Libraries and Society

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Ess Ess Publications
NEW DELHI-110 002
Rs. 125.00

ISBN 81-7000-029-7

First Published: 1987

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Published by
Sheel Sethi (Mrs.) for Ess Ess Publications
4837/24, Ansari Road, New Delhi-110002.

Printed at
S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-110006.
PREFACE

The present work is an attempt to throw light on the role of libraries in society and on related topics. This theme assumed great significance in western countries long back. In India also the feeling that libraries are the most economical and effective medium to provide life long education, adequate information and healthy recreation to one and all has been gathering impetus. As a consequence not only public interest in libraries has increased, but almost all the universities have incorporated a full paper on this subject in B. Lib. & Inf. Sc. course. The dearth of literature by Indian authors on this subject is, however, known to all. It is hoped that the present work will be of use to students and teachers of library and information science, and of interest to academicians and common readers.

There is nothing completely new under the sun. This book also does not claim to contain new ideas: It is concerned with compact presentation of the subject in simple language. The readers may, however find the chapter on Library Profession interesting and thought provoking.
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Libraries in Society

A1 LIBRARY OF YESTERDAY

A whole book quotations can be brought out by compiling what has been said and written in praise of libraries. But, at the same time, the library until recently was considered to be a "store house for the recorded experience of mankind"1, or a "place set apart to contain books for reading, study, or reference."2 The library was thus expected to collect, arrange, and preserve reading material and make these available on demand. A library that performed these four functions was supposed to be functioning satisfactorily.

A2 LIBRARY OF TODAY

The library of any time and at any place would be expected to perform the above stated four basic functions. But in the present situation it is not sufficient for a library to restrict its activities to these four areas alone. The above stated concept of a library is its derivative, traditional, or conservative concept. The library of yesterday opened its door for the world; the library of today not only opened its door more widely, but also

moved out of its fourwalls to reach larger target group s. Libraries of today have decended from conservative function and are expected to do and are doing much more than these and have assumed diverse dimenions. Wallace writes in this connection, "Libraries have operated Railway Station, housed red cross classes, supplied community meeting rooms, sponsored concerts and dramatic productions, operated museums and even planetariums, held art shows, loaned umbrellas on rainy days and furnished high chair for the infant." Likewise Kenyon Committee recorded some sixty years ago that a public library should be the "centre of intellectual life of the area it serves". The library of today is thus an institution of complex nature so far as objectives, operations, management, services, and sources of finance are concerned. "It is concerned with the refreshment of man's spirit by the provision of books for relaxation and pleasure with assistance to the student and with provision of upto date technical, scientific and sociological information". The changed character and the wide range of functions which a library is performing today have made it the centre for satisfying the formal and non-formal educational and informational needs of society.

A3 LIBRARY FOR BETTER EDUCATION

The society needs libraries for imparting better education, both formal and non-formal. The progress of a country largely depends on the education she provided to its citizen from their childhood to the end of life. The role a library plays in providing non-formal and life long education to one and all is understandable. The library also plays a significant role in academic institutions. Educationists and scholars hold that it is a "better proof of education to know how to use a library than to possess an university degree". The UGC (UK) maintained in 1921,  

5 Unesco Manifesto for public libraries issued in 1949, revised in 1972.  
"The character and efficiency of a university may be gauged by its treatment of its central organ, the library... An adequate library is not only the basis of all teaching and study, it is the essential condition of research without which additions can not be made to the sum of human knowledge". The library has become still more important in academic set up due to change in the nature of education. During the past formal education was based on dictation: the teachers used to dictate and speak and the students used to listen to. This system has been done away with in western countries and in India also we are adopting it with appreciable speed and success. The present-day education is no more an one way system is which the student had passive participation. In the changed system the student is expected to actively participate. The teacher mainly kindles the curiosity of students, makes them aware of basic facts, teaches them methodology and refers them to books to find detailed information for themselves which is discussed later in tutorials etc. Parry Committee wrote in this connection, "lecture and text book method is no longer regarded as the sole method for teaching", and recommended, "If one of the main purposes of University education is to teach students to work on their own, reading by students must be preferable to attendance at a lecture unless the lecture is superior in presentation or contents to the available literature". Students are thus referred to books both by teachers and librarians. This leads to active participation of students in educational system. Education of today is becoming more and more library oriented which is evident from the fact that academic libraries of today are always full of students, researchers, and teachers alike. It has rightly been said, "a university is as good as its library".

7 University Grants Committee (UK), Report, 1921.
9 Ibid., p. 11.
library is therefore indispensable for the society for meetings its educational needs.

A4 LIBRARIES FOR ADEQUATE INFORMATION

Human society has travelled a long journey from stone age to the age of technology. The age of technology, in which we are living today, and the technological revolution that we are witnessing today are founded on the pillars of information. Our present society is thus information based society. It would be pertinent to mention here that information is being produced today with such an alarming speed which can only be imagined. There is vast ocean of information in every discipline. The world is delusted with information. The more we learn the more is left to be learnt. Every individual in the society—whether he is a student, researcher, a specialist, a layman, a professional, an industrialist, a worker, a child or an aged person—needs information of one kind or the other. The flood of information has therefore to be controlled, analysed, and channelised so as to derive maximum benefit. This means, the available information is to be retrieved and disseminated so that right information reaches the right user. And there can possibly be no better institution than a library for collecting, analysing, storing, and disseminating right information to the needy user on one hand and to find and locate right user for right information on the other hand. Libraries are thus indispensable for the society for meeting its informational needs.

A5 LIBRARY FOR BETTER CITIZEN

As stipulated by Unesco in its manifesto for public libraries, right of access to information is the basic right of an individual in a democratic society. Active and informed participation of each and every individual and group in the country’s affair is essential for a real democratic set-up. A democratic society needs such citizen as are exposed to the environment around them and are well acquainted with the cultural, social, political, and economic heritage and development of the country. At the same time they should also be capable of analysing and discussing a given situation at a given time so that they could be able to take right decision at right time. Such decisions might
range from ploughing fields to electing people's representatives at various levels. Citizen are therefore to be made knowledgeable both through formal and non formal education on continuing basis. Library is an agency which can serve this purpose most efficiently, effectively, and economically. Highlighting this role of libraries Gaines says "to keep the society from being swamped by ignorance will require the utmost ingenuity and leadership from librarians as well as from educators, sociologists and politicians".  

11 The role and responsibility of a library to make better citizen is more important and vital than providing facts and figures. Every society has realised this as will be evident from the Kenyon Committee report which put on record "the public interest in libraries has greatly increased and we believe that there is now a far healthier belief in the value of knowledge and in the importance of intellectual life. The public library is no longer regarded as a means of providing casual recreation of an innocent but somewhat important character, it is recognised as an engine of great potentialities for national welfare, and as an essential foundation for the progress in education and culture without which no people can hold its own in the struggle for existence".  

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A6 CONCLUSION

Libraries are indispensable for society. These educate, inform and convert an individual into a better citizen. There is no gainsaying the fact that the men and women who move and lead the world in any field are informed people and readers. A Library is the most suitable place for such persons. It makes information available in a better and economical manner. The opening of more and more libraries may reduce the number of prisons, police stations and, courts of law. These institutions will always be needed but in a library oriented society their number would certainly be less.

Further reading: Chapter on public libraries

12 Keynon Committee, op. cit.
Library Profession

B1 INTRODUCTION

Addressing the students of a library school Christopher Morlay gave them an quotation from Erasmss, “Assiduus sis in bibliotheca, quae tibi paradise locuest (may you be assiduos in your library which is for you a place of paradise).” Libraries have been considered a place of paradise, a temple of learning, the heart of an university and so on not only for readers but also for the people who work in these. Working in a library means working with the people of all walks of life who want to read and actually read. A librarian does not only come into contact with lovers of knowledge but also experiences the pleasure and thrill of providing right information to right person at right time. Librarianship thus can be a great profession for those who enter it with seriousness of purpose.

B2 LIBRARIANSHIP FOR WHAT

The noted Sanskrit scholar Mammat has enumerated six purposes for adopting the pursuit of poetry or literature Kavyam Yashase arthakrite, vyavaharvide, shivettarcchataye, Kantasammitopadeshyuje sadyahparinivritaye. This means, there are six purposes of writing poetry (i) for name and fame (Yash).

1 As quoted by Wallace, op. cit., p. 91.
money (Arth), learning worldly wisdom and contact with people (Vyavahar), social well-being (Shivettarchhataye), delight of release (Sadyah Parinvritaye), and communicating in soft and acceptable manner. (Kanta sammitopadesh). As a matter of fact, what Mammat said about the pursuit of poety is true to all pursuits and all professions, particularly service-oriented professions. Library profession can also be chosen for these purposes. Ranganathan has discussed the purpose of choosing librarianship as a profession in detail in his book Preface to library science. He has discussed in detail as to for what one should choose librarianship as profession. According to him one may do so for (i) personal profit, (ii) social well-being (iii) creative joy including delight of release, and (iv) fulfilment of nation's mission. The points mentioned by Mammat and later by Ranganathan are in consonance with one another and are of immense importance for the students of library and information science. These have been elaborated below.

B21 Personal Profit

Any one who chooses a profession normally chooses it for earning livelihood and for personal name and fame. Mammat has placed the purpose of name and fame at the first place and has enumerated the purpose of earning money as secondary purpose. One wants to earn name and fame also for personal profit. In choosing librarianship as his profession a person thinks of personal profit in terms of salary and position (name and fame) as is true in choosing any other pursuit. Ranganathan accepted in 1948 that (then) the librarians were miserably paid, but had forecasted that librarianship in India will soon become a highly paid profession. His blessings became true in his life time. As a result now librarians are considered to be at par in terms of salary and status with their counterparts in schools, colleges, universities and research institutions. Frequently we come across advertisements in newspapers wanting librarians in lucrative scales of pay. The pedestal of library profession and the status of librarians have also risen considerably. The profession of librarianship is bound to prosper more as far as personal profit is concerned, because the present society has
entered the information age in which more and more librarians and information scientists will be needed.

B22 Social Well-Being

One may choose library profession for making contribution towards social well being of the masses. Librarians can achieve this goal by providing information to various group of readers including administrators, scientists, agriculturists, economists, engineers, and others, and thus can contribute towards the development of the nation. Ranganathan said in this context "I say that independent India cannot long delay realising the urgency for establishing libraries of the right sort manned by daring souls like you...She can not make progress without a public library system. When she realises and she will soon do so that her social betterment can not be achieved without libraries and the service of library science, then will her leaders and people appreciate the farsighted step which the Delhi University has taken...to introduce a degree course of library science". Ranganathan spoke thus in one of the inaugural addresses delivered in the Department of Library Science, University of Delhi in 1947. In his life-time he saw library profession growing into a fruitful profession. The country and her leaders realised the role which a library can play in social well-being of the nation, and as a result we see numerous libraries of all types which were set up after independence.

B23 Creative Joy and Delight of Release

The profession of librarianship fills the professional with creative joy. Earning fame and personal profit also bring joy in ones life. This joy and happiness can be obtained through all the professions, but joy and happiness derived out of personal gains or profit are short lived. In addition to this joy a librarian drives personal pleasure and happiness also by serving a reader, by providing information to the needy, and thus by working for social well-being of the nation. Joy received out of such acts is everlasting and can be derived only in selected professions. Librarianship in one of such professions which brings to the professional everlasting happiness.

B24  Fulfilment of Nations Mission

The fourth purpose of the pursuit of librarianship, according to Ranganathan, is fulfilment of nation’s mission. Librarians have the potentials and capabilities to provide to the nation information needed by her for fulfilling her mission. “Whether a nation is destined to fulfil its mission by lifting library science to a higher potential or not and whatever be the field of knowledge towards which its mission gets gravitated, its fulfilment will have to depend on a long chain of events, personalities and institutions, one inevitable link of which should be its library system”.

B3  LIBRARIANSHIP FOR WHOM

B31  Difficult and different profession

Special type of manpower is needed for managing and organizing a library. This is so because the profession of librarianship has distinct features. First of all, it is to be borne in mind that Librarianship is a difficult profession. To prove oneself worthy of the profession of librarianship is much more difficult than to prove worthy of any other profession. For example, when one is appointed as a teacher in a particular department he has to prove his worth and ability to the teachers and students of his particular department alone. Students and teachers of other departments are not going to judge, appreciate, or criticise him. But when he becomes a librarian, say in an academic institution, all the teachers, students and administrators observe and judge him from their own different angles. And the librarian is supposed to come up to the expectations of all, proving himself competent on their standard. Of course this job is not an easy job but, then only by dint of his professional performances the librarian can make the library the heart of his institution and he would become the most appreciated person on the campus. The second thing that an aspirant for the profession should bear in mind that this profession is different than other professions in a peculiar way. In most other professions if the client is dissatisfied he would

come to the professional time and again, but will cease coming to him if satisfied. For example, if a student is not satisfied (i.e., if he did not understand a particular lesson) he would go to the teacher for learning again; if a patient is not cured he would come again and again to the doctor but would cease when cured. Similarly, if the accounts people do not pass the bill or keep it pending, the claimant would approach them, but after receiving the money he would not. On the contrary, when it comes to libraries, a satisfied reader would keep on consulting the library, but if dissatisfied he would stop his visits.

B32 Qualities of a librarian

Discussing the qualities which a good librarian should possess Wallace writes "...it goes without saying that there is not a single desirable personality trait which would not be desirable in a librarian". Thus any good quality adds to the performance of a librarian and there is no end to such qualities. The following qualities must however be present in a librarian:

1. Organising Capacity
2. Love for books and readers
3. Service Minded
4. Soft spoken and tactful
5. Presence of mind and sense of humour.

B321 Organising Capacity

A librarian should be capable of organising men and material in his library in such a way as may be necessary for deriving maximum benefit for readers. To achieve this, a student of library and information science must be serious in studies so that he learns various techniques of organising knowledge in libraries. In libraries reading materials should be organised keeping in view the readers. A faulty classificatory arrangement and faulty cataloguing of books restrict the optimum use of a library. Secondly, right type of men (library staff) should be assigned a particular duty considering their skill and temperament.
B322  *Love for Books and Readers*

A librarian’s foremost duty is to match right book with right reader and vice-versa. He should therefore have love for books and readers both. He should take keen interest in books and readers. He should try to search and discover the contents of each book of the library and also needs of each reader of the library. Readers are like consumers and books are like consumer-goods. The librarian should know which consumer-good (i.e., book) suits which consumer (i.e., reader). This increases the use and popularity of the library. For this the librarian is required to know the book and the reader by coming into close contact with them. He must also be a good reader. Each and every book acquired in the library must be seen by him and he should know the contents of the book. Likewise, he should know the needs and interests of all the regularly visiting readers. Some books as well as some readers are very shy. The titles of some of the book’s do not reveal the books actual contents. Some time a reader, due to his shyness, or complex character of library techniques, may not take much advantage of available materials. If the librarian remains in touch with books and readers he can help every book in finding its right reader. In the same way he can help the reader in finding his/her right book. Therefore love for books and readers is a quality that makes a librarian popular and praiseworthy. Stressing this quality of a librarian Rose writes, “After all, if a person does not love books, why on earth should she, or he, wish to become a librarian? There is little enough in the way of financial reward, the hours are long, vacation short, and work hard.... But a real love and knowledge of books...does constitute a passport to librarianship...to that is added a genuine interest in people....”

B323  *Service Minded*

A library is a service institution and librarianship is a service oriented profession. Power crazy and status conscious persons are therefore not suited to library profession. Rather a librarian

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should be service-minded and should derive pleasure in serving people by trying to meet their library needs. A librarian should not wait for readers to come to him but he on his own should take all possible steps to ensure that educational and informational needs of his readers are fulfilled. This gives him immense and everlasting pleasure.

B34 Softspoken and Tactful

Service with smile and soft words does not cost anything but wins people. As is expected from a service minded professional, a librarian should be soft spoken and tactful. He should serve the people with modesty and politness mixed with academic vanity. Daily he comes into contact with many types of people with varying intellectual levels and backgrounds. He should therefore be tactful in dealing with people. Speaking softly is a basic courtsey and a librarian cannot afford to lack in this quality.

B325 Presence of Mind and Sense of Humour

Presence of mind helps the librarian to serve readers better, and sense of humour makes his job easy and interesting.

B4 ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS AND LIBRARIAN’S PERSONALITY

B41 Association of Ideas

The theory behind association of ideas prescribes that some ideas are so closely united that when one's mind thinks of one idea or entity, it also automatically recalls other ideas or entities that have been associated with the former. For example, Kurukshetra and Mahabharata, Geeta and Krishna, Sita and Rama, Radha and Krishna. These pairs are so closely associated with one another that when we think of one of them, our mind automatically recalls the other. Likewise, if two or more friends are seen moving together daily, the sight of one will remind of the other. This is the theory of association of ideas. This theory is based on certain empirically derived laws which state the condition under which ideas are related and recalled in mind. When we meet or see one of the two persons whose acquaintance is known, our mind simultaneously recalls the other.
Likewise, sketch of a man with flute and peacock feather reminds of Lord Krishna, of a man with bow and arrow and wearing pitambara reminds of Lord Rama, of a man with chakra sudarshan reminds of Lord Vishnu and a man with Jahnavi-phen lekheva yanmurdhanih shashinah kala reminds of Lord Shiva. Therefore, on the basis of the description of association of ideas we can start with the presumption that when two ideas, things or entities are associated with one another, then our mind should automatically recall the other if one of them is present. In the same manner the mind should also attach the importance of one to the other because of their association. For instance Sita and Radha are respected, apart from other things, because of their association with Rama and Krishna respectively. This is association of idea. Till date it has proved to be universal, i.e., it has been working effectively in all the times and at all the places. Now let us see how effective the theory and its laws are in revealing the image of a librarian i.e., librarians’ personality.

B42 **Librarians’ Personality**

Experienced librarians have been able to discover two forms of librarians’ personality, namely (i) imposed personality and (ii) actual personality.

**B421 Imposed form of Librarians’ Personality**

Imposed form of librarians’ personality is that which has been imposed on him/her by most of the readers including students, teachers, administrators and common men and women. In this form of his/her personality a librarian is a man/woman with grey or halfgrey hairs, who wearing a pair of spectacles, is sitting is a chair in a corner of the library-hall and is always busy in making entries in register, cards etc., issuing and taking back books and performing like activities. In case he/she leaves his/her chair or counter, he/she should whirl inside the library hall like a drudge moving round a crusher. He/she has no right to move outside the four walls of the library or to be associated actively and in a dignified manner with other academic, recreational and cultural activities of the parent institution, same as the Shudras had no right in ancient India to read and learn
the *Vedas* or to be associated with Vedic ceremonies. If he is attending to a reader, his gesture should be like that of the ‘Maharaja’ of Air India. This is a traditionally accepted and rather an imposed form of librarians’ personality. Librarians have been held fastly to this form of personality to such an extent that it sometimes appears to be a difficult task to whip out this image from the minds of others. Some librarians have accepted it as their destiny and have wrapped themselves in this form. There are still some others who try to displace this image but in vain. As a result when a librarian tries to throw this cloak of imposed personality he/she is refused to be recognised. Grey or half, grey hair, spectacles, the gesture of Air India’s Maharaja and the image of a druge have clung with the librarians’ personality so tightly that a librarian’s image is not formed without these components in the same way as no image of Lord Krishna is formed without flute and peacock feather, of Lord Rama without bow and arrow, of Bhim without a club, and of Lord Shiva without Jahniviphen lekheva yanmurdhanih shashinah kala’.

B422 **Actual form of Librarians’ Personality**

The former form of a librarians’ personality is the negative and imposed form of his/her personality. In the real and positive form of his/her per personality he/she is rational, logical, cautious, intellectual, and scholarly or almost scholarly person who is dedicated to a great cause and a dignified profession. At least half of the qualities of a sublime hero described by Dhananjaya* are present in him. This is his real personality.

B43 **Association of Ideas and Librarians’ Personality**

It is a fact to be accepted by all that the laws of association of ideas work more effectively in revealing the imposed form of librarians’ personality, or in other words, these work less effectively in revealing the real personality of a librarian. This needs detailed discussion.

* “Neta Vinseto, madhurastyagi, dakshah, priyamvadah, raktalokah, shuncirvagmi, rudhavamsb, sthiro, yuva, buddhyutsahsmriti prjna, Kalamansamanvitah, shooreoridhashch tejasvi, shastrachakshushch charmikah”.*
B43a. Much has been said about the importance of books and libraries. According to Sukarat, a religion without a book is not a religion. According to Johnson, if one wants to write a book he must read half a library. Radhakrishanan Commission on Education have given a library the status of the heart of a university. Today libraries have become part and parcel of an individual’s day to day activities. Students, teachers, administrator, men and women, young and aged all come to library. Researches are conducted and completed in libraries. Students prepare for their examination and teachers for their lectures in the library. These activities cannot be performed in the biggest book shop of the world. Only a librarian can match the right book with the right reader and vice-versa. Some cows steal milk and then an expert in extracting milk from such cows can take the milk out. Books are milk-stealing cows in nature—some less, some more. Without the librarians’ direct or indirect help a reader cannot utilise fruitfully the knowledge stored in many books. He is such an important man, attached to an important institution like a library. Hence, if the laws of association work efficiently and in right direction, these should reveal the real image of the librarian instead of reflecting his imposed personality.

B43b. Many factors or reasons can be attributed to the ineffectiveness of laws of association in revealing the real personality of a librarian. Some of such factors have been explained below and some measures have also been suggested for creating proper atmosphere for enabling the laws of association of ideas to work in right direction:

2. Dearth of Library Scientists.
3. Lack of Library Culture.

B431 Nature of Library Profession

The impression that mere association with an important institution like a library will make a librarian important is an illusion. It will have to be taken for granted that the importance of library will not be attached to the librarian until he stands for a cause and proves himself indispensable in academic
set up. The second thing to be born in mind is that to prove oneself worthy of the profession of librarianship is much more difficult than to prove to be worthy of any other profession. For example, when one is appointed as a teacher, say in Chemistry, he has to prove his worth and ability to other teachers and students of his department. None else is going to judge, appreciate or criticise him. The same is true of teachers in other disciplines including library and information science as well as the persons engaged in other occupations. But when one becomes a librarian, say in an academic institution, the entire faculty, students and administrators observe and examine him from their own angles. And the librarian is supposed to come up to the expectations of all of them, proving himself competent on their standards. Thus the job of a librarian is much more difficult than that of others. It should also be taken into account as stated earlier, that the profession of librarianship is different than most of the professions in the sense that in other professions the clientele or the user will cease to come if satisfied and continue to come if dissatisfied. But in library profession the position is adverse. For example, if a student is not satisfied, he will come to the teacher again and again to understand the lesson; if a patient is not satisfied (i.e. not cured), he will come to the doctor again and again. So in other fields, the visit of the clientele will increase if he is dissatisfied. But in the field of libraries, a dissatisfied reader will not like to come to the library.

It is said that there is lack of proper environment for the libraries and librarians to work. As a result of this there may not be adequate facilities, space, staff nor finance for a library nor proper environment. But there is no way out for librarians other than to accept the limitations and prove their worth in these adverse circumstances. But, battle and strike are not their weapons. It is neither proper nor effective. Their weapon can be modesty and politeness mixed with academic vanity. The situation reminds of the story of Hanumana and Surasa. When Hanumana was crossing the sea, Surasa wanted to swallow him. To evade this, Hanumana expanded his body but to his utter surprise he found that Surasa also expanded her mouth in equal ratio. Hanumana went on expanding his body and Surasa her
mouth. Ultimately Hanumana realised that Surasa, with her demonic conjuration, is more powerful and capable of expanding her mouth up to any extent. So Hanumana adopted subtle form and escaped being swallowed. Librarians also cannot compete with others in power and strength. Therefore they should adopt Hanumana’s way of becoming subtle, becoming humble, becoming ethical, but at the same time becoming indispensable. This can be partially achieved by following the code of conduct suggested by various schools of Indian philosophy.

B4311 The Three Fold Path: Library profession is the soul and the librarian is the body wherein this soul dwells.

The materialistic school of Indian philosophy named after Carvaka does not believe in the soul and hence preaches adoration, gratification and beautification of body. The 20th century world has adopted this philosophy. On the other hand, rest of the schools of Indian philosophy suggest that those who do not believe in soul and are pre-occupied with worldly affair are bound to suffer. This is equally true of those librarians who are more inclined towards themselves and have ceased making efforts for the betterment of the profession. Our philosophers have suggested certain code of conduct after adopting which, whatever may be his profession or occupation, one can achieve the true end of his life and can evade sufferings. The Buddhist school of Indian philosophy prescribes eightfold path, viz. right faith, right resolve, right speech, right action, right living, right effort, right thought, and right concentration. Other schools also, directly or indirectly, talk of these ways. For instance, the Jaina philosophy talks of only three ways, viz, right conduct (Samyag Charita) right faith (Samyag Darshan) and right knowledge and concentration (Samyag Jnana). These three include in themselves the other five too. Let us then discuss these three in context of library profession.

B43111 Right Faith: It concerns students of library and information science and junior librarians. It implies that the students and juniors should have faith in their teachers and senior professionals respectively. Seniors and elders in the profession are to be regarded as gurus. New entrants get practical training and working knowledge under their guidance
and supervision. The story of Eklavya and Dronacharya is most frequently quoted to show the ideal relation which should exist between a student and a guru. Gurus and seniors of today, however feel that a student or junior of today, instead of giving his thumb to the guru, shows his thumb after the conclusion of the training or study. But this will ultimately boomerang. Those who are not respectful to their seniors should not expect respect and regard from their juniors. We may recall here the story of Ajatshatru and Bimbasara. king Ajatshatru jailed his father Bimbasara and mother Vasavi. Once he went to the dungeon where they were detained. He wanted to direct the guards to be more cruel to them. But as he reached there, a messenger from the palace came and informed him that the queen had borne a male child. Ajatshatru was so happy that he postponed rebuking his father and the guards and rushed to the palace to see the newborn. His happiness knew no bounds. Suddenly he was struck with two thoughts: first, that his father Bimbasara must have loved him and felt as happy on his birth as he did on the birth of his own son. Secondly, that following his own footsteps his son might one day jail him. These thoughts transformed him and he brought back his father and mother to the palace.

B43112 Right Conduct: Next to right faith comes right conduct. Right conduct can be of five types: Non-injury or Ahimsa, truth or satya, Non-Stealing or Astey; Celibacy or Brahmacharya, and Possessionless or Aparigraha. The Jainas call these “five vows”. Manu and Prashastapada have also enumerated these under “General Duties” or Samanya Dharma. Let us take these one by one in brief.

(a) Non-Injury: Non-Injury implies that librarians should not injure books, readers and professional colleagues by thought, word, or deed. Propositions like ‘books are best friends’ and comparison of books with brides waiting curiously for their bridegrooms, i.e. readers, reveal that books are considered to be living entities. Living beings have desires which they want to fulfill. The third law of Library Science (Every Book its Reader) supported by the first law (Books are
for use) postulates that a book may feel hurt if it fails to get its reader. To avoid such an injury to a book a librarian should apply his technical expertise and skill for ensuring better use of a book. Non-injury to books also implies that these must be protected from insects, dust, air, water and even from notorious readers who damage books in many ways. The concept of non-injury to readers has a direct relation with non-injury to books. If requirements of the third law (Every Book its Reader) are met, the requirements of the Fourth Law (Save the time of the reader) will automatically be met. So in one action two laws may be satisfied. Non-injury to a reader also involves his initiation to the library if he is new to the Library. A new reader should be made to understand the arrangements of the library including various sections and techniques of finding books. If such an attention is not paid to a new reader he may feel chagrined. Non-injury to professional colleagues involves avoiding such practices as may cause alienation or ill-will among each other.

(b) **Truth (Satya):** The vow of truth postulates that a librarian should be true and sincere to his profession.

(c) **Non-Stealing (Asateya):** Non-stealing is indicative of respect for property. Documents and library equipment are property of the library. Non-Stealing implies that a librarian should have respect for these. The Yoga School of philosophy classes non-stealing under the ‘Yamas’ which are principles of self-restraint.

(d) **Celibacy and Non-Possession (Brahmacharya and Aparigraha):** Celibacy involves control over senses. “Simple living and high thinking” is the principle behind ‘non-possession’. These are general principles to be observed in every walk of life.

**B4413 Right Knowledge and Concentration (Samyag Jnan):**
Right concentration is necessary for attaining right knowledge of the profession. Faith in seniors and desire to know is not of much avail. A librarian’s concentration must be like the concentration of a crane and not like that of an amateur shooter who may misfire. A crane never fails to catch a fish
leaping on the surface of water. This is because a crane concentrates on the fish and watches its every movement. The same concentration should be applied in learning and practicing library techniques. The code of conduct referred to above may create proper environment for effective working of laws of association of ideas.

B432 Lack of Library Culture

Lack of library culture is also one of the most important factors owing to which the laws of association fail to work in right direction in revealing the real personality of librarians. Laws of association do not work in the absence of a particular culture. For instance those who are not aware of Indian culture and religion cannot co-relate flute and Krishna; club and Bhima; Sudarshan Chakra and Vishnu etc. Thus, a man who has been brought up in a society which lacks library culture cannot relate the importance of a library with the librarian. A very insignificant percentage of Indian population receives formal education, a very insignificant percentage of those who read formally receive higher education, and a very insignificant percentage of those receiving higher education use libraries with zeal. Most of the students as well as the teachers use the library for convenience. They are interested mainly in text books and recommended books or at the most fiction, some times because these are available almost free in the library. All these show lack of library culture in our society. And culture cannot be inculcated in the minds of grown up people easily. The librarians shall have to make untiring efforts to build up library culture in the youth and the children. They must create such an environment in which library culture spreads and the seed of law of association gets favourable ground to germinate.

B5 CONCLUSION

Librarianship is a service oriented and modest profession. As Wallace has pointed out, "No library would promise an aspirant to the profession a garden of Edens. But you will find many fruits in it. There is no pavement of gold to make you rich but you can take from the trees comfortable living,
generous fringe benefits, mental growth and achievement, interesting people, good friends, and endless possibilities for becoming a wiser better, and more understanding human being." Service mindedness is as important as is library education. Therefore the professionals should bear in mind that the success or failure does not depend solely on theoretical knowledge of library techniques but also on practical service. Library profession is like a coin and technical knowledge and practical service are its two faces or sides. Both the sides are equally important but when it comes to comparing the two, it can outrightly be said that the service side is the 'head' side of this coin.

6 op. cit., p. 91.
Laws of Library Science

C1 CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS VS SUBJECT LAWS

By the term law is generally meant a rule or set of rules which has or have constitutional sanction. We also come across such expressions as canonical laws, divine laws, laws of motion etc. Such laws even without constitutional sanction, are adhered to more rigorously in their fields of business or subjects. We may dub such laws "subject-laws" or "laws of the subject". The only difference between constitutional laws and subject-laws is that the former is recognised and accepted to be binding on all sections of a community, society, or state, or nation, whereas subject-laws are recognised and accepted as binding on all the divisions, sub-divisions and branches of the subject. Therefore subject-laws also have a jurisdiction as have constitutional laws. Laws of Library Science are subject-laws and their jurisdiction is the subject of library and information science. These laws are therefore recognised and accepted as binding on all the branches of library science, viz. classification, cataloguing, reference service, bookselection, administration, organisation, bibliography and all other possible divisions and sub-divisions of the subject of library science.
C2 THE LAWS

When we say Laws of Library Science, we refer to the five laws enumerated by S.R. Ranganathan. Though conceived in 1928, these laws were first published in Ranganathan's book entitled *Five Laws of Library Science.* These are as under:

1. Books are for use
2. Every reader his/her book
3. Every book its reader
4. Save the time of the reader
5. A Library is a growing organism

C3 PHILOSOPHY OF THE FIVE LAWS

These five laws look very trivial, but embody deep thought. These are like pots containing oceans. Prior to their enunciation the subject of library science had no philosophy. These laws gave philosophical base, guaranting an everlasting future to the subject of library science, the profession of librarianship, and the use of libraries. Atherton suggests that Ranganathan deserves the Hall of Fame Award for enunciating the five laws alone. Such philosophical contribution of Ranganathan made Eugene Garfield say, "Ranganathan is to library science what Einstein is to physics". On the same analogy and in Indian context it may be said, "Ranganathan is to library science what Panini is to Vyakaran and Manu is to Dharma Shastra.

C4 COMMAND OF THE LAWS

As stated earlier, the whole field of library science is the domain of the five laws. These have acquired the status of general normative principles. Ranganathan has discussed three types of normative principles: laws, canons and principles. There are canons and principles for each branch, e.g. for cataloguing, and for classification. The canons of cataloguing are recognised and accepted as binding on the branch of catalogu-

2 Atherton, Pauline A: *Putting Knowledge to work* (New Delhi, Vikas 1978)
ing only. Similarly the canons and principles of classification are to be satisfied in the branch of classification. These (canons and principles of classification) have no command over the field of cataloguing or any other field or branch. But the (five) laws are accepted by all branches of library science and all the canons and principles of all the branches (classification, cataloguing etc) are required to satisfy the five laws and fulfill their demand. The subject of library science is like a state and the five laws are like the head of the state on whose authorisation and power the ministers and government servants (i.e. canons, principles, rules etc) run the state. The head of the state, though does not always interfere in running the state, but all the activities of all the ministers and government servants are performed to implement the expressed or unexpressed orders of the head. The five laws command such a power. In the event of controversy arising due to conflict between two principles rules etc in any branch, an appeal is made to the five laws. They then take the command of the situation and solve the conflict.

C5 FIRST LAW

C51 Description

The first law of library science is BOOKS ARE FOR USE. Enunciating the first law Ranganathan says, "How Simple, how trivial and yet how seminal." Books are the creation of the greatest creation of the God, viz. the human being. A Book is a guide, a friend and a philosopher. An author writes a book to communicate his thoughts. Primary purpose of writing a book therefore is that the thought it contains should be communicated. To do so it is necessary to put the book to use. The first law, therefore, truly demands that all efforts should be made to ensure that every book kept in the library is used because it is created for use.

C52 Neglect of First Law

Ranganathan wrote in 1931, "We shall find ample evidence

3 Ranganathan, Preface, op. cit. p. 29.
-of a deplorable neglect of this law". The law is neglected when a barrier is created between the books and the readers. Keeping books in closed almirahs is one of such acts as reduces the use of books. Keeping books in closed almirahs before the advent of printing press is understandable. But now such an act certainly amounts to deplorable neglect of the first law. Similarly, purchasing books with shabby format, keeping the library closed during the hours that may suit readers the most, opening the library at an isolated place, and unhelping attitude of library staff towards readers are some other acts that are detrimental to use of books.

C53 How to Ensure Use of Books

The first and the foremost duty of a librarian is to ensure proper use of a book available in the library. A library can ensure the maximum use of books by taking into account the following factors:

C531 Open access

Open access to books enhance their use. In this system every reader is allowed to go to shelves and choose the book of his interest. It saves time because a reader does not have to wait for the library staff to trace the desired book or its substitute. He may go to the shelves directly and find the book for himself. In case he does not find the desired book he can choose some other book to substitute the book which he was looking for.

C532 Location

There are two different views regarding location of a library. One view suggests that a remote and isolated place is the most suitable place for opening a library. According to the supporters of this view a calm, quiet, and distantly located place is the right place for opening a library. Advocates of this view hold that a library is a place for serious study and therefore a lonely place which is far from the crowds is suitable for opening it. Then only selected few serious readers will come to consult

4 Ranganathan, Preface. op. cit, p. 26
the library and not all and sundry. The second view is that a library should be situated near a central place: if it is an institutional library, it should be situated in the centre of the institutional complex, or if it is a public library, it should be situated in the centre of the city. Supporters of this view hold that a library is not for selected readers alone but for all. Central location of a library promotes the use of books. Opening a library is like opening a shop. The fate of a shop can be imagined which is opened at a remote and isolated place. Such a shop will not invite many customers and will be closed one day or the other. Similarly, if it is decided to open a library at a far away place it will be used by chosen few only. Such a decision would amount to disobeying the instructions of the first law. Explaining this Ranganathan has written that an ideal place to open a sweet shop is near a temple, a betel shop near a hotel, and a coffee house near students’ hostel. Only then more and more people would visit these places. Likewise, a shopping centre or the centre of the city, where people go by habit is the most ideal location for a library because it ensures maximum use of books and thus satisfies the first law.

C533 Library hours

The first law demands that a library should be kept open during the hours which suit its clients the most. This policy increases the use of books. For example, a public library must be opened in evening also so that people engaged in various occupations and students can use it after finishing their regular work every day. Similarly, an academic library should be kept open, in addition to normal hours, also when the students are free from class rooms. Hence, a library should remain open for as many hours as is possible and desirable. For example, it would be appropriate to open a university library till late night at least during and before examinations.

C534 Library building and furniture

In order to promote the use of books it is advisable to have

5 Ibid, p.33
a functional building with provision for pleasant natural and electrical light, soothing interior, good-looking furniture, comfortable chairs and other such facilities. These increase the use of books. An unpleasant environment in the library desuades the client from staying in the library and thus hampers the use of books. If a library can afford, it may go for sound-proof flooring too.

C535 Book selection policy

The book selection policy of a library also has to care the first law. Only such books may be purchased which are relevant to the needs of the clientele of the library. Secondly, books should be attractive in appearance i.e. its look etc. should be inviting so that the reader is tempted and picks it up. Paper, printing and presentation of books should also be such as fills readers with pleasure. These things increase the use of books.

C536 Library Techniques

Proper cataloguing and classification of books are essential for promoting the use of books. A badly prepared catalogue and wrongly classified book results in non use of books or restrict their use.

C537 Publicity

The first law demands for wide publicity of each and every book in particular and of the library in general. There are so many ways of publicising a library and its stock. To mention a few, new addition to the library may be brought to the notice of readers by bringing out list of new additions and latest arrivals may be displayed for a week or so at a proper place. Abstracting and SDI services may also be of immense value.

C538 Library Staff

However big its building, however comfortable its furniture, however rich its book stock, a library cannot come upto the expectation of the first law unless its staff is attentive and cheerful, and cares for books and readers. Readers should not be looked upon as nuisance, but as a customer. Library staff should
also render helping hand to the readers. Some readers are shy and need personal touch. Sometimes, owing to their shy nature or complexity of library techniques, many readers may not find the desired books. Library staff should therefore take keen interest in assessing the needs and requirements of their readers. These steps not only satisfy the readers but also enhance the use of books. An author writes a book to communicate his thoughts. The book is also a shy entity and it does not speak for itself. It reveals itself only when some one takes it in his hands. Books also therefore need the help of library staff so that they may reach the hands of right readers.

C6 THE SECOND LAW

C61 Description

The second law of library science is EVERY READER HIS/HER BOOK. It extends the message of the first laws. The message of the first law is, books are for use. The second law says, ‘books are for the use of all’, or ‘books for all’. Thus the second law stresses democratisation of the library where every reader has equal right to get the book of his interest. The first law is a revolt against the conservative concept of ‘books are for preservation’ and replaces it by the concept, ‘books are for use.” The second law is revolt against the feeling that books are for a chosen few and emphasises that ‘books are for all’. The second law fixes some responsibilities or obligation on the state, the library authority, the library staff, and the readers. These have been discussed below.

C62 Obligation of the State

When we say ‘books for all’ the state or the government automatically comes in the picture. The state has certain obligations to its citizen and one of these is to provide to all equal opportunity to read. Unesco declares in its manifesto that the right of access to information is one of the fundamental rights of every citizen. Concepts like universal availability of publications (UAP) also stress ‘books for all’ phenomenon. State has to play a vital role to achieve it. Ranganathan has
discussed the obligation of the state under three heads: (i) Finance (ii) legislation (iii) coordination.

C621 Finance

Adequate finance is the first requirement for running a chain of libraries to serve the needs of all. It should be the duty of the state to provide it. The state may provide finance in two different ways: (i) by giving grant and (ii) by levying library cess. Ranganathan goes for the latter. In the first method, the state may allocate a fixed amount per year or during a plan for library development. In this method the state is not bound to allocate or release a particular sum of amount every year. In the second method, the state authorises local authorities to levy library cess as surcharge on certain taxes such as property tax etc. The amount collected thus is deposited in the 'Library Fund'. The state normally contributes equal or more amount. We have 24 states and 7 union territories in India. Out of this five states have enacted library legislation. In three states, namely Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka provision for levying library cess has been made. In rest of the two states, namely Maharashtra and West Bengal the concerned state governments provide fixed grant for running library services. All other states are providing service without legislation and hence there is no provision for levying library cess in such states. The two methods are means to provide finance for running public library service in a particular states. Both of these have their own merits and demerits. In short, the second law insists that the state should make provision for sufficient finance for running library service.

C622 Library Legislation

In a democratic society every citizen has the right to read and right of access to reading materials. The state may therefore make available to them facilities for reading throughout their life. This is the demand of the second law. This demand can be fulfilled to the highest degree by enacting library legislation by the state. Western countries realised this obligation of the state long back. For instance U.K. adopted library legislation as early as in 1850. India is lagging behind in this res-
pect. After about 40 years of independence only five of our 24 states and 7 U.Ts. enacted library legislation. The second law lays emphasis that the states should consider enactment of library legislation with a view to providing every reader his/her book, or in other words, books for all.

C623 Coordination

Coordination implies coordinating and linking library service at each level. It is usually found that all libraries or most of the libraries in a state function in isolation. Such a situation is against the spirit of the second law. It is, therefore, essential to coordinate libraries and their services at each level. Coordination among libraries ensures maximum utilisation of available resources of a country or state. Coordination among libraries may become easy to implement if desired so by state. In such a system all the libraries, right from the national library to the State Central libraries, district libraries, subdivisional libraries, block libraries, and village libraries are linked with each other in the form of a chain. Book collection and services of one library are then made available to other libraries when needed. This ensures maximum utilisation of library resources and at the same time makes it possible for readers to have access to literatry heritage of the country, available any where in the country in any library.

C63 Obligation of Library Authority

The second law has some thing to say to library authorities in respect of selection of books and staff. A library has limited finance. It has to select books within a particular financial limit. It is therefore desirable to assess and know the requirements of readers before selecting books. Then every reader gets his or her book. Similarily, library authorities should select staff for their library with professional competence and missionary zeal. It is not correct to think that any person can work in a library. Sometime it is seen that those who were not found fit or acceptable to work at any other place were sent or transferred to the library. This violates the demand of the second law and is fatal. Library staff should form a bridge between reader and books, but such staff members create barrier between the two.
In steadfastly bringing right book to the right reader they separate the two by their unwillingness to work, lack of expertise and skill and other such disqualifications.

C64. **Obligation of Library Staff**

The second law lays marked emphasis on the role and obligation of library staff. With their professional competence and missionary zeal they can satisfy the demand of the second law. When a reader enters the library, the staff should approach him with helping hand. Many new readers need initiation in the use of the library.

C65 **Obligation of the Reader**

The second law expects the readers also to discharge some responsibilities. Readers should be willing to observe library rules. By doing so they help the library staff to help them. Besides, readers should restrain from cutting pages from books, hiding books, keeping books beyond due date etc. All such acts amount to keeping other readers away from their books.

C7 **THIRD LAW**

C71 **Description**

Third law of library science proclaims, "**EVERY BOOK ITS READER**". The demands and the implications of the third law are more rigorous than that of the second law. The second law, for instance, suggests that every reader should get his/her book(s). A reader can go to his book or can make a search for it. The second law is therefore fulfilled easily. On the other hand the third law suggests that every book should get its reader. This is much difficult to achieve. The reason is that a book cannot go to ‘its’ reader, nor it can make a search for him/her. Books are dumb and mute entities. Readers also “do not take to books easily” The fact that a book cannot go to a reader, coupled with the fact that a low percentage of the literate population go to the library makes the observance of the third law more difficult. Even in cent per cent literate society it becomes difficult to inspire people to come to

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the library. Explaining this phenomenon Ranganathan has given the example of a British town called Croydon. The town had (in 1930) cent per cent literacy. The town library was charging no membership fee or deposite money. The library was highly publicised and well managed. Even then 40 per cent of the people were not using the library. Ranganathan has narrated this in his book Preface to library science. We can well imagine the situation in India where rate of literacy is much lower and people have diverse problem of life. It is therefore necessary to adopt measures to ensure successful implementation of the demand of the third law. The factors that may be kept in view in this regard have been discussed in succeeding sections.

C72 Nature of Books

Many books are like milk stealing cows. These conceal vast knowledge, but sometimes their titles are not expressive enough to reveal their contents. Similarly many books have composite and multifocal contents i.e. they deal with more than one subject. In such cases all the facets of the contents should be brought to the notice of the readers by making required number of entries in catalogue. The catalogue should otherwise also be complete and no book should go to the shelve without proper classification and cataloguing.

C73 Library Publicity

The third law makes it obligatory for a library to publicise its collection and services. There are so many ways to publicise a library; e.g. (i) The community may be made aware of the services of the library by arranging programme on the library on T.V. and publicising its activities as in news papers. (ii) arrival of new books may be brought to the notice of the clienteles by displaying them in the library, distributing the list of new additions, library bulletin, etc. (iii) abstracting and indexing services and other form of documentation services may be

7 Ibid., p. 116.
started (iv) suggestions from readers may be invited (v) literary talks, documentary film shows etc. may be organised in library on holidays, etc. Some one has rightly described a book as a bride, a reader as a bridegroom, and a librarian as a matchmaker. The librarian’s duty is to make the match by inspiring the right reader to reach the right book. Publicity is one of the most effective ways by which readers are attracted to go the books kept on shelves.

C74 Open Access

Any type of publicity would not bring the desired result unless the library allows open access to books. In open access system readers are allowed to go to the shelves and see, choose and pick up any book of their interest. Library staff does not come in between readers and books unless asked for help. It is one of the most effective ways to ensure that maximum number of books are seen by readers. It also happens sometimes that the reader goes to shelves in search of one book and in the process of search selects many more books. But for the open access system such books would be neglected and would miss that particular reader. Open access system is criticised sometimes, mostly by the administrative people on the ground that chances of mutilation, misplacement and theft of books are more in this system. But the gains are still more. By adopting closed system many of the books would not come to the notice of ‘their’ readers as explained above and thus the third law would be violated.

C75 Catch them young

Children are like unbaked earthen pots. Reading habit can be inculcated in them much easily. A child’s mind is not rigid and can be moulded easily to adapt to new situation. Children like books. If they get interesting and healthy literature they will become good users of libraries and also advocates of libraries.

C8 FOURTH LAW

C81 Description

The fourth law demands "SAVE THE TIME OF THE
READER”. The law desires that a reader should not be delayed unnecessarily. Delay causes charge and the reader becomes dissatisfied. A dissatisfied reader ceases to come to the library. The profession of librarianship is different from other professions in many ways. For instance, if a student is not satisfied with the teacher (i.e., if he does not understand what has been taught) he would approach the teacher again and again. If one is not satisfied with the accounts officer (because his bill is not passed, delayed, or deductions made etc.) he would go to the accounts officer again and again. If a patient is not cured, he would continue to consult the doctor. Hence in case of other professions the dissatisfied client increases the frequency of visit but stops his visits when satisfied. But it is just adverse in case of library profession and its clients. A dissatisfied clientele ceases to come to the library. Only satisfied clients continue their visits. It is therefore essential to keep a reader satisfied. And a reader is satisfied the most if his time is saved, i.e., if he gets the service in minimum possible time.

C82 Subjective v/s objective Time

Saving the time of a reader implies saving his subjective time as well. By Objective time is meant the time actually spent in waiting for a service or a book. And subjective time is the time which a reader feels he has spent in waiting for a service or a book. To make the concept clear let us take an example. A reader might have actually waited for a service for, say 10 minutes. If he was not well attended or he waited in idleness he may feel that he waited for half an hour for the service. Here subjective time becomes much more than the objective time. So at times the reader actually had to wait for 10 minutes but he feels that he waited for half an hour, when a reader waits in idleness, unattended and neglected he feels so. If he is well attended or if he feels that the staff is making sincere efforts to do his job, he may not feel even the actual time of waiting. It is therefore more necessary to save the subjective time of the reader (by paying attention and making him feel that his query is being looked into) alongwith his objective time. He may also be kept busy during the time of wait.
C83 Implication

The following measures may be taken for saving the time of the reader. Implications of the fourth law are as under:

C831 Location

A centrally located library saves the time of the reader. Conveyance is also available for a central place most easily. Central location of the library is, therefore, an ideal location from the view of the fourth law.

C832 Open access

In closed access system time is wasted unnecessarily whereas it is saved in open access system. For example, in closed access system the reader first gives the number or author/title of 'his' book to the library staff who, in order of the requisition, search the book. If the book is not traced, the reader again gives another number etc. This process continues until a desired book is traced and given to the reader. This amounts to wasting the time of the reader which can be avoided by introducing open access system.

C833 Shelf arrangement, classification and cataloguing

Classification and cataloguing of documents should be done keeping in view various approaches of the reader. Preparation of cross references and analytical entries play a vital role in fulfilling the requirements of the fourth law. Similarly readers prefer subject arrangement (i.e. classified) of book on shelves. Regular shelf reading and shelf rectification are also essential. All these things save the time of the reader.

C834 Issue and Return

The library should adopt such a system of issue and return of books as may save readers' time. For example, issue of book on register is time consuming and should be normally avoided. Issue of book in pass book, readers' card or readers ticket save substantial time. The library must also make provision for reservation of books so that a reader may not unnecessarily waste his time in searching the book every time.
C835 Documentation and SDI Services

Substantial time of readers is wasted in literature search even on most general or current topics. The library should therefore undertake comprehensive or selective, as the need be, documentation service including Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Service. This can be done by preparing and issuing bibliography and abstracts of articles culled out from the periodicals received in the library and other such services. On demand bibliography on a specific subject may also be prepared for a particular reader. This saves his time.

C9 FIFTH LAW

C91 Description

The fifth law states 'LIBRARY IS A GROWING ORGANISM'. It means that the size, (i.e. collection and space), readers, and staff of a library grow. This however is the superficial interpretation of the law. It is essential to know the biological aspect of growth before discussing the various dimensions and implication of the fifth law.

C92 Biological Aspects of Growth

Biological sciences have proved that:

(i) A living object or organism grows, or in other words, an object or organism that grows is a living object or organism.

(ii) A living organism which ceases to grow will decay soon.

(iii) There is a limit of apparent body-growth of a living organism. In other words, after reaching the optimum stage of growth the apparent growth stops. But even then the object grows internally to keep the system alive.

(iv) In the process of (i) to (iii) above the object or organism casts off old material and takes in new materials.

(v) The two types of 'growth' as stated under (iii) above are known as 'growth by accretion' and growth by re-
placement or renewal' respectively. For example, the growth of a child is growth by accretion also: in it apparant growth takes place which is visible. On the other hand the growth of an adult is only 'growth by replacement or renewal' which is not visible, yet growth takes place in the body: new blood replace old blood, new cells replace old cells etc. This is a continuing and life long process. Life comes to an end after this process stops.

Some biological facts have been given above to make clear the concept of 'growth'. These facts are true to all growing organism. For example, we can see a plant growing, it grows in two ways—externally and internally. After achieving its optimum external growth, it stops growing externally. It however continues to grow internally by replacement process in which new cells replace old cells, new leaves replace old leaves etc. Therefore 'growth' implies child growth and adult growth both, including casting off old material and taking in new material.

C93 Growth in Libraries

As stated earlier, the objects of growth in a library are its size (i.e. collection and space), readers, and staff. This also follows the established factors of 'growth' and therefore it should not be thought that the three elements of size, staff, and reader will continue to have 'child growth' for unlimited period. Refering to this fact, Ranganathan has propounded the phenomenon of the fifth law as, "The fifth law invites our attention to the fact that the library, as an institution, has all the attributes of a growing organism. A growing organism takes in new matter, casts off old matter, changes in size and takes new shapes and forms'.

C931 Collection and Space

Collection of a library grows and as a consequence grows its space. There is no contradiction of this statement. But no
library of the world can afford to grow indefinitely and beyond limits. It would amount to wrong interpretation of the fifth law. Implication of the fifth law in this respect are as under:

C9311 Balanced growth

Only balanced growth of library's collection should be allowed. In other words, the collection should grow in all areas or subjects keeping in view needs and requirements of the readers, as far as practicable.

C9312 Collection Versus Space

The collection of a library should grow keeping in view the space available at the disposal of the library. Space is always limited and even if it increases, it would increase to a limited extent. It is therefore necessary to be careful in increasing the collection. In the context of a library, the collection is its soul and the space is its body wherein the soul dwells. The size of the body should essentially be much bigger than the size of the soul. It is ridiculous to imagine a situation wherein the soul would grow bigger than the body. It would amount to torturing the soul. On this analogy it can be said that the size of the space must be bigger enough to house the collection and the collection may be grown keeping in view the space.

C9313 Casting off the Old

Since growth in collection is unavoidable it is necessary to weed out old, obsolete, unused and torn books in order to provide space for the new additions.

C9314 Growth in National Library

The principle stated above however does not apply to the national library of a country or deposit libraries. Collection of such libraries would continue to grow by accretion (child growth). Such libraries always remain in 'child growth' stage. It is however necessary to take steps to preserve valuable materials from decay by lamination, deacidification etc. methods.
C94 Growth in Readers and Staff

The staff and readers of a library also grow with the growth in collection, size and services and also by replacement because of death, transfer etc. of readers.

C95 Impact on other Services

Growth in the three areas, namely size, reader and staff has impact on classification, cataloguing and circulation system of the library the most. For example, when old books etc. are withdrawn, entries representing these in the catalogue should be taken out or marked appropriately. Similarly, the scheme of classification chosen for a library should be comprehensive enough to accommodate the increasing number of books and newly emerging subjects. The circulation system should also be chosen carefully keeping in view the fact that the number of readers will go on growing.

The fifth law is based on established biological facts. Its significance lies in the fact that it remedies the excesses committed by the other laws. For example, the second and the third law would recommend unlimited growth of collection and space. The fifth law puts restraints on such excesses.

C96 Conclusion

The present state of libraries is the country is not much appreciable if considered from the point of view of the five laws. But if we compare the situation prevailing three-four decades ago, we will realise that much improvement has taken place due to efforts of individuals, library associations and the government. For example, most of the libraries now have adopted open access, classified arrangement on shelve, technical processing of documents etc. in consonance with the demands of the five laws. Five states have already enacted library legislation and others are in the process of enacting it. Though the process is slow, but efforts are still continuing. The five laws have revolutionised the field of libraries and gave a fresh fillip to the profession of librarianship. Bhattacharya has rightly said "...these five laws constitute a fundamental contribution
to the development of library science, documentation and information science. They are fundamental because they are relevant in relation to the past of these disciplines, they are relevant in relation to the present day developments of these disciplines, and they will continue to be so in relation to their development.\(^8\)

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Types of Libraries

Pary Committee on libraries (UK) had talked about six types of libraries while discussing the functions and duties of the university library. These are (i) national libraries, (ii) special libraries, (iii) public libraries, (iv) libraries in institutions of higher education other than universities, (v) libraries of ecclesiastical foundations, and (vi) university libraries. Such libraries exist in almost all the countries all over the world. Libraries mentioned under (iv) and (vi) are normally identified by a broader term, academic libraries, which may include school and college libraries also. Libraries of ecclesiastical institutions may also be grouped together with special libraries. Libraries can thus be grouped under following four broad categories:

1. National libraries
2. Public libraries.
3. Academic libraries.
4. Special libraries.

Brief study of each type is presented in the following pages.

1 op cit., p. 4.
D1. NATIONAL LIBRARIES

D11 Introduction

The feeling that there must be a place where the country's intellectual heritage may be collected, preserved and kept for use by the present and the coming generation resulted in setting up national libraries in many counties. In France the library established by the king was declared national property in 1795 and was granted "the right to obtain deposite copies of all printed publications of the country." Thus, to start with, a national library was expected to collect and preserve the literature printed in the country. Later, national libraries started collecting and preserving literature on their country, her people, language, culture etc., published anywhere in the world, and also important literature on other countries, subjects etc. This diameter of a national library is the contribution of Anthony Panizzi, the well known librarian of British Museum, who pointed out that "the best collection of English literature and the best collection of literature on other countries" should be the concern of a national library such as the British Museum.

D12 Definition

The definition of a national library, as adopted at the general conference of Unesco in 1970 is as under:

"Libraries, which irrespective of their titles are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications published in the country and functioning as a "deposit" library, either by law or under other arrangements. They will also normally perform some of the following functions: produce a national bibliography, hold and keep up to date a large and representative collection of foreign literature including books about the country, act as a national bibliographical information centre, compile union catalogues, publish the retrospective national bibliography.

3 As quoted in Ibid, V. 19, P. 94.
Libraries which may be called "national" but whose functions do not correspond to the above definition should not be placed in 'national library' category.\(^4\)

Above quoted definition is comprehensive and clear. It explains with aptness the nature of a national library. It emphasises that only the title or name of 'national library' does not give a library the recognition of a national library. A library, that claims to be national whether the term national is in its title or not must also perform certain functions which have been enumerated in the definition. A brief definition of the national library has been given by Natalia as follows, "library is called national when it is the official depository of printed works, a general access library, an information and bibliographical centre, and a centre of coordination, planning, and stimulating of the entire library system of the nation".\(^5\)

D13 Functions

The definition adopted at the Unesco’s General Conference (1970) incorporates some basic functions of national libraries. Functions of national libraries have also been discussed at various other platforms such as Unesco sponsored Seminar on National Libraries (1957), regional Seminar on development of National libraries in Asia and Pacific Area (1964); Conference of Experts on National Planning and Documentation service in Africa (1970) etc. The national library is expected to fulfil the following basic functions:

1. To acquire store and organise the complete set of national printed output (due to literature explosion ephemerical materials are normally not acquired) and to serve as depository of these materials.

2. To acquire and conserve rare documents such as manuscripts.

3. To acquire, store and organise representatitive collection of other countries and on all subjects.

4. To provide access to its collection.

\(^4\) As quoted in *Ibid* V. p.19,

5. To provide bibliographic and other like services.
6. To publish retrospective national bibliography.
7. To provide leadership to the libraries of the country.
8. To provide training of library personnel.
9. To organise national and international exchange of publication.
10. To compile union catalogue.

14 Some National Libraries

The British Museum which was founded in 1759, was national library of Great Britain (UK) until March 1973. Since April 1973 the British Library has assumed the status of National Library. The British was set up by an act of Parliament on the recommendation of the Dainton Committee. British library is not the name of are library but of a system of libraries which is comprised of many library and information centres viz (1) British Museum, (2) National Central Library, (3) National lending library, (4) National Lending Library of Science and Technology, (5) British National Bibliography, and (6) Office of Scientific and Technical information. This is a new trend in the concept of national libraries. The Library of Congress which was founded in 1800 is the national library of United States. This is possibly the largest library of the world. Under Firmington Plan and its PL 480 scheme the library received literature from many countries which made it very rich, National Library of Medicine and National Library of Agriculture also exist in USA. The Lenin State library which was founded in 1925 is the national library of USSR. The National Library situated at Calcutta, which has a long history of changed names, is the National Library of India. The National library of India owes to Calcutta Public Library (opened in 1836) and Imperial Library, Calcutta (opened in 1891) for its existence. The imperial Libtary was opened by Lord Curzon for the use of public in 1891 by combining a number of secretariate libraries. Later it was thought to merge Calcutta Public Library in Imperial Library which was made possible by enacting Imperial Library Act in 1902. On 3rd Jan. 1903 this amalgamated library, which retained the name of Imperial Library was opened for public, as notified in gazette of India, "It is intended that it should be a library of reference, a
working place for students, and a repository of material for the future historians of India in which, so far as possible every work written about India any time can be seen and read". It may be observed that this notification in gazette of India reveals that in 1903 the status of ‘national library’ was awarded by the British to the Imperial Library. After independence, the name Imperial Library was changed to National Library by an act of Parliament known as Imperial Library (change of name) Act of 1948. In 1954 Delivery of Books Act was passed requiring publishers to send one copy of each of their publications to the National Library, and other two libraries in the country. The other libraries are Connemara Public Library (Madras), and Asiatic Society Library (Bombay). It was planned to start Central Reference Library at New Delhi, which was supposed to be the fourth deposit library. But due to certain problems it did not become feasible. Since 1982 the Delhi Public Library was declared as the fourth depository library. On the recommendations of Jha Committee the National Library Act was passed providing for creation of National Library Board, Executive Council, and a Director. Provisions of this act are however not in implemntation except the appointment of Director. Besides the National Library, we also have subject national libraries in India, viz., National Science Library (NSL), National Medical Library (NML) and National Agricultural Library (NAL).

D2 PUBLIC LIBRARIES

D2.1 Definition and Nature

It is understood that a library which is open for every one irrespective of age, sex, occupation, affiliation and social or economic status is a public library. Unesco’s manifesto for public libraries however makes it essential for a public library to fulfil the following conditions, (i) it should be established under the “clear mandate of law”, (ii) it should be maintained “wholly from public fund”, (iii) it should not ask for “direct charge”.

7 National Library Review Committee (1968) Chairman V.S. Jha.
for any of its services, and (iv) it should be open for "free and equal use by all members the community". Explaining the nature of public library the manifesto further explains as follows, "The public library is a practical demonstration of democracy's faith in universal education as a continuing and life long process in the appreciation of the achievement of humanity in knowledge and culture. It is the principal means whereby the records of man's thought and ideas and, the experience of his creative imagination are made freely available to all—It is concerned with the refreshment of man's spirit by the provision of books for relaxation and pleasure, with assistance to the students and with provision of up-to-date technical, scientific and sociological information". "Ranganathan also defines a public library as "as institution maintained for and by the community primarily for the social purpose of providing easy opportunity for self education throughout life of every person of the community".8

D22 Free for All Concept

Above quoted definitions of public library presented by Ranganathan well as by Unesco emphasise that a public library is that library which is opened by the state with legislative support, maintained out of public fund, and the service of which are available to all free of charge. Ranganathan and Unesco are both the know spokesmen of legislative support for public libraries. Free public libraries were started in U.K. and U.S.A. much earlier. For example, U.K. adopted library legislation is 1850. The need for free public library service was pleaded by Jevones even more than a century ago in his article "the rationale of free public libraries".9 When it comes to providing free public library service in some poor countries, plea is given that the country is too poor to afford libraries; it is not proper to aspire to do so when it is difficult for the country to provide even the basic needs of food, cloth and roof to the masses. Supporters of this view forget that these three

8 Preface, op. cit.
needs are basic not only for men but for animals as well. A sanskrit verse says, eating, sleeping fear and to have sex are common in men and animals, it is only the intellect which differentiates a human being from an animal. Another sanskrit verse proclaims that a man who lacks intellectual faculty is an animal without horns and tail. Such men can never prosper. Therefore if the country is too poor to afford free or almost free public library service to the masses it would continue to remain poor economically and intellectually also.

D221 The Middle Way

The situation explained above is an ideal situation. In India libraries have adopted the middle way. Most of the libraries in our country would not fulfill all the four conditions laid down by Unesco. But still we have libraries with legislative support i.e. established under the clear mandate of law. Such libraries are functioning in the five states which have adopted library legislation. In other states, though libraries have not been established with legislative support, in these states also we have government libraries which are maintained out of public money. Broadly speaking we have two types of public libraries in our country: (i) Government public libraries, and (ii) non-government public libraries. Government libraries, though may not be essentially established under the mandate of law but are run by the state out of public fund and are more or less free libraries. Some of these may be charging a nominal amount as membership fee or deposite money for borrowing material for home reading. But consulting reading material in the library is absolutely free in these libraries. Libraries run by local bodies such as municipalities etc. may also be considered as government libraries because these are also maintained out of public money. Non-government libraries are run by variety of organisations, trusts, institution. Among these a few are aided (i.e. receiving some aid or assistance from the government) and some are non-aided. To run their services these libraries normally charge some marginal amount from members, but consulting reading material (i.e. books newspapers, magazines etc.) inside the library is free in most of these libraries. We may therefore define a public library, in
Indian context, as a library thrown open to the public free of charge or on a nominal charge for some specific service.

D23 Functions of a Public Library

Much has been written on the function and objectives of public library. Some time ago a public library was considered to be a library to be used by the community in leisure for passing time in recreational reading. i.e. the study of fiction, drama, poetry, newspapers, popular magazines and like literature. The modern public library, however, is considered to be an intellectual power house, which strives to fulfill the educational, cultural, occupational and information needs of all. To provide recreational material remains to be its one of the major functions, but it also provides to the public materials relating to their fields of formal study, specialisation, professions, activities, and occupation. It also makes the people aware of economic, social, cultural and political development around them. Function of a public library, as discussed and enumerated by some learned bodies and library-scientists have been presented below:

D231 Unesco

Unesco, in its manifesto for public libraries makes it essential for a public library to perform the following functions:

"The public library must offer to adults and children the opportunity to keep in touch with their times, to educate themselves continuously and keep abreast of progress in the science and arts. Its concern should be a living demonstration of the evolution of knowledge and culture, constantly reviewed, kept up-to-date and attractively presented. In this way it will help people form their own opinions, and develop their creative and critical capacities and powers of appreciation. The public library is concerned with the communication of information and ideas, whatever the form in which they may be expressed."

D232 American Library Association

American library Association, in its publication entitled
"Public Library Services; a guide to evaluation, with minimum Standards have prescribed the following functions of a public library:

(i) to facilitate informal education of all people in the community;
(ii) To enrich and further develop the subjects on which individuals are taking formal education;
(iii) to meet the information need of all;
(iv) to support the educational, civic, and cultural activities of groups and organizations; and
(v) to encourage wholesome recreation and constructive use of leisure time.

D233 Public Library Enquiry Committee

Public Library Enquiry Committee of U.S.A. has pointed out three broad functions of a public library as under:

(i) To gather resources in order to promote an enlightened citizenship and enrich personal life;
(ii) to provide reliable information to the community; and
(iii) to provide opportunities for self-education to children, young people, men and women.

D234 Roberts Committee

The committee to suggest structure of public library services in England and Wales have enumerated the following major functions of a public library:

(1) "to supply to any reader or group of readers the book and related material for which they may ask;
(2) "Not only to satisfy, but promote the desire of books, consequently the provision of a children's library should be regarded as an integral part of the library service"
(3) To assist students and to hold exhibition, lectures, adult education classes.

D235  *Function in detail*

The authorities quoted in preceeding pages have dwelt extensively on the functions of a public library. Some functions have been commonly described by all. Wheeler and Goldhor have also enumerated wide range of functions of a library. On the basis of their findings, the functions of a public library may be presented in detail as under:

D2351  *Material Functions*: The public library acquires collects, organises, and makes available for use audiovisual materials to the public with an aim to:

(i) provide to them facilities for informal and life-long self-education;  
(ii) provide to them facilities to support their formal education by collecting books and other documents on various subjects and courses;

(iii) provide healthy literature for recreation and constructive use of leisure time;  
(iv) meet information need of the community;  
(v) provide documents to support the civic and cultural engagements of the people; and  
(vi) reach those who do not (or can not) reach it.

D2352  *Service Functions*: The functions of a public library are not confined only to collect, organise, and make available reading materials. The public library performs wider range of functions and activities in order to serve the community more effectively. Some of such service-functions are mentioned below:

(i) to provide guidance to readers in locating and using the document of their interest;  
(ii) to promote the use of the library by inviting people, publicising the library’s services and reaching the people at their door-steps. The tendency to serve only those who come or approach results in a passive library. An active library reaches even those who do not or can not come to it; and

(iii) to serve as a social, cultural and intellectual power house for the community and for this purpose to employ efficient way of information retrieval, to organise extention activities, such as discussion on the current problems of the community, religious discourses after library hours, local festivals, book exhibition etc. It may be pretenent here to mention that some library scientists do not approve this role of the public library. For example McColvin, writes “it is bad for a library to associate itself with recreational activities as there is a danger of the public library neglecting its major task of providing books.”12 Similarly. Jast holds that the extention service, such as cultural and social, are nothing but the librarian “tresspassing on the ground of the educationists”13. These are however, conservative views expressed in the first half of this century and have become obsolete.

D236 Conclusion

A public library functions to serve all the individuals and groups including institutions, organisation etc. i.e., the entire community. It serves equally the least learned and the most learned; the child and the adult, the young and the old, the students and the scholars, the professionals and the non-professionals, the serving people and non-serving people, the technicians end farmers, and the user as well as the non-user. The non-users are those people who do not come to the library (those who have no reading habit etc.) or cannot come to the library (viz, aged, disabled, patients prisoners etc.). They need the library the most. It is the duty of the public library to develop an understanding of the library requirement of this group and to plan its activities and functions keeping their educational, informational, recreational, and cultural requirements in mind.

12 McColvin, L.R.: Public Library System of Great Britain, p. 70,
13 Jast, L.S.: The Library and Community, p. 156.
Functions enumerated in preceding pages reveal that a public library plays an important role in all round development of the society. "The quickest and easiest access to the world's best thought is through the public library" (Gerald Johnson, in public library service). It plays an important role in a developing democratic society in particular. The progress of a country largely depends on education which she provide to her citizen from their childhood to old days. Active and informed participation of each and every individual and group in the country's affairs is essential for real democratic set-up. A democratic society needs such citizen as are aware of their environment and are well acquainted with the cultural, social political and economic heritage of the country. At the same time they should also be capable of analysing and discussing a given situation at a given time so that they could be able to take right decisions at right time. Such decisions might range from ploughing the fields to electing public representatives at various levels. In a developing and too big a country like ours it may not be possible to impart formal education to all due to many factors. Beside it, the citizen, who have received formal education, will also need continuing education for recreation, information and for enhancement of their knowledge. A public library can serve both the categories most economically, efficiently and effectively. As observed by Kenyon Committee in context of U.K., "The public interest in libraries have greatly increased and we believe there is now a far healthier belief in the value of knowledge and in the importance of intellectual life. The public library is no longer regarded as a means of providing casual recreation of an innocent but somewhat important character, it is recognised as an engine of great potentialities for national welfare and as an essential foundation for the progress in education and culture without which no people can hold its own in the struggle for existence."
D242 Social Power House

The functions of a public library make it an intellectual power house and 'a kind of social power station' as mentioned by Ranganathan. He writes, "a library is a kind of social power station where the minds of the members of the community are energised."

D243 Social and Cultural Centre

A public library is also a social and a cultural centre. In U.K. and U.S.A. the public library has already acquired this character. In order to become a social and cultural centre, the public library may organise exhibition of painting, sculpture, local products etc. with the help of local artists, shopkeepers etc. Likewise classical plays, popular plays, plays on burning topics (e.g. bride burning, family planning etc.) may be staged, poetry and essay competition may be held in collaboration with local literary organisations. Such activities are common with American public libraries. For example the American Library Association compiled in 1930 a list of plays which the libraries may stage. To quote another example, as early as in 1926 public libraries started staging the play entitled "Exit Miss Lizzie Fox" under the auspices of Indiana Library Association. Any of the following activities if adopted by a public library, would assign to it the character of a social and cultural centres

(i) Lectures: On classical literature, popular literature of region, religion, ethics, family welfare, childcare, family adjustment, burning topics etc.

(ii) Exhibition and shows:— Exhibition of local products, flower, vegetable, carpentry etc., healthy child shows, cultural programes, dance, e.g., drama, concerts etc.

(iii) Competition: Art competition, music competition, poetical recitation, essay competition etc.

(iv) Functions: On the occasion of national festivals, state level or local festivals, on the birth day of leaders, etc.
D25 Target Group

A public library's public (i.e. target group) is entire community. A community has been defined as a constellation of individuals, institution, organisations and affiliations, held together. Thus, Public of the public library may be identified as under:

D251 The Family

The family is the "First public" of public library. The public library should therefore collect and provide literature to the family on home management, child care, gardening, married life, relationship in family home economics, popular care of diseases, family welfare, etc. Everyone of the family in general and the children in particular should get the literature of their interest in a public library.

D252 The Student

The student is the "second public" of the public library. The public library should therefore collect and provide to the student such literature as to help him in carrying out formal studies. It is not essential to keep multiple copies of text books and maintain book-bank. It may however be appropriate to devise ways and means to ensure co-operation between the public libraries and other type of libraries functioning in the area.

D253 The Career Aspirant

The carrier aspirant in the "third public" of the public library. The public library should therefore provide to the career aspirant relevant material. The group (public) consists of students as well as non-students who want to prepare themselves for a particular career, occupation, vocation or competitive examinations. The career aspirant should therefore be provided with such literature as may be helpful in

(i) guiding him about admission to various professional and vocational courses (ii) finding jobs, getting scholarships and building career and (ii) preparing for various competitive examinations for jobs and study.

D254 The Adult Learner

The adult learner is the "fourth public" of the public library. This group may consist of neo-literature or persons interested in continuing education after completing formal education. Appropriate literature may also be provided to this group.

D255 Business and Industry

Some of the Business houses and Industries of the area may have their own library, but many of these may not have also. If the library is near an industrial area, it should also try to build up a general collection of material having some relevance to the industry owners, managers, and workers.

D256 Occupational Group

The Occupational group is the "sixth public" of a public library. This group consists of people engaged in various occupations e.g., service, agriculture, carpentry etc. If the community has sufficient number of members from one or more occupations, then the public library should provide literature relevant to their occupations.

D257 The Leisure-Time Reader

Majority of the readers of the public library belong to this group. Such readers want recreational literature. They also take interest in philosophy and literature of the country, state, or area. The public library should invariably have sufficient collection to serve such readers.

D258 Special Group

The "eighth public" of the public library belong to special groups, such as the handicapped, the aged, the prisoner, the patient, etc. They may be served by mail, mobile library etc.
with special literature if need be (as in case of the blind braille-book may be supplied).

D26 Conclusion

A public library is a literary club, a cultural centre, a social power house, an information bureau, an intellectual place, and a place for recreation for all. It energises the mental faculty and multiplies the utility of material placed here. It is not for a chosen few but for one and all. For example, one book placed in public library in used by thousands of people. Stanley Jevons, in his article captioned the *rationale of the free public libraries* (op. cit) has rightly said, "There is probably no mode of expending public money which gives more extraordinary and immediate return in utility and innocent enjoyment". It is less expensive than establishing a police station, a prison, a court of law and other such institutions. These will be required even after opening public libraries, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the number of such institutions may be reduced by opening more public libraries.

D3 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

D31 Definition and Nature

An academic library is a library attached to an academic institution, i.e. an institution engaged in teaching and/or research and imparting formal education to students who aspire to complete a particular course under a prescribed syllabus. Schools, colleges, universities, and technological/engineering/medical institutions are some of such institutions. We thus have various types of academic institutions which may vary from one another in respect of courses offered by these. Since academic libraries exist to cater to the needs and requirements of their parent academic instution, these vary in shape, size, collection and services, depending upon the nature of the parent institution. For example libraries attached to a school, college, and even to an undergraduate college, a post graduate college, a medical college, an engineering college would be different from the rest in respect of collection, shape, size, and services. However all academic libraries have common qualities in many respects. It is because all academic libraries
exist to support the teaching and research programmes of their parent institutions. Besides having a good collection of reference books and books on variety of subjects, these emphasise on building up a strong collection concerning the course offered by the institution.

D32 Need and Importance

Tremendous growth in student population; opening of new academic institutions including schools, colleges, and universities; introduction of new courses; rapid expansion of education; growing emphasis on qualitative education; and high cost of books are some of the factors which necessitate for a well equipped library attached with every educational institution. Libraries have become most important in academic institutions due to changed nature of education. During the past formal education was based on dictation. Teachers used to dictate and speak and students used to listen to and mug up. This system has been done away with in Western countries and in India also we are adopting it with appreciable speed. Present day education is no more an one way system in which students had passive participation. In the present day’s system the teacher kindles the curiosity of the student, makes him aware of basic facts, teaches him methodology and inspires him to find details for himself from books-text as well as reference. Students are therefore referred by teachers to books which are available in library. This results in active participation of students in the process of learning. Education of today is becoming more and more library oriented which is evident from the fact that academic libraries are always full of readers.

D33 University Library

D331 Definition and Need

A university library is a library attached to a university. It exists to cater to the needs and requirements of students and teachers and to support the teaching and research programmes of the university. Libraries have become so much important for an university that the university can not exist without it. Tremendous growth in student population, opening of new
universities, introduction of new courses, rapid expansion of education, growing emphasis on quantitative and purposeful education and rising cost of books are some of the factors which necessitate a well equipped library attached to a university. Libraries have become indispensable in a university due to the changed nature of education. During the past university education was based on dictation: teachers used to dictate and students used to listen to or note. This system has been done away with as detailed in the preceding section. This fact in particular has laid down marked emphasis on the role libraries are expected to play in university education. Need and importance of libraries in an university has been realised and accepted by many authorities. For example, the Kothari Commission\(^ {15}\) recognises the library as the heart of the university. Similarly, the U.G.C. (UK) report maintained some sixty-five years ago, "The character and efficiency of a university may be gauged by its treatment of its central organ, the library."\(^ {14}\) The report stresses "An adequate library is not only the basis of all teachings and study: it is the essential condition of research without which addition can not be made to the sum of human knowledge.\(^ {17}\) An eminent educationist, Cyril Norwood in his speech at the annual conference of ASLIB (1936) said firmly, "it is a better proof of education to know how to use a library than to possess a university degree"\(^ {18}\) It is therefore an accepted fact that libraries are of paramount importance for universities. Some one has rightly said, "There are three distinguishing marks of a university—a group of students, a corps of instructors and collection of books, and of these the most important is collection of books".

D332 Objectives and Purpose of Higher Education and Universities

Before discussing the function of university library/academic

17 Ibid.
library it is necessary to describe the objective and purpose of higher education to impart which universities exist. Today new type of student body enters a college and a university, new educational technologies are being adopted and education has adopted new dimension. It is therefore pertinent to know the objective etc. of university education. Some the most frequently quoted objectives and aims of a university are given below:

D3321 As suggested by AIFECTO

"The basic purpose of education is to create more efficient and productive citizens, aware of our glorious national heritage and the noble achievements of human civilization, possessing a basic scientific outlook and committed to the ideals of patriotism, democracy, secularism, socialism and peace, and the principles enunciated in the preamble of our constitution.

"Higher education has to produce capable leaders of society and economy for manifold activities committed to the aforesaid ideas.

"Higher education being integrally linked with the entire educational system should help in the betterment of the rest of the educational structure.

"Higher education should take note of academic excellence, progress of arts and science all the world over and ensure that our best talents make befitting contribution in this international endeavour."

D3322 As suggested by Wilson and Tauber

1. Conservation of knowledge
2. Teaching

19 Extract from a note adopted by the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation on code of professional ethics in its meeting held in Calcutta in November 1976 As quoted in Report of the Committee on Revision of Pay scales of Teachers in Universities and Colleges, op. cit.

3. Research
4. Publication
5. Extension
6. Interpretation.

D3323 *As suggested by Kern Alexander*\(^{21}\)

(i) To maintain, support, critically examine, and to enforce the existing social and political system;

(ii) To train students and faculty for leadership and superior service in public service, science, agriculture, commerce and industry;

(iii) To develop students to well rounded maturity-physically, socially, emotionally, spiritually, intellectually, and vocationally;

(iv) To develop, refine, and teach ethical and cultural values;

(v) To provide fullest possible realisation of democracy in every phase of living;

(vi) To teach principles of patriotism, civic obligation, and respect for the law;

(vii) To teach the practice of excellence in thought, behaviour and performance;

(viii) to develop, cultivate and stimulate the use of imagination;

(ix) to stimulate reasoning and critical faculties of students to encourage their use in improvement of existing political and social order;

(x) to develop and teach lawful methods of change and improvement in the existing political and social order;

(xii) To provide by study and research for increase of knowledge;

(xii) To provide by study and research for development and improvement of technology, production and distribution of increased national goods;
(xiii) To teach methods of meeting the problems of a changing environment;
(xiv) To promote directly and explicitly international understanding and co-operation;
(xv) To provide knowledge;
(xvi) To transfer the wealth of knowledge and tradition from one generation to another.

**D333  Function of University Libraries**

Universities of today, therefore do not only teach according to a prescribed syllabus. These are also expected to enable the students to learn how to investigate independently. To learn it, the students will need libraries. University libraries therefore do not only support universities by collecting books and other materials relating to syllabus but, at the same time, these are also expected to arouse and sharpen student’s intellectual curiosity and mental faculty. University and college libraries therefore have great role to play in educational system. According to Ranganathan a university library must perform a set of five functions to justify its existence. Preparation, production, documentation, initiation of students and teachers, user education, and promoting use of the library, are some of the most important functions which a university/library must perform. In sort the functions which a university academic library is expected to perform may be enumerated as under:

(i) to acquire, process, organise and make available reading and other materials to students, teachers, and other staff members of the university so as to enable them to complete their reading, teaching, research, and other assignments.

(ii) In addition to the above the university library is also expected to provide material to its users for (i) arousing their intellectual curiosity and sharpening intellectual faculty; (ii) stimulating imagination, reasoning and
critical faculty. (iii) refining their ethical and cultural values (iv) making them aware of their environment and development around them (v) informing and guiding them with regard to their further education, profession or occupation.

(iii) To encourage the use of library by (i) initiating the fresh students and teachers, (i) taking up readers’ education programmes, i.e. imparting instructions in the use of the library and issuing brochures etc. for this purpose.

(iv) To serve the users by providing reference service, documentation, Current Awareness Service (CAS) Selective Desimination of Information (SDI) service etc.

(v) To adopt new technology e.g. computerisation in certain areas with a view to provide purposeful service in minimum possible time.

D34 Conclusion

Not only the task but also opportunities for university libraries are enormous. There may be students and teachers alike who are ignorant of most of the literature relating to their subject which may be available in the library. The university library and the university librarian have the responsibility to devise ways and means to ensure that these two (readers and books) come into contact with one another. Libraries have been playing an important part in academic institutions from the beginning. Universities of Taxila and Nalanda are known to have big valueable libraries. University/Academic libraries of today will also have to prove their superiority over other parts of the university.

D4 SPECIAL LIBRARIES

D41 Introduction

There are four broadly accepted types of libraries, viz. national libraries, public libraries, academic libraries, and special libraries. The special library is distinctly different from the first two. But the special library and the academic library are so similar in nature that some times if becomes difficult to
draw a line of demarcation between the two. For example, an academic institution may be a special type of institution e.g. engineering college, medical college etc. Then its library may appear to be a special library. Likewise a special library may have collection on some specific academic area of study. Then this library may appear to be an academic library. It is therefore necessary to define the special library in order to differentiate it from other types of libraries.

D42 Definition

A library is an organised collection of audiovisual materials maintained for the use of its clientele. Collection and clientele are therefore the two factors that may determine the nature (and therefore definition) of a particular type of library. Some library scientists base their definitions of the special library on collection factor. For example I.E. Wright has defined the special library as “a library which is concerned almost exclusively with the literature of a particular subject or group of subjects—it also inculudes libraries with the collection of a particular form of material.”

He has included academic libraries also in the fold of special libraries because some of these are “concerned with the literature of particular subject or group of subjects” or are “collections of a particular form of material. Wright’s definition is not the sole definition based on “collection” factor.

If we go by the dictionary meaning of the word ‘special’ the above quoted definition would appear to be an appropriate definition of special library. The word special is used to denote some distinct or individual characteristic or to indicate a particular field of interest. The definition quoted above indicates and emphasises that a library with special interest in collection is a special library. Thus the definition appears to be appropriate. But if we analyse the definition in depth we may

22] Most of the quotations appearing in this section have been taken from Mukherjee, A.K. Fundamentals of Special librarianship and Documentation (Calcutta, IASLIC, 1969) as quoted in the book under reference.
find it to be overlapping. It is so because then some academic libraries and some public libraries may also fall under the category of special libraries. For example the library of an engineering college or school of management, which is obisously an academic library, would then be categorised under special library. The same will happen to a public library with special collection, such as Khuda Bux Oriental Library or Adyar Public library. Similarly, decipline-based national libraries such as National Medical Library would also fall under special library. It is therefore evident that the definition quoted above or any other definition based on 'collection' factor may lead to confusion. As a matter of fact it is not the nature of collection but the nature of clientele that determines the type of a library. The clientele of a special library do not normally consult the library for their individual requirements, but to discharge the duties assigned to them by their organisation. Secondly, all the users use the library for the common purpose of discharging their institutional responsibilities. On the other hand the clientele of an academic or a public library use the library for their individual requirements and individual interest. It is therefore the clientele and not the collection that makes a library special. For this reason Ranganathan dubs 'special library' as specialist library. It may however be borne in mind that speciality of collection is also essential for special library. Fosket has given a comprehensive definition of the special library which takes care of the points discussed above. The definition is as follows: A special library "is one serving a group having an extra existence whose members direct at least some of their activities towards a common purpose. This excludes university, whose members pursue their own purposes, but the group served may be government department, professional association in industrial firm, a research association or institute or a similar organisation. Special libraries serve organizations with a clearly defined group policy, and the members of the group have indicated their acceptance of this policy by the fact of their joining which implies their recognition of a common interest". A special libraries is thus an organised collection of special nature for the use of a group of clientele for enabling them to discharge and fulfil their official
responsible for services and commitments. Libraries of government departments, industries, research institutions, and professional bodies/associations fall under the category of special libraries.

D43 **Main Feature**

On the basis of the discussion main features of a special library may be pointed out as under:

D431 **Collection**

A special library lays marked emphasis on specific collection, i.e., collection in some specific field. The collection is built up keeping in view the objectives and policies of the parent organisation. The collection may also fulfil research requirements of the organisation but does not aim at collecting documents relating to formal education.

D432 **Clientele**

A special library has specialist clientele with common interest i.e., all the clientele's interests and requirements revolve round achieving the objective and goals set by the organisation under clearly spelt policy statements. The clientele normally have no individual interest or requirements.

D433 **Service**

Each special library is unique library. In the words of Martimer Taube, "one of the great glories of special librarianship, one of the things that makes it special is that each special librarian creates his own organisation of information. He functions as a creator of special system for his own special purpose". Information needs of each special library is thus special or different from that of the information needs of another special library. Services of each library are therefore to be specially designed. Emphasis here is on information services which may be provided through documentation, Current Awareness and SDI services. These services also require advanced techniques of information storage and retrieval methods.

D434 **Staff and Equipment**

A special library requires highly skilled and professionally
competent staff and advanced mechanical equipments so as to provide the desired service in the quickest possible time.

D4335 Interest of Parent Organisation: For special library the interests of the parent organisation are more important than the interest of an individual, if any. Other types of libraries are also supposed to care for the objectives and policies of the parent organisation, but at the same time these give due weightage to the individual requirements of the clientele. This is more true in case of a public library.

Above mentioned facts would reveal that a special library in 'special' in all respects.

D44 Need

The Need for the special library and the need to provide adequate library services to the specialist reader was felt at the advent of the 20th century. A group of American librarians, which met on July 2, 1904 at New Hampshire, gave the name of 'special libraries' to such libraries as were providing special materials to the specialist readers. It was truely felt then that special libraries will have to be built up and grown in order to meet the special needs of new clientele belonging to industries, various profession, business, learned societies etc. Since then the need of special library is being increasingly felt owing to following major factor. Universities of today, and the government and the private sector have laid much emphasis on research in all disciplines in general and in the fields of science and technology in particular. Researches are conducted on a specialised topic for which the researcher in supposed to know the work already done and material already available in his field of research. It is therefore necessary to have special libraries or specialised collection in other types of libraries in order to fulfil the specialised research needs of the clientele and the parent institution.

There has taken place enormous growth of information in all fields due to the advent of printing press which was invented in sixteenth century. Printed material had created a sensation about four hundred years ago. This is reflected in the statement
made in the seventeenth century by Leibniz who said, "If the
world goes on this way for a thousand years, and as many
books are written as today, I am afraid that whole cities would
be made up of libraries, "Presently the world is witnessing the
production of about 5 lakh printed books and about ten lakh
periodical titles most of which are in various subject fields.
Particularly in the field of science and technology the specialis-
ed literature is being produced at an alarming rate. Charles
Bernier wrote in this context a decade ago. "To-day's scientific
literature is so large that, one person can no longer read the
output in one great branch of it, such as chemistry. If a
chemist, fluent in 30 languages, started on January Ist to read all
papers in his particular field, for 40 hours a week, at a rate of
4 articles an hour, then by December, 31st he would have
read not more than one tenth of the material published during
that year, "Thus the information explosion has made it essential
not only to make all possible efforts to collect and organise the
maximum number of available materials, but also to tell the
needy as to what other material of his interest is available at
what place and in what form. This can be achieved by streng-
thening special libraries.

D45 Some Terms and Concepts

Special libraries serve their clientele with the help of various
types of services, such activities and service performed by a
special library for specialist readers in the form of information
storage and retrieval, and documentation service. Some of the
most talked about concepts on which the services of a
special library are based have been discussed below in brief
with a view to present the basic elements of these activities.

D451 Document

The shorter Oxford English Dictionary (1986 reprint) gives
general meaning of a document as "something written,
inscribed etc., which furnishes evidence or information upon
any subject, as a manuscript, title-deed, coin, etc." S.R. Ranga-
nathan has gives a more accurate and lucid definition of the
term as" a record of work on paper or other material for easy
physical handling, transport across space, and prevention through time. It may embody macro-thought or micro-thought.”

D452 Macro and Micro Document and thought

A macro-document embodies or contains macro-thought and a micro-document embodies or contains micro-thought. A macro document thus deals with a broad or high subject (macro-thought) and a micro-document with a narrow or minute subject (micro-thought). For example, a book is a macro-document as it dwells on a broad subject, and an article in a micro-document as it dwells on a narrow subject.

D453 Nascent Thought

Nascent means something which is in the process of development or has just begun to grow. Nascent thought therefore means new thought i.e., the thought which has just been expressed.

D454 Documentation

Some of the widely quoted definitions of “Documentation” as given by the most well known library scientiests are as under:

(i) “Recording, organization and dissemination of specialised knowledge, or in other word—collecting organizing and providing micro-thought to the scientists and research scholar”—Aslib.

(ii) Documentation does, in fact, embrace the whole gamut of operations from the discovery of new knowledge through its publication, analysis, classification and arrangement to its arrival at the user, that is to say report writing, publication, abstracting, classification indexing presentation, and dissemination”—Encyclopedia of library and Information Science.

(iii) “The group of techniques, necessary for the ordered presentation, organization and communication of recorded specialized knowledge in order to give maximum accessibility and utility to the information contained”.

—Jesse H. Shera
(iv) "The designation of total complexes of activities involved in the communication of specialized information, including activities which contribute special librarianship plus the prior activities of preparing and reproducing material and subsequent activity of distribution".

—Maurice Taube

(v) "Documentation is the complex of processes involved in pinpointed, exhaustive and expeditious service of nascent thought to specialists."

S.R. Ranganathan.

All these definitions stress that documentation is providing specialized information to specialists. Ranganathan has made one more thing clear that the specialised information implies nascent thought normally and this is very important.

D456 Documentation Work and Service

Ranganathan has discussed in detail two aspects or facets of documentation. These are (a) documentation work and (b) documentation service. These include (a) collection, abstracting, indexing, and classifying special material and preparing documentation list and (b) Serving the reader with the documents prepared for their specialised needs through information storage and retrieval including reprography. Such services are being provided in uncountable number of libraries and information centers and organizations.

D46 Conclusion

Different types of libraries, discussed in preceding pages are in one way or other collections of similar nature. But at the same time these have some exclusive collections also which may not be available in other libraries. This necessitates cooperation among various types of libraries including individual libraries which has been discussed in the next chapter.
Resource Sharing

E1 INTRODUCTION

In ancient times bigness of collection was considered to be a significant factor in deciding the goodness of a library. A renowned library was supposed to have a good number of manuscripts and available reading material. This gave rise to the tendency of self-sufficiency among libraries. But the modern library has realised that the goal or aspiration of self-sufficiency is a delusion, like searching a lake in desert. Invention of printing press, opening of more and more academic and research institutions, spread of education and technological advances are some of the factors which have led to literature explosion. For instance, there were very few scientific journals in 17th century. Now we have more that 50,000 journals in the field of science and technology alone and the number is increasing every year at a compound rate.\(^1\) In such a situation made more grave by many other factors, the goal of self-sufficiency has become unrealistic and impracticable even for the biggest library of the world. It is for this reason that someones had suggested that the slogan "No library

can stand alone” should be adopted as the Sixth Law of Library Science.

E2 DEFINITION

By resource sharing is meant an operation in which more than two parties agree to share voluntarily the fruits and cost of the operation, and in which a member has something useful to contribute to other members. It is also known as library cooperation. In the context of library cooperation denotes sharing of resources. It means sharing of resources of a group of libraries. In nutshell it “denotes a mode of operation where library functions are shared in common by a number of libraries. The goals are to provide (a) positive net effect on the library user in term of access to more material of services and or (b) on the library budget in terms of providing level service at less cost, or more service at less cost, increased service at less cost, or much more service at less cost than if undertaken individually. The goals should be realised without harm to the mission of the participating libraries.”

E3 NECESSITATING FACTORS

There are more than one factors that necessitate adoption of resource sharing or cooperation among libraries. Some of the major factors have been explained below.

E31 Literature Explosion

Tremendous growth of literature has made it impossible for a library to attain self-sufficiency. Exponential growth of library material available in the form of books, periodical research papers and non-book materials has made it beyond the control of a library to acquire all the materials which are being produced. About 20 years’ ago Kent wrote that about two thousand pages of books, news papers, and other reading materials are being produced every minute in the world, and asserted, “If you attempt to keep fully informed of everything going on in the world-through reading, you would fall behind an

estimated 1,051,2000,000 pages every solid year you would devote to reading."

E32 Readers' Demand

There has been tremendous increase in the number of users of a library and their varied demands. On the one hand, governments' policy to increase literate population, mass education, and open learning and the changing nature of libraries (which are serving as a cultural, information, and community centre) have resulted in increase of readers population. On the other hand advancements in the entire field of knowledge and inter-disciplinary approach in education have resulted in diversified demands by various sections of readers to quench their thirst of knowledge and information needs. A single library is not capable of meeting all the requirement of its clientele.

E33 Limited Resources

Limited resources of libraries in terms of money, space and manpower also stress upon the need for cooperation. Even the most resourceful library of the most affluent country can not afford to acquire, organise and put to use all the material that may be required by its clientele. Due to inflation and rising cost of books a library cannot afford to buy all the available material. Annual subscription of Chemical Abstract has gone up from $ .12 in 1940 to over $ 4,000 in 1980. Similarly a study reveals that the average price of an US periodical has risen from $ 8.66 in 1968 to $ .27.58 in 1978.3 These figures have been given here simply to substantiate the statement that prices of library material are touching sky and as a result buying power of any currency in term of books and periodicals has drastically been reduced. Altredge and Atkinson have rightly observed in this context, "The increased cost of reading materials over past decade have far exceeded the general rate of inflation and the result has been a steady erosion of purchasing power for library."4 Apart from finance, a library's

4 Ibid.
space is also limited. It cannot therefore provide sufficient space for unlimited number of documents. It is necessary for library to impose restrictions on arbitrary growth of its collection even if it has finance to buy these. Similarly a library cannot employ any number of staff to organise and put to use unlimited number of documents because staff, like books, require finance and space both.

E34 Observation

An analysis of the situation as explained in the proceeding pages and above leads us to the following observation:

E341 The laws like Every Reader his/her Book; and Every Book its Reader; and the concepts like books are for all; Free flow of information, Universal Availability of Publication (UAP) etc., make it obligatory on the part of a library to provide to its readers every reading material they are interested in:

E342 On the other hand the factors explained under section 31-33, and the concepts like “maximum number of books at least cost” would make it impossible for a library to acquire, preserve and put to use all these materials to its readers out of its own resources.

E343 Even if a library can afford huge finance, vast space and array of staff it must avoid unnecessary duplication so that available resource may be utilised for some more fruitful purposes.

E344 These factors make it necessary that libraries should cooperate among each other to ensure proper utilisation of their resources at one hand and for serving their clientele in a better way on the other hand.

E4 PREREQUISITES

The success of a scheme of a resource sharing depends to a large extent on the willingness of the member libraries to actively participate in the programme. Beside, the following elements are also necessary for the success of the scheme.
E41 Government's Sanction

Sanction of the government by enacting library legislation or by framing administrative rules makes a scheme of cooperation more successful.

E42 System of Libraries

A network of libraries is necessary for sharing of resources at all levels. This can again be done by the government.

E43 Resource Sharing

A code for sharing the resources is must for successful operation of the scheme. Such a code spells out the role responsibility, rights, and duties of the participating libraries. It also contains provision as to which material is sharable and which is not and who will bear what cost.

E44 Bibliographical Tool

Preparation and updating of bibliographical tools like union catalogus and union list of holding is also very much useful in this context.

E5 AREAS OF RESOURCE SHARING COOPERATION

Libraries may share their resource in many areas or fields. These determine the types of cooperation among libraries. Some of the areas of cooperation may be enumerated as under:

- Shared or cooperative Acquisition and shortage.
- Shared or cooperative technical processing.
- Shared lending or inter library loan.
- Share or cooperation in other areas.

E51 Shared Acquisition and Storage

Enormous increase in the field of reading material and rising cost of publications have made it difficult for a library to acquire all the documents required by its readers. Rapid and unchecked growth of collection creates problem for space also. It is therefore not possible for a single library to acquire and organise all the documents required by its readers. Cooperative acquisition can solve these problems to a great extent. In
cooperative acquisition programme a group of libraries join hands in procuring documents. The documents frequently require by the readers of each library are acquired by the library. Less used and very costly materials are however purchased by one specific library which lends these to other libraries when required by their readers. These libraries may also decide to procure documents on mutually agreed subjects in separate libraries. Thus a particular library develops comprehensive collection on a particular field. This saves money manpower, and space.

 Similarly in cooperative storage programme depository libraries are set up at local and regional level where less used materials, such as old and bound volumes of periodicals and serials are deposited by the participating libraries. Less space is required for storing documents. For this purpose stacks with more height are installed and less space is required between two racks or shelves.

E52 Shared Technical Processing

Under the scheme of cooperative classification and cataloging a group of libraries decide to cooperate in the technical processing of document by cooperative and centralised methods. It is also known as centralised/cooperative processing of documents which has been discussed in succeeding sections. Shared processing implies classification and cataloguing of books at a central point or at various selected points by a central organisation or libraries for use of the recipient libraries. In other words, the operation envisages to render free or charged service to other libraries by a central organisation in centralised processing, or by a group of libraries which mutually agree to do so in specified areas in cooperative processing. Centralised service is being rendered in many countries in many forms and by many organisations including libraries and commercial organisations. Central organisation is the one which takes the responsibility of classifying and cataloguing all books or books in specified areas and sending the catalogue cards etc. to the concerned libraries. It is also responsible for formulating policies, distributing
work among libraries if necessary, maintaining coordination among participating libraries, and ensuring smooth functioning of the scheme. It is also supposed to maintain a record of all the processed books in card form.

E521 Need for a Centralised Processing Scheme

Many factors will advocate for centralised processing of books. Some of these are as under:

(i) There has taken place over the years exponential growth of literature on widely increasing range of subjects. Besides, libraries also tend to acquire more and more books. Situation has become more grave as the strength of staff, particularly technical staff, does not increase to cope up with the increasing number of books added during a library. As a result either all the documents are not being processed, or they are being processed late resulting in fantastic delay in release of a book for use.

(ii) Owing to limited financial resources, libraries are not in a position to employ more number of technically qualified staff, which is essential for ensuring qualitative processing of books.

(iii) Many libraries in the country do not have technically competent staff to process the books.

(iv) With reference to the books donated under central selection schemes situation is much more grave. For instance, sometimes books gifted under such scheme are processed vary late or not processed at all in many of the libraries because of the fact that the libraries have insufficient number of technical staff who seldom find time to process the books received under the scheme after processing the books purchased directly by them and after performing other routine duties. This causes substantial delay in release of books for the use of readers.

E522 Advantages and Purpose

Advantages of centralised or shared processing are man
and it serves various purposes. Some major advantages can be mentioned as under:

(i) *Economy*: It is most economical form of processing. It not only saves money, but manpower and machinery too. Savings in term of money, manpower and machinery can be utilised for other services in the library.

(ii) *Elimination of Duplication*:*— It eliminates duplication of processing work in libraries.

(iii) *Quality*: It ensures qualitative cataloguing and classification at cheaper cost because at selected places expert cataloguers are engaged for cataloguing books. They specialise the job of processing and also have fare knowledge of concerned subjects.

(iv) *Uniformity*: It ensures uniformity in internal and physical forms of catalogue etc., in the participating libraries.

(v) *Quantity*: Quantity of books processed is increase *i.e.*, more books can be processed in less time.

(vi) *Union Catalogues*: It may be helpful in compilation of union catalogue, though it is not the purpose of shared processing.

**E523 Disadvantages and Limitations**

According to some library scientists shared processing has following limitations and disadvantages:

(i) If gives rise to unemployment of classifires and cataloguers because they will be required at the centralised or selected places mainly.

(ii) In case the centralised library or agency is not a copyright library, it becomes troublesome to operate the scheme. Because then in case the participating library acquires such a book which is not available with the centralised library, the participating library will either be required to process the book for itself or to send the book or details thereof to the central library. This is time consuming.
(iii) Libraries adopting different forms and types of catalogue and different schemes of classification cannot participate in it.

E524 Clarification

Limitations and disadvantages assigned to shared processing by its critics are more imaginary than real. It is also not correct to say that it creates unemployment of expert classifies and cataloguers. As a matter of fact, more and more number of cataloguers etc., with subject specialization will be needed by the central or selected agencies. On the other hand individual libraries would also appoint generalist classifies and catalogurers. The criticism that it forces the participating libraries to adopt same form and type catalogue and same scheme of classification is irrelevant. As a matter of fact, this is a prerequisite for adopting this scheme and therefore, it is unfair to criticise it on this ground. This amounts to criticising lemon by saying "It is not sweet" or sugarcane by saying 'it is not sour'! Advantages of shared processing certainly have an edge over its limitations. It is therefore gaining popularity in western countries.

E525 Prerequisites

Following are the pre-requisites for starting a centralised cataloguing or centralised classification project:

(i) Sufficient number of libraries should be willing to participate i.e., take the advantages of the project.

(ii) Participating libraries must be using or willing to use same scheme of classification, same code of cataloguing, same physical form of catalogue, and same inner type of catalogue including same colour and type of cards etc.

(iii) Some sort of mechanism is essentially to be developed so as to ensure that the cataloguable documents acquired by all the participating libraries are seen by the central cataloguing agency to facilitate their cataloguing.

(iv) Collection of the participating libraries should be in similar subject in case of centralised processing.
(v) Delay in cataloguing of documents and irregular supply of entries for any reason may cause abandoning the scheme by participating libraries. Every care must be taken to ensure that delay does not take place.

(vi) Printing of entries should be economical and timely. The central agency or selected must take care in determining policy, maintenance of records, distributing or supplying the entries among participating libraries and to coordinate with them.

E526 Forms and Services

Shared processing of books is not a new concept is the field of librarianship. For example centralised cataloguing is being used in the world in various forms. There have been many experiments also in this respect. Some of the important forms of centralised cataloguing have been discussed in brief in next few pages.

E5261 Cataloging-in-source: Cataloging-in-source implies (i) pre-publication cataloguing of books and (ii) Printing of catalogue cards in books itself or providing printed catalogue card of the book alongwith the book. Cataloging-in-sources was carried out by Library of Congress as an experimental project in 1958-59. It was conceived that if all the publishers send to the central agency (i.e. Library of Congress) final proof copy/sample copy of all their publications, it may be possible for the central agency to catalogue those books and send the entries to the publishers before the book was released by them. The concerned publisher then may print the main card of the book (publication) in the publication itself which may be copied by concerned library. America’s Council of Library Resources gave a generous grant (S 55,000) for this experimental project. Purpose of launching this project was as under:

(i) Availability of catalogue card together with books resulting in immediate cataloguing of books in libraries,
(ii) saving time, money and manpower, and
(iii) standardisation of bibliography.

The experiment tried to ascertain (i) economic and technical issues involved, (ii) reaction of publishers and libraries, and (iii) if it would ensure standard cataloguing with the help of proof copies. Findings of the experiment were as under. These are also the major points of criticism against cataloging-in-source:

(i) According to prescribed time, Library of Congress was supposed to prepare and send the catalogue entry to the publisher within 24 hours of the receipt of the proof copy. It was difficult to maintain the time schedule.

(ii) Strict adherence to the prescribed time schedule increased the possibility of faulty or defective cataloguing.

(iii) In such a scheme cataloguing is based not on the actually printed-book but on its proof copy. Possibilities for making some changes in the title or in any other vital information by the publisher can not be ruled out till the last moment before the book is finally printed. For example, index to a book is prepared or finalised normally after the text of the book is printed. Sometimes date of publication also needs to be changed at the eleventh hour for many reasons, viz., delay in finalisation of index, delay in binding etc. Such situation may arise particularly when the book was likely to be released in the last quarter of the year. Sometime publishers use to change the title at the eleventh hour. Such situations may result in defective or wrong cataloguing and that is also permanently.

(iv) Most of the catalogue codes provide for preparation for entries of pseudonymous work under the real name of the author if possible, even if it is not printed on the book (if it is possible to find the real name from other sources). On the other hand some of the authors
may not like, for many reasons, to print their real name in the book. But in cataloging-in-source the real name of the author will become available in the entry printed in the book itself.

(v) Most of the cataloguing codes provide for giving year of birth of the author in the author/main entry for individualisation. Some authors, however, do not want their date of birth to be printed in the book. But if cataloging-in-source is adopted their date of birth will be printed in book (i.e., in the entry).

(vi) Needs of libraries vary from library to library: some libraries may require or desire to incorporate more information about a book in the catalogue card. But some other libraries (may be small) may be interested in giving smallest details or less information (for example shorter or broad class numbers, simple entries, less detailed notes or no notes etc). It is not possible to satisfy both the needs and requirements.

(vii) The Library of Congress realised that the project would cost it about three quarters of a million dollar each year which may not be easily recoverable.

Due to the reasons mentioned above the project received favourable response neither from publishers nor from libraries. It was found that in 481 cases entries provided in the books did not tally with the information given in books (for detail see Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science, Vol. 4, p. 235). These findings forced the library of Congress to discontinue the project.

E5262 Cataloging in Publication: It is a revised form of cataloging-in-source and was started as an experimental project by library of congress in 1971. It differed from cataloging-in-source in the sense that:

(i) Publishers were required to send only gally proof and not the final proof so as to ensure that they received back the catalogue entries before the book is printed without delaying their publication schedule;
(ii) Cataloguers were given ten working days' time for preparing and sending entries to publishers; and

(iii) Information on sub-titles, imprint, and collation were not included in the entries because these used to be changed by publishers at the last hour.

E5263 Prenatal Cataloguing and Classification: The concept of prenatal cataloguing (and classification) is a contribution of S.R. Ranganathan. He conceived it in 1948 and proposed it as follows: Each publisher sends gally proof of its publications to the National Library. The National Library classifies the book and sends to the publisher call numbers of the book immediately, and within reasonable time the entry for the book. The publisher prints call number on the verso of the title page and spine of the book. The National Library completes cataloguing of the book before it is released for sale by the publisher. These are made available in printed or cyclostyled form to the publishing agency or interested libraries for their use. The concerned publisher may send printed card along with the book to interested libraries. According to Ranganathan this would save 79% of cost on cataloguing at national level. This scheme is yet to materialise. Merits and demerits of this scheme are almost same as cataloging-in-source or cataloging-in-publication.

E527 Conclusion

There are no two opinions that shared cataloguing etc. in any form, and particularly in pre-publication form is most useful at idea level but practical difficulties are more. In India it is yet to be experimented.

E53 Shared Lending or Inter Library Loan (ILL)

E531 Introduction

Shared lending or inter library loan is one of the most discussed and practiced type of cooperation among libraries. Inter Library Loan is perhaps the oldest form of cooperation among libraries. As a matter of fact until the present century 'inter library loan' was generally used as a synonym for 'library cooperation' and this connotation still persists in the minds of
laymen. In this type of cooperation a group of libraries join together and agree to lend material to one another for the use of the readers of all the member libraries.

E532 International Trends

Librarians and readers around the world have shown great interest in implementing the ILL operation, and as a result the system has been working successfully and satisfactorily in developed countries. Apart from librarians and readers, national and international associations have also contributed a lot the development of ILL. On International plane the names of IFLA, International Institute of Bibliography and the Institute for Intellectual Cooperation may be mentioned. Experience has shown that the countries that have developed library system, national bibliography, and union catalogues, can implement the scheme smoothly. For handling or operating ILL in a systematic manner, a set procedure is necessary. In several countries ILL is being operated through regional library system in which the regional libraries are entrusted with “Location function” (i.e., to locate or trace the place of availability of the desired document, and to prepare, maintain and handle tools, such as catalogues, bibliography etc. for ensuring rapid location of a documents asked for). On the other hand, in many other countries the “location function” is being performed centrally by the national library of the respective country. For instance, countries like England, Sweden, and Germany are running ILL system through regional system or regional libraries with centralised coordinating agencies. Countries like Australia, Newzealand, and South Africa have adopted centralised “location” procedure under ILL system. It may be pertinent here to mention the salient features of the Regional System. In this system, the country may be divided into convenient regions in which regional bureaus or regional centres are created. Regional centres may maintain union catalogue for the documents available on ILL in the libraries of the particular region. Libraries in each region contact the regional centre in their region for identifying the location of a required document. If the location of the document is identified in the regional centre,
it sends the requisition to the concerned regional centre, in which the document is located. The book may be sent by the parent library through its region or directly to the borrowing regional centre or borrowing library as the case and decision may be. In case location of the document could not be identified in the concerned regional centre, the request is passed on to the national centre (normally, national library), which maintains a union catalogue for the whole country. The national centre may prepare, maintain and update the union catalogue for the country from the duplicate catalogues received from the regional centres. Regional library may prepare, maintain and update the union catalogue for their region on the basis of the duplicate catalogues received from the libraries of their region.

E533 Prerequistes

The success of a scheme of ILL depends to large extent on the willingness of the member libraries to actively participate in the scheme. Besides, the following elements are also necessary to be considered before implementing such a scheme.

(i) Library system: For successful implementation of an ILL scheme a library system and network of libraries is nearly necessary.

(ii) Agreement: There must be a well defined agreement among the member libraries about what to share, how to share, and the responsibility and function of each member-library should be spelt out.

(iii) Bibliographic tool: Bibliographic tools for running an ILL scheme involve (i) Preparation, maintenance and updating of union catalogues/regional catalogues, (ii) directory of participating libraries, (iii) subject bibliographies, and (iv) indexes of articles published in periodicals and like materials;

(iv) Communication channel for locating and obtaining documents: In Indian condition documents may be obtained and sent back by registered post. Local libraries may utilise the service of a messenger. It is a matter of discussion whether a proper channel for routing requests should be adopted.
(v) Loanable and non-loanable materials: This is very important factor and needs serious consideration. Normally, non-conventional reading materials, such as microfilm, records etc. are not lent in original. Loose issue of journals, rare documents, books sent or to be sent for binding, serials, publication of current year, and books in much use fall under this category. Normally those materials are loaned for which there is no or less demand in the library. It is a matter of argument also why a library should keep in stock unused books for the readers of other libraries? However, it is a proved fact that even in a library with good weeding out policy many of the books remain unused.

(vi) Cost and payment: Normal practice is that the administrative expenditure on ILL operation are to be borne by the concerned libraries. Such expenditure may involve expenditure on house jobs e.g., preparation of catalogues, bibliography, correspondence with libraries. The cost of sending the book on loan to the borrowing library and returning the same back by registered post to the lending library is normally borne by the borrowing library or by the reader.

E534 Problems and Criticism

Below mentioned problems and criticism are assigned to a scheme of inter library loan. These deserve mention and consideration.

(i) As it requires two hands to clap, two (or more) libraries are needed to cooperate for implementation of ILL. The general criticism of such a scheme is that in it the larger library becomes more a lending and less a receiving library. This may create apathy in larger libraries and the system may fail as a consequence.

(ii) Primary responsibility of a library is its own readers or members. A Library, therefore, can not afford to serve readers of other libraries at the cost of service to its own readers. Contrary to it, sending a book on ILL
from one library to the other will mean non-availability of that book to the readers of the lending library.

(iii) Since the tendency of self sufficiency is hit at the root when ILL is adopted, the participating libraries or their administrators may become reluctant to enrich the collection of their library, thinking that it will be better to obtain many books on ILL when need arises. This may result in two-way catastrophe. First, the annual addition rate of libraries, particularly lower level libraries, my fall down and cause frustration among readers. Secondly, in case and for any reason the scheme fails, libraries may find it difficult to acquire many important books as most of them would go out of print.

(iv) It may appear that a better service could be rendered in a more economic way as substantial amount may be saved by not purchasing many books. However, the value of the money saved thus may be much less than the amount to be spent on the operation of the scheme i.e. in preparing and updating union catalogues, bibliographies and like materials, on correspondence, postage, and possibly for an extra hand.

(v) It may have two edged adverse effect on pricing and production of books: (a) less copies of a book will be sold, and (b) as a result of it, the publishers may decide to increase the prices of their books which will consequently result in (x) purchase of less number of titles in more money and (z) making it still more difficult for individual buyers to purchase books.

(vi) An average reader of a public library is normally not interested in serious or research literature. He therefore, may not like to wait for arrival of the book on ILL on payment. He may decide to quench his thrust with the documents already available in ‘his library’.

(vii) To sum up, the system might fail because of any of the following:

(a) Over use of and less compensation to larger libraries.
(b) Difficulties in preparing and updating bibliographies and catalogues.
(c) Lack of adequate fund for the scheme at each level.
(d) Non-cooperation of the readers due to delay in getting material by post etc.

E538 Model Code

A well drafted code for inter library loan is necessary for the successful functioning of the scheme. Such a code normally stresses on the following factors:

(i) identifying the category of loanable documents,
(ii) identifying the category of non-loanable documents,
(iii) deciding period of loan,
(iv) deciding mode of transmission,
(v) deciding if loaned documents are to be consulted within the fourwalls of the borrowing library or if the reader of the borrowing library can take these to his/her residence,
(vi) deciding as to which library, lending or borrowing, will bear the cost of obtaining the documents, or if it is to be borne by the reader,
(vii) fixing the rights of the lending library and responsibility of the borrowing library,
(viii) designing a standard requisition form,
(xi) any other aspect which may be decided by the borrowing and the lending libraries.

E54 Other Areas of Cooperation

There are many other area in which the participating libraries may decide to cooperate. Such areas areas are documentation services, cooperative binding, cooperative training etc.

E6 CONCLUSION

Cooperative programmes among libraries save cost, ensure maximum utilisation of available resources and increase the use
of materials. We are living in the age of cooperation. No society and nation can exist in the absention of cooperation. Libraries are also social institutions and have come ahead to promote cooperative programmes in their field. For instance IFLA, FID, UNESCO etc. have come ahead and developed many programmes of library cooperation. UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control) UAP (Universal Availability of Publications) UNISIST (Inter governmental Programme for Cooperation in Science and Technology), are some of such programmes which are the talk of the day. Resource sharing or cooperation is thus indispensable for libraries of today.
Library Movement in G.B. & U.S.A.

F1 LIBRARY MOVEMENT

Explaining the concept of library movement Ranganathan says, "Library movement is not setting up of isolated libraries, big or small, primarily for collecting arranging and preserving printed material. It is setting up and keeping in an effective state of action an intergraded network of libraries—a library meaning an institution maintained for and by the community primarily for the social purpose of providing opportunity for self education, throughout life of every person of the community through the medium of thought presented in printed books—organised, served and administered with discrimination by persons who are adepts in helping the retransformation of thought locked up in a static material state into one in dynamic mental state." If we take into consideration this concept of library movement, it is evident that the movement was started in India in 1910 in the earstwhile state of Baroda. But in Great Britain and the United States library movement was started long ago which has been described in brief in following pages. Together with discussing library movement,

an attempt has also been made to trace short history of deve-
ment of libraries.

F2 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is one of the leading countries of the world
in respect of library service. History of libraries and library
movement in Great Britain may be described under following
heads:

1. Subscription or commercial libraries.
2. Rural libraries.
3. Workers' libraries.
4. Scene after 1850.

E21 Subscription or Commercial Libraries

Subscription libraries which are also referred to as com-
mercial or circulating or proprietary libraries are the first form
of libraries in G.B. These existed mostly in urban areas.
Allan Ramsay, a poet by hobby and bookseller by profession
started in Edinburgh a subscription library in the year 1725.
By 1825 the number of such libraries rose in England to 1,500.
Such libraries had in their stock scholarly, scientific and
literary books also, but novels and recreational literature
occupied major portion of the stock. Books were available
' on rent' in one form or the other. Such libraries were
popular, but their aim was to do business. Evaluating the
performance of such libraries Davies writes, "The standard
fare of the two hundred thousand who obtained books from
circulating libraries was novels. The Innocent Adultery was
read or atleast taken home twenty-times more often than
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Obviously
commercial libraries were not what Petrerach and Chetman-
meant by the word library"² Davies has also quoted S.T.
Coleridge saying, "For the devotees of circulating libraries, I
dare not complement their pass time, or rather kill-time with
the name of reading—we should therefore transfer this species
of amusement—from the genuine reading to that comprehensive

² Davies, W.D. : Public Libraries as Cultural and Social Centre.
(Metuchen, Scarecrow Press, 1974), p. 3.
class characterized by the power of reconciling the two contrary yet coexisting propensities of human nature, namely indulgence in sloth and hatred of vacancy.\textsuperscript{3}

F22 Rural Libraries

History of library development in UK would remain incomplete without mentioning the name of Samuel Brown. This merchant of Haddington set up in rural areas from his own resources library of fifty books. A shopkeeper or a teacher acted as librarian of such libraries which Brown called Intenerating libraries. By 1830 he was able to set up 50 such libraries. Although an act of Parliament was also passed as early as in 1708 which directed churches and clergymen to set up village libraries in their respective area or villages, but the act remained unoperative. In 1730 a village library was set up in Halton village by Sir John Cheshyre “For the improvement of learning, and that learned men may be encouraged to advance their knowledge”.\textsuperscript{4}

F23 Workers’ Libraries

Circulating libraries and other libraries were mostly used by people belonging to the middle class. Workmen, such as factory workers, artisans etc., remained deprived of library facilities until late 18th century. By the end of 18th century libraries were opened in UK for urban workers. An example of such a library is “Birmingham Artison Library” which was set up in 1795 with the purpose of “dissemination of knowledge among the working classes by the aid of book”.\textsuperscript{5} In 19th century many such libraries were opened, viz., the Sheffield Machanics and Apprentices’ Library (1825), Liverpool Apprentices’ and Mechanics’ Librrary (1820) etc.

F25 Scene After 1850

Development of libraries in UK before 1850 may not be termed as library movement in true sense. Although the British

\textsuperscript{3} Ibid., p. 3-4.
\textsuperscript{4} As quoted in Ibid., p. 5.
\textsuperscript{5} Ibid., p. 7.
Museum Act was passed in 1759 and the Museum Act was passed in 1845, these acts were directly concerned with setting up museums only. The year 1850 markes in U.K. the advent of free and tax-supported libraries. In this year U.K. adopted first public library act. Due to the efforts of William Ewart—a Statesman, and Edward Edwards—a librarian, the Parliament appointed under the chairmanship of Ewart a select committee to consider the relevance of introducing a bill authorising cities and borough to levy tax for the support of libraries. On the basis of the report of the select committee the bill was introduced and passed both the houses of the Parliament and received royal assent on 14th Aug. 1850. This is known as Act of 1850. Numerous amendments were made to this act, making it more liberalal and more effective in providing useful library service in the country. Salient features of the act are that it provided for opening a library in a borough with a population of 10,000 or more persons. In 1855 this facility was extended to Parishes with a population of 5,000 or more persons, and in 1866 this limit was also removed. By the end of nineteenth century borough-councils and urban districts were also allowed to adopt and implement this act. The Library Association (LA) was founded in 1877 which is also a landmark in the history of library movement in UK. Another act was passed in 1919. The Act of 1919 empowered and authorised county councils also to adopt the provision of the Public Libraries Act. This had a major influence on the provision of public library service in UK. These acts played an important role in creating library movement in UK, but setting up of libraries by voluntary efforts and public initiative also continued. The Government later set up committees on public libraries the reports of which gave boost to public library movement in the country. For instance the committee appointed in 1924 by the Board of Education (known as Kenyon Committee on public libraries in England and Wales) in its report of 1927 dwelt in detail on the functions which a public library should perform, and suggested means for improvement in library service. Similarly McCovin Committee (1942) discussed in detail all aspects of a public library and made valuable recommendations for improvement of public
Library service. The Roberts Committee (Committee on the Structure of Public Libraries in England and Wales, 1959) is also worth mentioning here. Report of this committee led to the enactment of Public Library and Museum Act of 1964. This act vested in the Secretary of state power to Superintend and promote public library service provided by local authorities such as boroughs, councils etc. Another important step taken in UK for improvement of library service is the enactment of British Library Act of 1972 which became effective from April 1973. The British Museum which was founded in 1759 was national library of Great Britain (UK) until March 1973. Since April 1973 after the promulgation of this act the British Library has taken the responsibility and acquired the status of national library. As per the provisions of this act, the British Library is not one library but system or complex of libraries which is comprised of British Museum, National Central Library, Nation Lending Library, National Lending Library of Science and Technology, British National Bibliography and Office of the Scientific and Technical Information. This is a new trend in the concept of national libraries.

F25 Conclusion

Library movements in UK reveals a commendable growth of Librareis quantitatively and qualitatively both. Library service is provided now on the pillars of legislation and various reports and surveys have been infusing new blood in the system, enabling libraries to play significant role in providing reading facilities and information to interested users.

F3. LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN USA

History of library development in USA in long. Systematic development of libraries in U.S.A may be discussed under following heads:

1. Colonial libraries.
2. Social libraries.
3. Circulating or lending libraries.
4. School-public libraries.
5. Tax supported free libraries.

F31 Colonial Libraries

In the seventeenth century many libraries were established in English colonies from Massachusetts to South Carolina to serve the colonies. These libraries were primarily of three kinds (i) Parochial (i.e., for the use of ministers); (ii) Provincial (i.e. for the use of general readers), and (iii) layman’s (i.e., for the use of those allowed by the ministers). These libraries were however used only by wealthy persons and upper strata of the society.

F32 Social Libraries

Social libraries were also set up in America in seventeenth century with a view to make library service (i.e., lending books) available to all those who were interested. Such libraries grew as a club and set up as an organisation for encouraging intellectual social and cultural life of the people. For setting social libraries a group of individuals deposited their personal books which they could spare, or/and contributed to a common fund for opening a library. It is clear from the above description that there were two types of social libraries (i) Proprietary (based on joint stock in which each member owned some books, i.e. share in the property) and (ii) Subscription (based on payment of periodic or other contribution, fee or subscription). Most of such libraries had very few members i.e., below fifty and sometimes even twenty or so. Popularisation of circulating libraries led to the disappearance of social libraries, though the contribution made by these libraries cannot be under-estimated.

F33 Circulating or Lending Libraries

Circulating or lendidg libraries were business libraries. These used to lend books to any one who paid the required charge per book daily or weekly or monthly or annually. Since the purpose of running circulating libraries was to earn monery, such books were mostly kept as may be of general interest to the common man, i.e. popular reading material.
School-District Public Libraries

In 1835 the New York legislature passed a law, permitting the voters in any school-district to levy a tax of $20 to begin a library and $10 each succeeding year to provide for its growths". This type of libraries were free public libraries housed in school-buildings.

TAX SUPPORTED FREE LIBRARIES

In 1848 the state legislature gave the city of Boston permission to levy taxes for running a public library and general court of Massachusetts promulgated a law for Boston Public Library. The Boston Public Library was organised in 1852 and was opened to the public for free use in 1854. This step gave boost to the concept of tax supported free libraries in America. Another significant development in the field of library movement in America is the establishment of American Library Association in 1876. In 1948 with the efforts of the Association, Public Library Demonstration Bill was introduced in Congress, but could not be passed. The year of 1956 can be accepted as a turning point in the history of library movement in America. In the this year Library Services Act was adopted followed by new Depository Act (Public Law or PL 87-579) of 1962. The Library Services Act of 1956 (federal act for development of a library service in America) laid more emphasis on providing qualitative library service in rural areas. The public Law 480 (1954) had already authorised Library of Congress to purchase foreign publications from respective countries by utilizing the US owned fund in the concerned countries. Next significant development in the history of federal support for library movement in USA is the enactment of Library Service and Reconstruction Act of 1964. It provided funds for grant to states on matching basis for providing and extending library service in those areas that were less served or neglected. In 1970 the federal Government established, by enactment of a law, a National Commission on Library and Information Science (NCLIS). It is composed of 15 members including professional librarians and social representatives. It has many committees to

6 Gates: Introduction to Librarianship, op. cit., p. 79.
assist it. Main purpose behind setting up the commission was: (i) to advise the Congress, the President, state and local etc. agencies on matters relating to library development, (ii) to undertake surveys and studies in assessing library needs of the nation, (iii) to apprise the adequacies and deficiencies in the existing library service, and (iv) to prepare plans for improving library services with a view to meeting library needs of the nation.

In the forgoing sections we have discussed in brief library movement in U.K. and U.S.A. The discussion would reveal that library development in U.K. and U.S.A. reflects the keen interest of the public and the government which they evinced in library development and library service. In the next chapter an attempt has been made to describe development of libraries and library service in India.
Library Movement in India

G1 ANCEINT AND MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

G11 Ancient Period

In India, since the ancient times libraries have been functioning as light houses for those who wanted to read and to extend the boundaries of various disciplines. References are available to prove that Nalanda University (in Bihar) had its own multistoried library in 600 A.D. with massive collection of manuscripts. The collection of the library was housed in three buildings, each having nine floors and three hundred rooms. This library was opened by the then Emperor of India, king Devapal. The library was open for any body who was a known scholar and took interest in reading, interpreting and even copying the documents kept in the library. Chinese traveller Whuen Sang is known to have consulted this library in the seventh century and to have taken from her hundreds of treatises to China and Japan. This library was completely destroyed by Bakhtiar Khilaji, who invaded India in 1205 A.D. and burnt the library. The library kept on burning for about six months. Faheyam has given a detailed account of the library. Taxila and Vikramshila (Bihar) universities of ancient India also had valuable libraries. Vikramshila University had massive collection of manuscripts on tantras and Taxila university library had rare collection of manuscripts on agriculture and
archery. History also tells us that the great Sanskrit poet Banabhatt, who composed his famous work Kadambari, managed the palatial library of king Bhoja.

G12 Mughal Period

The Mughals had also set up royal and pompous libraries during their regime. There were also libraries attached to academic institutions (madarasas). The first Mughal emperor Babar was a voracious reader, prolific writer and a great lover of manuscripts. His successors were also lovers of books and libraries. Humayun set up in Agra Fort a library which was managed by Lal Beg. Similarly Akbar also set up a library under the management and control of Sheikh Faizi. Although printing press was invented, Akbar took keen interest in manuscripts and appointed calligraphers (Katibs) for copying good manuscripts. He also got translated in person the famous Hindu epics, entitled the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. He converted the library of Agra Fort in a rich library. Other mughal emperors also took keen interest in libraries and books. Important features of mughal period libraries were magnificent buildings, rare manuscripts, and scholar-librarians.

G13 Other Rulers

Other rulers and Kings also patronised libraries. Among them the names of Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur and Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab will be remembered with appreciation in the history of library service in India. Maharaja of Tanjaur, who started the famous Saraswati Mahal Library can also be grouped with him.

G14 Observation

The libraries of ancient and mediaeval India were managed and patronised by emperors, kings, big capitalists and scholars. These functioned almost as private or institutional libraries and entry to these was restricted. Therefore, although these libraries housed valuable collections in magnificent almirahas kept in palatial buildings, these could not play a vital role in providing continuing education to the masses. As a result of this, the common masses of the country remained deprived of
library service until the advent of the British on Indian library map.

G2 19th CENTURY : ADVENT OF THE BRITISH

G21 Description

The British were the first to set up public library-like institutions in India. The Britishers came to India primarily for establishing trade and for this purpose to secure raw materials from the vast and unexploited natural resoures of the country and then to market their finished goods among the teeming millions throughout their colonies. There were however, people among them who were interested in the upliftment of the rich cultural heritage of India. Such Britishers first of all set up public library-like institutions in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other parts of the country. In Gujarat, Maharashtra, and West Bengal a number of libraries were opened by or with the encouragement received from the Britishers. The Bengal Royal Asiatic Society set up a library in 1784 and the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society in 1804. The Calcutta Public Library was set up in 1935-36. This Library later grew in the Imperial Library (1903) and National Library (1948). In the other part of the country i.e., west authorities were also considering to start a net work of public libraries. For this purpose the Government set up a committee in Bombay in 1939 under the chairmanship of A.A.A. Fyzee which also contributed to the development of public libraries. The committee in its report submitted in 1940 recommended building up of a strong net work of public library system in the state with a state central library, district libraries talluka libraries, block libraries etc. linked with each other in the form of chain. Some of the important libraries set up in 19th century in India are Andrews Library, Surat (1850); Gaya Public Library, Gaya (1855); Long Library, Rajkot (1856); Connemara Public Library, Madras (1860); Government Library, Junagarh (1867), Adyar Library, Adyar (1886); Dahi Laxmi Library, Nadiad (1892).
G22 Observation

Libraries set up during this period by the British or with their support, due to many factors, were used mostly by the members of the upper class and the elites of the society. The lower strata of the society could not make use of these libraries. It will however have to be admitted that these libraries opened the portals for setting up libraries for the common man. The common man, inspired and enlightened by the education imparted by the British, became interested in books and libraries.

G3 20th CENTURY: LIBRARY MOVEMENT

G31 Imperial Library Opened to Public

The first three decades of the twentieth century will be remembered as a golden period in history of public library movement in India. In 1903 the reading room of the Calcutta Public Library (renamed then as the Imperial Library) was opened by the British for the common man. Later, this library became the National Library of India.

G32 Library Movement in Baroda

The erstwhile state of Baroda and its ruler Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III will be remembered with respect for starting and giving a concrete shape to library movement in India. M.S. Gaekwad III is the first Indian ruler to declare and implement compulsory elementary education in the year 1907. The Maharaja wanted to take his subjects from darkness to light by opening free library service in his state. He invited an American librarian, William Allenson Borden, to give shape to his dreams and appointed him as Curator of libraries of his state. By the year 1910 Borden, who was the like deciple of the like mentor—Melvil Dewey, was able to organise a net work of free library service in the state. The net work consisted of central library, district libraries, talluka (subdivisional) libraries, city libraries and village libraries. Mobile library service was also provided. There were also special libraries such as cinema libraries, manuscript libraries, and libraries for women and children. The Curator of Libraries
was assisted by Assitant Curator, Inspectors etc., in managing library service. Library fund was available to the libraries. Apart from government libraries, there were also aided libraries assisted by the government on matching basis. Main objectives behind setting up a well knit library-system was to provide free public library service to one and all. Those who were not in a position to reach the libraries were served by mobile libraries and circulating libraries. We thus find that most of the functions which a public library is supposed to perform according to Unesco’s manifesto were performed by the libraries of Baroda in 1910. Such a foresightedness is rarely seen. M.S. Gaekwad III and W.A. Borden had such a foresightedness. They were ahead their times and will always be remembered as pioneers of library movement in India. Due to the sad demise of the Maharaja (1933) the library movement in Baroda suffered a great set back. It was unfortunate that W.A. Borden had also left for America earlier. Though his work was carried forward successfully by T.D. Wakins and M.M. Dutt, the loss caused by Maharaja’s death was irreparable.

G33 Contribution of S.R. Ranganathan

In the third decade of twentieth century Shiylal Ramamrita Ranganathan appeared on the scene like a radiant luminary. Though he worked in the libraries of academic institutions, he made significant contribution towards public library movement in India. Owing to his efforts the governments of four southern States viz., Madras (Tamil Nadu) Andhra Pradesh, Mysore (Karnataka), and Maharashtra passed and enacted library legislation in their states in 1948, 1960, 1965, and 1967 respectively. Ranganathan, besides preparing Model Library Bill and Development Plan also prepared draft library bills for almost all the Indian States.

G34 Role of the Central Government

The government of India took keen interest in providing public library service to the masses. During the first Five Year Plan (1951-56) the Government included the scheme of
improvement of public library services along with Community Development Programme. It was visualised and proposed under this plan to set up a national central library at central level and central libraries at state level (i.e. one in each state). Delhi Public Library (1952) and INSDOC (1955) were set up during this plan with the joint efforts of and assistance of Government of India and UNESCO. Delivery of Books Act was passed in 1954 and later amended in 1956. It prescribed that every Indian publisher will send free of cost one copy each of its publication to each of the three libraries in Calcutta (National Library) Madras (Connemara Public Library), and Bombay (Asiatic Society Library). Delhi Public Library became fourth copyright library in 1982. In this plan period the Government on the recommendation of the seminar on Role of Libraries in Social Education, held in New Delhi in 1955, set up on Advisory Committee for Libraries (1957) under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P. Sinha. The committee had following terms of reference:

(i) to enquire into the present reading needs of the people, how they are met, and what part the existing library set-up plays in meeting the needs;

(ii) to enquire into the reading tastes of various sections of the people, what agencies are there to provide suitable literature and how the reading taste and literature can be improved;

(iii) to recommend the future library structure in India.

(iv) to recommended the form of co-operation between the library and social education set up;

(v) to go into the question of training of librarians and the condition of their service; and

(vi) to make recommendation of the administrative and financial measure necessary to support the future set up of public libraries in India.

The term of reference shows that (the government had in view the over all development of public libraries, their net work there services, their linkage with other institution, providing the use of books, inculcating reading habit in masses, trainin
of library staff, and matching finance to support libraries. Sinha Committee submitted its recommendation in 1954-59 during the second Five Year Plan (1956-61). It was published in 1961. It recommended an integrated library system in states, linking state central libraries with the National Library at one end and with district, subdivision, block, panchayat and village libraries at the other end. During this plan period a sum of rupees 140 lakh was alloted by the central government for public library development, besides allotting rupees 10 lacs for setting up a Central Institute at Delhi for training of librarian. The committee also recommended setting up an independent Department of Social Education and Libraries at the centre and a State Library authority in each state. It strongly recommended imposing library cess for proper financing of public libraries and asserted that it is the only reliable source of library finance. It further recommended that the state governments should supplement the amount collected as cess. Major recommendations of the committee are as under:

(i) in states library cess may be levied at the rate of 6 paisa per rupee on property (urban) tax;

(ii) the government may grant a sum equal to the amount collected as cess;

(iii) a separate departement may be set-up for libraries including social education; and

(iv) each state should have a public library system under the control of a State Library Authority.

During the Third Five Year Plan (1962-67/69) the central government felt, “An adequate system of library is an essential part of any well organised system of education, Steps will be taken to set-up or develop all the four national libraries at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. There are also provisions to strengthen libraries at the state headquarters and for increasing the number of libraries at district and Talluka level.”

The Fourth Five Year Plan was implemented in 1969-74. The Planning Commission had, however, started preparing draft
plan much earlier. While preparing proposal for the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission set up in 1964 a 'Working Group on Libraries' under the chairmanship of V.K.R.V. Rao. The group formulated over-all policies, priorities, and programme of public library development and estimated the cost on it (during the fourth plan) to the tune of Rs. 30.99 crores as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of library</th>
<th>Expenditure in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. State Central Libraries</td>
<td>3,10,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. District Libraries</td>
<td>10,00,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Block Libraries</td>
<td>13,75,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Branch and Subdivision Libraries</td>
<td>1,00,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mode Public Libraries</td>
<td>60,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Union Territories/other areas</td>
<td>1,60,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Training of Library personnel</td>
<td>40,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Library Division at centre and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Library Directorates</td>
<td>44,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,99,00,00.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Working Group recommended: (i) Creation of separate division/branch for library affairs, (ii) Setting-up a Directorate of Libraries in each state with a qualified Director, (iii) Constituting an All India Library Advisory Council with Union Minister of Education as Chairman, and (iv) establishment of three model public libraries in the country on the pattern of Delhi Public Library. The group also prepared a Model Public Library Bill which was circulated by the government to the states for adoption. During the Fourth Plan period Rammohun Roy Library Foundation was also set up (1972) as an autonomous organisation under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Education (now Ministry of Human Resource Development) for the development of public libraries in the country. The Foundation works in collaboration with State Library Planning Committees working in each state. Detailed description of the Foundation have been given in chapter. The
fifth and sixth plans have also laid emphasis on public library service.

G4 LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN STATES

In the field of library service in India nothing probably is more difficult than to ascertain and describe the present situation owing to non-availability of a consolidated picture. An attempt has however been made below on the basis of information gathered from various sources. These are at present 24 states and 7 Union Territories in country. All of there have their own library system, structure, and pattern of financial assistance. Five of the states have enacted library legislation and rest are providing public library service without legislation. The present situation, has been discussed by grouping the states etc. under two broad categories:

(i) States with library legislation, and
(ii) States without library legislation.

G41 States with Library Legislation

The concept of legislation for libraries is a contribution of S.R. Ranganathan to Indian public libraries. He conceived the idea of library legislation more than fifty years ago. He drafted a Model Libraries Act which was discussed and approved at the First All Asia Conference held at Varanasi in 1930. According to M.A. Gopinath, "This Model Act is the seed out of which library legislation grew in India." The patrons of library legislation plead for its enactment and adoption by each state on the grounds that it (i) makes provision for essential financial support on gradually increasing basis; (ii) ensures proper and systematic development of public libraries on uniform pattern; and (iii) shields the growth of libraries against administrative and political changes.

In India, so far five states have enacted and adopted library legislation. These are, Tamil Nadu (Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948); Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act of 1960); Karnataka (Mysore Public Libraries Act of 1965); Maharashtra (Maharashtra Public Libraries Act of 1967) and West Bengal (West Bengal Public Libraries Act of 1979).
In the succeeding pages an attempt has been made to describe public library situation in these states.

G411 Andhra Pradesh

G4111 Introduction: Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading states which have developed a network of public libraries and built up a sound system of library services. Evidence is available to state that in this state, even in early nineteenth century, libraries were available and open for use by all seekers of knowledge. Frequent mention has been made to the personal libraries of Paravasthu family of Visakhapatnam and Raja Rameswaramayulu. Gustuv Oppert, who toured the area in 1868 stated in his report that there were about 30 libraries in existence at that time in Visakhapatnam alone. A School teacher, Manthan Adinarayan took a worth mentioning step in 1886 in setting up a library, viz., Sri Saraswati Nilayam which he opened for one and all. The Andhra Desa Library Association was formed 1914. In April 1914 Sri Lakshaminarasimha and Iyoanki Venkataramanaiah organised the first library conference in the region which was attend by about two hundred delegates. After the formation of the Association many more public libraries were set up. The state of Andhra Pradesh came into being on 1-11-1956 and the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act was passed in 1960. Prior to enactment of the A.P. Public Libraries Act, public libraries of the area were being controlled differently: The public libraries of Telangana region of the state were functioning under the provisions of Hyderabad Public Libraries Act of 1955; and the public libraries under Andhra region were functioning under the provisions of Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948. The integrated act of 1960 came into force from 1st April 1960. After the enactment of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act w.e.f. 1st April 1960 library services, structure and administration have adopted uniformity in the entire state. The State Government, from time to time, have been reviewing the Act and revising it to suit changing library needs of the masses. Under the provision of the Act Zilla Granthalaya Sansthas have been empowered to collect and levy library cess through local bodies in the form of surcharge at the rate of 8 paise per rupee on house/property tax.
Salient features of the Act are as under:

(i) Establishment and maintenance of public libraries through Government agencies.
(ii) Provision for separate Department of Public Libraries.
(iii) Appointment of Director of Public Libraries.
(iv) Provision for collection of library cess and government grant for running library service.
(v) Constitution of State Library Committee and District Library Authority (Zilla Granthalaya Sanstha).
(vi) Stipulation of power and function of the SLC and ZGS.

G4112 Organisation and Administration: The State maintains a systematic structure of public libraries. The State Central Library, Hyderabad is at the apex and village libraries including book deposit centres and panchayat libraries and other libraries are at the bottom. In between are regional libraries, district central libraries, and branch libraries. A village library is also a branch library with part-time workers. Library system in state has been organised on the lines of the recommendations made by the Sinha Committee. Under the provision of the Act, a Directorate of Public Libraries was set up in 1961 to ensure the smooth functioning and administration of public library system in the state. Until 1967 the Director of Public Instruction remained the ex-officio Director of Libraries. In 1967 an independent Director of Libraries was appointed. The Director of Libraries controls the entire library system in the state. He is Head of the Department of libraries, is under the direct control of Education Secretary and controls the entire public library system in the state. He is also the ex-officio Secretary of the State Library Committee of which the "Minister for Public Libraries" is the Chairman. This Committee, which advises the Government on all matters relating to public libraries in the state, is composed of both official and non-official members. There are also Zilla Granthalaya Sansthas (District Library Committees) in each district. The Librarian of the concerned Zilla Granthalaya (District Library) functions as ex-officio Secretary to the district library
committee. District library committees control, supervise and manage libraries in their respective districts.

G4113 Pattern of Financial Assistance: The State Government bears major portion of expenditure on public libraries. In 1984-85 finance of libraries was approximately Rs. 356.03 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 152.12 lakhs was collected as cess and the state government gave a grant of Rs. 204.91 lakhs. Public libraries in the state are financed from three sources viz., (1) Government grant (2) amount collected as cess by Zilla Granthalya Sansthas and (3) Library's own resources. For the purpose of receiving grants libraries are categorised under three categories as under:

(A) The purely government libraries receive full financial assistance from the state government. These are State Central Library, Regional Libraries and Mobile Library, Eluru.

(B) Libraries below regional level i.e., District Central Libraries, Branch Libraries, Village Libraries, Book Deposit Centres, and Mobile Riksha Libraries are partially financed by the state government fund and partially by the Library Fund maintained out of the amount collected as library cess. Pattern of assistance for these libraries is as under:

(i) The State renders full financial assistance to these libraries towards the salary of staff.

(ii) For other purposes, such as acquisition of books, maintenance of library etc. finance come from Library Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the Act the Zilla Granthalya Sansthas have been empowered to collect library cess on property tax in the form of surcharge. The amount received so is deposited in the appropriate account known as, 'Library Fund'. Donation from the public and regular and special grants from the government are also received. All these are deposited in 'Library Fund'. Amount accumulated
so is spent on collection building, maintenance etc., of libraries of this category.

(C) Panchayat libraries, libraries managed by cooperative societies and private libraries are aided libraries. These receive grants from State Government, Zilla Granthalaya Sasmathas and also have their own resources.

G4114 Services and Other Activities : Public libraries in the state also act as cultural and recreational centres. Some of the libraries are equipped with film projectors and other audio-visual equipments. Literacy programmes, lectures, conferences, book exhibitions and group discussions are also frequently organised. The state has also brought out a bibliography of Telugu Books published with the help of National Library, Calcutta. Union catalogue of Telugu books and district catalogues of book are also compiled. Annual administration report of the Department is also brought out annually which provides elaborate information and statistics on library services. Since March 1973 the Director of Public Libraries has also been made ex-officio Registrar of Publications for implementing the provisions of the Registration of Books Act of 1867. One copy of every document published in the state is deposited by the publishers to the State Central Library under the provision of this act. Refresher courses for librarians of regional libraries and district libraries are also organised from time to time. The Department has also established links with schools. A scheme has been introduced to supply books from District Central Libraries to school student with an intention to inculcate reading habit among school children. State Central Library, Regional Libraries and some branch libraries maintain an exclusive text book section. These sections cater to the needs of college students as well. There are 22 branch libraries exclusively for women and 50 libraries with independent section for women readers. Children libraries are present in almost all the districts and many libraries have separate children section. The State Central Library has an impressive section and collection for the blind also.
G412 Karnataka

G4121 Introduction: The state of Karnataka is one of the leading states which has built up a developed system of public libraries. Libraries existed in this state in ancient and medieval periods. The Kings, rulers, scholars, and temples had rich collections of manuscripts. Later the Britishers established libraries in the 19th century in Belgam, Dharwar, and other places. In 1913 Sir M. Visweshwaraiya recommended for the establishment of public libraries in the state which gave a momentum to the public library movement in the state. The Karnataka Library Association was formed in 1929 but could not do much for the development of library services for some years. Prior to the formation of the Mysore Library Association, on the occasion of the All India Congress Committee’s at Belgam in December 1924 a national level Library Conference was organised to impress upon the public and the government the importance of public libraries. Karnataka is one of the five Indian states which have adopted library legislation. Mysore Public Libraries Act was enacted in the year 1965 for establishing and maintaining a network of public libraries both in urban and rural areas of the state. The act came into force with effect from 1st April, 1966.

G4122 Administration and Organisation: Under the provisions of the Act, Central Libraries have been set up in the state at state level, city level, and district level. Besides these, there are many hundred branch libraries and grant-in-aid libraries. Apart from these, there are village and other libraries. As prescribed under the act, City Central Libraries should be set up in all towns with a population of one lac and above. Likewise, District Central Libraries should be and have been set up in all the districts. Some of the district headquarters have both City Central Libraries and District Central Libraries. In such cases, District Central Libraries serve as administrative units. There should be a branch library for every 25,000 population under CCL and for every 5,000 population under DCL. Besides it, there is provision for setting up service stations for the population of 2,000-5,000 people. Mobile libraries are also working. The State Central Library renders
centralised services to readers and libraries through (i) Copyright collection, (ii) State Library for blind, (iii) Bibliographic Bureau (iv) Bureau of Inter Library Loan, (v) Bureau of Technical Service etc. The State Central Library, Bangalore is at the apex of library system. There are however no divisional libraries in the state and the City Central Libraries are directly under the supervision and control of State Central Library. District Central Libraries and other subunits are also supervised and controlled by the SCL. Branch libraries are functioning under the CCLs and DCLs. In order to implement the provisions of the act a separate Department of Public Libraries has been set up at Banglore. The Director is Head of the Department of Public Libraries. He is the chief executive of public library services in the state. The State Library Authority manages the State Central Library and advises the government on matters relating to libraries, including administration. Local Library Authorities, such as District Library Authority and City Library Authority manage and control public libraries in their areas.

G4123 Pattern of Financial Assistance: The State Central Library is financed from the government funds. Libraries at district and city level, including branch libraries are financed from ‘Library Fund’. Under the provision of the act library cess is collected, for running these libraries, in the form of surcharge on property tax/land revenue. This surcharge is collected by the local body of the concerned district/city and deposited in Library Fund. The State Government supplement this amount. Aided libraries receive grant from government and Taluk and village libraries receive assistance from the state government. Actual receipt and actual expenditure of the Department his its 1985-86 was Rs. 2,32,10, 89 and Rs. 193,07, 430 respectively.

G413 Maharashtra

G4131 Introduction: In the state of Maharashtra, temple, other religious institutions, rulers and scholars must have their own libraries, but the concept of modern public libraries in the state is the contribution of Europeans, particularly the British.
They established in Bombay a branch of Royal Asiatic Society (Now the Asiatic Society) in 1804 with a rich library. In 1830 the Bombay General Library was established. The library was open to all responsible citizen irrespective of caste, creed and religion. By the start of 20th century many significant libraries were set up in this area. Many Indians also took interest in establishment of libraries and reading room. V.G. Ketkar, D.W. Joshi, L.R. Phadnis, Justice M.R. Ranade, N.C. Kelkar, D.R. Gadgil, Vinayak Rao Bhuskone, H. Deshpandey are some of the worth naming personalities. The Maharashtra Library Association which was founded in 1920 has also been instrumental in spreading library movement in the state. Appointment of a Library Development Committee under the chairmanship of A.A.A. Fyze by the Congress Ministry of Bombay in the year 1939 is a landmark in the history of library movement in this part of the country. The report of the committee, though considered late, (the report was submitted in 1940 but considered after the country got independence) forms the backbone of library service in the state. Major cemmedations of the committee are (i) establishment of Central Library at Bombay and Regional Library at Pune, (ii) establishment of one library in each district and each Taluka, (iii) encouragement to local initiative by the government by recognising private libraries for giving financial assistance subject to the condition that these libraries will allow free use of books etc. to all and sundry. The Government accepted and implemented the recommendations of Fyze Committee and appointed a Curator of libraries to look after library service in the state. This arrangment worked till 1967. In 1967 the Legislative Assembly passed a Public Library Bill at its Nagpur session on 17-11-1967 and the Government enacted it. It came into force w.e.f. Ist May 1968. The act provides for a public library system on uniform pattern in all parts of the state. Salient features of the Act are as under:

(a) Establishment of a separate Department of Public Libraries (under Education) with a professional Director heading it.

(b) Establishment of State Central Library and Divisional Libraries at Government’s expenditure.
(c) Constitution of a State Library Council to advise the Government on matters relating to library service and development.

(d) Constitution of District Library Committees in each district for advising the Government on matters relating to public library development and service.

(e) Making it obligatory on the part of the State Government to provide every year an amount not less than 25 lakhs for the development of public libraries, besides administrative and establishment expenditure. No provision for collecting library cess.

(f) There has been improvement in library service in the state, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Due to the encouragement received from the provision of the act number of aided libraries (run by voluntary organisations) have been increased. In 1981 total number of recognised public libraries were 2674 against 1499 in 1979 and 669 in 1970. This shows that library movement is spreading in rural area fastly. Libraries have been set up in all the districts. These is no State Central Library but the Asiatic Society Library, which is also a depository library functions as State Central library.

G4132 Administration and Organisation

Director of Libraries is the Head of the Department of public library services. He is responsible for planning, maintenance and organisations of public library service in the state. There is one Assistant Director in each of the 5 divisions to assist the Director. The Government has set up a State Library Council to advise it on matters relating to public libraries, with Minister Incharge of Education as the Chairman, Director of Libraries as Member Secretary. Representatives of State Library Association and local bodies are also on the Council. At district level District Library Committees have been set up for each district under the provision of the Act. The Chairman of the Education Section in Zilla Parishad (District Board) is the
Chairman of the District Library Committee and Education officer of the District is Member Secretory.

G4133 Pattern of Financial Assistance

Under the provisions of the Act the State Government is obliged to provide a sum not less than 25 lakhs for library development. This does not include administrative and establishment expenditure. Libraries upto divisional level are fully financed by the Government and for all practical purposes these may be termed as "Government Libraries", Libraries below divisional level have been set up by private initiative. These receive grant in aid on the condition that they shall provide free library service and allow free access to the library for all. For receiving grant from the Government a library must be a 'recognised' library, which means it must get itself registered under Registration of Society Act 1860 or Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 under a local body such as Municipality, Grampanchayat etc. For receiving grant-in-aid [such libraries have been grouped under A-D categories on the basis of book stock, membership etc. as per the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Periodicals</th>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Libraries of these four categories receive 75% of the admissible expenditure incurred by them in the previous year subject to a maximum of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Rs. 30,000</td>
<td>Rs. 16,000</td>
<td>Rs. 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Rs. 16,000</td>
<td>Rs. 12,000</td>
<td>Rs. 8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Rs. 6,000</td>
<td>Rs. 4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to this, grant for building, for running circulating libraries, incentive grant for reaching higher category etc. are also made available to libraries. The Government on the recommendation of the State Library Council, also gives grant for such special purposes as organising functions, seminars, celebrations etc. Regular grant-in-aid is also given to State and district level library associations.

G4134 Services

Library service has been extended in the state to rural areas by establishing conventional, mobile, and circulating libraries etc. Book exhibition and special functions are also organised by the Directorate and the libraries. Bibliography of Marathi Books has also been compiled. Care is taken to preserve and extend the use of manuscripts and rare books. The Directorate also sponsors training programmes for librarians (certificate level). Some of the libraries have been supplied with a jeep to facilitate the work of circulating library centres.

G414 Tamil Nadu

G4141 Introduction

The State of Tamil Nadu came into being in 1947. Prior to 1969 it was known as Madras State. On 1st January 1969 its name was changed to Tamil Nadu. It has a rich tradition of libraries. Saraswati Mahal Library was set-up by the Maharaja of Tanjaur at Tanjaur as early as 1800 A.D. The Government Oriental Manuscript Library was set-up at Madras in 1837 and Adyar Library, Adyar (Madras) in 1886. The three libraries, which were set-up as manuscript libraries, are still the pride of the nation. In 19th century some other libraries, keeping printed books were also opened, such as Madras Literary Society Library (1818), and Connemara Library, which named after the then Governor of Madras, became the State Central Library under Madras Public Libraries Act. It is also necessary to mention the role of Madras Library Association in developing library movement in the State. The Association was founded in 1928 with K.V. Krishnaswami Ayyar as President and S.R. Ranganathan and S.M. Fossil as Secretaries. They toured the area
extensively and popularised library movement though library exhibitions and other methods. The Association also organised travelling library services, and library services to prisons, hospitals etc. Owing to the efforts of the Association and its office bearers, especially S.R. Ranganathan. Madras Public Libraries Act was passed and enacted. It became effective from 1st April, 1950. Tamil Nadu is the first Indian State to pass and adopt library legislation. The Association and its office bearers had to struggle a lot for its adoption. They started their effort in 1929 and as early as in 1931 they had submitted to the then Governor a draft Bill. Since then they never looked back until the Government enacted Library Act in 1948. Thus the Act is the fruit of the seed which bore result after 19 years. Library Associations and their office bearers in other States without library legislation should receive inspiration from the efforts made by the Madras Library Association and should not be disheartened if their first or successive attempts have not received desired attention of the concerned Governments.

G4142 Organisation and Administration

The State has a well knit system of libraries. The State Central Library (Connemara Public Library) is at the Apex. It also receives one copy of each book published in India under Delivery of Books Act and one copy of each book published in the State under the provisions of the Madras P.L. Act. Next in the chain are district libraries, branch libraries and village libraries. A district library may obtain books from the State Central Library and the branch libraries from district libraries. The State has a Directorate of Public Libraries headed by a Director who is the Executive Head of library services under the general control of the Education Department. The Director of Libraries superintends, directs and runs public library service. Library Committees have been set up for managing libraries at each level. There is one local Library Authority for the city of Madras, and one Local Library Authority for each revenue district, except Kanyakumari District. It consists of representatives of elected bodies, such as Municipalities, Panchayats etc. and
some members nominated the Government. The members elect Chairman from amongst themselves. There is one District Library Officers in each district attached to the Authority. With this group, the Local Library Authorities run library service through District Central Libraries and its service points, e.g., Branch Libraries etc. There are now 15 Local Library Authorities: one in each district (The Act is not effective in Kanyakumari District and Shencolth Taluk Tiruvelvili district), 15 District Central Libraries and about 1500 Branch Libraries. A branch library can be opened with a full-time librarian in a village with a population of 5,000 and above. Delivery stations can be started in a village with a population of 1,000. These will be looked after by a school teacher or anyone else, interested in the job, on part-time basis. Some honorarium is paid to such service minded persons. It is learnt that some school students may be engaged for taking the books to the doorstep of the citizen. These boys are authorised to collect a nominal monthly charge for this service and to keep the collected amount with them. Besides these, there are mobile libraries, libraries for special category, and aided libraries also.

G4143 *Pattern of Financial Assistance*

(a) The State Central Library and Kaurmani Nilayam Library, are Government libraries and are fully financed and maintained by the Government.

(b) Libraries under Local Library Authorities are financed and maintained from Library Fund. Each Local Library Authority is empowered under the Act to collect library cess in the form of surcharge on property tax or house tax. The sum collected thus is deposited in Library Fund. The Government give matching grant equal to the amount collected as cess.

(c) Aided libraries receive grants from time to time depending upon their stock, staff and services.
The State of West Bengal has a rich tradition of public libraries. Europeans were the first to set-up public libraries—like institutions in Calcutta, though entry in these was slightly restricted. East India Company opened a library in its factory at Hooghly in seventeenth century. Christian Missionaries also had their own libraries. Some important libraries opened in 19th century are (i) Library of Asiatic Society of Bengal, (ii) Rajnarayan Basu Memorial Library (1851), (iii) Hooghly Public Library (1854), (iv) Uttarpada Public Library (1858), (v) Konnagar Public Library (1858), (vi) Joynagar Public Library (1859), (vii) Krishanagar Public Library (1869), (viii) Srirampur Public Library (1871), (ix) Chandannagar Public Library (1873), Shivpur Public Library (1874), (xi) Baranagar Public Library (1876), (xii) Bagbazar Library (1883), (xiii) Bansbedia Public Library (1891) etc. West Bengal Library Association was formed in 1925 and since then it has been instrumental in developing library movement in the State. Mainly due to the efforts of the Association the West Bengal Government enacted library legislation in the State in 1979. Salient features of West Bengal Public Libraries Act (1979) is as under:

1. no provision for levying library cess.
2. provision to create a Directorate of Libraries (created) with a professionally qualified Director, who will manage the Central Library and its branches, and shall also superintend and direct library service in the state.
3. provision for constituting State Library Council with Minister in-charge of library services as Chairman and Director of Library as Secretary. This will act as an Advisory Committee on Public Libraries and will render advise to the Government on all matters relating to library system, development and organisaton.
4. provision for constitution of Local Library Authority in each revenue district with District Magistrate as Chairman and District Library Officer (professional) as Secretary.
(5) provision for appointing District Library Officer in each district.

(6) modification of Press and Registration Act of 1867 with a view to ensure the deposit of one free copy to the State Central Library by the publishers.

Library services in West Bengal fall under Education Department. A separate Directorate of Libraries has been created.

There is no provision for collection of cess by Local Library Authorities. The Government Libraries are fully financed and managed by the State Government. Grants are released to libraries according to their categories e.g. Sponsored Libraries, District Libraries, Town/Block Libraries, Area Libraries, and Rural Libraries.

G42 States without Library Legislation

There are no two opinions on the importance of library legislation. It is certainly important for uniform, systematic and successful growth of public library service. Most of the Indian States are deprived of an act relating to libraries. This however, does not mean that (i) proper growth of libraries is "not possible" in the absence of legislative support; and (ii) no effort has been made towards drafting and passing library bill in many of the States. As a matter of fact some of the States are carrying library service satisfactorily without library legislation. But things can certainly improve with legislative support, particularly in a developing country like ours where due to political and administrative changes instability prevails in many quarters. Even in advanced countries, public library legislation has played significant role in systematic development and balanced growth of public libraries. An attempt has been made in the following pages to describe public library situation in some of the states.

G421 Assam

G4211 Introduction

In the state of Assam the first public library, namely the Government Public Library was started by the British Govern-
ment. In 1956 it was merged with the State Central Library. All Assam Public Library Association (Sadau Assam Puthibharal Sangha) was formed in 1938 on the initiative taken by Kumudeshwar Ratnakur. However, public library service in Assam was started in real sense during the first Five Year Plan. The Assam Government took steps to organise library service in 1954-55 on the lines suggested by Sinha Committee. A State Central Library was established in Shillong, the then capital of Assam. By the end of 1955 seven District Libraries were established. The State Central Library of Assam was shifted to Gauhati in 1974, the then capital of Assam. It has a branch now in the present state capital, Dispur. The state has not enacted a legislation in respect of public libraries although attempts were made several times in this direction. For instance, on the request of the Assam Library Association S.R. Ranganathan prepared a Draft Public Library Bill for the State which was discussed, approved and recommended for acceptance of the Government by the Assam Library Association at its Eighth Conference held at Gauhati in 1994. J. Sarmah and R.L. Mittra also prepared and sent to the Government an other draft Bill in 1971. Enactment of library legislation in the state has been recommended from various plateforms but the government has not taken any decision in this respect. The Governments, however, recently (1984) created the post of a Director of Libraries under the Education Department.

G4212 Organisation and Administration

The State Central Library at Gauhati is at the apex of the state’s library system. Next in the link are District Libraries and Subdivisional Libraries. There are also book mobiles with about one hundred service or book depositing centres. The Director of Libraries is the overall Incharge of the libraries under Education Department. The State Central Librarian was function almost as the Director before the post of Director was created. The libraries in the state are however not under administrative control of one department. For instance, there are libraries (village) set up and administered by Community
Development Offices/Blocks, and private libraries set up and administered by trusts/institutions.

G4213 Pattern of Financial Assistance

Government libraries, i.e., State Central Library with a branch, District Libraries, Subdivisional Libraries and Mobile Libraries with 100 deposit centres are financed by the Government. Libraries have also been set up in villages under Community Development Programme of the government. Libraries run by trusts etc. are aided libraries receiving varying amount from the government as grant.

G4214 Services

Public libraries in Assam, particularly the State Central Library, are rendering commendable service even in the absence of library legislation. The State Central Library has separate children’s section. It has been publishing Assamese Section of Indian National Bibliography and has published bibliography on libraries of the state and nearby areas. Book Mobile service are also organised. Almost all of its districts and subdivisions have been covered by library service, though it will take some time for the government to extend required library services to villages and blocks. Book collection of district level libraries is impressive (ranging from 20,000 to 70,000), but the subdivisional level libraries have small collection (ranging from 5,000 to 20,000).

G422 Bihar

G4221 Introduction

Bihar is one of the Indian states which is famous for her cultural and literary heritage. Nalanda, Vikramshila and Taxhshila had magnificent libraries. Good collection of manuscripts was made in Bihar even before the birth of the Christ. Besides, there were good collections of manuscripts etc. of Kings and landlords. The first public library-like institution was set up in 1855 in Gaya. On the visit of Sir Federic James Halliday, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the citizen of Gaya decided to establish a public library by public donation and contribution. The Union Club and Library was set
up in Hazaribagh, and Bihar Hitaishi Pustakalaya in Patna City in 1882 and 1883 respectively. Most important year in the history of library development in Bihar is 1891 when the Khunda Bux Khan Oriental Public Library of Patna was opened to the public. The library was previously owned by Maulavi Muhammad Bux Khan. After his death he left behind splendid collection of manuscripts. During the first half of 20th century many good public libraries were opened by private and collective initiative. Important among these are Nagri Pracharini Sabha Library, Arrah (1901); Manu Lal Library, Gaya (1911), Bhagwan Pustakalaya, Bhagalpur (1913); Town Hall Municipal Library, Muzaffarpur (1919); Bihar Hindi Pustakalaya, Bihar Sharif (1920); Sinha Library, Patna (1924); Ram Mohan Roy Library, Chaibasa (1929); Hind Library, Giridih (1936) etc. Bihar Library Association was founded in 1936. It changed its name to Bihar Rajya Pustakalaya Sangh in 1955. The first Conference of the Association was held at Gaya in 1937. Kumar M.N. Deb Ray Mahashaya presided over. The Conference desired the Association to prepare a draft scheme for development of libraries in Bihar. The scheme was prepared and submitted to the Government in 1938, recommending setting up of a chain of libraries from State Central Library to village libraries. Later, All India Library Conference was held at Patna in 1940. This Conference also stressed that the government should accept the recommendations of 1937 Conference. Many attempts were made in future also but of not much avail. In 1973 R.S.P. Singh prepared and submitted to the government a draft bill. In 1976-77 Bihar Government invited the comments of P.N. Kaula on the draft library bill. No progress had been made in this direction. Bihar is one of the three Indian states in which the State Central Library (Sinha Library) is not a government library but managed by a trust/body. The other two states are Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. There are about 5000 libraries which receive full or partial assistance from the government. These have been set up by the government or trusts/institution/agencies at various levels such as state library, divisional libraries, special distinguished libraries, district libraries, subdivisional
libraries, block libraries, and village libraries. There are some unaided libraries also.

G4222 Organisation and Administration

There is no library system in the state. Every library functions in isolation or as an independent entity. Therefore the State Library (Sinha Library) is not functioning as the State Central Library. Public library services in the state is looked after, controlled and administered by the Education Commissioner. The Director of Higher Education is incharge of library services. The Education Department has created a separate office of Superintendent of Libraries in order to coordinate library services at various levels and to see that the decisions of the Government in the field of public libraries are implemented. Shri N.P. Gaur, the former Librarian of Sinha Library and a librarian of International repute, writes in this context, "The Superintendent of Libraries for Bihar, who is Chief Executive administering the public libraries in the state, has ever since the creation of this post—more than 20 years (now 37 years) ago (in 1950-51)—been a non professional, without any library orientation. Further, this post has always been treated as a transit camp for a class one officer of the Education Department, who had, in most cases, been on his way to some stable assignment." The position is still the same. The government has not framed rules for running libraries. Decisions on specific issues are taken when situation arises. At state level the "State Library Planning Committee" with its three subcommittees (Planning, Book Selection, and distribution) makes vital recommendations on the matters relating to library development. The Education Commissioner is ex-officio Chairman and the Superintendent of Libraries is ex-officio Secretary of the Committee. At District level there is one District Advisory Committee in each district, headed by the District Magistrate and District Education Officer as Secretary. At Subdivision level also there is a Subdivisional Committee. District Education Officers send their recommendations to the Superintendent of Libraries who obtains the orders of the Education Commissioner through the Director of Higher Education and Joint Secretary Education.
G4223 *Pattern of Financial Assistance*

The state normally spends about 20 lakhs rupees on public libraries. The entire expenditure on salary of staff, purchase of books and periodicals, furniture, maintenance etc. is borne by the state government for State Central Library, divisional libraries and only 5 district libraries. Rest of the libraries including the remaining district libraries, all subdivisional libraries, block all libraries and all village libraries are aided libraries and receive assistance in the form of books, furniture, and a nominal amount. The Management Committees of these libraries are expected to run library service out of their own resources, which is supplemented partially by the insufficient government grant. Small libraries situated in a subdivisional or district town also are known as village/rural libraries. So the term rural/village reveals the status of a library for the purpose of receiving grant under various schemes.

G4224 *Library Service*

As mentioned in the preceding pages, every library in the state works as an independent entity. The government naturally, keeping in view the meagre assistance to these libraries, can not pressurise the aided libraries to provide a standard and fruitful library service. The government does not seem to have taken any major step in this direction. For instance, there were 5 Government district libraries out of 17 districts in 1970. These were fully financed by the Government. Each Government district library was provided with a mobile library van for circulating books in the district. If we consider the present position we shall find that though the number of districts has increased from 17 in 1970 to 33 in 1986, yet there are still only 5 Government district libraries in the state. In rest of the districts some private libraries have been given the status of district library and such libraries receive a nominal grant in form of books, furniture and meagre assistance against salary for one-two staff. Mobile vans were also withdrawn from the 5 government district libraries long back. It shows that in Bihar library service has practically declined.
G423 Gujarat

G4231 Introduction

The state of Gujarat came into being in 1960, comprising of (i) erstwhile Baroda and Saurashtra states (ii) Kuch region, and area of former Bombay state. It has a rich tradition of public library service. Gujarat Vidya Sabha Library was founded as a manuscript library as early as in 1848. Among other libraries established during 19th century in the state are Raichand Deep Chand Library, Baroach (1855); Long Library, Rajkot (1856); Government Library, Junagarh (1867); Town Library, Rajkot (1868); Aparao Bholanath Library, Ahmedabad (1873); Barton Library, Bhavanagar (1882); Dahi Laxmi Library Nadiad (1892) etc.

Gujarat is the first Indian state to have a fully developed public library system. Maharaja M.S. Gaekwad III of Baroda, who had declared compulsory elementary education in his state in 1907, brought an American Librarian, namely William Allenson Borden. A State Department of Libraries was created and Borden was made its Director. By the year 1910 he organised free public library service in the state with a well knit network of public libraries which included conventional libraries, mobile libraries, and cinema libraries. Motibhai Amin, a school teacher, who took interest in public library development was made incharge of rural library service under Borden. The work of Borden was continued by N.M. Dutt, T.D. Wakins etc. Library development in the state received a set-back in the year 1923 when the enlightened ruler passed away. Gujarat Library Association was formed in 1939. On the request of professionals of the state, S.R. Ranganathan prepared draft library bill for the state twice in 1944 and 1964. The state however has not adopted library legislation as yet. The state of Gujarat is carrying the tradition of Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III even without library legislation. It has set up State Central libraries (two : one at Ahmedabad in Gujarat Vidyapeeth and other at Braoda), district libraries in all the districts and subdivisional (Taluka)\$ libraries in many of the talukas. Many villages are covered by library service.
There are three main agencies engaged in providing library service (i) State Government (ii) Autonomous bodies (iii) Voluntary agencies. Municipal corporations Municipalities and other local bodies are also running commendable library service. For instance, the Municipal Library of Ahmedabad can be compared with any public library of similar status in the country in respect of collection, maintenance, building, and services. It is much better than many of our state dental libraries even so far as service, collection and building is concerned.

G4232  Organisation and Administration

Gujarat is one of the two Indian states with more than one State Central libraries. One is library of Gujarat Vidyapeeth which is an aided library and also functions as a public library. It has been given the status of State Central Library. The second Central library is at Baroda and a branch has been set up at Gandhinagar, the capital. District libraries have been set up by the government in all the district headquarters. Many of the Talukas (subdivisions) have government libraries. Some District libraries are provided with mobile library vans for catering to the needs of the district and for extending library service to the masses. Government also give grants to voluntary institutions for running library service in towns and villages. Library service is the responsibility of Education Department under which the office of Curator of Libraries look after library service. Libraries run by the state government are state central libraries district libraries which are one in each district, and, taluka libraries set up in tribal areas. The Central Library at Baroda receive Gujarati and other books published in the state as it is deposit library. Rest of the libraries are aided. There are district branch libraries, town libraries, women libraries, children’s libraries, and village libraries. The Curator of Libraries under the direct control and supervision of the Director of Education supervises and controls government public libraries. Grants to aided libraries are also supervised by the Curator’s Office. The libraries of local self government such as, Municipal Libraries are administered by the concerned municipalities. Aided or grant-in-aid libraries are administered by their parent organisa-
tions/trust etc. Curator of Libraries is assisted by four regional officers designated as Assistant Curator of Libraries. Each Assistant Curator looks after the libraries in four to five districts. The librarian of Central Library of Baroda assists the Curator of Libraries in technical matters.

G4233 Pattern of Financial Assistance

Government Libraries such as, Central libraries, district libraries and taluka libraries are fully financed by the government. Municipal libraries are fully financed by the municipalities and are also aided libraries. Other grant aid libraries run by the voluntary organisations receive partial financial assistance. Assistance to such libraries is made available by the government on the basis of population being served by the libraries, subject to the condition that at least 25% of the expenditure is to be borne by the organisation running the library. In other words grant may be made available to these libraries to the maximum of 75% of their total approved expenditure. Grant is given only to recognised libraries. Recognised libraries are those that are registered under the Public Trust Act. An not expenditure is 1984–85 in 117 lakhs.

The state of Gujarat has extended library services from state capital to village level. Mobile services, special libraries for women and special libraries for children also exist. The State Government and library Association also organise from time to time conferences and training programme for libraries. The two states library associations, viz. Gujarat Pustkalaya Mandal, and Granthalaya Seva Sangh are making sincere efforts to propagate library movement in the state.

G424 Kerala

G4241 Introduction

The state of Kerala came into being on November 1, 1956. It was formed by integrating Malabar area of Madras State and the erstwhile states of Cochin and Travancore. Libraries have been set up in the state through individual initiative and public donation since the 19th century. The present State
Central Library was set up at Trivandrum in 1847 due to the efforts of Public Library Society. It was handed over to the Travancore Government in 1898 and was given the status of State Central Library in 1959. Other important libraries set up in nineteenth century are Kottayam Public Library, Kottayam (1858), Public Library, Eranakulam (1870) and Suganposhini Vayanasala, Vinchiyoor (1884). During 1917-18 the Travancore Government formulated rules for grant-in-aid libraries to manage the affairs of 27 developed libraries under Education Department which existed in the state at that time. In the Cochin state the Government took initiative in starting libraries in villages as early even before 1930. According to a report there were about 350 libraries in Travancore area in 1948-49 and about 250 libraries in Cochin area in 1946. Likewise in Malabar area (state) also about 500 libraries had been set up by 1955-56. The Kerala Library Association was formed in 1945 and started functioning under the same “All Travancore Granthasala Sanghom”. It adopted the same of “Kerala Granthasala Sanghom” in 1956 and has been making significant contribution since then towards the development of library services in the state. The Association started functioning with 47 members in 1945 and now its membership has been increased to more than 3,000 libraries. S.R. Ranganathan and the Kerala Library Association made some concrete efforts towards enactment of Library legislation, but till the date the state has not adopted library legislation. S.R. Ranganathan prepared draft library bill for the state in 1946 and 1949, both on the request of the Government. The first attempt could not succeed owing to political change. The second attempt was hampered by the Kerala Library Association as the Association felt that in the bill drafted by Ranganathan the activities of the association have been pruned.

G4242 Organisation and Administration

The present state of Kerala was formed in 1956 by integration of (i) Malabar region which was part of Madras state and (ii) the erstwhile states of Travancore and Cochin. Organisational structure and administrative set up of public libraries in the two areas/region are different from one another.
In order to manage, administer and run library service in Malabar region a Local Library Authority was constituted under the provisions of Madras Public Libraries Act (1948) in 1951. The Authority was empowered to levy and collect library cess as surcharge on property and house tax and the State Government contributed an amount equal to the amount collected as cess. After the reorganisation of states and after the formation of the present constituent state of Kerala the state government split Malabar region into three revenue district, viz., Calicut, Cannanore and Palghat. Consequently three Local Library Authorities were constituted in 1959, one for each revenue district. These three authorities collect cess and and organise library service in the area or district. In Travancore and Cochin area library service is under the Kerala Granthasala Sanghom (Kerala Library Association). In this area cess is not collected. The state central library at Trivandrum is run by the state Government. Rest of the libraries including a district central library function under the concerned library authority or the Sanghom as the case may be. There is no government—Taluka or Block level libraries, although taluka is covered by a library set up by voluntary organisations and local bodies. Branch or village libraries are also run by the similar organisation. In all there are more than 4000 libraries in the state out of which about 95 per cent are affiliated to Kerala Granthasala Sanghom. The Sanghom previously worked as a private agency. In 1977 the Government constituted a Board to administer it. Distribution or mobile libraries are also run by State Education Department.

G4243 Pattern of Financial Assistance

(i) State Central Library and Mobile libraries are run and financed by the Government.

(ii) Libraries under Malabar region are run and financed by the Library Authorities including local bodies from the Library Fund built up by collecting library cess. The fund is supplemented by the State Government.
(iii) Libraries managed by the *Kerala Granthalaya Sanghom* receive aid from the government depending upon their grade or category. The government has classified libraries under 6 grades from A to F for receiving assistance from the government. Pattern of Financed assistance is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade of Library</th>
<th>No. of Books</th>
<th>Annual grant</th>
<th>Librarian's allowance in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>8000 and above</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>75-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>5000 to 8000</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>75-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4000 to 5000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>75-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>3000 to 4000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>50-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2000 to 3000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>30-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1000 to 2000</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>30-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are unaided libraries also which are managed by their parent bodies, donation, subscription etc. Donation and subscription are accepted by almost all the libraries. Most of the libraries have only part-time librarians, working on a monthly allowance of Rs. 30-75 only. Even then library service in the state is comparatively satisfactory. A large number of libraries in towns and villages conduct adult education programmes, cultural programmes, books exhibition etc. Mobile library service, children’s libraries and women section are also popular.

G425 *Madhya Pradesh*

G4251 *Introduction*

In the state of Madhya Pradesh the rulers of the princely state had their private libraries, but the first public library was opened in Indore in 1954. Among other old libraries of the state the name of Madhav Pustakalaya of Gwalior (1899) and Yuvaraj Sarwajanik Pustakalaya of Ujjain (1914) can be enumerated. These libraries were set up by voluntary efforts. The first government library of the state is the central library of
Gwalior which was set up by the Britishers in 1927. In 1946 S.R. Ranganathan prepared draft library bill for the central provinces but nothing came out of it. The matter was also discussed at the Eighth All India Library Conference held in Nagpur in 1949 and at Madhya Pradesh Library Conference held at Bhopal in 1957. The Madhya Pradesh Library Association was formed in 1957 and the 1957 Conference was organised by the Association as its first conference. The state however could not adopt library legislation as yet. It has a State Central Library, but it is not fully owned by the government. The state is providing library service through Regional, District, Subdivisional and village libraries etc.

G4252 Administration and Organisation

Library service in the state is scattered in the absence of library legislation. Administrative supervision finance and maintenance of public libraries is the responsibility of three different departments in the state as indicated below:

(i) Library service in urban area — Department of Education
(ii) Library service in rural area — Department of Panchayat and Social Welfare
(iii) Library service in tribal area — Department of Harijan and Tribal Welfare

So far as urban libraries are concerned district level libraries and administered by the concerned District Education Officers under the overall control of the D.P.I. The state has a Chief Librarian also who inspects Regional Central Libraries and District Libraries and provides technical assistance/advise to public libraries as well as school and college libraries. Libraries in rural areas and libraries in tribal areas are looked after by different departments as indicated above.

G4253 Pattern of Financial Assistance:

State Central Library, regional central libraries and district libraries are fully financed by the Government. Rest are aided libraries.
G426 Meghalaya

History of libraries in Meghalaya may be traced back to 1903 when the earstwhile state of Assam established a Government Public Library in Shillong. Later the Government Assam established in 1954 a State Central Library at Shillong and Omalgama with at the Government Public Library. Shillong was then part of Assam. The State of Meghalaya came into being on 21st January, 1972. Assam State formally handed over the Government Public Library to the Government of Meghalaya on January 19, 1974. The State Central Library of Meghalaya has now emerged as a worth seeing library with beautiful building, magnificent collection and useful services. The State also district libraries and mobile libraries.

G427 Punjab

During the past many libraries were set-up in Punjab (undivided) due to the encouragement and patronage of the Britishers and Kings, philanthropists and library professionals. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Dayal Singh Majithia, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir Ganga Ram, Asa Don Dickinson, R.C. Manchanda, G.L. Trehan and R.L. Bhatia played significant role in spreading library movement in the state in undivided Punjab. Maharaja Ranjeet Singh had set-up many libraries in his State, in 1896 Dayal Singh Majithia set-up a turst for running a public library and established Dayal Singh Library in Lahore (then in undivided India) in 1908. This was later shifted to Delhi. It is one of the eminent public libraries in Delhi. Sir Ganga Ram and Lala Lajput Rai also set-up libraries in Lahore in 1920s. Punjab Library Association was formed in 1916 by Asa Don Dickinson, an American librarian who was invited to organise Punjab University Library at Lahore.

Public libraries function in the state are under various departments. For example, Director of Public Instruction (colleges) under the overall control of Education department managers State Central, special and district libraries. Municipalities and Panchayats also run libraries under their direct administrative control. Likewise there are public libraries run by Public Relation Department and by private institutions. The budget of
Department Education for public libraries in the year 1986-87 was Rs. 5 lakhs.

G428  Rajasthan

G4281  Introduction

The State of Greater Rajasthan came into being in 1950. On November 1, 1956 it was given the name of Rajasthan. Rajasthan has a rich tradition of library service. There were manuscript libraries of Jain monks even in fourteenth century, but these cannot be considered public libraries. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, who founded Jaipur city, was a great lover of books. He also had his private library, housing a good collection of manuscripts and printed books. Other rulers of various States of Rajasthan also set up libraries, such as Rajgranthalaya (Government Library), Udaipur; Anoop Sanskrit Library and Palace Library at Bharatpur and Jodhpur etc. Modern library service in the State is a contribution of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II who established Maharaja Public Library at Jaipur in 1866. Thus dawn of library service in the State can be dated back to about half a century ago than that of dawn of library service in the erstwhile Baroda State. Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh invited a British Librarian, Sir Frank Alexander to organise library service. Printed catalogues of books kept in the library were also brought out many times since 1883. The Maharaja Sarvajanik Pustakalay/Public Library functions now as the district library of Jaipur and it also accommodates State Central Library of the State. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan of Jaipur State also made significant contribution to the growth of this library. During early 20th century many public libraries viz., Sethia Jain Library (1913), Bikaner; Abhay Jain Library (1921); Bikaner; Sammati Library (1920) were set-up. Rajasthan Library Association was formed in 1962. The Association has generally taken interest in promoting library movement.

G4282  Organisation and Administration

Public library in the State, till 1954 were looked after by the Department of Art and Culture. Presently these are functioning under the control of Education Department. The Deputy
Director of Social Education, under the control of Director of Education, Bikaner, is the incharge of public library services. The State Central Library is at Jaipur. The librarian of States Central Library inspects divisional/district libraries. There are also aided libraries and municipal libraries.

G4283 Pattern of Financial Assistance

All the Government libraries, viz., State Central Library, divisional libraries, district libraries and Tehsil Libraries are fully financed and maintained by the State Government. Other libraries are grant-in-aid. In the seventh plan the State plan to spend 13.5 crores on development libraries, including an establishment of a Directorate of Libraries.

G4291 Tripura

G42911 Introduction

The State of Tripura attained full statehood on 21st January, 1972. During past the Kings of the erstwhile Tripura State established a few libraries. One of such libraries is Birchand State Central Library. This library was set-up by Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya Bahadur in 19th century. In 1953 it was taken over by the Government and 1973 was made State Central Library. Presently the State is rendering library service through State Central Library, district libraries, sub-divisional libraries, and block libraries. All these are Government libraries and one mobile library is also being run by the Education Directorate.

G42912 Organisation and Administration

Director of Higher Education is the Chief Administrator of library services. Under his supervision the Head Librarian (of State Central Library) supervises and inspects the work of lower category libraries. A mobile library with its three units is managed by Social Education Section under the control of Director of Higher Education. This service has been provided with a view to cater to the needs of villagers.

G42913 Pattern of Financial Assistance

All the libraries are Government libraries. These are
naturally fully financed by the Government. State's budget on public library is normally Rs. 8 lakhs.

**Uttar Pradesh**

**Introduction**

The State of Uttar Pradesh has rich tradition of libraries. Many important libraries were opened in the nineteenth century. Some of these are, Raja Rampur Library, Rampur; Nagri Pracharnini Sabha Library, Varanasi; Allahabad Public Library, Allahabad; Canerchia Library, Varanasi; Bharti Bhawan Library, Allahabad etc. Interest of the British in library development is reflected in the following circular issued on 19-4-1869 (as mentioned by Sohan Singh in History of Adult Education during British Period):

"With a view to encourage village and other teachers to improve themselves by private reading out of school hours, the Director wishes that each Deputy Inspector should have a library of useful and interesting vernacular books to be lent to teachers to read. With the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, he, therefore, proposes to grant Rs. 50 per annum to each Deputy Inspector to purchase books". Sohan Singh, while mentioning the development of libraries in Uttar Pradesh, during British period writes: "The Government of Uttar Pradesh gave as much attention to the spread of literacy as to...a system of libraries and reading room. On the first literacy day (1938) 768 libraries and 3,600 reading rooms were opened in rural areas. The number of libraries was increased to 1,000 in 1940-41 and 1,040 in 1941-42. 40 additional libraries were opened for women in 1940-41... Besides the libraries opened by the Government, grants were given to about 500 private libraries in rural areas". The Teachers Handbook of Social Education (1953) brought out by Government of India indicates: "The 104 village libraries and 3,600 reading rooms, established in the previous period (1939-42) carried on their work. The libraries continued to issue from 16 to 17 lakhs of books in a year including half a lakh to women... In 1942-43, the Government started a Central Lending Library at Allahabad." After independence the Uttar Pradesh Government reported "For the maintenance of literacy the Govern-
ment of Uttar Pradesh had earlier established 1,040 libraries (which included 40 libraries for women) and 3,600 reading rooms. Again in 1950 the Panchayat Raj Department set-up 6,796 reading rooms and 3,754 libraries. There were also 277 Rural Development libraries.” (from All India Report of Social Education for 1947-51) The Department of Education, Government of Uttar Pradesh also set-up a Government Central Provincial Library in 1949 at Allahabad and authorised it to receive books under Press and Registration Act of 1867. This library was made Central State Library of Uttar Pradesh in 1958. Eight District Libraries were opened during second plan period in Agra, Almora, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Mathura and Meerut. Three more District libraries were opened in Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi and Varanasi in the third plan period. By the end of fifth plan, there were 54 District libraries. In Uttar Pradesh libraries are looked after and run by various departments. The Sinha (Advisory) Committee reported the picture in 1957 as, “At least 7 Departments, namely, The Education, Planning and Development, Social Welfare, Panchayat Raj, Harijan Sahayak, Information and Labour are interested in libraries in Uttar Pradesh”. The Department of Education, however, has been the major Department so far as library service is concerned. Uttar Pradesh Library Association was founded in 1937. In spite of many efforts made by the professionals and U.P.L.A., the Government could not take decision about enacting library legislation in the State due to which library service in this vast and populated State is not very encouraging. Library services are under various Departments. However, under Education Department, under the over-all control of the Education Secretary an Officer on Special Duty (Libraries) controls, supervises and inspects public libraries. The State Central Library which was established in 1863, is at Allahabad and not at the state headquarter. There are District libraries out of which some are State (Government) and some are aided. Town libraries and village libraries are also aided. Education Department also renders assistance to Education Extension Libraries (housed in primary schools), which are about 1400.
In Uttar Pradesh praise worthy development of public libraries has been planned in the sixth plan which is evident from the fact that public library budget rose from Rs. 21.95 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 137.56 lakhs in 1986-87. Proposed budget for 1987-88 is Rs. 185.22 lakhs. At present out of 57 districts, about 35 districts have libraries and all the districts are expected to have 9 district libraries by the end of 1981.

G43 Analysis of the Situation

We have different types of libraries in the States and Union Territories; viz., State library, Divisional Libraries, Sub-divisional/Taluka/Tehsil Libraries, Block Libraries, Village Libraries, Branch Libraries, mobile libraries etc. As far as State Central or State Library is concerned, all the States and Union Territories except Delhi, Lakshadweep and Sikkim have set-up State Central Library in their respective States. Two State Central Libraries viz., Conmemara Public Library (Madras) and Asiatic Society Library (Bombay) are Depository Libraries also under the Delivery of Books Act. One State/Union Territory normally has one State library, but Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, and Jammu & Kashmir have two State Libraries each. In three States, viz., Bihar (Sinha Library, Patna), Gujarat (Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad) and Madhya Pradesh (Maulana Azad Library, Bhopal), the State Central Libraries are not Government libraries, but run by trusts/autonomous bodies. Some of the Indian States have set-up Divisional Libraries which are supposed to enjoy higher status than that of District Libraries. These are also known as Regional Libraries. Divisional/Regional Libraries have been set-up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. These may be called upgraded district libraries. District libraries have been set-up in all States, but not compulsorily in all districts. Some of the district libraries and majority of libraries below district level in the country, except in the South, are aided libraries. The same is the case with Sub-divisional Libraries which are known as Taluka libraries in the South and Tehsil libraries in the West.

Facts presented above will reveal that most of the States
except Sikkim and Lakshadweep have set-up State Central Libraries. District Libraries have also been established in most of the district headquarters with a few exceptions. The district level libraries are not in all cases Government libraries. Most of them are aided libraries. Pattern of library organisation below district level is not uniform. In South, we find Branch Libraries, in the West Taluka libraries, in the North Tehsil libraries, in the East Sub-divisional libraries. Branch Libraries do not conform to any particular geographical entity or area. A Branch Library may be located in Panchayat headquarters or in Block headquarters, in an urban Centre or in a village. District Library Authorities may plan and establish Branch Libraries in different localities. In some States, particularly in the Northern and Eastern India, the State Governments are taking initiative to extend library services to sub-divisional level. But in those States where library services have developed considerably, such as West Bengal, Kerala etc. libraries have grown mainly by private initiative. Once established the State Governments have come forward to help the libraries with some financial assistance. Hence we see many grant-in-aided libraries in these States. It is difficult to identify these libraries with any geographical unit such as Sub-division and block. There is another categorisation of public libraries viz, Urban/Town and rural. Municipal libraries may be classified as urban libraries. Rural libraries in many areas are organised by voluntary organisations. The concept of free library services is also absent in many parts of the country.

It is also an accepted fact that in India public library development is neglected and has received lowest priority in many states. The facts also prove that the public library development has been static for a long period. These show that the zeal, interest and enthusiasm shown by the librarians and patrons of libraries during the first 5-6 decades of the twentieth century are almost dead now and as a result of it library services and movement have been geared in reverse direction. If we peep into the recent past we would recall the interest and initiative taken by Rai Munindradev Mahashaya of Bengal, Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III of Baroda and S.R.
Ranganathan owing to whose efforts library legislation was enacted in the four Indian States during 1948 to 1967. The facts show that after winning these big battles in the history of public library movement in India, somehow or other the public library movement in the country has practically been pushed to backward direction. This is evident from the fact that in 20 years' time after Independence, 4 Indian States enacted library legislation but from 1967 to 1979—in thirteen years—only one State (West Bengal) could enact it, though draft library bills were prepared by Ranganathan and various Library Associations for almost every State by 1967. Enactment of library legislation is not in sight in other States and after 1979 there has been no worth reporting advancement in this direction.
Library Associations

H1 DEFINITION

The term association is used to denote a group or body of individuals or institutions associated with a common purpose. This common purpose generally revolves round two main types of activities, viz. (i) advancement of service oriented goals of the association and (ii) protection of the members’ interests. English history of the term attributes more importance of the latter activity which is evident from the fact that the first voluntary association, receiving legal recognition from the British Parliament (in 1584-85), was formed with the sole purpose to “withstand and revenge” any attempt likely to be made on the life of queen Elizabeth by the Roman catholics. A plot to assassinate William III, hatched and came to light in the year 1696, also resulted in formation of an similar association by the parliament. Associations were thus originally formed with the sole purpose of protecting the interests of some individuals or members. The purpose stated under (i) above i.e. advancement of service oriented goals was later included in its activities and in the present day it certainly has a dominace over the activity stated under (ii) above. On the basis of the foregoing a library association may be defined as a group or body of libraries or librarians and users of libraries formed with the common purpose of advancement of library profession
including library service and also for the protection of common interests of the members and libraries, including raising their standards and capability to serve more effective and efficiently.

H2 FUNCTIONS

Advisory Committee on Libraries set up by the the Government of India under the chairmanship of Shri K.P. Sinha mentioned following five important functions of a library association: "First, it tries to build up a sense of brotherhood among librarians. Cutting accross the boundries of caste, creed, colour and country it binds men and women in a self conscious community devoted to the cultural uplift of their fellow men. This raises the morale of independent librarians and branches then up to their task. Librarians the world over area not distinguished by the lucrativeness of their jobs and yet they have time and angain received praise for their zeal and devotion. That is due, in no small measure, to their sense of wide brothehood of librarians. Secondly, library associations, explicitly or implicitly, help to build up and instill into the minds of individual librarians a code, on ethics of conduct vis-a-vis their communities. In a profession such as this, where contact with independent consumers is frequent and substaned, this code helps to place the librarian on a platefrom of respectability in his community. Thirdly, library associations make an earnest effort to raise the standars of training of librarians to enable them to perform their tastes with greater competence and for the larger benefit of society. Fourthly, a library association is...fighting for better conditions of service of librarians, and lastly, it is the standard-bearer of library extensio in every country where it exists”.

Library associations have played vital role in library movement in their respective countries, states etc. The Advisory committee has mentioned five functions of a library association which are of general nature and all library associations should strive to fulfil these. Major functions of a library association may be enumerated in detail as follows:
(i) To ascertain the existing state of libraries, librarians and library service in the world (International association) country (national association), region (regional association, state (state association) etc., and to prepare a comprehensive but feasible plan for strengthening library movement in their area (i.e. world, country etc.).

(ii) To bring together persons concerned with and interested in libraries/library service and to create library awareness and consciousness.

(iii) To organise conferences, seminars, training courses educational programmes and like activities on such libraries as may have relevance to libraries, library services, library techniques and users of libraries.

(iv) To work vigourously towards enactment and adoption of library legislation in the country, state etc., and to try for its proper promulgation and implemention after it is enacted.

(v) To protect and promote the common interest of the professionals and to try for enhancement of their status and side by side also to work for the protection of the rights of the users.

(vi) To prepare a code of conduct and ethics for library personnel;

(vii) To prepare standards relating to various areas of library work, library service and library education for ensuring uniformity in library services, techniques and education.

(viii) To make efforts to see that standards of education training programmes of librarian do, not fall below standard so that the profession gets perfectly trained personnel to serve the society.

(ix) To ensure establishment and proper functioning of lower level library associations. For example a national level association may take care of a state level association, a state level association may take care of district level association and so on.
(x) To bring out publications, such as conference proceedings and papers, books, survey reports etc. on topics relevant to the profession, not only raising finance, but also educating the members and the professional and to show that the association is working lively.

(xi) To prepare, maintain and update a complete register of chartered/registered/authorised librarians.

(xii) To prepare, maintain, update and publish directory of libraries in the country, state etc.

(xiii) To maintain relation and to coordinate with other library associations of various levels within and outside the country; and last but not the least

(xiv) To promote resource sharing among libraries and also to impress upon the libraries and authorities to boost library extension activities.

It must however be remembered, as pointed out in the Advisory committee report, that “In all these, the objective of library associations is to strengthen and expand the library movement and not to assist any particular library or section of librarian”. Therefore only common cause may be taken up by library associations and not the cause of an individual library or member.

H3 LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA

Development of library associations in India is different from that of development of such associations in other countries. In other countries national level library associations emerged first, but in India we already had some state level associations prior to the formation of the first national level library association namely Indian Library Association. For example Andhra Desa Library Association (1914), Maharashtra Library Association (1921), Bengal Library Association (1925), Madras Library Association (1923), and Punjab Library Association (1929) were formed before the formation of India Library Association (1933). A brief study of the following national level library associations in India has been presented below:
H3 INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ILA)

Full form of ILA is Indian Library Association. It has members from all the parts/states of the country representing all types of libraries. Majority of members belong to library profession including teachers of library science, but there are members belonging to other walks of life also, as ILA constitution allows anyone who has interest in library to become its members.

Indian Library Association was formed on 13th Sept. 1933 at the First All India Library Conference, held in Calcutta with AC Woolner (Vice-chancellor, Punjab University) as Chairman and K.K. Asadullah (Librarian, Imperial Library) as Secretary. It was decided that the Association will work for development of libraries and library movement, improvement of status of librarians and stressing for better training for librarians. Since then ILA is working as a representative body of Indian librarians and of Indian libraries and is dedicated to the cause of libraries.

The ILA constitution¹ lays down the following objectives of the Association:

(a) Promotion of library movement and improvement in library service in all its aspects in India;
(b) promotion of library science education and the improvement in the training of librarians in India;
(c) promotion of bibliographical study and research in library science;
(d) "improvement in the state and conditions of service of librarians;
(e) affiliation of state and other library associations with Indian Library Association and co-operation with international organisation with similar objective;
(f) Publication of bulletins, periodicals, books, etc. which will help in the realization of the objectives of the Association;
(g) establishment of libraries, documentation centers and assistance in their establishing and working.
(h) promotion of appropriate library legislation in India;

¹ Modified upto and effective from Jan, 5, 1987 (New Delhi, ILA, nd.)
(i) providing a common forum to all persons engaged or interested in library and information work by holding conferences and meetings for discussion of professional, technical and organisational issues.

(j) accreditation of institutions imparting library and information science education and training;

(k) promotion as well as formulation of standards, norms, guiding for management of library and information systems and service; and

(i) carrying out all such other activities as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above mentioned objectives.

The Association has been organising annual conferences, seminars and other such activities since its inception. It is affiliated to IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) and COMLA (Commonwealth Library Association) and is represented on RRRLF (Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation), NBT (National Book Trust), CBT (Childern Book Trust) ISI (Indian Standards Institute) etc. It publishes ILA Bulletin (quarterly) and ILA news letter (quarterly) besides publishing papers of its various conferences. It is considered to be the representative body of library profession in the country and has been functioning to justify its existence.

H32 IASLIC

Full form of IASLIC is "Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres". It came into being on Sept. 3, 1955. With good number of dedicated members, IASLIC is functioning with zeal for the realisation of following objectives,

1. To encourage and promote the systematic acquisition, organisation and dissemination of knowledge;

2. to improve the quality of library and information service and documentation work;

3. to co-ordinate the activities of and to foster mutual cooperation and assistance among special libraries
4. to serve as a field of active contact for libraries, information bureaus

5. to improve technical efficiency of the workers in special libraries;

6. to act as a centre of research in special library and documentation techniques;

7. to act as a centre of information in scientific, technical and other fields.

8. to take such action as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the association;

9. to act as a nucleus of research in special librarianship and documentation techniques.

The association has many publications out of which IASLIC Belletine and ILSA (Indian Library Science Abstract) are much popular. From time to time IASLIC also run short term courses in collaboration with renowned agencies.

H4 LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN U.S.A. AND U.K.

H41 American Library Association (ALA)

The American Library Association was formed in Oct 1876 with the assent of a large gathering of librarians from U.S., Canada and U.K. who had assembled at Philadelphia. Its first President was Justin Winsor and Melvil Dewey was its first Secretary. It is the oldest and the largest national library association in the world. Its ambitious objective is "to extend and improve library service and librarianship in the United States and throughout the World."\(^1\) It is composed of type-of-library division (e.g. association of college and research libraries, public libraries etc.) type-of-activities (e.g. children service division, adult service division, technical service division etc.), state, regional etc. chapters (based on geographical division), and more than a dozen affiliated library associations. The association admits three types of members: personal and special membership is open to any person or organisation interested in the development of library and library service.

\(^1\) Allen Kent : Encyclopaedia etc., op. cit.
Its range of activities are very wide and diverse. It is an accrediting association. It also formulates standards of various aspects of librarianship with a view to raising standards of service. It has also spelt out and established privileges to guide professionals in performing their duties. For example, the association formulated and adopted as early as in 1938 the "code of ethics for Librarians". It also takes care of readers which will be evident from "ALA Bill of Rights" which bestows upon the readers the right to read by adopting "The freedom to read is essential to our democracy."

H42 Library Association (LA)

The Library Association (LA) is an organisation of librarians in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is chartered professional organisation. It was founded in Oct. 1877 at the first international conference of librarians in London as "Library Association of United Kingdom" (LAUK). Till 1896 it was known by this name. In 1896 it changed its name by retaining only "Library Association" (LA). In 1898 it was granted by the Queen Victoria a Royal Charter of incorporation, which defined its objectives as under:

"to unite all persons engaged or interested in library work,
by holding conferences and meeting for discussion of bibliographical question and matters affecting library or their regulation, or management, or otherwise; to promote whatever may tend to the improvement of the position and qualification of librarians; to hold examination in librarianship and to issue certificate of efficiency, to promote the establishment of reference and lending library for use by the

2 Accreditation means recognition accorded to an academic institution which meets the prescribed standard laid down by the accrediting agency, by the competent agency. The competent agency is known as accrediting agency. Such an agency (i) lays down minimum standard which an institution in supposed to meet in teaching a course (ii) examine whether the academic institution is capable of meeting the laid down standards. ALA is such an (accrediting) agency accrediting the institutions teaching library and information science courses.

3 A charted professional organisation maintains registers of qualified personal members or fellows or associates.
public, to promote and encourage bibliographical study by research".  

Its membership is open to every one who is interested in libraries. Library Association Record is its official Journal. Besides, it also publishes Journal of Librarianship, Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA) and has published over hundred titles.

H43 ASLIB

Full form of ASLIB is Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureau. As is evident from its name, ASLIB is an association with members running in thousands from the fields of business, commerce, learned societies, government departments, technical institutions and even universities and individual specialists. It was started in 1924 and registered in 1926 with a view to “facilitate the co-ordination and systematic use of sources of knowledge and information in all public affairs and in industry and commerce an in all the arts and sciences”. It runs course in special librarianship and documentation, maintains a register of translators in specialised fields and publishes books and periodicals of repute. Its important publications are Journal of Documentation (monthly) ASLIB Book List (monthly), Handbook of Special Librarianship etc.

H5 IFLA

H51 Introduction

Discussion on library associations will remain incomplete without dwelling upon IFLA, which in an association of international nature and its members are library associations, libraries and other organised groups of similar nature belonging to about one hundred countries. Full form of IFLA is International Federation of Library Associations. It was founded in 1927 during the 50th annual conference of British Library Association in the presence and gathering of librarians from about fifteen countries. This gathering decided to set up an international

4 As quoted in Encyclopedia of Lib. & Inf. Sc. etc., op. cit. v. 12, p. 312.
library and bibliographic committee, which later changed its name as IFLA in 1929.

**H52 Objectives and Functions**

Basic objectives of IFLA are as under:

(i) to promote international understanding and cooperation in the field of library science and bibliography;

(ii) to carry out investigation and research for the development of library and information service;

(iii) to promote the discussion over matters relating to international relation between libraries, library associations and organised groups with similar purpose; and

(iv) to provide the libraries, librarians and library associations a platform for international representation of the matters relating to the development of library and information science, library service and library profession.

**H53 Membership**

IFLA has two types of memberships:

(i) Full membership and (ii) associated membership. National or international library associations and other organisations interested in the development of librarianship may become full members. Full membership is admitted by the Executive Board of IFLA. Associate membership is open for libraries and bibliographic centres and institutions with similar objectives. It is admitted by the Secretary. IFLA now has about 100 full and 300 associate membership from 100 countries.

IFLA has provided an international forum for libraries and librarians. Its two major programmes are the talk of the day. These are Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) and Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC). The UAP aims at providing access to the published information throughout the world by each and every individual. The UBC aims at producing one such bibliographic record for each publication which may be internationally standardised, compatible and available.
H6 CONCLUSION

Library associations throughout the world have been playing important role in promotion of library service, raising the standards of the profession and the professionals and also in creating public interest in libraries. Their existence has benefited not only the profession and professionals but also the society as a whole.
Library Organisations

There are organisations in India and abroad that are engaged in the promotion of library and documentation services. Such organisations are many. A few of these have earned high reputation due to their wide range and qualitative activities. Description of some of library organisations has been presented in preceeding pages.

1. FID
2. UNESCO
3. UNISIST
4. NISSAT
5. NASSDOC
6. INSDOC
7. RRRLF

J1 FID

J11 History

Full form of FID is Federation Internationale de Documentation. Or International Federation of Documentation. Historically, this organisation was established in 1895 at the Conference Bibliographique Internationale, at Brussels (Belgium) with the efforts of two jurists, namely Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet. It was then named as Institut
International de Bibliographie (IIB) and was established with the objective and aim to organise and publish and update a bibliographical World Catalogue and to study matters related with bibliography. In 1931 the ‘Institut’ changed its name as Institut International de Documentation (IID). This change in name reveals shift of emphasis from bibliography to documentation, such as reprographic service. In 1938 the organisation adopted Federation Internationale de Documentation (FID) as its name and since then it has been functioning with this name. By 1955 it had 25 national and 2 international members. Its present central office is located at the Hague (Netherland). As stated above, the Federation has national and international documentation centres as its constituent members.

J12 Aim

Helmut Arntz has discussed (in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, V.12) the activities, aims and objectives of FID in detail. These were adopted by the council of the General Assembly in 1970 with a view to give FID a broader outlook. It has been stated that “the aim of FID is to promote, through international co-operation, research in and development of documentation which includes, inter alia, the organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and evaluation of information wherever recorded, in the fields of science, technology, social sciences, arts and humanities” (In Ibid), and for this purpose to increase substantially the effectiveness of documentation efforts, (ii) to develop means of information storage, retrieval and dissemination (iii) to develop, set up create and form linkage of national regional and mission oriented system of information storage, retrieval, and dissemination centers throughout the world etc.

J13 Field of Tasks/Activities

Arntz has enumerated the field of tasks or activities of FID (in Ibid) under two major heads namely methodological tasks, and applied tasks. Methodological tasks include (i) study various methods and means of communication and suggest ways for their improvement; (ii) make efforts to ensure
increased use of new technology such as computer, reprography etc. in dissemination of information; (iii) to assess information needs of users and to develop programmes to suit their information needs; (iv) to make continued efforts to improve UDC for its application and use in documentation work; (v) to undertake detailed study of principle of compilation, processing, storage, search, retrieval and transmission of ideas; (vi) decide the theoretical methods and methodological base for documentation and define its principal terminology; (vii) identify research trends in the field of documentation and promote them etc. Arntz enumerates the following applied tasks which are aimed at productivity in programmes:

"Help in selling up information activities and establishing documentation centres in countries where they do not exist and assisting in the development of existing centres.

"Encourage the establishment of information analysis centres especially, in the fields of science and technology.

"Promote the training of documentalist...

"Promote the education of documentation users in the efficient utilization of documentation services.

"Publish and promote the publication of manuals, text books, for general and specialized training of documentalists and users of documentation.

J2 UNESCO

Full form of UNESCO is United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization which is an organ of United Nation (A body set up by 50 nations in 1945). It (UNESCO) was set up in Nov. 1945 at a conference in London attended by 44 nations on the invitation of British Government. Basic objectives of Unesco is to promote the education, culture, and science. Since very beginning Unesco realised the role libraries could play in providing education and information. It therefore, has been working for development of library facilities and services. As early as in 1949 Unesco issued its famous manifesto for public libraries which recommended that opening free libraries for all is the responsibility of the government. The manifesto proclaims,
"the public library is a practical demonstration of democracy's faith in universal education as a continuing and life long process—It is the principal means whereby the records of man's thoughts and ideas are made freely available to all.... It is concerned with the refreshment of man's spirit by provision of books for relaxation and pleasure with assistance to the students and provision of up to date technical, scientific and specialized information.'

This statement reveals Unesco's interest in development of libraries and library service with reference to libraries and library services. Unesco is responsible for setting up many institutes in the world for providing educational, cultural and scientific information to people. In early 50s with the help of Unesco many under developed/developing countries started model libraries as pilot project of Unesco. As a result we have Delhi Public Library in India. Unesco continued to open such libraries in other countries too. In addition to supporting public libraries it also supported academic library and special libraries including documentation centres. INSDOC (Indian National Scientific and Documentation Centre) may be named here as an example.

Unesco is known for its efforts to provide avenues and opportunities for international cooperation and coordination in the field of library and documentation services. From the very beginning Unesco has been organising (and rendering financial assistance towards) seminar and conferences in the field of library and documentation including standardisation of library techniques.

J3 UNISIST

Unisist, which is a joint project of ICSU* and UNESCO is fully known as 'Intergovernmental Programme for Co-operation in the field of Scientific and Technological Information' It aims at universal control of scientific (including social science) information through the cooperation of existing and future informa-

* International Council of Scientific Unions.
tions throughout the world. Need for such a programme was felt much earlier. Organising and putting together the ocean of information available in the field of science and technology in particular is its concern. New researches and finding are vital only when these are known to the world at right time. Coordinated handling of scientific and other information checks duplication, saves wastage and ensures progress of research in right direction. UNESCO and ICSU realised the need for launching such a programme and set up a joint committee in 1967 under the chairmanship of Harris Brown to study the feasibility of a world science information system. The committee in its report submitted in 1970 strongly recommended launching of such a programme and as a result UNISIST came into being with an objective to bring cooperation among scientific and technical information services and centers at national, regional and global level UNISIST’s activities are based on following eleven principles. *

(i) The unimpeded exchange of published and publishable scientific information and data among scientists of all countries.

(ii) Hospitality to the diversity of disciplines— as well as to diversity of languages used for international exchange of scientific information.

(iii) Promotion of the interchange of published information and data among the systems for the use of scientists and engineers.

(iv) Maintenance of technical standards on cooperative basis with a view to facilitate international interchange of scientific information and data among systems.

(v) to make efforts to ensure uniformity and compatibility among information processing systems developed in different countries in different fields.

(vi) Promotion of cooperative arrangements among the

**Veena Saraf. In S. N. Agarwal etc. ed. : Prospective is Library and Information science, v. 1, pp. 382-3. (Lucknow, Prin' House, 1983).**
information processing systems developed in different countries with a view to sharing work load and making available the needed product at any place.

(vii) To assist any country in finding contemporary or future information service.

(viii) To develop trained manpower and resources of published information for the utilisation of machine systems.

(ix) Increased participation of scientists in the development and use of information system.

(x) To involve coming generation of scientists in the planning of scientific information system of the future.

(xi) To reduce administrative and legal barriers in the flow of scientific information between and among countries.

UNISIS is not expected to act as a centralised but as coordinating agency. It coordinates the activities of different Governments and agencies. The General Conference of UNESCO held in Nairobi in 1976 launched a new programme known as General Information Programme (PGI). The aims and objective of this programme were similar to UNISIST: So UNISIST has become enteral part of PGI programme which is also known as UNISIST-II.

J4 NISSAT

Full form of NISSAT is National Information System for Science and Technology. It was established by Government of India, under Department of Science and Technology in 1975. The purpose for which NISSAT was formed is clear from its name. It is broad objectives are as under:

(i) To take steps for making provision for information in the fields of science and technology to meet the present and future needs.

(ii) to develop mechanism for locating the information.

(iii) To ensure maximum utilisation of available information in the field.

(iv) Coordination between and among national scientific information centres and promotion of exchange of scientific information at national and international level.
(v) To encourage participation in educational training and research programmes relating to management of scientific and technical information in the country.

(vi) Support, promotion, and encouragement of research and development in the field of information technology.

(vii) To identify potential scientific and technological users working in public or private sector and to disseminate the information useful to them.

Under NISSAT programme information centres have been opened at various places. For example, National information centre for Machine Tools and Allied Products (NICMAP) is functioning under Central Machine Tools Institute, Bangalore. Other such centres are National Information Centre in Leather and Allied Central Industries (NICLAI) at CLAI Madras; National Information Centre for Drugs and Pharmarecitals (NICDAC) at Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI); Lucknow; National Information centre for Food Science and Technology (NICFST) at Central Food Technological Research Institute (CDRI) Mysore are working successfully with full devotion. Such centres which are catering to the needs and requirements of scientists and technologists in their respective sectors or subject fields are known as sectoral centres. Similarly, regional centres of NISSAT have also been set up in some regions, e.g., at Calcutta for eastern region.

J5 NASSDOC

The National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) was earlier known as Social Science Documentation Centre (SSDC). It was set up in 1970 by Indian Council of social Science Research (ICSSR). Its major activities, as contained in a brochure (meneographed) circulated by the organisation are as under:

(i) To build up a collection of reference materials including unpublished doctoral theses approved by Indian universities and research reports and periodicals.

(ii) To provide duplicating and repagraphic services.

(iii) To work for bibliographic control over social science materials by bringing out various documents (42 titles have so far been brought out).
(iv) To compile and make available bibliographies on demand.

(v) To provide bibliographic information about Indian publications in social science discipline to international documentation agencies.

(vi) To provide study grants to scholars for working at libraries of their interest.

(vii) To provide consultancy to social science institutions in setting up documentation and information centres.

(viii) To provide facilities for staff participation in professional seminars and conferences though contributing papers as well as taking active part in their deliberation.

(ix) To organise B. Lib. & Information Science classes for Andhra Pradesh Open University students in capacity of Northern Regional Coordination Centre of the university.

(x) To process project proposals and finance for the consideration of ICSSR Committee on Documentation.

(xi) To strive for exchange arrangement with national and international organisations for their publication.

The centre has a rich library which remains open from 9.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. throughout the year except the three national holidays. Its documentation programmes and publication include Union List of Social Science Periodicals, Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals, Directory of Social Science Research Institution in India etc.

J6 INSDOC

Indian National Scientific and Documentation Centre (INSDOC) was established in 1952 with technical assistance from UNESCO with the aim to provide a wide range of documentation services to scientists and scientific and technological researchers. For about a decade from its establishment it worked under the administrative control of the National Physical Laboratory (NPL). Now it is functioning as an independent unit of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
It has three regional centres at Banglore, Calcutta, and Madras, beside the main centre at New Delhi.

Objectives

INSDOC has following major objection:

(i) To receive and retain all scientific periodicals which may be of use to the country.

(ii) To inform scientists and engineers of articles which may be of value of them.

(iii) To answer specific enquiries from information available in the centre.

(iv) To be a national repository for reports of the scientific works of the nation both published and unpublished, and

(v) To be a chennel through which the scientific work of the nation is made known and available to the rest of the world.

Functions

IN DOC divides its work in various sections, such as bibliography and information, document copy supply, translation, reprography, patenting, Indian Science Abstracts, Union Catalogue, information retrieval including SDI, Russian Science Dyest service, Russian Science Information centre, Library publicity and sales, translation bank, Training, Planning and Coordination, Administration and accounts.¹ That INSDOC provides wide range of services will be evident from the enumeration of its various section. Some of the major services provided by Insdoc have been described below in brief.²

Bibliography and Information Service

Scientists and Scientific researchers before proceeding do some research work are keen to know about previously published literature in their topic of research work. On request

² From ibid.
INSDOC compile bibliography of literature and supplies to the scientists. Besides, it also answers scientific enquires.

Document Copy Supply Service

Supply of copies of documents to interested users has been a popular and useful service of INSDOC. These documents may be procured from other libraries. For example, the patent collection available in microfilm in the National Information Centre New Delhi is being made use of for meeting the requirements for copies of foreign patents. Many libraries from Delhi, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta cooperate with INSDOC in providing this service. Some time documents are procured from abroad also to meet the needs of Indian scientists and scientific researchers.

Reprography Service

Delhi office and Bangalore regional centre have facilities for microfiling, photocopying, xerox copying and slide making and Madras and Calcutta centres have facilities for xerox copying.

Information Dissemination & Retrieval of Information

INSOC disseminates information through Indian science Abstracts, Russian science Digest, science, National Index translation, National Union Catalogue of scientific serials. Its other important publications are Annals of library Science and Documentation, Current Research Projects in CSIR laboratories, Directory of Indian scientific periodicals etc.

Full form of RRRLF is Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation. It was set up by the Government of India as an autonomous organisation in 1972 in memory of Raja Ram Mohun Roy. It is a registered institution under West Bengal Societies Registration Act. Main objective of the Foundation is the take library movement to small towns and villages in cooperation with state governments and other organisation. The Foundation functions in states and union territories with the cooperation of State Library Planning Committees which have been set up in almost all states and territories. It provide
two types of assistance, (i) matching i.e. on 50:50 basis, and (ii) Non-matching i.e. 100 per cent basis. Schemes of assistance rendered by the Foundation are as under:

**Matchup Assistance**

(i) Assistance towards building up of adequate stock of books and other reading and visual materials.

(ii) Assistance towards development of rural book deposit centres and mobile library services.

(iii) Assistance towards organisation of library workshops, seminars and book-exhibitions.

(iv) Assistance towards storage of books (i.e. almirahs etc.).

**Non-matching Assistance**

(i) Book assistance to state centre libraries and district Libraries through central selection.

(ii) Book assistance to centrally sponsored libraries, such as Nehru Yuvak Kendras and Bal Bhawans.

(iii) Assistance to voluntary organisations running public library services.
User Education

INTRODUCTION

User education is concerned with educating the users in use of the library with a view to enable them to derive maximum benefit from the materials kept in the library. It consists of familiarising the user with all those techniques and tools which lead them to the treasure of knowledge hidden in books and other reading materials. In short, it involves helping the reader to find his information himself. The concept of helping the reader is not very new. It is back-bone of reference work. The concept of ‘reference work’ and readers’ help was discussed with vivid details by S.S. Green in 1876 at the first conference of American Library Association. While defining reference service as “a process of establishing contact between the reader and his book in a personal way”, Ranganathan also has laid marked emphasis on ‘helping readers’. The seeds of user education were, therefore sown in 1876 with the emergence of the concept of reference work and service. It is however to be borne in mind that readers’ education is not a part of reference service. It differs distinctly with reference service, though both strive to attain common goals. Reference service presupposes personalised service and help to the user when he needs; on the other hand user education presupposes personalised training and orientation of the user with the presumption that he needs it.
Secondly, in reference service the user is helped in finding information: rather he is taken to the document of his interest; but in users' education the user is trained in use of the library so that he could search the document of his interest without any body's help. Thirdly, reference service normally does not require a course related planned programme whereas user education does. Summarily, user education aims at making user self-dependent.

It may therefore be said that the concept of user education was present in reference service in non-systematic stage of exposition. Systematic use of the concept of user education is the contribution of Patricia B Knapp. In the year 1964 she brought out a project report concerning "student use of university library resources". The project was undertaken at Monteith College of Wayne State University. Later Earlha College also stressed on user education programme. It may therefore be said that user-education is course-based instruction in use of the library, and the concept is the contribution of Patricia B. Knapp and forged by her in 1964.

K2 DEFINITION

There are numerous words that convey meaning analogous to the terms 'users education'. Some of such terms may be enumerated as, user or reader orientation, instruction, assistance, guiding, library-instruction, bibliographic instruction etc. etc. The term 'user-education' however connotes broader meaning and encompasses all analogous terms which will be evident from the definition of the term. Some of the most widely quoted definition of user education have been cited below:

"...instruction given to readers to help them to make best use of the library". 2

—H. Mews

1 Knapp, Patricia B.: An Experiment in coordination between teaching and library staff for changing student use of university library resources. Mimeogra hed. (Detroit, Monteith College, 1964).

"User education is concerned with the whole information and communication process and one part of this involves the total interaction of the user with the library. This should be continuous process starting with school and public libraries and with possibility of extension into academic and specialised libraries".  

—Fjalbrant and Malley

"User education is to include any effort or programme which will guide and instruct existing and potential users in the recognition and formulation of their information needs, in the effective and efficient use of information services and in their assessment".

—Jacques Tacatlian

On the basis of the definitions cited above, it may be said that the concept of user education includes the concepts like orientation, initiation etc. As a matter fact these are aspects of user educations.

✓ K3 NEED

An user is the centre round which all the activities of library revolve. Any library is set up for users. Each and every document in a library is processed, organised and maintained only to serve the needs and requirements of users. It is therefore necessary to ensure that a contact is made between document and the reader or user. User education not only ensures it, but is also the most effective way of making the contact self generating and spontaneous. Discussed below are some of the major factors that make user education necessary in any library in general and in academic and research libraries in particular :

K31 Literature Explosion

There has taken place enormous growth of information in

all fields of human knowledge. This is known as literature explosion. As a result production of documents has heavily increased. These documents are of complex nature. There are various types of documents and their scope is not known to all the users. At the same time titles of some of the books do not reveal their contents. Information sources are so many in quantity and have assumed such complex character that it is beyond the comprehension of an average user to extract information contained in these sources unless they are taught to do so. As a result the user is unable to tap information contained in books, and therefore, needs to be educated in search and use of information and information sources.

K32 Changed Nature of Education

User education has become more necessary in academic institutions due to emphasis on library oriented education. During the past formal education was based on dictation teachers used to dictate and speak, and the students used to listen to. This system of education has already been done away with in western universities and in India also we are adopting it with appreciable speed and success. The present day education lays marked emphasis on use of libraries. Parry Committee (UK) revealed in its report of 1967, "lecture and text book method is no longer reading as the sole method for teaching" and stressed that "regarding by students must be preferable to attendance at a lecture unless the lecture is superior is presentation or contents to the available literature." Students of today are supposed to devote more time is the library than is the class room. They must therefore, be taught the use of library. Cyril Norwood has rightly said that it was a bettar proof of education to know how to use a library than to possess a university degree.

K33 Library Techniques and users' Psychology

Libraries adopt specialised techniques of classification, cataloguing, classified arrangement, create special collections and use latest techniques of information storage and dissemina-

tion. Without having an introductory and working knowledge of such techniques a user may not find for himself the information needed by him. On the other hand an average reader, and particularly a freshman is normally a shy person. He hesitates in asking the library staff about such techniques. Some users who may not be shy also do not care for such things, as Ranganathan has said "readers do not take to books easily." This is the psychology of an user, not only in India but also in developed and advanced countries. For example, Parry Committee (UK), after a survey of use of library by undergraduate students reported in 1967 that (i) 22 per cent of the students were not aware whether or not author catalogue existed in the library, (ii) 28 per cent of the students were not aware whether or not the library had subject catalogue, and (iii) 63 per cent of the students did not know what is an abstracting journal. It is therefore, an established fact that users are ignorant of library techniques. Particularly library catalogue is key to the collection of the library. An user who is ignorant of the type of catalogue, arrangement of entries in it and types of entries it contains, may not be able to locate a document. In short it will have to be accepted that the complex nature of library techniques coupled with the fact that the users do not take to books easily, make it essential that user education is imparted.

\(\sqrt{K4} \text{ ADVANTAGES}\)

Main advantages of user education programme may be enumerated as under:

1. It ensures greater use of library's material.
2. It saves the time of users as after becoming acquainted with library's techniques, information sources and literature search skills, he takes less time in searching information for him.
3. User becomes able to search material without anybody's help which gives him immense pleasure. At the same time it makes the user self-dependant.

4. It also saves the time of library staff as each and every time the user will not require their help. The library staff can utilise the time saved thus, in some other service or work.

K5 PLANNING

Programming and planning of user education programme is very important particularly is academic and research libraries. It needs a careful planning. According to Thomas G. Kirk, planning of user education programme requires four things, namely (i) orientation, (ii) bibliographic instruction, (iii) course is literary search, and (iv) senior seminar. Kirk has also mentioned acquaintance with six skills, viz., (i) reference sources, (ii) indexing and abstracting periodicals, (iii) library catalogue, (iv) organisation of knowledge, (v) search strategy, and (vi) subject analysis. As a matter of fact many library scientists have suggested many methods for planning of user education. All these may conveniently be grouped in following broad groups.

1. Guiding by signs & boards.

2. Orientation.
   (a) Introduction to the library;
   (b) Introduction to techniques;
   (c) Introduction to information sources.

3. Literature search techniques.

4. Evaluation of users.

K51 Guiding by Signs & Boards

Signs and Boards are the most potent medium of instruction. A board of reasonable size, with the world ‘LIBRARY’ written on it should be affixed on the top of library building in such a manner as it is visible from a reasonable distance.

On the gate of the library a board should be displayed containing information about opening hours

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY : OPENING HOURS

Week days: ........ am. to .......... pm.
Sunday and Holidays ...... ........ am. to .......... pm.
The Library remains closed on ..............

Similarly single line ponds for shelf guide, section guides should be displayed at appropriate places. Samples of some signs and boards are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARGING COUNTER</th>
<th>PERIODICALS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOW TO USE THIS CATALOGUE</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATION SCHEME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>000</td>
</tr>
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<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Numerous signs and boards etc. are readily available in market,

K52 Orientation

Orientation programme includes imparting education or instruction to the users in (i) introduction to library, introduc-
tion to library techniques and introduction to information sources. Education of these is imparted by senior library staff or teachers of library science. Duration of classes may be short i.e. of about 25-30 minutes. Course contents in each of the three areas may be as under:

K521 *Introduction to the Library*

(i) Library timing: opening and closing hours on week days and holidays, closed days, timing for issue and return of books;

(ii) Layout of library building, floors, areas, collection etc. location of various sections, services;

(iii) Library rules: number of books to be issued according to category of borrowers; types of books, loan period for reference books, periodicals, general books and other categories of books, overdue charges, reservation of books;

(iv) Staff—Introduction to the incharges of each section;

(v) Procedures: Membership and registration, borrowing procedures;

(vii) Other things.

K522 *Introduction to Library Techniques*

(i) Scheme of classification: its features, class numbers representing board subjects, arrangement of subjects;

(ii) Catalogue: inner form, author, title, subject etc. catalogue, how to use catalogue, how to find book with the use of catalogue;

(iii) Shelf arrangement, special collection;

(iv) Facilities, security etc.

K523 *Introduction to Information Sources*

(i) Types of reference books and information contained in these, e.g., dictionaries, encyclopaedias, dictionary of quotations, biographical dictionaries, gazetteers, almanacs, subject encyclopaedias, subject bibliographies,
abstracts, indexes, serial publications, demographic sources, year books, patents, standards, primary and secondary information sources, use of non-traditional sources.

K.53 Literature search techniques

(i) use of indexing and abstracting periodicals, thesaurus, citation indexes, style manuals, how to use citation, prepare bibliographies etc. Introduction to audio visual methods.

K.54 Evaluation of users

In the last users are examined whether they have assimilated the instruction imparted to them. During the course of evaluation they may be asked to locate a document, find a particular information and put to other such tests.
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