CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
2.1 BACKDROP

Review of related literature is an essential aspect of research. It involves synthetic and synoptic understanding of the research works already conducted in the same field over a period of time. It serves as a guide-post not only with regard to the quantum of work done in the field but also enables one to perceive the gaps in the concerned field of research. It promotes greater understanding of the problem and its critical aspects and ensures avoidance of an unnecessary duplication and replication.

Studies conducted on the libraries in India and Orissa have been enumerated hereunder.

2.2 STUDIES IN INDIA

Some Indian scholars have conducted their studies on different aspects of libraries which have been discussed below.
Adaval and others (1957) conducted a study on the secondary school libraries in Uttar Pradesh to study the existing conditions in the school libraries with reference to qualified library staff, physical space, reading room facilities and to suggest suitable improvements for effective functioning of libraries in the schools.

The sample consisted of 616 high schools and intermediate colleges having an enrolment of 2,77,310 pupils. Questionnaires were constructed covering all aspects of libraries and administered to Principals and Librarians. Data thus collected were supplemented by information gathered through interview and observation.

The study revealed that only 14.5 per cent schools had provision for separate libraries and reading rooms and the libraries were poorly equipped. They suggested that a centrally located library should be provided with a qualified library staff in each school.

Murthi (1964) conducted a survey on library services in secondary schools of Madras to ascertain the
nature and extent of library services and facilities available in the Secondary Schools. The study revealed that stocks of books, periodicals and reference materials were quite inadequate and number of books added to the library annually was very small. Most of the libraries did not have qualified librarians. Generally no provision was made in the school time-table for library work.

Dunakhe (1978) made an investigation into the reading interests and habits of the first degree course Marathi students studying in colleges affiliated to the University of Poona. One of the objectives of this study was to survey the library facilities provided to the students. Forty three out of seventy six colleges affiliated to Poona University distributed over five districts were taken in the sample. The study revealed that very few science students used the college libraries as compared to arts and commerce students and on an average, a science and a commerce student had more books in his personal library than an arts student.
Mehdi (1979) made a critical evaluation of the educational programmes, teachings and instructional facilities offered at the elementary stage in Baroda Municipal Corporation. One of the objectives of this study was to study the library facilities provided by the schools. The study revealed that the private schools had better library facilities than the Municipal schools.

Yadav (1979) conducted a study on the various socio-psychological aspects, which may have relevance with the library users with particular reference to attitudes of teachers, research scholars, students and other categories of library users towards the book collection, library building, furniture, library management and library hours of Bhagalpur University. Questionnaires for students, teachers, research scholars and others were prepared for collection of data and in all, 800 library users (400 students, 200 teachers and research scholars and 200 others) were randomly selected for the study. The findings of the study were (i) students differed significantly in their
attitude towards book collection from teachers, research scholars and others (ii) mean hours spent in library by females were higher than the males, and (iii) students with agricultural and salaried parental back-grounds differed significantly in their attitude towards book collection, library management, library building, furniture and library hours.

Barki and Hhat (1981) conducted a study on library resources in Polytechniques of Madras. Eleven polytechniques from the four States of Southern region were selected for the study. This project aimed at (a) finding out the extent of library use by the students of polytechniques, and (b) identifying causes for inadequate library use. The study revealed that (i) the libraries were not put to optimal use by the students (ii) students had considerable difficulty in borrowing books, and (iii) the physical environment of the library was not conducive.

Gopi (1981) examined the condition of libraries and reading rooms in Government Higher secondary schools of Allhabad. The objectives of the
investigation were (a) to study the existing condition of the libraries of Government Higher Secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh (b) to find out the various factors responsible for the unsatisfactory conditions of these libraries, and (c) to suggest various possible measures to improve the existing conditions of the libraries of Government higher secondary schools.

The study was carried out at ten Government higher secondary schools spread all over Uttar Pradesh so as to represent various regions of the State. The tools used for data collection were two library study proformas one of which was given to the principals and the other to the students. Percentages were computed to analyse the data.

The findings of this investigation were (i) the condition of the libraries in the Government higher secondary schools was not satisfactory. The buildings were insufficient and equipment was inadequate (ii) there was no provision of separate reading room except in double shift schools (iii) there were no full time trained librarians, and (iv) there was no fixed grants to the libraries for purchase of books and magazines.
Datta (1982)\textsuperscript{8} surveyed the school children and their readings at primary stage in Calcutta. He found out that library facilities, both in urban and rural primary schools, were almost nil. The Government schools and English medium schools were better equipped with library facilities.

Shah (1982)\textsuperscript{9} in his study "A comprehensive study in scholastic achievement of the students who have taken their primary education in corporation schools and private managed primary schools" had taken a prime objective to study the library facilities in primary and secondary schools. He collected data through opinionnaire from 28 parents and 54 teachers. The study revealed that there was no difference in the library facilities of primary level and secondary level.

Bavakutty (1984)\textsuperscript{10} critically evaluated the organisation and utilisation of library in higher educational institution in Kerala. The objectives of the study were: (a) to assess the existing state of libraries in the college under study with respect to
their administrative set up, organisational efficiency, mode of financing, method of book selection and acquisition, technical processing, servicing, personal and physical facilities (b) to assess the existing library facilities and resources in the college under study in terms of their ability to cater to the varied requirements of modern higher education, and (c) to work out solutions for some of their crucial problems so as to ensure a more efficient organisation and utilisation of libraries. The findings of the study were (i) no library advisory Committee was functioning in the majority of colleges (ii) nearly 75 per cent of the colleges covered by the study maintained departmental libraries besides a central library, (iii) the main sources of finance for a college library were special fees from students, government and UGC grants.

2.3 STUDIES IN ORISSA

Very few studies have been conducted by scholars on different dimensions of library in Orissa which are detailed below.
Kawatra (1980) conducted a study on the libraries of Training Colleges in Orissa. It was purely a historical narrative of the libraries of the six training colleges existed at that time in Orissa namely (i) R.N. Training College, Cuttack (ii) Government Training College, Sambalpur (iii) Government Training College, Berhampur (iv) Government Training College, Balasore (v) Government Training College, Bolangir, and (vi) Government Training College, Angul.

The objectives of the study were (a) to support the instructional programme of the Teachers' College providing different types of materials and services (b) to promote reading habits of students and teachers, and (c) to provide for recreational reading of the students and teachers.

The investigator suggested a number of measures for the better organisation and utilisation of libraries in respect of (i) collection of books (ii) organisation of materials (iii) Staff (iv) Services (v) facilities (vi) administration, and (vii) budget.
Das (1993) conducted a study on the organisation and utilization of libraries in the Secondary schools of Sambalpur Municipality with objectives of (a) to study the existing state of libraries in the high schools with respect to their administrative set up, organisational efficiency, mode of financing, method of selection of books, physical facilities etc., and (b) to study the use of libraries both by the teachers and students.

Self-made questionnaires were used to collect data from the librarians, students and teachers.

The study revealed that 3 schools out of 22 (13.6%) had the librarians; 10 schools (41.7%) kept the books in the headmaster's room; 6 schools kept their books in the teachers' common room and one school (8.3%) kept the books in a class-room. Only one school did not possess almirahs and shelves for storing the books. The number of books in the library varied from 197 to 15,000. As regards purchase of books, 13 schools did not purchase books every year. All the schools issued books to the teachers. Utilisation of libraries by staff and students was found to be satisfactory.
2.4 CONCLUSION

The above studies indicated that no study had been conducted on the organisation and utilisation of libraries in Training Colleges, CTEs and IASEs of Orissa. Thus, study on libraries in Training Colleges, CTEs and IASEs of Orissa was an unexplored area which has motivated the researcher to do this study. Hence, this study is claimed to be the first of its kind in the State of Orissa.

REFERENCES


