissatisfaction.

21. :- Panwar and Vyas (1996) carried out a study libraries of the two women colleges affiliated to the of Delhi under name “User”s survey of the woman college libraries”. Data was collected from undergraduate, postgraduate students and teachers of social sciences, using questionnaire. It was supplemented by selected interviews. Survey revealed that in laterally established college more books were added every year as compared to other one, because it had more budget for books. Library services and physical facilities did not have a satisfactory picture. Properly planned orientation was needed.

22. :- Andrade and Vergueiro (1996) also wrote an article under title “Collection development in academic libraries : A Brazilian library”s experience”. The article is based on the collection development practices of a Brazilian academic library. Authors outlined the different models of collection development given by professionals.
23. **Haider** (1996) in his paper “Acquisition and collection development in Pakistan” analyzed the constraints faced by Pakistani libraries in the procurement of books from abroad. Lack of proper management, absence of competent personnel, non existence of acquisition policy statements, non existence of selection aids, ever shrinking library budgets, fluctuating rate of the rupee, inflation, import policy, trade embargoes against some countries, fiscal policy etc. were the major hurdles found.

24. **Kumbar et al.** (1996) took up a study named “College libraries under Gulbarga area; A survey” he assessed the existing situation and status of 54 colleges libraries. Besides using questionnaires, interviews were also conducted to collect data. Only one librarian possessed master’s degree in library science. Survey represented a disappointing picture of libraries as only 12 libraries had their own buildings. Libraries were spending more funds on books and comparatively less on periodicals. Library services were not found satisfactory. It was found that more than 50% libraries brought out annual reports.

25. **Martin** (1996) in his article “User studies and library planning” discussed the user studies and appraised their role in library planning. Author provided various guidelines for conducting user studies and concluded that user data strengthens the planning and decision making processes at several levels so the responses of users should be an integral part of the ongoing practice of librarians, providing constant feedback.

26. **Guskin** (1996) has stated clearly in his findings that though the libraries are an important aspects involved in the establishment of the institution, they should also play an active role in promotion of learning skills, reading skills among the youth which would help in improvising the thinking skill sets of the students and in return which will help them in all critical aspects of their study and they would be able to deliver better independently or in within a group.
27. **Hitchcock** (1997) has in his findings stated that there has been a very good response and rapid increase in the accession of literature especially related to the development of scientific aspects of the study. The libraries now face a challenge and they will have to cope up with competition and upgradation in terms of books and infrastructure would be the critical area in which the students would be attracted towards the library. Calling for the availability of latest journals and update literature in all fields of education would be of greater importance and study for the students.

28. **Thillinayan** (1997) He has conducted a study on the Turkish Library Association and its membership norms. He in his report has cited about the activities of the association by circulating a questionnaire which specifically dealt with the function of the association and its activities. The questionnaire also included the aspects of the levels of satisfaction among its members, their priorities and methods of funding for upgradations.

29. **Behling and Cudd** (1997) have asserted in their findings that the member of the library or the frequent visitor to the library plays an important role in determining the levels of satisfaction he gets when he visits the premises and whether the library meets his expectations for knowledge purposes.

30. **Biggs and Biggs** (1997) conducted a survey of the heads of academic library reference services to examine the college on development for the study titled “Reference collection development in academic libraries: Report of a survey”. It was found that selection and maintenance were not guided by any written policy and studies of use of collection were missing. Authors concluded that online sources were important factors in selection.

information needs, pattern of use and scope for new services. Survey led to conclusion that shortage of space has effected library collection and services.

32. :- Shaw (1998) has done a critical study on the libraries and the members who frequently use the internet sources as a method of knowledge gains. He has tried to highlight the issues of the members who have been facing difficulties when they have been accessing the internet as a media.

33. : Babafemi (1999) found that more than 90% users rated library material as inadequate. Journal in stock were outdated and 14% users advocated the need to subscribe more journals titled.

34. :- Bavakutty (1998) found that students of govt. colleges were using libraries mainly for outside their study needs whereas those of private colleges were using for curricular purpose.

35. :- Kochar (1998) stated that the basic objective of a library is to have a vast collection of books, journals and literature available in all respective fields with the latest updates for knowledge dissemination. The education commission(1966) has laid stress on the proper development of library system in the country and recommended that the library has to meet the following:

1. Provision of books and journals which are necessary to carry out the research activities in respective areas.

2. The availability of relevant subject matter should help the faculty to have knowledge in the area of his/her specializations. Provide vital aspects with an open door policy in the literary field which extend the borders beyond the scope of the specializations. These
parameters will help in building up of a strong binding among the student community, the faculty and the books and journals which would help them both in terms of increasing their respective knowledge base.

36. :- Koop (1998) reported that the main function of a library are acquisition, technical processing storage, retrieval and dissemination. The traditional way of doing there result is also labour intensive and repetitive manual routine with the advent of modern technology the higher to manual routines have turned to be machine oriented one.

37. :- Kumar (1998) found that the changing needs of society and the technology, information revolution have forced the librarians and the information specialists to develop and adopt new technologies to build their resources and services to cater to the needs of its users.

38. :- Manhasm (1998) presidential address to the Indian library association rightly said, it is generally acknowledged that our libraries are underutilized in relation to investments being made in them. Non use and low source of libraries amount to wastage of facilities being made available may be the literacy rate, lack of reading habits etc. are the cusses for low use from the side of patrons. User education progrmes must be organized by libraries in a way that libraries are fully utilized. He further remarked that, if library historians would address the roots and trends of library issues, they would address the roots and trends of library issues, they would provide a valuable service to the profession and society.

39. :- Muswazi (1998) has conducted a research in Switzerland, mainly focusing on the functioning of the libraries which have contributed vastly and related the works with the areas of research, its mode of advertising, educational activities, focus on areas of research and the contributions and publications by the respective library associations. The survey and analysis
also included the interviews with the members of the association, their difficulties in running of libraries and their shortcomings. The general observations and views expressed by the members was to have an effective mode of communications in the society and focus on rationalty related with the fees which every member may have to bear for better planning and implementation.

40. :- **Walia and Gautam** (1988) concluded that 65% users considered library collection as adequate to met their information needs. Library rules were not effective on teachers. Non-Book material was almost absent in libraries.

41. :- **Raina and Dayal** (1998) carried out a study of the Indian institute of management library, Lucknow under title “An analysis of student”s feedback on the library utilization and resource evaluation at IIML”. The purpose of survey was to asses the level of utilization of IIML and the effectiveness of its facilities and service. Author found that library collection was used satisfactorily. Microfilms were in very less use in comparison to other documents. Collection on some subjects needed attention for strengthening. Majority of the users were satisfied with helpfulness of library staff.

42. :- **Anand** (1999) carried out a study named :Library committees in Delhi colleges : A survey report” to examine the composition and functioning of library committees of colleges affiliated to Delhi . He found that only one college had the functions of library committee in written. In most of the colleges, committee"s main function was the allocation of funds to various departments. Lack of properly laid down functions and change of members of committee every year were the problems in their proper working. In majority of the colleges the committees played advisory role. Because of lack of specific guidelines some library committees were assigned arbitrary
functions like supervision of library staff, purchase of stationary, furniture and equipment for libraries and sale of „raddi“ etc.

43. **Hingwe** (1999) conducted a study in Pune City wherein about fifty libraries in affiliated colleges under the University of Pune were covered. The findings focused on the kind of facilities provided by each library to its visiting members. The findings have reflected that the libraries which have come into existence of late have been able to deliver in terms of knowledge and quality of literature available because they have been able it infuse a strong capital in terms of funds as well as financial allocations for further developments to build up their basic collection, whereas long standing intuitions had not increased their expenditure in proportion to increase in students, teachers and rising price of books. Study brought forward that importance given to libraries on theoretical place was not experienced in practice.

44. **Maughan** (1999) conducted a survey of 07 departments at the of California, Berkley under title “Library resources and services: A cross-disciplinary survey of faculty and graduate student use and satisfaction.” Response rate of faculty and students was 44 percent and 32 percent respectively. 99 percent faculty were using library for own research. About 59 percent students rated circulation as good or excellent. Respondents consulted narrow range of material than was expected. Users were consulting older published material regularly.

45. **Singh** (1999) opined that librarians may not directly contribute to the increase the literacy rations in the country. They can definitely help in the promotional aspects of the institution by calling for upgradation methods and maintenance programs for consistency.

46. **Singh et al.** (1999) carried “An evaluative study of services provided by Delhi library system.” Author measured the satisfaction of research
scholars with services provided by the Delhi library system. No particular collection was found to be excellent. Majority of users were satisfied with circulation and reface services.

47. :- **Anand** (1999) has cited in his report that the libraries in India contribute more towards the development and growth of the educated population on one side and provide means of development to the younger generation who is being taught formal education in the current scenario.

48. :- **Kanakachary** (1999) conducted a survey which included the library of Engineering College of Osmania University, Hyderabad. This survey had some of the findings that related with the satisfaction and usage of the library. Due to its age and non-updation of books, many students have responded as not satisfactory as per their expectations. The survey was conducted on the basis of a questionnaire which was circulated and responses called for from the student community.

49. :- **Kanakachary** (1999) has in his report stated the findings that though there was satisfaction levels expressed by the existing members, many expressed that the levels of satisfaction would be higher if the quality of periodicals and journals subscribed for were improved. Existing infrastructure of the library was also not adequate as per the desired levels.

50. :- **Karrisiddappa and Ramadevi** (1999) found that the use of IT in libraries has become inevitable in the era of information explosion and the emergence of a side rage of new technologies. Effective use of IT in libraries helps in performing their operations and serviced most efficiently. In India many libraries have been applying the components of IT to library operations for proving efficient series and participating in networks for sharing resources.
51. :- **Satyanarayana** (1999) ascertain the use of text book section of Andhra library by students under title “Use of text book section in Andhra library: A case study”. Survey revealed that most of the active users were visiting the section daily. Majority of users visited library to use textbooks and very few to spend leisure time. Large number of students suggested to increase the number of textbooks and update collection regularly.

52. :- **Allen** (1999) conducted a study under name “International students in academic libraries : A user survey” to investigate the international students library use. Students’ prior uses of microcomputers, current perceived difficulties in using libraries are traced and implications were drawn for libraries.

53. :- **Apeji** (1999) assessed the resources and services of the library of Nigerian educational research and development council under title “Information availability and use in the Nigerian educational research and development council (NERDC) library”. Study brought to light that library resources mainly consist of books and back volumes of journals. Available resources were found relevant and accessible but inadequate. Author suggested the provision of sufficient funds and use of computer in providing services.

54. :- **Clee and Maguire** (1999) investigated the importance of library environment in influencing the use of library and its facilities under title “Library environment and library usage”. Authors concluded that although individual factors in library environment do effect user’s perceptions, it is the total library environment that makes greatest effect.
55. :- **Dhiman and Sinha** (1999) reported that the academic library means those of universities, polytechnics, colleges, school and other institution forming part of or associated with education institution. A library in any educational institute is supposed to be categorized as an academic library. These libraries differ from public libraries in terms of books related with respective fields, the subjects available in academic curriculum and literature. One of the main function of the academic library is also to improvise the functionality and education levels of the student community as well as the faculty.

56. :- **Ebenezer** (1999) in his investigation “A user survey conduced at the Medical library of the of Limburg at Masstricht.” Author found hat failure of library to provide needed environment was the main reason for user’s findings library uncongenial. Users found study landscape too open, noisy and construing. Issue of access to stacks material needed urgent attention. Representation of reading material was found poor. Publicity and public related needed attention.

57. :- **Walia and Gautam** (1999) in order to examine the basic services of 20 college libraries in Delhi, conducted a study under title “Library services in colleges of Delhi : A survey.” Data was collected from users through questionnaire, assisted by interviews and personal observations. Many members of the library have expressed high satisfaction levels according to the questionnaire. The library rules were not effective on teachers.

58. :- **Rabecca** (2000) in paper titled “Collection development and management in the twenty first century with special reference to academic libraries: an overview” examined the concepts and problems which needed consideration for collection development in academic libraries for aligning the collection development activities with the changing environment of digital librarianship in twenty first century.
59. **Okiy (2000)**: According to the author, the study which was conducted in Nigeria, the students were in look out for reference material from the journals and had less accession to the books rom the library.

60. **Amkpa (2000)** has studied the policies followed by the Maiduguri Library in which according to him, the students did not access the library and books for want of catalogues.

61. **Feldman (2000)** observed a change between the usage pattern of library as 56% users were connecting to library by computers against the 32 % users in 1996 at of taxes health science center. About 40% users favoured the need to increase fee/ additional fee to get more revenue for library.

62. **Fieldman (2000)** conducted a study under name “Library use survey of random sample of of Taxas health science centre at San Antonio Faculty: final report”. Objective was to ascertain the use of library in the year 2000. Majority of the users considered library resources and services as essential to their professional reproductively. A change was observed between the usage patterns of library as 56% users were connecting to library by computers against the 32 % users in 1996. About 40% users favored the need to increase fee/ additional fee to get more revenue for library.

63. **Julien (2000)** has made an observation in his study that the students who frequently access the library are better learners as compared to other students.

64. **Thornton (2000)** opined that in the modern age libraries have become multimedia use to adoption of technology advances and changing nature of their services. If we look into the past, we find that our libraries have tremendously transformed themselves to merge into present technological
environment. It is a fact that almost all steps of libraries are involved today in a period of revolutionary change. The use of ICT has shown the better way to the development of the subject and brought LIS into the limelight.

65. **Joshi** (2001), carried investigation on “Veterinary college libraries in Maharashtra.” Information was gathered about libraries through questionnaire. According to him, there were various reasons expressed for the levels of dissatisfaction among the library users. Inadequacy in the number of books, volumes, mismatch between books and students ratio as well as inadequate quantity as well as fall in the quality of journals subscribed by the institution. Understaffing and inadequate training to the existing staff was also one of the major difficulty expressed by the members. The author has recommended that the parent body should organize training as well as orientation programs for their staff members.

66. **Opera** (2001) has expressed that library is one of the important parameter which helps the faculty to build up on the teaching methods as well as a source for independent study.

67. **Ugah** (2001) in his study has stated that student to book ratio is an important parameter for the foundation of the library.

68. **Lazinger et al.** (2001) has studied the impact of internet on the faculties. According to him, a comparison was drawn among various disciplines and the general observation was that there was demand for internet as a media and the usage was higher as compared to other disciplines which included all the branches under social science stream as well as stream of Humanities.

69. **Al Ansari and Al Enezi** (2001) conducted a study to assess the current status of health sciences libraries in Kuwait. Study was titled “Health sciences libraries in Kuwait: A survey of their resources, facilities and
services.” Library facilities, use of IT information services and co-operation were the various facts explored. Survey revealed that majority of the library staff was non professional. Libraries were offering only basic information services and a significant number of libraries were not automated.

70. :- Patel and Kumar (2001) found that up to the 1980s libraries were little affected by information technology except in the field of reprography. Under the INFLIBNET programme, the UGC started funding libraries in 1991 to promote automation activities. By March 1998 eighty seven libraries had been funded for creating core facilities for information access. Thus by the final decade of the twentieth century libraries were greatly affected by the rapid changes taking place in information technology. As a part of an effort toward globalization, the government of India has made it national policy to take steps to encourage autorotation and modernization of its libraries.

71. :- Popoola (2001) in his studies has cited that the libraries should not only have adequate books but also volumes of the books as compared to the students and members ratio in order to cater to their demands. Observes that information availability does not mean accessibility and use and that academic libraries should stimulate primary demand for their products and services.

72. :- Gurdev Singh (2002) investigated “Use of college libraries by faculty members of Delhi.” Study brought forward that textbooks were most frequently used resources, followed by reference books and general books. Main purpose of visiting library was to prepare notes for students. Journals and textbooks were not considered very adequate. Almost all the faculty members favoured need for computerization of their libraries.

73. :- Harvey (2002) indicates that professional practices are inextricably linked and are equally acceptable as well as integral part of the system.
They are vital ingredients for today’s world in the field of IS as well as management systems.

74. :- **Kargbo** (2002) has cited in his works that any scientific information collected is an never ending resource that has a positive effect on all the defined disciplines and has a long lasting effect in all stages of life. Information may be related not only from the education point of view, it also directly contributes in activities related with research and development too. It is expected from the librarians that they too should apply various types of technology which would help them to gather information and disseminate the same without losing time and since this activity is in real time sense, would carry relevancy in terms of usage.

75. :- **Kemonia** (2002) conducted a study titled “The utilization of archival information by researchers in Kenya: A case study of the of Nairobi”. Objective was to ascertain the utilization of archival information by researchers and the extent to which the Kenya National archival and documentation services was meeting their information needs. Opinions of users were collected by interviews. Study revealed that researchers were using variety of information sources to meet their information needs and relied more on archival personnel to access information.

76. :- **Kumbhar and Lohar** (2002) have studied the trends in some of the colleges located in Shimoga District of Karnataka namely the Sahyadri College of Arts & Commerce and the Sahyadri Science College. Their study was based on the survey carried out on the faculty of these colleges and their findings relate to the use of the library, its resources and facilities provided for the colleges.

77. :- **Okiy** (2002) executed a survey of students and faculty members to assess the use of Delta state library under name “Assessing students and faculty use of Academic libraries in Nigeria : The case of Delta state ,
Abraka”. The library had its origin from advanced teachers college library, Abraka. There was vast difference between the usage of library by the staff as well as the students. The faculty members, students and other users utilized books more often than any other material, because of dearth of relevant current journals, abstracts and indexes. Majority of users considered library services and facilities as fair. Only a small part of users responded that they always found the needed material in library.

78. :- Siddique (2002) carried out survey under name “Use of library collection in the Jawaharlal Nehru library, New Delhi”. With main purpose was to study the use of library collection of JNU library. User group was divided into five categories i.e. staff members, researchers, post graduate students, graduate students and others. Study concealed that majority of users were regular visitors to library. Most of them visited library to consult course material, research material and to borrow books. Majority of the users were aware about the series provided by the library.

79. :- Awolola (2002) undertook a survey to examine the prevailing position of libraries of two colleges of education in Nigeria under title “College of education libraries in Kwara state (Nigeria): A comparative Study”. Author discussed the various problems of libraries related to finance, space, staff, collection and services. Survey revealed that libraries have failed to perform their role mainly because of inadequate finance, whereas adequate funding can solve a major part of the problems. Author suggested the formulation of stands and guidelines particularly for college of education libraries.

80. :- Parameshwari (2002) has conducted a study on the challenges faced by the library professionals in the current competitive era, indicate that the association of librarians have a lot to offer in terms of knowledge base improvement by helping to publish papers and material in their association journals as well as their regular newsletters. They also can contribute by participating and presenting their opinions in such forums.
Padamma et al. (2002) observed that drastic changes and dramatic developments in science and technology have been influencing all walks of life including library and information science since the early developmental phase of the profession. In fact LIS profession is closely associated with science and technology at a great extent. Every change or development in technology brings deep impact on library organization, services and procedure etc. technology is to give new way and solution to do the task differently.

Padamma et al. (2002) have cited in their study about the methods how to utilize the available resources and services from the library of JJM Medical college, Davangere, Karnataka, took up a study under title “Evaluation of medical college library sources and services: A study”. Survey disclosed that majority of users were visiting library to consult books or journals, and textbooks were the most used resources. Many members of the library have expressed their levels of satisfaction for the facilities and services provided to them.

Ogomo and Adomi (2003) cited in their survey of a Nursing school in Nigeria. They found that 59.6% student went to library to prepare for examination, while 54% users used library to prepare assignments. As the students were not given orientation, most of them went directly to the shelves to locate needed material.

Ogomo and Adomi (2003) conducted a survey to reveal the utilization of library resources under name “Student’s utilization of library resources at Baptist school of nursing, Eku. Delta State, Nigeria”. Data was collected using questionnaire. It was found that majority of the users visited library daily. About 59.6% students went to library to prepare for examination, while 54% users used library to prepare assignments. As the students were not given orientation, majority of them went directly to the shelves to locate
needed material. Short during of loan period, less number of books issued at a time and inadequate opening hours of library were the problems found during study.

85. : Prather and Clemons (2003) brought forward that users were using library for non book related purpose. Undergraduates were using it heavily for studying, whereas faculty, staff and alumni were using for personal research.

86. : Waldman (2003) surveyed the freshmen at Baruch college in study “Freshmen’s use of library electronic resources and self efficacy”. Purpose was to examine the role self efficacy plays in their search for information and use of the library’s electronic resources.

87. : Marcum and George (2003) have cited in their study which consisted of more than 3000 teachers, student community in about 300 institutions coming under different categories of education ranging from undergraduate programs to Post Doctorol Programs in the US of A. The response was tremendous and it revealed that most of the information sought and gathered was by the usage and means of electronic methods. This is the main factor while gathering information from far and near. This information was primarily utilized for pure research based activities. The responses also revealed that apart from the electronic media, print media was also a popular method of access to the data.

88. :- Salaam (2003) studied “Library utilization by the under graduates of a of agriculture”. Author attempted to ascertain the level of utilization of series of Nimbe Adepe Library of the of agriculture. Study brought forward that student used library mainly to prepare for expansion and to write class assignments. Long distance between the campus and town, where most of students raised was found as main obstacle in the use of library.
89. :- **Widemuth** (2003) in article title “Why conducted user studies? The role of empirical evidence in improving the practice of librarianship” emphasized that by gathering evidences about library users, their interactions with library services and maintenance and context in which those materials and services are used, librarians can make sound decisions for the future. Author discussed on the methodology for conducting user studies and utilization of results as basis for decision making.

90. :- Survey conducted by **Choukhande and Kumar** (2004) named “Analytical study of information needs and use pattern of faculty members and research scholars of Amravait.” Author concluded that the propose of user’s visit to library largely depends upon the free time available to them. Teachers preferred book trade catalogue, bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, addition lists issued by library and periodicals to know current literature in concerned fields.

91. :- **Swarna** (2004) invited the opinions of students and teachers about B.Ed. college libraries in Andhra Pradesh on library collection, services, opening hours, facilities, rules and regulations, reading facility and organization of documents etc.

92. :- **Oyesiku and Oduwole** (2004) in their study have categorically stated that libraries are an integral part of any educational institution and no educational institute can survive without an well established library.

93. :- **Uzezi** (2004) attempted to find the effect to staff or user relationship on the use of library under name “The effect of staff or users relationship (PR) on the utilization of library services and resources; case study of delta state, Nigeria.”

94. :- In a study titled “Utilization of information recourses and services of the Kogi state public library, Lokoja, Nigeria”, **Haruna** (2004) assessed the
extent of utilization of resources and services by users of a public library. Survey revealed that majority of users used library to study using library books followed by use for assignment and examination proposes using own books. About 40.9% users were partially satisfied with library material and were using it because they did not have any other alternative.

95. :- Krishnamurthy (2004) reveals that due to modern technology librarians are moving beyond the traditional roles of collection, maintenance and custodial duties to newer functions of translating, accessing and marketing resources beyond the walls of the physical library collection.

96. :- Mabawonku (2004) in the investigation “Library use in distance learning: A survey of undergraduates in three Nigerian universities”. Author assessed the use of library and information resources by the students of distance learning in three universities of Nigeria. Study revealed that less than 50% respondents were using main libraries of their respective universities regularly, whereas some user were using departmental libraries and other libraries out of the campus to read personal books. The reference and electronic collection was not used properly.

97. :- Shivalli (2004) has cited in the findings that there is lot of disparity between the grants received by the grantable institutions and the government. Both have to shell out equal share for the development of their respective libraries. There is no match between the demand and supply of books. In such cases where funding becomes a major issue, the quality of the functioning of the organization comes at stake. Due to this main reason the orders placed by such libraries consists only of the text books rather than important reference materials, journals and global publications. This leads to inadequacy of books and journals. The end result being that though the colleges spend for the library, it is not utilized under practical circumstances.
98. :- **Swarna** (2004) took up a study under title “Information resources, series and user survey of B.Ed. college libraries in Andhra Pradesh” to know the option of students and teachers on library collection, services, opening hours, faculties, rules and regulations, reading facility and organization of documents etc. it is unpublished Ph.D. thesis.

99. :- **Thgue** (2004) maintained that it is essential in the field of LIS to solve professional problems, develop tools and methods for analysis of organization, services and behaviour to determine costs and benefits of services and most importantly to establish and to develop a body of theory on which to base our practice. LIS students and professionals must not only be able to read, understand and value the LIS research literature but, they must also be able to locate it within its cultural context.

100. :- **Haruna** (2004) found that 40.9% users of a public library were partially satisfied with library material and were using it because they did not have any other alternative.

101. :- **Mohseni** (2004) have conducted certain research assignments taking into account the existing libraries and association of Iran. The findings reveal that the there is lot of cooperation among the association members for developing good libraries across the country.

102. :- **Powell** (2004) has cited in his report that there should be effective training programs for the library staff as well as people connected with the library functioning. Professional training is must in such cases.

103. :- The main purpose of an academic library as stated by **Aina** (2004) is to support the objectives of an academic environment in the areas of learning, teaching, research and service.
104. :- **Karisiddappa and Kavita** (2004) informed that in modern IT era every field is growing and adapting new technology hence library is adopted such challenge and now library also use information communication technology in library. Today only on the basis of information and technology and social, economic and geographical references are changing. Hence the thing right access to right information at right time gets importance in changing situation. The ICT truly benefit the library to achieve the goal and objectives of the library ICT has greatly affected the information environment. It is expected that the librarians should have the desired qualification and experience in order to manage the day to day functioning of the library. They also need to upgrade themselves with the emerging technologies associated with LIS system.

105. :- In a study title “Satisfaction of the carrier seekers in the resources and services of libraries in Kerala.” **Koovakki and Jalaja** (2005) ascertained the level of satisfaction of career seekers in the resources and services of college and public libraries. Survey revealed that users using libraries were most satisfied and using public libraries were least satisfied. A difference was also observed between the level of satisfaction of male and female users.

106. :- **Uganney and Idachaba** (2005) found that circulation and information technology services of agriculture library were deficient. Frequency of use of library was found low, which indicates that library did not meet information needs of users properly.

107. :- **Prather and Clemons** (2005) observed “Results of a survey of pullen library users”. Authors conducted a survey of the users of the Georgia state library to examine their usage of library and perceptions about its adequacy. Results of the study revealed that users were using library for non book related purposes. Undergraduates were using it heavily for studying, whereas faculty, staff and alumni were using for personal research.
108. :- **Purnima** (2005) :information needs in higher education : A study of college faculties in Manipur." Auto ascertained the information needs of college and faculties. Survey revealed that majority of the college faculty members needed information for academic work, whereas faculty members needed information to update knowledge and for research work. Most of the faculties of colleges and were unaware of the use of IT, because of lack of infrastructure in libraries.

109. :- **Chavez et al.** (2005) revealed that generally users of the Paradise Valley community college library were satisfied with the resources, facilities and circulation service and recommended to repeat survey in two years to compare satisfaction level of students.

110. :- **Helen** (2005) conducted an online user survey to evaluate the of Hong Kong libraries under title “The 2004 user survey at the of Hong Kong libraries”. The results show that most of the the respondents preferred the access to online journals than print versions, but on the country about 72% users preferred to use printed books over the electronic.

111. :- **Bavakutty** (2005) has cited in his observations that most of the libraries which were surveyed did not have proper accession registers and the books were not classified according to the norms set for the libraries. Book lending was found to be the major aspect in most of the cases. In some of the institutions it was revealed that students had no access to the libraries.

112. :- **Hallam** (2005) maintains that LIS educators have a responsibility to ensure, graduates are equipped not only with the conceptual structures and think process of their decline but also with an understanding of and experience in the range of methodologies that can be applied in practice. Hear argued that automation critical for the creation of professional knowledge
and therefore critical to the survival and growth of the library and information profession.

113. :- Rathinasabapathy (2005) observed that the internet gives access to a huge collection of health information to patients and professionals. Further, the trailing required for Librarians and medical professionals for evaluation of online healthcare information resources.

114. :- Thomas et al. (2005) carried out a survey of the students, faculty and staff to measure their satisfaction with the Paradise valley community college library under title “Library user survey: Resources, facilities and circulation services.” Findings revealed that generally users were satisfied with the resources, facilities and circulation services. It was recommended to repeat survey in two years to compare satisfaction level of students.

115. :- To ascertain the level of effectiveness of F.S. Idabacha library, Uganneya and Idachaba (2005) conducted a study of the students and teaches under name “Information system effectiveness : A user’s satisfaction approach study of Francis Sulemanu (F.S.) Idachaba library, of agriculture, Makurdi, Benue state, Nigeria.” Circulation and information technology services were deficient. Frequency of use of library was low, which indicates that library did not meet information needs of users properly. Respondents suggested the introduction of new journals and the internet service to improve the library system.

116. :- Rathinasabapathy (2005) while analyzing the problems with online health care information reveals the following conclusion:

1. To acquire and preserve various types of documents to met the needs of different level of users.
2. To arrange the essential library and other library facilities for smooth running of all formal programmes of leaning.
3. To guide research scholars and provide them to resources useful for enhancement of research projects.

4. To keep the faculty members informed of the latest recent thoughts in their field of specialization.

5. To establish an instruction centre in the library for library orientation programme.

6. To cultivate users reading habit for their personality development self reliance, pleasure, and making intellectual curiosity more acute and strong.

117. :- John (2005) observed that user is the supreme leader of any kind of information system. The benefits of information revolution are centering on the user and their convenience. The third and fourth laws of library science viz. lay emphasis on the importance of the user’s research and his or her time.

118. :- Krishan kumar (2005) stated that IT has revolutionized the information handling activities in research and academic libraries in India. The libraries in India are having various stages of development in the application of information technology tools in their day-to-day activities described that libraries provides effective access to resources available within universities and elsewhere.

119. :- Smith (2006) investigated that a role for professional associations particularly addressed the Australian context. He found out that through the world professional associations in librarianship place considerable emphasis on the professional development of their members. He noted that, this normally means that educational and training courses of study offering a first professional services take up much of the activity. Since this first professional qualification does not normally require emphasis on the process but rather in obtaining the required skills and knowledge in order to
practice librarianship. It is little wonder that the role of service the professional has not always been openly encouraged by its associations. Nevertheless, there is better recognized, particularly as library professional are increasingly undertaking higher level qualifications which include a research component.

120. :- A survey was conducted by Oyesiku et al. (2006) for the study titled “Resources, services and management of academic law libraries and law firm libraries.” The study included 06 academic law libraries, 02 law court libraries and 07 law firm libraries of Nigeria. Out of the 15 libraries surveyed, library staff of 10 libraries responded to the questionnaire. It had been found that all the types of libraries had same information sources in law. Except one, none of the librarians of law firm libraries was professionally qualified. Only five libraries had written acquisition policy and 60% had serial sections. Strength of library staff varied among different types of libraries.

121. :- Gautam and Srivastava (2006) examined the prevailing position of documentation and information services of libraries of 30 agricultural universities in India title “State of the art of documentation and information services in SAU libraries in India.” It had been found that all libraries were providing CAS and bibliographical services.

122. :- Khanna (2006) describe Arizona health sciences library has collaborated with clinical faculty to develop a federated search engine that is useful for setting real time clinical information needs, they described the collaborative model used for developing technology mediated services for targeted user.

123. :- Lowoe (2006) noticed that the library needs technological changes into three stage. In the first stage, technology is used to do the same things, but more quickly than before e.g. automated house keeping operations. In
the second stage, technology is used for new applications and to do new things e.g. online catalogues, networking, etc. in the stage three, technology is used in ways that creates fundamental changes within libraries. Now, libraries are moving towards this stage, which pictures the virtual end of the library where user”s information need are satisfied entirely by electronic information available in homes or offices.

124. :- To study the use of periodicals by scholars at Naitnla library of veterinary science, Ahmad and Haridasan (2006) undertook a study named “Use of periodicals by the scholars at national library of veterinary science: A user”s survey”. Out of 125 questionnaires distributed 110 were received back. It was found that majority of the users were visiting library daily and used back volumes of periodicals for researcher purpose. Majority of the users were satisfied with arrangement of current issues of periodicals and arrangement of back volumes.

125. :- Adikata and Anwar (2006) revealed that teachers played an important role in promoting the use of libraries by students.

126. :- Bavakutty et al. (2006) observed that library computerization is to provide a better service with added benefits and is involved in acquiring, processing and providing information services from machine readable database.

127. :- Carr (2006) in his article “What user want : An academic „Hybrid” library perspective”. Author described the development of user centered approach in academic libraries over the recent decades. He wrote that largely unquestioned „user get what we give them” attitude was being transformed into „what do users want?” approach. The failure to take what users want into account would leave academic library high and dry in the desert of lost opportunities.
128. :-  **Adebayo** (2007) conducted a study to examine the implementation of library service standards in the colleges of education in Nigeria under name “Library services standards implemented in colleges of education in Nigeria.” Data was collected through structured questionnaire. Results of the study revealed that libraries were rendering basic services as recommended by national commissions for colleges of education. These were not providing indexing and abstracting services.

129. :-  In research article “Expectations and perceptions of the users of public libraries in Mysore city : A survey”. **Nikam and Chandershekra** (2007) examined the expectations and perceptions of users including children, young adults, women and old towards public libraries. Opinions of 200 users were collected through a structured questionnaire. About 90.50% users considered public libraries either as more important or extremely important. Users were not satisfied with helpfulness of library staff. Respondents did not find it easy to locate the needed reading martial from libraries.

130. :-  **Jubb and Green** (2007) observed that academic libraries have for centuries played critically important roles in supporting research in all subjects and disciplines within their host universities or challeds.

131. :-  **Kumbar et al.** (2007) in his study “Use of periodical literature in the universe of agricultural science Daharwad : a case study”. Authors assessed the extent of use of periodical literature by agriculture scientists. Data was collected form random sample through questionnaire. Survey revealed that 74.35 % respondents scanned the current issues of the journals to keep themselves updates with latest developments. Majority of the users considered print journals as better version than electronic journals, as 74.36% chosen print journals and 25.64% opted for electronic version. Authors concluded that proper display of periodicals, information
users about recent arrivals and effective reprographic service are the best ways to serve the users and suggested to encourage users to make use of e-sources.

132. :- **Lohar and Kumbar** (2007) found that 52.25% users spent less than an hour and more than half an hour only in libraries per week. Only a small fraction of users was found familiar with inter library loan service.

133. :- **Shamla** (2007) indicated that libraries are unique as they provide various services with the development in information and communication technologies the services too are increasing. As a part of life, libraries are the places of education and self help. They offer opportunity to all irrespective of place, caste, colour, age etc. thus the libraries are a part of continuing education programme. the libraries provides above all empowerment for information services. Continuing education programmes conducted by the library professional as they act as search enquire, and help the users, libraries play a vital role in continuing education programme.

134. :- **Naidu** (2007) informed that the electronic resources have become an important aspect of each of the types of libraries. Such documents are so important within the context of the life long learning process. Thus libraries and information centers empower the people both directly and indirectly by conducting continuing education programmes and in the life long leaning process.

135. :- **Liu and Allmang** (2008) conducted a survey through online tool „Survey Monkey“ to reveal the user”s satisfaction under title “Assessing customer satisfaction at the NIST research library : essential tool for future planning.” Questionnaire addressed libraries on customer”s work. It revealed that journals continued to be the most valuable resource of for NIST scientists, with overwhelming preferences for e-journals.
Sharma et al. (2008) evaluated the collection development in libraries of 38 engineering colleges of Orissa under title “Collection management of engineering college libraries of Orissa: An evaluative study.” Information was collected from libraries using questionnaires. Study concluded that growing dissatisfaction of the users arising from non availability of needed documents and lack of provision of services could be boiled down to some extent, by rendering at least CAS or current contents or information about latest addition to users.

Liu and Allmang (2008) examined the user satisfaction at the NIST research library and concluded that as a tool for planning and to understand library’s customers’ base, the surveys are absolutely invaluable and well worth the time spent.

Rao and Babu (2008) executed a survey of the faulty members of autonomous colleges in Chennai to examine the provision and use of library series, resources and facilities under title “Autonomous college libraries in Chennai: A survey of faculty prespective.” Sample was chosen randomly. About 78.66% of the total 375 users surveyed responded to the questionnaire. Only govt. and govt. aided colleges were covered in study. More than three fourth respondents were visiting libraries for research studies and to write research papers. A few users were using e-resources. Authors suggested for right choice between print and electronic sources of information for collection development.

Rao and Babu (2008) found that more than three fourth respondents were visiting libraries for research studies and to write research appears, while a few users used e-resources. Authors suggested for right choice between print and electronic sources of information for collection development, internet based services, resource sharing.
140. :- **Achonna** (2008) in research article “Awareness, access and usage of E-journal resources of the library, by the students of Yaba college of technology, Yaba Lagos Nigeria,” examined the students’ awareness, access, usage and problems faced in use of e-journal resources was found low. Lack of skills, inadequate provision of computers, power outrage etc. were the problems aced in use of resources. Study conduced the need for training skills, provision of adequate computers, need to popularize the information technology and its usage and to motivate the students to use e-journal resources.

141. :- **Adekanmbi and Boadi** (2008) in study titled, “Problems of developing library collections: A study of colleges of education libraries in Botswana” ascertained the availability and use of collection development policies in the college of education libraries, in Botswana. In addition to using questionnaires, interviews were conducted to gather information from senior librarians, deputy principals of colleges and board of the affiliated intuitions of the of Botswana. Study brought to notice that majority of the libraries did not have collection development polices. Lack of constant training for librarians, inadequate staff, lack of support from administration and unavailability of collection development policies were some of the major problems found. It was further found that majority of the libraries did not involve their users in formulation of policies and did not implement these for collection development. Study revealed that need to train librarians on collection development.

142. :- **Mallaiah and Gowda** (2009) in paper “Collection development in Mangalore library: A user study” discussed the usefulness of collection development in a library and attempted to find whether the UGC-INFONET E-journals were meeting the users information needs.

143. :- **Mary and Sankar** (2008) conducted a study “Collection evolution of PSN college of engineering and technology library and PET engineering
college library in Tirunelveli district”. Authors described the various techniques of evaluation the document collection in academic libraries and evaluated the collection development practices of two engineering colleges.

144. :- **Popoola** (2008) examined the faculty”s awareness and use of library information products and services in study titled “Faculty awareness and use of library information products and services in Nigerian universities”. A sample of about one tenth of the faculty members was chosen randomly for survey. Questionnaire was used as a data collection tool. A considerable difference was found in the faculty awareness about library and information products and services. It further disclosed that the users did not have the required knowledge of library products and services relevant to their teaching and research work. Author conducted that level of knowledge of faculty have relationship with the frequency of library use, consultation of librarian etc.

145. :- **Scchanand, C.** (2008) studied the role of the Thai Library association in library development, services to the society and foreign relations where highlighted. It suggested that the objectives of TLA need to be broaden to cope with changes and research its goal in the enhancement in librarianship in Thailand. It shows that importance of seminars or workshops which are arranged for the dialogue and exchange of knowledge and ideas for specific groups on issues, topics or problems in all areas of librarianship.

146. :- **Sharma** (2008) concluded that maximum use of library was made by students, therefore special emphasis were needed to meet their information needs.

147. :- Another study was conducted by **Kumbar** (2009) under title “Use of UGC infonet E-journals consortium by faculty members and research scholars of Karnataka, Dharwad : A study.” To ascertain the use of UGC
infonet e-journals consortium by the faculty members and research scholars of the University.

148. :- As the result of study of use of information resources in chemistry at Mangalore library Pushpalatha and Mallaiah (2009) found that online public access catalogue and assistance of library staff were the primary means to locate needed documents. About 58.92% post graduate students rated library collection as adequate to meet their information needs, whereas 40% research scholars and 83.33% of the teachers considered it as partially adequate.

149. :- Gowda and Shivalingaiah (2009) in their study of use of library facilities and services of a library disclosed the significant differences in the satisfaction level of research scholars of different disciplines with facilities and services of libraries.

150. :- Joteen Singh et al. (2009) executed a study under title “Use of internet based e-resources at Manipur : A survey” to examine the use of electronic information focusing on the internet services by post graduate students, research scholars, teachers and non teaching staff members. Users were using the internet mainly to download the information from web based resources and web sites. Lack of power supply and the low speed internet access were general problems faced by users in accessing information from web based resources.

151. :- Biradar et al. (2009) as a result of the survey of agriculture science college found that 72.27% users were using lending service and among them 54.79% were satisfied. The services like SDI, ILL, CD Rom search etc. were fairly used, while non documentary sources were less used. The need was felt to establish e-consortia model among agriculture libraries in India.
152. :- Biradar et al. (2009) conducted a survey of the students of agricultural science college, Shimoga to ascertain the use of information sources and services of the college library. Study was titled “Use of information source and services in library of agriculture science college, Shimoga: A case study.” About 72.27% users were using lending services and among them 54.79% were satisfied. The series like SDI, ILL, CD Rom search etc. were fairly used, while non documentary sources were less used. Authors concluded with the urgent need to establish e-consortia model among agriculture libraries in India.

153. :- Chatopadhyay and Ghatak (2009) revealed the infrastructure, services in dental college libraries in Kolkata and they conclude that library professionals should acquire IT related skills, academic and professional qualitative for providing good quality library services to user.

154. :- Shivalingappa and Tadasad (2009) carried out a study to evaluate the use of gram Pancyayat libraries in Gulbarga district. A study in addition to building up the functional and sound libraries, the findings also emphasized on the use education programs for their optimum utilization.

155. :- Batti (2009) informed that one striking feature in the field of librarianship is the conspicuous dearth of literate whereas educational research activities and investigation depends on the availability of a reliable body of information to users and scholars. The insufficiency of authoritative sources of on librarianship is without any doubt the major handicap requiring prompt attention. It indicates the need for possible production of new literate in most neglected aspect of librarianship. In order to obtain current and valid information in LIS, library schools and library associations would have to work together to actively foster research activities.

156. :- Gowda and Shivalingaiah (2009) studied “Awareness and use of library facilities and services by the research scholars in the universities in
Karnataka: An analytical study.” Study brought forward significant differences in the satisfaction level of research scholars of different disciplines with facilities and services of libraries. Majority of the respondents of humanities and social science found the facilities and services of libraries poor, whereas the respondents of science group considered the faculties and services as moderately good.

157. :- **Patil and Parameshwar** (2009) The academic library is to nerve centre or the hub around which scholarship revolves. It is an indispensable instrument for intellectual development. As well stocked academic library is a storehouse of information, or a record of human experience to which users may turn for data or information.

158. :- **Kumari and Talwar** (2009) conducted a study to assess the extent of use of reference sources in libraries under title “Use of reference sources in libraries of Karnataka: A study.” Data was collected using questionnaire and the response rate was 73.28% for the total 1740 questionnaire distributed. Survey revealed a growing interest in reference sources among users in libraries. A small percentage of users made use of bibliographies and directions as compared to the use of dictionaries, encyclopedia and yearbooks.

159. :- **Pushpalatha and Mallaiah** (2009) In their study, the findings report that that maximum visitors to the library borrowed books followed by consulting the periodicals. According to the classification of books and journals, the students and the faculty were able to locate their desired reference material. The study was not only conducted on the undergraduate students, but the Post Graduate community and the faculty as well to get the desired response on the overall usage and the utilities of the library.

160. :- **Bhat** (2009) has noted in his report that the students utilize the library resources to primarily meet their requirements according to the curriculum
and since the reference material is available for the min the library, the same is utilized according to their needs.

161. :- Babu Ramesh (2010) reveals that the librarian store documents which contain knowledge, there is a lesson to be learned from its environment and to incorporate knowledge into its business processes. It refers to the set of processes developed in all organization to create, gather, store, transfer and apply knowledge. Librarians and knowledge management workers must address several issues before they can work together effectively, but the opportunities suggested by their collaboration are great.

162. :- Mason (2010) in his study has defined that the position held by any librarian should be as one of the faculty member. The librarians should guide and help the students to get the relevant details on the subject matter they desire and co-ordinate with the faculty for knowledge enhancement. The students at the same time should realize that the librarian and the faculty are there for them in terms of knowledge and education. The help of the librarian as well as the concerned faculty can and always helped the students to gain knowledge in the best of their capacities and capabilities.

163. :- Moya (2010) in his report has cited that apart from taking photocopies of reference material and examination related notes and subject matter, the students have not been utilizing the library. Whereas the faculty accesses the journals as well as other reference material which has been utilized for academic purposes.

164. :- Raina (2011) took up a study named “Degree college libraries in Kashmir: A survey.” Analysis of the responses received from 10 libraries revealed that the collection was outdated and mainly comprised of textbooks. Library services, except circulation service were found missing and majority of libraries were following close access system. Funds were inadequate and the acquisition rate was very low.
165. :- Shimet *et al.* (2012) notice that the important aspects of the physical library are its interior spaces and its attractiveness providing spaces to learn, meet and work as well as special places for children. The majority of libraries have seating (77%) and learning spaces (81%) for their users. This is only exceeded by spaces for children the majority (97%) of libraries offer special rooms for them.

166. :- Walia and Gupta (2012) studied which focused on national libraries, showed that only 23 of 66 analyzed libraries (i.e. 42%) use social media, whereas almost 71 percent of public libraries in analysis have at least one social media account.