Literature Review

Amjad Ali (2004) define the term School Library, “A library in a public or private elementary or secondary school that serves the information needs of its students and the curriculum needs of its teachers and staff, usually managed by a school librarian or media specialist. A school library collection usually contains books, periodicals, and educational media suitable for the grade levels served”.

Another R.L. and Sumit Sethi (1998) define School library as “An organized collection of books placed in a school for the use of teachers or pupils, but usually for pupils. It may comprise books of reference and/or books for home reading, and be in the care of a professional librarian, teacher, or teacher-librarian. Variously called an instructional Materials center, a learning Resources Centre or a Media Centre”.

S.K. Chaudhari (2002) has focused on the present school system there are 5 year primary schools, 8 year middle schools, 10 year secondary schools 12 year senior secondary schools. Primary education in the country and compulsory in several states union territories. The total number of schools in 1987 around 738835 out of which secondary and senior secondary schools in the country were around 64240. Many of these schools at secondary and senior secondary levels have fairly good libraries, usually manned by professionally qualified staff. Although the for good school libraries was greatly emphasized in the report of the Secondary Education Commission 1952-53.

J.K. Khanna (1994) has thoroughly explain the various facts in his books “Library and Society” related to school library such as purpose, function, services and some ways to improve school libraries.

J.Sridevi and Shalini Vyas (2005) has expressed the term “home schooling” is used to describe the situation where parents or guardians choose not to send their children to public or private schools. But prefer to educate their children by themselves, usually at home.
Rupan A. Singh (2000) described the development of school libraries in India from the pre-independence period till date. Emphasizes the role of libraries in school education and highlights the problems faced by school libraries in India. Concludes that the purpose of the school library is identical with the purpose of the school education, and this realization needs yet to be understood in our country.

Sudha Trikha (2001) has discussed in Rajasthan State, the literacy rate in 1951 was 8.95 percent, which rose to 38.55 percent in 1991. Having 55.99 percent male and 20.40 percent female literates. In 1996-97 the number of secondary and higher secondary schools were 3501 and 1404 respectively.

Krishna Kumar (1987) discussed most of the Indian schools, number of students is large, physical facilities are inadequate and teachers are not well paid. Education is largely text-books oriented. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with existing system of education.

Kumar Sunil (1997) has studied in his paper entitled, “Problems of school libraries in present day education: some observations and solutions” This paper draws the attention of present scenario of libraries of Government of NCTE of Delhi prevalent in secondary education system. Highlights the problems being faced by school librarians in day to day operations of libraries serving the needs of the students. Also indicates the lack of infrastructural facilities provided in the school libraries and suggest ways to find out solutions to problems being faced by the school libraries of government/aided schools in Delhi.

Indian Library Association organized a seminar for school library development in 1986 and 1996 respectively to improve the situation of school libraries in India. But the condition of school libraries remains the same. School libraries are thus still in a dilapidated condition.

Nabi Hasan (1997), “School Libraries in India: a descriptive analysis” In his paper author has discusses critically the present position of school libraries in India which emphasizes on developing reading habits among children’s. Highlight the present position, problems faced by
school libraries and suggest solutions. Describe the role of school library in teaching-learning process as well as future development of the students.


School library standards (1986) Reproduces the text of the standards for school libraries adopted by the Delhi Administration. These relate to library committee, acquisition and selection, services, finance, personnel, rules, stock verification, duties of librarian, school library building, etc.


Apeji Adeche (1993), “Meaningful children’s education : A programme of cooperation between the library and the teaching staff”. Discusses how a collaborative effort on the part of the school library staff and the teaching staff, can lead to a meaningful children’s education. Discusses ways to achieve this aim by way of constant dialogue, curriculum developments, collection development, library use and help to children.
Sunil Kumar (1993), “Changing role of school library in present scenario” Discusses present position of school library in the light of changing trends in school education. Describes role of school library in teaching learning process as well as personality development of the pupils


M. Bavakutty (2000) Describes the Mudaliar Secondary Education Committee. Which for the first 1954 raised the need of standard school libraries in the country. Yet after fifty years of independence the condition of school libraries in the country remains highly neglected. Only in CBSE approved schools, there is provision to appoint qualified profession libraries. In other schools, usually some teacher is entrusted with the additional duty of a librarian. The library funds are always meager in school libraries. Proper library policy, book selection methods and library hours are not followed in schools. In absence of a qualified librarian. The library collection is not properly processed to proved better library service. Under these circumstance, most of the school libraries fail to develop good reading habits among young children.