

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is an important aspect of any research work. The present research has been undertaken to study quality management of college libraries of Lakhimpur district, Assam. Therefore in this chapter, an attempt has been made to review some of the extending literature related to this area of study. Reviewing the related literature is important because it helps the research workers to acquaint himself/herself with the available knowledge in this particular area of study and to find out what is already known, what others have attempted to find out, what method of attack have been promising or disappointing and what problems remain to be solved. It shows whether the evidence already available solves the problem adequately without further investigation.

2.1 STUDIES AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

National opinion research centre, University of Denver in January 1979 conducted a survey of reading interest and use of public library services, for the American library Association and 17 co- operating libraries. It stated that 56 percent of adults interviewed said that they spent an average of an hour in a day reading newspapers and magazines, 22 percent said that they spent an average of an hour in a day reading books.

Young Arthur P, Boone Morell and Salverson Carol, in 1987 conducted a survey on user education of New York academic libraries, from 125 institutions which included two-year colleges, undergraduate schools and universities. Although an aggregate 89 percent supported the value and relevance of some form of library instruction program, 78 percent indicated unhappiness with present instructional efforts. Lack of sufficient

library was rated as the major difficulty in developing and implementing educational services. Only 55 percent believed that a full- time instructional librarian should be an essential component of a user education service. Major findings of the study were: on the basis of two surveys made on the current state of affairs of the users, It is found that comprehensive development of government controlled library services is badly suffering due to want of mandatory sufficient fiscal niche and autonomous library development plan and so invest money by its own decisions. Most of the libraries do not have their own buildings; adult members of public libraries also use library for education.

Osinulu,L.F. and Amusa O.I (2010) conducted a research study named “Information Technology, Quality awareness and Academic Library management”. The research work interpreted different points on quality assurance and academic library though their study. They tried to explain the role of different factors of quality assurance of the academic Library like-Library collection, human resources, building , equipments and facility, fund automation and so on .They analysed on different principles of quality assurance provided by different scholars.

Nawarathne,I.M and Singh A.P (2013)conducted a study entitled “Users satisfaction on the academic Library services in Sri Lanka”. For the convenience of the study the researcher tried to select 200 undergraduates in order to represent each faculty of the Sabragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. They studied about dissatisfactory services of the Library.

Sriram B and Rajiv M.K.G (2014) conducted a research on” Impact of academic Library services on user satisfaction: case study on sir University college, Sultanate of

Oman” There study identify the services provided by the academic library have significant impacts on the university college users satisfaction. The research study about the various sector like printing, photo machine and library catalogue, study desk had low impact.

2.2 STUDIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL:

A study was conducted by VORA M.K. in 1975 on “The role of school library in Primary and secondary school of Maharashtra.” The study covered both public and aided schools and different mediums such as Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and English. The researcher found that one third of the secondary schools had no separate library rooms; and compared to English, Hindi and Gujarati medium schools had better facilities for libraries. Provision for stock room was very few and Due to the problems of accommodation many schools had converted class room into library.

One significant study was done by Kanl.C.L. and Gupta J.K in 1980 on –“A sample study of library school of four selected states.”The above study looks into the school’s library facilities and their utilization in four selected states with the assumption that books are the torch bearer of learning, and hence the importance of a school library is worth mentioning. Objectives of the study were to study the utilization of school libraries, their accommodation, furniture, seating capacity etc. to find out the types of books available, to find out the expenditure on various items connected to school library. Their findings were libraries were found to exist in all the high and higher secondary schools of four states, As for the high schools, only a small fraction of schools i.e. 43.8% in Assam, 36.8% in Gujarat, 35.33% in Hariyana and 29.1% in Tamil Nadu, had separated accommodation for libraries as compared to the corresponding percentages of 61.5%, 487.9%,60.0% and 72.45 among higher secondary schools in

these states respectively. The libraries found to function in single room accommodation, reading room space was not sufficient for display of newspapers and magazines and there were no provision of full time libraries.

Another research work was done by BAVAKUTTY, M in 1984 on ‘a critical study of the organization and utilization of libraries in higher education Institution in Kerala.’”The study covered 9 colleges, 51 libraries, 404 students and 123 teachers. Main findings were-No library advisory committee was functioning in the majority of colleges; the status of the librarian was reduced to that of a Clark ,as a teacher was placed in charge of the library in a majority of colleges; the annual library expenditure was 6-9% of total college expenditure, far below the recommendation by the education commission (1964) in 90% of government and 60% of private college libraries, the books were not properly catalogued; the salary of librarians was very low, and only 50% librarians had a bachelor degree in library science, only a small percentage of teachers and librarians were satisfied with the infrastructure of libraries.

A study was conducted by Lalrinpuii in 1997 on-“Study in planning and management of Libraries in Government and public higher secondary /Secondary School of Aizawl District, Mizoram.”The study consisted of 7 government higher secondary schools, 27 government and 9 public schools. The findings were-All government higher secondary schools have libraries but most of them do not have the knowledge that they have libraries, No separate rooms for library and inadequate collection of materials result in ineffective use of library; all the schools have neither full time librarian nor librarians are properly trained. only 11% of government secondary schools and 21% of government higher secondary schools encourage students to use library.

A study was conducted by YADAV,U.P, in 1999 ,on “A socio psychological study of library users” He studied on 800 random library users of Bhagalpur University library (400 tudents,200 teachers/ research scholars and 200 others).Some of major conclusions of the study were that students’ attitude towards library infrastructure was favourable, females spent higher period in library than males; hostellers and residents of lodges near the campus had favourable attitude towards the collection of books; it was found that age of students, teachers, and research scholars influenced their attitudes concerning library management, according to parental occupational background students attitudes were differed.

Singh N (2010) in his study on “the uses of libraries of colleges of education in Punjab” found that about 64.36% B.Ed students came to libraries for completing their assisgnments and 57.47% students visited libraries for examinations.

Horakeri, Mahesh D. (2011) studied Growth and development of College libraries in the electronic environment: a Study of impact of quality awareness and competence building measure in Karnataka. The instant challenges to academic libraries are to bring in a change in the working condition and build relevant competencies and skills among the library users and staff. In Karnataka, the department of Collegiate Education has made efforts to update the skills of College Librarian.

Siddhnagouda BG (2012) conducted a studied on the college libraries affiliated to Gulbarga University .The study found that there were a large collection of print materials like books, periodicals. But the collections of stores media audio visual aids and electronic materials was poor. the funds of college Libraries were inadequate to

meet the needs of the users. He also found that the qualified library staff was short for proper guidance.

Sornam S Ally; Priya K and Prakash M (2013) carried out a research entitled “Facility perception on library facilities: A survey on NAAC accredited autonomous Arts and Science colleges in Coimbatore City” tried to investigate the perception of facility on library facilities in autonomous arts and science colleges in Coimbatore City.

Its specific objectives are-

To identify the perception of the faculty on library collection.

To identify the perception of services of the libraries.

To identify the perception of staff of the libraries.

To identify the perception of ICT facilities of the Libraries.

To identify the perception of physical instruction of the college Libraries.

Chavan, S.S. (2017) studied on Use of information and communication technology in Libraries: An empirical study of academic libraries affiliated to Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurandabad a thesis submitted to S.R.T.M.University Nanded. It was found that computers are available in 83.81 % College library; it can be conclude that most of the libraries have computer in their libraries. Followed by 32.04 % College libraries have CCTV security system for security purpose.

2.3 STUDIES ON REGIONAL LEVEL:

An important work has been conducted by R.C. Sarmah in 1989 on-“Library administration in Assam.” The objectives of the study were: investigate the existing library system in the provincialised schools of Goalpara district and to investigate about

the Facilities provided by the schools; to suggest some measures for the development of proper system in the school libraries. Findings of the study were: there were no facilities for separate library buildings and trained librarians, There were no proper issue system ,there were no computers in the library; news papers ,magazines, year book, reference book etc were not sufficient in the libraries ; libraries were managed by the teachers and no special allowance is given to them for it.

Sarma, Gauri Sankar in 1991, on –“A critical study of provision of library facilities available in Secondary schools of Nalbari town”, The main objectives were: to study the prevailing condition of library facilities in the secondary schools of Nalbari town, to examine how far it is developed in pupils the ability to learn from books without a teacher, to investigate how far it helps the children to acquire self study habits; to offer suggestion regarding proper and adequate facilities to be provided to school for school library facilities.

An exclusive study was done by Mr. Premada Bora Nath in 1993 on “a critical study of the organization and administration of library services in Kamrup District and its impact on Adult Education.”The major objectives of the study were: to study the organization and administration of library services in Kamrup District; to add some new dimension in the field of library education in the rural areas and also its role in adult education program in the district. Major findings were: a well equipped library seems to be a far cry for the common public in the rural areas ;out of total 40 libraries ,5 librarians were established near the market area and only one library is attached with the village Namghar in Sualkuchi village and other libraries are near park, Civic Centre and some of the libraries are located in midst of the village; Number of books in each library

is like a drop of water in the wide sea of sand; the infrastructure in the rural libraries is in the state of deplorable condition.

An important study was conducted by Alaka Buragohain (Phukan) in 1995 on “A study of the socio cultural aspects of library support for non formal learning in Assam.” The objectives of the study were to analysis and identify those significant trends of history local and foreign which having been reinforced by necessary legislative bases another modern concepts and devices may provide guidance in formulation dynamic multipurpose public library system under a central state library system under a central state library system in Assam consisting of a network of library and information centres in both urban and rural areas serving as” people’s university”, non-political and autonomous in functioning.

A brief work has been done by Bipul Kumar Das in 2007 on the topic of-“an appraisal of library facilities and their utilization in the Secondary School of Kamrup District.” The objectives of the were to study the existing library facilities available in the secondary schools of Kamrup district; to make a comparatives study of the library facilities available in the rural and urban schools; to make a systematic assessment of the utilization of libraries in the secondary schools of Kamrup district; to offer practical suggestions regarding adequate facilities to be provided in the secondary schools. The major findings were: the number of books available in the library was not sufficient, except from a few privet schools, none of the visited by the investigator had a professional librarian; the investigator found that in majority of schools the libraries existed in the name only; shrinking book budget was a major problem in the secondary school libraries visited by the investigator; most of the secondary school libraries are kept open according to the convenience of the teacher librarian , that is only when he is

free his teaching work; in most of the schools there is no library committee to plan and execute library policies.

Choudhary, S. and Srmah, M. (2017) elaborated an evaluation of ICT infrastructure and application in selected College libraries of Cachar District Assam. Today the success of library is largely depended on the most effective use and implementation of modern technology in libraries. It concludes that most of the College libraries in Cachar district are in developing stage in terms ICT infrastructure and its implementation.

Pnakaj Kr Nath (2017) carried out research for doctorate degree on the topic “Quality management of college libraries and its role in higher education institute of upper Assam”. The study has focused on the college libraries of upper Assam area with the objective of key activities for quality management as initiated awareness level of library professionals .the study carried out with a sample of 60 provincialized college libraries and 840 library users of upper Assam. In his study major findings were-the rate of growth of college libraries were highest during 1961-70 that is 46.67% folloed by 20% during 1981-1990.Limited budget of college libraries become a challenge.ith insufficient of manpower ,it has become difficult for libraries to provide all the required services to the users at the right time. Maximum of the respondents of the study recorded Ouality management level mas being medium and Low. In his study 15% of libraries of the area not computerization.

After going through a number of related literatures from different research journals, books, thesis and other study materials, the researcher found that although a number of studies were conducted on libraries in general, only few studies have taken on the colleges in India. It is also found that systematic investigation has not been yet

done in this field in Assam. To contribute this gap, the researcher have made an attempt to carry out the present study in this field.