**CHAPTER 2**

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

**2.1 REVIEW**

Ramesh, (1998) in his study “technical Problems in University Library on Automation – an overview” discusses traditional method of management of services prior to automation and shows the tremendous change in infrastructure of library technical services due to advent of I.T. It emphasizes the technical problem that has arisen in making them most effective and useful.

Sehgal, (1998) in his document “Computer based Information Processing Technique for Librarian” give in depth coverage of what a library computer system is, where and how it is used in libraries, and documentation center and also provides a list of latest and more popular commercial library software package.

Kaul, (1999) in his document “Library Resource Sharing and Networking” highlights the growth of library automation since its start to the late nineties; the various components used in each developmental phase and also state the importance of networking in resource sharing.

Hussain, Akhtar & Raza,. (2002) in study entitled “Online Public Access Catalogue: Its Development, utility and limitation” discusses the types of OPAC, document search through OPAC and guidelines for future designers of OPAC in information.

Mahapatra, & Ramesh, (2004) in their edited document “Information Technology Application in Libraries: A textbook for beginners” shows how application of information technology in libraries has brought remarkable change in librarianship and also highlights the use of computers in library operations. It gives the software’s available for automation.

Large, (2006) ICT for Library and Information Professional: Training package for developing countries provides and skills dealing with application of ICT to library and information services. It shows to determine the automation requirement and introduces the strategic and technology planning tools such as creating a vision, system analysis, and design that are necessary in developing technology plan.

Manjunath, (2006) in his paper highlights the need for automation and how it can be implemented. Provides information about library housekeeping operations, catalogue, email, internet and CD-ROM products and services. It provides criteria for selection of software and the barriers of library automation possible solutions to overcome these barriers. The emergence of information communication technologies (ICT) have revolutionized access to information for the business world, education, intellectual development, recreational and sport as well as social development.

Ogunsola (2004) lists information communication devices to include e-mail, World Wide Web, file transfer protocol (FTP), urnet and telnet. Libraries all over the world have benefited tremendously with ICT initiatives and applications thus changing the traditional ways of library operations. These ICT initiatives are made possible through digital technology.

According to Kennedy and Davis (2006) digital technology is of importance when information is to be gathered, store, retrieved and evaluated. In order to bridge the gap between traditional and modern methods of information storage, retrieval and provision in digital age Nkanu (2010, p. 2 of 16) submits that the use of ICT in library operations must be seriously emphasized.

Full integration of digital technology into the library operations would bring about effective utilization and dissemination of information to users. In this wise, information accessibility will not be restricted to a physical location. Nkanu (2010, p. 3 of 16) notes that library that stored information electronically and made accessible to users through electronic systems and networks, but having no single physical location. In this case, library has an existence in virtual reality or a bookless space. E-library according to University of Manitoba (2006) refers to all the library resources that are available online through computers and databases.

Virtual libraries are very useful for diverse purposes thus its usefulness outweigh the problems or challenges it may pose. Fabunmi (2009) notes that virtual libraries could “Emerging Challenges to Effective Library Automation and An E-Library: The Case of Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo, Nigeria,” B. O. Gbadamosi PhD. Library Philosophy and Practice 2012 4 provide access to CD-ROM, Internet subscriptions, lists of annotated web links, work products such as proprietary databases e.g. Lexis Nexis, Westlaw.

OPAC to portals (Secker, 2004). Perhaps this phrase might reflect the degree of digital library developments that had resulted from automation because Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) was the earliest product of such development. As we would see in the following segments, the progress was growing at an unprecedented rate, looking at the many digital library initiatives that were taking place in many countries around the world.