2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study have covered following literature survey in addition to primary and secondary sources –

- Amudhavalli (1997) this paper reviews and summarizes the trends in the contemporary information environment and its changes and the challenges it has put for to all those involved and engaged in information handling.
- Pawar (2000) gave an a/c of web based education in India and contribution of internet and dissemination of information but it also provides a great opportunity to extend learning outside space.
- Jantz (2005) Developing preservation processes for a trusted digital repository will require the integrated of new methods, policies and standards and technologies.
- Balkrishnan (2006) discuss Universal library project and its contribution in research and other activities like. IR, OCR and morphological analysis. This paper provides an overview of the activities DLI in these areas and shows how DLI serves as multi lingual resource.
- Chapra and Narang (2007) described that millions of documents in Indian Archives and approximately 5 million manuscripts written on various forms of writing material scattered throughout India are in urgent need of digital preservation.
- Sanjo (2007) described open source digital library packages are gaining popularity nowadays. OSS is preferred economically. This paper tries to identify the extent of adoption of OS digital library software package in various organizations through online survey.
- Rani (2007) stated that technological advancement in use and delivery of information media has changed the role of library professionals. The print media is getting digitalized and the use of e-resources has created new information to users
Kaur (2007) gave an a/c and change in academic libraries as they are reoriented their collection policies in light of e-resources. The duel print and e-environment are passing a challenge to the librarians.

Gupta (2008) discussed the network and resource sharing activities in University and Special libraries. The concept of resource sharing does not mean that individual entity of the participating libraries is lost.

Vashishtha (2009) focused on National development includes whole array of Human activities i.e. social, economic, industrial and educational and focus by way of academic institution and support with up-to-date information resources in different kind.

Mathura (2009) discussed digital preservation and problem by rapid modifications of hardware and software requirements. Paper highlighted the strategies, issue and challenge and skill requirement of the library personnel, infrastructure, system development and UNESCO guideline.

Tikekar (2009) gave an a/c of modernization of University and college libraries and contribution of UGC and he suggested that colleges should organize training programs and the library should be equipped with adequate computer facilities.

Okerson (2009) discussed the importance of network and resource sharing activities in university and special libraries. He said that the concept of resource sharing does not mean that individual identity of the participating libraries is lost.

Manmdar (2010) in his paper discussed use of open access journals in Academic library in India: A study has described that application of ICT in library and information centre has brought a change in its services and status.

Gopalkrishan and Sarvanan (2010) discussed common problems in many academic libraries: users having difficulties finding library items and suggested a mapping system.

Tiwari (2010) urged that digital libraries has emerged as fast media to access information in the filled of research and education.

Shankarnarayanan and Nagarjan (2010) described that Digitization in Indian setup is a bigger challenge that it appears in I.T. environment. This is true in the light of several issues governing the process.
Santhikumar and Ravi Chandran (2010) this article presented the age of information and I.T. and its application in modern digital libraries. Described that today we are living in the age of information. Large amount of information is being generated every moment.

Trivedi, Shalini (2011) discussed in his paper that primary responsibility of a library is to support the teaching, learning and research activities by providing information resources proactively.

Sharma (2011) described the beauty of web 2.0 and library 2.0 and its level of integration and interoperability that is designed into the interface through your portal (internet).

Natrajan (2011) described briefly a survey of Anna University and use of different types of electronic resources and services and impact of these resources on the development of faculty members.

Singh and others (2011) highlighted reference service and information services and the resources available on micro form CD-ROM discs and online databases. Many reference sources are now available on internet.

Shakya (2011) gave an account of digital libraries and their valuable collection but also aware with its Precautions many to taken by storing and refreshing copies handling procedures etc.

Sanjeev kumar and Gupta (2011) highlighted digitalized material of Delhi University and presented a brief overview in analyses the development of digitalized collection and taking as its point of departure the need of potential users.

Ashu (2011) discussed in this article that despite the requirements of the librarians to hold on and the problems of MLS students and their expertise to serve the digital libraries.

Singh (2011) discussed development of digital libraries VS-traditional libraries and their physical format and use of e-resources and users satisfaction in academic libraries through information technology.
Singh and Kaur (2011) stressed on use of internet and digital products on libraries and changes made due to growth of e-resources changed library operation dynamically on the country.

Ashutosh (2011) gave stress to the change for digital age in which the proportion of digital resources occupies an instantly increased. Several integrated models of digital resources which are suitable for libraries are proposed.

Sharma (2011) this paper attempts to keep the software market away from monopolies and enable to non-elite instructions to built sustainable institutional repositories. Open source software is software available free of cost with source code for anyone to use digitalization involves huge money to create and maintain and the open source software proved as mean to reduce the cost of collection and service both.