



Study of effectiveness of management related problems in the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat

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1. Introduction

According to library science education 'Management' is a distilled subject; which is make our matching with the remains subject of knowledge world. Opus!!! Without management of the knowledge world and there any subject and/with their branches we do not imaging. It is really impossible fact in the modern era. The elaborative study on the history of libraries shows that when the management was doesn't stay their position of knowledge world then remain then after library can do the source management etc. After 1950 invention of this subject the remains subject of knowledge world must accepted with their, modern and scientific criteria. The end of 20th Century has witnessed tremendous shift in the nature and function of the libraries and information centers worldwide. This is due to unimaginable progress in computing and telecommunications.

Computers and optical storage devices have dramatically changed the way in which we can store, process and retrieve information. Television, fax, e-mail and networking allied with growth in telephone, cable and satellite links have even more drastically changed the way we access this information. Due to these developments, the delivery and management of information has entered a new era, which is characterized by a vast array of electronic information resources brought to information users by computer and telecommunication technology. The paradigm shift in the fundamentals of the library and information science profession poses great challenges to the professionals.

To cope with these challenges, the future information professionals should be well qualified and equipped with optimal combination of knowledge and technical skills and attributes for survival in the new information society. The future information professionals should acquire expertise in management tools cataloguing, classification, thesaurus construction, research techniques, retrieval methods, presentation, quality control, searching the internet database communication skills, writing and presentation skills, graphics, data analysis, business skills, financial planning, project management, public relations and marketing the human personnel skills, customer service techniques, the inside knowledge of organizational culture, strategy planning etc.

Management has a many other branches i.e. personnel management, marketing management, planning management, production management, financial management, quality management, etc. All the branches of management have owned standards, rules, regulation and scientific evidence. Here we selecting most popular and usefulness in every field branch of management is "Total Quality Management and studied their utility in library and also their profits".

In the early 1900s the elaborative study on origin of the quality management, F.W.Taylor the father of scientific management emphasized on quality by including product, inspection and gauging in his library information science of fundamental area of manufacturing management.

World War II caused a dramatic increase in emphasis on quality control. US Universities started training engineering in the industries in the use of statistical sampling techniques and professional quality organizations such as American Society for quality control started emerging in the US. During 1950s, the quality movement evolved into quality assurance. W. Edward Deming introduced statistical quality control (SQC). While quality became a way for managing business in the US and Japan. In the 1950s, it was not so in India. The quality movement was consolidated in the 1990s in the Indian industries to bring about a synergy of resources by the pioneering efforts of confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

In 1973 Orr was the pioneer who introduced the concept of 'library goodness with the help of quality and capability and value (beneficial effect) of library. Orr, R.H. (1973). Measuring the library goodness is the ultimate objective of libraries and information centers and TQM is the means to that end. Because of there are many examples that books have changed country, community or the map of a half world. According to Gray (1999), librarians may not resolve acute problems themselves, but they will at least cease to be a part of it. Librarians can make available the resources from which others may devise new futures. It is most fabulous examples of impact of book on the mankind. Therefore libraries facilitate literature and resources for the spontaneous and effective use and creative problem solving. 'Libraries change mankind lives' has been proving very significant in this sense. Thus library must be with their qualitative staff, sources, infrastructure, etc. Recently we did watch the new form of library and their sources which were nothing but a fruit of the honestly hardworking of ancient library personnel who can manage their resources by the work on regards, of library technical work, classification, cataloguing, indexing, arrangement of books and other literatures.

2. Review of Work Already Done on the Subject

Abdullahi, Ismail; Kajberg, Leif; Virkus, Sirje (2006) aim to stress the importance of international and intercultural opportunities in serving as essential components in educating and training library and information professionals. More specifically, they provide an overview of issues and trends in internationalization of higher education in general and illustrates how the concept of and approaches to internationalization have affected library and information science settings and programs primarily in Europe and the USA. Based on a literature review, the authors discuss the meaning and definition of the concept of internationalization. Using a framework that draws on theoretical work on internationalities of the programs/contexts an analysis is then presented of the changing nature of internationalization in the environments. The theoretical analysis is coupled with illustrations of current internationalization practices, projects, strategies and players within library information science education communities in Europe and the USA. Finally, a discussion of the principal issues of internationalization of the library information science curriculum is presented. They also find that the synthesis is provided of the body of knowledge on the topics of internationalization in general and within the sector in particular. They also presented is an overview of the multifaceted internationalization activities taking place within library information science education. No comprehensive study of the internationalization of library information science programs in the context of the sector-specific internationalization theory has previously been published in library information science. They make a difference in the way it reflects on library information science internationalization issues and tasks from the perspective of the published library information science literature on internationalization of the sector.

Garrett I. (1997) the educational philosophers of John Dewey, Edgar Dale, and Jerome Bruner asserted that experience is essential to the learning process. Dewey emphasized that the quality and the continuity of the experience are critical. Dale advanced these ideas by developing the cone of experience, a model that visually demonstrates how concrete experiences give meaning to abstract theories. Bruner's theory of instruction explicated how learners move from enactive representations through iconic representations to symbolic representations in the learning process. L. Garrett describes

the experiential learning activities within the curriculum of the school of library and information studies, Hawaii University at Manoa. The purpose of the study was to determine if experiential learning contributed to the attainment of the class objectives in library information science, basic cataloguing and classification. It examined the student's perceived value of these activities and revealed that students believe experience is valuable in achieving the course objectives. The author concludes that experiential learning is viewed as effective and should be included in library.

According to **Kumar, Krishan & Sharma, Jaideep (2007)** Library information science school need to strive hard for their successful existence for which they require to give serious thoughts and do necessary changes in their library information science curriculum especially incorporating adequate ICT components. ICT has made a big impact on teaching and learning, leading to a multi format learning environment. Keeping in view the impact, the present study discusses the need for e-learning cantered education for library information science professionals and throws light on some of the e-learning cantered education models for library information science education.

Mishra S. (1997) discusses the importance of librarians as a medium of transmission in the communication process. The author presents a brief history of Library and Information Science Education in Indian along with observations on the Curriculum Development Committee (1992) Report. He outlines detailed syllabi for the Bachelor of Library Science and Master of Library Science degrees to prepare professionals for the 21st century.

According to **Varalakshmi, R. S. (2007)** the Library and information Science education in India is nearing to celebrate centenary celebrations. However, several issues need to be resolved to meet the demands of the Contemporary information society. She also reviews the growth of library information science Education in India, foresees the future trends and suggest for national consensus on some of the basic issues.

3. Research Gaps Identified in the Proposed Field of Investigation

Total quality management is identifying as a new adumbrate of the management. It is also new conception of management for discern a user's or customer satisfaction. It is used every field of the knowledge world, which could classify into production and service sector. A composition of the TQM is made with three different words, their explanation is Management: It is a dialectical art for keeping under the control and regulation. This concept was indicating to the organization to bringing an update by the organizational doctrine from beginning to the aversion situation. It is allusion, an organizational update not only mankind and/or group of people but it must fetch an update under the whole organization.

Total quality management may be identified as "Where all work is seen as process and total quality management is a continuous process of improvement for individuals, group of people and whole organization"

It is thus very apt to say that a university library is the foundation stone for the educational development of nation. Thus, it is must for all types of universities having good and resource full library. It also pioneers of all research work, they can indicate by the finger of road map of social, economic, geographical, political, etc. life. Hence the library having resourcefully and their facilities are must be reliable, assurance, empathy, authentic and tangible, then will the university library would be arising on the front of society as a livelihood.

4.Statement of the Problem

Study of effectiveness of management related problems in the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat

5. Operational Definitions of the Terms

All the management-related problems found in dealing with the libraries such as faculties of financial affairs, collection management, department have been included. This means that an attempt has been carried out to find out whether pupils make use of libraries higher secondary schools. A very humble and conscious attempt has been made familiarize with the possible reasons of no usage or very little usage of libraries Overall a critical and exploratory study has been presented keeping in mind several facets of the libraries in the higher education schools in North Gujarat.

6. Research Objectives

The core part of the research is none other than the objectives having given birth to this research-study. After getting the clear-cut objectives only any research work may be taken ahead this is because it is none other than the research objectives that shows various matters included in the said study. Moreover, it clarifies the different sections of the study. The objectives of any research need to be clarified because on the basis of the purposes only the formation hypothesis and the selection or formation of the research-tool for the data-collection may be carried out.

The different research-objectives of the concerned research-work are as under:

1. To study about the management facilities in the higher secondary schools.
2. To prepare a line of management development of the libraries of the higher secondary schools of North Gujarat from the critical view-0point.
3. To study about management related problems in the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat

7. Research- Significance

With the help of the status-report to be prepared using research-output of this study many steps may be indicated to the concerned school-libraries or the policy-makers. Moreover, which steps are to be taken in order to reform the condition of the libraries in the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat will become explicitly clear. This research-work would become of utmost importance for familiarizing with the different demerits of the concerned libraries and subsequently to supplement for those demerits. The most notable and peculiar speciality of this research-study is that this is the first and only research work in the said research-topic and hence it will be greatly significant from the multiple perspectives.

8. Research- Limitations

Just as the researches in the physical sciences the ones dealing with the anthropological aspects can't also be absolutely complete and utterly accurate. The pervasion and spread of such research-studies becomes limited owing to the human restrictions and condition.

The different limitations of the said study are as under:

1. Out of the libraries of the Gujarat state only the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat have been included in the study area of the said study.
2. Among the libraries in the higher secondary schools only the grants-in-aid libraries approved by the Directorate of Libraries in the Gujarat Higher Secondary schools have been included.
3. It has been possible to include in the study-area the libraries approved by the Directorate of Libraries but which have been inoperative and closed off for ever have not been included in the study-area of this research.
4. The questionnaire distributed by the researcher and the questionnaires recollected after their being filled in by the various libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat have been analysed. This means that the data filled in the questionnaire have been considered rightfully authentic.
5. The libraries conducted privately or the libraries run by the schools have not been included.

6. 6) Keeping in mind the time and circumstances in the higher secondary schools in the region of North Gujarat the samples of the concerned category of the libraries have been taken through the stratified random sampling method.
7. The analysis and interpretation have been made on the basis of the answers submitted in response to the questionnaire made for the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat.

9. Research- Hypotheses

In the research-studies based on the scientific methods the hypothesis of the research plays a major significant role. In any of the research-work it is greatly necessary to form the hypothesis. Hypothesis is a sensible statement. It guides the research-scholar in the mean time of his research. Over all it may be stated hypothesis is helpful in rendering a definite direction to the concerned research. It is a common and impermanent generalization or conclusion, of which the taste of truthfulness is still to be carried out.

1. The administration of all the libraries of the management schools and their facilities may have been mechanized.
2. The well-qualified librarians of the concerned higher secondary schools may have been appointed as per the rules, but there may have been a kind of lack of concern in the appointment of the assistant faculties.

10. Research- Design

Such an attitude always accepts the quantitative or numerical data. It also accepts the qualificative and abstract features but after there having been converted into the quantitative or numerical features. For this an instrument of special type is used for the collection of quantitative or numerical data. The ultimate goal of the researches undertaken through the quantitative method of research includes the scrutiny of the concerned principle, establishment of truth, reaching at the conclusion from the quantitative data, familiarizing with the interrelation between the variables and that of forecasting and controlling with the help of the analysis of the data collected. The sample for the said quantitative research-studies is a definite one. This means that it is always a pre-fixed one. The collection of the samples is carried out through such methodologies as the stratified random sampling groups.

11. Population and Selection of Samples of the Research

The researcher must have before his eyes the clarification about which population was undertaken at the time of the origin of the research-problem, No work of problem-solution advances unless-until the population is defined appropriately.

In this research-study the population is none other than the libraries of the higher secondary schools of the Gujarati medium in the rural and urban areas of the four districts of North Gujarat i.e. Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha as the population as are given grants by the Government of Gujarat.

The research-scholar has selected the stratified random sampling method for the concerned study. For the selection of schools, the schools were divided into two types. After that the schools were divided into the urban and rural sections. Then chits were made with the names of different schools after preparing the list of the schools of the concerned district of North Gujarat Through throwing the chits the libraries of the higher secondary schools were selected and subsequently the principals of the selected schools were interviewed face to face.

In the said districts fifteen schools were taken from the rural and urban area each and thereby 150 libraries of the higher secondary schools were selected. In them an attempt has been taken of taking 15 libraries of the higher secondary schools evenly from the rural and urban areas. The samples selected are presented in the following table.

Table 1
Table of the selected sample

<u>District</u>	<u>Urban Area</u>	<u>Rural Area</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sabarkantha	15	15	30
Banaskantha	15	15	30
Mehsana	15	15	30
Patan	15	15	30
Arvali	15	15	30
Total	75	75	150

12. Scope of the Research:

Just as the needs and goals of the ever-changing society the research fields/scopes are also undergoing changes. Drastic changes are occurring in the fields/scopes of the research since some days back. The type of the concerned research-study is that of the pragmatic type.

13. Tool of the study

The questionnaire prepared by the investigator and distributed by the researcher; the questionnaires collected after their being filled in by the various libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat have been analysed. This means that the data filled in the questionnaire have been considered rightfully authentic.

14. Data Collection

Keeping in mind the time and circumstances in the higher secondary schools in the region of North Gujarat the samples of the concerned category of the libraries have been taken through the stratified random sampling method for the data collection purpose. For obtaining information questionnaire is used. In the said districts fifteen schools were taken from the rural and urban area each and thereby 150 libraries of the higher secondary schools were selected. In them an attempt has been taken of taking 15 libraries of the higher secondary schools evenly from the rural and urban areas.

15. Data Interpretation

Analysis of the collected data is carried out literally, comparatively and constantly. In all such research-studies the direction of work to be done is not clear-cut every time. The analysis and interpretation have been made on the basis of the answers submitted in response to the questionnaire made for the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat, frequency and percentage calculated for the data interpretation of the collected data.

16. Major findings of the study

- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school there is very low cost of budget, and budget made by the school principals, and budget spent according to it.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have to some extent book purchase, daily paper, general extension, and activity, other carried out yearly system and books and magazines received as gifts by year from the people of the nearby area.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school DDC method do you use for classification. CC and UDC are rarely used.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school Subject headings when entering data with reference to Essay message, very few of the schools have Computerization in the Library.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school facilities of Note the number of order feature boxes, Internet
- Printer, Scanner are available in your library, but very few schools have Printer, Scanner, Barcode reader, Library software, Copier machine are available in your library

- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that very few schools have R.F. facility in library and very few of the schools the performed tasks / facilities of Eclipse, Listing, Exchange method, OPEC, Periodic control by the computer.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's library have internet facility and E-journal facility, Web OPEC, Online service, to satisfy the demands of the readers used for purpose is the Internet.
- Very few of the schools takes back up of library data, on the yearly based system and according to need and capacity of the system.
- At some extent of time employees ever met before the computerization work started, very few of the library staff have been trained.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school have their library website.
- Reference service, Fencing service, Photocopy, Advanced awareness service, Inter-library loan service, Summary service, Book bank service
- All the students taking admission into the schools are registered as the members of the library.
- On an average of 20 to 115 books are issued daily in the school library during the routine time.
- Register, with card method is used for book exchange are used in the selected sample of the schools.
- There is no any Late fee is charged for books coming after due date in the schools.
- There is not adequate table-chair arrangement for the readers.
- Yearly base renews your membership.
- By classification of Author name linguistically and authoritatively used for books arranged in the library.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school there is a free door entry system in Granth Bhandar.
- New arrival books placed on the notice board.
- There is expansion activity took place like, Scripture display, Granth Yatra, Granth Mandir, Career Guide, reading camp, Celebrating important festivals and National Book Week
- Inward-outward register, Acceptance Register, Service stamp register, RTI Register, Book circulation, Member Register, Attendance sheet, registers are maintained in your library.
- Visiting the library, Individually, giving a lecture, Consumer education is given to the new member in the library.
- Newsletters, Books, Reference Grants, Magazines, e - resource which literature do you think readers read the most.
- In major libraries Reading room is used jointly by male and female students.
- In major libraries 5 to 15 Total number of magazines requested in the library, in language of Gujarati, Hindi, English.
- In major libraries 5 to 15 Total number of dailies requested in the library, in language of Gujarati, Hindi, English.
- There is also availability of Preface material like, Maps, Charts, Audio cassette, VCD DVD, Digital books.
- Almost all the readers are satisfied with the library's collection.

17.Summary

In the light of above statement, we have to justify the role of the library in the school as well as in society in the development of the nation and it is true. The society and nation have given so many examples for us. The coming generation and new reader and well as education system should understand that their role as a library is very important in the development of society and nation and it depends upon the economic condition of nation and it will be guided by the verities of sources of library.

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