Chapter-II

Review of Related Literature

Review of literature builds the foundation of research. This is an attempt to review the most relevant literature to the study. This review may therefore gives a flashback of basic concepts and provides clues to research methods and procedures used by earlier workers in the related areas of research. Review of related literature can help the researcher to formulate research design and appropriate tools for the successful completion of the study. Conceptual framework for this research study is to develop a working process about the traditional journals to e-journals. So the researcher has focused on section of periodicals & its management in the college libraries.

Periodical Section is an important section of any college library. Today so many advanced technologies are coming up in the library for user’s satisfaction. So now a day library has turned into digital library from traditional.

The researcher has tried to collect literature on the topic from university libraries and college libraries. The researcher has also referred many related books, periodicals, journals, e-journals, dissertations/ thesis, proceedings and websites.

The related literature of 120 reviews was scanned and it includes as given below i.e 14 Books, 91 Articles, 04 from past related Dissertations & Thesis, 04 Proceedings and 07 were from important websites.

Research articles were from International & National levels on management of periodicals. The literature especially articles were divided into two main organized level; A) International and national level of University library B) International and national level of college library. Both were also organized in chronological (Oldest to update) order.

Books:

Mittal, R.S. (1983) explained the concepts of library management. This is a master piece in the field of library literature. His book focused on several aspects of library and its functions. His thoughts regarding the importance of periodicals, definition, tools of selection, exchange of publication, display, binding of back
volumes etc. proved very useful in understanding the basic concept of library management.

Faruqui, Khalid K. (1997) book entitled, ‘Development of collection in the libraries’ author discussed about the collection development and its proper process in the library. The book has been divided into two sections in order to facilitate easy study of the problems involved in the acquisition and at the same time organizing it by way of classification. Part A, has specialized topic of government publications and their collection, origin and purpose of govt. publications, collection development policies, history and development of government publishing and depository system and part B, contains problems related to acquisition, Exclusive chapters are also devoted for serial acquisition, the blanket order, microforms, future aspect of library acquisition in view of latest techniques introduced in the library an information profession.

Jacob, E. Safra (1997) entitled ‘The new Encyclopedia of Britannica’ editor explains so many included subjects from international level. Reference book means special and recognized one in the depth of information. This reference book gives definitions of periodicals, magazines and related concepts. The book contains detailed information in alphabetical order. So very easy to search and read to the information about periodicals.

Raiz, Muhammad (1999) explained information about total process of serials in the library. Author gives information about defined serials, development of acquisition policy, classification, and cataloguing, serial control and also included information on computer based serial control. This edition was old but good information pertaining to serials management.

Agarwal, Vibhuti (2000) book entitled ‘Library serials collection’ deals with collection of serials and its management. Especially author focuses on serials automation, development, services, preservation and its standard for library collections. The focus of serials collections has shifted over the last several decades. In the late 1990’s, the management of electronic journals, the implication of the WWW, and the effective use of document delivery services are the dominant topics. Serial collection is probably both the most important and the most challenging serials function. Author has also explained the serial standard in various chapters. The need
for a standard will be perceived in the potential user community. It is not uncommon for one country to develop a national standard which is subsequently adopted as an international standard. The American national standard (ANSI) z39.9-1971; Identification number for serial publications became the basis of the international standard or ISSN.

MARC format are standards for the representation and communication of bibliographic and related information. Some organizations maintained standards related to periodicals like ISO, ANSI, NISO, library of congress etc.

Shyama Balkrishanan (2001) in his book focused on periodical sections. The book was related and referred to for the management of periodicals such as basic concept of periodicals, its definition, history, and acquisition, automation, cataloguing of serials and ranking of journals. The author explains how the development of periodicals from traditional periodicals to advance e-journals. Both are important for an academic library.

Dhiman and Smt. Yashoda, Rani (2004) the authors defined the term library management book entitled, Library management (A manual for effective management) author also explained the need of management for better services in the libraries. The book relates to the concept of library changes from basic management to advance management. Principles, HRM, personnel management, financial management, space management, library rules, computers and internet and its maintenance, preservation and stock verification for library are also include in this book. Authors especially explained stresses on periodicals and serials, an analysis of the titles listed in the Directory of Indian Scientific periodicals show that India is publishing one thousand three hundred twenty three (1323) primary periodicals containing research articles, review articles, news and notes, short communications etc. It has also been estimated that there is an average increase with the rate of 50 new titles every year.

Management is essential for all kinds of organizations. Every organization requires decision making, co-ordination of work, handling of people or personnel, and evaluating the output of work. This managerial task is performed by the officer called
manager and librarian is also a good manager. Library is social organization which reflects many things.

Mishra, K.C. (2004) author explained so many topics in the new advance library management. Author also explained the importance of journals and periodicals. Author discusses the need of selected news papers, magazines, and journals for a college library. Sports, geography and some educational journals may also be subscribed is important for reader satisfaction.

Aghav, U. R. (2010) author focused on the information about special library. Book entitled ‘Industrial Information Systems’ is based on his research work. The author has studied and analyzed the library management systems and library services in industrial libraries. Data collected through questionnaire regarding periodicals and its services are given in the book. The book gives the related topic conclusions such as; a) Collection: Primary sources of information number of periodicals subscribed by libraries ranges from 50 to 400 per year. It was found that average fifty (50) periodicals are subscribed by libraries. Considering the limited scope of each industrial library, this may be considered as sufficient but not a compressive one. Only twenty two (22) libraries maintain back volumes of periodicals which is not a good sign for R&D in industries. b) Services: Thirteen (34.21%) have provision of OPAC which is very less; CAS is provided by twenty seven (71.05%) libraries which is a good sign. Thirty five (92.10%) Libraries were found offering SDI services to their users. Bibliographic services were offered by eighteen (47.36) Libraries. Indexing and abstracting services are provided by nineteen (50.00%) libraries. Translation services were offered by nine (23.68%) libraries which is very less. Reprographic services are provided by twenty two (57.89%) libraries.

Newspaper clipping are maintained by nineteen (50. %) libraries. Literature online search is offered by twenty four (63.15%) libraries, which is a good indication for latest information available with WWW. Product /Process/ Machinery profiles made available by only fourteen (36.84%) libraries. ILL is provided by more than 50% libraries. Commercial/ marketing data service is available with sixteen (42.10%) libraries. Scientific/technical data service is offered by twenty one (55.26%) libraries.

Patkar, vivek (2010) described the information of communication & technology in the present age. Today’s development of ICT is very effective for
improvement in the various institutions and fields. This book provides information about ICT. The handbook type book presents basic components and characteristics of the ICT and reviews its impact on selected fields. Some of the dismaying side effects are also discussed. An attempt is further made to trace the likely transformation to the next stage namely of knowledge society, which would be driven largely by extensive in ICT. The book gives historical information from printed newspaper to other library collections and current development of ICT. The book deals with how the existing technology helps to get maximum current information. Shortly it is seen that every sector of human activities including library is now getting reshaped by the ICT.

Gurumani, N. (2010) author explained detailed information about how to make preparation for research & guideline for report writing of Thesis. The content of this book is designed to provide the research students useful information needed for them to write their research reports. Chapters 01-08 deal with different sections and process of a research report. Chapter 9 is all about how references should be cited and listed in a report. Chapter 10 describes how a research report should be formatted and typed. Chapter 11 offers a few general suggestions for preparing manuscript for publication in journals. The subsequent two chapters (12&13) treat some aspect of preparing for conference poster presentation and oral. The last chapter of this book offers a few guidelines to write proposals for research projects.


Naik N. Rupsing (2013) conducted a survey through questionnaire to collect the data. The research provides data regarding electronic information resources in university libraries including electronic journals, access and advantages. The findings and suggestions call for strengthening the electronic resources in university libraries; Awareness programme, workshop and hand-on training programmes, e-resources etc. shall be conducted. Need of Wi-Fi extension and LAN facility available in the department & computer centre for maximum use. Latest systems of electronic surveillance and RFID technology may be introduced for effective security to library resources including e-resources.
Chauhan, K. & Mahapatra (2013) in their books discusses the subject on open access to e-resources in library and information science. This book is focused on journal, e-journals and its advantages. The users are aware of free electronic information sources and also the internet. Most of them use these sources in support of their study and teaching. Now a day’s publishing industry is switching over from print media to electronic media. Most of the publishers offer their journals in electronic form. In such a situation where both electronic and print versions are available, the users preferred to refer both type of journals.

The author has given entire work description through five chapters, introduction to electronic publishing, characteristics of free e-resources, advantages of free e-resources, types of free e-resources. The second chapter presents structure of open access e-resources in LIS with the table. Third chapter deals with characteristics of e-resources. Chapter four presents the various parameters covered by open access e-resources. Finally, chapter five provides description of open access e-resources.

**Articles:**

A) **International and National level of university library:**

Kapur and others (1981) authors conducted a survey of periodicals in Indian University libraries. The results of survey conducted with regard to periodical departments in seven (7) North Indian University libraries. Study highlights the specific problems faced in the acquisition and management of periodicals as revealed by the survey.

Raina and Gupta (1988) in their article explained the need of automation for serial control in the library. The study was the management of periodicals in the library of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow. Study provides information about automation of periodicals and contribution to thematic issue on aspects of the management of periodicals. The five (5) subsystems making up computerized control systems, at the library of the IIML.

Young, I.R. (1992) expressed and conducted study in University College of Cape Breton library using the usage tracking feature of EBSCO’s magazine article summaries CD-ROM (MAS). Citation printing frequency data for 159 (One hundred fifty nine) currently received journals were correlated with journal usage data, measured by the sum of in house use and faculty circulation. Transaction log analysis
of bibliographic databases is an accurate tool for the measuring journals usage, particularly for the past usage.

Hitchingham, Eileen (1996) highlights the effect of information technology especially electronic publishing in related libraries. The issue of collection management and electronic publishing has been examined and included in this article. Traditional understanding of libraries and their roles is discussed, and the way in which the emerging age of electronic publishing is changing this tradition is explored. Libraries are totally new with the use of IT; libraries have the facility of web pages to connect users with resources. A library collection is not bound by the structure of four (4) walls, Library as grows in many aspects its methods, new services, formats and tools due to the use of IT. Presently so many new formats and tools are also available like CD, floppy, DVD, Pen Drive, e-book, e-journals, etc.

Chen, Tser-yieth (1997) author explained to employee’s data envelopment analysis (DEA) to evaluate the relative performance of 23 university libraries in Taipei City and County. The estimated results show that 11 university libraries are relatively efficient.

Chen, Xiaotian (2004) discussed full text source lists used by full text finding tools such as serial management system, open URL link resolvers & imported e-journals MARC record. As a shortly result, librarians and users using serials management systems, open URL link resolvers, or OPACs for finding full-text periodicals are sometimes taken to dead ends. Seller/ vendors of both full-text finding tools and full-text content need to improve the accuracy and currency of their services.

Vattulainen Pentti (2005) author has focused on periodicals especially print materials and the purpose of this paper is to highlight the role of print repositories in accessing print materials. The article also highlights the role of repository library in the professional literature and providing an overview of the National Repository Library (NRL) in Finland and the Kuopio conferences. The main role of the repository library to create savings in total storage costs on national level. According to the author the National Repository Library is a vital link in the Finland library network and acts as a bright signpost of co-operation at the national level. One of the important outcomes of success of the NRL is that zero growth of library has to rely
largely on resource sharing and must develop its Inter library loan (ILL) systems for better services for its patrons.

Duhon, Langendorfer & Srivastava (2006) authors explained position of binding journals and despite heavy reliance on electronic resources, academic libraries still need to manage print journal collections. Even if archiving of online content is unresolved, declining library budgets are putting pressure on libraries to stop buying and binding print. Library budget concerns are forcing libraries to review traditional binding procedure and their impact on collections and workflow. The University of Toledo libraries developed a strategy or policy to address radical cut to its binding budget. Bowling Green State University Libraries, facing ongoing budget cuts and work redesign, are developing plans to cut expenditures on bindings.

John S. S. & Christopher M. M. (2006) have published article on ‘Serials cancellations in college and small university libraries: The national scene’ authors discusses about the cancellations of print and electronic serials. Academic libraries have to face with escalating print serials subscription costs with increasing prevalence of electronic serials. The article reveals that college and small university libraries adopt a highly rational approach in managing their collection of print serials as well as developing hybrid serials collections of print and electronic resources. The article states about the cancellation of one and fifty (1&50) titles generally represented no more than 10% of a library’s print serial subscription. The article states that there is an increase of expenditure on serials for college & small university libraries while, at the same situation and time, sweeping change in the form of new electronic access is taking place.

Murthy, T.A.V. (2006) described in Indian experience of UGC- INFONET e-journals consortium for universities and colleges. The information and library network (INFLIBNET) are probably the most ambitious venture of its type in India, involving massive content gathering, organizing and management. INFLIBNET centre had already started the subscription of e-journal under consortium model for the Indian universities, which will further extend to colleges. Some of the technical challenges include maintenance of link currencies, searching, reliable service within reasonable responses and turn-around times with development. Most importantly INFLIBNET has to be constantly in touch with the needs of the targeted available user community and respond to these in a proactive manner.
Ahmad and Haridasan (2006) in their study entitled, ‘Use of periodicals by scholars at national library of Veterinary science: A user’s survey’ collect data through questionnaire. In this survey study conclusion, major users are satisfied and maximum users were visiting library daily for their research purpose, user also used back volumes of periodicals. Some suggestion of advance e-journals neglected comparatively print journals.

Bethany, L. S. & others (2006) the purpose of this paper was to describe the evolution of the processes and procedures utilized by Jacksonville State University Houston Cole Library to manage its varied electronic resources collection. This paper is based upon the library experiences to managing electronic resources in five major categories: e-books; electronic government documents; electronic journals; e-reserves; and web sites. Findings of this study; Electronic resources librarians, an emerging specialty, must develop effective practices to manage the varied electronic resources that continue to be accessioned within most libraries. Implications - This article provides a practical model to address these management issues. Value - Provides common practices for the management of electronic resources and insights into possible problems that can arise when creating a one-stop shopping archetype for electronic resource management.

Burrows, Suzetta (2006) the paper explained patterns of electronic journal usage in health sciences libraries during the past decade. The paper describes a case study, documenting the pattern of acquisition, management, and usage at the Louis Calder Memorial Library of the University Of Miami Miller School Of Medicine. As far as journals of health Sciences are concerned they were early to offer electronic alternatives to print. As a result, health sciences libraries, their patrons, and the public at large were early to embrace the advance versions and continue to embrace the significant changes in scholarly communication they enable. Although the patterns of electronic journals among health sciences libraries and other public, special and academic libraries have similarities, they also have differences. Broad studies of electronic journals in non-health sciences libraries have been published, but a retrospective review of electronic journals in health sciences libraries has not published. This paper focuses specially on the implementation of e-journals at the LCML during the year 1995 to 2004.
Kumar & Roy (2007) both authors discussed the educational institutions in India that have computer facility and internet connectivity for library co-operation. They state the basic concept of electronic journals where the text is read and printed by the end user’s computer rather than as print on paper. Electronic journals to leading higher educational institutes in India are dealt. Focussed various problems related to the e-subscriptions specially related to the financial crunch and raising cost of the journals. Many Indian Universities and college libraries cannot subscribe to all the required journals and databases. Features and problem of existing consortia models in India are discussed. Characteristics of successful Indian library consortia and online journals co-operations in other countries with proposal of forming Indian academic Library consortium discussed.

Both authors also discussed on condition of e-journals in Indian academic libraries. Examples including in this article like IIT, Mumbai, Elsevier, AIP, ACS, ASCE, SIAM, ASME, IOP, RSC, and OUP.

Schoofs, Bob (2007) ‘Abolish the periodical department’ under this title author explained the Grand Valley state university library, which has got rid of its periodical department in order to improve efficiency and access. The centre point of improving library efficiencies was to convert their paper periodical department into an electronic one, which could be managed more easily and efficiently. As part of a major reorganization of the Grand Valley State University libraries, the department of periodicals was disbanded.

David, A. M. and others (2007) published an article entitled, ‘An analysis of the value supply chain management periodicals for teaching, research and outreach purpose in this article the author ranking the periodicals and it provides inform multiple benefits for the Academic community. These periodical evaluation and ranking study were focused on academic journals and their contribution to research. Today an updated study of perceptions regarding Supply chain management periodical value and usefulness would be beneficial. This research sought to address the situation through an online survey that was conducted in year 2006. Almost closely 150 Supply chain management educators from North America, Europe, and other regions took part in the research. This research paper provides insights into the educator’s evaluations.
This survey method study used three primary survey questions to address the key goals. Participant was asked to identify the ten (10) periodicals they use most frequently in each of three activities i.e. teaching, research and extension.

Benson E. E. & Chinwe V. A. (2008) a titled, ‘Serials processing activities in southern Nigerian University libraries’ in this research paper they state that any serial serves as a very important purpose for research and teaching in the university. This research survey was conducted with the help of a questionnaire consisting of four items distributed to the 65 staff member sampled from thirteen universities. The research showed that serials units in the South West zone were involved more in processing activities than the other zones. Impediments affecting serial processing include lack of locally published serial catalogues and current selection tools, unavailability of serials processing tools and absence of local serials information in standard bibliographic tools. Nature of serial which is manifested by day by day increase in the number and fragmentation of serial titles, changes in frequency, abrupt cessation of serials publications.

Chunlan, Qui & Yonglin, Xiao (2008) both authors explained the online of acquisition of periodicals is a new mode for libraries and it has five procedures, namely information retrieving by net, choosing and booking, document delivery, confirming orders and online payment. Compare to the traditional acquisition of periodicals, the online acquisition of periodicals has many advantages, such as the available of tremendous information, the straightness, the high efficiency and save time and space. So these new changes are beneficial for all proper library works.

Moghaddam and Talawar (2008) in their case study researcher examine entitled, ‘The use of scholarly electronic journals at the Indian institute of science’. Conclusions are the users were using advance electronic journals for the research purpose. Maximum users preferred only PDF format for read and download.

Sullenger, Paula (2010) author published an article a ‘Closed stacks’ for current periodicals. The article is the study of Auburn university libraries which wanted to reduce the amount of work devoted to current print issue in a manner acceptable to public service librarians and patrons. Available collection of the current periodicals in the Ralph Brown Draughon (RBD) library, the main library has been reduced to only those periodical issues for which reliable online access is not
available. The experience at Auburn University demonstrates that reconfiguration process for current periodicals involves collaboration between technical and public services with minimum difficulties and improves efficiency. The librarians hope to save the time and resources and reduce missing issue claims. All are the monitoring patron reaction to the change.

Kapoor Kanta (2010) studied and analyzed the use of electronic journals in comparison with the print collection. Detailed analysis was made of the use of lending services, the Xerox facility and usage of electronic journals such as science Direct, Emerald management Extra, ACM, IEL library, subscribed by the library the result provide useful information on the use of electronic journals compared to the print collections in a universities library.

Okojie, Victoria (2010) the purpose of this paper is to review the different sources of financing university libraries in Africa and the challenges faced by libraries in sourcing for funds, with a view to suggesting innovative ways through which the library can raise additional funds. Approach; this research paper reviews the literature on different sources of financing libraries globally, especially alternative sources of funding outside government grants. It identifies the challenges faced in sourcing for funds, best practices in raising additional funds and makes suggestions on non-conventional ways that can be used by libraries to address the challenge.

The paper finds that government provides about 90 percent of the funds for university libraries in Africa. However, the funding is not only inadequate, but is also usually provided on an ad hoc basis. It notes that, in spite of the fact that the literature reveals that librarians are aware of the danger inherent in depending so much on one source of funding and the need to seek alternative sources, they have not done much to overcome the challenge. Value: In reviewing the various sources of financing university libraries, the paper notes that government allocation remains the major source of revenue; notes the alternative sources of revenue in different countries and describes some of the best practices available. The paper also updates the literature on the subject by discussing current practices, and makes a case for the establishment of a Business and Public Relations department in libraries, an increase in public-private partnerships and greater efficiency in managing library resources.
Gopikuttan, A. & Hima. R.P. (2010) both authors studied and published an article entitled ‘A study of periodicals in library and information science’. The authors provide facts on available periodicals in library and information science published all over the world in Ulrich international periodical directory. A total number of 2037 (Two thousand thirty seven) periodicals were identified in the directory from the discipline in the field of library and information science. The latest 47th edition of Ulrich’s International Periodical directory 2009 was used for collection of the data with detail information about periodicals name, year of publication, frequency etc. The study helped to identify the growth pattern, chronological distribution and so many other distinguishable features associated with the periodicals in LIS. It was found that the growth in the subject of library and information science literature is quite good.

The major findings are related to distribution and publications of periodicals. Majority of the periodicals in Lib. & Inf. Sci. were published by North American continent with a total of 978 (48.012%), Europe occupies the second position with 722 (35.445%). Third is Antarctica with a total of 13 (0.638%).

USA ranks first in geographical distribution of publication with 785(38.18%), United Kingdom second publishes 231(11.682%) third is Canada with 160 (7.854%). In India maximum periodicals published from New Delhi constitutes eleven 11(37.934%). Language-wise distribution shows that English is the first 1435 (70.446%) as compared to others. Distribution based on coverage in databases/indexing periodicals shows that (1) and the highest number of periodicals are covered in LISA with 325 (19.128%). This research study helped to identify the growth pattern and related issue of the periodicals in LIS.

Kapoor, Kanta (2010) explains the effect of exchange rates of foreign currencies on material budget in the libraries in India. A sample of journals costing in foreign currency was selected for the purpose of study. A comparison of inflation rate pertaining to serial price is done with the general rate of inflation in India. The paper finds that exchange rates of foreign currencies have extensive impact on the budget of the libraries in India. The article refers to practised implications of protecting the buying powers of libraries for allocating funds, keeping in mind the strengthening or weakening of Indian Rupee in comparison to foreign currencies. The article is a
comprehensive study of the impact of foreign exchange on subscription in Indian libraries system.

Gupta, D.K. (2011) the aims of this paper are to analyze the use of electronic journals from the INFONET consortium by faculty and research scholars of physics and chemistry at Kurukshetra University, India. This paper is based on the result of questionnaire distributed among teachers & research scholars of two departments. The main findings & conclusion are that the respondents are more attracted towards e-journals than traditional print journals. However, they depend more on open-source materials than those available via consortia of INFONET. Respondent also identified the need for training in using e-resources and retrieving current information from them from time to time. The use of e-journals is increasing in the developing countries. Studies such as this one are required to understand the problems faced by the readers and to increase the use of e-resources in academic libraries. Findings of this study is; the faculty members are well aware of available online journals but the present research scholars are lagging behind due to their lack of knowledge and training in the use of consortia. But both are feeling the need for providing training in use of online journals and the INFONET.

Salahudheen, E. & other (2011) authors studied about use of e-journals by PG students. The study is the Role of advance e-journals in information transmission among the medical post graduate students of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. In this survey of respondents the data collected through questionnaires were organized. This research study explores the level of awareness; place, purpose and frequency of use, mode of reading, problems faced in accessing e-journals, etc. The present study concludes that most of the PG students in the faculty of medicine at AMU are aware of advanced e-journals and access them frequently for various purposes such as study, to update knowledge and compilation of thesis and dissertations. The study also shows related problems as internet connectivity, slow speed, limited access terminals, lack of training, it recommended some suggestions to improve the e-journal services like saving the time of the PG students, high speed of internet connection and library should introduce orientation programe.

Singh & Ms. Babi (2012) discussed in their research article and study on the use of e-journals, entitled ‘Use of e-journals by Agricultural Scientists: A case study
of the ICAR libraries in Delhi. Both authors studied & their research paper is focused on the use of e-journals by agricultural scientists. Tools of collected data were through a questionnaire from 94 agricultural scientists working in IARI, NBPG, IASRI, NCAP of ICAR systems. Finding of this research study is that the use of e-journals is increasing among the agriculture scientists and demand of e-journals also increasing day by day. Libraries can improve their services about current information for user satisfaction. Respondents of this research study is hundred percent (100%) aware about availability of e-journals in their libraries. Findings of the study is that library bulletin was the main channel followed by e-mail alerts services and also library webpage. The most preferred format is PDF and word document for downloading of related articles.

The research study suggested that for the best utilization of e-journals, libraries should undertake the workshop/orientation/ information literacy programmes etc. at regular intervals for their readers.

Gaur & Tripathi (2012) authors explained the importance of library consortia & NFLSTs. Both are the main consortia of the country and it mainly dwells upon the various issues related to the preservation of digital content of electronic journals. The present paper suggests that various Indian library consortia in the country should take lead and initiate action for preserving electronic journals for future. If no timely action is taken, access to back files of e-journals, scholarship, social and cultural heritage will be complicated and jeopardized. This situation will be totally against the 5th law of library science and will adversely affect all stock-holders-library professionals, users and funding agencies.

Vasistha, Seema (2013) in her study reveals the usage pattern of print and e-journals in an academic library. Investigation of this research study shows an extensively high acceptance of e-journals as the users accessed the electronic version more than their print version during the five year study period. The related facility of e-journals has enabled users of PEC library to get up-to-the–minute information instantly. It is also derived that e-journals provide a variety of features for full-text article and information retrieval thereby enabling users of academic libraries to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their research schedule. Studies such as this one, which attempts to go beyond application of traditional library methods to
begin to understand the impact of e-information, provide a useful base for library innovations to accommodate myriad forms of information resources. This research studied results and suggested the need to be replicated in a large library where the number of journal titles is available in traditional print exceeds the number of journals available online.

Kumar Rajindra (2014) in his article focused on use of e-journals vs. print journals by agricultural students of Nehru library. In this study, survey method was adopted for data collection and the paper discussed both concepts about advantages and disadvantages and their utilization. The paper deals with the problems faced by the users related to e-journals and print journals.

The finding of this study is about retrieving related information for updating their knowledge. The result of this study- most of the agricultural university libraries provided traditional print journals and e-journals facility for their users. This type of research study is significance for the better utilization of the library services. The researcher has suggested organized awareness programme regularly for the maximum use of e-journals. The study also suggests that a list of new and current arrivals or added journals list should be provided on the home page of the library and displayed notice board etc. New technology such as Wi-Fi connection should be provided by the library for the maximum use of e-journals.

Das & Choudhury (2014) explained in their research study which was published entitled, ‘Collection Management practices in emerging web scenario: A study of selected university libraries in Odisha’ India, explained that collection management signifies the theoretical aspects of collection building as well as the managerial aspects of the use of collection, storage, organization, circulation, information service, resource allocation, access to information and documents. The process includes several activities such as user's needs, evaluation of current collections, determination of a selection policy, management of selected items, analysis and storage of collection items incorporate into the planning and resource sharing. This research was conducted to ascertain the nature of management of collection and how they facilitate better service to the users in selected university libraries of Odisha, which is a vital significance in making of fundamental and ideal library services to meet the challenging demands of the users in the web scenario.
Tamizhelvan and Dhanvandan (2014) authors studied ISSN assigned journals in India during period is 1986 to 2013. The research based paper aims to study the growth and development of Indian Journals through recently assigned ISSN by the Indian agency. The study investigated to know the information about mode of publication such as online and print journals and their frequency including the state wise and language wise. In India the National Science Library, National institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) New Delhi are assigning the ISSN number to new serials. Author explained registration process for ISSN. There is the need for having standard number for every journal or serials published in the world. Analysis of this study related to year wise ISSN assigned journals was started from 1986 & beginning year 1986- 1995 is gap otherwise from the data the assigning ISSN to new journals and existing journals are increasing every year. Related to the geographical area it is found that 34 journals are having same title but published from different place with different ISSN. Mode of publication table indicates frequency wise print, online, CD-ROM, print/online and some not mentioned. Mode of publication vs. year of publication indicates that three fourth of the journals are in print mode and the remaining online. Table of online & print journals observes that print and online journals are increasing every year.

General finding is - the years 2011 and 2012 witnessed maximum number of journals assigned with ISSN Numbers. Presently the journals are being published more in printed form than online. At the same time the trend has been changed published online journals comparing the previous journals. Status of three states New Delhi, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra are ranked as leading publishing journals. Findings of the related frequency half-yearly are dominating the publishing journals.

Ramesh Pandita (2014) in his article focused on the periodicals entitled ‘The growth and distribution of Hindi, English and Urdu periodicals in India: An analysis (1941-2013)’. India is a very vast country with over 1.2 billion population linguistic culture, regional, religious and many more, still if there is any tool or instrument in the hand of common masses which unifies peoples, helps them conclude and reduces this diversity is language. In this article an attempt has been made to understand the publication pattern of three languages (Hindi, English and Urdu) along with growth and distribution during the 1941-2013. As per the data, 37.50% periodicals are published in Hindi, 14.51%, in English and 4.97% in an Urdu. Apart from these, 43%
periodicals are published in other regional and vernacular languages. The study was aimed to evaluate periodicity, registration pattern, Language covered, year and growth of Hindi, English, Urdu periodicals and many other similar areas in relation with population both federal and national level. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Delhi are the three leading periodical publishing states in India. Present study data was retrieved from the Gov. of Indian official website of Registrar of newspapers for India on 20th January 2014.

Singh, Neena; Chikate, Anil (2014) investigated the growth of open access (OA) journals across the world with reference to the Asian region. Details of 117 OA journals were collected from the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) to determine the geographic distribution, language of publication and growth of periodical year-wise. The study was detailed analysis of four (4) open access periodical published from India, Iran, Pakistan and Taiwan. Pattern of authorship and contribution according to nature of professional work were analyzed. The study reveals that most contributions were made by teaching professionals in comparison to those working in libraries and information officers. Single-author contributions dominated 44 percent in all periodicals of the Asian region, indicating low amount of teamwork/collaborative contributions to library and information science (LIS) research by the authors of this region. To know the subject distribution of articles, the study was limited to 27 subfields within the broad spectrum of LIS. Annals of Library and Information Sciences (ALIS) published in India carried the highest number of articles (165) followed by Journal of Library and Information Sciences (JLIS) from Taiwan. The findings of the study also indicate that there is varied distribution of topics within the Asian LIS literature published in OA journals. Most popular areas of writing in OA journals have been found to be bibliometrics, webometrics, research productivity or research methods besides information seeking pattern, information need of users and digital libraries. The present study attempts to map the growth of LIS literature in OA journals with special reference to periodicals published from Asian countries. The finding of this sample research study observed that many counties are promoting OA journals while USA ranks first in publication of open access journals in the world. Taiwan publishes the highest number of articles in Asia. Majority of OA journals are published in English, and English appears to be most popular language for communicating research information. Of the four open access
LIS journals analyzed in detail, it is observed that single-authored contributions are most popular. The teaching professionals or LIS teachers contributed the greatest number of articles, except for the Indian journal ALIS, demonstrating that working professional are more actively involved in writing and they outnumber the teaching community. Contributions from research students in all open access journals have been fairly significant. Research students may be encouraged to publish their master's and doctoral research work in OA periodicals for better visibility, readership and impact. The study further reveals that ALIS from India and JLIS from Taiwan carried the highest number of articles. Bibliometrics, Webometrics, e-resources and OA are most popular areas among Indian authors, while information-seeking pattern, information need, digital and virtual libraries have been popular among authors from Taiwan. *Webology* from Iran has predominant articles on Web study or evaluation and social networking. Universities and LIS need to come forward to take a need-based approach to LIS research, suggesting ways for improving existing LIS services in their respective countries. Researchers interested in carrying on further investigations will have to adopt appropriate measures to overcome these constraints. The finding of the recent study will be of interest to many LIS professionals, researchers and academicians as it demonstrate the growth of open access journals.

Ugwuanyi & others (2015) in their research study examined the types of disasters that occur in university libraries and the extent of application of preventive, technological and coping measures in managing these disasters. This research study adopted descriptive survey design and the major instrument for data collection was questionnaire. All data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. The findings and results showed that university libraries in South East Nigeria had experienced disasters which resulted in adoption of some preventive measures. It was however found that no significant technological and coping measures were applied in managing disasters in the university libraries. The study also recommended that policy framework or disaster plan and comprehensive insurance policy should be in place to safeguard and preserve library resources. This research study finally recommended that technological systems such as Geographic Information System, Remote Sensing Technology, Satellite Communication network, and fire suppressants should be installed for disaster mitigation in university libraries in South East Nigeria.
Kont, Kate-Riin (2015) the purpose of this paper is to find out how well is time-driven activity-based costing (TDABC) suits for a university library setting in Estonia. For this purpose, all activities related to acquisitions process were identified and recorded in detail, and the cost of all these activities related to acquisition process in Estonian university libraries based on the example of the TDABC method was analyzed. On the basis of the current study it can be said the TDABC methodology seems to be one of the best tools for understanding cost behavior and for refining a cost system for university libraries. While analyzing the results, it appeared that the difference in time and cost for acquiring a document can be remarkable and concerns both - acquiring foreign documents (documents from other countries) and acquiring domestic documents, and between the university libraries chosen for the current study. Very few cost surveys involving different library activities have been carried out in Estonia and none has been published. Where such studies have been conducted, the results remain for internal use only.

Hajam (2015) in his research study has discussed the use of electronic journals at university level. In his article titled, ‘User perception towards the use of electronic Journal: A study with reference to university of Kashmir, Srinagar (India)’ explains the position of user perception about use of electronic journals. In this research study data was collected through questionnaires and suggested awareness programme for faculty members and users in the library. Library should subscribe more e-journals as compared to print journals. The author suggests proper training regarding e-journals and also computer facility with good internet.

Khan, Abdul M. (2016) the purpose of the study is to know the collection development and its organizational pattern of university libraries in India. For the purpose of the research study, three sets of questionnaire were prepared by the researcher and furnished to librarians and acquisition librarians (collection development in charge) of these referred libraries. The survey reveals that the old centralized universities are better placed in terms of all the parameters of collection development. It is also being revealed that there is a difference between the two old centralized and newly centralized universities especially in Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, the de-novo centralized university. It has to do a lot in the sphere of information technology (IT) application and IT-enabled services to the users. Furthermore, there is a conspicuous difference between the two categories that
the newly centralized universities are highly lagging behind the old centralized universities in organizational patter of collection development.

B) International and National level of College library:

Hackett, Brain J. (1981) author described the operation, within the College's multi-site library, of an on-line periodicals control system, developed completely in-house, which replaced an inefficient manual system. Each subscription record holds details of title, alternative title, location code and subject code and is composed of fixed-length fields with a-character alphanumeric control number. Fields include frequency, issues per volume and price, and each entry may be termed 'alive' or 'inactive'. Library records were then converted to machine-readable form and may now be sorted by location, type and subject/department. The simple accession procedures are detailed. The system which went live in Jan 81 is proving very efficient in this particular College situation.

Ratnasamy, M. (1988) has described the process of binding and conservation of periodicals. Author contributed to a thematic issue on aspects of the management of periodicals. Consider the binding of periodicals as a means of preservation and protection in the library. Both processes are important for proper management in the library.

Dhawan, Shashi (1988) author discussed the topic of care and preservation of periodicals in the libraries. Contribution to a thematic issue on aspect of the management of periodicals in the library. Care and preservation for periodicals in libraries was discussed with reference to the materials used for periodicals and their binding like paper, leather, textiles, printing inks etc. agents which cause damage and preventive or remedial measures that can be taken.

McKay, Pamela R. (1990) author discussed Contribution to a thematic issue on the good serials department. Minimum state funding, and a multi-institution consortium are 2 features of the periodicals operation at Worcester State College, Worcester, Massachusetts. Description of the periodicals collection in the Learning Resources Centre covers location, organization, size, staffing, acquisitions, maintenance, holdings information and indexes, circulation, cooperative efforts and a users' perspective.
Stachacz, John C. (1989) explained that Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a liberal arts college, has a library with approximately 400,000 volumes accessible through an on-line catalogue and currently subscribes to around 1,300 periodical titles, although the collection consists of over 3,600 titles spanning, the history of 216 years of the college. In the library's history collection was not catalogued or converted into machine readable form. Trace the development of the retrospective conversion project for the collection of periodicals also highlighting the co-operative efforts of several departments in its planning. The project accomplished several goals including: conversion of records into machine readable form via OCLC/MARC tapes; a periodicals collection which is accessible through the college's on-line catalogue; a complete inventory of the periodicals collection.

Kirk, Thomas G. (1991) explains about the collection of periodicals relevantly. The author writes about accessible availability of the articles techniques for establishing list of periodical in academic libraries. The article recommends conductivity studies for collection and implementation of bibliography instruction programs and articulation of a collection development policy, measurement of the efficiency of the list in assisting researchers. College librarians face the general pressure of rising journal subscription costs that may not to be the most critical challenge that will have to face in the next 5 to 10 years.

Jacobs, Donna (1991) investigates the preservation activities at the Oberlin Group of college libraries, with respect to their Nineteenth century US and UK periodicals collections. Information gathered by the survey and through a review of the literature was used to develop a model for preserving decision making that takes into account the contextual elements of a small college library, the characteristics of the periodicals, preservation options. It was found that decision-making at a small college library is complex and multifaceted. Although there isn’t any answer that will meet the needs of every library, the questions that need to be asked are the same, and examination of these will assist in developing a strategy.

Alemna, A. A. (1993) author discussed the issue of standards has always been uppermost in the minds of librarians, and has received considerable professional attention. The concept of standards for school libraries in Ghana and their functional applicability is examined. Standards are discussed within the framework of stock,
selection, accommodation, financial support, furnishing, services, competent staffing and inter-library co-operation. This has been developed in the light of the needs of schools in Ghana, which are steadily realizing the importance of libraries.

Morgan, Steve (1993) explained 1992 research project aimed at discovering the nature and extent of performance assessment occurring in higher education libraries. Particularly the project was concerned with the assessment of reader services, including: 1. providing appropriate book and periodical collections. 2. Providing readers' inquiry service and 3. Teaching of information about handling skills. Results indicating that various performance assessment initiatives begun in the Thatcher years are slowly influencing higher education and libraries within it. Results showed: 1. approximately 2/3 of the libraries surveyed had no written policies on performance assessment. 2. Book and periodical collections were evaluated by some 50% of the libraries. 3. Just over one in 10 libraries assessed all 3 reader services. 4. Some 15% of libraries carried out no reader service assessment. 5. Nearly 6 out of 10 institutions disseminated their assessment results to other stakeholders. 6. Just over 1/3 of the respondents felt satisfied with their performance assessment procedures.

Martin, Murray S (1995) explained while revisiting this topic, the columnist wishes to draw attention to the increasing importance of solicited gifts and grants. The lists that appear regularly in various library journals testify to their growing importance. Every library depends on one major source of income for its operating expenses, whether tax or tuition dollars. What is often overlooked is that library budget must also be solicited, in the sense of preparing an appropriate budget request and making an appropriate presentation. In this sense the budget request is major fund raising effort of any library. As many public libraries can testify, it may also include the solicitation of voters support for a tax initiative. As a result, many library directors are now active in donor solicitation, and many libraries have staff members employed in writing gift and grant proposals.

Oulton, T. & Fisher, S. (1995) explained the advances in information technology and telecommunication have enabled libraries to provide access to information across their own book stocks. An introduction to the library environment indicating the various types of libraries and their relevance to managers and students of business is provided. Guidance is provided on use of libraries, e.g., the services
available, types of classification schemes used and the library catalogue. The most commonly used classification scheme in the UK is the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. The Library of Congress classification scheme and Universal Decimal Classification scheme are also used for classifying the documents. Special libraries with a specific subject focus may be utilizing one of the specialist schemes which have been devised. The London Classification of Business Studies is a scheme covering business and management.

Siddiqui, Moid Ahmad (1995) discussed about the management of public, school, special, and academic libraries in Saudi Arabia with reference to the existing practices in the country. So many problems are being faced by these libraries include: 1) Absence of library legislation 2) Absence of a library association 3) Minimum funding, and 4) Less or scarcity of native librarians. Suggestions of how to overcome these constraints are presented in this article.

Saunders, Laverna M. (1995) explained that the reality of the virtual library has forced to reexamine the acquisition process of libraries. Issues that libraries need to be addressed to redesign their work processes and "transform" their libraries and themselves to accommodate new technologies are discussed.

Arkaifie, Richard (1997) this article looks at the gloomy economic conditions with the attendant foreign exchange constraints which made the ordering of periodicals impossible in Ghana from the latter half of the 1970s up to the mid-1980s, and compares this with the situation in Nigeria during this period. This bleak picture, which stifled academic work, compelled the governments of the two West African nations to adopt the Structural Adjustment Programme in the Educational Sector in addition to other sectors. It views critically the measures taken in resolving the crisis, especially with regard to the ordering of periodicals to sustain academic work, and considers also whether these measures were enough to eliminate the gaps in the holdings that were noticeable as a result of the economic crunch. It also considers benefits gained by the adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme.

management of electronic information sources. Focusing on those elements of the conferences with financial implications, it concludes that definite answers to financial management questions continue to be a missing element in this area.

Doyle-Wilch, B; Tracy, C. (2000) describes the tensions that can be caused by the introduction of digital full text periodicals in liberal arts college libraries. The commonest tensions include: quality control; getting the best value for money; competition amongst other colleges offering similar courses; the scramble for the best deal arising from the quirky pricing of electronic packages by vendors; disconnection from faculty caused by the trimming of periodical collections due to periodical price inflation of the 1980s. Illustrates these factors with particular reference to the situation at Augustana College Library, Illinois, where a determined effort was made to refocus on the library services to lessen these tensions.

Gessesse, Kebede (2000) explained every library collection should be established for a definite purpose. In an academic library setting, the collection may be developed primarily for research and instructional support. In recent years traditional formats for information, such as books and microfilm, have increasingly been supplemented by information which is accessible electronically through the use of computer technology. The existing collection development policy for an academic library must include selection criteria and collection parameters covering these new media formats. This paper examines some of the concepts and problems which an academic library must consider in order to align its collection development activities with the changing environment of digital librarianship in the twenty-first century.

LaFond, Deborah M; Van Ullen, Mary K; Irving, Richard D (2000) This study compares methods of providing access to diverse points of view as represented by journals indexed in "Alternative Press Index" (API). Much greater access was found to be provided by participation in resource-sharing networks.

Fosmire, M; Young, E (2000) author discussed about reports results of a survey of the level of access provided to selected, free scholarly electronic periodicals by US academic libraries. Lists of scholarly periodicals that are available electronically without any access limitations was compiled and for each title the number of holding institutions on OCLC and its coverage by major abstracting and indexing services were determined. The twenty-five most popular titles, determined
by number of holding institutions on OCLC, were searched on a random sample of library Web sites and catalogues to provide a separate gauge for access levels provided by institutions. Despite approximately half the titles being indexed by major vendors, including 88 per cent of the top twenty five, access levels were fairly low and decreased dramatically with size of the institution. The Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society and Journal of Extension provide examples of free e-journals with print counterparts. Approximately one half and one third of the institutions, respectively, provide access to only the print versions of these periodicals (in the latter case, the print version is no longer produced, so access to current issues is not provided).

Wu, Y. D. & Liu, M. (2001) both author in this paper discussed internet based e-content management. Especially this paper reviews of the technologies, the criteria, and the issues and concerns in content repository, content contribution, workflow, automation services, and lifecycle of automation services for controlling and managing content and processes. It presents an overview on the current available products and their related applications in digital library deployment. Finally, issues, concerns, and challenges facing academic libraries are discussed in this article.

Biradar, B.S. & others (2001) authors discussed to know the use pattern of periodicals by medical practitioners. The research study reveals that 76.67% and 75% of medical practitioners need current information on new procedures and medicine respectively, 56.67% of medical practitioners get periodicals through medical associations while major percent (86.67%) of them get current information through seminars, conferences and workshops. Besides 57.67% and 53.33% of doctors use e-mail and internet as a major communication media. Finding of the research study about frequency (Foreign & Indian) only 15% of medical practitioners use the periodicals daily. The rate of usage of Indian periodicals is high percent (91.67%) and percentage of foreign periodicals is (63.33). Highest percent (86.67%) of MBBS practitioners is the personal subscription of periodical and 73% MBBS also get information through Indian medical association, Shimoga. compare to others.

Sathe and others (2002) survey based on in this study was undertaken to investigate the impact of electronic periodicals on research processes such as information seeking means of a pilot periodicals use study to test the hypothesis that
users use traditional print and electronic periodicals differently. Finding and result analysis indicated that fellows, students, and residents preferred electronic periodicals & faculty preferred print periodicals. Generally users considered electronic periodicals to be easier for access and search than traditional print periodicals. Summary of this research study is an introductory step in examining how electronic periodicals affect research processed. Shortly this study focused on print versus electronic periodicals and its use with effect about periodical format. This research data is also an implication for publishers and educators.

Moyo, Lesley M. (2004) author explained that enabling technologies have led to the transformation of library services from traditional services incorporating card catalogs, printed books and periodicals, bibliographic instruction, in-person/face-to-face reference, to new services and delivery modes incorporating: electronic collections, such as e-books, e-journals and databases; virtual reference services, and other online services. Innovation of new services that are peculiar to the online/Web environment is the trend in modern electronic libraries. During the last decade, many libraries, particularly those serving academic communities, have witnessed the emergence of new service paradigms in areas of information access and delivery, reference, instruction, technology facility and support to patrons. Libraries continue to harness new technologies to offer services in innovative ways to meet the changing needs of their patrons. This paper explores some of these emerging service paradigms in electronic libraries. The concept of "service paradigm" in this paper is used to refer to predominant service patterns.

Roger and other (2004) authors focused on expenses of periodicals in the library. Related cost of print and electronic format for library expenditures, such as those required to select, accession, catalogue and provide ongoing access and services. Current & new data on staff activities and costs were collected from eleven (11) US academic libraries and a life-cycle analysis was utilized to study the longer-term cost implications of the transition. Authors find that, on a per-title basis, the non-subscription costs of the electronic format are consistently and substantially lower than those of the print format. These studies conclude by considering the implications of the transition to electronic formats and the consequent favorable cost differentials on long-term preservation. The implication of the transaction to electronic periodicals
on non-subscription library expenditure such as those required to select accession, catalogue and provide ongoing access and services.

Johanningsmeier, Charles (2004) this article documents the extensive debate between 1876 and 1914 about the role of periodicals in American public libraries as well as how libraries accommodated the ever-increasing flood of periodicals during this period. It argues that millions of periodical readers played a major role in transforming public libraries from relatively elitist book depositories to democratic institutions that made available a great number and variety of periodicals. These readers as well as the changes they executed, challenge a number of scholarly assumptions about who was using public libraries and controlling their policies during this time.

Bazin, Paul & others (2006) in their article discussed the need of management system for the development of library collections. This article examines Providence College’s experience in organizing, creating and implementing the library collection management system. The academic departments should recommend the titles of periodicals to be subscribed or cancelled. This facilitates the decision about which current periodicals should be displayed and generate statistics on a variety of information about the collection. This paper examines the experiences of Providence College in organizing creating locating and implementing in the library and management System for collections. The Philips Memorial Library at Providence College identified the need for such a collection management systems for its periodicals collection during planning stages for the library’s major renovations.

Thomas E. Nisonger (2007) this article gives as overview of core concept applied to journals defines the relevant terminology and cites specific examples of core lists. Ten (10) approaches for determining core journals for reviewed i.e. subjective judgment, use, indexing coverage, over lapping library holding, citation data, co-citation analysis, production of articles Bradford’s Law, faculty publication data and multiple criteria methods. The practical application of core journal’s lists is also explained. Theoretical and practical problems associated with core concept and core journal lists are discussed and taxonomy for classifying core journal lists is outlined in this article.
Kumar & Grover (2007) authors discussed in their articles different aspects of e-journals and their impact on users, authors, indexing services, scholarly communication, accessibilities and libraries. Both researchers have positive attitude towards e-journals. Allocation of library budget for journals has been shifting from print to electronic form which has necessitated a change an in collection development of policies of libraries. ICT has changed the format of print to e-print for any libraries so libraries need to reorient themselves with new infrastructure, staffing pattern and services for providing access to electronic journals.

Mishra Lakshmikant & other (2009) authors discussed in that paper the need of the preservation & conservation of library materials. Authors suggest that repairment and restoration are also the parts of preservation & conservation that is basically concerned with the already damaged or affected library material. So need of condition is our responsibility to create user friendly environment and preserve library material for future generation.

Vashisht, C.P. (2009) author in his article discussed the impact of e-resources on learning and scholarship. The new revolutions of ICT have impacted our ways of teaching learning and research, information communication, storage and retrieval techniques also ICT has given Jet speed to our life. All these technologies are useful for library. Internet is new revolution so it’s more important for every field and every revolution has a price. The cost is ‘human’ and our ‘environment’ we must save both for better atmosphere and utilize the fruits of ICT and exploit it’s possible to the maximum. Shortly it is a necessary evil and we have to live with it.

Das, Somnath (2009) in his article entitled, Preservation of Newspapers’ author explained the importance of newspapers in human life. Today’s newspapers are the mirror of the society. The author focused on the important of preservation of newspapers. They are a valuable resource for scholars and researchers not only present but also for the future. If newspaper is not preserved, then no one can access information in future. This article gives to procedures about preserving of newspaper and various tools & software that Times Group is using for preservation of their publications. According to the news papers are preserved in the form of news paper clipping, newsprint, press clipping, microfilming preservation and digital
preservation. The Times of India publication has maintained a microfilm archive, digital archive and also printed bound volumes of newspapers.

Sean O’Doherty & Bob Boissy (2009) in their published article on future of traditional subscription-based journals. Web 2.0 organized content on the one hand; author-pays and institution-pays business models on the other: one might think that professionally published, subscription-based journals are obsolete. But there are still good reasons to organize academically published journals that are published by professional publisher and sold to libraries. The Berkeley Electronic Press (bepress) founders saw three (3) major problems with traditional or print journals; slow turn over, limited access, and very high costs. Representatives from two different journal publishers, Berkeley electronic press and Springer, discuss ways publishers are adapting to new changes in the academic journals and to publishing market. Both publishers are priced well & successful through the year. Berkeley Electronic Press now publishes 40 journals, primarily in the subject of social sciences & Springer is also a large commercial publishing house on e-journals. Today’s some publishers adapting to new changes in the academic journals in publishing market.

Cary, Paul (2010) author discussed about requirement a Web browser, an Internet connection, Adobe Reader plug-in to view PDF files, Adobe Flash plug-in to view animated content, and Apple Quick Time Player or Windows Media Player to listen to audio content, the decision about whether to subscribe to IIMP and IIMP-FT depends on a number of institution-specific factors, including types of programs offered, budget, other index subscriptions, and the number of full-text titles not already owned by the institution.

Tbaishat, Dina (2010) the paper's purpose is to examine the process for the acquisition of print and electronic periodicals acquisition process in academic libraries using a business process modeling technique, role activity diagram (RAD). A literature review examined process modeling in academic libraries. Multiple methods were used for data collection, including documentary analysis, and interviews (n=8) with library staff (mostly recorded) provided other details about the library processes. Two sites were studied; direct observation was used occasionally as a less formal method. RAD was used as a modeling technique; this is part of the Riva business process-modeling suite. The role activity diagram examples illustrating the
differences in processes between the sites and the paper explore how they were used to discuss comparisons and possible improvements with the library staff. In many ways this is a type of action research study, as discussions with the research participants and ongoing evaluations are integral to the research. This work is limited to one process in academic libraries; acquisitions of periodicals. It is also limited to two cases, although these are two contrasting sites, one in the UK and the other in Jordan. The modeling technique used was feasible, and provides a basis for improvement and management by supporting the analysis of process performance and behavior. A particular important aspect in bridging the gap between research and practice is communication, through presentation of information in a structured way - the pictorial representation in the business process analysis is used to assist in discussions between researchers and practitioners.

Okoroma, Francisca N (2011) the purpose of this research paper was to the address issues in grey literature (GL) management and proper solutions to the problems. The specific aims are: to identify the categories of grey materials stocked, and the method of acquisition; to examine the method of GL management and the degree of access in Illinois state libraries; and also to identify the challenges/solutions to the problems associated with GL management and access. Illinois State, USA in 2010, using an online questionnaire posted to various listserv used by 118 academic libraries in Illinois, including those of the Consortia of Academic and Research Libraries in Illinois and the Illinois Association of College and Research Libraries. The online survey questionnaire was designed to identify the categories of grey materials stocked by libraries, the method of acquisition and organization, the degree of access and the challenges/solutions to the problems associated with GL management and access. Simple frequencies and percentage were used in data analyses. Findings - The study identified various categories of grey stocked, including: theses and dissertations, faculty works, conference proceedings, research reports, in-house publications of associations, government documents and translations. The study diagnosed various challenges in the organization and dissemination of GL, and solutions to the challenges in order to ensure optimal access and utilization of grey materials. Practical implications - The implication of this work is that institutional and subject repositories are needed in order to aggregate these useful resources into globally accessible databases, where the resources will be
rediscovered through international catalogues such as online computer library center and major web search engines such as Google. The end result will showcase the value of these resources to the public for greater access and utilization. Originality/value - The knowledge gained will help to more effectively manage and harness the current and factual contents of grey materials for quality education, research and national advancement. The paper will be of benefit to libraries, librarians, educationists, researchers and decision makers globally.

Singh, Neetu (2011) entitle ‘Use of e-resources and users satisfaction in academic libraries’ author explained that information technology has uprooted libraries of educational purpose. Today’s information manager and information provider offered their product and are marketing for their maximum utilization. It becomes more complex to practice interface and their several innovative features with different kinds of services through web pages journal sites and repositories. There is common observation that academic libraries are changing faster such as services technologies organizational structures. In academic libraries computer is used for library routine processess like store, retrieval and disseminate of information. This has caused transit from advance e-resources. Author also included in his article to status of librarian, e-journals, e-books, serial problems, web 2.0 etc. in academic libraries & its challenges and opportunities.

Marcia and others (2012) authors describes under the title of weeding and disposal in academic libraries: Mapping of scientific production. This study shows and discusses the literature on weeding and disposal in academic libraries. Surveys of documents in databases of national & international scientific articles that address include this issue. Attempts recover on proposal and needing were filtered and separated into four category namely as; 1) Physical space 2) Current collection 3) Collection development and 4) Other aspects. The result indicates that the process of weeding and disposal is not much explored in the literature both nationally and internationally in addition there are indication that not all libraries that care to followed training policies and collection development statements.

Adeyoyin and others (2012) entitled ‘Management of change in 21st century libraries and information centers’ article explained to new changes of management and its impact on libraries and information centers. According to the article managing
change therefore requires managers to think about the organization form a new perspective. The need for organized access to information has increased in the electronic age. The world as now sees digitization as the solution to a wide range of problems emanating from the new information technology. The article also talks about digitization in the library and its requirement. The authors believe that process and libraries should adopt the new changes to provide the best library services.

Kemdarne, Suryakant B. (2013) in his article focused on present status of library collection, ICT skills, staffing pattern and library services provided by the dental college libraries in Karnataka. The survey findings mainly cover various aspects of library collection, ICT skills, staffing pattern and services provided by the dental college libraries, such as library collection, ICT skills, staffing pattern and library services. The Questionnaire was circulated to all the 39 Dental College Libraries affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru. Out of 39 Dental College Libraries, 35 libraries responded to the questionnaire while the remaining 4 libraries did not respond, i.e. response rate is 89.74%. Hence the analysis of the data collected is based on the responses of these 35 libraries. This data is collected for the period of September 2010 to February 2011. The problems encountered in this process are identified and possible suggestions are stated.

Manzari, Laura (2013) the article is prestige study surveyed full time faculty of American Library Association (ALA) accredited programmes in library and information studies regarding library and Information science journals. Faculty were asked to rate a list of eighty-nine (89) LIS journals on a scale from 1 to 5 based on each journals important to their research and teaching. Mean and mode calculation were used to rank results. LIS faculty was asked to list the five (5) most prestigious to be published in for tenure and promotion each method. Related faculty rating of LIS journals is useful for accessing journal quality not only for decision regarding collection management but for tenure and promotion as well.

Bellary, Ravi, N. (2013) author focused on free journals in the area of management science. Journals are very important & essential for academic and research purposes. So presently the latest and right information is key for personal and professional development. Today’s advent of internet and www, readers has more opportunities to access many free online journals, magazines and newsletters any time
and any place for their academic work. This paper described forms and advantages of e-journals and provides information about freely available online journals in the field of management science. Author also explained types of e-journals and include titles, URL link to access these journals for users.

Panage & Bonde, H.S. (Dec.2013) both author discussed the need and importance with various methods for conservation and preservation of library materials adopted by librarian. But careless and untrained library staff is a barrier of this activity. Advance digitization is used as preservation technique in modern era. They threw light upon preservation method and brief information about various types of digitization tools required for the process of digitization is also described with their unique properties and technical details. This is most serious problem in today’s librarianship. The cultural heritage of the nation in the form of old books and manuscripts the knowledge contained in it may be permanently lost if is not properly preserved for the future generation.

Mittal, Amit (2014) in his research paper explains the importance and need of security of library building and reading materials. Today so many tools are available for library security to solve library related problems. Presently to solve these problems, the librarians should remain a step ahead of the hackers or crackers. Internet is useful & powerful tool but it can be misused. In advance technology there are so many ‘password’ breaking software available even on the internet itself. This problems not only in the developing countries but also developed countries like USA and UK. The author recommends the use of new security systems like CCTV, RFID, Surveillance devices, and using firewalls etc. for the security of the libraries. So all new technology are the important for library security also reader satisfaction.

Solanki S.D. (2014) author explained the current scenario of information communication technology (ICT) application in library and information science field. Advance technological innovation has dramatically access to information. Today’s the changes occurring due to ICT in the library environment, wherein the professionals are totally changing the acquisition methods of collection to access mechanism and the services provided in normal environment to electronic environment. This research article also discussed the different type of collections (traditional to e-resources) and the management of those in the life cycle. The merit and demerit of e-resources are
mentioned with the role of library professionals in the 21st century, as per the present changing scenario. The challenges of the future for implementing different types of information services are explained in detail in this article.

Kumar, Parveen; Mahajan, Preeti (2014) in this paper have made an attempt to know the various types of information resources available in the print media libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab and what procedure is adopted by them to manage these information resources in their libraries. The data which was collected from the twelve print media libraries has been analysed and discussed in this paper.

Lokhande, A. S. (2014) author focused on Periodical literature is a main & current source of information, particularly in the academic libraries. Today’s developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) have changed the scholarly communication process. Due to the availability of electronic journals, many libraries changed their journal subscription preferences to electronic plus print versions. Although electronic journals have advantages, this article attempts to explain the license agreement for accessing e-journals, providing the definition, and discussed the contents in the license with its need. This may be useful to the all library professionals planning to subscribe the electronic periodicals.

Pankaja T., Braj K. T., Sonal Singh (2014) author described that development of collection is a fundamental operation of libraries. Libraries develop basic collection in the form of books, reports, periodicals, non-print and electronic documents available in online and secondary storage media. The result of the study shows that development of print collection is more satisfactory than those of the development of electronic collection in the libraries of engineering colleges of Indore division. They are increasing collection to satisfy their academic needs and fulfill the requirements prescribed by AICTE. Availability of finance, collection development policy, automation activities and status of resources sharing practices directly affect the developing library collection.

Otto, Jane Johnson (2014) author explained an institutional repository is, among other things, a means to preserve an organization's scholarly output or resources in a variety of digital media and across disciplines. Administrative metadata are critical to the preservation of these digital resources. This study, which surveyed fifty-four Association of Research Libraries institutional repositories about their
administrative metadata, was designed to create a snapshot of current metadata practices. It revealed no true consensus of administrative metadata accommodated, and collected by the repositories. Moreover, responses throughout the survey indicate that in general, organizations are neither accommodating nor recording administrative metadata to any significant extent. If research libraries are to provide permanent, organized, and secure repositories for institutional scholarship and special collections, they must identify core metadata in the context of repository objectives, explore barriers in collection of administrative metadata, and strategize as to how those barriers might be mitigated or overcome.

Bhat, P. S. (2014) author explained that engineering college libraries attempt to meet the need of a diverse and complex group of users, who have wide ranging interest and complex sets of demands. Over the course of the last decade, very valuable resources of information have become available through the Internet and other electronic database, and libraries are currently playing role very different from that of before. Periodical serials are the bedrock of research activities. Periodicals are best source for up-to-date information in a particular field. They are publications which are issued at regular interval, such as journals, magazines and newspapers. They are also often referred to as serials. So researchers want to know the use, purpose and utilization of the periodicals by the users. Key words: Periodical, engineering colleges, e-journals.

Singh, D. (2014) in his article gives the guidelines about Assessment and Accreditation for College Library. NAAC is compulsory for checking the availability of journals and online journals in the college library, so the knowledge of guidelines and modification is must. Purpose of the NAAC is a quality maintained in higher education. Presently every college library is well aware and try to maximum journals and e-journals subscribe for library.

Sawant, S. (2014) research article focused on preservation & conservation practices in academic libraries in Mumbai and a survey used a structured questionnaire was conducted to this study. The study investigated that there was no written policy on preservation and conservation in nearly all academic libraries. The study reveal to proper preservation and conservation in academic libraries were lack of written preservation policy, lack of trained manpower, and lack of funding. So,
higher authorities & policy makers need to be convinced to make provision of staff and budget for proper library work.

Kayal, S., Bandopadhyay, S., Banerjee, S. (2015) author explained Information is an essential ingredient in our life. Serving the right information to the right users at the right time is the goal of every library and information centre. It has become necessary to manage this information in a systematic way to achieve the goal. The process of management of a library requires skills at various levels. These skills, though relatively independent of one another, blend together to bring about organizational productivity, efficiency, and harmony. There are a number of libraries governed by minority communities in West Bengal. These libraries are playing remarkable role in the dissemination of information. This article highlights and discusses the skills of information /management and its dissemination in the various minority- governed libraries, and also explores the collection, arrangement, and management of these libraries.

Kaur, P., & Walia, P. K. (2015) the purpose of this paper is to find out the collection development and management in the public libraries governed by the government or its agencies in Delhi and compare them with the international standards for public libraries. Findings: It was found that with the advent of ICT and its impact on the society, it is evident that the public libraries are not making the desired effort to reach out to the public and make it more appealing to the users. The main problem with the library remains to be the lack of membership. A few initiatives have been taken, but still there were not many digital services being provided by these public libraries in the present day digital environment. Value - There have been many studies in the past on DPL but none have intended to cover other public libraries chains like HMPL and NDMC public libraries which are governed by the government or its agencies and are established with aim of imparting information to the population of Delhi. Also, a similar the comparison with international standards was never done earlier.

Dissertation & Thesis:

Joshi C.R. (1990) studied the, ‘Periodicals system in Marathwada Agriculture University Library, Parbhani A system Approach’. The researcher studied the basic periodical processing in university library. The main objective of this study was to
analyze and evaluate the existing periodical systems. Case study method as well as system analysis method has been adopted for the study. Two types of sources were used for data collection, i.e. paper sources and people sources. This research study defines periodicals, types, acquisition, display, selection and preservation. The study reveals that a number of periodicals were subscribed directly from publisher. However out of 775 periodicals, 50 titles were acquired from Indian agents. A list of back volumes was not available in the library. Minimum manpower is one of the problems. The whole library was managed with one in charge, one servant and with the help of three students under Earn and Learn scheme.

For controlling the periodicals the data base is maintained on the computer. The selection, ordering, recording, claiming all these works are performed by computer. Being a research university library, the installation of computer of computer in MAUL will prove to be the best device for the functioning of periodical system as well as the systems like acquisition, technical, circulation, etc. Hence it is necessary to implement the system design prepared, evaluate it at periodical intervals and find out the alternative courses of action for successful working of the system.

Mandgaonkar K.O. (2002) conclusion of this research study specially related to subject,

1) There is slide increase in average number of periodicals subscribed to in case of all categories of colleges during study period. Average per year college subscribed was 17 (seventeen) periodical. Hence, this increase in number of periodicals subscribed to the colleges is noticed.

2) While few college libraries purchase 10 (Ten) newspaper, most of them procure 5 (five) newspaper.

3) Only few PA and PUA libraries were provided reprographic, inter library loan, newspaper clipping and CAS services. It is observed that only 8.04 % surveyed libraries provided Internet services.

4) Funds received to library from various resources are insufficient for library service.

5) Related to budgetary all libraries were spending more on books compared to periodicals,
6) All surveyed college library spent more amount on books and less amount was spent on journals as compared to newspapers.

7) Library budget of the majority of colleges is less than 1% of total college budget.

Faizul, Nisha (2010) researcher studied and focused on periodical collection in IITs Delhi, Kanpur and Delhi university library with its acquisition and use. The researcher used questionnaire, interview, document review techniques and citation analysis for data collection of the study. The researcher personally visited three libraries to study and also approached the librarians to collect the necessary data.

Major findings of the study show that; the total budget allocated to periodicals in IIT Kanpur is higher than that of IIT Delhi and Delhi University. However the growth of periodicals budget is maximum in Delhi University (52.22%) since last five years, followed by IIT Delhi (46.43%) and IIT Kanpur (7.47%). There is no separate budget or provision for e-journal subscription in the libraries. Generally IIT Delhi and IIT Kanpur library have a good and special collection. But Delhi university library is versatile among the three libraries with a special collection of manuscripts, which is not found in other IIT libraries. The growth of print periodicals has decreased in IIT Delhi and IIT Kanpur during year 2000-2008. Periodicals are read by number of PG students (40%) in IIT Delhi as compared to others. It is surprising to note that more print journals are needed than electronic journals.

Patil (2012) has explained in detail about the history and development of Marathi newspaper like first periodical was ‘Darpan’ in Marathi language to present popular news paper of Sakal and Lokmat etc. Present study shows the contribution of library of Marathi newspapers for information communications published in Maharashtra state.

Proceedings:

Joshi Nilesh and others (2005) in his article about usage and impact of e-resources at the maharaja Sayajirao university of Baroda with special reference to e journals-A Birds eye view, Libraries, Information Literacy and lifelong learning 51. All India Conference, Ed. Chandra R. and others, ILA., Delhi.pp.48-55. The article
focuses on the Usage impact of E-Resources and Value of Journals in the research activity in academic library.

Singh, Suchinta (2005) focused entitled,’ Use of Online Resources in the central library, Banaras Hindu University through Library Consortium, Libraries, Information Literacy and lifelong learning’. Author emphasizes in that study the use of online resources of UGC INFONET and INDEST consortium. Conclusion of the study is maximum advantages of consortia in serving the patrons.

Keskar B.Y. (2014) entitled, ‘E-journals and Academic Libraries’ explained and defined e-journal and its advantages & disadvantages. Author also includes collections of academic library. Library collection is essential to improve the quality and weed out irrelevant stock. Especially in academic library current information such as e-journals is more important for readers. This national conference in LIS stated the use of information about academic libraries in the quality enhancement in higher education, especially the role of e-journals is very important in academic libraries.

Choukhande V.G. and Somwanshi T.B. (2014) discussed about the Impact of information technology on academic libraries in digital Era. The article focused on new information technology and its tools also explained use & effectiveness of CCTV and its advantages and disadvantages for library. Today installation of CCTV in the periodical section is need of the hour for library management and adopting new technology is easy to control all library sections.
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