PROCEEDINGS OF XIV

All - India Library Conference

HELD IN PATNA

FROM 10 – 15TH APRIL
1964

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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MESSAGES RECEIVED

A. Indian

I am glad to know that the 14th All India Library Conference will be held at Patna. With the rapid growth of literacy and education, libraries have a vital role to play in bringing enlightenment to the people.

I send my best wishes for the success of the Conference.

S. RADHAKRISHNAN,
President, India
Rashtrapati Bhavan,
New Delhi-4.

I send my best wishes for the success of the 14th All India Library Conference to be held at Patna from the 13th to 15th April.

ZAKIR HUSAIN,
Vice-President, India
New Delhi.

I am glad that the 14th All India Library Conference will be held at Patna during the month of April this year. The Library movement in our country should be strengthened if illiteracy is to be wiped out and I have no doubt that the delegates would do their best in this direction.

I wish the Conference all success.

T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Finance Minister, India,
New Delhi.

I am glad to hear that the 14th All India Library Conference is being held at Patna. I hope the deliberations of the Conference will lead to greater development of library service in the country and the spread of knowledge among the masses.

I wish the Conference every success.

HUMAYUN KABIR,
Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

The All India Library Conference has to its credit notable achievements in the field of Library movement and I wish the Conference all success.

PREM KIRPAL,
Education Secretary,
Government of India.

The role of libraries in promoting good and progressive education is of the utmost importance. In this connection there are many problems which a Conference such as yours can profitably discuss. I have great pleasure in sending my best wishes for the success of the Conference.

D. S. KOTHARI,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi-1.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the Library movement for a developing community. I hope the deliberations of the Conference will help to put it on sound progressive lines. I wish the session every success.

C. D. DESHMUKH,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Delhi, and
President, India International Centre.

I am glad to learn that the 14th All India Library Conference is holding its session at Patna.

Our country is in great need of good libraries. Our libraries should not only meet the requirements of the learned minority but be able to provide sufficient facilities for the ordinary literate readers also. For this purpose mobile libraries having books on as many subjects as possible in regional languages would be useful for a large majority of our people living in the rural areas.

I send herewith a message of good wishes.

B. N. JHA,
Chairman,
Union Public Service Commission,
New Delhi.

It is recognised all round that Libraries and Librarians have a very important role in the future educational and cultural development of India. I am sure that this Conference will give an inspiring lead in the fulfilment of this role.

T. P. SINGH,
Secretary,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

The contribution of libraries in every phase of our national life is so great that one feels continually grateful to them and to those who were the cause of libraries.

TARLOK SINGH,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

I know that with dedicated librarians such as India has, your country's library program will continue to be a progressive one.

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian, Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

In both theory and practice, Indian Librarianship is very active, setting an example to us all, with numerous Schools of Library Science and, as I was able to see for myself when I was there earlier this year, devoted workers in every branch of the profession. I sincerely hope that you will have a most successful Conference.

STANLEY SUTTON,
India Office Library, London.

The Officers and Members of the Canadian Library Association—Association Canadienne des Bibliotheques—send their felicitations to the 14th All India Library Conference and their best wishes for very successful sessions. With my personal good wishes.

ELIZABETH HOMER MORTON,
Executive Director,
Canadian Library Association.

The Library Association of Australia extends to the Indian Library Association its good wishes for the success of the 14th All India Library Conference. The Library Association of Australia takes particular interest in the fact that the Indian Library Association proposes to discuss proposals of overhauling its constitution, since the Library Association of Australia has recently been granted a Royal Charter. My colleagues in Australia join with me in sending greetings to Indian Libraries.

R. F. DOUST,
General Secretary,
Library Association of Australia.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I cannot join in your Conference on this occasion, but I should like to send you this message of congratulations and wish you a most successful meeting.

LESLIE WILSON,
Director,
Aslib, London,

As Chairman of the Israel Library Association may I send to the All India Library Conference and to all its participants my very best greetings with those of the librarians in Israel. We wish you every success in the promotion of librarianship in your country.

C. WORMANN,
Director,
The Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem.

I should like on behalf of the International Federation of Library Associations to send our warmest greetings to your Conference. We hope that your Conference will be in every way successful and that your constitution will be duly revised and made suitable for the important role which libraries must play in the world today. We consider that libraries, if well organized and guided by a dynamic library association, can contribute greatly to national development, by making knowledge and education available to the people.

I should be glad if on behalf of our President and of IFLA you will convey this message to the Conference.

ANTHONY THOMPSON
Permanent Secretary,
International Federation of
Library Association,
Kent, England.

Appendix—4

14TH ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE—RECEPTION COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

It is my privilege as General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 14th All India Library Conference to present to you today a brief report on the working of the Reception Committee. I do so with a pleasureable feeling of a good work, well done. I say this not with a view to seek kudos or out of any sense of self-gratulation, but my sense of satisfaction stems from the unstinted and extremely generous appreciation of our work which most of the visiting delegates communicated to us. I shall quote only one, that from Padmashri B. S. Kesavan, than whom there could be no more competent evaluator of our efforts. Says he : "Accept my congratulations on the magnificent way you managed the whole affair ! Great courtesy, the excellent food, the thoughtful entertainment and excursions arranged, and the very rigorous discipline with which the meetings were put through, not to speak of the fabulous book exhibition—these were all very memorable !"

The invitation to hold this conference at Patna on behalf of the State Library Association had stood for several years. We should all be grateful to the State Library Association and, particularly, to its President, Prof. Jagannath Prasad Misra and its General Secretary, Shri Nitishwar Prasad Singh, who readily agreed with alacrity and enthusiasm, to confirm this invitation this year to undertake the onerous responsibility of playing host to the All India Conference. That they entrusted the task of organizing the Conference to me with a measure of confidence is something for which I am indeed thankful. Their constant guidance, help and cooperation had been a great asset to me throughout.

In an undertaking of such a nature, the organisers are faced with multifarious problems, to wit, provision of funds, arrangement of accommo-

dation and board for the guests, their transport and other amenities as also about the proper and regular implementation of the conference programme.

Finance

The first and the most difficult problem one is, naturally, faced with is that of the wherewithal, the finances. Indeed, the financial incidence and involvements caused us a deal of initial trepidation. We cannot, therefore, be sufficiently grateful to you, Sir, for so graciously offering to almost under-write the expenses of the conference by generously promising to make good any deficit in our budget. It was also at your intercession that the Vice-Chancellors of the four Universities of Bihar *viz*, Patna, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Magadh, made handsome donations, which considerably relieved our financial needs. We also received handsome donations from Sri Rajyapal and from the authorities of the Khuda Bux Library. We were recipients of generous contributions ftom other friends, all of which will be individually mentioned in our printed report. Our Treasurer, Sri R. K. Sinha, will, after me, place before you the detailed statement of income and expenditure, which will show you how well he has husbanded our resources.

Conference Venue & Accommodation for Delegates

We had no difficulty in arranging for the venues of the daily sessions of the Conference, as the Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, had very kindly put the Wheeler Senate Hall at our disposal, where the inaugural session of the Conference as well as several other plenary sessions were held. For the various seminars and group meetings, we utilised the USCC auditorium and the Sinha Library Hall through the courtesy of their authorities. But providing living accommodation for the visiting delegates posed a serious problem. But thanks to your inter-cession, our P.W.D. Minister, Shri Ram Lakhan Yadav, who very readily and graciously offered us the use of the newly constructed and furnished Officers' Hostel. We are duly grateful to the P.W.D. Minister and the officers of the Department for their kindly extending this helping hand in solving a major problem. Some accommodation was also made available to us in the Circuit House and Inspection Bungalow through the kind offices of the District Magistrate and the District Development Officer and Engineer. The normal accommodation available even in all these buildings put together would not have been adequate. Arrangements had, therefore, to be made for putting in extra 90 beds, which were very kindly arranged for by Shri T. Nath, the D.I.G., B. M. P. The Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, had also very kindly put the use of the newly constructed building of the Post-graduate Department of the Patna Training College at our disposal. This facility could not, however, be availed of on account of inadequate water-supply in the building.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention the extremely helpful contribution to the provision of accommodation made by Shri Lawly Sen, who very generously offered to accommodate five of our V.I.Ps. in his luxurious Hotel Republic, free of charge. Such generosity is characteristic of Shri Sen. This offer relieved the Committee of the worry of making proper arrangements for some of our distinguished visitors. It need

not be said that the guests accommodated in the air-conditioned rooms of the Hotel Republic were extremely comfortable and were very well looked after.

Arrangement for meals

The problem of providing good meals to the delegates at a moderate cost was another problem which confronted us. But thanks to the resourcefulness of Shri G. S. Sinha, one of the valued members of the Reception Committee, this problem was also satisfactorily solved. The catering was arranged on an almost no-profit and, of course, no loss basis. The culinary content and quality of the dishes served drew general appreciation. The meals were served centrally and always in time. We cannot be sufficiently thankful to Shri G. S. Sinha for his ungrudging help which he rendered in this matter.

We must also gratefully mention the very kind and generous hospitality extended to a select number of our guests by Shri Mahabir Prasad, the Advocate General, and Dr. U. P. Sinha, the well-known surgeon. The wet dinners thrown by these two worthy hosts made some of the elderly guests reminiscent of the 1940 Conference at Patna when they were entertained by that prince among hosts, the late Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

Mention must also be made with gratitude of a number of "At Homes" given to the Conference delegates, by Sri Rajyapal at the Raj Bhavan, by the Vice-Chancellor at the University, by Sri R. K. Sinha on the Sinha Library grounds and by M/s. Mac-Graw Hills & Scientific Book Co. in the Book Exhibition premises. These "At Homes" were not only colourful events of the conference but also provided opportunities to the delegates to meet a cross-section of the elite of the town who had been invited to these functions.

Transport

As the delegates had to be put up at several places, and the venue of the various conference programmes had also been arranged at different places, it was necessary that for the convenience of the movement of delegates and also for the regular and timely fulfilment of the various programmes, adequate arrangement for their transport should be made. This was made possible by chartering requisite number of buses from the Rajya Transport Corporation. The authorities of the Corporation, in particular, its Chairman, Shri M. K. Sinha, the General Manager, Shri Balram Singh and the Divisional Manager Shri Sanyal, were very helpful in the matter and arranged to place at our disposal the requisite number of buses. But for this facility it would not have been possible to fulfil a six days' busy programme with as punctilious regularity as we did.

We must also register our appreciation of the services rendered by the members of the crew manning the chartered buses who were always at the spot anxious to do their best for us.

Cultural Functions

In order to relieve the tedium of continuous professional deliberations at the conference, the Reception Committee arranged several

cultural functions. These included a film show, a dance and a musical *soiree*. Our thanks are due to the staff of the local USCC for putting up the film show, to the Director of the Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, and the Principal of the B. N. R. Training College for collaborating in organising the dance *soiree*, and to Shrimati Dipali Nag, the reputed musician of Calcutta, who very kindly agreed to come to Patna and participate in the musical function as our guest artist. All these functions were very well rendered and provided the needed relaxation to the delegates.

Trips

Our guests having come to Bihar from distant corners of India, it was considered desirable that they should be given a chance to visit the historical sites of Rajgriha, the ancient capital of Magadha, and Nalanda, the famous seat of Buddhistic learning. The last day of the session, the 15th April, was, therefore, reserved for taking out delegates on an excursion to these places. We had a feeling that not many will be forthcoming to undertake this arduous trip on a hot and sultry day. But neither the distance nor the weather acted as a deterrent and as many as 81 delegates registered themselves for this trip. Arrangements had been made for chartering two luxury buses which left the Sinha Library exactly at 4.30 in the morning. Breakfast and lunch were provided to the excursionists at the Nava Nalanda Mahavihar. The authorities of the Mahavihar and its librarian, Shri Mithileshwar Prasad Sinha, deserve our gratitude for arranging the meals and other amenities during the visitors' halt at Nalanda. The delegates also visited the famous Jain temple at Pawapuri on their way back. The excursionists cheerfully defied the rigour of the day's heat and immensely enjoyed the trip.

Besides this long excursion, on the last day, local trips were arranged for the delegates in batches, in between the conference sessions, to give them an opportunity to see historical places and cultural institutions in and around Patna. Thus, it was made possible for them to visit Quila House, the Sikh temple, Kumharar, Khuda Bux Library, Golghar, the Museum, the Secretariat and houses of Legislature, Raj Bhavan and the Sadaqat Ashram. These local trips also proved to be extremely popular with the delegates.

Book Exhibition

The idea of holding a Book Exhibition on the occasion of the conference was very well conceived, as it turned out to be one of the highlights of the conference. There was a wide and ready response to this proposal, resulting in the participation in this Exhibition, by the USIS, the British Council, the Cultural section of the USSR Embassy, and almost all the important publishers of English and Hindi books operating in India. Opportunity was also offered to the two premier learned bodies publishing Hindi books, namely, the Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Varanasi and the Rashtra Bhasha Parishad of Patna, also to display their publications. Through the courtesy of the Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, and the high-pressure efforts of the University Engineer, Shri Mukherjee, the Reading Room of the newly constructed University Library building was made ready in a record time for the purpose of holding the Book Exhibition. Much of

R. N. RUDRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Jamal Road, Patna-1.

Telephone : 24730

Partners
R. N. Rudra, B. Com., F.C.A.
M. Prasad, B. Com., F.C.A.

July 17, 1964.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the annexed Statement of Receipts and Expenses incurred in respect of the 14th All India Library Conference Reception Committee, held in 1964, with the relevant books, vouchers and bills, and have to report that the annexed statement of accounts is correct, according to the books of accounts produced to us for our verification.

14TH ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE RECEPTION COMMITTEE, SINHA LIBRARY, PATNA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & EXPENSES INCURRED IN HOLDING THE XIV ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE FOR 1964

RECEIPTS	Rs.	EXPENSES	Rs.
R.C. MEMBERSHIP FEES	285.00	HALL & MIKE RENT	610,00
GRANT FROM FIVE UNIVERSITIES AND DONATIONS FROM PRIVATE PERSONS	2,285.00	DECORATION & GARLAND	146.75
DELEGATION FEES	250.00	ACCOMMODATION RENT	697.50
GRANTS :		FOOD & REFRESHMENT	4,758.13
(a) Director Social and Youth Welfare, Bihar	4,500.00	BADGES FOR DELEGATES	199.37
(b) Governor's grant	200.00	BIHAR RAJYA TRANSPORT CHARGES	1,333.13
RECOVERY FROM DELEGATES ON ACCOUNT OF FOOD, ACCOMMODATIONS AND TRIPS :	4,064,00	POSTAGE & TELEGRAM	281.37
BOOK EXHIBITION :	480.00	PRINTING & STATIONERY	936.11
		CULTURAL PROGRAMMES	261.00
		TRIPS	816.52
		TEMPORARY STAFF	226.00
		MISCELLANEOUS	135.37
		BANK CHARGES	4.01
		CASH & BANK BALANCES	1,658.74
TOTAL	12,064.00	TOTAL	12,064.00

The following expenses, relevant to this conference, were incurred subsequent to the date of preparation of the annexed Statement of Receipts and Expenses.

	Rs.
1. Accommodation rent to District Engineer, Patna.	28.00
2. Phonogram Expenses	12.60
3. Miscellaneous (Rent of fan)	8.00
4. Donated to I.L.A.	1,230.48
5. Audit Fee	50.00
6. Transport and Conveyance	5.00
7. Bank Charges and Commission	5.00
TOTAL	1,339.08

Certified in Terms of our report of even date
Chartered Accountants.
Sd/ R. N. RUDRA,
Patna : The 17th July, 1964.

of the credit of the success of the Exhibition must go to Mr. O. P. Rana, the new librarian of the local British Council Library, who was put in charge of on the spot lay out and organisation of the displays. He received valuable assistance from Shri Bhagat of the Scientific Book Company and Shri Bhim Sen of the local branch of Raj Kamal Publications. With his flair for showmanship, a sense of dedication and a spirit of professional responsibility, Shri Rana put up a show which became the talk of the conference.

The Exhibition was opened by Rajyapal, Shri Aiyangar, who along with the Union Education Minister, Shri Chagla, went round the Exhibition, visiting every stall. The lay out, the display and the high standard of books all drew their mead of appreciation from the visitors. Nearly 50,000 persons are reported to have visited this Exhibition during the conference session.

It may be mentioned that Shri Upendra Maharathi and his colleague, Shri Sushil Chowdhary, both well-known artists, lent a helping hand in decorating the Exhibition rooms as well as other venues of the conference.

Press and Public Relations

Throughtout the conference and during all its functions, very valuable assistance was rendered to us by the Public Relations Department, Bihar Government. This was due to the personal interest taken in our proceedings by the Minister Sm. Sumitra Devi and also by the officers of her directorate.

A close liaison was also kept with the local press as well as the local branch of the Press Information Bureau, Government of India, and we thank them for such coverage of the conference as they could give us.

Field Workers

The Reception Committee owes a special debt of gratitude to a large number of field workers who constituted the backbone of the whole organisation—especially the members of the staff of the Sinha Library, the Patna University Library, the British Council and the American Library and a number of young volunteers headed by Azhar Kalim, Ravindra Gour, Tarit Roy Chowdhari and their associates. All these and many others rendered yeoman's service in contributing to the success of the conference.

Conclusion

From all accounts, it can be claimed with a justifiable sense of gratification that the Reception Committee of the 14th All India Library Conference at Patna, not only maintained the high standards set in 1940 but set new standards for the hosts of the future library conferences.

Judged from any test—whether it be the number of delegates attending or the number of days the session was held or the importance of the subjects deliberated upon or the standard of hospitality, the Reception Committee may well claim that it accomplished its job with unprecedented success.

Having accomplished that much, I earnestly hope, we will not try to rest on our laurels. In inviting the All India Library Conference at Patna, our main purpose was to give a fresh fillip to the library movement in Bihar. We have every hope that you, Sir, who has evinced such personal interest in the conference and contributed so much to its success, will see to it that our hopes are not belied and you will see to it that libraries in Bihar get all the assistance they need. On our part, we need not assure you that we shall do all that we can to see to it that Bihar gets into the forefront of library development in the country.

Appendix 7

LIST OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE 14H ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

1.	Jha, Baidyanath	:	District Central Library, Saharsa, Bihar.
2.	Thomas, C.	:	State Central Library, Trivandrum, Kerala.
3.	Chakravarty, N. G.	:	Department of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.
4.	Sathe, P. R.	:	Librarian, Asiatic Society of Bombay, Town Hall, Bombay-1.
5.	Bhardwaj, R. S.	:	Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.
6.	Goswamee, Ram	:	State Central Library, Shillong, Assam.
7.	Jain, V. P.	:	Lecturer, Officer-in-charge Library, Prakrit Research Institute, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.
8.	Sanyal, S. K.	:	Subdivisional Library, Bettiah, Bihar.
9.	Prasad, Kalika	:	Government Polytechnic, Patna City, Patna, Bihar.
10.	Sahay, K. R. M.	:	Government Polytechnic, Patna City, Bihar.
11.	Das, Verma S. L.	:	Government Polytechnic, Patna City, Bihar.
12.	Sasant, Badri Prasad	:	District Central Library, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.
13.	Bharati, Rama Kant	:	Janta Public Library, Nakadeva, Bettiah, Bihar.
14.	Sinha, Sachchidananda	:	Librarian, Multipurpose H. S. School, Buxar, Bihar.

15.	Sharma, Chiranjiva	:	Deptt. of Iron and Steel, New Delhi.
16.	Sahay, Bajarang	:	Librarian, Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad, Bihar.
17.	Jha, Nilkanth	:	Librarian, State Library, Dumka, Bihar.
18.	Singh, Sudan	:	Librarian, State Library, Dhanbad, Bihar.
19.	Singh, Rameshwar Pd.	:	Animal Husbandry, Information Centre, Patna, Bihar.
20.	Choubay, Ram Sakal	:	Waina Public Library, Shahabad, Bihar.
21.	Kalia, D. R.	:	Delhi Public Library, S. P. Mukherji Marg, Delhi-6.
22.	Gupta, O. P.	:	Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
23.	Prasad, Ram Lakhan	:	Gopalabad Library, Gopalabad, Bihar.
24.	Jha, Sheo Shankar	:	District Library Association, Betteiah, Bihar.
25.	Sharma, J.	:	Gauhati University, Gauhati, Assam.
26.	Chakraverty, A. K.	:	Secretariat Library, Delhi.
27.	Sarcar, D. C.	:	Librarian, State Library, West Bengal.
28.	Magnanda	:	Librarian, U. P. State Library, Allahabad.
29.	Raval, N. M.	:	Curator of Libraries, Gujarat, Ahmedabad.
30.	Shrivastava, B. L.	:	Chief Librarian, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.
31.	Chakravarty, N. C.	:	Librarian, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
32.	Varma, S. N.	:	District Central Library, Hazaribagh.
33.	Dwivedi, J.	:	Bettiah.
34.	Shukla, Vidayananda	:	Bettiah.
35.	Sharma, N. R.	:	Librarian, State Library, Solan, Panjab.
36.	Jha, Nandeshwar	:	Librarian, G. P. College, Bhagalpur, Bihar.
37.	Chand, Fakir	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.
38.	Pathak, B. L.	:	Librarian, Sagar University, M.P.
39.	Bhardwaj, B. L.	:	Librarian, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
40.	Ramaswami, S.	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.
41.	Kapoor, N. N.	:	New Delhi.
42.	Ahmad, Nazir	:	Librarian, Heavy Electrical, Bhopal.
43.	Parthasarthy, S.	:	Librarian, British Council Library, Calcutta.

44.	Singh, A. Mohan	:	Manipur Central Library, Manipur.
45.	Nagraj, M. N.	:	National Library, Calcutta.
46.	Mitra, S.	:	National Library, Calcutta.
47.	Vyas, H. K.	:	Peoples Library, Bombay.
48.	Gone, N. K.	:	Bombay.
49.	Bagari, N. D.	:	State Educational Library, Bangalore.
50.	Riley, Miss A.	:	U.S.I.S. Library, Calcutta.
51.	Moitra, S.	:	New Delhi.
52.	Gupta, T. P.	:	Defence Ministry, New Delhi.
53.	Lehman, John	:	Patna.
54.	Prasad, Brajnandan	:	State Library, Ranchi.
55.	Vasudevan, V.	:	U.S.I.S. Library, Calcutta.
56.	Prasad, Bishnudeva	:	State Library. Chaibara.
57.	Singh, Ramswarup	:	Sub-Divisional Library, Nawadan.
58.	Ali, Muzaffar	:	Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh.
59.	Bhattacharya, R.	:	Librarian, District Library Tamluk, Midnapur (W. B.)
60.	Das, A. R.	:	Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.
61.	Prasad, Narendra	:	Asstt. Librarian, College of Commerce, Patna, Bihar.
62.	Giri, R. L.	:	Librarian, L. S. College Muzaffarpur, Bihar.
63.	Sharma, Devabrat	:	Labour Deptt., Secretariat, Patna, Bihar.
64.	Gore, N. A.	:	Aurangabad.
65.	Sardana, J. L.	:	University Grants Commission Library, New Delhi.
66.	Ram, Dhani.	:	National Gallery of Modern Art.
67.	Rao, Subha.	:	Indian Statistical Institute Library, Calcutta.
68.	Singh, Prasad Rajendra	:	Magadh University Library, Gaya, Bihar.
69.	Singh, Ghanindra	:	National Museum, New Delhi.
70.	Lal, Jagdish	:	New Delhi.
71.	Mukherjee, D. T.	:	Calcutta.
72.	Gouri, Majumdar	:	Bhagalpur University Library, Bhagalpur, Bihar.
73.	Singh, Bigu	:	Sub-divisional Library, Pakur (S. P.) Bihar.

74.	Ghose, H.	:	Librarian, Hindustan Steel, Bhilai.
75.	Yadava, S. N.	:	Librarian, Engineering College, Patna. Bihar.
76.	Choudhari, G.	:	Engineering College Library, Patna, Bihar.
77.	Ghosh, J. S.	:	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpur, Calcutta.
78.	Singh, Basudeva	:	Librarian, Bihar Agriculture College, Sabour.
79.	Nayak, S. N.	:	Librarian, Saharsa College, Saharsa.
80.	Sengupta, B.	:	National Library, Calcutta.
81.	Ganguli, S. M.	:	Mahajati Sadan, Calcutta.
82.	Gupta, K. Balasundara	:	Librarian, Mysore University, Mysore.
83.	Prasad, Ram Charitra	:	District Central Library, Motihari.
84.	Sahai, S. J.	:	Bhagalpur University Library, Bhagalpur.
85.	Sharma, R. S.	:	Bhagalpur University Library, Bhagalpur.
86.	Rajasekharam, P.	:	Central Water and Power Commission, Sunila.
87.	Shukla, G. S.	:	Jabalpur, M. P.
88.	Anand, Prakash	:	Home Affairs, New Delhi.
89.	Roy, P. B.	:	Calcutta.
90.	Majumdar, B.	:	R. K. Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta.
91.	Mukherjee, A. K.	:	Jadavapur University, Calcutta.
92.	Kulkarni, S. M.	:	Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.
93.	Sachdeva, O. S.	:	Institute of Applied Man power Research, New Delhi.
94.	Banerji, B. N.	:	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
95.	Ghose, G. B.	:	Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.
96.	Gupta, A. N.	:	Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
97.	Rajkumar	:	Central Secretariat Library, NewDelhi.
98.	Dhinga, C. L.	:	Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
99.	Misra, J.	:	Utkal University, Bhuvaneshwar, Orissa.
100.	Shenoy, B. P.	:	Osmania University, Hyderabad.
101.	Sastri, Vireshwar	:	District Central Library, Monghyr.
102.	Singh, Usha Nanda	:	Bhagalpur University Library, Bhagalpur.

103.	Rao, Gopal Krishna	:	Librarian, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
104.	Nayeem, M. A.	:	Librarian, T.N.B. Law College, Bhagalpur.
105.	Upelekar, R. V.	:	Information Officer, Tisco, Jamshedpur.
106.	Ramchandram, M. T.	:	U. S. Library of Congress, New Delhi.
107.	Mahanthy, N. N.	:	U. S. Library of Congress, New Delhi.
108.	Mishra, Nityananda	:	R. K. M. Institute Vidyapith, Deoghar.
109.	Pathak, Ramchandra	:	Kharsawan.
110.	Jha, Pitambar	:	T. N. B. College Library, Bhagalpur.
111.	Mishra, B. P.	:	Patna University Library, Patna. Bihar.
112.	Roy, N.	:	Director, Social Education, West Bengal Calcutta.
113.	Kar, G.	:	Director, Social Education, West Bengal Calcutta.
114.	Karan, C. P.	:	District Central Library, Daltenganj.
115.	Jha, Biroj Kumar	:	Bhagalpur University Library, Bhagalpur.
116.	Mulay, Y. M.	:	National Library, Calcutta.
117.	Karan B. S.	:	New Delhi.
118.	Sohan Singh	:	New Delhi.
119.	Kanitkar, J. M.	:	Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.
120.	Shekdar, Smt. Asha	:	U. S. Library of Congress, New Delhi.
121.	Kapasi, Heera	:	U. S. I. S. Library, New Delhi.
122.	Shankari, Miss K.	:	Medical College Library, Ahmedabad.
123.	Jain, H. C.	:	Delhi University Library, Delhi.
124.	Ananda, S. R.	:	Poona.
125.	Mrs. Ananda	:	Poona.
126.	Mehrotra, R, K.	:	U. P. Secretariat Library, Lucknow.
127.	Motiwal, O. P.	:	L. R.'s Library, Lucknow.
128.	Swami, P. S.	:	University of Poona Library, Poona.
129.	Lagh, T. H.	:	M. E. S. College Library, Poona.
130.	Sohoni, M. V.	:	Gokhale Institutes, Poona.
131.	Goil, N. K.	:	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.
132.	Singh, Fateh Bahadur	:	Bagaha Camp.
133.	Nag, G. P.	:	Bengal Library Association, Calcutta.

134.	Chakravarty, D. K.	:	I. L. A., Office.
135.	Kartik, Chandra	:	I. L. A., Office.
136.	Trivedi D. S.	:	Arsh Bharati, Patna. Bihar.
137.	Rai Dhanpal	:	Defence Science Laboratory, Delhi.
138.	Ahluwalia, L. S.	:	Central Water & Power Works Commission, New Delhi.
139.	Bedi, A. S.	:	Central Water & Power Works Commission, New Delhi.
140.	Singh, Ajit	:	Law Ministry Official Languages Commission, New Delhi.
141.	Debral, C.	:	Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi.
142.	Singh. Y. N.	:	Patna University, Patna, Bihar.
143.	Prasad, Anandi	:	Patna University, Patna.
144.	Haider, Wazir.	:	Patna University, Patna.
145.	Bose, Pramil	:	Calcutta University, Calcutta.
146.	Prasad, Savitri	:	Magadh Mahila College, Patna.
147.	Govi, K. M.	:	Central Reference Library, Calcutta.
148.	Venketachari, P. N.	:	Central Reference Library, Calcutta.
149.	Mukherjee, S.K.	:	Calcutta.
150.	Ferguson, John	:	British Council, New Delhi.
151.	Barua, D. K.	:	Rabindra Bharti University, Caclutta.
152.	Rao, Gopalkrishna	:	Annamalai University Library, Annamalainagar.
153.	Mukherje, B. R.	:	University of Kalyani, Kalyani (W. B.)
154.	Moghe, V. S.	:	Regional Library, Laskar, Gwalior.
155.	Sharma, C. D.	:	School of Library Science, University of Rajasthan. Jaipur.
156.	Ramchandra, H. R.	:	National Archives, New Delhi.
157.	Raghava, S. N.	:	B. H. U. Library.
158.	Avasthi, R. S.	:	Panchayat and Social Welfare Deptt., Indore.
159.	George, A. B.	:	Lecturer in Library Science, Trivandrum.
160.	Saxesena, R. S.	:	Roorkee University Library, Roorkee.
161.	Jare. J. C.	:	State Library, Calcutta.
162.	Gunesekahr, P. D. D.	:	Librarian of the Senate, Nugegoda, Ceylon.

163.	Chaturvedi, Ramchandra	:	District Library, Champaran.
164.	Haas, Rev. B. D.	:	Catholic Information Centre Library, Patna.
165.	Prasad, Shahi, Vindheswami	:	Bhoswalia Lib..y Champaran.
166.	Sharma, B. K.	:	Faizabad, U. P.
167.	Kaul, P. N.	:	B. H. U. Library, Banaras.
168.	Singh, Ranjit	:	Sinha Library, Patna.
169.	Devi, Shanti	:	Calcutta.
170.	Saha, J.	:	Chief Libra. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
171.	Roy, B.	:	Indian Statistical Institute Library Calcutta.
172.	Roy, P. B.	:	Deptt. of Commercial Statistics, Calcutta.
173.	Sinha, Jagdish Pd.	:	Patna.
174.	Shukla, Dr. C. P.	:	Baroda University Library, Patna.
175.	Mathur, R. S.	:	Information Officer, A. I. R., Delhi.
176.	Rizvi, M. H.	:	Dy. Librarian, Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar.
177.	Prakash, K. S.	:	U. S. C. C. Library, Patna.
178.	Girja, Kumar	:	Indian Council of World Affairs Library; New Delhi.
179.	Sastri, Anuj	:	Oil Refinery, Barauni.
180.	Gour, Mrs. P.	:	Principal B. N. R. Training College, (Teaching Section) Patna.
181.	Patnaik, P. S.	:	Calcutta.
182.	Srivastava, A. P.	:	Reader, Library Science, Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
183.	Mathur, S. N.	:	Asst. Librarian, Agra University, Agra.
184.	Menon, A. A.	:	As'- Publishing House, Private Ltd., Calcutta.
185.	Sen, S. N.	:	Calcutta.

ILA PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings of the XIV All India Library Conference held at Patna from 11th to 15th April, 1964. Rs. 5/- ; 15 sh.; $ 2.10. Postage free
   (Free for those who attended the Patna Conference).

2. A servey of Public Library Services in India, conducted by the Planning Commission's Working Group on Libraries ; results tabulated and analysed by D. R. Kalia. Rs. 6; £ 1; $ 2.80. Postage free.
   The first publication of its kind in India, containing detailed information on the resources and services of Public Libraries in the country.

3. Indian Library Association Bulletin. Quarterly, Vol. 1 No. 1 ; Jan—March, 1965. (Formerly published under the title *"Journal of Indian Library Association"*

   Annual subscription Rs. 10/-; £ 1.10 sh. ; $ 4.20. Postage free. (Free for members of ILA)

Members shall be allowed a discount of 20% on items 1 & 2. Trade discount 20% on all publications.

Limited copies available.

These publications can be purchased from the Secretary, Indian Library Association, c/o Delhi Public Library, S.P. Mukerji Marg. Delhi-6.

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTEENTH ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE, PATNA 10TH APRIL TO 15TH APRIL 1964.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1964.

Pre-Conference State Librarians' Convention

Venue—**Sinha Library (State Central Library, Bihar)**

(i) 8-30 a.m. ... Registration of delegates to the Convention.

(ii) 9 a.m. ... Inauguration of the Convention by Padma Shri B. S. Kesavan, Director, INSDOC.

(iii) 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. ... Seminar on "State libraries : Their organisation and functions".

Director : Shri Y. M. Mulay, Librarian, National Library.

(iv) 1-30 p.m. ... *Lunch*

(v) 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. ... Seminar on "A plan for an integrated state library system."
Director : Shri Y. M. Mulay, Librarian, National Library.

(vi) 6.00 p.m. ... At Home by Shri Radha Krishna Sinha, Honorary Secretary, Sinha Library.

(vii) 7 to 7-30 p.m. ... Concluding session of the Convention.

(viii) 7-30 p.m. ... Film Show by U. S. C. S. Library.

(ix) 9-15 p.m. ... *Dinner*

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1964.

14th All India Library Conference, Patna.

(i) 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. ... Registration of delegates (Sinha Library).

(ii) 8-30 to 12 a.m. (Tea break at 10-30 a.m.) ... ILA Business Meetings (Sinha Library):
(1) Executive Committee Meeting.
(2) Council Meeting.
(3) IFLA Cooperation Committee Meeting.

Note : Members of the Working Committee will leave Sinha Library for the Patna Aerodrome at 12 a.m. to receive Shri M. C. Chagla on his arrival by IC-411 (Fokker Friendship Service).

(iii) 1-30 p.m. ... *Lunch* (Sinha Library).

(iv) 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. ... Subjects/Steering Committee Meeting (U.S.C.C.) Auditorium.

(v) 4 p.m. ... Governor's At Home at Raj Bhawan.

Note : All the delegates will assemble at the U. S. C. C. Auditorium at 3-30 p.m. to be conducted to the Raj Bhawan in chartered buses.

(vi) 5-15 to 6-30 p.m. ... Inaugural Function. Inauguration by Shri M. C. Chagla, Union Education Minister (Wheeler Senate Hall, Patna University).

(vii) 7 p.m. ... Opening of the Library Conference Book Exhibition by Shri A. S. Ayyanger, Governor of Bihar. (New University Library Building).

(viii) 8 to 9 p.m. ... Seminar on State Library Legislation. (Wheeler Senate Hall, Patna University).
Director : Sardar Sohan Singh
Rapporteur : Shri D. C. Sarkar

(ix) 9-15 p.m. ... Dinner (Sinha Library Hall).

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1964.

(i) 7-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (Tea break at 10-30 a.m.) ... Seminar on "State Library Legislation" (contd.) (U.S.C.C. Auditorium)
Director : Sardar Sohan Singh.
Rapporteur : Shri D. C. Sarkar.

(ii) 1-30 p.m. ... *Lunch* (Sinha Library Hall)

(iii) 3 to 6 p.m. (Tea break at 4-30 p.m.). ... ILA Extraordinary Meeting : ILA Constitution Amendments. (Wheeler Senate Hall, Patna University).

(iv) 6-30 p.m. ... At Home by McGraw Hill—Scientific Book Company (University premises).

(v) 7-15 to 8-15 p.m. ... Cultural Function :
Dance Soiree (Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir).

(vi) 8-30 p.m. ... *Conference Banquet* (Sinha Library Hall).

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1964.

(i) 7-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. ... ILA Extraordinary Meeting : ILA Constitution amendments (contd.)
(Wheeler Senate Hall, Patna University).

(ii) 1-30 p.m. ... *Lunch* (Sinha Library Hall).

(iii) 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Tea break at 4-00 p.m.) ... Seminar on "Library Development during Fourth Plan."
Director : Padma Shri B. S. Kesavan.
Rapporteur : Shri N.C. Chakravarty (Wheeler Senate Hall, Patna University).

(iv) 5-45 p.m. ... Patna University Vice-Chancellor's At Home (University Premises).

(v) 6 to 9 p.m. ... ILA General Body Meeting (Wheeler Senate Hall, Patna University).
(1) Reports and Accounts
(2) Elections
(3) Resolutions, if any.

(vi) 9-15 p m. ... *Dinner* (Sinha Library Hall)

TUSEDAY, APRIL 14, 1964.

(i) 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. ... Concluding Session of the Conference (Sinha Library Hall).

(ii) 1-30 p.m. ... *Lunch* (Sinha Library Hall).

(iii) 3-30 to 5-00 p.m. ... Post-Conference Council and Committee Meetings (Sinha Library).

(iv) 5-30 p.m. ... *Tea* (Jalan's Quila House).

(v) 7-00 to 8-30 p.m. ... Musical Function (Wheeler Senate Hall, Patna University).

(vi) 9 p.m. ... *Dinner* (Sinha Library Hall).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1964.

Trip to Nalanda, Rajgriha, Gonawan and Pawapuri

Patna	...	Departure	...	4-30 a.m.
Nalanda	...	Arrival	...	6-30 a.m.
		Breakfast at Nalanda		
		Departure	...	8-30 a.m.
Rajgriha	...	Arrival	...	9-00 a.m.
		Departure	...	12-30 p.m.
Nalanda	...	Arrival	...	1-00 p.m.
		Lunch at Nalanda		
		Departure	...	3-30 p.m.
Pawapuri	...	Arrival	...	5-00 p.m.
		Departure	...	6-30 p.m.
Patna	...	Arrival	...	9-00 p.m.
		Dinner (Sinha Library Hall)		

Notes: (1) Delegates will be transported from their places of residence to the Conference, meeting and other functions by chartered buses. They are requested to conform to the bus schedules strictly, failing which they will have to use their own conveyances.

(2) Trips to Patna Museum, Khuda Baksh Oriental Library and Kumhrar, will be arranged conveniently in batches in between the programme hours.

(3) The chartered bus for Rajgriha will pick up the excursionists from their respective places of residence at 4-00 a.m. on their way to the Sinha Library and will leave punctually at 4-30 a.m. from the Sinha Library premises.

Appendix 2.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCES

	Series	*Date & Year*	*Venue*	*Name of the President*
First	All India Library Conference	12th & 13th April 1933	Calcutta	Dr. M.O. Thomas
Second	,, ,,	19th to 22nd April 1935	Lucknow	Dr. A.C. Woolner
Third	,, ,,	22nd to 24th December 1937	Delhi	Dr. Wali Mohammad
Fourth	,, ,,	13th to 15th April 1940	Patna	Mr. John Sargent
Fifth	,, ,,	4th to 6th April 1942	Bombay	Mr. R.P. Masani
Sixth	,, ,,	7th to 10th April 1944	Jaipur	Mr. J.C. Rollo
Seventh	,, ,,	25th to 28th January 1946	Baroda	Shri Azizul Haque
Eighth	,, ,,	20th to 22nd January 1949	Nagpur	Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
Ninth	,, ,,	12th to 14th May 1951	Indore	Mr. T.D. Waknis
Tenth	,, ,,	31st May to 4th June 1953	Hyderabad	Mr. S. Das Gupta
Eleventh	,, ,,	7th to 11th April 1956	Calcutta	Mr. S. Bashiruddin
Twelfth	,, ,,	17th & 18th April 1960	Calcutta	Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray
Thirteenth	,, ,,	10th to 12th February 1962	Calcutta	Mr. B.S. Kesavan
Fourteenth	,, ,,	10th to 15th April 1964	Patna	Mr. D.N. Marshall

Arranging Advanced Training And Internship Abroad

By an arrangement with the (British) Library Association, Indian Library Association selected Miss Chitra Mullick and Shri S. Parthasarathi for one year's internship in U.K. and forwarded their applications to the (British) Library Association for further action. Miss Chitra Mullick has since joined the Liverpool Public Library as an interne.

The Secretary, ILA explored possibilities for internship in U.S.A. and carried on correspondence with the Foreign Relations Dept. of the American Library Association. The correspondence has since been published in the *Information Bulletin* of the Association.

Planning & Development Of Libraries

Many Libraries from all over India had approached the Association for help in planning, layout and designing of furniture etc. In some cases they had been helped with plans and diagrams as far as practicable.

Co-Sponsoring Of Seminars

Indian Library Association co-sponsored two Seminars with the U.S.I.S., Calcutta, and the British Council, Eastern Region, *viz.* Library Co-operation in India and College and University Libraries respectively.

Upholding the Status and Dignity of Working Librarians

Consistent with its avowed objectives, the Indian Library Association sympathised with a University librarian who had been demoted and before it took up his case the said person had been reinstated.

The Executive Committee considered the letter of the Secretary, Delhi Library Association, complaining that students holding Diploma of Library Science by the Ministry of Education were not admitted to the M. Lib., Science Class of the Delhi University. The Ministry of Education was asked to clarify the position before the ILA could take up the case.

Mutual Co-operation between the ILA and Union Ministry of Education

The ILA co-operated with the Union Ministry of Education in circulating the Model Public Library Bill drafted by the Ministry for comments. Moreover, the ILA made arrangements for holding a Seminar on the Model Bill at the next (14th) All-India Library Conference to be held at Patna in April, 1964.

Besides, the ILA approached the Union Ministry of Education for sponsoring its projects of publishing uniform principles of cataloguing recommended by IFLA/ICCP (in Indian languages) and compiling and publishing uniform lists of anonymous Indian Classics. The Ministry has sympathetically viewed

the proposal and has asked for a detailed programme, expressing its willingness to co-operate with the ILA.

An application for grant from the Government of India, particularly for meeting the expenses of a wholetime office assistant and appointing a paid Secretary and other staff, has been forwarded to proper authority. It is expected that the Government would consider our request favourably and make some grant to the Association, both recurring and non-recurring.

Amendment of the Constitution of ILA

A General Body meeting of the ILA was held on Sunday, the 11th February, 1962 at the Ramakrishna Mission Institution of Culture, Gol Park, Calcutta-4 at 5 p. m. when some minor amendment to the constitution was made as requested by our Bankers regarding possessing of and disposing of property. A draft circular letter was issued to all members of the Association in September 1962 inviting suggestions. The draft was prepared by Dr. C. P. Shukla in consultation with the members of the Constitution Amendment Committee. Both the present conventional constitution and the proposed amended constitution were circulated. Later, it was found that the present conventional constitution was different from the original constitution of 1933, certified by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Attention of members was, therefore, drawn to this by an open letter addressed to all by the President of the Association.

Publications

Besides the quarterly organ of the Association, *viz., The Journal of the ILA*, which has recently been reoriented, the Association started a monthly Bulletin, called Information Bulletin, to vend general bibliographical and technical news to Members. The Bulletin became very popular.

Future Programme

A Handbook of Libraries and Librarianship in India is under compilation, Besides, B. Sengupta's book on the Cataloguing of Indian material is being finalised and we have received letters of Commendation from many members including those from abroad.

Receptions

Indian Library Association gave reception to the undermentioned foreign librarians and experts :

Mr. A. R. Hewitt, Librarian and Curator of United Grand Lodge of England, on 17th March, 1962.

Dr. B. J. Tell, Documentalist (Unesco expert), on 17th November, 1963.

Dr. Lester Asheim, International Relations Officer, ALA.

Mr. Sutton, Librarian, India Office Library, London.

Reception To Shri B. S. Kesavan

The ILA jointly with the IASLIC and BLA accorded a reception to Shri B. S. Kesavan for new assignment with INSDOC.

Lectures by Experts

Mr. A. R. Hewitt was invited to deliver a lecture at the Vivekananda Hall of the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture on 17th March, 1962.

Miss Annadale Riley was invited by the ILA to address Librarians and students at the Calcutta University on the subject of mechanisation of library services.

Condolence

ILA jointly with IASLIC and BLA condoled the sad demise of Shri T. C. Dutta, Treasurer of the Association and a veteran library worker and patron of library movement and services in India. A special number of the ILA journal was issued in his memory.

ILA condoled the death of Mr. Selliah, a Life Member of the Association.

General Body Meeting

The General Body Meeting was held on 11th February, 1962 at Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Calcutta-29 and elected the following Council Members :

Council Members of the Indian Library Association

1.	President :	Dr. Niharranjan Ray, 68/4/1, Manoharpur Road, Calcutta-29.
2.	Sr. Vice-President :	Shri B. S. Kesavan, Director, INSDOC, New Delhi-12.
3.	Vice-Presidents:	Dr. B. V. R. Rao, Librarian, Indian Institute of Science, Malleswaram, P. O., Bangalore.
4.		Dr. C. P. Shukla, Librarian, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
5.		Shri S. Parthasarathy, Head, INSDOC, Hillside Road, New Delhi-12.
6.		Shri N. C. Chakravarty, Librarian, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

7.	Secretary :	Shri Bimalendu Majumdar, Librarian, R. K. Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta-29.
8.	Assistant Secretaries:	Shri Phani Bhusan Roy, 14A, Maharaja Nandakumar Road, Calcutta-29.
9.		Shri B. L. Bharadwaj, Librarian, Planning Commission Library, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.
10.	Treasurer :	Shri Benoyendra Sengupta, Assistant Librarian, National Library, Calcutta-27.
11.	Librarian :	Srimati Anupama Roy, 38, Indrani Park, Calcutta-33.
12.	Public Relations Officer :	Shrimati Ramola Majumdar, 1, Dakshin Para Road, Calcutta-28.
13.	Members :	Shri P. C. Bose, Librarian, Calcutta University.
14.		Shri P. N. Gour, Librarian, Sinha Library, Patna.
15.		A. S. Bedi, Chief Librarian, Central Water & Power Commission, Bikaner House, New Delhi.
16.		Shri Bijayanath Mukherjee, Librarian, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
17.		Shri Benoyendra Sengupta, Asstt. Librarian, National Library, Calcutta-27.
18.		Dr. Jagadish Sharma, Librarian, Punjab University Library, Chandigarh.
19.		Shri Subodh Mukherjee, "Sudha Nilaya", 30/1, Rajkissan Street, Uttarpara, West Bengal.
20.		Mrs. Pramilla Datar, Asstt. Librarian,, National Library, Calcutta-27.
21.		Shri Dinesh Sarkar, Librarian, State Central Library, B. T. Road, Calcutta.
22.		Shri V. Muttaiah, Librarian, Madras University Library, Madras.
23.		Shri Dhani Ram, Librarian, Art Reference Library, Jaipur House, New Delhi.
24.		Shri D. N. Marshall, Librarian, Bombay University Library, Bombay.

25. Shri H. L. Puri, Central Water & Power Commission, Bikaner House, New Delhi.

26. Shri N. M. Gidwani, Librarian, Nagpur University Library, Nagpur.

27. Shri M. N. Nagaraj, Asstt. Librarian, National Library, Calcutta-27.

28. Shri K. S. Hingwe, Librarian, Poona University Library, Poona-7.

29. Shri B. L. Srivastava, Librarian & Reference Officer, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi.

30. Dr. Bimal K. Dutta, Librarian, Visva-Bharati Central Library, Santiniketan.

One representative each from the following member Library Associations

1. Bengal Library Association, Calcutta. (Rep : Shri Prabin Roy Chowdhury)
2. Bihar Rajya Pustakalaya Sangh, Patna.
3. Delhi Library Association, Delhi.
4. Govt. of India Libraries Association, New Delhi. (Rep : Shri N. M. Ketkar)
5. IASLIC, Calcutta.
6. Kerala Granthasala Sangham, Trivandrum.
7. Utkal Library Association, P. O. Balangir, Orissa.
8. Andhra Pradesh Library Association.
9. U. P. Library Association, Kanpur.

Members of the Executive Committee

1.	Dr. Niharranjan Ray	President
2.	Shri B. S. Kesavan	Senior Vice-President
3.	Shri Bimalendu Majumdar	Secretary
4.	Shri Phani Bhusan Roy	Asstt. Secretary
5.	Shri B. L. Bharadwaj	Asstt. Secretary
6.	Benoyendra Sengupta	Treasurer
7.	Smt. Anupama Roy	Librarian
8.	Shri Pramil Chandra Bose	
9.	Shri Subodh Mukherjee	
10.	Srimati Ramola Majumdar, 1, Dakshin Para Road, Calcutta-28.	

11. Srimati Pramila Datar, Assistant Librarian,
National Library, Belvedere, Calcutta-27.

The Executive Committee met 11 times during the period under report. The Council met twice. Other business was done by circulation.

ACCOUNTS

Receipts and payments accounts for the period January, 1962 to December, 1963 are annexed to this report.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS

The number of members as on 31.12.63 is as follows :

Patron	...	1
Donor	...	1
Life	...	93
Library	...	94
Association	...	8
Ordinary	...	269

A Paradox : In conclusion we may add that the present rate of membership subscription has been found to be too low to meet the normal cost of supplying a quarterly journal and an Information Bulletin to each member. Unless the rate of membership subscription be increased the increase in membership at the present rate of subscription will mean a loss to the Association.

Association

as 31st December 1963

	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
ASSETS		
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		
As at 31st December 1961 ...	405·46	
Less depreciation ...	48·65	356·81
TYPE WRITER		
As at 31st December 1961 ...	62·47	
Less depreciation ...	7·50	54·97
CYCLE		
As at 31st December 1961 ...	122·88	
Less depreciation ...	14·74	108·14
WALL CLOCK		
As at 31st December 1961 ...	34·36	
Less depreciation ...	4·12	30·24
LIBRARY BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS		
As at 31st December 1961 ...	1108·90	
Additions to date ...	68·33	
	1177·23	
Less depreciation ...	133·06	1044·17
SUNDRY DEBTORS		
Subscription outstanding ...		2420·00
INVESTMENTS		
12 year National Savings Certificate ...		6400·00
CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
With State Bank of India on Current Account	209·49	
With United Bank of India ...	609·32	
On Savings Bank Deposit Account ...	25·00	843·81
in hand		
		11258·14

certify that Library Association on the basis of particulars furnished and the information the said Statement of Affairs is in accordance therewith.

Sd./ GEORGE READ & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Association

for the year ended 31st December 1963

		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	Payments		
By	Establishment		1220·00
By	Postage		269·29
By	Stationery & Printing		165·24
By	Meeting Expenses		240·93
By	Bank Charges		39·95
By	Conveyance & Miscellaneous Expenses		37·35
By	Book Binding		12·00
By	Conference Expenses		24·39
By	Subscription to I. F. L. A. ...		100·00
By	Library Bulletin Expenses :—		
	Printing	2606·18	
	Postage	475·00	3081·18
By	Balance as on 31st December 1963 ...		
	With State Bank of India		
	On Current Account... ...	209·49	
	With United Bank of India		
	On Savings Deposit Account	609 32	
	in hand	25·00	
	12 years National Savings Certificate—With State Bank of India ...	6400·00	7243·81
			12434·14

Indian Library Association for the year ended 31st December 1963,
We certify, that the said account is in accordance therewith.

Sd./ GEORGE READ & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Association

for the year ended 31st December 1962

		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	Payments		
By	Establishment		915·00
By	Conference Expenditure ...		350·92
By	Postage		254·90
By	Stationery & Printing		522·08
By	Audit fees		150·00
By	Meeting Expenses		189·25
By	Bank charges		29·88
By	Conveyance & Miscellaneous Expenses		37·84
By	Books Purchased		68·33
By	Library Bulletin Expenses :—		
	Printing	1714·58	
	Postage	450·00	2164·58
By	Seminar Account :—		
	Paper & Printing of Report ...	3756·74	
	Preparatory Material ...	1161·30	
	Cost of Printing of Invitation files etc.	130·47	
	Stationery	68·28	
	Duplicating Material ...	61·15	
	Postage	625·92	
	Transport & Conveyance ...	374·24	
	Extra Assistance	752·73	
	Inauguration	306·85	
	Accommodation	235·16	7472·84
By	Balance as on 31st December 1962		
	With State Bank of India		
	On Current Account ...	661·63	
	With State Bank of India		
	On Savings Deposit Account ...	2226·71	
	In hand	25·00	
	12 years National Savings Certificate—with State Bank of India	6400·00	9313·34
			2146·96

Indian Library Association for the year ended 31st December 1962, as certify, that the said Account is in accordance therewith.

Sd./ GEORGE READ & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

by

SHRI A. S. Aiyangar

(Governor of Bihar)

In his presidential remarks, the Governor of Bihar, Shri A.S. Aiyangar, suggested the establishment of a federal library at the Centre, with a net work of affiliated libraries in the States. This he said would be able to help organise development of libraries in the country as a potent force of national integration.

He also suggested that the Institute of Library Science should take special care to procure and preserve manuscripts of national importance in Sanskrit, Arabic, Dravidian and other oriental languages.

He assured the Union Education Minister that his Government would try to implement the draft Library Bill circulated by the Central Government. His Government was doing its best to establish libraries in the States, he added. He said that the State did not lack enthusiasm but it lacked resources.

He paid tributes to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan and all those who had helped the growth of library science. "Let the library movement grow in intensity and contribute to the growth of knowledge of the common man".

At the conclusion of the session Dr. George Jacob, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, and Prof. Jagannath Prasad Mishra, President Bihar State Library Association thanked the guests.



Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha
Education Minister, Bihar



Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray
Former President, ILA

Indian Library

Receipts and Payments Account

		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
	Receipts				
To	Balance as on 1st January, 1963				
To	With State Bank of India				
	On Current Account ...		661·63		
To	United Bank of India				
	On Savings Deposit Account ...		2226·71		
	In hand		25·00		
	12 years National Savings Certificate				
	—With State Bank of India ...		6400·00		9313·34
To	Subscriptions—				
	Life Members		250·00		
	Library Members		1760·00		
	Ordinary Members		375·00		
	Association Members ...		20·00		2405·00
To	Bank Interest				28·66
To	Library Bulletin :				
	Subscription		378·40		
	Advertisement		235·00		613·40
To	Other Publications				73·74
					12434·14

We have examined the Receipts and Payments Account of the as set forth above, with the books and records produced to us, and

Avenue House,
Chowringhee Square, Calcutta,
9th March 1964.

Indian Library

Receipts and Payments Account

		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Receipts			
To Balance as on 1st January 1962			
With State Bank of India			
On Current Account	...	175.38	
To United Bank of India			
On Savings Bank Deposit Account		2039.15	
In hand ...	...	125.00	
12 year National Savings Certificate —with State Bank of India	...	6400.00	8739.53
Subscriptions :			
Life Members ...	...	400.00	
Library Members ...	...	2550.00	
Ordinary Members ...	...	910.00	
Association Members	...	110.00	3970.00
To Bank Interest			23.30
Library Bulletin			
Subscription ...	...	420.22	
Advertisements ...	...	650.00	1070.22
Miscellaneous Receipts	...		1.91
Other Publications ...	...		64.00
Delegate fees (conference)	...		95.00
Government Grant for Seminar			7500.00
Suspense Account	...		5.00
			21468. 96

We have examined the Receipts and Payments Account of the set forth above, with the books and records produced to us, and we

Avenue House,
Chowringhee Square, Calcutta,
9th March 1964.

Indian Library

Statement of Affairs

		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
LIABILITIES			
ASSOCIATION FUND			
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	...		9551·86
SUNDRY CREDITORS			
Audit fee	...	180·00	
Cost of Printing the Journal (1962)	...	1446·28	1626·28
SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVED IN ADVANCE	...		80·00
			1125·814

We have prepared the foregoing Statement of Affairs of Indian so far available from the records produced to us, and we

Avenue House,
Chowringhee Square Calcutta,
9th March 1964.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Library Association held its 14th All-India Conference at Patna on April 11-15, 1964. It, of course, provided the librarian's profession with a valuable get-together, where old acquaintances are renewed, new acquaintances are picked up and through an exchange of words, and presumably of thought, and the little game of politics—a spice of life to quite a few of us—the librarians periodically renew their sense of a common species within the genus Homo.

Nevertheless, the Conference will be remembered for at least some years hence for two things: for its innovation of a 'Pre-Conference' and for its earnest attempt to take time by the forelock.

The Pre-Conference took the form of the State Librarians' Convention —hitherto it was mostly the Universities and special libraries that provided the leadership in the profession. The State Librarians' Convention seemed to speak of the coming of age of the public libraries. This is not to say that the subject chosen for the convention, the problems of State Libraries and State Librarians, was any the less important.

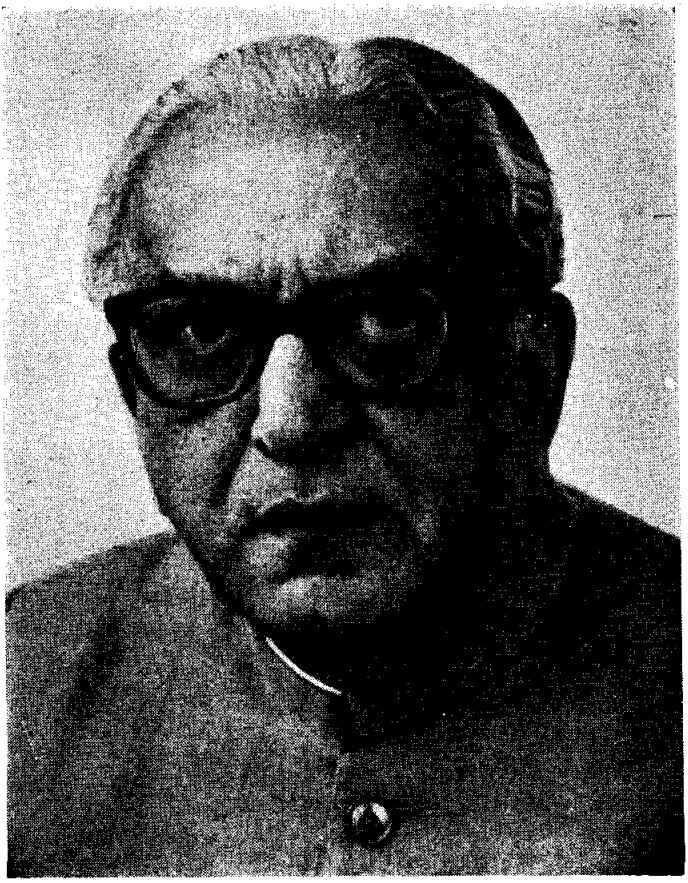
But I believe, it is in the two seminars—the big seminar on library legislation and the little seminar on the development of libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan—that we must look for the distinctive contribution of the Conference. In the one the librarians put the Model Public Libraries Bill on the whetstone of their collective ideology and individual experiences and lighted the path for those who have a desire to see.

In the other the Conference sensed the hot iron on the anvil and tried to strike it so. The Conference can legitimately take pride in the fact that it contributed to the materialisation of the the Planning Commission's Working Group on Libraries in the Fourth Plan.

We regret the delay in bringing out the records of the 14th Conference when we are almost midway to the 15th. But a series of accidents, too trivial to be mentioned and too compelling to have left us with a better and quicker course, came between us and our desire to be expeditious. Anyway the record of the 14th Conference is here and it will remain when indulgent friends will have forgotten the delay attending its publication.

D. R. KALIA,
Secretary.

Delhi
June 10, 1965



Shri M. C. Chagla
Union Minister for Education



Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
Governor of Bihar

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22. National Library, Calcutta represented by Shri Y.M. Mulay.

23. National Archives, Delhi Janpath represented by Shri H.P. Rama Chandra.

24. INSDOC, New Delhi represented by Shri B.S. Kesavan.

25. Delhi University, Delhi represented by Shri S. Dass Gupta.

26. Poona University Library, Poona represented by Shri K.S. Hingwe.

27. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi represented by Shri Faqir Chand.

28. Art Ref. Library, National Gallery of Modern Arts, New Delhi represented by Shri Dhani Ram.

29. Central Water and Power Commission, New Delhi represented by Shri A.S. Bedi.
One representative each from the following member

Library Associations :

30. Andhra Pradesh Library Association,
P.O. Patama la, Distt. Krishna (A.P.)

31. Bengal Library Association, 33 Hazurimal Lane, Calcutta-14.

32. Bihar Rajya Pustakalaya Sangh,
Patna University, Patna-5.

33. Utkal Library Association, P.O. Nayagarh, Orissa.

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Librarian,
Sinha Library,

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Patna.

2. Shri B. S. Kesavan, Senior Vice-President.
Director,
INSDOC,
National Physical Laboratory,
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3. Shri Nitishwar Prasad Sangh, Vice-President.
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North Block,
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S.P. Mukerji Marg,
Delhi-6.

9. Shri J. C. Mehta, Asstt. Secretary.
Deputy Director,
Delhi Public Library,
Delhi-6.

10. Shri Ram Sobhit Prasad Singh, - do -
C/o Sinha Library,
(State Central Library),
Sinha Library Road,
Patna.

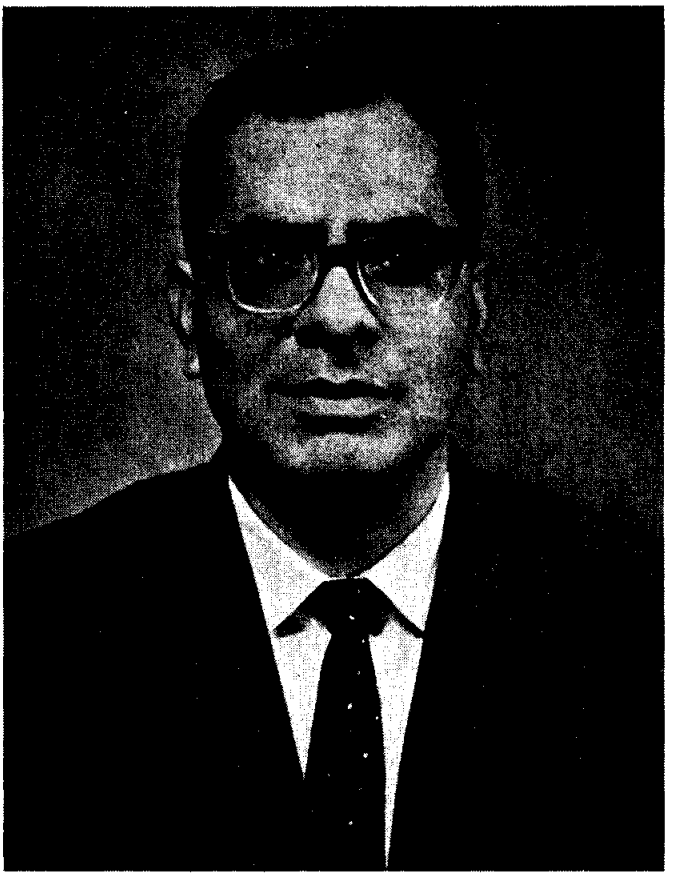
11. Shri D. R. Kalia, Secretary.
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S. P. Mukerji Marg,
Delhi-6.

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Patna.



Shri P. N. Gour
President, ILA



D. R. Kalia
Secretary, ILA

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

by
SHRI D. N. Marshall
(Librarian, Bombay University)

At the outset, howsoever formal it may seem to you, I feel it to be my duty to convey to you my sense of gratitude for the honour that you have done to me. I am conscious of my limitations, and I deem this selection, therefore, as a token of your feelings and affection. I may add that I will need them this evening in a larger measure to enable me to discharge this responsible duty—which, for me, is virtually a maiden effort.

Two years have passed by, since we last met at Calcutta. We have these periodical meetings to further our understanding of problems that face us, as also, to gain inspiration through mutual contacts and through exchange of ideas. Let us turn to review, therefore, the development in the world of libraries in this country during this period and let us analyse the problems that need our attention. Of course, the analysis can be only a broad and panoramic one. But, howsoever we analyse the problem, we cannot escape the conclusion that the overall picture is a depressing one. While there has been, of late, recognition in this country of the useful role of libraries in the academic sphere, there is still a sad and tragic neglect in the field of public library service. Why should it be so, when the country is in the throes of planning for advancement all around, passes one's understanding. In almost all the advanced countries of the world, public libraries formed the backbone of society. The printed word ushered in the Renaissance in Europe, and in its wake came the means of progress and development. We know how in the United Kingdom, the early prototype of modern public libraries accelerated the progress of industrialisation and paved the path to universal education. We also know how the magnificent dream of Andrew Carnegie, who considered libraries as capital investment for social and educational advancement, came to be true and yielded such handsome dividends.

In a developing country, such as ours, which has chosen the course of planned development by means of democratic processes, the basic foundation necessary for the success of these measures for development is a conscious sense of participation on the part of our vast mass of population. This consciousness can come about only if the interest of the ordinary man and woman is aroused in these measures. The mass of our people need to understand what is being done for them and why. They must have the requisite means to develop such interest by access to information in the shape of reading materials, documentary films, talking books and alike audio-visual aids. Only through the provision of such information aids can an informed opinion be developed and an intelligent understanding created. With the help of such informed opinion and an intelligent understanding individuals in different walks of life can manage with wisdom, enterprise and character the multifarious problems facing them. Let us not overlook the fact that in planning anew certain attitudes need to be created and certain approaches

have to be remoulded so that people can participate effectively in the constructive endeavour that is afoot on a national basis. To bring this about the mass of our people need to be assured free and ready access to sources of information and study in the form of printed work or other suitable audio-visual materials. They have got to be provided, so to say, with the key to the world of experience of the past and, also, knowledge of the present. Only then, will they be in a position to seek therefrom what they will, and so to play their part, individually as also collectively, for the attainment of an assured future.

This key to the vast mass of information, knowledge and experience can be brought within the reach of the common man only through the provision of a network of free public libraries. It is only through a network of such free public libraries, that materials, printed or otherwise, including various modern audio-visual facilities can be made available freely to those who are curious to know. And this curiousity, once kindled, can ease greatly the solution of many of our national problems. Take, for instance, the problem of literacy, a problem which needs high priority and urgent attention to assure the effective working of the democratic processes which we have chosen to pursue in our plans and programmes. At present even those who become literates lapse into illiteracy for want of reading facilities. If such facilities are provided, not only the problem of literacy, but the problem of adult education and so many alike problems also, are bound to gain. The benefits that would flow from a well-organised library service stand in sharp contrast with the benumbing and stultifying effects upon a population which ensue from the absence of such service. When there is no access to information materials in any form there is hardly any interest and hardly any will to do. Therefore, it is so surprising that there should be in this country, even at this stage, no awareness of the interplay between a good library service and the health of the community in all its aspects—social, political, economic or cultural. A well-organised library service can create a new milieu, permeating our institutions and endeavours with zest and zeal, and infusing into them purpose and constructive direction.

But powers that be in this country appear to have some other ideas. Their appreciation of the usefulness of public library services is tragic. Take, for instance, the Baroda Library Movement—a monumental achievement at any time, more so, in its setting and the conditions it had to contend against. It was a movement which many of us hailed with very justifiable national pride. And yet it was swept out of existence in a short time by the successor government without any compunction or care. To-day no vestiges are left of this once glorious chapter in the history of libraries in India. And the irony of it was that this was done by a democratic government which was elected by the people and which succeeded the administration of the then Maharaja of Baroda. This action is typical of the approach which most of the State administrations have towards library development. If one scant their budgets and examines their plans, the scant attention given to the problem and the still more meagre grants provided for the purpose will indicate the nature of their approach.

It is the same when we turn to local authorities such as the Municipal Corporations. In a city like Bombay, which has played such a leading

role in many progressive movements, there is not one single free public library, worth its name, maintained by the Corporation. Or, turn to another unedifying example, where the mayor of an important town in our country resorted to berate in a public speech the Librarian of the University in that town for not providing at the University Library public library facilities to the people of that town. The ignorance of the Mayor that it was the duty of the Municipal Corporation over which he presided to provide such library service and not of the University, which had a sphere of its own, was indicative of the present approach of the powers that be to the problem of providing library facilities to the public. The Delhi Public Library was set up in the first instance by UNESCO specifically for the purpose of serving as a model to be followed. It would be relevant, therefore, to enquire as to how many such public libraries have set up in this country since then.

I need not point out that, for some time past, there is a very evident change in the tempo of the Ministry of Education in the Government of India. The cobwebs are being removed and the thrombosis choking the circulation of progressive measures is being dissolved by means of radical anti-coagulants. Let us turn to the master medicine-man who is responsible for this change, and who is fortunately in our midst this evening. Let us appeal to him, to his skill, to do his best to remove the choking obstacles in the way of development of an integrated public library system in this country. We know that his task is not easy, but the Fourth Five Year Plan is in the making and here is, perhaps, the opportunity to probe into what is otherwise a state subject. In this connection it will be pertinent to mention that the Government of India has not yet taken action on the Report of the Sinha Committee. The committee has reviewed the library service in the country and made recommendations of its proper organisation. The report was made in 1959, and it is high time that some of its salutary recommendations were given due consideration and policy and programme laid out to implement them.

Turning next to academic libraries and special libraries the picture, fortunately, is not so dismal. In recent years there has been considerable progress in these fields. The appreciation of the role of libraries in institutions of higher education is seeping in and commendable contributions have been made by the University Grants Commission, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Ministry of Education. To cite, for instance, the tangible help which the University Grants Commission has been rendering to University and college libraries, the figures are eloquent. In the year 1962-63, the financial aid, rounded off to the nearest thousand, came to about Rs. 55 lakhs. Over the five years period of the Plan, it meant a grant of Rs. 3 crores. A truly magnificient endeavour ! And this has been supplemented in many cases by the benevolent help of the government of the United States and some of the United States Foundations. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has also been building up libraries attached to institutions under its care in very enlightened manner. Appart from developing libraries under its purview, the contribution it has made to the recent developments in the field of documentation in this country has been noteworthy. INSDOC, under its recently appointed Director, whose enthusiasm for

the work he undertakes is now a byword in the profession, is undergoing a process of face-lifting. Similarly, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, also has been playing a handsome part in this encouraging process. The National Library, Calcutta, is an example. Under its energetic chief, it is looking up and growing, progressively extending its usefulness. Thus, the picture of academic and special libraries in the sphere of higher education and research, in various fields has never been so bright. A word, therefore, of sincere gratitude to all these parties for their respective contributions to this happy development will not be out of place here.

The picture, however, of libraries in institutions of secondary and primary education, does not tell the same tale. In fact an analysis of the prevailing state of affairs causes the same depression as in the case of public libraries. The libraries for children and libraries in schools are so poor both quantitatively and qualitatively as to require urgent attention. The library habit needs to be built up in the early stages of life to stand in good stead in later stages. But the woeful ignorance of the proper use of libraries on the part of fresh entrants to the University tells its on sad tale. The weakness of our educational system is ascribed to many causes. But, perhaps nothing contributes to this weakness so much as the lack of intellectual curiosity in the student. Without a proper base of intellectual curiosity to know, to learn, to understand, no true educational system can be built up. It is like attempting to build a structure without a proper and an enduring foundation. Really effective education makes an individual conscious of how much he does not know and infuses in him an urge to know and to learn.

While the distances in the world are shrinking, the horizon of knowlege is ever widening. To keep up with this tempo of growth is a challenging task. It cannot be accomplished within the four walls of a classroom and within the limits of a scheduled time-table. In the class room, with the present-day pressure of numbers, and other limitations, there can be, at best, instruction only. The prime purpose of real education is the nursing and development of the inborn curiosity of the child. To bring out this latent faculty of self-search, as may whet the curiosity in the proper manner, the child has to be trained in the use of a collection of books. Self-education is the best education, and a system needs to be evolved on a pattern where the role of the teacher is primarily to inspire, guide and supervise the child. But, such a system can be built up only on the basis of a proper collection of reading materials—a library. When the basic role of libraries in a child's growth and in school education is overlooked, education is replaced by instruction, by mechanical spoonfeeding and, in the process, the instinctive curiosity of the child is suborned, vitiating at its very foundation the true process of education. No wonder, in the absence of proper library facilities and proper library training in schools, in his endeavour to satisfy his inborn natural curiosity, the child turns to comics and other like diversions. And the result is that the kerbside circulating libraries of comics and alike materials flourish at the expense of true libraries. In 1953, the Secondary Education Commission, in their report to the Government of India, deemed libraries in schools as of "crucial importance". But nothing tangible seems to have been done so far. A renewed plea, therefore, to build up school

libraries as a basic part of our educational system will not be out of place here. The material resources of a nation cannot be built up at the expense of its human potential. In the plan projects, if priorities are arranged in proper perspective, the development of human resources must have priority and precedence over the development of material resources. Let us, therefore, not neglect the essential foundations of national education and national progress in the shape of school libraries and public libraries. To educate a nation is to build for the future. We have to look not only to the needs of the present, but to the challenging years ahead.

In conclusion, let us turn to analyse what role the evolving and expanding profession of ours can play in this challenging work. Let us frankly answer the question, what images of a library and a librarian we as individuals, or our professional organisations in their collective capacity, have been projecting in the country ? Let us not forget that the self-portrait that the profession projects basically influences not only the healthy growth of that profession—but more important—the successful achievement of its mission. It is evident that our mission cannot be accomplished unless we decide individually and collectively to devote ourselves to the work before us. We need to make our own contribution to the development of enlightened public opinion in such a manner that the powers that be become aware of the role that libraries can play in the regeneration of the nation. Though it may seem invidious to mention names, I am sure there will be unanimity here, if I hold up the example of the useful endeavours of IASLIC in this behalf. The constructive way in which this youthful organisation has been contributing so commendably in setting up a correct image of libraries and librarians in the public eye deserves emulation and support. On the agenda of this conference, we have the question of revision of our constitution. In considering the same, let us keep before us the ideal of unity, so that we can forge, through united efforts, the strength of our purpose and the will to accomplish our mission.

And what is our mission ? It is a very rewarding one. Its primary aim is to wage a silent struggle to illuminate the nature of man and the world we live in. We do so through dissemination of information and through affording guidance to individuals in search of knowledge. As purveyors of knowlege, librarians often have been styled as missionaries. Let us be true missionaries and infuse a sense of dedication in our daily endeavours, howsoever humble they may be. Let us utilise this meeting to renew our dedication to the task that faces us. Our dedication should serve as a shining example. And in our daily round we should so carry the spirit of it as to influence all around us. Only with such dedication to our mission can we help our country though the troubled years that lie ahead. Unless we have faith in ourselves and faith in our mission we cannot succeed in creating a new environment and a changed milieu in this land so richly endowed by nature, and yet inhabited by people so poor. Let me conclude with those famous words which are so apt on this occasion :

> "The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion.....No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us."

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1962 & 1963

Read at the General Body meeting held from 6-9 p.m. at the Wheeler Senate Hall, Patna, on April 13, 1964

The Executive Committee of the Indian Library Association presents the report of the working of the Association covering the calendar years 1962 and 1963.

Conferences and Seminars

One of the objectives of the Association is to provide a forum for the discussion of general topics and give an incentive to the library movement of the country, besides holding seminars for the improvement of library techniques and services. As such, the dominant activities are the holding of Conferences and Seminars at regular intervals.

The major activities of the Association during 1962 were the holding of the thirteenth All-India Library Conference at Calcutta and the conducting of a Seminar on "Bibliographical Organization and Control in India" during the Conference.

Thirteenth All-India Library Conference. The thirteenth session of the All-India Library Conference was held in Calcutta from 10th to 12th February, 1962. The Conference was inaugurated by Sri P. N. Kirpal, Secretary, Union Ministry of Education. Sri Kirpal mentioned the Government's interest in library development and with regard to dissemination of knowledge. He said, "The modern library, adequately staffed and stocked, is in a unique position to make a vital contribution to this great cause, for nowhere else can the citizen expect to find full, impartial and satisfying information. The role and value of the library assume, thus, peculiar significance, in the world today."

To enable all members to take greater interest in library matters the Executive Committee in 1963 decided that the fourteenth All-India Library Conference should discuss the Model Library Bill, drafted by the Ministry of Education.

Seminar on Bibliographical Organisation and Control in India. A well-attended and successful Seminar on 'Bibliographical Organisation and Control in India' was conducted during the Conference. The seminar was sponsored and financed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and directed by Sri B. S. Kesavan, National Librarian. The seminar was the first of its kind covering a period of three days devoted

to one particular aspect of library organization, *viz.*, the control of varied resources, current and retrospective. In stating the background and purpose of the Seminar the Organizing Committee in a hand-out expressed itself thus :

"The economic and social advancement and the progress in various other fields in India demand greater facilities for reading, study and research. The Government and other public bodies in India are very much alive to the needs of the public in this respect and libraries of various sorts are springing up every year either with the direct or indirect help of the Government and other public bodies. With the progress of library service are cropping up problems regarding their upkeep and maintenance and problems of a technical nature. Although each library may have its own problems there are certain problems which may be common to various libraries of the same type. Libraries in India are, however, fortunate in many respects to get the benefit of experience of generations of libraries of the West. Nevertheless they find that there are certain problems which are absolutely their own and which are to be solved by their own endeavour. Therefore, this particular Seminar is one of a series for discussing the problems of (a) locating library resources scattered in various libraries and institutions in India and abroad, and (b) giving effective access to such resources."

The scope of the seminar was as follows : (a) Survey of library resources of various forms (in English language, particularly) (i) relating to India and/or (ii) of interest to Indian scholars and research workers, as available in libraries and other institutions in India ; and (b) Techniques and tools for locating, retrieving and preserving library material. Ten working papers were received and discussions conducted on their basis.

The main work of the Seminar was carried out in plenary sessions and in the meetings of Working Groups. Each group studied one broad subject and divided into sectional committees for detailed examination of specific topics. The Working Group assisted by the Sectional Committee prepared reports which defined problems and suggested solutions and also made recommendations for the consideration of the whole Seminar.

Among the institutions and libraries which sent their delegates special mention may be made of (1) National Library ; (2) Central Reference Library ; (3) Indian Statistical Institute ; (4) Planning Commission ; (5) Central Water & Power Commission ; (6) Ministry of Finance Library ; (7) Socio-Economic Research Institute ; (8) Unesco SASCO office ; (9) National Archives of India ; (10) Defence Science Library ; (11) National Buildings Organization ; (12) Zoological Survey of India Library ; (13) Geological Survey of India Library ; (14) Institute of Economic Growth ; (15) Annamalai University Library ; (16) Bihar State Central Library ; (17) Medical Library, Director General of Health Services ; (18) Poona University Library; (19) Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuels (Department of Iron & Steel Library) ; (20) National Physical Laboratory ; (21) Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture ; (22) Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute ; (23) Sahitya Akademi ; (24) Central Institute of Education ; (25) Jadavpur University ; (26) Anthropological

Survey of India Library ; (27) Dept. of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics ; (28) University of Delhi ; (29) Institute of Library Science ; (30) Punjab University Library ; (31) Madras University Dept. of Sanskrit ; (32) SHM Library (Baroda University) ; (33) National Fundamental Educational Centre ; (34) Ministry of Commerce & Industry ; (35) Ministry of Labour & Employment ; (36) Delhi University Library ; (37) Indian Meteorological Dept., (38) Ministry of Food & Agriculture ; (39) Unesco Research Centre Delhi ; (40) Utkal Library Association ; (41) Bengal Library Association ; (42) IASLIC.

The Seminar was inaugurated on the morning of the 10th February along with the Conference. The aim of the Seminar, as has already been mentioned, was to survey library resources in the field of (a) Science and Technology and (b) in the Humanities and the Social Sciences ; and then to suggest measures for the improvement of methods and techniques of organization and control.

The Seminar divided into three Groups: the first chaired by Shri B. S. Kesavan, the second chaired by Dr. B. V. Raghavendra Rao and the third chaired by Shri P. N. Gour. Altogether there were three sessions of these Groups and they finally met in a Plenary Session to formulate the recommendations of the Seminar.

At the outset, the chief problem to be tackled was about the centralization or otherwise of bibliographical organization. It soon became very clear that the several organizations in respective fields of specialization, for example, the National Laboratories devoted to particular subjects and the Surveys on an all-India basis devoted to their subjects, should be yielded the initiative in documentation and bibliographical work. It would be both wasteful and redundant in effort to conceive of one central organization which would contain all the periodical literature as also the necessary monographs to do documentation work. Where centralization could be thought of was in the direction of a Union Catalogue to be maintained in a central place. Even in the field of Humanities the existence of various academies was a thing to be taken note of, allowing them the initiative in bibliographical organization in their respective fields. Apart from the National Laboratories, Surveys and Academies, there were a number of organizations, like the Tata School of Social Sciences, the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Delhi School of Economics, the Institute of Public Administration, the Indian Institute of Science and the like, which were already very active in the bibliographical field, and whose efforts needed to be supplemented and encouraged. The State Library Associations had also an important part to play. The fond notion that one central organization should do all the Science documentation work or the Humanities documentation work was considered unwieldy, uneconomical and unscientific.

These were the broad principles which shaped the final recommendations of the Seminar. The most important recommendations were those that concerned the setting up of a permanent Policy Advisory Committee consisting of Scientists, Librarians and Documentalists to advise the Government of India on bibliographical control, and the compilation of a Union Catalogue of periodicals holdings and Government publications.

The Seminar and the Conference recommend in the field of Science and Technology as follows :—

1. The Government of India should set up a permanent Policy Advisory Committee, comprising Scientists, Librarians, Documentalists and Specialists in different subjects on scientific information, to encourage and support co-operative activity in the field of documentation in Science, Technology, the Social Sciences and in the Humanities. The specific functions of the Committee will include :

   (i) the encouragement and support of conferences and co-operative activities to facilitate the progress of research and development of information processing systems ;

   (ii) periodic review and evaluation of progress in the field as a guide to future research ; and

   (iii) stimulation and support of additional research and of tests and evaluations of new techniques and systems.

2. There should be a decentralized system of co-ordinated services based on the principle of subject specialization.

3. A national co-ordinating body should be set up in order to assist, co-ordinate and supplement the activities and programmes of various subject-specialized centres, the following being its functions :

   (a) to act as a respository for less-used documents ;

   (b) to issue periodically lists of unlocated research documents ;

   (c) to compile bibliographical tools, like the Union Catalogue of periodicals ;

   (d) to provide photo-copying facilities at regional centres, and such other specialized centres having rich collections ;

   (e) to provide translation facilities, in addition to those available in other centres ;

   (f) to provide such information services as may be required to fill existing gaps in various fields ;

   (g) to act as a clearing house for information requirements ; and

   (h) to foster and to conduct research and development in methods, equipment and procedure.

In the field of Humanities and Social Sciences it recommends as follows :—

1. A fairly comprehensive survey of libraries in the country be conducted through interviews and questionnaires, with a view to ascertain the areas of specialization of individual libraries in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences, the highlights of their holdings, documentation services being rendered, and bibliographical publications being put out by them.

2. A Central Committee be appointed exclusively for this purpose which should devise its own organizational set up to conduct and complete the above suggested survey as early as possible.

3. A committee appointed as per recommendation number 2, should particularly explore the possibility of seeking wider distribution of such bibliographical tools as documentation lists, special bibliographies. etc., prepared by various libraries as the general survey may reveal.

4. With regard to the language scope of the survey proposed as per recommendation No. 1 the Sectional Committee strongly recommends that materials in all the languages should fall within its scope.

5. The Government of India be requested to provide facilities for the preparation of a list of the manuscripts available in the country which are useful for research and study in the fields of Humanities and Social Sciences.

6. Further, in view of the perishability of the manuscripts the Government of India be requested to take effective steps through suitable agencies for their acquisition and preservation.

As regards the measures for the improvement of methods and techniques of organization and control, it recommends as follows :

Recommendations

Various problems in connection with the bibliographical organization and control of library resources in India were discussed from all angles and facets including acquisition, storage, projects already undertaken and to be undertaken in future, the agencies already at work etc., as well as the tremendous output of research resources in various subject fields. As a result of the deliberation it was recommended that :—

1. A vast country like India with research materials scattered all over should have a decentralized and co-ordinated system of documentation and information services based as far as practicable on the principle of subject specialization. The National Agencies specializing in particular subject fields should be entrusted with the task of documentation in the subjects of specialization.

2. The existing bibliographical ventures and documentation work already undertaken by different recognised agencies and speci-

alized institutions specializing in various subject fields should be continued.

3. The following bibliographical projects should be undertaken as early as practicable :

   (a) Union Catalogue/List of Government publications,

   (b) Standard Catalogue of collections for public libraries, schools and colleges, check-lists for village libraries,

   (c) Indexes to selected general periodicals,

   (d) Catalogues of standard books for children,

   (e) Comprehensive bibliographies on various subjects, (the printing should be determined according to needs), and

   (f) Bibliographies on different fields of Social Sciences and Humanities.

The following agencies are recommended for taking up the above projects :

1. The State Library Associations should take up the work of the compilation of a Catalogue of Standard Collections for Public Libraries.

2. The University Grants Commission should undertake the responsibility of compiling the Standard Catalogue for College Libraries in the way of text-books etc.

3. The State Library Association should be entrusted with the task of compiling check-lists for village libraries.

   Wherever it is feasible and acceptable the bibliography of books on the village level should be compiled either by the State Central Library or the State Library Association.

4. Where there is the Secondary Education Board, it should be the responsibility of Secondary Education Board, in co-operation with the State Central Library and State Library Association, to compile the Standard Catalogue for Schools. Where there is no Education Board, the Department of Education will take up this job.

So far as bibliographies on Social Sciences are concerned the following agencies are recommended :

1. Indian Institute of Public Administration
2. Indian Council of World Affairs

Advancement Of Library Training And Research In India

The Indian Library Association has all along been alive to the need for the uniformisation and improvement of training in Library Science.

Accordingly, the Association in a Resolution of the Executive Committee dated the 16th December, 1962 endorsed the recommendations made at the 2nd IASLIC Conference *viz.*, (a) The formation of a Standing Committee in consultation with UGC, ILA, IASLIC to accredit Library Schools at the Post-Graduate level, and (b) the maintenance of uniform standards in the matter of contents, duration, qualification for admission, fees etc., of the certificate in Library Science all over the country. In giving effect to the recommendations the ILA has been carrying on consultations with State Library Associations and other bodies conducting such courses.

Letters were sent to the Registrars of Bombay and Calcutta University to start post-graduate classes in Library Science.

Formation of a Technical Committee. For attending to various types of technical enquiries and solving the technical problems of Indian Librarians a Technical Committee was formed in November, 1962 with the following members :

Shri Y. M. Mulay (Chairman)
,, P. C. Bose
Dr. C. P. Shukla
Shri C. R. Banerjee
,, H. N. Anandaram
,, K. S. Hingwe
,, N. C. Chakravarty
,, P. B. Roy
,, B. L. Bhardwaj
and ,, B. Sengupta (Convener)

Co-Operation With International Bodies

The International Committee on Uniform Cataloguing Principles for co-operation with IFLA International Conference Paris, formed in 1961, continued to function at the request of the Organizing Committee IFLA/ ICCP for follow-up work in respect of the resolutions and recommendations of the IFLA Conference. The Committee examined the statement of principles and the draft statement on the uniform practices of Indian names of persons. The Committee has been further requested to cooperate with IFLA in the preparation of uniform lists of anonymous classics and names of states. A draft list of anonymous Indian classics has been prepared and circulated to all members of the National Committee for their scrutiny and finalization at the National Committee meeting during the next ILA Conference.

Representation At IFLA

Shri Benoyendra Sengupta, our representative at the 1961 IFLA International Conference at Paris, was elected member of the Organizing Committee IFLA/ICCP during the Paris Conference and was invited to attend IFLA Conference at Berne (Switzerland) on the 25th August 1962. Shri Sengupta while attending the Conference as a member of the Organizing Committee IFLA/ICCP was requested to represent ILA there and was accredited for that purpose.

SUMMARY OF THE ADDRESS

by

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA

(Union Minister for Education)

The Education Minister spoke extempore. The text that follows is, therefore a summary of his speech.

Libraries play an important role in the education of millions of people. The library movement is by far the most important movement of the modern age. It represents the third important revolution in the field of communication. The first revolution took place when man began to communicate with his fellow beings through the spoken word. The second revolution marked the era when the spoken word was reduced to writing and books began to be printed. The library movement had brought a tremendous revolution in the field of education and human knowledge. A library is a real source of knowledge and no education can be regarded as complete in the absence of libraries. A library possesses the key to the world of knowledge. A man sitting in the corner of a library has access to all the knowledge of the world, and he can travel to all parts of the universe without actually going anywhere.

In the modern world library fulfils a great social and educational need. As the prices of books are high everybody cannot afford to buy them. It is the library which can help people without means to acquire knowledge.

There should be libraries at all levels. A library should be an essential feature of a school and where a new school is started it must have a library too. Education can not be imparted without a library. A well-stocked library is an important, essential and vital feature of education.

Education really starts after a man or a woman leaves the college. For this purpose he has to keep in touch with libraries which help him to acquire real knowledge. In view of the importance of libraries in any educational programme, every village should have at least one good library. It is a very ambitious programme and I am not sure how long it will take to materialise. In the meanwhile, groups of villages could have one library between them.

The cooperation of all sections of people is essential to implement this programme. It is bad to run to the Government for everything. No Government however powerful can afford to do all it should without the help and cooperation of people. The people must make voluntary efforts in a democratic country. The people should contribute money and material for the development and growth of libraries. Citizens must

learn to tax themselves for such noble purposes. The State Governments should consider the levy of library cess to build a network of libraries in their area.

Libraries in rural areas are essential, firstly, because they can serve the needs of rural masses who were deprived of their right to education and, secondly, they can serve those who could not complete their education after the primary or secondary stage. A considerable amount of money is being spent by Government on elementary education, but it is still not known when it would be possible to reach 100 percent literacy. This task would become easier through the agencies of libraries. The libraries can render a valuable service by preventing millions of boys and girls who discontinue going to school after the primary stage from lapsing into illiteracy. The libraries would show them light and open the gates of knowledge to the adults who by force of circumstances could not become literate. If the literate people, instead of advancing their knowledge, lapse into illiteracy, the money spent on their education is wasted. By starting libraries we can keep their interest alive and they can increase their knowledge through the libraries.

As the libraries fulfil an important role in educating the people, I consider the money spent on libraries more important than any other expenditure. Unfortunately, during the emergency, funds for education and libraries had been reduced by some State Govts. There should be no cut either by the Centre or the States in the funds available for libraries because of the emergency. The States would be well advised to restore these cuts. Both the Union and State Governments should allocate more and more funds for library service.

There are public libraries in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. There is a public library in Delhi also which is planned to serve as a model to other public libraries. The Government would try to set up public libraries in all the State capitals, subject to availability of funds. The Union Government is also running an Institute of Library Science in Delhi to impart training to librarians. Librarians from different states can receive training at this Institute. Efficient service from librarians cannot be expected if they are ill-paid or if only part-time persons are engaged for the job. The State Governments should enact Library legislation. So far only two states have agreed to do so. Bihar has not yet accepted the need for such a legislation.

The Union Government is also prepared to amend the Delivery of Books Act. It is for the conference to suggest suitable amendments.

The librarians in India are doing devoted and dedicated work. They are able, competent and efficient. You will find in me your good friend and supporter. I shall do my best to advance and champion the cause of libraries and librarians in the country.

WELCOME ADDRESS

by

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA

Education Minister, Bihar

and Chairman, Reception Committee

Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is my privilege this evening to express on behalf of the Reception Committee, our deep sense of gratitude to the President and members of the Indian Library Association for having accepted the invitation of the Bihar State Library Association to hold the 14th All India Library Conference at Patna this year. It is a great pleasure to accord our warmest welcome to them and to the delegates to this Conference. I am specially beholden to the Union Education Minister, Shri M.C. Chagla, who has been kind enough, inspite of his heavy preoccupations at Delhi, to come down to this place, on the invitation of the Reception Committee, to inaugurate this Conference this evening. It is indeed a happy coincidence, Sir, that since your assumption of the office of the Union Minister for Education, your first visit to the State is associated with a function of national significance and importance, for libraries and librarians are the repositories and disseminators of all the educational and cultural achievements of the country. I am sure, Sir, your visit to the State on this occasion will give a new life to the Indian Library Association and the State Library Association and encourage them to search out ways and means of consolidating and strengthening library services on sound scientific lines.

The Reception Committee has also convened on this occasion, with the concurrence of Indian Library Association, a Convention of the State Librarians of the country, to enable them to share their experiences and to discuss the problems of the State Central Libraries. I take this opportunity to welcome the State Librarians who have come here to attend this Convention, which is the first of its kind in this country.

Twenty-four years ago, the Fourth All India Library Conference was held at Patna in April, 1940, in this very hall, with Mr. John Sargent, the then Educational Commissioner, Government of India, as its President. The late Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and the founder of the Sinha Library (now the State Central Library), was the Chairman of the Reception Committee on that occasion. His address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, which is incorporated in the printed proceedings of the 4th All India Library Conference, throws ample light on the academic and educational achievements of Bihar in ancient as well as modern times and its progress in the field of libraries till then. It is, therefore, not necessary for me to cover the same ground again.

During the last two decades. i.e., during the period since 1940, when the 4th All India Library Conference was held at Patna, I am glad to

state that Bihar has taken tremendous strides in the field of library service. Whereas in the pre-independence period, library service in the State was limited only to the private collections of individual book-lovers, which were open to public in a limited way, the post-independence era ushered in an urge in the State for setting up libraries in rural and urban areas. With the advent of the age of planned development this urge began to take a concrete shape. A State Central Library was established at Patna by converting the best public library in the State, namely, the Sinha Library, into the State Central Library. District Central Libraries were established in twelve districts of the State by raising the best library available in each one of the districts to that status. In the remaining five districts, District Central Libraries were established at State cost. A full-fledged mobile library service was attached to each one of the District Libraries. Five small Children's Libraries were set up at Patna. Similar libraries were set up in twelve other districts. A regular programme for short-term training of working librarians was also drawn up. Thus a net-work of library service was organised throughout the State, with the State Central Library at the apex and the village libraries at the base.

The State Library Association which had been established in 1936 was revitalised in 1952 and became a strong catalytic agent in bringing about a good climate for the expansion of the library movement in the State. In the new democratic set-up, it was considered necessary to link the library movement in the State with adult education and so it was decided to attach social education centres to a large number of rural and urban public libraries. Three hundred small circulating libraries for providing the neo-literates with suitable materials, specially prepared for them, were also opened. All this was the achievement of the First Plan. During the Second and Third Plans, efforts have been made mainly to consolidate the existing net-work of libraries, by providing adequate funds for improvement of their buildings, equipment and book-stock. However, there has been expansion in another direction. Sixteen Subdivisional Libraries have been set up so far and the process of establishing more Subdivisional Libraries is in hand.

There is a whole-time Class I officer of the State Educational Service to look after the library service in the State. He is assisted by the Regional and the District Social & Youth Welfare Officers at the divisional and district levels in his work. The State Government has set up Committees at the state and divisional levels to conduct and supervise short-term training courses for working librarians of public libraries and secondary Schools, and the State Library Association is intimately connected with these Committees. At the district level we have got a Library Administrative Committee for recommending grants to Public Libraries and here also the State Library Association, through its district unit, is closely associated with it. Recently, we have re-organised the administrative set up under the Education Department, and the Public Library Service, which had so long been dealt with under the Directorate of Public Instruction, has now been placed under the newly created Directorate of Social & Youth Welfare, under the Education Department. This has been done with a view to ensure greater and more effective attention to the needs of a developing public library service. Library Service in the State has so far been administered departmentally by the Government and we

have not as yet set up any autonomous library authority. The Draft Model Public Library Bill circulated by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, is, however, under the active consideration of the State Government and a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken very soon.

We have a unique special library here at Patna, of which, I am sure, all those connected with libraries in this country are well aware. This is the Khuda Bux Oriental Public Library which is noted all over the world for its rare collection of Arabic and Persian manuscripts containing exquisite illustrations and fine calligraphic workmanship. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, have evinced keen interest in the development and preservation of this national treasure and with mutual consent, a high—powered Board of Management for the maintenance and development of the Khuda Bux Oriental Public Library has been set up, with the Governor of Bihar as its Chairman and four nominees of the State Government and four of the Government of India as its members.

I am afraid, I have taken much of your time in telling you what has been done so far in this State in the field of library service in recent years. I felt, however, that this was necessary so as to acquaint you with the background in which we have ventured to invite this august body of learned and devoted librarians and leaders of library service in the country to hold their National Conference. I do not propose, therefore, to detain you any further from your deliberations. But before I conclude, I may be permitted to submit for your consideration the vital need of evolving with vision and foresight a comprehensive national policy with regard to the development of library service in an underdeveloped country like ours, where about 75% of the people are illiterate, where the reading habit of the literates is abysmally poor and where the educated suffer from a misconception that their education has been completed with their obtaining of a degree. On the one hand, there is the necessity of organising the library service on sound scientific lines and of standardising its technical and procedural methods and, on the other, there is the imperative need to make this service available to the masses. This is indeed a stupendous problem, but I am sure, you will be able to find out a solution to it in this Conference.

In the end, I once again offer my warmest greetings to you on behalf of the Reception Committee, the State Library Association and the State Government and crave your indulgence for the shortcomings of the Committee in the arrangement for your reception. *Jai Hind.*

A CRITIQUE OF THE 'MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL'

Dr. C. P. Shukla

The appointment of the Library Advisory Committee was an important milestone in the plan of the Public Library Development in India. That way the Government of India obtained a blueprint, however controversial, for the development of public libraries. The next important and logical step was to impress upon the States the necessity of enacting library laws, and thus, providing a clear definition of the goal, the division of functions, delineation of the organization and provision for the finance. The preparation of the 'Model Public Libraries Bill' is a step in this direction. The Ministry of Education deserves credit for the follow up of the recommendations of the Library Advisory Committee.

1. THE PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The Bill aims at saving the labour at the State level of doing the spade work in drafting a bill, and thus saves the trouble on behalf of those lethargic states to whom preparation of the draft would be a first hurdle. It also aims at a certain uniformity so that the organization of public libraries may be more or less the same in the country, and not a disorderly patch work of curious patterns.

A good library Bill should clearly describe : 1. The objectives to be achieved and the acceptance of the responsibility to be discharged. 2. The organization, with its component parts, which will discharge this responsibility. This includes the policy-making and executive bodies at various levels. 3. The provision of finance. The Bill, further, should be simple and brief, as far as possible clear in terms used and provide sound procedure for amplification of it by making Rules.

We shall now briefly examine the Bill from these points of view.

2. THE OBJECTIVES & FUNCTIONS

The objectives and functions set out in section 3 of the Bill are on the whole good. An unnecessary provision is injected in this section in clause 3(2) (a) where it is said that "the State Government may (a) acquire for its public library system" and then followed books to be acquired by copyright provision as well as by purchase. The State is not supposed to acquire for the whole library system, but merely for its State Central or such other libraries, and the provision regarding the right and authority of acquisition of books would be more logical in the section dealing with

State Central Library. In the same way the clause 3(2) (b) saying that the State may 'offer in its public library system an adequate book service and reference service to the people of the State' gives an impression as if the whole of public library system is completely a State managed or a departmental affair, while in actual provision it is partly a state managed and partly locally managed affair.

3. THE ORGANIZATION

The important component parts of the organization to realise the objectives are: (a) the State Library Authority, (b) the Directorate of Libraries, (c) the State Central Library and (d) District Libraray System.

(a) (i) The State Library Authority—Constitution

In contrast to the provision in Madras Act where the constitution of the State Library Committee is left to the Government, the Model Bill specifically mentions the persons who would constitute the Authority. Such an Authority, in view of its great responsibility, should represent the following four groups—(1) The Officials mainly concerned—the Minister, the Secretary to the Government, The Director of Education, The Director of Libraries, (2) The Library profession including the State Librarian, The State Library Association representatives, and library experts, (3) The representatives of State Legislature and District Local Governments and (4) The persons representing literary and cultural activities.

In the Bill the representation to the Authority is very lop-sided. It is surprising why the chairmen of the District Library Associations should be there. Even in a small State such as Gujarat, there would be 17 chairmen out of a total of 32 members ; such a body becomes unduly large. If the State Library Association is represented by its chairman and perhaps one more representative there is hardly any need for a representation of all District Library Associations.

On the other hand, the persons more concerned and useful are insufficiently represented. There is only one member of the State Legislature to be nominated. Actually in order to have a proper liaison in the legislature to promote the cause of the libraries, there should be more than one member of the legislature in the Authority. Another group badly represented is the District Local Bodies. Although the burden of collecting the cess is left to them, the municipal or local bodies or even the District Library Committees have not a single representative of them in the State Library Authority.

(ii) Functions of the State Library Authority—

Authority or an Advisory Committee ?

An authority is usually a body which exercises some powers. It is an executive body. Section 5(2) of the Bill states that "the Authority shall advise the State Government on all matters arising under section 3 and also in regard to promotion and development of the library service in

the State." The function of this body then is to advise. If that is so, why is it called an Authority rather than a Committee or Council?

After declaring that the Authority shall be advisory, some other parts of the Act vest it with minor executive powers; Section 16 (1 & 2) empowers it to frame the constitution and rules of District Library Committee; Section 20(2) empowers it to frame service rules for various categories of servants; Section 23 empowers it to approve loans and programmes of development of District and City libraries; Section 25 empowers it to recognise State Library Association, and strangely, to approve its constitution!

The State Library Authority should not be merely an advisory body but it should also be a policy-making body. It should not be merely a deliberative but an executive body as well. It should have power to make development plans for the whole State. It should have powers to make allocations out of the fund sanctioned in the State Budget, to frame grant-in-aid rules and to make special grants. In other words, it should act as a Board or a Commission. It should be vested with such powers that there should be no need to send papers for further sanction to the Government when once the amount has been sanctioned by the Authority. That is why the Minister and the Secretary to the Government should be there. If such a provision is not there and papers for all sorts of sanctions are to be sent to the Secretariat, there will be little scope for development and quick decision. It should be, therefore, a real authority and not a shadow of it.

(b) State Library Directorate

Here again the framers of the Bill have fought shy to make an important point—to have the Directorate of Libraries independent of State Education Department. The divided attitude of Library Advisory Committee is perpetuated in the Bill also.

The functions of the Directorate should also be the functions of the Director but not so in the present Bill. In Section 7(d) the Directorate is empowered to conduct inspection and render advisory service to the District, Block and other libraries of the State. But there is no such item in the list of duties of the Director, given in Section 7(4). In fact, this is one of the most important condition to maintain standards and to control grant-in-aid, and if he is not going to do this job, who else is empowered to do it?

(c) State Central Library

Section 9 to 13 deal with the State Central Library. The Act has been very emphatic in giving minute details of the functions of the State Lending Library and the State Reference Library. Although these are departments of the Central Library their names create an impression as if they are separate libraries. It might have been better if the functions of State Central Library were enumerated in broad terms (together rather than dividing into lending or reference) leaving the mode of organizing the Library to the Administration. It is important that the Act should

highlight the part that State Central Library should play in an integrated Library System rather than trying to prepare a manual of administration.

The allocation and division of some functions is curious. The State Reference Library shall organise conferences? It will act as centre of book exchange, (why not the lending Library?) and will prepare and issue reports on working of public libraries in the State (why not the Directorate? Only they have all information regarding the matter). The State Lending Library is to undertake supervision of all public libraries in the capital. Why should the Lending Library do that?

Nowhere has it been specifically mentioned that the State Central Library will be managed by the State. In view of some alarming wire-pulling in some states on this point, and in view of the fact that only a State managed Library can properly function as a Central Library for the whole State, performing the function listed, it is necessary to clearly stipulate this position.

(d) The District Library System

It is in the section dealing with the District Library System that we first come across the word 'integrated system.' It means that integration is not applicable to Regional or State levels and the Regional or State Central Libraries are out of it. Since Library Service for the public, consisting of various sections and cross sections of the people should be organised and financed as a whole, it might have been better to have a clear provision regarding the integrated system introduced earlier in the Act, say in Section (3), where the modes of carrying out the overall functions are noted. Not only that, it is necessary to define more clearly and in detail as to what is meant by integration and how integration will be brought about. This important point of organization has been very vague throughout the Act. Even in the case of District Library System, there is a need of a simple, clear description of how integration will be done in the District.

The District Library System consists of District, Municipal, Block, Anchal, Panchayat and Village Libraries. Out of these the Act provides for the constitution and functions of District Committees, Municipal Committees, Block Committees, Anchal and Panchayat Committees. The organisation of the library system thus amounts to committees, committees and more committees. What are these committees supposed to do? Would not the District and the Municipal Committees be sufficient? The general policy is laid down by the State Library Authority and these committees are more or less executive bodies. Why proliferate them at all levels?

4. FINANCE

There have been many objections against a specific tax for a Social service. The principle of *quid pro quo* been dismissed in the modern system of Public Finance and the entire tax structure has been devised from different points of view. In a Welfare State, and in a Socialist State there is no equation between the ability to pay taxes and to receive the

services. Even in a country like United Kingdom where there was a specific Penny Rate for the library service, it has been abolished and there is no special rate or tax for the library service.

In spite of all this, the Library Advisory Committee could not suggest any satisfactory alternative to the cess and the cess has been incorporated in the Model Bill. What is more surprising is that no effort has been made in the Model Bill to offset the ills of the cess principle, and the provision of State contribution is against the Socialistic principle. The amount collected from cess by a Muncipal or a District area may go to a Municipal or District Library Fund, but why should equal State contribution must go to that particular District or Municipal Fund. This means the rich Districts would have ample library service and poor districts would have a poor and a sub-standard library service.

The State should contribute an equal amount of all cess or tax collected in the State, but the contribution of the State should go to a *State Library Fund.* Allocations from State Library Fund should be made by the State Library Authority and there should be a provision in the Act that State Library Authority should make more allotment to poorer districts, thus to supplement their poor resources in order to provide a better service. It is the poorer districts who need more help to build up a standard library service.

This, therefore, is a serious drawback in the Model Bill and the sooner it is rectified the better. Once a system is adopted in several States it will be difficult to correct it.

5. STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION : A CO-OPERATIVE OR A DABBLING BODY ?

There are some curious provisions in Section 25 regarding the State Library Associations. "The Director shall consult on all matters of importance relating to libraries and librarians . . ." (25-2). "The State Library Association may make any representation to the Director. . . .The Director shall give due considerations. . . He shall place the representations before the Authority."

Here clearly the role of Director and the Association is misunderstood. Who is supposed to make important policy decisions ? The State Library Authority ? Who is supposed to administer these decisions in practice? The Directorate, the State Central Library and the District Library System? When there is a provision for sufficient representation of the State Library Authority, it should be sufficient while making a policy and ventilate the grievances. The Association will play its part in formulating the policy and it will be able to check its execution through its representatives in the Authority. The Act should not empower any Association for endless dabbling in an administrator's day-to-day routine. No administrator can do his work in that way. It would be too bad to bring any Association politics into the day-to-day administration of the Library Directorate.

COMMENT ON THE MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL

P. N. Venkatachari

It has to be admitted, to begin with, that the Model Public Libraries Bill contains, *inter alia*, some of the salutary clauses which are conspicuously absent in the existing library laws of the country. Nevertheless, it suffers from the defects of making no mention of certain items or making understatement of some needs. The salutary aspects of the Bill are enumerated here, followed by its defects.

Its merits. (1) The establishment of a State Library Directorate as an executive body to carry out the object of the Public Libraries Bill is a welcome departure from the practice of treating such a body as a department with the Director of Public Instruction as the *ex-officio* Director of Public Libraries as in the State of Madras. [Cl. 7]

(2) The bifurcation of work of the State Central Library into lending and reference is wholesome for its effective functioning. [Cl. 12 (1)]

(3) In contrast to Madras and Andhra Pradesh Library Acts, this Bill provides for the mode of acquisition of Books. [Cl. 11]

(4) By the use of the term 'Committee, for District/Town/Block Library 'Authorities', it has become possible to dispense with the need of appointing an executive body or the need of delegating the power [Cl. 16, 17 and 18]

(5) A feature of this Bill which will be enthusiastically hailed by the professionals is the provision exempting librarian from having to furnish security for his being in charge of library books, and from having to pay penalty for loss of or damage to books, unless negligence or dishonesty is proved against him. [Cl. 20 (3)]. The latter part of this clause is in line with the professional opinion passed as a resolution in the 13th All India Library Conference held at Calcutta in February, 1962.

(6) The levy of a library cess has been recommended without which there cannot be a stable financial base for the Public Library system of the State. [Cl. 22]

(7) The Bill provides for the recognition of one of the State Library Associations as being a consultant on matters relating to libraries and library service in the State and as being a beneficiary of grants in respect of any project undertaken by that Association. [Cl. 25]

(8) It is a relief to see that the State Library Directorate is not loaded with the obligation to look after social education.

Its defects. (1) There is no provision for the representation of Local Library Authorities ['District/Town/Block Library Committees'] in the State Library Authority. [Cl. 5 (1)]

(2) Though the creation of a separate library directorate is welcome, ranking its Director as equivalent to Joint or Deputy Director of Public Instruction would not mean insvesting him with all the privileges and the responsibility of the head of a department. This danger is more apparent when the Bill envisages this directorate to be kept as a part of the education department. [7 (1)]

(3) Under the heading 'Mode of book acquisition' [Cl. 11 (3)] the Bill makes provision for a 'book selection committee' through which the State Librarian should purchase all books and other materials. The Bill is silent about the composition of that committee and the principles on which that committee will be guided in book selection.

(4) The two departments of the State Central Library should be better named as 'State Reference Section' and 'State Lending Section' instead of 'State Reference Library' and 'The State Lending Library'. Such names would avoid the confusion of thinking them as two separate entities.

(5) Among the duties the State Central Library is expected to do but not mentioned in the Bill is the centralised classification and cataloguing which will effectively economise expenditure and improve library service. [Cl. 12 (2)]

(6) The composition of the District Library Committee/City Library Committee/Block Library Committee are not explicity mentioned though there are references to their being 'constituted according to the rules framed by State Library Authority' in the case of District Library Committees and District Library Committee in the case of City and Block Library Committees. How far the District Librarian could show initiative and do service to the public is dependant on this. [16 (1), 17 (1) and 18 (1)]

(7) There is no provision in the Bill relating to keeping of account or audit.

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Director : Padmashri B. S. Kesavan

The Seminar was held at the Wheeler Senate Hall from 3-5 p.m. on April 13, 1964. Among others Sarvashri Sohan Singh, D. R. Kalia and P. N. Kaula took part in the Seminar.

The Seminar felt that the recommendations of Sinha Committee's Report should be taken into consideration while drafting the programme for Library development during the Fourth Five Year Plan. To this end this was proposed that the senior officers of the Association should approach officials of the Planning Commission and of the Ministry of Education to constitute a working group for formulating specific proposals for the development of libraries.

CRITICAL CORE-CONSIDERATIONS OF THE MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL

C. V. Subba Rao & Mrs. K. Subba Rao

Abstract

As the Model Public Libraries Bill (MPLB) will inaugurate an era of speedy and uniform Library Legislation in India, Library profession should give deep thought to it. State Library Authority, Standing Advisory Committee, Director and State Librarian, Libraries' Structure, Library Fund, Cess and Employees services in MPLB are viewed with the provisions in the previous Acts powers to borrow, Technical assistance and Bibliographic control of private collections, integration of all the local Libraries, and incorporation of penalties for misconduct are considered. Lawyers' help will be required to translate Librarians' opinions into legal terms. Madras and Andhra Pradesh will have another opportunity to amend their Acts when MPLB is discussed.

0 Introduction

01 Quick Legislation

The Model Public Libraries Bill comes from the Centre to the States in the Federation, in the interests of uniform legislation. At the very inception MPLB has the backing of the Centre, which its predecessors lacked. Swiftness is assured and almost by force of circumstances, States without Library Legislation, would soon have one. By *fait accompli* the old controversy of 'legislation or no legislation for library movement' will be set at rest. Or, will there be voices of the past fond of listening to the echoes !

02 Previous Legislation

Sinha Committee recommendations form the base for MPLB and it is mostly patterned on the suggested lines. In 1942, Indian Library Association (ILA) has published 'Draft Model Indian Libraries Act'. After being discussed in ILA, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (SRR) published the Bill as given by him to the Madras Legislature, as framed in 1945[1]. Legally vetted and discussed in the composite Madras Legislature, in 1948 the first Library Act came into force in India, thanks to Shri Avinashalingam Chettiar and Dr. SRR. In theory and in practice the Madras Act contained defects. In 1955 was enacted the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, under Shri Burgula Ramkrishna Rao, and Gopal Rao Ekbote, which was a better edition of the Madras Act. The dismemberment of Hyderabad gave Andhra Pradesh two Acts, which were merged into Andhra Pradesh Library Act of 1960, which retained the better features of the Hyderabad

Act. At present there are three Acts on Labraries in force, Hyderabad Act being alive in the regions of erstwhile Hyderabad which went to Bombay and Mysore[2].

021 Dissemination of the Spirit of 'Acts'

All these previous efforts were due to pioneering zeal of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and a few farsighted Education Ministers in the States. Were Library Legislation demanded in response to people's movement or the activity of State Library Associations, it is a long way off. The modern State has cut short the time and taken the lead for proven social good. To make the Acts a live force among the people is the minimum responsibility of State Library Movements and the Library Personnel.

03 MPLB's Place

MPLB is fresh breeze for those State Library Associations, which could not or did not follow up Madras. For Madras and Andhra Pradesh, conformity raises its head. Their legal experts and Ministry of Education would be sifting clauses, viewing in juxtaposition the objectives and aims of MPLB and their own legislation. In spite of the glorious past, another opportunity is given to the Legislatures and State Library Associations to amend their Acts.

04 Importance of Patna Conference

The ILA conference provides an opportunity for Librarians of all the States to view the MPLB, before it goes out of the Union Ministry of Education to the States. Our enlightened Ministries of Education have made it a practice to consult the profession at the State and National level. If MPLB is thoroughly examined at the source itself, Social labour of amending at State level will be economised, proper measures will be incorporated for the good of the movement and probably, would need few amendments for the future. The discussion in the conference is charged with all the import of Constitutional History, second only to, or weighing evenly with, the birth of first Library Act of 1948 of the composite Madras State.

1 MPLB broad features

11 Library Structure at State level

The State Library Authority ('Authority') is fully drawn out in its duties, functions and constitution. It is almost a diminutive legislature on library matters. The most effective and governing body will be the Standing Advisory Committee, a body of twelve, balanced in 4 : 8 ratio between the Executive and public representatives. Administration is in the hands of the Director. State Librarian is subordinated to the Director. The State Central Library is divided into, Lending and Reference wings under the State Librarian. The functions of both the wings are given.

12 State Library Association

The District Library Association is given representation for each district in the State Library Authority. At the State level of the State

Library Association through its President/Chairman finds a place in the 'Authority'. It is recognised as an influence in the Library movement and is given powers of representation.

13 Library Fund and Library Structure from District downward

The subordinate Library Committees for District, City and Town, Block, Anchal/Panchayat are left to the rules to be framed by the next higher body. Independent structure of Library Fund goes down upto City, Town or Block level which consists of the cess collected and the matching grant. The committees have powers to borrow.

14 Cess

Six Naye paise in a rupee of House Tax (in areas not collecting property tax, it is 20% of the rental value of the property) is proposed as the minimum cess, with the maximum left to the option of the Legislature. Collection is by Local Bodies to be credited to the 'Library Fund'.

15 Employee Service Conditions

Qualifications, terms and conditions are to be laid down by the State Government, service rules are to be framed within a year, security deposit is not to be demanded from Librarians. No Librarian is required to pay for loss or damage of books unless negligence or dishonesty is proved against them.

2 Broad features of previous Legislation

21 Library Structure at State Level

The State Library Committee, limited and compact in size, met twice or thrice annually to take stock of the position and to lay down policies. The Madras Act left the composition of State Library Committee to the Rules, while the Acts of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad specified it. Whether given in detail or not, the composition did not alter much. No necessity was found for an Executive Committee of the State Library Committee, the host body's strength itself varying from 17 to 30.

211 Director and State Librarian

Inevitably the Director of Public Instruction was the Director of Public Libraries, and was provided with assistance of a whole-time Special Officer for Libraries, which lately evolved into a Deputy Directorship. The State Librarian was the head of State Central Library, whose functions were ill-defined.

212 Activity at the District

The Centre of activity in the Public Library Structure is the Local Library Authority (LLA) at the District. The LLA is constituted in detail under the Act and is the library hub for the district, maintaining, besides a District Central Library, Branches, Librachines, and Book-deposit-centres.

22 *State Library Association*

The State Library Association is given representation in the State Library Committee, Madras and Hyderabad Acts providing for one representative, and Andhra Pradesh giving representation to three members. The Andhra Pradesh Act goes further in giving two representatives for every District Branch of State Library Association in the LLA.

23 *Library Fund*

Library fund for the District is accumulated at the District Centre with the matching grant by the State Government. In practice Capital expenditure is covered by special grants.

24 *Cess*

The Madras Act levies a surcharge of half anna in a rupee on House Tax. Hyderabad dittos the provision. Andhra Pradesh Act goes for a minimum of 4 nP and fixes a maximum of 8 nP per rupee.

25 *Employee Service conditions*

All the previous Acts do not contain any provisions on service conditions of employees.

3 Discussion

31 *Employee Service Conditions*

Those who entered the profession in the early stages had no increments, nor were they made permanent even after five years of service. Loss of books was to be paid for. In the absence of an Act, Government of India Departments demanded security deposits from Librarians, for being in charge of books (Stores). In view of the past experience, service conditions and qualifications of staff from the Director to the Branch Librarian with suitable grades should not be left to the rules or discretion of anybody. Andhra Pradesh Act has really lost a golden opportunity (at its door) to include these provisions, whose public library staff have suffered evenly with Madras professionals in Public Libraries. Short of these provisions, Librarians have to become crusading Trade Unionists, relegating library activity to a secondary position, till their demands are met.

32 *State Library Authority*

The State Library authority as composed in MPLB contains : Minister of Education, Secretary to the Education Department, Director of Public Instruction, State Librarian, Chairmen of the District Library Committees, Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities, Secretary of the State Community Department, President of State Library Association ; DPL (Secretary), One MLA, Four Specialists on Libraries by nomination. For a State like U.P. the strength of the State Library Authority will be 73, out of which 56 will be Chairmen of District Library Committees and 5 Vice-Chancellors.

321 State Library Committee of Andhra Pradesh

In the Andhra Pradesh Act, State Library Committee adds two more categories i.e. a Minister of Local Administration and an Inspector-general of Local Administration. There is increased representation of six MLAs and MLCs, 2 ILA members of the Metropolis with the Deputy Director as Secretary. Instead of Vice-Chancellars, representation is given to a member elected by the syndicate of each University, and it is a convention by now that the Librarian of University Library is sent on behalf of the University to the State Library Committee. Deputy Director is the Secretary for the body, whose strength is 30.

322 State Library Committee of Madras

The Madras Library Act is silent on the constitution of State Library Committee as such, but the Rules framed thereunder follow the same structure as in Andhra Pradesh. With curtailed representation to the Legislature and less number of nominees of the Government, the strength is brought down to 17.

323 State Library Committee of Hyderabad

The Hyderabad Act had an additional Category to be represented in the State Library Committees, viz. three members from Hyderabad Local Bodies Conference. It also provided for one member for each LLA, which added 16 more members in a single category, total strength being 32.

324 Representation for each District in the State Body

Only the Hyderabad Act and the MPLB make a provision for the representative from each District either of the LLA or of the District Library Committee. In all the three Acts the State Library Committee guides and takes policy decisions, the pivot of activity being the LLA. In MPLB the Authority and the Standing Advisory Committee guide and govern leaving mere administration to the lower bodies. The relative financial independence of local finance make one question the wisdom of such a rule.

3241 Democratic Principle carried too far

In the experience of Madras and Andhra Pradesh it is the Executive at State District and Taluka level who carried the movement forward on their shoulders, whether powers vested in them were sufficient or not. The representation of the people did not add commensurate benefit to the quality of deliberations, either of the State Library Committee or of the LLA. A few individuals did shine out as exceptions, but their participation cannot uphold the principle as good. It is good to have questioning public men in the committee evaluating the Executive's performance and plans, but it is no good flooding the committees with them. More such members in Municipalities and Corporations hold enough examples of conduct, and so the resultant sad state of the services expected of the public body. MPLB should cut the strength of the 'Authority' to within 30 and not more. The greatest cut should be on the public representatives.

3242 Limit District Representation

It is suggested that 2 Chairmen of District Library Committees all the Librarians of University Libraries and not Vice-chancellors, would slim the body to a strength of 19. Greater representation should be given to MLAs, and State Library Association. A few District Librarians have to be included in the 'Authority' limiting the total strength to not more than 30.

33 Standing Advisory Committee (SAC)

The provision of a Standing Advisory Committee, whose strength is 12, is there mainly to reduce the unwieldy 'Authority' to proportions. Among the 12, four are Executives and the other eight are nominees from the 'Authority'. Probably, it is expected that a working balance may be struck with 2 : 1 proportion of public and executive representation.

331 Slim 'Authority', SAC will go

The very existence of the SAC in the MPLB as an advisory body is to constantly call it to session, in between the meetings of the 'Authority'. Having left the local committees from District downward to the rules, MPLB has to make good for its decentralised but weak structure. The reasons that have prevailed against accepting 'District' as the optimum unit, recognised by Madras, Hyderabad and Andhra Acts and the Sinha Committee, are anybody's guess. In the absence of an explanation, and taking experience, as a surer guide one may venture to suggest slimming of the 'Authority', eliminating SAC and reinstating the LLAs as the centres of activity for the library movement.

34 Local Library Authority

341 MPLB & LLAs

MPLB leaves the constitution of District Library Committee, City and Town Library Committee, Block Library Committee, and Panchayat Library Committee to the care of Rules to be framed by the 'Authority'.

342 LLA's and Previous Acts

The Madras Act of 1948, Hyderabad Act of 1955 and AP Act of 1960 clearly give the structure. The previous defect in the Madras Act — of making the DEO Secretary of LLA, as corrected in Hyderabad and A.P. Acts, could not be taken notice of by the MPLB. Combined with the distributive function of contributing matching grant to the local cess collected at Block, City or Taluka level, the District Library Committee has left only with the local cess of the District-Town or City and a few panchayats not covered by Blocks. LLA as pictured in MPLB deserves full sympathy.

343 Committee at deeper levels and optima

Madras, Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh Acts do not constitute Block Committee, Panchyat Committee, Town Committee etc. For them District is the optimum unit. In an LLA every Taluka is represented by a Panchayat President. Since the time of British Rule to date the District has remained the optimum. But MPLB foresees enlivening every inter-

mediary administrative unit, from the State Government to the Block by granting Committees and finances, with a centrally governed system and decentralised administration. Local interest is recognised, but will it not create unviable, below-optimum-size units, expressing only local patriotism? If that be true MPLB needs virtual reconstruction.

35 Finances

351 Surcharge

All the Acts agree on a special surcharge on House Tax or Property tax. Madras stipulates half-anna in the rupee, Hyderabad dittos, but Andhra Pradesh makes it 4 to 8 nP. MPLB puts it at 6 nP and provides for a maximum.

352 How much

If capital expenditures like Lands, Buildings, Equipment be financed by special Grants, then half-anna in a rupee with the matching grant was slightly inadequate for the first stage of Public Library Movement ; 4 to 8 nP will surely improve the situation. 6 nP is desirable.

353 Change in every decade

The maximum will have to change almost every decade along with the cess rate. When the Library system percolates to the Panchayat level, not even 8 nP will be enough. If the Plan were to be by stages, i.e., upto Taluka level, and integrating the other outlier Libraries (no less public) within the next decade, then 8 nP maximum is enough. But as MPLB is ambitious to get down to Block level and apportions Finance, it should have boldly added another welfare tax, viz. Library Tax. The situation is not yet ripe for it. Even the people would accept the extra burden of a library tax only after they realise that Library services are worth paying for. Till then an indirect levy and proper administration by pioneers is the only alternative. A. A. A. Fyzee's six stage plan [3] is worth closer scrutiny in framing rules and keeping the objectives clear. Not having a 'staged' plan, and a defective Act the toils of young workers and what the public lose along with the Library Movement, are too heavy a social cost [4]. MPLB has erred in creating three Library Funds and extending the principle of matching grants, not only to Taluka level, but also to Block level.

36 State Librarian and Director of Public Libraries

361 Relationship of Director & State Librarian

The State Librarian does not find much mention except as a member of State Library Committee in the Madras, Andhra and Hyderabad Acts and as the Secretary of the Metropolitan Committee at the Capital. In all the cases 'State Librarian' is subordinate to Director. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan did not accept the idea of Director and State Librarian. He preferred any one as evidenced by his Bills. But in all the three Acts, State Librarian, though ill-defined, is subordinate to the Director, heads the State Central Library, and is expected to take lead in all technical matters.

3611 Director DD

MPLB, for unknown reasons, relegates the Director of Public Libraries to the status of a Deputy Director of Education. Was not enough brief given about the ills of not constituting Libraries into a separate department ?[5] None who is genuinely concerned with public Libraries will ever accept this Deputy Directorship of MPLB. Is it to pave the way to the saddle for somebody associated with Education ? The wrong twists unguardedly given, have halted the movement long enough to tolerate any such measure now.

3612 Omission of copyright

MPLB expresses clearly the status of the State Librarian as it exists and as it shall be, if Director and State Librarian are to coexist, and goes into detail of its function in Reference Library and Lending Library. But it omits the most important point of SCL being a depositary for copyright collection. Why does it omit copyright previlege but go in for State Government Report only ? MPLB as a Bill cannot explain motives behind. This single previlege will take always language fascicules from the hands of INB, will make INB collection exhaustive, since they can refer to the Quarterly State Bibliographies prepared by the State Central Libraries in time, and in the native scripts. The implementation of Delivery of Books Act will be furthered if INB acts through State Central Libraries, who will, if necessary, make use of the State Administrative structure. Andhra, Madras and Hyderabad Acts have gone for the copyright. The MPLB has to make an additional provision for copyright.

362 Director

In all the Acts and MPLB, Director is pictured as the Administrative head for libraries in the State. His functions have been well-defined, but more exhaustively so in MPLB, if Director and State Librarian are accepted as inevitable. It should be stressed in the rules that both of them shall be Library Professionals.

37 State Library Association

371 Representation in 'Authority'

All the Acts provide representation for the State Library Association in the State Library Committee. A.P. Act puts it as 3, Madras has it as 1 for each region (total being 4), Hyderabad Act also goes for 1. The MPLB is over generous in providing a member for each District Library Association, almost flooding the Authority to the tune of 56 in UP, 20 for Andhra Pradesh, 10 for Madras. This is the only factor that makes the Authority unwieldy. In addition the President of the State Library Association represents the Association. In any meeting of the 'Authority', it looks like the meeting of the Association with the State executives present along with the Minister. Clause 25 of MPLB on State Library Association is welcome indeed and is worthy of incorporation in all the Acts.

372 A.P.'s compromise

Andhra Pradesh going for compromise at the District level, has given representation to 2 members of the District Branch of State Library Association. MPLB can advisedly follow the principle of representing District Branch of State Library Association at the District level, when rules are framed for the District Library Committee.

373 Spread of State Library Association

MPLB has over estimated the strength and spread of State Library Associations. AP Library Association, one of the oldest Library Association in the country, did not have solid functioning District Branches, as late as 1961. In its organ 'Granthalaya Sarvaswamu' the Secretary had to make frantic appeals for the constitution of District Branches, so that representation can be given in LLAs. My enquiries about West Bengal revealed that District Branches of State Library Association had an honorary existence with the District Magistrates at their head. The situation can be easily imagined in States not having Library Acts. In AP hasty coming into being of the District Branches of State Library Association have thrown up Branch Librarians as its executives. Better other States ponder over the measure before plumping in for premature representation. MPLB is guilty of grievous error in opening up the Authority to District Library Associations.

4 Summary

In broad outline MPLB has fumbled in the creation of 'State Library Authority,' Standing Advisory Committee' and 'Library Fund'. To have left the constitution of 'District Library Committee' to the rules to be framed by the Director, is a clear lapse. Its efforts to clearly state the functions of State Librarian and State Central Library, to have placed the service conditions of library Employees and given a constructive role to the State Library Association (as embodied in clause 25) are worthy of emulation. Unless there be some seminal objection, copyright provision should be incorporated into the Bill.

5 Other features

51 Powers to borrow—an evil

The powers to borrow or sell could not be simultaneously vested with ownership in the Library Committees. In immature democracies they are the sure sources of financial liquidation and eternal litigation. They have decided not to have direct election from people (like zilla Parishads) and to have struck to indirect election of people's representatives would save the LLAs from many evils and factional fights. It will be in keeping up with this decision to make the LLA the legal owner without rights of selling or borrowing. A public service like Libraries should be able to gain peoples' support for higher levy and later a separate tax. The powers to sell and borrow are a negative approach to fill a financial gap. To confidently say 'yes' to the powers of borrowing and selling of LLAs in India would take clearly at least two decades.

52 *Bibliographic control of Private Collections*

In the administration of Grants-in-aid, provision should be made for organising private collections with the consent of owners. Each private collection as it exists by the date of commencement of the Act, is valuable since it contains personal collections of rare and out of print books, manuscripts, reprints, maps, records etc. A personal collection reaches unmanageable proportions to the resources of the owner, who is only enriching his collection, but not after its upkeep and servicability. Any technical help rendered by proper administration of Grants-in-aid with good public relations, will contribute towards better bibliographical control and organisation within the State. They can be slowly woven into inter-library-loan system. Instead of allowing the collection to be eaten up by moths and exposed to sun and rain by the successors of the owner, who would prefer to sell away when the collection is of no use to them, the District Library Committee can keep its doors open for donation or buying, after deducting the aid given under Grants-in-aid.

53 *Integrated Library System*

None of the Acts have planned to integrate the existing corporate libraries, Municipal Libraries, Panchayat Libraries and Block Libraries into the system by LLA. LLA is to establish Libraries, but it has no power to integrate Libraries under Local Boards, community Development Blocks and Municipal Libraries. Left to the initiative of the District Librarian, integration becomes interdepartmental affair. If these are integrated 'Library Fund' will go the longest way and idle collections will come to life. Even with the limited finances of the present cess, Library movement can spread into public life soon, model library services can be built, and the Librachine will be a live-force. Otherwise, meagre resources will be lost in duplicating stocks, overpowering existing Local Body, Private, Association or Committee libraries by better services and a librachine will be a dead weight on finances within the first decade. It all means a decade's useless library movement, after which integration loses all its meaning, except extinguishing inefficient service.

54 *Misbehaviour and Punishment*

The Bill should provide for offences and punishment. Annoyance, disturbance, disorderly behaviour, violent and abusive language, persisting to remain beyond closing hours etc. should be declared punishable offences liable for conviction or penalty of Rs. 10/-. For graver offences summery trial under CPC 1848, Chapter XII should be recommended.

6. Lawyers to translate Librarian's view points

Clause by clause study and comparison of Bills and Acts would tighten up the frame-work of MPLB. Only broad principles are discussed. Those that are structurally different from the previous Acts have been found defective. The existing Acts also differ in wordings and sequence of clauses even in places where they concur in spirit. On the basis of these differences, Librarians cannot come to a conclusion, since the opinions embedded and their wordings are differences in legal opinions themselves.

in a seminar, Librarians can only examine the spirit of the clauses and sub-clauses and spell-out their intentions, leaving to the lawyers in the Ministry of Law the liberty of translating them into the Bill and the subsequent Act. After the deliberations ILA should seek the help of lawyers to properly incorporate their views into the Bill.

7. Long felt need for Amending

The MPLB is good enough to amend the existing legislations for the adoption of a few of its progressive measures. Consideration of MPLB will provide a long-awaited opportunity to Madras Legislature to amend its Act substantially. If the propounders really are eager to test MPLB, they have to select a small state like Himachal Pradesh and implement it fully. After verifying the sample experience, an All India Legislation can be attempted.

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1. Ranganathan (SR) : Library Development plan ... p. 378-422.
2. Bala Satyanaryana (K) : Law of Public Libraries in India ... p. 7-8.
3. Bala Satyanarayana (K) : Law of Public Libraries in India ... p. 5.
4. Subbarao (CV) : Andhra Library Act ... Lib. Her. 3 (4) : N. 1961 Jan. : 159-165.
5. Ibid

FINANCE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN INDIA

N. C. Chakravarty

Provision of public library services in the country should be considered in the context of the overall educational policy and programmes included in the Five Year Plans. To consider it at this stage in isolation of the long-term policy of socialization of education will be an unrealistic step.

After 14 years of independence, considerable expenditure on free and compulsory education and some efforts and much talk on adult education, percentage of literacy moved up from 16 (1947) to 24 (1961). The aims and objectives of our social and economic development enjoin on the adult (with a valuable franchise in his/her hand) to have an intelligent appreciation of the social forces currently at work and also to bear cheerfully the sacrifices he/she is required to make in the difficult present for a distant future. With nearly 33 crores of illiterate and ill-informed adult population and with very little resources to meet the competing needs of social, economic and technological development, we can ill-afford to allow any part of our scarce resources being wasted. But in fact this is happening in a big way with certain educational schemes. The literacy figures quoted above against considerable expenditure (gradually increasing to nearly 150 crores during the current year) on free compulsory education (for age group 6-14, as guaranteed by the Constitution) clearly prove that a good percentage of children leaving school (at different stage during the first 4 years of the 8 year course) and also those having the benefits of literacy compaigns relapse into illiteracy. This wastage in itself is big and bad enough. In addition it carries with it a potential threat to all that we mean to achieve through our national plans.

There cannot be two opinions about the value of library services to sustain literacy already acquired and to inspire the desire for further intellectual, cultural and social progress through a process of self-education. Though in the long-run we cannot but take into account the reading needs of the entire population, for the present it appears to be advisable to consider the scope of public library services to cover primarily the reading needs of the common people in all our villages, cities and towns spread over the vast country. University and institutional libraries may be encouraged to take charge of meeting the reading needs of the highly educated people and research scholars. Fortunately, the libraries attached to universities, institutions of higher studies and research are developing fast. For obvious reasons good libraries attached to such seats of learning and research are being developed with financial assistance from the government with the corresponding expansion of educational and research

facilities in all branches of knowledge. It is, therefore, suggested that our immediate concern for developing public library services in this country should necessarily be to meet the reading needs of the common man. If nothing else, our present resources put a limit that way.

Again, while organising public library services the needs of the following three categories of people should be particularly kept in view :—

1. Children (especially those who leave school at any stage between standard I to VIII)
2. The literate women folk
3. The neo-literates.

Provision of library services for these three categories of people is an imperative need that must be met urgently if we want to consolidate and continue the benefits of the free and compulsory education, the biggest sector of our educational programmes involving over 80% of the student population, and nearly 50% of the total expenditure on education year after year. As has been stated earlier, the value of this can be assessed only if we view it in the context of our programmes for social and economic progress and public co-operation, so vitally necessary for the success of any nation-wide programmes of far-reaching consequence.

Financial provisions in the Model Public Libraries Bill Section 21 sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) take account of the following sources for meeting the cost of service :—

1. Grants out of Central revenues.
2. Grants out of State revenues.
3. Grants out of local Government (District/Town/Block) funds.
4. Loans, gifts, endowments, etc.
5. Cess raised at district level (divided in units of City/Town & Block).

Scrutiny of this and the following Section (22)—Library Cess will make it clear that the collection by way of cess will be very small. On the other hand, in these days of sweeping taxation and soaring prices imposition of an additional cess will create a lot of public criticism and apathy leading to non-co-operation or even to something worse. There can be little doubt that while the actual financial benefits derived from the levy of the cess will be quite small it is likely to create disproportionately big opposition. The Library Advisory Committee in its report recommended an annual expenditure of Rs. 6 crores on public library services to start with, gradually increasing to Rs. 33 crores in 25 years. But, unfortunately, the Committee was ill-advised to suggest imposition of a library cess that will, according to them, yield Rs. 2 crores to start with, and thereafter gradually increase to nearly Rs. 6 crores in 25 years when the total expenditure will amount to Rs. 33 crores nearly. *Prima facie* the financial arrangement suggested is a questionable one from more than one point of view. It may be noted in this context that the majority of economists and legislators whom the Committee met for discussions advised them not to suggest an additional cess. (Report p. 110 Rev. Edn.). If

elementary education now, and education in general in future, are going to be the responsibility of the Government (Central, State and Local) it surpasses all comprehension how the proposal for a special levy for public library services stands scrutiny. That 25 years hence Government will spend Rs. 27 crores from general revenues and collect Rs. 6 crores by way of library cess on property tax is an unrealistic financial planning in the context of the sufficiently known trends of fiscal policy of the Central, State and Local Governments. Besides, the cess proposed is inequitable and irrational in so far as only a particular section of the society, not necessary comprising the rich alone, will have to pay for a service, of which the benefits will be available equally to all. It is, therefore, suggested that Section 21 (Public Library System—Finance), 22 (Library Cess) and 23 (Power of Committees to borrow) should be deleted and all consequential changes be made in the draft to bring it in line with the Delhi Primary Education Act, 1960 (No. 39 of 1960) as passed by the Parliament so far as the financial and other responsibilities for providing free public library service are concerned (Sections 3, 4 & 5 of the said Act refer). Library cess appears to be an idea borrowed mainly from a comparable levy known as library rate, prevalent in U. K., having had its origin in Library Act of 1850 in that country. In the context of the social and political climate in India today, particularly in view of the increasing participation of the government in the life of the people and avowed State Policy of socialization of welfare services, the idea is entirely incompatible.

For the past few years we have been pleading for relating, as a matter of definite educational policy, expenditure on free public library service to that on free and compulsory education. According to our estimate we can have a good start if we can strike an effective ratio of approximately 1 : 20 as between expenditure on free public library services and that on free compulsory education. This will mean a clear provision of Rs. 5 as expenditure on free public library services for an expenditure of every hundred rupees provided for free compulsory education out of public funds and thus make the Government (Union, State and Local) squarely responsible for these two basic educational services. The Central, State and Local Government funds should be pooled in the same manner to fully meet the entire expenditure on free public library services as is done to meet expenditure on free and compulsory education. We are aware that the original planned targets of enrolment in free primary classes have been exceeded in the Second Five Year Plan and in the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan. But how about public library services? What is the rate of progress? A recent report* on Social Education records that of a total provision of Rs. 1.86 crores for public library development in the country in the Five Year Plan only 48.6% (Rs. 0.9 crores nearly) of the amount was utilised for the purpose. State policy with regard to the first phase of free compulsory education has been enunciated in the Third Five Year Plan as follows :—"The programmes for extending education to all children in the age group 6—11 is of such crucial importance that financial considerations as such should not be allowed to come in the way of its successful execution in any state." (Third Five Year Plan p. 579). Unless there is a similar firm policy decision to finance public library services,

* Report on Social Education by Study Team for Selected Educational Schemes, Government of India, Committee on Plan Projects, New Delhi, August, 1963.

highlighting a sense of urgency and motivation, public library development can make little headway. A survey made by us two years ago to ascertain the trend and progress of public library development revealed a very disturbing state of affairs.

If there be any difficulty in accepting the above proposal, it is suggested that a committee of experts in fiscal matters may be appointed to go into the question of the cess, proposed in the Model Bill, and to report on the subject for consideration of the people and the Union, States and Local Governments. The matter is of great national importance and as the premier non-official professional body the Indian Library Association has a great responsibility in this behalf. It is expected this Seminar organised by the ILA will offer valuable guidance for achieving the ultimate objective of establishing an effective country-wide system of public library services in the quickest possible time through the right kind of legislation covering all the States and Union Territories.

MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL : AN APPRAISAL

D. R. Kalia

For a correct appraisal of the Model Public Libraries Bill, it is necessary to recount in brief its genesis. The Model Bill, as is well known, was drafted by a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education in pursuance of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Libraries. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that the framers of the Bill have taken their clue largely from the Advisory Committee Report and consequently the Bill reflects in a large measure the flaws of the said Report. The framers of the Bill should have borne in mind not only the recommendations of the Advisory Committee but also the working of the Madras and Hyderabad Public Libraries Acts which were in force at that time. Let us now examine how far the Bill has succeeded in suggesting a sound public library structure and whether in doing so it has improved upon the Madras and the Hyderabad Libraries Acts.

1. State Library Authority : The Bill has made no improvement in this regard over the Hyderabad Act. To the contrary, it has confused the issue. The Hyderabad Act had declared the Minister of Education to be the State Library Authority. The British Public Libraries Enquiry Committee Report 1959, known as Robert's Report has also made the same recommendation. It is more practical to make one person ultimately responsible for the provision of a service rather than diffusing the authority between the Government and the State Library Authority Committee, as the Bill has injudiciously done. The provisions of the Hyderabad Act should, therefore, be retained and the powers proposed to be vested in the Government should vest in the Minister of Education as State Library Authority. The functions of the State Libraries Committee should be only to advise the State Library Authority. This will establish a unified command.

2. *State Library Advisory Council :* Instead of calling the Advisory Body at State level an Authority, it is better to call it a Council, since this will be the highest advisory body in the State. Usually an advisory body does not have a Standing Committee, because it is not an executive authority and need not meet so often. The job of the Advisory Body is mainly to lay down policies and to review the work done. As provided in the Bill, it should be quite enough if the Council meets once a year, say in the month of July, to review the previous year's work and to discuss the programme and the budget for the next year to be submitted to the Government in September. As the Director will be ex-officio Member-Secretary of the Council, the State Librarian should be the non-member Assistant Secretary to assist him in Council work.

3. *State Directorate of Libraries :* The Bill, again, has made no improvement over the Madras and Hyderabad Acts. By keeping the

Directorate of Libraries under the Department of Education, the framers of the Bill might have thought that the Education authorities who are to sponsor the Bill may not agree to the creation of an independent Directorate of Libraries. They should have shown greater courage and boldness in the matter in face of the admitted fact that the main reason for the retarded growth of public libraries in these States has been the absence of a separate Directorate of Public Libraries.

It will not be out of place to mention here, that the Sinha Committee Report, by recommending that the Social Education Officer be placed incharge of libraries, has done an incalculable harm to the development of public libraries in India. This recommendation has reinforced the tendency to place libraries under the State Social Education Officer. The same line of approach has been maintained in the Bill. The obvious disadvantage of including the Libraries in a Social Education programme, which in itself is vague and ever-changing, need not be pointed out. The Social Education Officers have neither the time nor the professional skill and affinity to look after the Libraries. They may even be tempted to divert library funds to other purposes. To the contrary, as proved by Delhi Public Library, a public library is in a much better position for organising cultural activities than a centre artificially created in the name of Social Education, divorced from books which form the main spring of all cultural activities.

The greatest danger in tagging the libraries to social education is that under the new spurt of the literacy programme independent and isolated collections of books may grow in the countryside, as it has already happened in the name of community development, and later on it may be impossible to integrate them into the public library system.

Let us take a lesson on this matter from the British experience and avoid creating an impression that the only function of public libraries is to promote literacy programme, though it will always remain, under Indian conditions, one of its important functions, especially in rural areas. If we allow the impression to grow in the minds of the intelligentsia that public libraries are meant only for the new literates it may be difficult to extricate ourselves from it later and this may hinder the growth of a unified public library system.

I would like to quote here Mr. K. C. Harrison, Chief Librarian, Westminster, U. K. who says in his latest book "Public Libraries Today" 1963 (page 5)" "Blunders there undoubtedly were in the early history of public libraries . . . In Britain some of the initial errors have bedevilled and hindered the whole subsequent progress of the movement. From some of them we have even yet not fully recovered. One cause for regret took place during the preliminary discussions and that was the unfortunate insistence by the library protagonists on the benefits for the working class. The words 'artisans' 'mechanics' and 'working classes' occur over and over again in the Parliamentary Debates on the 1850-Public Libraries Act and it was little wonder that, when public libraries began to be built in Britain, they were for a long time regarded in much the same light as poor-houses. Unhappily such ideas die very hard and it is only in the last 30 or 40 years that libraries have escaped from the

shackles of this regrettable early conception. Now-a-days, the public libraries which are provided by all are indeed used by all. This is a right and proper state of affairs for a public service."

I, therefore, think that a separate Directorate of Public Libraries under a qualified Librarian is indispensable for the development of public libraries and any compromise on this point would be fatal to the development of public libraries in the country.

4. *State Central Library :* It is not necessary to define in detail the various Departments of the State Central Library as the Bill has attempted to do, for that is purely a matter of internal administration and should be left to the State Library Authority to decide. It should, however, indicate in broad terms the salient functions of the State Central Library. It is not advisable to make the State Central Libraries also to function as Public Libraries for the capital cities. The State Central Libraries have very important functions to perform, like preservation of books received under the Book Registration Act or any other Act, publish State Bibliographies, function as Book Exchange Centre for the State, arrange inter-library lending, issue library manuals and other professional literature and conduct library training classes for sub-professionals to work in public libraries etc. These functions may be obscured by public library functions. The capital cities should have their own public library systems with a Central Library and branches to serve a population of several millions.

5. *The District Library System :* The weekest part of the Model Bill is its structure of the District Library System. A Library Authority should command the resources of large area in order to be viable and capable of providing adequate library service and, as far as possible, urban and rural areas should be served by a single Library Authority. All public library enquiry committees in U.K. and the U.S., including the Roberts Committee Report of 1959, have deplored the existence of small and innumerable library authorities and have advocated the creation of larger library authorities either by amalgamation or through cooperation. It was for this reason that the Madras Act as early as 1948 had declared the districts and the capital cities to be viable units and created library authorities only at those levels. The Model Bill has retained the District Library Authority but at the same time has created Library Committees at the Block and the town levels though they will be subordinate to the District Authority. It would not have perhaps been so serious if these Committees had been made only advisory bodies but the Bill makes them into virtual Library Authorities and proposes even to place the funds raised by cess in each block and town at their disposal. In other words, there will be a multiplicity of small library authorities for the fact that in almost all the States every town with a population of 5000 and above has a town municipal committee.

If the administrative structure proposed in the Bill is adopted there will be in each district an average of 16 Block Library Authorities (there were 5223 blocks in 336 districts of India in 1963) and 11 Town Library Authorities (there were 3821 towns and cities in India in 1961) and the urban and rural populations shall be placed under different authorities. Again, about 21% of the Indian towns have a population of under 5000 and

39% between 5000 and 10,000, in other words 60% will have less than 10,000 population. According to the Robert's Report, hundred percent literate population of 50,000 is considered to be the smallest viable unit, provided the municipal authority can raise sufficient funds for library service.

Let us now examine, on the basis of the Madras Library Cess, the funds that will be available to the District Library Authority and to each of the 27 Library Committees in the blocks and the towns proposed to be established under the Model Bill. During the year 1961-62 in the Madras State, where the rate of cess is 3 n.p. per Rupee, about Rs. 6,00,000 were raised by the 12 District Library Authorities or about Rs. 50,000/- per district. A cess of 6 n.p. as proposed in the Bill would mean an income of Rs. 1,00,000 from the cess in each District and an equal amount shall be contributed by the State Government in the form of a matching grant. On an average it will give 10 n.p. per annum per head of population in the District. It will be ridiculous to create 28 library authorities to administer such a small fund. It will also create a serious problem of coordination even if the block and the town library authority are placed under the District Library Authority. I would, therefore, suggest that at this stage of our development, and keeping in view the low level of literacy, especially in rural areas, (estimated to be not more than 10%), Library Authorities should be created only for the district as a whole and for a city with a population of over 1,00,000. The District Library Committee should be called the District Library Authority as it will be an authority in its own right. A District Library Authority should be empowered, however, to appoint an Executive Committee which could meet more often.

It is much better to designate the city municipalities (of 1,00,000 and above) to be the Library Authorities. They should appoint their own Library Committees. The Robert's Committee has also recommended that Counties where Education Committees look after Public Libraries should have henceforth separate Library Committees, so that greater attention is paid to public library development.

I have made a very thorough study of the Panchayati Raj under which local authorities have been created at three levels viz. the Zila Parishad at the District level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and a Gram Panchayat at the village level. The powers of these 3 authorities are not uniform in all the States. In Maharashtra the District Council has all the powers while the block and the village Panchayats work only as its agents. But in other States the District Council is only the planning and coordinating body while the Block and the Village Councils are the finance-raising and the executive authorities. Several studies have recently been made of the Panchayati Raj and all seem to have commended the Maharashtrian pattern. The concensus of opinion in the Ministry of Community Development as well is in favour of the Maharashtrian set up. But it will take time before the Maharashtrian pattern is adopted all over India. The best form of library authority under Indian conditions would be to constitute autonomous library authority in each State with committee for each District and a city with a population over 100,000 persons.

6. *Library Cess* : The Madras, Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh Library Acts have not imposed any cess on land revenue. The Model

Library Bill also follows the same principle and thereby leaves untapped an important source of revenue. The value of rural houses is so low that adequate funds cannot be raised while the cost of service will be comparatively higher for a population so widely dispersed. In view of this it is of paramount importance to apply the cess to land revenue also as proposed in the Kerala Public Libraries Bill.

7. *State Library Association :* It will be going to another extreme to say that the Director of Libraries should consult the State Library Association on all matters of importance relating to libraries and librarians in the States as proposed in the Model Bill. This is certain to bedevil the Directorate of Libraries with professional interference in its smooth working. The views of the State Library Association can always be placed at the meetings of the State Library Advisory Committee by its representative. In order to ensure that the Association is not ignored, a Statutory provision should be made that the Director shall obtain views of the Association on the working of his Directorate in the previous year and the plan and budget for the next year and submit them to the State Library Authority.

CONCLUSIONS

With the apologies to the framers of the Model Bill, I should say that there is hardly anything in this Bill to commend itself and it has failed to make any major improvement upon the Madras, Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh Acts. Even its drafting is faulty and at places it is ambiguous and confusing. I am personally in favour of adopting the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act with certain amendments, but it will be too late to do so as the Bill has already been circulated to the States. Let us therefore, try to improve the Model Bill as much as we can on the lines suggested above. The Bill in its present form is too lengthy and too elaborate. It will need drastic pruning.

I very strongly feel that what is much more important for the development of library service is not the library legislation itself but the way the libraries are administered. If cash security and subscriptions are charged, closed access is followed, method of book issue is cumbersome, the library staff is unqualified and ill-paid and tenders are invited for purchase of books, no amount of library legislation can help.

It is depressing to know that in one of the State Central Libraries, established under Library Legislation, access to books is closed, one has to deposit the price of the book before it is borrowed, and if the price of a book is not known, it cannot be borrowed. The same Library invites tenders for purchase of almost every book, with the result that only a fraction of the book budget is spent.

Library Legislation in India must for that reason require adherence to certain essentials of modern public library service such as free service, without any subscription or compulsory cash deposit, open access and realistic system of book purchase, etc.

In the light of my suggestions I have modified the Model Bill, a copy of which is enclosed.

SEMINAR ON STATE LIBRARY LEGISLATION

S. Sohan Singh

1. Proceedings

The seminar sat in two sessions—a brief one hour session at the Wheeler Senate Hall between 8—9 p.m. on April 11, and the main session at the U.S.C.C. auditorium from 7.30 to 1.30 p.m. on April 12.

2. The evening session on April 11, was mainly devoted to procedural details. It was agreed that the Seminar would take as the basis of its discussion, the Model Public Library Bill as circulated by the Ministry of Education, and would concentrate on the more important points in the Model Bill. On each of these points the Director would draw the attention of the Seminar to the differing view points presented in the various papers submitted to the Seminar. A discussion would then follow and an attempt would be made to arrive at a concensus of opinion at the Seminar.

3. The Director opened the morning session on April 12, with the remarks that in terms of the previous night's decision of the Seminar, the day's discussion would concentrate on the following topics :—

(a) The State Library Authority.

(b) The State Library Directorate and the State Director of Public Libraries.

(c) The State Central Library and the State Librarian.

(d) The District Library System, and mode of financing public libraries.

4. As a result of the discussion at the Seminar there was a concensus of opinion to suggest to the Government of India the modifications in the Model Bill circulated by the Ministry of Education as given in the Annexure.

5. The Seminar authorised the Director to formulate some resolutions on the question of library legislation to be presented to the 14th All India Library Conference for its consideration and adoption. The resolutions are given below.

2. Resolutions on Library Legislation passed by the 14th All India Library Conference

1. The conference appreciates the initiative of the Government of India in preparing the Model Library Bill and circulating it to State Govern-

ments. It urges on Government of India to take the next logical step in enacting a library legislation for Union Territories.

2. The Conference notes that the State Governments are now considering the Model Library Bill prepared and circulated by the Government of India. It urges on the State Governments the necessity of passing a Library Act before the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Library Legislation should be passed on the lines of the Model Library Bill modified suitably in view of local conditions and the changes suggested by the Indian Library Association.

3. The Conference notes that the State and the Central Governments are now engaged in drawing up the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Conference enjoins on the State Library Association to work energetically to press their State Legislatures to enact Library Legislation with provision to levy library cess.

The 14th All-India Library Conference, on the request of Government of India, fully discussed at a Seminar the Model Public Libraries Bill circulated by the Government of India to the State Governments. The Conference feels that if the Bill, as it is, is made the basis of library enactment by State Governments, it will retard the development of public libraries. They have, therefore, felt it necessary to suggest certain changes in the Bill. The Conference is of the view that the following changes should be made :—

ANNEXURE

(The following Bill has been drafted by a committee appointed by the Government of India)

MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL

A BILL

to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of public libraries in the State of.....

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of..... in the.....year of the Republic of India as follows :

Short title, extent and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the.....Public Libraries Act, 196.....

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of.....

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires.

(1) book includes—

(i) every volume, part or division of a volume and pamphlet, in any language ;

(ii) every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed ;

(iii) newspapers, periodicals and other such materials ;

(2) 'book service' means reference service, lending out books to members of public libraries, helping groups with books, helping people to know the whereabouts of a book or books, and helping them to procure the book they need ;

(3) 'Departmental Library' means a library maintained by a Department of the State Government ;

(4) 'public library' means a library within the public library system of the State which permits members of the public to use its materials for reference or borrowing without charging fees or subscription ;

Amendment : In Clause 2 Sub-Clause 4, : after "the public library system of the State" substitute : "maintained from public funds, which permits borrowing without charging any fees, deposits, subscription or asking for any other form of guarantee."

(5) 'reference service' means assistance from the library staff to the reader or user of the library to enable him to know, locate and consult books and other materials, to secure from such books and materials information relevant to his purpose ;

(6) 'regional language' means the regional language or any of the regional languages of the State ;

(7) 'State' means the State of..... ;

(8) 'year' means the financial year.

State Government to establish, maintain and develop library service

3. (1) The State Government shall establish, maintain and develop an adequate library service in the State.

(2) For carrying out the purposes of sub-section (1) the State Government may—

(a) acquire for its public library system

(i) books published in the State ;

(ii) books published in the regional language or languages ;

(iii) books bearing on State, its people and the regional language ;

(iv) State Government publications ;

(v) a representative collection of English books and books in other foreign languages ;

(vi) a representative collection of books in Indian languages other than the regional languages for the use of linguistic minorities in the State ;

(b) offer in its public library system an adequate book service and reference service to the people of the State ;

(c) promote the use of books for the benefit of the people ;

(d) establish and sponsor organisations and institutions with a view to promoting public interest and participation in the public library system ;

(e) give adequate library service to all Government departments, and Offices subordinate or attached to those departments ;

(f) provide library training facilities to ensure adequately trained personnel for libraries in the State ;

(g) provide or secure suitable conditions of service for the library personnel in the State ;

(h) promote co-operation between the public libraries and cultural and educational institutions in the country ;

(i) promote production and population of useful literature.

Machinery for Library Service

4. The State Government shall discharge its responsibility under this section through—

(a) the State Library Authority ;

(b) the State Public Library System ; and

(c) the Co-operating Institutions.

State Library Authority

5. (1) The State Library Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority) shall consist of :—

(i) the following ex-officio members :—

(a) the Minister in Charge of Education, who shall be the Chairman ;

(b) the Secretary, Education Department;

(c) the Director of Public Instruction/Director of Education ;

(d) the State Librarian ;

(e) the Chairman of District Library Committee ;

(f) the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities in the State;

(g) the Secretary, State Community Development Department ;

(h) the Chairman/President, State Library Association ;

(i) the Director of the State Library Directorate, who shall be the Secretary ;

(ii) a member of the State Legislative Assembly interested in Library development to be nominated by the Speaker thereof ;

(iii) not more than four non-officials having special knowledge of libraries to be nominated by the Chairman of the Authority ;

Amendment : Clause 5 (1) be amended as under :

(a) Only a fairly strong representation to District Library Committee;

(b) a greater representation to members of legislatures;

(c) adequate representation to cultural organisations like the Sahitya Parishads;

(d) Universities need not be represented by Vice-Chancellors they can nominate any other officer of the university;

(e) Indian Library Association must have on it at least four professional Librarians;

(2) The Authority shall advise the State Government on all matters arising under section 3 and also in regard to promotion and development of library service in the State.

(3) The Authority shall meet at least once in a year.

(4) The term of office of the members of the Authority other than ex-officio members shall be four years, and any casual vacancy in the office of any such member shall be filled by nomination and a member nominated to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only so long as the member in whose place he is nominated would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

(5) The Authority shall frame regulations for transacting its business and for matters in respect of which regulations are to be framed by it under this Act and may appoint sub-committees.

Standing Advisory Committee

6. (1) Within a month of the constitution of the Authority the Chairman of the Authority shall nominate eight persons from the Authority to constitute the Standing Advisory Committee of whom the Secretary, Department of Education. The Director, State Library Directorate and the

State Librarian shall be ex-officio members and the Chairman of a District Library Association shall be a member.

(2) The Chairman of the Authority shall nominate any member of the Standing Advisory Committee to be its Chairman and the Secretary of the Authority shall also be the Secretary of the Standing Advisory Committee.

(3) A member of the Standing Advisory Committee shall cease to hold office when he ceases to be a member of the Authority.

(4) The functions of the Standing Advisory Committee shall be—

(i) to advise Library-Directorate in all technical matters relating to library development and organisation ;

(ii) to make recommendations to the Authority on matters relating to the promotion and development of Library service in the State ;

Amendment : For whole of Clause 6, substitute :

"The SLA shall constitute standing and ad hoc committees at its discretion and lay down the constitution and procedure of work of these committees.

State Library Directorate

7. (1) A State Library Directorate under the State Education Department shall constitute the Secretariat of the Authority. The functions of the State Library Directorate shall be as follows :—

(a) to prepare the annual as well as short or long-term plans for libraries in the State in co-operation with the Development and other concerned Departments of the State Government and of the Central Government ;

(b) to prepare and publish descriptive and statistical reports on the working of all libraries in the Public Library System in the State ;

(c) to arrange or to secure training of various categories of library employees ;

(d) to conduct inspection of and render advisory service to the District, Block and other libraries in the State ;

(e) to administer the system of grants-in-aid to the subscription libraries, and to undertake their inspection ;

(f) to fix the boundaries of operation of District Libraries and of different libraries in a district.

Amendment : In Clause 7 Sub-Clause (1) delete the words "under the State Education Department."

(2) The Director of the State Library Directorate (hereinafter called the Director) shall be appointed by the Government and will have the rank of joint Deputy Director of Education.

Amendment : For Clause 7 Sub-Clause (2) substitute :

(a) The Chief Administrative Officer of the Secretariat of the SLA shall be its Secretary. The Secretary shall be the ex-officio Director of Libraries.

(b) The Director of Libraries shall have high academic and professional qualifications.

(3) The State Library Directorate shall have a staff with adequate qualifications and training.

(4) The Director shall perform the following duties :—

(a) He shall participate in all meetings of the Authority and the committees which may be set up by the Authority.

(b) He shall be responsible for carrying out such of the recommendations of the Authority as have been approved by the State Government.

(c) He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed in the regulations made by the Authority.

(d) Subject to any rules made by the State Government,

(i) the Director shall be responsible for implementing the programme of work for the year as approved by the Authority ;

(ii) he shall administer the grant-in-aid system to subscription libraries ;

(iii) he may absorb a subscription library into the public library system of the State ;

(iv) he shall decide where District and other libraries in the public library system of the State are to be set up, and approve the constitution and bye-laws of a public library.

Public Library System—The set up

8. The Public library System in the State shall consist of—

(a) the State Central Library ;

(b) the State Regional Libraries (only in bilingual States) ;

(c) the District Library System, including Block, Anchal/Panchayat/Rural and subscription libraries.

State Central Library

9. There shall be a State Central Library located in the State Capital.

Amendment : Clause 9 to be deleted.

Book Stock of the State Central Library

10. (1) The stock of books in the State Central Library shall consist of books acquired through any legislation for the time being in force providing for compulsory acquisition of books published in the State, books acquired otherwise by purchase, exchange, gifts and bequests and its own publications.

(2) Materials in the State Central Library may also include films, filmstrips, slides, tape and gramophone records, maps, charts, bulletins, photos and pictures.

Mode of Book Acquisition

11. (1) The Secretary, State Legislative Assembly shall deliver to the State Librarian bound volumes of all debates and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council separately.

(2) The Head of any Department in the State Government shall deliver to the State Central Library all books in his office no longer needed there, but which in the judgement of the State Librarian will be of use in the Central Library.

(3) All books and other materials which have to be purchased by the State Librarian shall only be purchased on the advice of a Book-Selection Committee to be appointed by the Authority.

Departments of the State Central Library

12. (1) The State Central Library shall have at least two departments, namely, the State Reference Library and the State Lending Library.

(2) The functions of the State Reference Library shall be as follows :—

(a) to maintain a representative collection of reference books and publications such as those mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 ;

(b) to procure and maintain in a readily available manner all books, reports especially the reports of the Houses of Parliament, the State Legislative Assembly and the State Legislative Council and Central and State Government reports together with their indexes as well as other reference materials needed for consultation ;

(c) to maintain a Union Catalogue of the important academic libraries in the State ;

(d) to undertake bibliographical works, special bibliographies for the use of scholars and research workers and to prepare useful catalogues and bibliographies in the regional languages ;

(e) to offer, in co-operation with department and research libraries, book and bibliographical service to institutions,

groups and individuals engaged in higher studies and research ;

(f) to promote library-service for children ;

(g) to organise library conference and book exhibitions ;

(h) to provide technical assistance and information to the District and other Libraries in the State ;

(i) to act as the centre of book-exchange and inter-library lending within and without the State, but not outside India.

(j) to prepare and issue reports on the working of libraries, especially the public libraries in the State.

(3) The State Reference Library shall not lend books for use outside the premises of the Library.

(4) The functions of the State Lending Library shall be as follows :—

(a) to render home-lending service to residents of the State Capital ;

(b) to undertake supervision of all public-libraries in the Capital;

(c) to replenish from time to time the stocks of District Libraries ;

(d) to give book-service to cultural and educational institutions and social welfare organisations ;

(e) to arrange book-exhibitions and book-displays on suitable occasions ;

(f) to publicise its book-stock ;

(g) to publish library reports and literature ;

Amendment : For the whole of clause 12 substitute

Functions of State Central Libraries

The functions of State Central Libraries shall be :

(i) the preservation of books received under the Book Registration Act ;

(ii) to maintain collections of maps and manuscripts pertaining to the State ;

(iii) to publish State Bibliographies ;

(iv) to act as book Exchange Centre for the State ;

(v) to arrange Inter-Library Lending :

(vi) to publish library manuals and other professional literature in the State languages ;

(vii) to conduct surveys of reading interests ;

(viii) to hold seminars and conferences ;

(ix) to carry out technical audit of departmental libraries of the State Government ;

(x) to provide central information and reference service ;

(xi) to provide leadership and guidance in library development ;

State Librarian

13. (1) The Officer in Charge of the State Central Library shall be known as the State Librarian.

(2) The State Librarian shall be appointed by the State Government.

(3) The State Librarian shall—

(a) be responsible for the management of all the departments of the State Central Library ;

(b) maintain the stock of books and conduct all approved activities of the State Central Library ;

(c) advise the Authority on all technical matters ;

(d) submit to the Director, a report on the working of the library during the previous financial year. The report shall also include the detailed statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the State Central Library ;

(e) organise, conduct and supervise training courses for librarians of various categories.

Amendment : For Clause 13 Sub-clause 3(e) substitute :
"Organise, conduct and supervise training courses for semi-professional librarians."

(4) The State Librarian shall be subordinate to the Director.

(5) The State Librarian shall be assisted by technical and general staff in running the State Central Library.

District Library System

14. (1) An integrated system, giving book-service to the residents of a district, especially in the rural areas, shall constitute the District Library System.

(2) The District Library system shall consist of the following categories of libraries :

(1) District Library,
(2) Municipal / City / Town Library,
(3) Block Library,

(4) Anchal / Panchayat Library,

(5) Village Library, and

(6) Smaller book-deposit centres.

Functions of a District Library

15. The functions of a District Library shall be as follows

(a) to provide reference and bibliographical service in the district ;

(b) to give special reference service to the members of the Municipal Committee/Corporation for the Town/City in which it is situated ;

(c) to give special service to student-groups, study circles and other educational groups ;

(d) to extend library-service in the urban and rural areas by setting up branch libraries, mobile libraries and deposit-centres and to extend similar service in the district through the various Block Libraries and other Library units ;

(e) to feed Block Libraries with supply of suitable books ;

(f) to co-operate with and help the subscription libraries in the district in accordance with the instructions of the Director ;

(g) to co-operate with other institutions and groups, especially the social education institutions and workers in promoting library-mindedness among the people ;

(h) to arrange conferences, camps and seminars of librarians and other library workers in the district ;

(i) to train librarians through short courses.

District Library Committee

16. (1) There shall be a District Library Committee for each District Library System in the State whichshall be constituted in accordance with such regulations as may be framed by the Authority.

(2) The District Library Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Authority frame its rules of business and procedure for carrying out the purposes of the District Library System.

(3) The functions of a District Library Committee shall be as follows :

(a) to supervise the work of the District Library and the various library units ;

(b) to start branch libraries ;

(c) to take all necessary steps to develop public library service in the district ;

(d) to employ in accordance with the regulations framed by the Authority, staff for the District Library ;

(e) to make provisions for purchase of books, films, filmstrips, records, furniture, equipment and book-mobile for the District Library ;

(f) to acquire, purchase or hire land or other properties and effects, and build, alter, repair and extend buildings, and fit up and furnish the same with requisite furniture, fittings and conveniences ;

(g) to accept any endowment, bequest or gift for the purpose of promotion and development of library service as envisaged in this Act.

(h) to organise or participate in conferences and exhibitions relating to libraries and spend such sums as may be reasonable in connection with such conferences and exhibitions, and depute any person or persons to attend any such conference or exhibition ;

(i) to provide accommodation for lectures and other cultural and educational activities in the premises of libraries in the District Library System ;

(j) to administer the District Library Fund ;

(k) to arrange library timings, provided that the number of daily service to the public shall not be less than the minimum laid down by the Authority ;

(l) to extend library-service in its area by setting up branch libraries, travelling libraries, deposit-centres and book-service by mail.

(4) If any question arises whether a particular matter is or is not within the purview or power of District or any other Library Committee, the decision of the Authority thereon shall be final.

(5) The District Library Committee shall meet as often as the Chairman thereof may decide to summon it, but preferably at least four times a year.

(6) The District Library Committee shall, by the name of the district for which it is continued, be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to enter into contract and may by the said name sue and be sued.

City and Town Library Committee

17. (1) There shall be a city Library Committee for each city with a population of over a lakh, and a town Library Committee for a Municipal town with a population of not more than one lakh, constituted in accordance with such rules as may be framed by the District Library Committee concerned.

(2) The functions of a City or Town Library Committee shall, in so far as may be, be the same as those of the District Library Committee within its jurisdiction.

(3) The City or Town Library Committee shall, subject to the approval of the District Library Committee concerned, frame its rules of business and procedure.

Amendment : Clause 17 to be deleted.

Block Library Committee

18. (1) There shall be a Block Library Committee for each Block Library and its constitution and functions shall be such as may be laid down in rules framed by the District Library Committee concerned.

(2) The Block Library Committee shall, subject to the approval of the District Library Committee concerned, frame its rules of business and procedure.

Amendment : Clause 18 to be deleted.

Anchal/Panchayat Library Committee

19. (1) There shall be an Anchal/Panchayat Library Committee for each Anchal/Panchayat Library and its constitution and functions shall be such as may be laid down in rules framed by the District Library Committee concerned.

(2) The Anchal/Panchayat Library Committee shall, subject to the approval of the District Library Committee concerned, frame its rules of business and procedure.

Amendment : Clause 19 to be deleted.

Employees of the Public Library System

20. (1) The State Government shall create cadres for State Library employees similar to those of the employees of the State Education Department and lay down the qualifications and the other terms and conditions of service for those cadres.

Amendment : In Clause 20 Sub-Clause 1, in place of "State Government.", read "State Library Authority".

(2) Within a year of its first constitution, the Authority shall frame service rules for the various categories of library employees.

(3) No librarian shall be asked to furnish security for his being in charge of library books, nor shall a librarian be required to pay for loss of or damage to books unless negligence or dishonesty is proved against him.

Public Library System-Finance

21. (1) There shall be three types of library funds in the State :

(a) The State Library Fund.

(b) The District Library Fund.

(c) The City or Town or Block Library Fund.

Amendment : Clause 21 Sub-clause (1) c to be deleted.

(2) There shall be credited into the State Library Fund—

(a) the amount provided by the State Government for development, improvement and maintenance of library service in the State.

(b) the contributions received from the Central Government ;

(c) any special grant that the Central or a State Government may make for any specific purpose ;

Amendment : Clause 21 Sub-clause (2)c should read as "any special grant that the Central or a State Government may make for any specific purpose especially for reading inequalities in the per capita expenditure on Library Services in poorer areas of the State".

(d) the amount received under the Library rules of the State Central Library ;

(e) any amount received as gift, contribution or endowment for the development of public libraries in the State.

(3) There shall be credited into a District Library Fund—

(a) the amount transferred to it from the State Library Fund, the State contribution to the District Library Fund, being in no case less than the total amount of library cess collected in the district ;

(b) any special grant that the Authority may make to the District Library Committee for any specific purpose ;

(c) the amount collected under the rules of the District Library ;

(d) any amount received as gift, contribution or endowment for the development of libraries in the district ;

(e) any loan that the District Library Committee may raise.

(4) There shall be credited into a City, Town or Block Library Fund—

(a) the amount raised as library cess within the limits of the City, Town or Block ;

(b) any special grant that District Library Committee may make for any purpose ;

(c) the amount collected under the Town or Library Rules ;

(d) any amount received as gift, contribution or endowment for the development of libraries in the city, town or block ;

(e) any loan that a City Library Committee may raise ;

Amendment : Clause 21 Sub-clause 4 to be deleted.

Library Cess

22. (1) Every local body in a district shall levy in its area a library cess in the form of a surcharge on property tax at such rate not being less than six naye paise nor more than.....naye paise for every rupee in the property-tax so levied, as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify, collect the tax along with the property tax or as property tax as such and transfer the proceeds thereof, without any deductions, to each City, Town or Block Library Committee according to the area that lies within such city, town or block limits.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), property tax on which the cess is to be levied shall, where it is not actually levied, be assumed to be levied at the rate of 20% of the rental value of the property and it shall be levied and collected in accordance with such rules (including rules providing for recovery of the cess in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue) as may be made in this behalf by the State Government.

Power of Committees to borrow

23. (1) A Block or a Town Library Committee may borrow money on the security for its Library Fund for purchasing land, building, furniture and fixtures to be used for library purposes with the approval of the District Library Committee, who shall also approve the amount to be so borrowed, which amount shall not exceed five times the amount of library cess accruing annually to it.

(2) A District or City Library Committee may similarly borrow money for the same purpose with the approval of the Authority who shall also approve the amount to be borrowed in any particular case within the same limit.

Public Library System—Use by the public

24. The Director shall prepare, with the approval of the Authority, model bye-laws, rules and regulations regarding the administration of library service in the State.

State Library Association : Co-operating Institution

25. (1) The Authority shall recognise any one body as the State Library Association, the constitution of which shall be approved by the Authority.

(2) The Director shall consult the State Library Association on all matters of importance relating to libraries and librarians in the State, and especially on all matters concerning library legislation, conditions of service of librarians, training of library workers and regulations concerning the book-trade.

(3) The State Library Association may make any representation to the Director on matters of importance to libraries and librarians. The Director shall give due consideration to such representations and if he considers it necessary to do so, or if the State Library Association so requests him, he shall place the representation before the Authority for consideration.

(4) The State Government shall assist the State Library Association by providing suitable grants to take up projects of work relating to—

(i) enlightening the public about the importance of the Library service and facilities offered therefor in the State ;

(ii) the production of suitable library literature ;

(iii) the organisation of training courses for library workers ;

(iv) the maintenance of liaison with social and cultural groups in the interest of the library movement in the State ;

(v) the organisation of seminars, conferences and exhibitions relating to library service.

Amendment : Clause 25 to be deleted.

Power to make rules

26. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act and in particular with regard to the procedure for giving effect to the recommendations of the Authority.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARIES—ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS

V. Thillainayagam

Introduction

The State Central Libraries (hereinafter referred to as SCLs) stand in the second order of the array of the library system in the country. The first order of the array of the library system is the National Central Library. In the third order is the District Central.

1. Functions of a State Central Library should be as defind by Dr. Ranganathan :

"(1) To help the life-long self-education of one and all ;

(2) To furnish up-to-date facts and information on all subjects to one and all ;

(3) To distribute in an unbiased and balanced way, all shades of recorded views and thought to one and all, as a help in the discharge of their political functions in respect of local, national and international affairs ;

(4) To contribute to productivity-drive by informing top managements of the latest trends in diverse enterprises, by ploughing back into the minds of researchers, designers and technologists every piece of relevant new thought, promptly and pinpointedly.

(5) To provide to one and all a harmless and elevating use of leisure ;

(6) To preserve the literary remains of humanity for posterity, as vehicles of culture, and as source materials for antiquarian research ; and in general

(7) To work for continued social well-being, as the agency in charge of all socialised recorded thought."

Structure

21. To serve the above educational, informational, political, economic, industrial, cultural and antiquarian function, the SCLs should have a basic structure containing

1. Home Wing.
2. Copyright Wing.

3. Bibliography Wing.
4. Technical Wing.
5. Inter-Library Loan Wing and
6. Administrative Wing.

Functions of the various Wings

Home Wing

(1) Generally located at the capitals and considered as 'cultural symbols' of the 'State, the SCLs should be ready to serve all the visitors to the library. To meet this demand, they should maintain an efficient Reference Service.

Most of the SCLs would like to avoid lending of books etc. for home reading, subject to inter-library, loan. However, this does not exclude lending for the time being till such time that the District Central Libraries of the capitals take up the responsibility.

Copyright Wing

(2) The SCLs should act as depositors of all publications of the state on a statutory basis. They should reserve one copy and place an other for the service.

At present under the Copyright Act and Press and Registration of Book Act, more than one copy is being received and preserved by different officials empowered for the purpose by the State Government, while the service points like SCLs are not getting anything. They are to pay if they wish to acquire these books for the library service. This can be easily rectified if necessary steps are taken by the library authorities.

Bibliography Wing

(3) The SCLs must come forward to take up the responsibility of publishing the State Bibliographies.

At present each state is publishing Quarterly Lists of books registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act. Mostly they lag in time.

The Madras State has published its own state Bibliography for Tamil in addition to the Quarterly List.

The Indian National Bibliography is being published by Central Reference Library, Calcutta since 1958.

Here, there is a need to eliminate the waste. Adjustments indicated regarding the work of Copyright wing may prove useful to attain this.

Technical Wing

(4) To secure national economy and a high order of conformity to standards in the matters of technical services, the SCLs must take up the

responsibility. Having qualified and experienced staff at their command, it is easy to attain the same. This will save the work of thousands of classifiers and cataloguers who do the same work on the same books in their respective libraries. These personnel can be released safely for Reference Service.

If the work of Copyright Wing and Bibliography Wing is adjusted as indicated earlier, the work of Technical Wing also will be adjusted.

Also, the work should be done in consultation with the National Central Library, as it is the apex of the National System.

Inter Library Loan Wing

(5) As the library of libraries', the SCLs should lend reading materials not locally obtainable to other libraries in the state. They must maintain a Union Catalogue of all the libraries in the state to make the work possible.

This does not exclude the possibility of lending of books by one SCL to another SCL without wasting time and energy in referring the matter to the National Central Library for loan.

Administrative Wing

(6) The administrative wings of the SCLs are to take the onerous task of administration of the library system in the State. They are to direct the different wings of the SCLs for the effective Library service in the state.

This work includes the work of administration of personnel, buildings, finance, accounts, statistics and other services.

Conclusion

Only in Madras and Andhra are the SCLs administered under the State Public Libraries Act. In some other states, the SCLs are being established either under executive order or with the approval of the legislature (knowing the need and usefulness of library system in the modern times). It is high time that the library authorities take necessary steps to move the concerned authorities to adopt suitable legislation. Already each state has taken some action in this regard. There are enough blue prints for each state. Hence, there may not be any difficulty in planning the library system for each state. Having recognised the need, the Central Government have already circulated a Model Library Bill. May the convention take the torch further !

PART II

STATE LIBRARIANS CONVENTION HELD ON APRIL 10, 1964

1. PROCEEDINGS

Introduction

It was for the first time that a Convention of State Librarians of the country was held. The Convention was arranged on April 10, 1964 as a preliminary to the Indian Library Conference. Shri Gour, who took this responsibility, had earlier, on March 23, 1964, circulated a comprehensive proforma in respect of the State Libraries so as to help the delegates in discussing the organisation and functions of State Libraries more factually.

The response both to the invitation to the Convention and the request to fill up and return the proforma was very satisfactory. The factual information relating to the State Libraries and other similar libraries in various States was extracted from the proformas. The Convention was attended by more than one hundred delegates other than the State Librarians. The following State Librarians represented their States on the Convention :—

1.	Assam	Shri Ram Goswami, Librarian, State Central Library, Shillong.
2.	Bihar	Shri P. N. Gour, Librarian, State Central Library, (Sinha Public Library), Patna.
3.	Gujarat	Shri N. M. Rawal, Curator of Labraries, Ahmedabad.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri K. L. Sharma, Librarian, State Central Library, Solan.
5.	Kerala	Shri C. Thomas, Librarian, State Central Library, (Trivandrum Public Library) Trivandrum.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri J. S. Shukla, Librarian, Central Library, Jabalpur. Shri V. S. Moghe, Librarian, Central Library, Lashkar.
7.	Maharashtra	Shri P. R. Sathe, Librarian, Central Library, Bombay.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Magnanand, Librarian, State Central Library, Allahabad.
9.	West Bengal	Shri D. C. Sarkar, Librarian, State Central Library, Calcutta.

Inauguration

The Convention commenced at 10 A.M. in the Central Hall of the State Central Library, Patna (Bihar). Shri Y. M. Mulay, Librarian, National Library, Calcutta, presided over the Convention. Padmashri B. S. Kesavan, Director, Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi inaugurated it. The President requested the Chief Guest to inaugurate the Convention. Shri Kesavan thanked Shri Gour, the Convener, for having organised such a meet of the State Librarians of the country. Shri Kesavan recalled the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Libraries, (or the Sinha Report), relating to the establishment of a network of public Libraries in the country with the State Central Library at the apex and the village library at the base. The sudden emergence of a number of State Central Libraries, District Libraries and village libraries in the country was a sequel to the recommendations of the Committee. It was a matter of satisfaction that the old concept of public library service to the limited few was being gradually replaced by a wider concept of a public library designed to fulfil the educational needs of all citizens. Free access to the public library is the birth right of a citizen of today. Libraries as torch-bearers of knowledge to the people should gradually extend reading facilities from the urban to the rural areas. Whatever the magnitude of the growth of public libraries may have been in the country during the post-independence era, or the period following the Sinha Report, the public library services could be streamlined, systematized and stabilized only when they were supported by a country-wide Library Legislation. The legislators, the administrators and the State Librarians in the respective States should, in his opinion, make individual as well as collective efforts to put a 'Library Act' on the statute books of their States. Inaugurating the Convention Shri Kesavan wished it success in all its deliberations.

Why the State Librarians' Convention

The President then called upon Shri Gour, the Convener of the Convention, to outline the object of the meeting to enable the delegates to participate fruitfully in its proceedings. Shri Gour explained that State Libraries had been established practically in all the States of the country. Their pattern of organization and administration, their working and functioning differed from state to state. They had many problems in common, problems which were different from those of Libraries of other kinds. They functioned, however, almost in a vacuum. These considerations evoked a desire in him to get together all the State Librarians on a common forum for an exchange of thought, for informal chat and discussion of some of the problems and to evolve a common pattern of working. That is why he had attempted to collect as much data as possible from the various states, and which was gladly supplied by them. It was a pleasure to note, he pointed out, that all the information on State Central Libraries and the libraries thereunder in different states that could be obtained had already been placed in the hands of the delegates.

The Present Scene

The President then requested the State Librarians present to give brief descriptions of the present scene of library development in their

respective states, with particular reference to the State Central Libraries and the libraries under them.

Kerala

Shri C. Thomas, Librarian, State Central Library, Trivandrum, stated that one of the oldest institutions in the state, namely, the Trivandrum Public Library, was converted into a State Central Library in 1957. Its objective is to establish a state wide public library service. It was managed by the government. The annual budget of the State Central Library was Rs. 1,27,000/- (1963-64), out of which 66,000/- were to be spent on staff and the rest on books, periodicals and other items. Besides lending books, the library also served children. The stock of the library consisted of 1,10,000 volumes, and the children's collection was about 3,000 volumes. It had both the classified and dictionary catalogues.

West Bengal

Shri D. C. Sarkar said that the State Central Library was established by the Directorate of Education, Government of West Bengal, in 1955-56 at Calcutta. The Library had an annual recurring budget provision of Rs. 1,19,221 and a non-recurring provision of Rs. 1.50,000/-. It had 16 technical members of the staff. The library had about 22,000 volumes. It rendered research, reference and audio-visual service to its clientele but did not lend books. The District Libraries fell outside the purview of the State Central Library. They functioned under the control and supervision of the Chief Inspector, Social Education, West Bengal Government, Calcutta.

Assam

Shri Ram Goswami stated that a State Central Library was established at Shillong in December, 1954 by the Government of Assam, with the object of providing "education, information, recreation, research and aesthetic appreciation." There was also a Library Advisory Committee, consisting both of the official and non-official members, to advise the Government on purchase of books and other matters concerning organization and working of library service in Assam. The Budget provision for 1964-65 was, *Normal* 3,27,000,00 ; *Plan* 1,64,000.00

The expenditure on staff and establishment during 1963-64 was Rs. 1,19,114.20P ; on books, periodicals etc., Rs. 90,152.06P and on other items Rs. 56,130.17P. The new library building, constructed by the P. W. D. Assam, cost Rs. 14 lakhs and provided accommodation also for staff residential quarters, children's play grounds and gardens. In 1962-63 it had a book-stock of 1,25,500 volumes. The pay scales of the Library staff were under revision and the grade of the Librarian was to be raised from Rs. 250—750 to Rs. 600—1000. The library rendered lending, reference, children's, bibliographical audio-visual services. A dictionary catalogue was maintained on type and cards. There were seven district libraries under the control and supervision of the State Central Library and four districts had book-mobile services. The work of inspection and supervision of the district libraries was done by the Librarian, State Central Library. The question of revision of pay scales of district library staff was also under consideration.

Uttar Pradesh

Shri Magnanand stated that as early as 1949 a Government Central Provincial Library was established at Allahabad by the Education Department of U.P. with the object of housing books received by the Government under the Press and Registration of Books Act (1867). Gradually, during the second and third Plan periods the scope of the Library was extended to make it the State Central Library for Uttar Pradesh. It had nine District Libraries—Agra, Almora, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Mathura, Meerut and Varanasi—under its control which rendered lending and reference services to all sections of the people. It opened daily from 8 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. The membership of the State and District Libraries was free of any charge—admission fee or subscription. By the end of 1963-64, the total stock of books for the State Central Library and the nine district libraries taken together was about 80,000 volumes. During 1963-64 the total under Plan and non-Plan expenditure on the State Central Library and nine district libraries taken together amounted to over Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The staff of the State Central Library consisted of nearly 30 members and that of each district of nearly 6 to 7 members.

Bihar

Shri P. N. Gour said that a State Central Library was established at Patna by converting the best public library, namely, the Sinha Library, into the State Central Library. A District Central Library was established in each of the twelve districts of the state by converting the best library available in each of the districts. In the remaining five districts, District Central Libraries were established at state cost. A full-fledged mobile library service was attached to each District Library. Five small children's libraries were set up at Patna. Smaller libraries were set up in twelve other districts. Three hundred small circulating libraries for providing the neo-literates with suitable materials specially prepared for them were also established. Sixteen Sub-Divisional Libraries had been set up so far; more and more Sub-Divisional Libraries are being set up. There was a whole-time officer of Class I of the State Educational Service to look after the library service in the State.

Delhi Public Library, Delhi

Shri D. R. Kalia, Director, Delhi Public Library, stated that the Delhi Public Library was established in 1951 and now it had 2 branches, 4 sub-branches and 4 mobile units in its organisation. The Library was managed by an Autonomous Board, called the Delhi Library Board, of which the Director was the Secretary. The Library had a total annual budget of Rs. 11 lakhs. Out of which about 3 lakhs were spent on purchase of books. The library had an open access system, which had proved a considerable success. The loss of books had been almost negligible. It was 1½% of total stock of 2 lakh in 1962-63. The membership of the library was completely free. No cash security or even guarantee was needed for membership. The number of members of the library was 75,000 on March 31, 1964.

Gujarat

Shri Rawal, Curator of Libraries, Gujarat then explained the condition of libraries in his state. He said that there was no State Central Library in Gujarat. However, in 1960 the post of Curator of Libraries was created by the Gujarat State. The State Government gave grants to libraries in both urban and rural areas. The library served the adults and children.

Himachal Pradesh

Shri K. L. Sharma, said that there was a State Central Library at Bilaspur as well as at Solan. There were 6 District Libraries, 2 mobile centres and 2 zonal libraries. Library service was less developed in Himachal Pradesh than in other states of the country. In 1962 a 4½ months' training course was introduced in the state, leading to the grant of a Certificate in Library Science. Shri Sharma also posed a few problems before the delegates which related to standardization of library buildings for State Central and District Libraries, abolition of the tender system for purchase of books, establishment of a library directorate for each state, centralization of technical process, recovery of the cost of lost books etc.

Plan for Integrated Library Service

Shri Mulay, the President thanked the participants for a lively diccussion on the subject of "State Libraries, their organization and functions." He suggested that the Convention should now consider "A Plan for an integrated library system."

The discussion on the subject was initiated by Shri D. R. Kalia, who explained briefly the genesis of the concept of integrated library system. According to him it had originated as early as the First Five Year Plan, when the programme of community development was formulated. In this context Shri Kalia placed the following propositions before the House for consideration :

(i) whether the Union Ministry of Education should grant financial assistance for public library development in the states.

(ii) whether the State Education Department or local bodies in a state should be responsible for the provision of public library service.

(iii) whether the pattern laid down by Madras and Andhra state library legislators or of Delhi Public Library with an autonomous board should be followed by the states.

(iv) whether the professional training of public librarians be left to the University libraries or it should vest in the Institute of Library Science established in 1959 by the Government of India.

A lively discussion followed on the issues raised by Shri Kalia. Shri Kesavan summed up the discussion by saying that the concept of public library service as being the sole responsibility of local bodies, inherited

from the British public library system, had done much harm to the cause of public library service in India. It had seriously damaged our stand for pressing that the responsibility for this social service rests solely with the state Government and not the local bodies. He suggested the setting up of an Advisory Body for Public Libraries in all states. No doubt the public library service had made a sort of a beginning, but a rythm in its working has yet to be produced by suppressing all elements of competitiveness and by developing the spirit of co-operation between the state on the one hand and the individuals on the other. It was necessary to establish four Training Institutes of Public Librarianship at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi in order to man the public libraries with properly trained professional personnel.

President's Remarks

In his presidential remarks Shri Y. M. Mulay, President of the Convention, congratulated Shri Gour for having organized a magnificent meet of the State Librarians and for having offered him the opportunity to preside over the function. Shri Mulay said that from the picture presented before the House by various State Librarians he felt sorry that no uniform pattern or policy of public library development had been followed, in spite of the specific and definite recommendations made by the Sinha Committee. Some of the state governments like Orissa, Mysore, Delhi and others do not appear to have taken any steps to set up State Central Libraries in their States. He wished that the Union Government may be urged to impress on the State Governments the desirability of a uniform nation-wide public library system in the country. The present Convention has helped to focus the attention of the people on the public library system in the country and to set the stage for the All-India Library Conference which was to commence the next day. The President said that the Indian Library Association should, in future, hold such Conventions of State Librarians along with its Conferences.

At Home

All the delegates were "At Home" with Shri Radha Krishna Sinha, Honorary Secretary of Sinha Library, Patna at about 6 p.m. before they gathered again for the concluding session of the Convention.

Concluding Session

In the concluding session at 7 p.m. Shri Gour, Convener of the Convention, thanked his friends and colleagues for the ready response they had given to his proposal for the State Librarians' Convention. He was happy to find that the Convention had met with greater success than it was expected by any one of them. Before moving the following resolution, he felt his duty to thank Shri Mulay for having agreed to preside over the deliberations, Shri B. S. Kesavan for having inaugurated the Convention, Shri D. R. Kalia for having taken a very active and keen interest in the discussions, and all the other participants for having given serious thought to the problems of State Central Libraries.

The Convention then passed the following resolution :

"Resolved that the Ministry of Education, Government of India, may be requested to implement early the recommendations of the Report of the

Library Advisory Committee (1958) in so far as the Union Government was concerned and, further, to use its good offices with state governments to implement the recommendations of the Report in so far as they relate to them. Further resolved that this resolution may be recommended by this Convention for adoption and necessary action by the Indian Library Association.

The Convention ended with a Film Show given by U.S.C.S., Patna, from 7-30 P.M. to 9 P.M.

2. Papers submitted (partly summarised).

Ram Goswamee : State Libraries, their organisation and functions.

V. S. Moghe : State Libraries, their organisation and functions.

V. Thillainayagam : State Libraries, their organisation and functions.

The State Librarian in the Library Legislation in India.

STATE LIBRARIES : THEIR ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS

Ram Goswamee

Introduction

The role of a public library in a progressive society is unique. With a varied bookstock it can serve the community to secure improvements in economic and social conditions. The Public library is an agency for continued education. It plays a very important part in democracy. In the present world there is a crying need for libraries. The confusion and complexity of modern life make it necessary for man to inform himself on many things that affect his daily life. In politics, in business, in agriculture, in recreation, in ordinary living he meets into difficult. The best source of information which can help him to solve such these problems is an efficient Library Service administered by a group of trained library personnel. A good library is a living force in a society. It brings books and readers together. A well-balanced library can offer practical assistance to every individual or group in society. It supplies informed opinion on questions of national importance and serves as a means of adult education to those who want to improve themselves.

In view of the significant role the libraries play in the development of a country for the promotion of educational, social and cultural activities, the Government of India, in recent years, have adopted several measures to improve the library services in our country. It sponsored a scheme under the First Five Year Plan of Educational Development for Improvement of Library Service in the country. Under this scheme it was intended to assist in the building up of library service in States where no such service had already been initiated. The Scheme also included the establishment of Children's Libraries in every state. As the success of such a scheme largely depends, among other factors, on trained librarians for work at different levels, Government of India also organised a training institute at the Delhi University with a view to giving necessary training in Librarianship to the Librarians deputed by the State Governments. The Improvement of Library Service Scheme came into force in 1952, but it made its mark only during the years 1952-55. Almost all the States in India have organised a net work of library service by opening State Central Libraries and District Libraries. All these libraries had cost more than a crore of Rupees at the initial stage.

The State Central Library

The State Central Library which is at the top of the structure within a State has a distinct role to perform. It is not only to serve the communities of the state by maintaining a large collection of books for their use,

but also to render advice, organise, supervise, inspect and supplement all other libraries in the State.

The first and the foremost duty of a State Central Library is to take up a well planned programme to cover the entire state with a net work of library service. There should be a library in every district and if a district has a very large population it may have two District Libraries at different places. Each sub-division should have its sub-divisional library or a branch library. At the bottom of the structure, there should be village libraries, which should be fed from the District or Sub-divisional Libraries. Villages without libraries may be served by mobile vans. Every District and Sub-Divisonal library should maintain a circulating book service through deposit centres. All these libraries should be under the administrative control of the State Central Library at the apex.

The State Central Library, which is the main Library of the State, should undertake the following functions :

1. To function as a 'Copy right' Library of the State.

2. The State Central Library shall be the 'Apex' of the Library Service of the State. It will maintain a common link among all the libraries in the state. Its business will be to buy costly and rarely—used books and to make them available on request to city, district or branch libraries in the state and to do liaison work between the regional centres. It will maintain a 'Union Catalogue' of all the resources of the libraries of the state.

3. To provide books and other reading materials, centralized cataloguing, classification, book-purchasing services to lower rung libraries.

4. To publish from time to time booklists, bibliographies, publicity materials etc.

5. To publish the regional section of the Indian National Bibliography, in co-operation with the Central Reference Library, or the National Library, Calcutta.

6. To prepare and distribute widely selected lists of representative and important publications and encourage and facilitate translations of suitable materials, both from and into the languages of the state.

7. To conduct "Refresher Courses in library training" (i.e., on organisation and administration of libraries) and give advice on technical matters, such as cataloguing and classification of reading materials.

8. To arrange for training of Library Staff in Library Science at recognised Universities in India.

9. To assist scholars in their research work by supplying reading materials on various subjects of study and to maintain an 'Inter-Library Loan System' for their benefit.

10. To extend its "Reference Services" to the whole state and even to certain groups outside the state.

11. To organise mobile library service in the state.

12. To maintain a library of 'Visual Aids', i.e. films, films trips micro-films etc.

13. To arrange Book exhibitions in the state in co-operation with the State Social Education Department and arrange to conduct seminars on Library Service.

14. To maintain a special collection of books on the state for use of the people.

15. To collect and preserve the state records and other valuable an reading materials.

16. To formulate a library policy and on that basis to draw up a programme for development and expansion of library service in the state.

17. To act as the source of all technical and other information asked for by district and other libraries in the state.

18. To function as a clearing house of information on the Five Year Plans of the country etc.

19. To promote library work with children.

20. To sponsor library legislation.

21. The State Central Library being, the 'Head Office' of the library service of the state, will recruit staff for public libraries in the State, maintain the service records of the staff working in those libraries and draw and disburse the pay etc. and contingent expenditure of all the public libraries of the state.

22. To inspect the working of all libraries of the state. The true function of the State Library is not only to serve all citizens of the state by maintaining a large collection for their direct use, but also to advise, supervise, inspect, organize and supplement all other libraries in the State.

23. To organise library service for schools and children.

24. To provide library service to students and social education groups.

In order to make the library scheme a success a more closer relation between the social education set-up and libraries is highly essential. It will be proper if the library structure forms an integral part of social

education organisation at all levels in a state. Government should find out ways and means as to how best the relations between these two departments can be made more effective to raise the educational level of the Indian people.

A special section for children is now a 'must' in all modern libraries. In all the District Libraries provision should be made to set up Children's Sections. The State Central Library will also have a separate wing for children and it is desirable to appoint staff specially trained for service to the young folk. Provision also should be made to construct near the library an open field with playground activities for children.

STATE LIBRARIES : THEIR ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS

V. S. Moghe

Introduction

A State Library is the pivot of a Public Library System in a State. Proper functioning of the public library system depends upon the proper organisation and clearly laid down functions of a State Library.

In a democratic state the library service plays the important role of creating and shaping an enlightened and well-informed public opinion. Supply of a large variety of books of interest at easily accessible points to all without distinction and to encourage their free use is a vital factor in planning a library system. In order to achieve this aim the public library system of a State needs to be carefully planned and organised, taking into consideration the peculiarities of the state concerned. Thus a variation should be possible in the pattern of public library system to be adopted by a state. But the ultimate object will be to cover the entire population of the state. In such a well-organised public library system, the State Library has to play the most important role of being an apex library of the system.

The Advisory Committee for Libraries has rightly stated in its Report that the word 'system' is important, because it implies an organisation and an unbroken service to the people. The public library system of a State envisages a chain of libraries right from the State Central Library to the village library, including hamlets served by a mobile library unit. Similarly, no one will disagree with this view of the Committee that a State Library Authority is essential for this organisation and its proper functioning.

The controversial question is whether the setting up of such an organisation should be an administrative matter or should be done by legislation. The Advisory Committee for Libraries has recommended an independent Directorate of Social Education and Libraries in every state and has enumerated the important functions to be assigned to it. The efficient working of such a system is wholly dependent upon public cooperation and adequate finance. In a democratic state every pie paid to the exchequer is spent through an approved policy and effective participation of the people. Requisite funds would only be available through taxation and no taxation is possible without representation. One must, therefore, accept the fact that the organisation of library services should be backed by the approval and authority of the legislature. The shining example of Great Britain is before us in this respect where the first Library Act was passed as early as 1850. In our country the states

of Madras and Andhra Pradesh have taken this bold step. The experience of working of these Acts in these States should be carefully studied and their example should be followed by other states. In the altered circumstances some changes might be necessary, any imperative, with due regard to the peculiar position of each state.

Once it is accepted that the organisation of the library services in a state should be carried out under a legislation it automatically follows that the organisation of a State Central Library will also be covered by it. A State Central Library will work as an apex library for the entire public library system, guiding and controlling it in accordance with the policy and directives laid down in the Act.

Functions of State Central Library

Both the Advisory Committee for Libraries and Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in his "Library Development Plan with a Draft Library Bill for Kerala State" have made more or less identical recommendations about the functions of a State Central Library. It is not the object of this paper to make a critical appraisal of these recommendations. In the present context of political and economic conditions in the country it is not possible to implement all of them. Mere enumeration or assignment of functions without the creation of necessary machinery, that is, provision of funds and manpower, will simply be a waste and remain on paper only. It is suggested that these basic functions should be as follows :

1. To build up an exhaustive collection of publications, official and non-official, in the state. State Central Library should be the Copyright Library for the State. This will necessitate a change in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. Early steps towards this end should be taken. It will enable a State Library to grow into and function as a reservoir library.

2. To serve as a lending library for the District and other libraries.

3. To act as a centre for inter-State Library loan.

4. To maintain a strong reference collection and an efficient reference service. In fact, it should become a powerhouse of information, which should flow in all directions and should reach the hands of any needy person living in the remotest corner of the State.

5. To serve as a Bureau of Technical Services, such as Cooperative Book-purchase and classification and cataloguing of books. It may also collaborate with similar bureaux of other states and of the Union Government.

6. To undertake bibliographical work and documentation, thus catering to the needs of scholars and research workers.

7. To serve as a microfilming centre, lend films, filmstrips and records. It should also organise exhibitions, seminars and conferences.

8. To supervise the whole Public Library System in the State.

Besides, the State Library should function as a Central Public Library for the capital of the state, where it should be located. It is unnecessary to enter into a controversy whether there should be established a separate State Central Library or some existing library should be turned into it. The best course in the case of Madhya Pradesh would be to develop an existing Central Public Library into a State Central Library, if it is state managed, as recommended by the Maulana Azad Central Library Development Committee.

These functions involve a huge amount of money and a trained personnel, conscious of its duties and responsibilities. The provision of adequate funds and personnel is a pre-requisite. An efficient and effective service in a library depends largely upon the competence of its staff, of which the State Librarian is the key-figure.

It will be appreciated that these functions are modest and practical. There should be no hesitation or delay in converting a state-managed central library in the capital of a State into a State Central Library even before passing an Act. A modest beginning with available resources can be made by creating an independent Directorate of Libraries in every State. In the present national emergency the need of keeping the public well-informed and alert is all the greater than even before.