CHAPTER- II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Review of Literature
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The researcher made an extensive search of previous related research book, dissertation and journal, articles which were relevant to this study. An opinion to expert has also taken of development of library services into account. The investigator scanned various tools to find out the information on this topic library and information science abstract (LISA) were also referred to obtain details about literature on public libraries are available in LISA.

Anghlescu, study the integrated evolution book and periodical collection and public libraries with the social, economic and political context of commonly acknowledged. Periods in Romania’s history, along with influence of prominent Romanian personalities on the establishment of libraries and promoting library legislation in addition, the study highlighted distinguished Romanians libraries and their contribution to development of libraries library education and premier public library in Romania.

Balbir Singh (1995) Described the public library system for Delhi He also recommended some suggestion for the development of public library in Delhi.

Kumbhar (1991) Elaborately discussed the public library system in Manipur. He also emphasized the library legislation and analyzed how to develop library system through legislation.

Lennifer Arns (2003) Explored the procedure of purchasing reaging materials by way of influence of local government environments institutional factors and a small group of socio-economic variable and suggestion made by previous researchers. He suggested that wide variation was still typified the collection of controversial materials.

Karnik (2004) Made the case study of Mumbai Marathi Granth Sanghralaya of 104 years of the existence for giving Historical account the study probed comprehensively the role played by the public libraries in the society of large over and above its routine function of providing the library services.
Gardner (1963) Observed that libraries do not attract many young people to change this situation and attract the people. The new public library in lotion is planned on very formal lines with modern accommodation furniture and open browsing area.\(^6\)

Dainel (2005) Eveluted the roles and effectveness of public libraries in nation building in Nigeria. The studies of public libraries Neigerian releavel resources required to run the most shocking instances of poor.\(^7\)

Pradeepa Wijefunge (2000) Defined literacy and Lifelong Learning, and their importance for the development of country. Srilanka it is clear that the recent education reform poliecy Literacy and life long education that focuses on the exapansion.\(^8\)

Sayed Jalaluddin (1998) Surveyed the growth of public libraries in Pakistan prior to and following independence this paper shown that development had been atbast a piecemeal affair and at worst non-existent six factor were suggested as essential in any effective public library planning processes in Pakistan. These ma be valid in other developing countries as well.\(^9\)

Glen, Stella and Michell (2000) Discussed the Public libraries need to strengthen research and cultural distance to the immediate and long-term benefits of public libraries research skills learned in the course.\(^10\)

Nanna and Niels (2004) Aimed the concept of the change in relation to the political legitimacy the public library sector. This paper discusses the principle of separation of some of the processes are presented in illuminating the public library in relation to political legitimacy.\(^11\)

Gill and Gillion (1994) Asserted that public libraries are busier than ever and were facing higher public expectation of service on offer. Out hers explored save of the possible reasons for this. The author discussed some of the implications for the management of these services and outlined some possible strategies for the further.\(^13\)
Bilent (2002) Stated in this study that indoctrination had evaluated in the context of the theory of social change. As Industriulisation the source of public library development is a time of social change. Public library development emerged as a result of changes in the public library due to the structure of education and culture industrilisation.¹⁴

David Own (1995) Discussed the it’s shapes values and beliefs and how they differ from the forces from there was a criteria on which the command majority support a public library Every public librarian in his / her own need to install and looks at whether establishment of free public libraries in the traditional values Redundant of whether they are still relevant Millennium.¹⁵

Arthur (1989) Pointed out that the political and economic context of public libraries expenditure was surveyed and the question of changing for public library services was discussed value for money and performance indicate were examined and new pressures for spending growth considered within strategy for public library development of 1990 s.¹⁶

Borbara and Stella (2000) Dran on data sothered from the developing research in public library (DRIPL) project which shown how on understanding of research method in increasingly required by public managers to move services forward in strategic and operational terms.¹⁷

Pat Coleman (1984) Stated that public libraries are under threat of decraced feinancial resources owing to government expenditure restrictions. He suggested that the purpose of public libraries must be clearly established and objective defined in order to justify their existence in some instances.¹⁸

Rachel and Anney (2004) Explored the lifelong learning provision for adults in public library set in the context of a literature review regarding support for learners in public library the data were anodized manually and reported here including current provisions of learners, collaborative working plans for the future and consideration of the impacts of stuff.¹⁹

Ushetword and Toyne (2004) Correid out a research project on the value on the impact of public libraries book reading had provided in sight in the role of public library in the reading
experience. Library professional and focus group were interviewed one of the finding of research indicated that public made a significant contribution to the reading experience of individuals and communities.\textsuperscript{20}

**Neelameghan** (1973) Presented paper in the seminar on the public library seminar organized in the connection with the silver jubilee celebration of American library in Madras. The discussed library as an instrument of or an agency for promoting social change. He argued that a public library service had a role in keeping democracy safe in promoting universal education in supporting his her education and safe in promoting universal education and research in adult literacy ad social education programming in prescribing unity amongst nations and industrial development and technology transfer.\textsuperscript{21}

**Tyckson** (2000) Traced the history of public library movement in USA the author stated how 16213 public library in USA strengthen the democracy massage of fraking Roservlt during the darkest days of world war II, when the future of democracy was every much in question.\textsuperscript{22}

**Deshpande** (1974) Discussed the importance of public library especially in developing country an of family planning Association of India was given to illitrated how it experience in acting was in formation in varied ways can be followed by public library. It also suggested that that the public library should insure help from another department in providing information.\textsuperscript{23}

**Shera** (1949) Presented the history of public library movement in New England USA the one of the most important chapter was social library. With example of development of public library in new England. Shera shown how the social aspects of library services developed in USA.\textsuperscript{24}

**MC Colvin** (1968) Stated in public library services on children was written from an international rather than national point of view and was particularly adopted for countries where libraries where in a early stage of development.\textsuperscript{25}
Harvey (1973) Emphasized that as society develops the life style of community also changes. Major impact of this was an increaseel in peoples leisure time. sociologists argued / discussed that activities of the people in lisiure time will become more cultural Author suggested that many was by which the librarian should break the old libraries and come out with user oriented services rendered by some public libraries.26

Gopinath (1992) Expressed that the public library system in India was still in the mould of nineteen-century scholarship. It had been slow to respond to contanparary needs. He stated that it was necessary to defined information policy perspective to make it alive. Author presented a case study for developing community information services in public library system and gave with reason. The input needed to be put is to information policy perspective.27

Riswadkar (1990) Stated that library was a knowledge situation depends upon :

i) How adequate its store was

ii) How well the store was backed up bibliographical aids for its effective utilization and,

iii) Efficient information services to active the end and goal of the librarians effects.

He mainted that libraries more particularly public library had to play their role effectively in any activity in knowledge situation.28

Jay and Webber (2005) Investigated the impact of the internet on reference services in public libraries in England. A literature review provided the policy context for UK public libraries services and highlights the development in digital reference. A questionnaire was administered to a sample of public library authoriting in England.29

Singh (2005) Emphasized the changing role of public library and new strategies in changing environment. Author also minted that RRLF and UNISCO had played every important role in the promotion of public libraries author also pointed out the need of ICT. Author maintained that public libraries passed through a transition phase which of full off challenges.30
Kalia (1998) has enlisted seven different public library system in India. The first system is the local bodies system, under which the British govt. in India entrusted public libraries to the local bodies with the expenditure on public libraries being met from the consolidated fund of local body concerned. The second system is termed the library cess system with local library authorities. In this system, library cess is levied on property tax which has to be collected by the local bodies in their areas and then passed on to the local library authorities. Third system is called the system of state library Autonomous Board with, in which statutory state council are empowered to select and buy books. The Andra Pradesh public library Act belongs to this system. Fourth system, there are subscription libraries in which on yearly subscription and a deposit to finance are charged. Public libraries of West Bengal and Maharashtra belong to this system. In the fifth system, public libraries are entrusted to the local bodies by authorizing each one of them to levy library cess with the approval of govt. collect the same and disburse it. Public libraries of Haryana belong to this system. The Kerala public libraries Act belongs to the sixth system. This Act creates a three-tier system namely state library council, District library council for each district and a Taluka library union for each taluka. Public libraries run as governmental institutions belong to the seventh system. A majority of them has directorates of public libraries under a director or a superintend as in Bihar. The entire expenditure is met by the govt. It is suggested that the model bill, which can offer one system which should have constitutional and legal support might be adopted by the state govt. 31

Sahib Singh Verma (2002); in his survey of the existing conditions of public libraries in Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana examines the effect of the library legislation in the development of public libraries and the role of public libraries in literacy movement. The study revealed that:

i) Public libraries have contributed more in fulfilling the cultural rather than the educational/information requirements of the society.

ii) The role of public libraries has not been realized much in rural areas as compared to the urban areas.

iii) A majority of the public libraries are not associated with literacy programmes.

iv) Only big libraries have their own buildings and
v) Public library reading materials and services are not based on the needs of the community.  

*Jones (2004)* has outlined in detail the critical issues in public library building planning in New South Wales. The study recommends that:

i) The verity of user needs should be taken into account while planning the library building and

ii) Growth areas of the public library building should include training, group study, seminars, meeting and volunteers, exhibitions and other public programmes. The study revealed that: 1) there 394 public library building in New South Wales ranging in size from under a hundred square meters to over 5500 square meters and 2) funding new library building has never been easy in new south wales.  

*Deshpande (2000)* has studied the importance of public libraries in developing countries and has pointed out the salient characteristics services. The services which can be offered to the public are detailed in the study, which are educating the illiterates, providing information services for woman, conducting adult education classes, giving children’s services, giving information services to the farmers, providing information on social evils, creating science temper and providing information services to the disadvantaged. 

*Ranjiti (2004)* has conducted a study on the rural libraries in Kerala. Data were collected on books and periodicals collection, working hours, membership, circulation of books, daily average attendance of members, yearly grants, grade, reading habits of user. The important findings of the study are:

1) A majority of the libraries (59.00%) have book strength in the range of 1001-5000: 2)88.00% of the libraries have own land and building; 3) A majority of the libraries (74.00%) have woman membership of less than 30%. 4) 45.00% of the libraries work 09 hours or more 30.00% of the libraries work 4 to 9 hours and 25.00% work less than 4 hours. 5) A majority of the libraries (60.00%) have the membership 500 or below! 6)46.00% of the libraries have a distribution of 500-1000 books on the average per month, 40.00% unto 500 and 15% 1000 and above, 7) The
average daily reading time was the highest among the youngest age group of 15-30 years of both male and female; the highest in degree holders; and 8) 61.00% of the member are satisfied with the collection of the libraries.³⁵

Malarvele and Higgins (2003) have explored the provision of public library services to the Tamil community through the national library Board of Singapore’s system of public libraries. The methodology employed in this study was the focus group interview technique comprising of 12 participants aged between 14 and 65. The important findings of the study are:

1) All twelve participants visited the library at least once a month

2) Nine participants proposed that all magazines should be placed in the lending section,

3) five participants felt that library could develop non-print materials for children in Tamil.

4) Nine participants said that the reference collection in Tamil did not meet their intellectual needs and

5) All participants were not satisfied with the collection as a whole including the classification and location of these materials in the library. They all suggested that home delivery services for Tamil books, internet services in Tamil, one original center for Tamil studies should be provided to the Tamil community.³⁶

Vijaykumar and Kumar (2001) have made quantitative study on the different aspects of rural libraries such as function, staff, finance, collections, services and facilities in Shimonga district of Karnataka. The important findings of the study are: 1) None of the rural libraries under study had any permanent, professional library staff. 2) four libraries had a library committee and other 11 libraries did not have library committee; 3) All rural libraries under the study got financial support from the district central library, 5 libraries received found through Raja Ram Mohan Roy library foundation and only one library enjoyed financial source from the grama panchayat, 4) All the rural libraries had adopted their own system of classification, no library maintained any library catalogue. 5) maximum collection was of novels and maximum reference collection of biographies. 6) None of the rural libraries had mass media like computers, T.V., Projectors and
radio. 7) None of the libraries had its own building and was in good condition. The investigators have suggested that the department of public libraries should have more concern for upgrading the rural libraries.\textsuperscript{37}

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