Chapter 2

Review of Literature

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Public Library
- Women Empowerment
- Library and Women
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION

The review of related literature is an important aspect of every research work. The purpose of the review of related literature is to gain background knowledge of the research topic. A relevant study on the review can help the researcher to formulate a sound research design and preparing appropriate tools for the successful completion of the study. The variables, data collection tools and statistical techniques used in the present study have been selected after a thorough study of the available literature in the field. The purpose of review is given below:

- To gain background knowledge of the research topic.
- To identify appropriate methodology, research design, methods of measuring concept and technique of analysis.
- To identify data source used by other researchers.
- It helps to avoid duplication of research work

Review of related literature is grouped in three such as Public Library, Women Empowerment and Library and Women and it is arranged in chronological order

2.2. PUBLIC LIBRARY

Biradar (2000) studied the role of rural libraries in meeting the information needs of farmers particularly in Kerala. The questionnaire and interview methods were used for collecting the necessary information from the libraries and 1000 farmers. The study suggest that librarians had convinced the farmers about the importance of libraries and availability of reading materials and satisfactory collection was not available in rural library.
Majeed (2001) explained about social development and libraries service portfolio for a village library. The paper discussed as public library is recognized everywhere as a social institution in our society, it is still the place where books are issued to its members and very few of our libraries are functioning as nuclei to social activities in their area. The paper illustrated how village librarian in our state can function effective and also list of services.

Haggis and Goulding (2003) critically analyzed the public library provisions for remote communities. It inscribe methods of providing a public library service to one house stop client of South Linclon Shires Mobile libraries. The article trace out the four methods that were selected for the services which are book by mail, Village shop libraries extending the house hold services and transporting client to the library. The study highlighted the issues including social inclusion, best value and public library standard which is to be considered while replacing the loan house stop mobile library service.

Mullins and Lienha (2005) explore the leaderships as perceived and practiced by public library leaders and central role of leadership in public libraries. The study aims to investigate to leaders beyond the national boundaries in order to develop understands of the public perceptions of current leaders in the field of public librarian ship. Interview methods was used for the present study, where thirty senior public leaders were selected for in depth face to face interview in the three jurisdiction. The major finding of the study are perceptions of senior public library leaders, across national boundaries makes theoretical contributions not just leaderships, but also to border literature on recognized leaderships. This study highlights leaderships as the cardinal factor on which all organisational elements depends over all effectiveness.
Nasiruddheen (2006) critically analyses the various causes of the Kerala Public Library Act and also certain unique provisions not found in the libraries act in force in India. The articles traces out the novel features in the title of the Act, objectives, constitution of statutory library council at different level with the provision for election of executive member. As per the Kerala Public Libraries Act, the state Library Council shall maintain a fund called the State Library fund from which all expenses for the development and organisation of public library services in the state will be met. The Act also provided clause for providing library co operation, directorate of public library and State library services. This paper concluded that a well organised public library system developed in an hierarchical structure right from the state level to village levels shall be the foundation of a public library network for the effective sharing of the resources of public libraries in the state.

Kimberly and Gretchen (2007) highlighted the female-friendly library and gender difference in adolescents users and perception of US Public Libraries. The study was based on survey of 197 female of age fourteen to seventeen at two US Public Libraries in addition to exploring gender related variances in the reasons for which teenagers use public libraries. Methodology of these study was to conduct a survey was divided into various parts asked a series of basic demographic questions on concerning age biological sex, frequency of Public library use, frequency of school library. The finding related the high school students use school library media centre and also shows that there are more similarities between adolescent girls and boys in perception and use of Public library.

Satpute (2008) explained about the role of public library in national development. Public library is an institution which looks after the educational, cultural, recreational and information needs of the society and it
is considered to be an integral part of the society to play a very important role in the diffusion of ideas and the creative use of the society. It described that the public library play a very significant role in the national development with educational development and to meet the educational, cultural and information needs. The paper concluded that cultural development and it closely related to the social life, economic and industrial development, Agriculture and rural development, recreational centre and political consciousness.

Laila (2010) conducted a study to understand the role of public libraries in Non-formal Education in Kerala. The study was conducted in Meenadom panchayath of Kottayam district, Kerala together an over view of the role of public libraries in promoting non-formal education. Questionnaire were distributed among 20 women labourers to study the role public libraries in promoting non-formal education. Simple percentage of analysis was used for analysis of data and it revealed that majority of the panchayath libraries in the state are providing home delivery services of books, which also serve to promote non-formal education in an effective manner.

Kathryn Sigler (2011) evaluated the role of public libraries, the Internet, and Economic uncertainty and key issues at intersection of public libraries-government partnerships that have resulted from the economic situation. This paper provides insights into the ways in which American public libraries are using the Internet to meet patron, community, and government needs in this time of economic crisis. The paper revealed that US public libraries have been able to use the Internet to meet many vital patron and community needs, but they still face numerous economic difficulties in responding to these requests.

Surabi Saini (2011) trace out the public library scenario in North East India with special reference to Mizoram. The paper deals with the
present status of Internet environment and the public library service in electronic environment and also deals with Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) role in the development of public libraries. The paper also discussed about the need of re-engineering of public library services and present scenario of public library in Mizoram and role Young Mizo Association (YMA) in the public library development.

Dhiman, Anil Kumar and Yasoda (2011) evaluate the public library in Internet age. The paper discussed the public library which is accessible by the public and generally founded from public sources and may be operated by civil servant. It indicated that public libraries serve diverse communities through they are spread sporadically in India, consist of State Central Library in every state, District libraries, Urban public libraries at the cities and Rural public library at the Village. The libraries are mainly supported by the state Government and local authorities and some times by the Central Government developing agencies. The paper concluded that public library are the way of converting them into Knowledge Centre and likely to contribute to life long library.

Sudanese Rao (2011) explained about that the important of reading habits in emerging society. The main theme of this paper is the importance of the public library and role of librarian on promoting reading habits among the children and also to impress up on the need for developing the spirit of services among public library librarians in the cause of developing knowledge societies. The descriptive and analytical methods was followed in the paper. Author explained that public libraries enumerates various methods of inculcating reading habits in libraries. It was also mentioned that public libraries have to plan various programmes and activities regularly to create awareness to motivate the library information services for motivating children to develop reading habits.
Rupinder Singh (2012) gauged the current status and challenges of public libraries automation in Punjab. The main objectives of the study were to study the hardships and challenges in the implementation of IT based operations and services in public libraries. The study conducted on the central state library and district library system in Punjab and primary data has been collected by using the survey instrument which was a structured questionnaire. It was distributed among the library professionals in all the 14 district libraries and one central state library. Simple percentage methods was used to analyses the collected data. The results showed that the public library system in Punjab lacks the basic infrastructure to support Information Communication Technology implementation and also it lags behind interns of its accessibility to the common man in rural Punjab.

Sudha (2012) examined the status and pattern of financing the public libraries in Kerala. It traced various sources of finance of the Kerala State Library Council. The state government’s contribution and cess collected as per the provision in the Act are the primary source of revenue of the public libraries. It depicted that the total revenue and per capita revenue of the Council over a period of ten years from 2001-2011. It also depicted that the total expenditure, annual grant to the affiliated public libraries and per capita expenditure of the council for the users. This study concluded that it is duty of the government to give due importance for the development of the public libraries with the provision of more fund.

Karkee and Majumder (2012) conducted a survey to evaluate the present status and function of Government and Government Sponsored Public Library in the Hilly areas of Dargeeling District of West Bengal in terms of their establishment, memberships patterns, physical facilities, staff strength, their collection, organisations, services and technological scenario etc. In this survey, one hundred and one public library was considered for
data collection. Data was collected through structured questionnaire from the public libraries of hilly area and through interview method. The survey found that the development of public libraries in the area of Dargeeling district has got a boost offer independence and there is no co-ordination, proper guidance and directions in translating the objectives of the act into reality.

Dhiman and Shrivastava (2012) discussed about new expectations of public libraries in digital era. This paper highlighted the impact of Information Communication Technologies on publishing industry, digitization of the old materials and on the use of Internet in library service. The need for the modernisation of public libraries in the Indian context was discussed.

Kapil Singh (2012) discussed about the village knowledge centre, their objectives, benefits and services provided by them. Village knowledge centers is giving a chance to rural community towards effective use of information related to different areas like health, agriculture, education, government policy, literacy and their history and also discussed information role of rural public libraries as village knowledge centres in Madhyapradesh. The paper concluded that rural library is a very important social and democratic institution. It play a crucial role in the development of community and build up healthy and progressive rural society is worth mentioning.

Dominic and Nirmala (2012) made an exploratory case study of the collection development of Ooty public library. The investigator have personally visited the library and collected data from the records of various sources and investigator conducted interview with the branch library staffs in the Ooty public library. The study observed that the growth rates of books purchased in the library and the maximum acquisition of books was noticed during the year 2000-2001. Tamil magazines are the most used magazines by the users.
Dorte Skot Hansen (2013) explained about role of public library culture or connection to urban regeneration. It focused on how libraries contribute to culture and urban regeneration as icons, place makers and community vitalization. The article found that new public libraries have re-conceptualized their design, brand and functions as an answer to strategies of culture-led urban regeneration, and at the same time they have actively contributed to urban development by changing the image and identity of urban places, contributing to urban diversity and addressing social and economic problems.

Kaiser Nikham and Jaya Kumar (2013) examined perception of users towards the availability of public library services. A structured questionnaires was adopted for data collection from 600 young adult public library users between 15 to 40 years of age in five central libraries located in Mandys Mysore, Jumkur Hassan and Bangalore of Southern Karnataka. The users were selected by random sampling methods. The study found that insufficient library staff and lack of trained staff is the major barriers to use library services. The users preferred to lending services and newspaper clipping service than other services offered by the library.

Praveen Kumar (2013) made a critical assessment study on the application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in public libraries at the Central State Library of Hariyana and Chadigarh. The main objectives of the study are, to know the provision of ICT infrastructure in the library, to compare the status of ICT among the libraries, to know about the various aspects areas of applications ICT in the library. Data were collected through questionnaire and collected data analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistics and shown in the various subheadings in library budget, manpower, collection, development of computerization, availability of software and availability of networking. The study revealed that the
Changes of public library that in past were considered merely store house of books and primarily they were a passive and archival storage centre and it become a service institutions and its aim being to enable the users to make effective use of the resources and services of the library.

Sasi Kumar (2013) give an overview of the development of public libraries in Kerala in the Post Legislative Period. The library movement in Kerala took place at the different periods with independent characters. The library movement in Travancore was started with the establishment of Travancrum Public library, in Cochin through the Ernakulam Public Library, in Malabar by the Local Library Authority (LLA). When the state was formed majority of libraries except the libraries under LLA were merged with the Travancore Cochin Grandhasala Sanghom which came to be known as Kerala Grandhasala Sangam. It was also mentioned that Kerala Grandhasala Sangam played a important role in the state. The paper concluded that modernize the libraries using Information Technologies to facilitates state wide network of libraries and the end for correcting them as community information centre.

Kapil Singh (2014) explained about the rural public libraries as E-Governance Service Providers. This paper indicated that the Government sector also applying Information Communication Technology mechanism to provide various services to the public for Social, Economic and Political Development. The study suggested that the rural public Libraries should act as link between Government and people in providing Government information, services and resources and also rural public libraries can serve their community.

Mangla (2014) examined present and future status of public library service in Delhi. Public library aims at reaching every on educated, no-literate and even illiterate can store and transmit ideas provides forum for
discussion and thus help in the formation of reflective public opinion which is essential for the successful functioning of Democratic systems such as the one we have adopted in this country. The study proposed public library development models and also discussed the role of National Mission on Library (NML).

Kala Anjan (2014) discussed the future role of public libraries, current trends, libraries in transition and also discussed it is emerging as community cultural centre. It was mentioned that public library being a physical space also needs to be at a virtual space by adopting to new communication technology and should offer digital communication. Public libraries must continue to evaluate satisfaction level of their communities and it maintaining their basic purpose of providing information and promoting knowledge and literacy.

Bhattacharya and Das (2015) made a critical assessment study of the development of collection and utilization of public library Services in Barrackpore Sub- Division, West Bengal. Data were collected through a combination of questionnaire and unstructured interview from public libraries. Two types of questionnaire were made – one for librarians and the other was for the users of the libraries. The data was analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The analysis indicated that generally public libraries spend their major portion of funds in purchasing books than journals and newspapers. Library authorities does not spend money in purchasing furniture and maintenance work.

Sukumaran (2015) explained about the development of public library in Kerala. Public libraries are largely influenced by the sweeping changes taking place in the field of information dissemination and social changes. The study discussed about the National Knowledge Commission and the reference of Knowledge Commission about the public library. The paper
recommended that library management software preferably open sources software may be developed for the use all public library activities and services and Kerala public library Act may be amended and existing librarians may be given short term training in the library and information science.

2.3. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Subha and Mangla (2001) critically analysed about the women in Panchayati Raj Institution. One of the major component of human development is the empowerment of people to participate and benefit from the development process. It described about the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the role of women in these bodies. It was suggested that in Kerala there was spot in the growth of self help group of women since two years and most women members have been actively involving in the organisation of these groups as their potential support.

Roy and Tisdel (2002) discussed about the need for granting property rights to women legal (formal) right and also become ineffective due to other institution impediments and the extensive field work in rural West Bengal and Orissa. The study indicate that poor rural women wants know about the property right. It found that tribal women did not have any idea what ownership right.

Manjula (2002) made an attempt to understand the characteristics of farm women and to know the source of information to participation of Krishi Mela and the extent of usefulness and suggestions of farm women. Data were collected through the structured interview schedule from the farm women who participated in Krishi Mela. The study found that majority of respondents was middle aged, education up to primary school, married with marginal land holding and majority of them have more than five members in their family. The study suggested that Krishi Mela is ‘useful’ and ‘more useful’
respectively to get information on subsidiary occupation such as dairy, poultry, sheep rearing, piggery and mushroom cultivation which are leisure time activities and fetch income immediately.

Antony (2002) conducted a study about the women empowerment programmes with Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas of Priyaram Panchayath and the study reveals that the rural women need education and it is essential of human capital. Major objectives of the study was to relate the socio-economic characteristics of women and children and to assess the health care, availability of food, education. Data were collected through a questionnaire from rural women. The data was analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The study found that majority of the beneficiaries from small families of 2-4 members and there were no landless labour and more number of women should come forward to join these DWCRA.

Maniar Avani (2003) investigated the women entrepreneurs in Baroda city. The objective of the study were to identify the factors that have contributed in motivating women to take entrepreneurship and the problems faced by them in the areas of finance, raw material, marketing, family, gender bias and employment. It revealed that women run their enterprises in a variety of areas like beauty parlous day care centers, restaurants, shops etc. The study suggested that women need to be confident, intelligent, alert and good decision makers and also provided with more vocational training programmes and consultancy services for better performance at their enterprises, women should be empowered to actual industry operations.

Lijy Dominic (2004) investigated women economic independence and their role in household decision making. The role of women in household decision making which is turn helps in dealing with family problems. The major objectives of the study was to examine the extent of decision
making power of employed women compared to unemployment and to identify the factors which determine women's household decision. A schedule has been prepared for getting answers from housewives which was selected using random sampling methods. The study found that the employed women get more assistance from their husband compared to unemployed women.

Yuichi and Yibing (2005) discussed about women literacy in China. It outlined the education development in China has long been considered national priority for improving the quality of the population essential for the sustainable development of the economy. It trace out the current situation of women literacy in China and the causes for women illiteracy. It indicated that literacy it was viciously interconnected with poverty. It found that the educational development is considered a national policy for improving quality of population essential for women and the Government has attached great importance to literacy for women.

Smitha (2006) carried out a case study on socio-economic determinants of women leadership at the grass-roots of Andhra Pradesh. This study focused on the fact that many myths associated with the entry of women into leadership positions that would be hindered by socio-economic profile in terms of their age, occupation, family income, landholdings and education were disproved. The profile of women under study reflect a wider representation across social groups and also included more than 35 per cent at Mandal Level from families living below poverty line. The study found that periodical training, orientation and sensitization make the women leaders perform the assigned role in a better way.

Pulla Rao (2007) emphasized the female work participation rates in India. The occupational structure has remained almost static over the period of study from 1901 to 2001 and the case of work force participation rate by
sex, it has been much higher for males as compared to females. It found that male work force participation rate is almost double than the female work force participation and Mizoram has the highest female work participation in India.

Arvind Kumar Sharma (2007) studied the information needs and sharing pattern among rural women in Madhya Pradesh. The major objectives of the study were to analyse the village community with their characteristics features and behaviours and to find out the factors which effect the process of information sharing. A schedule has been prepared for getting response from respondents which was selected using random sampling methods. It was found that most of the women need information relating to daily life activity. Oral communication is the main communication medium for receiving information among rural women and Almanac is the most commonly used reference material.

Nina Simon (2007) examined health awareness among non-working women in Nadathara Panchyath. The major objectives of the studies were to find out the relation between the health and hygiene among the non-working women and understand the personal hygiene and status of individual members of families and to find out the relationship between education and health. The study was conducted among 80 non-working women in the Nadathara panchayath with the different age groups from 18 to 68 years old. The study recommended to create an awareness about the health among Non working women.

Rajapriya (2008) conducted a study about empowerment of women through Self Help Groups. Major objectives of the study was to analyze the operational mechanism of Self Help Groups(SHG) and analyze the change in income, expenditure and savings of the members after joining SHGS. The study had been conducted at Pollachi Taluk in Coimbatore District, Tamilnadu
with 10 SHGS were selected for the study. It revealed that young and middle age group people can actively participate in socio-economic activities and they can cultivate savings habit by joining SHG.

Ganapathy, Malathi and Anbumalar (2008) investigated the role of SHGs in women empowerment in the Erode district of Tamil Nadu. The study had been conducted at Erode District, Tamil Nadu with 24 SHGS were selected for the study by using systematic sampling technique and interview schedule was used for data collection. The percentage analysis and chi-square tests have been adopted to get crystal clear findings from the study. The study found that higher education is playing a crucial role in bringing women to SHGs for different purposes and SHGs have given a platform to women not only for sharing their views but also, more importantly, to save money to help ease in critical situations.

Usha and Monica (2008) made an attempts to study on the role of micro – finance in empowering women entrepreneurs in rural India by using secondary data. The study states that micro credit and micro finance are not the answer to all problems of poverty in developing countries but it is indeed an inducer to a great many actions that can lead to a better quality of life for the low income groups. Micro finance activities can give rural women a means to climb out of their poverty it could be a solution to help them to extend their horizon and offer them social recognition and empowerment. The study indicate that traditionally women have been marginalized, a high percentage of women are among the poorest of the poor.

Sharma (2009) analysed the development of rural women by identifying the possible ways of educating them through distance mode of education. This paper focused on the women's way of being a distance learners and points out the crucial reasons why women attend open, distance, and flexible learning programmes as well as their objectives and their
motives. It suggest that the status of women began to change in early part of the twentieth century by the efforts of various movements in India, the majority of the rural women in the country suffering in respect of suppression, oppression and socio-economic exploitations. It found that generally women prefer distance learning because of its nature, since studies of this type allow them to full fill their family and career responsibility.

Krishnan (2009) made an attempt to study the role of micro finance in women empowerment in Kerala. The major objectives of the study were to analyse the contribution of selected micro fiancé initiatives in the area of women empowering in Kerala and to examine the role played by various grass root level organisation in the process of women empowerment. The present study was carried out in Kerala to assessing the experiments of the Self Help Groups (SHG) intervention of Government Organisations (GO) and Non Government Organisations (NGO) called Kudumbasree. The study found that various women groups in same locality involves micro fiancé activities.

Rajwat Kaur (2009) surveyed the social and professional status of women from past to present among librarians. There was an improvement in the status of women during the pre-independence period in 19th and 20th centuries through the social reform movement by the spread of education. Many legislative and social measures were taken to improve the condition of women after independence in modern India, especially when the National Committee of the status of women in India in 1971-74 published a report of its investigation in 1975 entitled Towards Equality. The role of Mahatma Gandhi and Melvil Dewey in promoting women was also explained in this article.

Effart Yasmin (2010) explained about the role of education as the fundamental key to women empowerment in the state of Jammu and
Kashmir. The state was committed to women's uplift even before independence. The extension land reforms in 1948 and free education had an impact on the socio-economic profile of women in the state. State sponsored scheme to encourage women empowerment, announcement of policy packages for women, large scale funding made available by international agencies to non-governmental organisation working on issues related to women etc. It is established fact that educated women contribute towards demographic improvement by reducing fertility, by influencing the age of marriage, by improvement in infant mortality rate, improvement in child health care etc.

Deepak Paliwal (2010) examined the impact of literacy programme on rural women of Uttarakhand. Education is considered as tool for the improvement of women in two aspect as Individual and Social. From the point of individual aspect it helps man to make deliberate and conscious effort to live comfortably. The social aspect is concerned in providing the individual with appropriate social environment to develop physically, mentally and emotionally full fill their social obligations. Literacy or education has always remained on area of importance and concern for planners, social activists, academicians and policy makers. This paper concluded that literacy programme had positive impact on the attitudes and awareness levels of the responsibility

Selvi Francisca G, (2011) discussed the women development and empowerment of women. The study also discussed the economic empowerment of women in the various sub headings in poverty eradication and economy, Globalisation, Women and agriculture, women and industry, social empowerment women in education, food and security and nutrition and also in science and technology. It revealed that women equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making at every levels
will be ensured for the achievement of goals of women empowerment. Author suggested to conduct workshop on social and economic empowerment of women.

Gupta and Kalpagam (2011) explained about the reproductive health problems and government policies and programme about the women health in India. It discussed that women are highly affected by reproductive health problems more than men and in India out of five women, every two suffer from least reproductive health problem. It suggested that the marital status of women and girls.

Anu Poonia (2011) gauged the role of education in women empowerment. Literacy and education are human rights to girls. The findings showed that the empowerment mechanism leads to higher literacy education, better care of herself and her children. The study suggested that the role of education for empowering women should be planned in such a way that emotional and political uplift, improve productivity and population growth have stronger preferences for smaller families.

Sudhambika (2011) investigated IT skills and competencies needed for women library professionals in electronic library. It explored the responsibility and competency of library professionals in electronic library. Data were collected from women library staff through well structured questionnaire. The study contains primary and secondary data collected form the women library professionals, records and register in the libraries. The study found that skills under management skill are more effective among library professionals than any other skills.

Vibhuti Patel (2012) give an overview of the of social security and protection for women. It is showing about the social security that represents a guarantee, by the whole community to all members of the maintenance of
their standard of living, at least of tolerable living condition by means of redistribution of income based on National Solidarity. It shows three important components of the social security in promotional, preventive and protective. Promotional components that aims at improving endowments, exchange entitlements, real incomes and social consumption. Preventive components that seek deprivation in more specific ways at the same time. Protective components that ensure relief against deprivation. Social security measure look at overall needs employment, sustainable income, ownership of assets, food, health care, maternity care and old age support. It found that social security create an enabling environment and to ensure the co-operation in social political and economical life of women.

Rafia Kazim (2012) described the importance of Muslim women empowerment through the English language. This paper discussed the issues of Muslim women through English education. It tries to capture some emergent trends in the Muslim community in general and Muslim women particular and to address some of the questions which may be helpful in framing policies and programmes for the disadvantaged section. It found that muslim women exhibited a positive attitudes towards the English language.

Jayakumari Pandey (2013) examined women empowerment through Self Help Group. This paper explored the impact of participation of Self Help Group (SHG) on women empowerment in the context of the great importance being given to the group approach while conceptualizing any programme for rural women. The present paper looks at various dimension of employment – political, material, cognitive, perceptual and relational. This paper sets the stages for arguments and discussion that whether the SHGs can also be used as a toll to motivate the women to increase their role in political awareness or not. It concluded that women empowerment on the top
priority for all developments policies across all countries, irrespective of their level of economic development in fact there has been a growing awareness among the nation, state to take in to account the gender perspective which implementing and appraising the performance of developmental programmes.

Choudhary (2013) explained that empowering women through education and education is of primary necessity in raising the earning capacity of an individual. It is a gateway to knowledge and information or an urge to inculcate values of concern for social transformation and establishment of gender justice for women. The paper discussed the elementary education empowers women by providing information and confidence, while higher education emboldens them so that they are confident about entering any field or profession not previously open for women. It seems that the strategy of lowering the cost of girls education will have to be given serious thought so that girls may not be victims of gender discrimination.

Gupta and Princy (2014) explained that the evidence of women’s empowerment in India. Empowerment of women is necessary for the development of a society, since it enhance both the quality and quantity of human resources available for development. The paper mainly focused on the study of spatial and socio cultural difference in some indicators of women’s empowerment and women control over various aspects of their lives and environment, such as participation in household decision making, financial autonomy and freedom of movement.

Vivek and James (2014) explained about Information Communication Technology for women empowerment. Information Communication has been playing an increasingly important role in economic and social development of nations. The paper conclude that the government and the new vistas of
development are for everyone and women have to be an equal beneficiary of the advantages offered by the technology.

Rakesh (2014) explained about the women’s education and human development. The present paper is an attempt to evaluate the correlations of women education with gender development index and human development index based on the data procured from secondary sources. It reveals that education provide girls and women with an understanding of basic health, nutrition and family planning, giving them choice and the power to decide over their own lives and bodies. The result of the Spearman’s Rank Correlation coefficient justifies significant relations of women’s education on the gender development indices of Indian.

Sangita (2014) made an article about mapping women’s economic empowerment, Imperative for inclusive growth and gender justice. It reveals the gender disparity in a deep rooted society manifests itself in a various forms of structural inequalities which is reflected in power relations and distributions of resources in the society among men and women. The article examine the feminist perspectives in administration by contextualizing the issue of gender in the organisational structures, processes and behaviour of public institution. It concluded with today in the era of globalizations when we are witnessing rapid changes in every fields, it s evident that gender issues are being taken seriously to provide equal opportunities to women as a productive workers.

2.4. LIBRARY AND WOMEN

Bareera (2001) conducted a study among women employees about the magazine Vanitha as sources of information for household decision making. The objectives of the study was to identify the type of information available from the Vanitha and to understand the level of dependence of Vanitha among
employees women. Data were collected through a questionnaire from women employees in the Calicut University Campus. The percentage analysis adopted to get crystal clear findings from the study. It found that Women seeks information from various magazines, among these various magazines Vanitha is one of the important information source among them because it provides current and precise information and it cater to the information needs of users of different area of the study. It also found that the employees dependency of Vanitha is moderate level for house hold decision making.

Ushadevi (2001) conducted a case study among women librarian ship of Kerala University library. The major objectives of the study were to find out the male and female ratio of the library staff working in Kerala university library and to ascertain the influence of the professional organisations and their participation in professional activities. Questionnaire and interview method were used for data collection. In order to have a first hand knowledge of experiences and visions of women librarians in the institution personal interview are also made. Simple percentage analysis was adopted for analysis of data. The study showed that majority of the staff of university libraries are female and large majority of the women librarians are members of professional organisations.

Mallikarjun (2004) studied about library and women empowerment. The important objectives of this study were to know different types of libraries managed by different authorities, serving for different purposes and to find out how these libraries are useful for empowerment of women. In the present stage literacy rate of women is increasing and also rate of entering to jobs is increasing. A library has to serve as an information centre and refer for specialised sources of information. The development of science and technology has made the women much fast, accurate, dynamic and economic on all women activities. Some of the advantage of library to empower women
are the improvement of women culture, recreation, promoting desire for books, help in decision making process and controlling of bad habits. In modern days there are large number of women working in the library field who carryout their works efficiently and there by developing women empowerment.

Josephine (2005) conducted a survey to assess the enhancing women's productivity in the Library and Information Science Sector in Nigeria. The descriptive survey method was used for data collection. The purpose of this paper is to explore the reasons why the productivity of women library and information should be enhanced and to describe the problems. It found that the productivity of women in library and information science sector has remained high and needs enhancement to encourage. It found that men in Nigeria has generally been regarded as low because of traditional prejudice against women lack of data on the productivity of women in the informal sector and the productivity of women in the library and information sector has remained high and needs enhancement to encourage them to aim higher in the profession.

Aneesha (2006) reviewed the effects of library resources by women Post-graduate students in Calicut University Campus. This study was an attempt to know the use of library resources and information services by women PG students in Calicut University. The main objectives were to find out the frequency of visit and satisfaction of library resources by the women PG students. Data were collected through questionnaire from the women PG students. The percentage analysis adopted for the analysis. The major findings were that majority of women PG students in Calicut University campus are daily visitors of the library. Most of the students visit the library for the purpose of borrowing books and general reading. The users were partially satisfied with the library resources. Majority of them faced the barrier of
insufficient searching facility and most of the students opined that overall services of the library were good.

Dineshan Koovakkai and Jalaja (2006) explored the gender difference and levels of requirement of information resources and services of the career seekers in Kerala. The present study consists of a sample of 1180 career seekers from university, college and public library. Five university libraries, twelve college libraries and six public libraries were selected for taking sample selection. Questionnaires were distributed among all these career seekers to get their responses. The study observed that there is no significant difference between that male and female career seekers in the levels of requirements for documents for career selections and the level of requirement for materials providing information about training and education opportunities.

Jilu (2007) made an attempt to study role of library for the empowerment of women. The main objectives were to ascertain the role of library for the empowerment of women PG students in the Calicut university campus and to ascertain the barriers faced by the women PG students for the women empowerment through libraries. Data were collected through a combination of questionnaire and unstructured interview from women PG students and the library staff. The percentage analysis was used for the analysis of the data. It found that library plays a vital role for the empowerment of women in Calicut University campus and most of the students use various publications in library such as newspaper, books, journals for enriching their knowledge. The study also found that academic burden prevents them in utilizing the available resources for their empowerment. The study suggests that orientation program should be conducted to enable them to make full and efficient use of library facilities.
and a greater interaction between user and library staff is needed for the better utilisation of library resources for women empowerment.

Sewa Singh, Gurpreet Singh and Priyanka Megh (2007) studied the reading habits of the teachers in women colleges. The present study is limited in five women colleges in Amritsar city, Punjab. Questionnaire was used for data collection in this study. The entire study revealed that majority of the teachers are aware about the catalogue facilities available in the library and are satisfied. Most of the teachers are motivated for seeking helps for reading habits from their college and Universities.

Cassell and Weibel (2007) conducted a study about the public library response to women and their changing roles. The objective of the study is reflect that the role of women in the society and the current status of programming for women empowerment in public library concentrating on US public. Data were collected through a questionnaire from women users in the US public library. Major finding of the study indicated that the librarians seems reluctant to identify their target audience by gender they continue to develop programming that attract more women than men.

Rajwant Kaur (2008) studied job satisfaction level of female library professionals in college and University libraries of Punjab. Questionnaire and personal interview was adopted for data collection from 225 participants. Frequency percentage and Mann Whitney Non-parametric U-test was applied for analysis of data. The study found that the most job satisfying factors were job security, co-operation among the staff members, fringe benefits, variation of job, supporting facilities, supervisors attitude and security of female staff. It was also revealed that no one was fully satisfied and fully dissatisfied.
George (2009) conducted a study on impact of information services of social organizations on empowerment of women in Northern Districts of Kerala. The main objectives of the study were to know the role of public libraries and NGOs in imparting information for the empowerment of women and to know the information needs of the women group understudy. The methods used for data collection were informal interviews with leaders and staff of different centres and questionnaires. The study found that public libraries and NGOs play an important role in the empowerment of women which has brought women especially rural women to the forefront. Most of the women need information related to agriculture, law, developmental activities of women, social values, health activities, information to improve leadership quality etc.

Sasi (2009) studied the role of rural public libraries in women empowerment. The main objectives of the study was to evaluate the programmes played by the Public Library in Educational, Cultural and Socio–Political development of women and the activities of the libraries meant for women empowerment. The investigator selected women users from District Library, Malappuram. The data were collected through questionnaire and by interviewing the librarian. The major findings were that various services of the public libraries that support women empowerment, the most preferred are job oriented programs and IT facilities are useful in women empowerment programs.

Dineshan Koovakkai and Priya (2010) made an attempt to study the role of women's magazine as a source of information for household decision making among employed women in Kerala. The major objectives of the study were to assess the level of dependence of employed women on women magazines for household decision making. The study is conducted on a sample of 137 employed women working in different government, semi
government and private sector established in Kerala. A structured questionnaire was used for collecting the data and percentage methods has been used for analyzing the responses. The analysis revealed that the dependence women magazines among the majority of the women is to a great extent in the case of children's education to comparatively large percentage.

Visma (2010) conducted a study on role of health magazines in the health care decision making of the house hold women in Kozhikode District. The main objectives of the study were to study the use of various health magazines by the housewives; to what extent health magazines support women in healthcare decision making and to assess the factors affecting the information seeking from health magazines. Questionnaire method was used for data collection. The major findings of the study were that majority of respondents read Mathrubhumi Arogyamasika for getting health care information. Reading health magazines is very helpful to lead better healthy life. Majority of respondents have self motivation to seek information from health magazines.

Simon (2011) conducted a study about the success of women library managers. The study conducted in the investigation to twenty successful women managers to explore these concern fields that which management is still presumed to be a full time occupation. The study found that the many of success in organisation discuss the need the comparative analysis between male and female library in terms of career development.

Vivekand and Sanjiv (2013) made a case study about the empowering the poor with right to information and library services. Information is playing a vital role in moderns socio economic development and the poor homeless citizens of special needs are also empowered with the Right to Information Act 2005 in India. The paper discussed the Indian government policies and role of non-governmental organisations for
eradication of poverty through information and communication technology applications. The study found that libraries and other social media are empowering the users with information.

Sareef and Majeed (2015) conducted a study about the information needs and choice of information source of housewives in Malappuram district, Kerala. The major objectives of the study was to identify the information needs and sources of e-literate housewife of Malappuram district. A structured questionnaire was used and collected data from 68 housewife from three villages named Cherukkavu, Vazhayur and Chelebra in Malappuram district, Kerala. The study found that housewife having good educational qualification and majority are blessed with children and they know how to manage the children. It also found that Malappuram is one of the fast developing district in Kerala and also about the housewives is the house makers who takes care of their children and family.

2.5. CONCLUSION

The perspectives of the present study can be understood from seventy five related literature reviewed in this chapter. The studies reviewed in this chapter enabled the investigator to conclude that:

- Most of the studies adopted questionnaire as the tool for data collection and statistical methods used for analysis

- Literature studies on role of public library reveals that studies work mainly on role of public library on rural, national development and education.

- While reviewing the literature on women empowerment programme it can be noticed that most of the studies are about socio economic development, cultural and educational development.
At the same time certain studies revealed the importance and awareness of health and hygiene’s and the investigator was not find a worthwhile study on Role of public library on women empowerment.
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