REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Bhatta R.K. (1999), in their article “Development of university and college libraries in India during pre and post independence period. A Historical study” Writing the history of libraries in India has not yet received the attention it deserves. Unfortunately, even the library schools in India have also not given due importance to the study of library history. The pathetic scenario obtains in sparse literature available on this area and the students of Library and Information Science also have not taken serious studies in this regard. The present paper is an earnest attempt in filling this gap and traces the genesis and growth of academic libraries in ancient, medieval and modern India.

Singh S.P. (1999) in their paper “An Evaluation of collection development and Readers services at IIT Library, Bombay mentions briefly about the establishment of Indian institute of Technology IIT, Bombay and its library. Describes the methodology used for gathering information, Discussed the acquisition, use and adequacy of library collection. Examines user awareness about various library services and their usefulness. Provides users and librarian’s suggestions about collection and services.

Alikhan Shahid (2002) the paper “The role of Copyright in the Cultural and Economic Development of Developing Countries” discuss about the role of copy right and intellectual property in cultural and in economic development of developing countries, as also in the promotion of qualitative competitiveness in national and international trade. Economic growth depends increasingly on the international competitiveness of the economy, industry and business. Effective use of the IP system and its enforcement by the judiciary and the other enforcement agencies, essential for the socio-economic development of a country is discussed in details. WIPO Internet Treaties for the protection of copy right and related rights in the digital age are also discussed.

Mangla P.B. (2003) in their “Information Society, Information Systems And National Development: A Conceptual Approach” discussed The vital role that libraries, documentation and information centers play in education; spread of literacy, research, and overall socio-economic development of a country or a society is well recognized in the present day world. Information, whether in the form of empirical data, or, in the developed form called knowledge is therefore being rightly regarded today as a vital national resource, as essential to the nation's well being and security as any natural resource such as water and minerals. Beyond the frontiers of a country it provides an important basis for international relations, peace, prosperity and overall
development of the world. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly and research resources in libraries, information centers and information systems of a country is therefore one of the greatest strengths of that nation. But like several natural resources information or knowledge resources as well, if remain unexploited or untapped and also unsupported and uncoordinated in growth and usage, would certainly be in danger of being wasted and inefficiently as well as ineffectively utilized. Information, however, at the same time is different from several other resources in the sense that it is greatly dynamic in growth and in a way infinite in quantum. Historically speaking, a substantial part of human culture has been handed down the generations in the form of recorded knowledge. This resource consists of documents such as clay tablets, books, journal and other categories of texts: of audio- and visual materials and of other units of information or data that can be processed and organized by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological

**Nyamboga Constantine M.; Kemparaju T.D. (2003)** in this paper “*Development of Libraries and Information Centers in Electronic Age: A Developing Country perspective*” Advances in information Technology (IT), particularly the World Wide Web have seen the Evolution of the electronic libraries and digital libraries. These kinds of libraries are becoming increasingly popular as a result of moving from the traditional print based environment to the Electronic environment. Dissemination of information at low cost and high speed that cannot be obtained through paper has been achieved through electronic means. The role played by publishers, distributors and library and information professionals in the electronic Environment has completely changed the means of disseminating information. The emergence and proliferation of the electronic and communication technologies in the industrialized countries in recent years have both fascinated and bewildered observers from developing countries. Fundamentally, growth in the electronic and communication technologies has transformed the world into a global village. The ability of information technology to store and process numerical, textual, audio, and video information in digital form at speeds, in quantities and at cost previous unimaginable, and the ability of communication technology to transmit digital objects across time and space quickly and at relatively nominal costs. Additionally, the aforesaid factors can lead to the electronic age with the enjoining of the advanced factors, viz: the ability of the information workforce to possess the skills and competence to marry traditional and ICT based services, and the ability of the library and information customers to cope with the new information resources, retrieval tools, etc.
Sinnarkar S.N. (2003) in their “Development of an Institutional Database of Citation Using CDS-ISIS Software” Scientific communications contains citations to documents which support, provide precedence or elaborate the author's work. Citations are the formal explicit linkages between papers that have particular points in common. A citation index built around these citations besides being used as a bibliographic information retrieval tool also serves an extended purpose of evaluating the performance of individual journals, scientists and institutions, etc. A citations database indeed helps to provide, a rough but objective scenario of the impact of an institution's publications. Much importance is attached to publication of research papers in high impact factor journals, based on the Science Citation Index evaluation, obviously for receiving wider recognition and more citations. Considering the genuine limitations on coverage of journals from various countries in the Science Citation Index, Dr. Eugene Garfield suggested the development of local citations indexes by countries to evaluate the journals in the home country within the country, each scientific research establishments is devoted to research in a specific subject discipline and the research contributions are disseminated through journal articles, conference papers, reports, chapters in documents etc. The library and information centre of each institution acquires at least a reasonable number of core international and national journals in a specific field. This study makes premise that it is possible to develop an institutional database of citations received by an institution’s scientists, by tracking the references in these journals. It is further also possible to incorporate the citations received in other types of documents received in the library.

Thakur D.S. (2003) in this article “Growth and Development of the Library at National Institute of Financial Management – A Case Study” The study highlights the growth and development of the National institute of Financial Management (NIFM) Library. Questionnaire method was used to collect data regarding the financial resorts, growth of the library collection, number of users, application of automation and other information technologies used in the library. Also it analyses various library services, organization of reading material and facilities provided by the library.

Devi Purnima, Singh Surchand (2006) in the paper “Role of UGC in manpower development in the field of library and information science in India” defines the term manpower and development from the management and general point of view. Also discusses the training development continuum and their fitness at the various levels of the organization. Explain the
importance of manpower in the context of libraries especially the university libraries. Further, highlights the various aspects for the development of library manpower in today’s fast changing environmental. Finally analyses reports if various committees set up by the UGC in respect to libraries and their implication upon the manpower development of libraries.

Gupta Dinesh K. (2007) in the paper “Literature on LIS marketing: Growth and Pattern” describes the beginning of 1970s marketing entered into library literature. Thereafter growth has been noted enhancing its applicability in libraries resulting into wider knowledge base on the subject. This paper tress the history and growth of LIS marketing literature. It classifies LIS marketing literature into review publication and bibliographies, books, journals and newsletters, and web-based literature. These four sources represent the principal outlets for disseminating knowledge of LIS marketing.

Singh K.P. (2007) in their article “Growth and Development of Agricultural Education, Research and Libraries in India” discuss Agriculture in India, since ancient times, is the most crucial sector for ensuring food and nutritional security, sustainable development and for the alleviation of poverty. It is the key sector in India for generating employment opportunities for the vast majority of the population particularly in rural areas. The paper aims to explore the many facets related to agricultural education, research, training, and libraries in India in order to provide a historical account on these aspects. The paper discusses in detail the various committees and commissions and their salient recommendations leading to the expansive growth and development of agricultural education, research, and libraries in India. Further, the paper also highlights the critical role of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the growth and development of agricultural education, research, extension, and libraries.

Kumbar Mallinath, Gupta B.M. and Dhawan S.M. (2008) in the paper “Growth and impact of research of Mysore, 1996-2006: A case study” describes the growth, contribution and impact of research carried out by the scientist of university of Mysore in science and technology. Indicates the pattern of communication of university scientist and studies the extent of concentration and scattering of their research outputs in different journals. Analyses the strong and weak areas of university research, their growth rate and impact in terms of average citation received. Also studied the output and impact of research under different exiting subject departments of the university. Analyses the international collaborative share of research output at the overall level as well as across various subjects, indicating also the major countries involved in international
collaboration. Describes the share and characteristics of select highly cited papers and the top productive authors.

Ahmad Bashir, Bhat Nazir Ahmad (2009) in their article “Development of an information storage and retrieval system at a University Library: A case study” discuss the design and development of database created or storage and retrieval of information about individual journal article published in about 138 Indiana and foreign current journals 28455 journal issue exiting in the back files section and full text of 356 theses available in electronic of 4rmat at the Sher-e-Kashmir University of agricultural sciences and technology of Kashmir the database of books is manage through SOULsoftware and CD-ROM abstract database running on WinSPIRS has been linked with this IS &IR is being successfully run on LAN of the university. The data base has been placed on the campus network and is running smoothly with encouraging operational results and interoperability with other databases.

Bala Adarsh, Gupta B.M. (2009) in the paper “Growth and impact of research output of Government Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh: a case study” analyses the research activities of the Government Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh as reflected in its 16yr of 754 publications output covered in Scopus international multidisciplinary bibliographical database. Focuses on publication growth characteristics, format and media of communication, research impact and quality, pattern of research collaboration, broad and narrow areas of research focus and characteristics of its high productive authors and cited paper finds that GMCH stands at 9th rank in research output, 13th in average citation per paper and 12th in h-index among the top 15 medical colleges of the country. GMCH has recorded an annual publication growth rate of 19.79% and impact as measured by average citation per paper as 0.89 out of 27 departments, only 7 departments scored higher average impact factor than the average impact factor of papers of total medical college. Although 55.97% of its total papers received one or more citations, but only 14 of its papers received 16 and above citations. Only 2.3% of its total papers involve international collaboration

Varlakshami R.S.R.S (2009) in their “Future of Library and Information Centres in Knowledge Society of India: The Expected Role of Knowledge Professionals”. Discuss the emerging trends in digital technologies and their applicability to information handling activities added new challenges to knowledge professionals in the way of providing qualitative services to its users. The paper analyses the characteristics of contemporary knowledge society and identified the factors affecting next generation libraries. Examined some of the significant issues in the present day Library and Information System (LIS) like its structure, collection strategy, preservation, access to information, technological issues and modes of communication, etc. It has identified the central role of knowledge professional, in the organization and dissemination of knowledge,
striking a balance of physical and virtual realms.

Syamalamba Rani (2009) in their article “Library Use Pattern of Undergraduate Students in Minority Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh.” Library is considered an integral component of any efficient education system. It plays an important role in the improvement of the organisation. This study, which was conducted in minority aided degree colleges, reveals the nature and the extent of use of college libraries in Andhra Pradesh. It evaluates in detail the type of material, sources and the services used by the students. It also assesses the extent of student’s satisfaction regarding collection, timings and library staff cooperation in finding the information.

Gupta Dinesh K; Bharadwaj Kavita (2010) in their article “Library management research in Indian universities” through a study of literature and databases, finds that library and information professional in India have been involved in research in the area of library management for more than three decades with 167 research works leading to doctoral degrees so far. The paper analyses these 167 research works on various parameters and concluded that there is a rising interest in research in the area of library management.

Gokhale Pratibha (2010) in this paper “Library and Information Science Education in Maharashtra: A Perspective”. Library and Information Science education in India is undergoing a fundamental change in its basic framework and is being re-oriented to meet the current needs of the information society. This paper highlights the programme of study, the current state of affairs and the different components of the LIS syllabi taught in the universities in Maharashtra. The discussion is limited to teaching, research, and course content through regular learning. Distance learning and vernacular media courses are not covered.

Pijushkanti Panigrahi (2010) in this paper “Library and Information Science Education in East and North-East India: Retrospect and Prospects.” Interprets Due to information explosion library and information centers have important role to play in the information society. Only well-trained manpower can handle this situation efficiently and effectively. Meeting the need of development of manpower requires a systematic education for library professionals. This paper deals with the LIS Education in east and North-eastern India covering eight states of North-eastern India, Orissa, and West Bengal. Identifies that in this region LIS education was started in West Bengal and spread over other neighboring states. This glorious history is mentioned here. The paper identifies that undergraduate courses were started in many colleges, but most of these have been
stopped due to many reasons whereas a few of these still exist. At present, there are different levels of courses, viz., CLIS, BLIS, MLIS, MLIS in DL, PGDLAN, M.Phil, PhD, DLit, etc. of various durations. Need of standardization of these courses is essential. Data related to admission requirements, course content, and course material delivery: teaching methods have been collected through questionnaire, interviews, and from respective websites. The data present status of today's LIS education in this region

Mishra Shiva (2010) in this paper “Funding by University Grants Commission.” they conclude that that The University Grants Commission is the apex body for providing grants to the universities. As demand for higher education is increasing day by day because of growing population and resources are limited so UGC should try to make universities find few own resource. There are few proposals to include cost concept like academic cost and unit cost per student, so that those universities who have less cost could get reward and who have more cost could try to reduce it. However, these are only proposals and not implemented yet. UGC should try to include these new concepts and make universities responsible for their acts.

Bhuvaneshwari Ravi; GayatriVivek (2013) in their article “Importance of Partnerships for Development of Public Libraries in India”. Describes the paper examines the importance of public libraries in educating the masses and increasing the literacy rate and disseminating knowledge. It also describes the historical origin of ancient universities and canters of learning, including public libraries in India and their contribution to the society. The paper discusses the problems faced by the public libraries today and various options available for their improvement. The author proposes a new model of public-private partnership with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and public-sector undertakings (PSUs) for the growth and development of public libraries to enable them to serve the user community.

Reddy Y. Nagi, Ali Yakubin his paper “Information technology based services in a university library: A user satisfaction survey”. He describes Indira Gandhi Memorial Library, University of Hyderabad has computerized all its in-house operations and provides information technology based services over the network to the students and faculty. This paper attempts to evaluate the services provided by the library in the IT environment and also finds out the user satisfaction based on a questionnaire survey. Two hundred fifty questionnaires were distributed to students and research scholars in the university out of which 181 responses were received. The data
analyzed indicates that students and research scholars are satisfied with the library services.