Review of Literature

Introduction of information technology in the pedagogical process has brought a new challenge for academicians. Several studies have emphasized a strong need for computer literacy among academic staff so that they could access information through electronic sources. A computer literate faculty member is expected to be benefited from CD-ROM databases, effectively use OPACs and online services, and confidently explore the amazing world or Internet. Many researches believed that use of computers in pedagogical process would help to improve the quality of education as well assist the intellectual work.

Tang, Puag (1999) article aims to analyse the effects of piracy on the management of intellectual property and innovation. The analysis is based on an interview sample and concludes whether piracy is a material threat to investment in electronic publishing.

Chu, Heting (2000) surveyed 95 Academic libraries of USA to explore how serial librarian would respond to the booming of electronic Journals. Study found 52.6% answered and participated and sated the Journals were costly.

Tenopir, Carol and King, Donald W. (2000) presents preliminary findings of an ongoing cost benefit in comparison to print and electronic journals in University of California. Further discuss the emerging use and cost trends among print and electronic titles and demonstrate a cost model.

Thomas, Many Angnsta (2000) describe library space and the design challenges to digital material accommodation in comparison with publication.

Groote, Sandra L. and Dorsch, Josephine L. (2001) described the print journal collection and the use by faculty and students, but more use of on-line full text Journals through the internet.

Das, Anup Kumar and Sen, B.K. (2001). the study is based on 1011 citation appended to 43 research articles pertaining to January to June, 2000. The authorship pattern of the citation shows that more than 15 percent contributions are single authored and about 25 percent are the results of team work. Single authored articles amount to 15.52% of the total citation and about 28 percent resulted through the collaboration of five or more authors.
Kaplan, Richard and Steinberg, Marilyn (2002) described the issue of retaining print journals and examined in the light of the shift to electronic and changing research practices of today’s library use.

Montegomery, Carol Hansen (2002) the paper reports the methodology and initial results of IMLS and indicating information services and system operating dept. Constitute the majority of personal cost for electronic Journals.

Abels, Eileer G. and Keith W. Cogdil (2002) discussed logic models to establish the relationship between an intervention and desired results by describing the theory and assumption underlying the provision of services. Further describe a basic logic model identifies the activities, resources or inputs or output, outcome and impact measures with program.


Johnson, Kay and Trabelsi, Honda (2003) described the growth of online learning or e-learning. E-learnness and traditional learners have access Universe of digital information through information super highway.

Mc Carthy, J.P. (2003) the paper aims to consider future development and remote storage facility at UCC in Irland, and impact of digital knowledge products. It further discusses the print preservation as they carry text.

Lynch, chifford (2003) described new technologies such as roboter, and artificial intelligence searching at hand. Web developers and programmers are seeking ways to make the web smart, specifically, more knowledgeable, more contextual and efficient.

Amrhein, Rick and Donna Resetar (2004) discussed the effective facility design established and build the library’s collegial relationship within its organization and emphasizing the library as an active partner and leader in a variety of teaching and learning activities.

Schaffer, Sharma (2004) stressed on quality of information to doctors particularly print- vs- electronic Dilemna in medical science library. One decision every library or information organization manager will make i.e. whether to swip from the print to the electronic version of a given source. Most of information sources are available in both
formats: Periodicals of Medical science and other. Therefore, an informed decision must be made to determine which format of each source carried is best for one’s particular library.

**Inamdar (2004)** stated that the conventional libraries are now in transforming phase. The techniques of accumulation gathering of information, centers in the country especially in the Universities have been producing the required quality manpower as per demands made in the social system.

**Kamil (2002)** since the dawn of independence in India, higher education system has grown enormously. It expanded in an unprecedented manner note experienced by any other nation in the World in recent times. The advent of information technology products like computer and internet have further made it possible to spread the higher education even in remote corners of the country.

**Varalakshmi (2004)** analyzed in his study about the present collection development procedures under the impact of electronic information processing it and way of disseminating it among the readers have also drastically been changed. The librarians, therefore, have to get acquainted with the new trends of fruitful training on library automation and electronic information handling which they are lacking. An attempt has been made to draw a strategic plan for electronic information handling for library professionals. He also suggested some points to the librarian for information handling technology strategy are undertook a systematic assessment of readers information competence to develop a bench mark, develop a model list of information competence skills for readers, develop pilot information competence programs of course, utilize computer software that enables the librarians for information competence and develop a workbook and checklist to assist the subordinate for information competence.

**Venkadesan et al (2004)** stated that the library environment is currently undergoing a rapid and dynamic revolution on leading to new generation of libraries with an emphasis on e-resources. On the side, there is an increasing demand for good library collection in terms of large amount of data/ information and on the other hand, the publishing media is striving hand to support this demand at lightning speed by way of e-publication as well as online access. As a result, a large number of e-resources are published in all subject areas. Therefore, library needs to adopt electronic media for its collection
development in a better way to fulfill the requirements of users. He also described in details, the steps taken by the library for a comprehensive e-resources access package model so that the researchers reap the maximum benefits by giving access to reasonable level to meet their information requirements for academic and research activities.

**Pandit (2004)** studied and in one of her paper stated that Collection Development is a vital process in creating and building a library collection. It is a well planned activity for which a well defined policy is essential. She also concluded in her paper that digital resources are affecting collection management policies and they are drawing attention to two areas that how do collection manager react to the changing information need of users, other is with more and more resources available in the digital format, the collection development has to include these resources, thus making them easily accessible to the users. The policy should include these resources enabling their selection, acquisition, preservation and distribution.

**Banks and Carl (2005)** movers and Shakers in the library publishing world article has reported the interviews and discussed definition, role of editor and working mechanism of Journal publishing.

**Cuddy (2005)** gave an account of health science libraries and described the outcomes as a benefit to people through achievements and changes in skill, knowledge, attitude, behavior and condition or life status.

**Nall et al. (2005)** valuable information in print is often neglected because of the rapid proliferation of electronic resources and the bias of many library users against print source. The database has proven successful with the use population and library personnel.

**Lit and Jose (2006)** studied explores the extent to which graduate students in metropolitan University setting use print and electronic resources. Circumstances that effect the selection of use between digital libraries and traditional libraries are also discussed.

**Satija (2006)** said that knowledge is most valuable treasure any society has. This knowledge when accumulated and shape a recorded literature, it become a reading power and communication and preserve for future generation.
Baker (2006) analyses the measures in libraries geared towards management of library and used by the library director and various division heads. Technology has major impact with regard to integration of all types of information.

Zeming and San (2006) studied explore the extent to which graduate students in a metropolitan University setting use print and electronics resources. Reading preferences and use of print and electronic resources vary among different disciplines.

Cooper (2006) discussed six models that are developed to analyse the cost option faced by California University is a movement of publishers to deliver the contents of their Journals via Internet.

Bogdanski (2006) described the work of a library manager and their performance of selection on preferential and need base. There are many pricing models for electronic content. They explain that while they may no longer have to print on paper mail issues to subscribers as costly.

Lin, Zoning (2006) suggested local or regional consortium as the methods of producing cost of online content. He further discussed possibilities of lower material opportunities and service costs for certain health care libraries.

Booth, Andrew (2006) discuss expert searching employing a underlying knowledge of database structure, Boolean logic and command as searching techniques. Further stress an expert searching as a movement within the practice of librarianship that promotes high quality and complete searching.

Brander, Susan (2007) describes explicit knowledge as easy, expressed, captured, stored, and reused, can be transmitted as data and is found in database, book manuals and messages. He suggests treatment of this type of knowledge.

Dhingra, Navjyoti and Mahajan, Preti (2007) stated that users of Punjab University library of e-Journal and experiences of faculty and students about various issue relating to electronic Journals and the attitude of users.


Jones, Dixie A. (2008) described that managing a health care organization library’s human resources is an essential component of the library’s overall administration.
Further suggested that librarian should be ethical fair and morally strong in dealing with users.

**Kroski, Ellyssa (2008)** described that information services in digital environment include a wide range of web-based activities, i.e. building webpage’s, portals and incorporating web 2.0 customization tools to anticipate and satisfy user information need.

**Satyanaryana, K. (2008)** stresses on research. The OAI based e-print archiving cannot only increase visibility and accessibility of one’s research but the usage and impact of one’s work. E-prints are the electronic copies papers. The e-print allows the researcher to make their preferred pre-print, referred post, referred freely available to the world scholarly and scientific community.