PROCEEDINGS OF THE XXXIV ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

Calcutta (W. B.), 20-23 December 1988

PROF. KRISHAN KUMAR
President

C P VASHISHTH
General Secretary

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
A/40-41, Flat No. 201, Ansal Building
Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009
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LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE XXXIV ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE, CALCUTTA, 20-23 DECEMBER 1988

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
1	Abbulu, G P	Waltair	SO 2167
2	Abraham, Kalayapuram	Kerala	Delegate
3	Acharya, N C	Varanasi	CO 8
4	Acharya, Yadav	Calcutta	Delegate
5	Adda, Srinivas	Hyderabad	Delegate
6	Adhikari, B S	Delhi	DL 633
7	Adikari, B D	Calcutta	Delegate
8	Aedunuthula, Thirpathi Reddy	Warangal	SL 707
9	Afradi, M N R Khan	Bombay	WL 1887
10	Agarwal, S B	Nagpur	WL 8
11	Aggarwal, D S	Delhi	DL 4
12	Ahmad, M G	Delhi	Delegate
13	Ahmed Sultan	Hyderabad	SL 598
14	Aminullah	Jodhpur	WO 2507
15	Amudhavalli, Ms A	Madras	SO 1446
16	Anand, J K	Delhi	DO 17
17	Anandi Prasad	Patna	CL 1954
18	Ananthaiah, C	AP	Delegate
19	Anjaiah, Mandalapu	AP	Delegate
20	Anuradha, M	Waltair	SO 52
21	Arora, Roshan	Chandigarh	NL 2142
22	Arulananiham, Srikanihawomy	Bangalore	SO 2144
23	Awaknavar, Rajashekhar S	Bangalore	Delegate
24	Aziz Ahsan	Aligarh	CO 2138
25	Baba, Abdul Majid	Srinagar	NO 76
26	Badge, Avinash V	Nagpur	WL 613
27	Bagchi, Sasanka Kumar	Calcutta	EO 2168
28	Bagchi, Swapan Kumar	Siliguri	EO 2168
29	Bandopadhaya Das, Ratna	Calcutta	EO 2166
30	Bandopadhyay, Rama	Calcutta	Delegate
31	Bandyopadhyay, Amit Kumar	Burdwan	EL 35
32	Banerjee, Bimal Kumar	Calcutta	EL 36

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
33	Banerjee, D N	Kharagpur	Delegate
34	Banerjee, Debasish	Calcutta	EO 90
35	Banerjee, Kartik	Calcutta	EO 2505
36	Bankapur, Vinayak M	Bangalore	SO 2147
37	Barman, Rajani Kanta	Guwahati	EL 1869
38	Basak, Nand Dulal	Calcutta	EO 101
39	Basu, Amita	Calcutta	EO 2156
40	Basu, Balai Lal		Delegate
41	Basu, Harendranath	Calcutta	EL 2171
42	Basu Roy Chowdhry, Manika	Calcutta	EO 2177
43	Basuroy, Nirmal Ranjan	Calcutta	Delegate
44	Bavakutty, M	Kerala	SL 45
45	Begerhotta, Veena	Jaipur	WO 2492
46	Beheti, Satyanarayan R	Akola	WL 32
47	Bhadra, Tarun Kumar	Calcutta	Delegate
48	Bhagi, Ms Suniti Anand	Ambala	NL 52
49	Bhagi, Naresh Kumar	Ambala	NL 50
50	Bhaiya, Chhagan Lal	Ahmedabad	WL 2115
51	Bharadwaj, B L	Delhi	DL 53
52	Bhardwaj, Chandra Bhanu	Jaipur	WO 116
53	Bhardwaj, Ms Renu	Delhi	DL 1881
54.	Bhargava, G D	Ujjain	CL 55
55	Bhati, R R Singh	Delhi	DL 2161
56	Bhatnagar, T M	Delhi	DL 60
57	Bhattacharay, Kamales	Calcutta	EL 64
58	Bhattacharya, Amarendra Nath	Calcutta	EO 137
59	Bhattacharya, G	Bangalore	SL 63
60	Bhattacharya, K	Calcutta	EL 64
61	Bhattacharya, Ms Gita	Delhi	Delegate
62	Bhattacharya, Sambhu Nath	Malda	EO 2174
63	Bhattacharya, Saswati	Calcutta	EO 2158
64	Bhattacharya, Subrata	Dharampur	Delegate
65	Bhattacharjee, Ramanuj	Calcutta	Delegate
66	Bhosle, B K	Amravati	Delegate
67	Bidwai, Ms Malti	Kanpur	CL 433
68	Bimala Devi	Patna	CO 2288
69	Biswas, S C	Delhi	DL 71

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
70	Boddu, Venkateswarlu	Mangole	SO 146
71	Bomanwar, Vijay Kumar	Nagpur	WL 1885
72	Bose, Parimal	Calcutta	Delegate
73	Bulakh, Sharad R	Indore	Delegate
74	Bulusu, Umamaheswar	Hyderabad	Delegate
75	Bunkar, H S	Delhi	DL 749
76	Buragohain, Ms Alaka	Guwahati	EL 75
77	Chakrabarti, Samir Kumar	Calcutta	EO 164
78	Chakrabarty, Ms Bani	Calcutta	EO 1759
79	Chakraborty, Amulya Ratan	Calcutta	EL 2188
80	Chakraborty, Arun Kumar	Calcutta	EO 2215
81	Chakraborty, Bhubneswar	Calcutta	EL 77
82	Chakraborty, Binoy Krishna	Howrah	EO 2131
83	Chakraborty, Biplab	Dhupguri	EO 2217
84	Chakraborty, Chameli	Calcutta	Delegate
85	Chakraborty, D K	Midnapore	EL 2188
86	Chakraborty, Keshab Lal	Nadia	EO 162
87	Chakraborty, Ms Chitra	Calcutta	Delegate
88	Chakraborty, Narayan	Calcutta	EO 1880
89	Chandran, M R	Tirupati	SL 709
90	Chandrasekhara Rao, V	Krishna	Delegate
91	Chattapadhyay, Goutam	Mohanpur	EO 178
92	Chatterjee, Amitabh	Calcutta	EL 85
93	Chatterjee, Arati	Calcutta	EL 86
94	Chatterjee, Ashis	Howrah	EL 745
95	Chatterjee, Bhaskarananda	Calcutta	EO 2140
96	Chatterjee, Sushil Kumar	Burdwan	EL 2169
97	Chattopadhyay, Ranjit	Calcutta	EO 2128
98	Chaudhary, Basant Kumar	Bhagalpur	CO 2112
99	Chaudhri, Pradip	Calcutta	CO 178
100	Chauhan, V S	Shimla	NO 1938
101	Chawla, R K	Delhi	Delegate
102	Cherian, Joseph	Kerala	Delegate
103	Chore, M V	Nagpur	WO 1382
104	Choudhry, Ms Om Kumari	Delhi	DL 97
105	Choudhury, Anashua	Calcutta	EL 2104
106	Chowdhury, Dilip	Darjeeling	Delegate

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
107	Das, Asim	Calcutta	EO 221
108	Das, Asitabha	Calcutta	EO 1888
109	Das, J M	Howrah	EO 2157
110	Dasgupta, Ashin	Calcutta	EL 753
111	Dasgupta, D P	Delhi	Delegate
112	Dasgupta, Gurusaran	Calcutta	EO 2099
113	Dasgupta, Ms Kalpana	Calcutta	EL 104
114	Datta, Kartik Chandra	Calcutta	EL 2176
115	De, Biswajit	Burdwan	Delegate
116	Deb, S K	Bhubaneshwar	Delegate
117	Deogan, Mangal Sen	Chandigarh	NO 247
118	Deshpande, Nila Jayant	Pune	Delegate
119	Devarajan, B	Trivendrum	SL 117
120	Durairajan, V	Anamalainagar	SL 2100
121	Dutt, K C	Delhi	DO 281
122	Dutta, Baranali	Calcutta	Delegate
123	Dwivedi, S N	Gwalior	CL 129
124	Elago, S	Waltair	SL 2109
125	Esperanza, Sister M	Patna	CL 132
126	Farooqi, M A	Delhi	DL 1842
127	Gadkari, Ms Pranali	Thane	WO 2173
128	Gajway, Purushotam Maniram	Amravati	WL 2143
129	Gakhar, A P	Delhi	DL 136
130	Gambhir, Ms Sudha	Delhi	DL 138
131	Ganguly, Ms Suchitra	Calcutta	EL 142
132	Ganguly, S M	Calcutta	EL 141
133	Ganpule, S R	Pune	WL 2119
134	Gawali, Suresh Haribhau	Nagpur	WL 2122
135	Ghatak, Arun Kumar	Calcutta	Delegate
136	Ghosh, Mani Mohan	Calcutta	EL 2116
137	Ghuliani, T D	Delhi	Delegate
138	Gopinath, K	Cochin	SO 2162
139	Goswami, Sarbani	Bangalore	SO 2152
140	Goswamy, P R	Delhi	DL 1815
141	Gowardhankar, G W	Buldana	WO 319
142	Goyal, Ms Sheela	Rewa	CL 2006

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
143	Gulati, Ms Sunita	Delhi	DL 176
144	Gupta, Karuna	Bangalore	SO 2146
145	Gupta, Ms Bindeswari	Kanpur	CL 1757
146	Gupta, Ms Nalini	Rewa	CL 629
147	Gupta, O P	Delhi	DL 1944
148	Gupta, Shamsher	Chandigarh	NL 172
149	Gupta, Yogendra Prasad	Nalanda	CO 374
150	Gurey, Biswanath	Nadia	Delegate
151	Harikrishan Reddy, Sathinedi	Secunderabad	Delegate
152	Hashmi, S M Husain	Kanpur	CO 390
153	Hayaran, Hari Krishna	Bhopal	Delegate
154	Ijari, S R	Dharwar	Delegate
155	Inamdar, N B	Hyderabad	SL 189
156	Isaac, Ms Dorothy	Hyderabad	SL 192
157	Jain, M K	Delhi	DL 206
158	Jain, S K		Delegate
159	Jamalpuri Krishnajee	Warangal	Delegate
160	Jana, Pranabananda	Calcutta	EL 600
161	Janak Raj	Patiala	NL 216
162	Janaki Devi	Patna	Delegate
163	Jatkar, Rajaram Baburao	Amravati	WL 2118
164	Jha, Shyamanand Nath	Darbhanga	Delegate
165	Joshi, Bhaskar K	Kopargaon	Delegate
166	Kali Prasad		Delegate
167	Kalia, D R	Bhubaneshwar	DL 231
168	Kalluri, Srinivasarao	Vijayawada	SL 858
169	Kalsy, Bhagat Singh	Bombay	WO 2125
170	Kamaiah, P	Ananatpur	SL 232
171	Kamal, Kumud Kumar	Darbhanga	CO 2103
172	Kanchan Lata	Delhi	DL 602
173	Kapasi, Ms Hira	Delhi	DL 236
174	Kapoor, S K	Calcutta	EL 239
175	Kar, Debal Chandra	Delhi	DO 375
176	Kashyap, M M	Delhi	DL 240
177	Katna, A K	Delhi	DL 241
178	Kaul, H K	Delhi	DL 243
179	Kaul, Ms Rama	Bhubaneshwar	CO 2032

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
180	Kaul, R N	Bhubaneshwar	CO 2086
181	Kaula, P N	Lucknow	CL 247
182	Kaushik, D K	Hyderabad	SL 2108
183	Kaushik, G S	Delhi	DL 250
184	Khan, Noorul Hasan	Aligarh	Delegate
185	Khan, Ratan Kumar	Guwahati	EL 1868
186	Khan, S L	Patna	CO 1962
187	Kishore Prasad	Nalanda	CO 2090
188	Kittuk, S B	Bangalore	Delegate
189	Kondan, P Mayamani	Bangalore	SO 2149
190	Kottai, A	Bangalore	SO 2145
191	Krishan Kumar	Delhi	DL 275
192	Krishnan, V B Govind	Tirupati	SO 2160
193	Kulkarni, S M	Calcutta	EL 2005
194	Kulshresth, S P	Delhi	Delegate
195	Kumaran, Sarojini	Patna	Delegate
196	Kumbhar, Rajendra	Nasik	Delegate
197	Lahiri, Ramansu	Imphal	EL 1628
198	Lahkar, Narendra	Guwahati	EL 296
199	Lakshmi Kanth Rao, B	Mahaboob Nagar	Delegate
200	Lal, Saroj	Delhi	Delegate
201	Madan Lal	Delhi	DL 300
202	Mahajan, Shantaram Gajanan	Pune	WL 2165
203	Mahapatra, B P	Sambalpur	Delegate
204	Mahapatra, Ms Gayatri	Bhubaneshwar	CL 747
205	Mahapatra, Piyush Kanti	Calcutta	EL 302
206	Mahato, Shankar Prasad	Dhanbad	CL 303
207	Mahto, Sahdeo	Nalanda	CO 2078
208	Maiti, Sibankar	Calcutta	DO 2189
209	Maitra, Durga	Delhi	Delegate
210	Maity, Chandana	Bangalore	SO 2151
211	Majumdar, Tapan Kumar	Calcutta	EL 2163
212	Malhotra, Nirmal	Delhi	DL 306
213	Mam Chand	Delhi	Delegate
214	Manchanda, Harinder Kaur	Delhi	DL 312
215	Mandal, Kshitish Chandra	Calcutta	EL 600
216	Mandal, Madan Mohon	Murshidabad	Delegate

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
217	Mandal, Satyananda	Midnapur	EO 1618
218	Manepally, Srikrishna	Hyderabad	SL 271
219	Mangla, P B	Delhi	DL 315
220	Manglanand Prasad	Nalanda	CO 2085
221	Mani, V	Pondicherry	SL 1999
222	Manik, Nandlal	Bangalore	SO 2150
223	Manohar Lal	Delhi	DL 316
224	Mayamonikandam, P	Bangalore	SO 2149
225	Mckerner, Robert	Delhi	DO 2126
226	Mehta, G H	Delhi	Delegate
227	Mehta, Surendra Nath	Delhi	DL 326
228	Mishra, Diwakant	Bhagalpur	CL 1953
229	Misra, B D	Patna	CL 1955
230	Misra, Dhananjaya	Bhagalpur	CL 1702
231	Misra, G K	Delhi	Delegate
232	Misra, Gouri Nath	Manthoul	CO 2135
233	Misra, Rabinarayan	Bhubaneshwar	CL 1733
234	Mistry, Amratlal Thakormal	Ahmedabod	WO 2114
235	Mitra, D K	Calcutta	Delegate
236	Mitra, S K	Hoogly	EL 1985
237	Mohamed Taher	Hyderabad	Delegate
238	Mohan Lal	Delhi	DL 88
239	Mohan Rajan, P A	Madras	SL 337
240	Mohan Rao, P	Warangal	Delegate
241	Mohandas, M K	Srinivas Kepan	SO 225
242	Mohanty, N N	Delhi	DL 338
243	Mukhopadhya, Pinki Nath	Calcutta	Delegate
244	Mullick, Chitra	Calcutta	EL 347
245	Munishwar Singh Prasad	Nalanda	Delegate
246	Mustafa Hasan	Patna	CO 1961
247	Mute, H V	Lucknow	Delegate
248	Nagraj, M N	Calcutta	EL 355
249	Naidu, Dodla Narasimhulu	Cuddapah	Delegate
250	Nandi, Bandana	Mohanpur	Delegate
251	Naorem Giridhari Singh	Imphal	Delegate
252	Narasimha Raju, G V S L	Vishakhapatnam	SL 406
253	Narasimhalu Munusamy	Tamil Nadu	SO 674

Sl No	Name	Place	Membership, if any
254	Narasimhan, Ms S	Delhi	Delegate
255	Nasib Chand	Chandigarh	NL 360
256	Nitish Kumar	Patna	CO 2134
257	Nizami, Fazilat	Rewa	CO 1942
258	Nukula, Ramesh Babu	Cuddapah	Delegate
259	Nungleppam, Shyamkamhai	Imphal	Delegate
260	Om Narain	Delhi	Delegate
261	Ozha, Dinesh Chandra	Jodhpur	Delegate
262	Palarapu, Sudarshan	Khamamm	Delegate
263	Panda, Biswanath	Berhampur	CL 695
264	Panda, Budda Dev	Bhubaneshwar	CL 367
265	Panda, K Chandra	Berhampur	CL 696
266	Panda, P	Sambalpur	Delegate
267	Pandeya, Suraj Prasad	Satna	Delegate
268	Pandhi, Veenam	Rajkot	WO 1975
269	Parthasarthy, S	Madras	SL 667
270	Patil, M D	Bangalore	SO 2148
271	Paul Pandian, M	Kamarajapuram	SO 1934
272	Paul, Subhendu Narayan	Malda	Delegate
273	Pooji, H S	Delhi	Delegate
274	Prabhat Sharan	Patna	Delegate
275	Prakash, Kuber Sen	Calcutta	ED 2105
276	Pullareddy, Vutukuru	Tirupati	Delegate
277	Qazi, S H	Jaipur	WL 731
278	Quazi, Sultan Jahan	Rewa	CO 790
279	Rab, Syed F	Patna	Delegate
280	Ragavan, M C	Delhi	DL 399
281	Raghava Rao, K V	Nilamabad	Delegate
282	Raghavendra Rao, A	Hyderabad	SO 8442
283	Rai, S S	Delhi	DO 2018
284	Rai, V N P	Gorakhpur	Delegate
285	Rajagopalan, T S	Delhi	DL 401
286	Rajan, A C	Trivandrum	Delegate
287	Rajeswari, Ms D	Triupati	Delegate
288	Rajgopalan, Shyamala	Bombay	WL 2136
289	Rajiv, V V	Delhi	Delegate
290	Rajora, K P	Delhi	DL 404

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
291	Raju, A A N	H	SL 405
292	Rajwant Singh	Delhi	DL 409
293	Ram Chandra Prasad	Nalanda	CO 2087
294	Ram Lakhan Prasad	Nalanda	CO 2094
295	Ramachoudhry, Vegapudi	Hyderabad	Delegate
296	Ramanna, B	Mysore	SO 2002
297	Ramchandhani, Ashok Kumar	Umson	Delegate
298	Rameshwar Rai	Mujjafarpur	CO 2124
299	Ramji Prasad	Nalanda	CL 390
300	Rathore, Narendra	Jodhpur	WL 2102
301	Ravindra	Kurukshetra	NO 2023
302	Ravindrachary, Adluri	Hyderabad	SL 2
303	Rawal, Chandrakant	Ahemedabad	WO 883
304	Rawal, Natwar Lal	Ahemedabad	Delegate
305	Rawal, Prabhu Nath	Beawar	Delegate
306	Rawat, Ram Singh	Delhi	DL 887
307	Ray, Arun	Calcutta	ED 906
308	Ray, Inderjit	Berhampur	EO 2110
309	Ray, Ladly	Darjeeling	Delegate
310	Ray, Nishith Nath	Mohanpur	Delegate
311	Ray, Snigdha	Calcutta	EO 1874
312	Reddy, Ghsesha	Chittor	Delegate
313	Reddy, Kakumanu Pedaperi		Delegate
314	Roy, Lakshmi Narayan		Delegate
315	Roy, Nirmal Chandra	Darjeeling	EL 449
316	Roy, Phani Bhusan	Calcutta	Delegate
317	Roy, Pradip	Manikora	Delegate
318	Roy, Ramnandan	Samastipur	CO 2008
319	Roy, Sikha	Calcutta	Delegate
320	Roychaudhury, Prabir	Calcutta	EL 92
321	Sabir Husain, Mohammad	Aligarh	CL 188
322	Sachdev, S M	Delhi	DL 454
323	Sachdeva, D L	Delhi	DL 452
324	Sadhukhan, Sibnath	24 Parganas	EO 917
325	Saha, Joy Gopal	Calcutta	Delegate
326	Saha, Prasanta	Barrackpore	EL 2164
327	Sahay, S	Bhagalpur	CL 458

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
328	Saini, M L	Delhi	DL 461
329	Samyukhtha, Ravi	Madras	SO 1749
330	Sankara Reddy, N	Hyderabad	SL 440
331	Saraswat, Usha	Patna	CO 2129
332	Sardana, J L	Delhi	DL 465
333	Sardar Ahmed	Patna	Delegate
334	Sargu, Sudershan Rao	Hyderabad	SO 1652
335	Sarkar, Mrinmoyee	Calcutta	EL 2154
336	Sarkar, Utpal	Kalyani	Delegate
337	Satish, N	Hyderabad	SO 1334
338	Satpathi, Jatindra Nath	Calcutta	EL 2155
339	Savitri	Delhi	DL 750
340	Seetharama, S	Bangalore	SL 476
341	Segal, Paritosh	Delhi	Delegate
342	Sehgal, R L	Delhi	DO 980
343	Sen, B K	Delhi	DO 1397
344	Sen, Ranjan Kumar	Shantiniketan	Delegate
345	Sengupati, Amlansu	Calcutta	EL 2120
346	Sengupta, Amalandu	Calcutta	EO 987
347	Sengupta, Bimalendu	Calcutta	Delegate
348	Seth, Ms Ved	Delhi	DL 484
349	Sewa Singh	Amritsar	NL 1863
350	Shamsuddoulah, A B M	Dhaka	FL 512
351	Sharan, Anuja	Patna	Delegate
352	Sharma, M D	Jaipur	Delegate
353	Sharma, Ms Savita	Delhi	Delegate
354	Sharma, Narinder Kumar	Kurukshetra	NL 500
355	Sharma, O P	Delhi	DL 660
356	Sharma, P C	Delhi	DL 1068
357	Sharma, Pandey S K	Delhi	Delegate
358	Sharma, Parmanand	Rohtak	NO 1064
359	Sharma, R K	Delhi	DO 1085
360	Sharma, Radha Krishan	Delhi	Delegate
361	Sharma, Ravindera Nath	Wisconsin	Delegate
362	Sharma, Satish Chandra	Bikaner	Delegate
363	Sharma, Sharda	Jaipur	Delegate
364	Sharma, Shobha	Dehradun	CO 1090

Sl No	Name	Place	Membership, tf any
365	Sharma, V Kumar	Bikaner	WO 2137
366	Shastri, Madhav	Hyderabad	SL 511
367	Sher Singh	Delhi	DL 1847
368	Sherrikar, Amruth	Gulbarga	SL 2047
369	Shukla, P K	Delhi	Delegate
370	Sidhu, M S	Patiala	NL 599
371	Sikri, A L	Delhi	DL 1123
372	Singh, Baidya Nath	Patna	CO 2132
373	Singh, D P	Allahabad	CL 1700
374	Singh, J P	Delhi	DL 1812
375	Singh, Jagat Pal	Gorakhpur	Delegate
376	Singh, Jai Kishore	Patna	CO 2130
377	Singh, Kedar Nath	Ranchi	CO 1963
378	Singh, Lalmani Prasad	Varanasi	CL 521
379	Singh, Ms G K	Rewa	CL 1755
380	Singh, R D	Satna	CL 523
381	Singh, R S P	Patna	Delegate
382	Singh, Ramlakhan Prasad	Nalanda	CO 2091
383	Singh, Rang Bahadur	Sesaram	CO 2127
384	Sinha, Arun Kumar	Bhagalpur	CL 2111
385	Sinha, K M	Dhanbad	Delegate
386	Sinha, Ms S K	Patna	CO 1756
387	Sinha, Suresh Kumar	Nalanda	CO 2095
388	Sircar, Sumantra	24 Parganas	EL 2170
389	Soma Raju, P	Waltair	SL 407
390	Soman, Indira	Madras	SL 477
391	Sood, R P	Delhi	DL 529
392	Sreepati Naidu, R	Ankuspur	SL 357
393	Srihari Rao, M	Guntur	SO 860
394	Srivastava, Saroj	Rewa	CO 1120
395	Srivastawa, Ms Shobha	Rewa	CO 1762
396	Srivastva, Rakesh Kumar	Lucknow	CL 1900
397	Subbarao, Chundupalli Venkta	Delhi	DL 534
398	Subramanyam, T	Tirupati	SO 2159
399	Sundaresan, K B	Khiragarh	CL 617
400	Sudershan Kumari	Delhi	DL 2170
401	Sudershan Rao, Sarvgu	Hyderabad	SO 1652
402	Sukumaran Nair, N	Trivandrum	SO 664

Sl No	*Name*	*Place*	*Membership, if any*
403	Suri, Balraj Kumar	Shimla	NL 1929
404	Taggarsi, Suman Ramdas	Bombay	WO 2172
405	Tahsildar Singh	Allahabad	Delegate
406	Tejpal, Rama	Delhi	DL 2466
407	Thaivanayagam, A	Madras	SO 1223
408	Thakur, Kanti	Junagarh	WO 1227
409	Thakur, Ugra Mohan	Patna	CL 555
410	Thakur, Umesh	Bhagalpur	EO 1965
411	Thoidingjam, Purnima Devi	Imphal	EL 1626
412	Tiwari, Vinay Ranjan	Delhi	Delegate
413	Trivedi, Gajanand	Ahemedabad	Delegate
414	Trivedi, Harsha L	Rajkot	WO 2153
415	Tyagi, K G	Delhi	DL 566
416	Tyagi, M S	Delhi	DL 567
417	Varun, M L	Delhi	DO 2025
418	Vashishth, C P	Delhi	DL 573
419	Vatsya, B B	Delhi	DL 576
420	Vemulapalli, Venketeswara Rao	Vijayawada	SL 638
421	Venkatappiahh, Velaga	Elura	SL 572
422	Venu Gopal Rao, Rallipalli	Vishakhapatnam	SL 689
423	Verma, B K	Delhi	DL 607
424	Vidyalankar, J	Haridwar	Delegate
425	Vinchurkar, Anantwaman Rao	Amravati	WL 2118
426	Vinod Kumar, K K	Mysore	Delegate
427	Virilaya, Ramanara	Sabarmati	Delegate
428	Vyas, Gopal Narain	Bhopal	Delegate
429	Vyas, Kailash Narain	Beawar	WO 1319
430	Wani, Abdul Majid	Srinagar	NO 1325
431	Yadagiri Reddy, J	Hyderabad	SL 596
432	Yadava, Tarak Nath	Gorakhpur	Delegate
433	Yogendra Prasad	Patna	CO 2133
434	Yumnam, Ratan Kumar	Imphal	Delegate

Paper 2, "Textile periodicals in a tight budget" by Ms S R Taggarsi

Discussion

B K Sen. Have you carried out any bibliometric analysis for identifying core periodicals? Users' survey can also help in finding out the highly demanded periodicals.

Ms Taggarsi. Bibliometric study was not done. Users mostly demand abstracting and indexing periodicals. These periodicals being very costly, usually the library has to depend on inter-library loan.

Prof Parthasarathy. How many titles are subscribed ?

Ms Taggarsi. 200 titles.

B K Sen. What is the percentage of foreign language periodicals amongst core periodicals?

Ms Taggarsi. Only about 20 %, usually they are obtained through exchange. Translation is a big problem.

Prof Parthasarthy. Management is reluctant to pay for the high price rise.

N B Inamdar. Are you getting the budget commensurate with the price rise? If so, what is the break up for periodicals and books.

Ms Taggarsi. Yes, of the total budget, 80% is spent for periodicals and 20% for books.

Prof Parthasarathy. 25% increase in budget per year is debatable, and normally not feasible.

Ms Taggarsi. Bombay Textile Information Users Group librarians have made efforts and managed to get the 25% increase.

Dr Janak Raj. How did you arrive at 25% increase rate?

B K Sen. The study conducted by Mr Subba Rao showed a normal increase of 16 to 17% per year over the last year's budget. There is also constant demand for the new journals. 7 to 8% of the budget is required for subscribing to new journals. These two together account for 25% increase.

Paper 3, "Library personnel in Assam: Some observations", by Narendra Lahkar. Lahkar's paper reflected a very gloomy picture of the library personnel in Assam. Hence Prof Parthasarathy invited the opinion of Ms Alaka Buragohain of the Department of Library Science, Gauhati University, in this regard.

Ms Buragohain. There is no common platform in Assam to fight for the cause of library personnel in the state. The Department of Library Science is fighting for it. A survey of the impact on the service caused by the poor status of library personnel needs to be conducted.

N B Inamdar wanted to know about the status, salary and adequacy of staff and also asked whether or not the standards evolved for state college libraries for recruitment etc, are being followed.

Mr Lahkar. Staff formula is not being followed.

Dr Janak Raj. Are the staff engaged in R & D activities?

Mr Lahkar. I am not sure.

Dr Mitra. If the libraries are to be properly manned by qualified staff, then there should be a survey to find out the position. A survey of the library school products and placement would have added to the quality of the paper.

Mr Lahkar. Suggestion has been given for the filtered input.

Ms Buragohain. More or less same criteria are followed for the selection of candidates as in other states.

Mr Nasib Chand. Except 8 states in India, other states are not following UGC formula. Hence, the condition of library personnel is same in all these states as in Assam.

Paper 4, "Justifying computer systems in libraries : The cost assessment", by R L Sehgal.

Discussion

Mrs Buragohain. For the computerisation of libraries, library schools should produce such staff as are able to work with computers.

Mr Sehgal. Library schools should be responsible to produce such staff,

and professionals should read and learn themselves the computer operations.

Mr Sen. What programming language has been used to develop the package.

Mr Sehgal. d Base III plus.

Mr Sen. The problem with d Base III plus is that as the collection grows larger, the resoponse time becomes more and more for the computer.

Mr Sehgal. It can be reduced by using Fax, computer and other alternatives.

Paper 5, "Formal and informal satisfaction of information needs of scientists" by Rajeev Vij and S N Mehta (Mr Rajeev Vij).

Ms Susheel Kaur. Commenting on the neglect of libraries by Ph D students, Ms Kaur suggested that government should take care to improve the quality of students through their increased dependence on libraries.

Mr Sen. What is the level of users being unaware of various library services and information centres? (Tables 4 and 5)

Mr Vij. Upper level.

Prof Parthasarathy. From Table 5, DESIDOC should be left over, since it looks odd that 17% DRDO scientists are unaware of DESIDOC services.

Mr Inamdar. How did you distinguish between formal and informal satisfaction?

Mr Vij. Formal and informal satisfaction relate to satisfaction derived from books etc and invisible colleges.

Dr Sewa Singh. Break up is insufficient in Table 6, giving preference for channel of information.

Dr Janak Raj. User awareness is different from user satisfaction. The study deals with user awareness and not with satisfaction. Hence, the title and content are incongruous.

Paper 6, "Effectiveness of readers services in map libraries of India : National perspective plan" by D K Mitra.

Discussion

Prof Parthasarathy The maps you described are all historical maps?

Dr Mitra. All types.

Ms Amudhavali. In the paper, five categories of users have been identified, which do not include planners or administrators.

Dr Mitra. Planners and administrators do not use maps, neither they are qualified to do so.

Mr Siddhu, asked about the organisation of thematic maps.

Dr Mitra. Thematic maps are being organised at the National Atlas Organisation, Calcutta.

Mr Sen. The paper shows that the Geological Survey of India (GSI) does not possess any map of the 19th century, even though it was established in 1851. How do you account for this?

Dr Mitra. The maps relating to geological survey of the 19th century were published in the *Memoirs of Geological Survey of India.* There was no separate collection of these maps.

Paper 7, "Information and documentation work vis-a-vis the humanities in India : A neglected area" by L S Ramaiah

Mr Ramaiah argued that documentation in all areas of knowledge are well-organised in India except the humanities. INSDOC under CSIR, and NASSDOC under ICSSR respectively take good care of documentation in science & technology as well as social science. There is no such organisation in the humanities, which can take care of documentation activity in the area.

Discussion

Prof Parthasarathy. Documentation in the humanities is being taken care of by ICSSR and in history by ICHR. Indira Gandhi National Centre For the Arts is going to take care of documentation on Arts. If we confine now only to languages, positive development can be expected.

Mr Ramaiah. A national umbrella like CSIR for all the subjects in humanities is required.

Mr T S Rajagopalan. Indira Gandhi National Centre For the Arts is likely to cover all these.

Mr Inamdar. A number of theses in humanities are submitted every year in our country. There is no arrangement for providing information services to scholars about these theses.

Prof Parthasarathy. CIEFL should take lead and organise such services.

Session II (continued) and III	:	**22 December 1988**
Director	:	Prof S Parthasarathy
Rapporteur General	:	Sri B K Sen
Rapporteur	:	Ms A Amndhavalli

The session began with the presentation of paper 8 entitled, "Information needs and use habits of pure scientists : An assessment," by G Devarajan. This plus the next three papers were originally scheduled to be presented on 21st December 88 in Session II

Discussion

Ms Amudhavalli. What is the scope of pure science?

Mr Devarajan. All subjects falling under pure science have been covered except mathematics. Mathematics has been omitted due to lack of data.

Paper 9, "Measuring user satisfaction with special reference to Kashmir University Library System", by Abdul Majid Baba

Discussion

Ms G K Singh. Have you suggested any measure to the authorities for the removal of drawbacks?

Mr Baba. A report has been submitted.

Mr L P Singh. Have you suggested any measure for the improvement of the situation?

Mr Baba. Authorities have been informed.

Paper 10, "Information for research scholars in Andhra University Library", by Dr P Soma Raju.

Discussion

Prof Parthasarthy. Recommendation should not be made without any survey. Where the results are not satisfactory, suggestions for those areas should be given item by item, and not recommendations. Findings in the paper should be related to suggestions.

Dr Raju. Recommendation are related to the findings only.

Ms G K Singh. What is the purpose of UNIDOC (Documentation Unit in a University library) in a university library? Is there any need for subject specialist in the centre, other than the librarian?

Dr Raju. UNIDOC should function as part and parcel of a university library.

Paper 10, "Reference service in a government departmental library", by P R Goswami.

Discussion

Ms Amudhavalli. Special skills of a reference librarian are not specified, apart from the basic skills.

Dr Janak Raj. Every government document has a serial number which helps in ordering as well as in shelf arrangement.

Dr Raju. Arrangement is not important in a government library, but extracting of information is important.

Dr G B Singh. It is not possible for library science schools to teach all information sources. Librarians are to learn about these sources through experience.

With this paper came to an end the overflow of the 2nd session papers.

The third session papers began with the presentation of Paper 11 by Dr Shobha Sharma entitled, "Information services for teachers and students of schools and colleges in India."

Paper 12, "Application of cost-effectiveness and cost benefit approaches to the evaluation of library and information services" by G Surya Rao and G E P Abbulu (G E P Abbulu presented the paper).

Paper 13, "Evaluation of library and information services: models" by V K Bomanwar.

Discussion

In respect of Dr Sharma's Paper, Prof Parthasarathy wanted to know whether or not there is a post of Assistant Director for School Libraries. The answer was in the negative. As to Mr Abbulu's paper, Prof Parthasarathy commented that a summary of evaluation techniques is available, and regarding Bomanwar's paper his comment was that the technique of evaluation of APRIS was not given. Dr Oza commenting on Bomanwar's Paper said that there are other models too.

Paper 14, "Methods for evaluating libraries", by Dr M Bavakutty.

Discussion

Prof Parthasarathy. How to arrive at the optimal ratio of the expenditure to the expenditure of parent institution for evaluating the library finance?

Dr Bawakutty. Various methods for the evaluation of library finance have been mentioned. Determination of the aforesaid ratios has not been discussed. In the case of academic libraries, Kothari Commission norms are there. Methods are to be planned and programmed especially for the library finance in an academic library.

Dr Janak Raj. No criterion is given for the library building and equipment.

Dr Bavakutty. True, it is not given.

Dr Janak Raj. Standards are available for these.

Mr N G Singh. There is no mention in the paper about the physical facilities like transportation etc.

Paper 15, "NASSDOC library services : Assessment and effectiveness," by Ms Premlata Katyal, Ms Rama Tejpal and Ms Sudha Gambhir.

Paper 16, "Indexing and abstracting services provided by NASSDOC, ICSSR : An assessment", by Om Kumari Choudhury and Sudha Gambhir.

As both the papers pertained to NASSDOC activities hence they were taken together for discussion.

Discussion

Ms Amudhavalli. Various types of literature published by ICSSR has

only been reported and not evaluated.

Dr Janak Raj. The word "assessment" should be dropped from the title. Dr Raj also asked whether social science literature published in Hindi was included.

Ms Chowdhury. Only Hindi newspapers are included.

Dr Janak Raj. Social science literature in Hindi should be given due importance.

Paper 16, "The past, present and future of Cataloguing: An assessment," by Gayatri Mahapatra.

Discussion

Sewa Singh. There is no mention as to the rendering of surnames. Codes are to be referred for this.

Ms Buragohain. Is it possible to choose the entry elements using computers?

Ms Mahapatra : Yes.

With this paper came to an end the presentation part of the conference papers. Prof S Parthasarathy, Director of the session in his usual brief style declared the conclusion of the presentation session by saying that the aim of the Conference is to improve ourselves and bring about professional development and not to criticise one, but to help one so that it can bring about self improvement.

34th ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF THE INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Recommendations

Having considered the valuable suggestions given by the learned members on the draft recommendations tabled at the concluding session by the Rapporteur General, ILA recommends the following :

RECOMMENDATION 1. The UGC should provide financial support through universities to the public library system upto district libraries in various states (numbering about 500) for developing textbook and other

relevant collections for the use of students taking courses under the (i) distant education programmes of various open universities; (ii) correspondence courses of various universities, etc.

RECOMMENDATION 2. In view of substantial and recurring increase in prices of library materials every year, the library budget in this regard should be increased at least by 10% to maintain the services of the libraries at the optimal level. Bodies like ILA and IASLIC should conduct bibliometric studies every year to ascertain the price rise of library material and publish such studies in time for the benefit of all librarians in the country.

RECOMMENDATION 3. The UGC should provide adequate financial grants to university and college libraries for developing automated library and information services.

RECOMMENDATION 4. The UGC should provide adequate financial support for conducting continuing education programmes in library automation.

RECOMMENDATION 5. The Library and Information Science Departments of universities should conduct short term courses for librarians on evaluation techniques and methodologies of library and information services including bibliometric analysis.

RECOMMENDATION 6. Periodical survey of the effectiveness of library and information services of a library should be carried out using bibliometric and other methods, by the libraries themselves.

RECOMMENDATION 7. Libraries should cooperate in the effective resource sharing to improve library and information services.

RECOMMENDATION 8. The Government of India should allow concessional postal rates for inter-library loan.

CONCLUDING SESSION	**: 23 December 1988**
Director	: Prof S Parthasarathy
President	: Prof Krishan Kumar
Rapporteur General	: Mr B K Sen
Rapporteur	; Dr Sewa Singh

Shri B K Sen who worked as Rapporteur General for the entire seminar sessions held from 21 December 1988 to 22 December 1988 summed up the deliberations generated by the presentation of 31 papers out of 63 received. Thereafter, Shri Sen read out the recommendations framed on the basis of the deliberations that took place during the last two days. The recommendations were open for discussion.

Recommendation 1. The UGC should provide financial support to the public library system up to district libraries in various states (numbering about 500) for developing textbook collections for the use of students taking courses under the (i) distant education programmes of various open universities; and (ii) correspondence courses of various universities, etc.

L S Ramaiah. Th term "textbook" should be replaced by library material.

S Parthasarathy. Yes, we do not say books alone.

J L Sardana. Demand for more funds from the UGC is good but there is a need for collaboration between university libraries and public libraries from students' point of view. This will enrich the libraries further.

S Parthasarathy. We can also mention students of open universities and correspondence courses.

J L Sardana. We should extend the facilities to all the students so that the scheme should be comprehensive.

C V Subbarao. UGC has limitations to finance so many types of libraries. It cannot directly give funds to district library or public library systems. Correspondence courses are different from open universities. Ask for a capital book building grant for next 10 years from open universities and establish various centres.

Dr Janak Raj. We should make the academic libraries open to the public after the university hours. The open university students may be enrolled as members of the university and college libraries.

Recommendation 2. In view of substantial recurring price rise of books and periodicals every year, the library budget in this respect should be adequately increased to continue the services of libraries at optimal level.

T S Rajagopalan. The problem is that the library budget is always provided under non-plan, hence it does not increase much. It should, there-

fore, be provided under plan budget. Even the biggest library faces budget problem, hence we should have resource sharing and networking.

J L Sardana. Supplementing Rajagopalan, he said that the grants should be enhanced in the plan budget and the institutions be placed under it. Since the budget can never be sufficient, the other funding agencies should come forward.

L M P Singh. As it is difficult to quantify increase, so the minimum increase in the library budget should be 10% and the maximum may depend upon rise in book prices, etc.

Ms Susheel Kaur. Who is to decide as to what is the adequate increase? So remove the word adequate. We have to specify the increase.

C V Subba Rao. As the prices double almost every six years so 16% should be the minimum. However, bibliometric studies may be made to ascertain the increase.

Rameshwar Rao. In case of A P Government publications, price rise is about 11%, so there must be 10% increase. But there must be some policy on price fixation of publications.

R N Kaul. There should be constant increase in periodicals budget. There should be a body to assess the rise in budget. ILA and IASLIC should constantly compel the administrative officers to increase the library budget.

Hayaran. We should insist on time bound receipt of the budget.

A K Barua. We should stress on timely receipt of funds in libraries on the basis of their requirement which in some cases is per capita, while in others the old 6.25%. It is difficult to know how they, including UNESCO, reached at 6.25%? But actually it is never more than 2 to 3%. So why not 6.25% or the per capita method?

D S Aggarwal. Budget is different from price rise. Approximately, 10% rise in the budget will take care of the price rise. As the number of periodicals is difficult to reduce, cooperation among libraries should be promoted.

J L Sardana. Bibliometric studies should be cerried out and this work should be assigned to some professional bodies.

C V Subba Rao. Work out the average cost of a book in different subjects which could be reviewed in subsequent years. Collect the data for loss of books, etc, and find out the possible increase to be made in the budget.

Recommendation 3. The UGC should provide adequate grants to university and college libraries for developing automated library and information services. Agreed.

Recommendation 4. The UGC should provide adequate financial support to conduct continuing education programmes in library automation. Agreed.

Recommendation 5. The Library and Information Science Departments of universities should conduct short term courses for librarians on evaluation techniques and service methodologies of library and information services including bibliometric analysis. Agreed.

Recommendation 6. Periodical survey of the effectiveness of library and information services of a library should be carried out using bibliometric and other methods, by the libraries themselves. Agreed.

Recommendation 7. Libraries should cooperate in the effective resource sharing to improve library and information services. Agreed.

Recommendation 8. The Government of India should allow concessional postal rates for inter-library loan. Agreed.

S Parthasarathy. We would incorporate the suggestions made by the participants and circulate the same among the members.

Prof. Krishan Kumar announced the prize for the best article written by Shri V K Chakravarty under 40 years published in the *ILA Bulletin.* Vol 23.

He also mede an appeal to the participants to give suggestions for the 'Theme' of the Seminar for the next All India Library Conference.

Shri C P Vashishth, General Secretary ILA, proposed the vote of thanks to the Director, Chairmen of all the sessions, the Rapporteur General, the Rapporteurs who worked in different sessions, the authors, the participants and thanked one and all for contributing to the success of seminar.

GENERAL BODY MEETING

The 55th Annual General Body Meeting of the Association was held under the Chairmanship of Professor Krishan Kumar, President of ILA on 22 December 1988 at 5 pm in Yuba Bharati Krirangan, Salt Lake Sports Complex, Calcutta-700014. The Meeting began with a two minutes silence in the memories of those who had died during the past one year.

The President invited the General Secretary to proceed with the first item on agenda. Accordingly, Shri C P Vashishth General Secretary highlighted the salient features of the 'Report' covering the period April '87 to March '88 which also incorporated the supplementary accounts of the Association for the period, April to December 1988. The 'Report' was liked by one and all. Sarva Shri N B Inamdar, P N Kaula, Nasib Chand, J L Sardana and Ramji Singh congratulated the General Secretary and his team for the 'excellent' and 'well documented report'. During the course of discussion on the 'Report' it was suggested that (i) the Report be distributed at the time of registration so as to allow ample time for the members to go through the same, (ii) report on the activities of the Central Sectional Committees should also be included in the annual report, (iii) action taken on various resolutions passed at the (a) Annual General Body Meeting, (b) Open Forum Meeting, and (c) Concluding session of the annual seminar should also be included.

Shri C V Subbarao suggested that the *ILA Newsletter* should appear monthly and given to members as Official Organ of ILA free of cost and that *ILA Bulletin* should be given against subscription alone. Mr N B Inamdar drew the attention of the House to a circular received from the Association of Indian Universities asking to set up book shops within universities and to purchase the reading material through them. It was a serious matter and needed to be given deep thought by the professional colleagues. Professor P N Kaula and Mr Nasib Chand suggested change in the 'bylaws' of the Association relating to 'election procedure'. Shri T S Rajagopalan felt that ILA now needs the services of a full-time executive secretary which will involve a sum of approximately Rs 5,000/- per month. It also requires a bigger accomodation to properly organise the Office. Additional avenues need to be created to raise the funds needed for 1992 IFLA Conference in New Delhi and to celebrate the Birth Centenary Year of Dr S R Ranganathan in 1992 in a befitting manner. Shri M S Siddhu suggested that the CSCs be reorganised on the pattern of SIGs of UK and USA. Other members who took part in the delebrations included Professor J L Sardana, Dr Janak Raj, Prof D S Aggarwal, Mr Ahmed Sultan, Mr G S Kaushik, Prof. G Bhattacharyya, Mr D K Kaushik, Mr O P Sharma, Mr J K Anand, Prof Krishan Kumar and Mr Nauwang.

The 'Report' was later adapted after a resolution formally moved by Mr B L Bhardwaja and seconded by Mr S M Kulkarni.

After the adaption of the 'Report' the President invited Shri A P Gakhar, Treasurer to present the audited Statement of Accounts of the Association. The Statement of Accounts were taken to be read and formally adapted.

Since there was no other point raised by the members under any other item the President closed the 55th Annual General Body Meeting. Shri S M Kulkarni moved a vote of thanks to the Chair.

OPEN FORUM MEETING

The Joint Open Forum Meeting of the Indian Library Association and the IASLIC on the issues of the common interest was held on 22 December 1988 at 2 pm under the Chairmanship of Professor Krishan Kumar. There was free and frank discussion on the previously drafted and circulated resolutions. The Forum passed the following resolutions with an obligation on the part of ILA to address them to the concerned quarters:

Resolutions Passed at the Open Joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC (Calcutta) (December 22, 1988)

1 The joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC, while appreciating the formation of Review Committee of Government of India for pay scales of Government Librarians (Professionals), as recommended by the 4th Pay Commission, expresses strong concern at the delay and strongly urges that the report be finalised at the earliest. It further requests the Government to implement the recommendations at the earliest in the interest of the Library Professionals.

2 The Joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of the ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC, urges Central and State/ Union territory governments which have adopted the 4th Pay Commission, to implement the recommendations of the Review Committee of Government of India for pay scales of Government Librarians (Professionals) as soon as these are accepted by the Government of India.

3 The Joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC, reiterates its stand on the question of enactment of Library legislation in the states and strongly urges upon the state governments, who have not so far enacted such a legislation to take immediate steps in this direction and place such an enactment on the statute book.

4 The Joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of the ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC, while appreciating the work done by the Committee on National Policy on Library and Informa-

tion System, strongly urges that the recommendations of the report submitted by the Empowered Committee on Implementation of Action Plan be implemented without any further delay.

5 The Joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC, while appreciating the announcement of revised pay scales of university and college librarians by the Government of India urges that the Central and State/Union territory governments to implement the same without any further delay with retrospective effect from 1.1.1986 as in the case of University and College Teachers.

6 Recognizing the need to improve Library and Information Services in University Libraries, the Joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC, urges the Central and State/Union Territory Governments, the University Grants Commission and other organizations to treat Assistant Librarians/Documentation Officers, Deputy Librarians and University Librarians as non-vacation academic staff with all the facilities provided to academic staff.

7 Recognizing the need to improve Library and Information Services in College Libraries, the Joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC, urges the Central and State/Union Territory Governments, the University Grants Commission and other organizations to treat College Librarians as non-vacation academic staff with all the facilities provided to academic staff.

8 Recognizing a Librarian as the head of a Library, the Joint Session of 34th All India Library Conference of the ILA and 13th National Seminar of IASLIC, strongly urges upon the authorities that the practice of appointing a non-professional as a Librarian/Honorary Librarian, wherever it exists, be dispensed with.

Note : All Library Associations at local, state and national levels are requested to pass similar resolutions and send them to their respective State Government and also to the Central Government for immediate action.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE OF THE INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Hosted by the
Bengal Library Association
at
Yuba Bharati Krirangan, Salt Lake, Calcutta-700014
during
20-23 December, 1988

The Bengal Library Association hosted the XXXIVth All India Library Conference of the Indian Library Association and the XIIIth National Seminar of the Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres at the picturesque Yuba Bharati Krirangan, situated in the newly developed Salt Lake area of the historic Calcutta city during 20-23 December, 1988.

It was a unique occasion in the history of Indian librarianship that the two premier library associations in the country held their conferences simultaneously at the same venue. As a result, the inaugural session was attended by more than one thousand library professionals drawn from all over the country. Never before, such an august gathering of librarians witnessed the inaugural ceremony with several top ranking ministers including other distinguished personalites on the dais. The occasion reminded many professionals that Indian librarianship has traversed a long path and earned for itself a well-recognised position in the tapestry of national development.

At the outset, Mr Arun Ray, General Secretary, Bengal Library Association, and Secretary, Reception-cum-organising Committee, in his brief introductory statement, pointed out the significance of the inauguration on 20th December. 20th December is the foundation day of the Bengal

Library Association, which was founded on this day in the year 1925 under the Presidentship of Guru Rabindranath Tagore.

After the brief statement of Mr Arun Ray, the melodius tune of Tagore song, followed by the song of Paul Robson heralded the inauguration of the historic Conference.

After the conclusion of the sweet melodius song, Mr Buddhadev Bhattacharya, President, Reception-cum-Organising Committee as well as Minister-in-charge, Department of Information, Culture and Local-Self Government of West Bengal gave the following welcome address:

"It is a great privilege on my part, as Chairman of the Reception-cum-Organising Committee, to welcome all of you to the 34th All India Library Conference of the Indian Library Association (ILA) and the 13th National Seminar of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC).

For members of these two premier bodies of library movement in our country, participation in this event is like home-coming. The Indian Library Association, the oldest National body in the field of library movement in our country was founded in this city in 1933 and functioned from its Headquarters in this city for a long time. The other body, the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres has been functioning from its Headquarters in this city since its inception.

The undivided state of Bengal and the present State of West Bengal has a glorious tradition of social, cultural and democratic movement. The City of Calcutta, the world's fourth largest city, will be celebrating its tri-centenary year of foundation next year. The city vibrates with colourful life, ranging its activities from poetry to politics. Its glorious role in the freedom struggle of our country and its participation in the different social, cultural and political movements in post-independence days for creation of a new India, free from poverty, cultural decadence and obscurantism is known to all. I feel proud to welcome you on behalf of the people of our state.

Our State has a long tradition of library movement. With the foundation of the Asiatic Society and its Library in 1784 the modern library movement started in Bengal. The nineteenth century saw the foundation of many public libraries in different parts of Bengal under the initiative of the common people. During the first half of the twentieth century many of these libraries were closely associated with the freedom movement of our country. It is in this context that on the 20th December of 1925, the Bengal Library Association, the Organising body of this All India Library Conference and the Seminar, was established under the presidentship of poet Rabindranath Thakur to promote and organise library movem nt

in Bengal. Kaviguru's two memorable writings, namely 'Library' published in 1885 and the other 'Librarir Mukhya Kartabya' (Functions of a Library), delivered as a speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Library Conference held in Calcutta in 1928, are always regarded as a source of inspiration to persons connected with library movement in our country.

When the Left Front Government came into power in 1977, it viewed the development of library services as a part of its programme for extension of mass education. Fulfilling one of the pledges of the election manifesto, it enacted the Public Library Law in 1979 which was amended in 1985. Among the various activities of the State Government, mention may be made of : establishment of Govt. sponsored libraries in different districts, enhancement of budgetory allocation for library services, enhancement of maintenance grants to public libraries, organising book fairs at the state and district levels, establishment of libraries in higher secondary schools, special allocation for purchase of books for children, better pay and status for library personnel . . . etc.

The State of West Bengal now has a large number of libraries of various categories, namely, the National Library, different types of Public Libraries starting from the State Central Library at the apex to rural libraries at the bottom, different types of academic libraries, namely University, College, Polytechnic and School libraries, libraries attached to Research Organisations, Specialized institutions, Commercial firms, State and Union Government departments etc. These libraries have been playing important roles in educational, cultural and socio-economic life of the people of this state. They are catering to the educational, recreational and information needs of the people.

We understand that the joint sessions of these two premier bodies will discuss various issues related to library and information services in our country. Library and information services are essential social necessities. No community can go ahead without upliftment of educational and cultural levels of the people. We earnestly hope that the enlightened and socially conscious participants who have assembled here will give a new direction to library movement in our country.

We also want to draw the attention of learned participants to some serious problems facing our country. Even after 41 years of Independenc we find that different divisive, communal, casteist and obscurantist forces are very much active in our country to divide the country and to push back our society to medieval darkness. Massive illiteracy among our people and the country's failure to fight back this social curse has been exploited by these dark forces. Librarians and information scientists, as messengers

of education and culture, can play an important role for educational upliftment and cultural advancement of our people so that they can be free from all these derogatory and obscurantist ideas. They can also play an effective role in eradication of illiteracy. We earnestly hope that they will also give attention to these social responsibilities of their profession.

Dear participants, you have come to this great city from all parts of India. We extend our warm greetings to you. We hope your stay here for the coming few days will be fruitful. We have tried in our modest way to arrange for your comfortable staying here. In spite of our best efforts, there may be many shortcomings and limitations for which we sincerely apologize on behalf of the Organizing Committee. We hope that you in your magnanimity will pardon these shortcomings. We also express sincerest thanks to all those who have helped the Bengal Library Association to make the Conference and the Seminar a success. Along with the delegates, we also welcome the President and the Inaugurator of the inaugural function, the Presidents of the ILA and the IASLIC and the other distinguished guests who have come today at the invitation of the Organising Committee."

The welcome address of Mr. Buddhadev Bhattacharya was followed by the inaugural address by Mr Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal.

In his inaugural address, Mr Basu said :

"The Joint Conference being held in Calcutta is a matter of pride and satisfaction, as it is being held in Calcutta.

All of us will gain from the Seminar. Organisers will place before us the results of the deliberation so that we can implement them with our limited resources.

We have not given priorities and importance to education. 60% people of the country are still illiterate even after 41 years of independence. It is not because of lack of funds, but because of lack of priorities. We ourselves are to be blamed for this. Leaders and persons connected with library movement know, what should have been done has not been done. The voice should be raised so that it finds a place in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Resolutions should reach the Planning Commission, Government of India.

Libraries were set up in our country in the 19th century by educationists, afterwards by educationists as well as philanthropists. Prior to CPM government, education was not given importance in West Bengal. Neither it was free upto Class XII. The CPM government made education free up to Class XII within the first five years of its existence.

As a corollary to this came the library movement. We tried to do what

we could do. Even school libraries are not equipped the way they should be. They are to keep not only books but also magazines in mother tongue. Some advancement has been made. More needs to be done. Library movement is of vital necessity.

Prices of textbooks are going up. Technical books cost very much. Because of lack of funds etc. many things are not being done. More libraries need to be set up.

Central government has to take up more responsibilities in this direction. It should help states in this regard.

Computer development is there. Technological development is there. We can not lag behind in the dissemination of information as well as in modern education.

Habit should be inculcated in the people in the use of libraries. Organisation is needed for this also. Taste has to be created. Proper use of the libraries was to be seen. A-V aids should be given greater importance for spreading education.

For the prevention of some diseases, education is to be given to workers who can disseminate the information to masses.

Illiteracy movement has not moved the way it should. Even in West Bengal, not much has been done. We have just started. It is again lack of priorities, which is responsible for this. Libraries will be of great help in the eradication of illiteracy.

Calcutta is not a dead city. Even foreigners feel its pulse. There are many things in the city, which can be seen.

In our country we see unity in diversity in various ways. This feeling should be inculcated in our younger generation."

Mr Kamal Basu, Mayor, Calcutta Municipal Corporation in his address highlighted the roles being played by ILA and IASLIC in furthering the cause of library movement in the country. He said that library plays important role after the school and college education. Its role in formal education is also significant. He emphasised that libraries should play an effective role in regard to neo-literates, so that evenness is brought about in the cultural development of the people.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, libraries were founded even for the common man. The government and administration have come forward to help the library development. Popular and government support towards library development should be coordinated to achieve results.

This conference in Calcutta is an example of our unity in great diversity.

In the concluding remarks Mr Basu stressed that the recommendations should be placed in proper perspective so that they are implemented.

The Mayor's speech was followed by the Presidential address of Dr. Sankar Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Jadavpur University and President, IASLIC, as given below :

"Honorable Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal, Respected Prof B D Nag Chowdhury, Shri Kamal Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, Shri Buddhadev Bhattacharyya, President of the Organising Committee, Prof Krishan Kumar, President of Indian Library Association, distinguished guests, delegates and participants.

India possesses a rich variety of library and information facilities and services. Scientists, technologists, business community, researchers and the general public have access to the published resources of culture and knowledge to a greater degree than most of the third world countries. This access is provided through public libraries, academic libraries and special libraries backed up with the extensive resources of government libraries and the vast collection of the National Library.

Ever since the second World War, there had been considerable developments in library services, practices and techniques, not only in public services but also in commercial, industrial and academic library provision. The far reaching changes in concepts and practices over the whole field of librarianship after the country became independent and a growing emphasis on science and technology necessitated a rethinking among decision makers and education-administrators to restructure their library and information services. Not only were librarians and information managers expected to know about the various aspects of book production and information services, but also about library network-resource sharing among likeminded institutions, both at national or regional and international levels, all of which are developing very rapidly. New technical developments in non-library fields like micrographics, computer technology, printing processes and communication channels are influencing the technical aspects of library practice and consequently certain branches of library and information work are becoming more and more highly specialised.

The most striking feature of the library and information scene in the western world in the last decade has been the increasing penetration of new information technology. Computer-based systems and services, sophisticated micro-computers, new media for transmitting text and data, and enhanced telecommunication facilities are increasingly used. The effects of information technology are seen in the development of computerised catalogues, computer-controlled system for library 'house keeping' (stock and circulation control, budgeting, acquisition, and inter-library loan, administration), computerised systems, the use of on-line databases,

word processing, electronic publishing, and the use of electronic mail and facsimile transmission facilities. Even though all these seem to be far away from the Indian scene, a time will come in a not too distant future when these become a reality and the resulting challenges have to be met squarely.

One of the reasons for the effectiveness of western world libraries and information services is the high level of formal and informal cooperation found in all parts of the system. Formal cooperative networks are of two basic types. The oldest and most common networks were organised to improve the availability of books and journals by inter-library lending. More recently, a number of networks have been established to share bibliographic and other records, either produced centrally for distribution to regional and local users, or produced by partners in a network and share among themselves in order to reduce labour and improve efficiency. The underlying principle of both sorts of cooperative network is the sharing of resources in order to provide better service to the users. In our situation while efforts are being made by publishing union catalogues and such other material to assist in resource sharing programmes, the inter-library loan services in so far as books and periodicals are concerned have been fairly satisfactory. It may be mentioned in this connection that the IASLIC took initiative as far back as two decades ago to formulate an inter-library code for the use of libraries and information centres. This was widely discussed and the libraries are following the model for optimum utilisation of their resources.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council for Social Science Research and the University Grants Commission are giving priority to the application and implementation of information technology for library and information services and the application of efficient management techniques to library and information resources. In addition the continuing education programmes run by university library schools and the national level professional associations, like the IASLIC, ILA, associations representing medical librarians, agricultural librarians, government librarians and state level library associations are giving priority to programmes on user education, education and training for the library and information profession, and problems related to conservation and preservation of library materials.

There are more than seventy university run library and information science schools offering degree level library science education. Nearly forty of them offer Master level programmes as well. The library schools run by the INSDOC, an agency under CSIR and DRTC, under the Indian Statistical Institute offer programmes equivalent of the Master's level. A number of state library associations run under-graduate courses. A

large number of short courses for professional updating and enhancement are available from a number of sources. The various library schools, the professional associations and some other agencies run such courses. The nature and content of these courses are influenced by the professional orientation of these agencies, be they professional associations or university library schools. All the professional associations and most of their special interest groups run annual conferences for the discussion of professional matters and dissemination of information on new developments.

The Indian Library Association is the oldest and the largest of the library associations at the national level. Its objectives are primarily to promote 'libraries' in the country. The Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) founded in 1955 is an active association with a variety of activities working to unite all persons engaged or interested in information work.

In India we do not have a single body responsible for overall library and information policy. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, set up in 1972 has initiated programmes for a national policy of library and information services of the country and a Committee set up for the purpose has recently submitted its report for the consideration of the Government of India. In only six of our states library legislation has been enacted, and these legislations are administered by the respective state governments.

The Bengal Library Association, which is the Organising Committee of this All India event, has a long and glorious tradition. The Association was established in 1925 under the presidentship of Poet Rabindranath Tagore. Since then it has been striving for improvement and expansion of library services in this state. It is heartening to note that being a state level organisation they have taken the burden of organising this All India Conference. During last one decade role of the West Bengal Government for development of public library service is also laudable. It has given a new direction in the library movement of our country.

In conclusion, I fervently hope that the Joint Sessions of these two premier bodies in the field of library movement will be able to identify the major issues of development of library and information services in our country and to suggest measures for their improvement."

The Presidential address of Dr Sankar Sen was followed by address by Prof Krishan Kumar, President, Indian Library Association, as given below :

INDIAN LIBRARIANSHIP : ISSUES AND PROSPECTS

"Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen and fellow delegates, it is

my proud privilege and a pleasant duty to welcome you all to this XXXIV All India Library Conference being held under the auspices of Indian Library Association, with the Bengal Library Association acting as the host.

Calcutta is a great city, known for its rich traditions of arts and culture. It is also well-known for its great hospitality. I am sure, the delegates would find their stay here rewarding, both professionally and culturally.

"What Bengal does today India does tomorrow" is a famous adage. It is like sweet music to the ears of our generation. The adage is no less true of the place of Bengal in initiating public library movement in this country. The names of stalwarts like Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahashaya, Tincori Datta and Peary Chand Mitra parade before our eyes. Who can forget the contribution of libraries like the National Library and the Asiatic Society Library in stimulating Indian scholarship. West Bengal also has introduced the most comprehensive public library system reaching down to village level in recent years. This state also leads in the highest demand for books for personal reading. The Indian Library Association had its beginnings in Calcutta. The holding of the Thirty-fourth All India Library Conference at Calcutta is like home-coming for the Indian Library Association and a fitting tribute to the most politically conscious metropolitan city of India as there is a close relationship between national and public library movement.

We are meeting here on a historic occasion. Thirty-fourth All India Library Conference of Indian Library Association and Thirteenth IASLIC National Seminar are being held from 20th December to 23rd December, 1988 at Salt Lake Stadium, Calcutta. A number of sessions/programmes shall be organized jointly. This I believe, will prove to be a great step forward in bringing the two national associations nearer towards achievement of a common goal. In future, we do hope to have many such programmes underlying the cooperative spirit.

The theme chosen for the Seminar to be held during the Conference is "Library and Information Services : Assessment and Effectiveness". The theme is most appropriate in the present day context because it is concerned with self-introspection. The deliberations of the Seminar will enable the library professionals to achieve the effectiveness of services, which is vital for improving the image of the profession. Hopefully, the deliberations of the Seminar will bring out critical issues and lead to resolutions having far reaching implications.

In my address, I have aimed to draw attention to some of the issues being faced by the profession and attempted to suggest solutions. I have also suggested some of the areas for thrust in our future programmes.

A large majority of our popluation does not have access to free public libraries. This is rather unfortunate. Future generations of librarians will not forgive us unless we are able to achieve a sound network of public libraries spread all over the country in near future. Our slogan should be 'public libraries for all'. In order to achieve this, it would be necessary to develop a strong public library movement in the whole country extending from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. This should take the form of mass movement involving people from diverse fields. Public opinion should be built up in favour of public libraries by educating leaders of the society as well the masses about the significance of public libraries in the life of a nation. Unfortunately, Indian public as well as philanthropists have not come forward to assist public libraries through donation of money or books or equipment etc. We should build up a strong campaign in this direction. I have no doubt that philanthropy can give a big boost to public library movement.

Experience tells us that in order to set up a network of public libraries, an enactment of public library legislation becomes necessary. Those Indian states that have enacted a library law, have comparatively speaking done better. Mass movement should be used as a platform to pressurise the decision makers to take necessary steps towards enactment of public library legislation. In our programmes, ILA has given high priority to this aspect.

The core of future library shall be the public library, whose objectives need to be redefined in our context. Mr K V Krishnaswami Ayyar comprehended the reality in his essay contributed to the volume entitled *The Library Movement* (Madras Library Association, 1929). Among the three categories of the users to be serviced by public libraries, the first two covered the illiterates ("to be informed if not educated") and neoliterates ("those that know to read and write but have no education in the real sense"). The third category comprehended the educated who are usual target group for public libraries, presently. The emphasis needs to be changed in the same spirit, considering the fact that of the 241 million literates in India, according to the 1981 census, 75 million are at the primary stage and an additional 74 million are merely literates with no educational qualification; thus the traditional media like *harikatha* and *tamasha*, besides audio-visual technology need to be fully exploited. Illiterates and neoliterates should be the thrust areas for future public library system. There are 55,942 public libraries, of which 50,824 (July 1, 1988 figure) are located in rural areas. Thus hardly 9% of the villages have access to public libraries.

School libraries are a real disgrace. The Third All-India Educational

Survey conducted by NCERT highlights the pathetic state of School Libraries in the country :

(1) There are 589,031 recognized schools. Out of these 41.08% have library facilities.

(2) 17.8% schools have less than 100 books, 9.6% have 100-249 books, 5.3% have 250-499 books, 6.16% have 500-1999 books and 2.57% have 2000-4999 books.

(3) There are 1,441 full time trained persons holding charge of libraries. This means that 41% of schools have full time trained librarians.

If we assume that a library worth its name should have a minimum collection of 500 books, then we find that only 8.73% schools have collections that can be called some sort of a library. The situation is worst than indicated by the statistics. Even so called libraries have majority of books, which are out of date.

The national education policy has only a brief reference to the development of school libraries. While there is a proposal to launch 'Operation Blackboard', no one considered the possibility of launching 'Operation Library'. No progress at the level of college and university library system is conceivable without strengthening the school library system. We have created an inverted pyramid. We have succeeded in building an elitist system of education, in which central universities are more than equal to state universities, Colleges have less priority than universities and schools are placed at the bottom, with primary schools less than equal to secondary schools, and above all, the libraries are being treated as poor cousins. This has led to inequalities, differentiations and disparities in the educational system. This shall breed an anti-democratic ethos. There is a close relationship between democratic traditions of a society and library development. The development of libraries is to be viewed as a social movement. The involvement of public minded personalities, educationists, social reformers, publicists and policy-makers, besides librarians, is essential for the promotion of libraries in the country. The development of libraries is thus to be viewed as an integral part of the democratic process. The library has an important role in social and technological transformation of the society, besides its political and cultural roles as the centre of activities of the community. The library of the future is be considered as a club, a *panchayat ghar*, a cultural and social centre.

The college libraries, with a few exceptions have been unable to provide adequate collections and services to meet the requirements of the users effectively. Thus, these have been found inadequate as an instrument of instruction. What are the reasons for this state of affairs? The blame

should also go to the authorities, who have shown apathy towards college libraries. Had authorities been alert, then libraries would have been put under pressure to improve the situation. On the other hand, the role of the librarian has neither been well defined nor given due recognition. In order to build up adequate libraries, it is essential to provide adequate funds so that libraries can recruit suitable staff and set up live collections, are able to meet the extent and nature of curriculum as well as adequalely take care of demands for extra-curricular and recreational reading materials.

Many university libraries are in difficult circumstanes. The size of collection and staff are inadequate to provide satisfactory services to their clientele. There is indeed a great disparity between them. Libraries of central universities are in a comparatively better situation. In Bihar, university libraries did not have funds to subscribe to current periodicals for the last two years, leading to gaps in the collections. The situation of crisis calls for efficient management of resources based on scientific management. There is a tremendous scope for innvoation and experimentation. Each university library should be developed as a system and it should establish linkages for resource sharing with other libraries especially university libraries in the region.

One would strongly like to put forward a case for the modernization of libraries. 'Progressive change and development' is deeply associated with modernization. We should modernize library operations and services. For this purpose, it would be essential to give first priority to education and training of manpower. If we succeed in giving excellent education and training to existing library professionals and potential professionals, then there is every possibility that they would be able to deliver goods.

In order to introduce computer application in library and information activities as a part of modernisation, it would be essential to cultivate computer culture among library and information professionals. Library associations can play an important role by organizing lectures, seminars, workshops, conferences and publishing literature on this area.

The situation in libraries is beginning to change due to the introduction of new technologies especially information technology and changing socio-economic environment. As a consequence, new competencies are required from librarians. The question before us is as to how librarians can acquire necessary knowledge, skills and experience required to meet the challenge. The answer lies in providing continuing education programmes on a large scale at different levels. ILA and IASLIC have already moved in this direction. ILA has so far organized seven workshops on computer application to library and information activities. However, what has been done is a small effort.

There is an urgent need for establishing strong research programmes in library schools having necessary *infrastructure*. Research programmes can help improve tools, techniques and practices. It becomes possible to design new tools and techniques, and evolve new practices. Research can enable one to find solution to various problems faced by professional librarians. Librarians and teachers of library science with research aptitude should be offered necessary facilities and encouragement to carry out research.

I particularly welcome the report of the Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System. It has laid proper stress on the development of a network of rural public libraries. The concept of a rural public library as a community library serving as a rural information centre is highly relevant in the context of India. This shall enable the pooling of resources of agencies engaged in the work of public health, adult education, local self-government and women and children welfare for building a composite centre. Its recommendation about primary schools without adequate library facilities sharing the resources of the community library is equally welcome. Public library system is thus going to be the fulcrum around which library movement is proposed to be built. All this would require introduction of library legislation during the next five-year plan with minimum standard of services. The library legislation in force in several states of India needs to be amended in the light of experience to become an instrument for bringing us nearer to our goals.

Government of India announced the new pay scales for University and College Librarians vide its letter of 22nd July, 1988. The revised pay scales are the same as those approved for the teachers. The profession should organize itself to get the report implemented fully at all levels. We should be prepared to launch a struggle at different levels.

In the end, I quote from Rabindranath Tagore :

We have no time to lose, and having
no time we must scramble for our chances.

...

Victory to thee, victory for ever.

...

The night shall wane, the darkness shall vanish,
Have faith, brave heart,
Wake up from sleep, from languor of despair,
Receive the light of new dawn with a song."

After the address by Prof Krishan Kumar, the *souvenir* brought out on the occasion of the Conference, by Bengal Library Association, was released by Mr Subhas Chakrabarty, Minister of Youth Services, Sports and Tourism, West Bengal. This was followed by the Presidential Address by Prof B D Nagchaudhury, eminent scientist and educationist. He portrayed the libraries as symbols of cultural continuity and showed how the libraries link us with the past, present and future. Libraries, he felt, should be a place of excitement. Libraries are an essential part of our culture.

Libraries tell us about our past. However, future should not imitate the past. Society must move faster than past.

Librarians should take a positive role to get the libraries properly used. Libraries should be true repositories of the culture. The libraries should inform, educate and excite people. The last item is often forgotten by the librarians. Libraries have got two linkages—community linkage as well as world wide linkage through network. As such, libraries and centres of information should tell us of not only what they have, but also of what is available in other libraries. This is a self-imposed task on the libraries.

The learned professor said that he had spent a great deal of time in libraries. He found at times that getting information from libraries was not easy. He urged the librarians to make the things easier for the users of libraries.

Lastly, he talked of computers and opined that despite their advantages they are expensive and rural libraries cannot afford them.

He wished every success to the conference and concluded by saying that our entire country looked to you to for ready access to information.

Prof P Roychaudhury proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal; Prof B D Nagchaudhury, eminent scientist and educationist; Mr Kamal Basu, Mayor, Calcutta Municipal Corporation; Prof Sankar Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Jadavpur University and President, IASLIC; Prof Krishan Kumar, President ILA; Shri Buddhadev Bhattacharya, President, Organising-cum-Reception Committee and Minister of Information, Culture & Urban Affairs, West Bengal; Shri Subhas Chakrabarty, Minister of Sports, Youth Services & Tourism, West Bengal; Shrimati Chhaya Bera, Minister of State-in-charge, Relief, West Bengal; different departments under the Government of West Bengal; Department of Scientific & Industrial Research and Ministry of Human Resources Development, under the Government of India; Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, and all others who have lent their hands to organise the august Conference.

SEMINAR ON "LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES ASSESSMENT AND EFFECTIVENESS"

Session I **21 December 1988** : **9 am to 12 Noon**

Director	:	Prof S Parthasarathy
Rapporteur General	:	Shri B K Sen
Rapporteurs	:	Shri C V Subba Rao Dr G V S L Narasimha Raju

Prof Krishan Kumar, President, ILA, introduced the Director and the Rapporteur General of the Seminar and the Rapporteurs of the Session. Then he requested Dr (Ms) Jean Plaister, President, Library Association (UK) to address the gathering.

Ms Plaister conveyed the greetings from the Library Association (UK) to the delegates. She observed that information has no national boundaries. She was happy that the two national associations of India have come together to organise a joint conference. A similar conference was held in 1980 jointly by the LA, ASLIB, and IIS in UK. Another joint conference is planned for 1990. Such joint conferences enable the profession to speak with a united voice.

In her talk, she stressed the need for the librarians and information scientists to convince their masters that the services they are providing are commensurate with the amounts spent on libraries. While rendering services, the purpose for which the library is set up must be kept in mind and the adequacy of the services has to be evaluated. The value of service depends on the end product. But it is difficult to assess the end product. How do we know that the service we are providing is being used for the particular purpose or subject for which it is provided. We may be knowing the number of books loaned but we do not know whether they are read or not.

In UK while assessing the cost we find out : 1—the cost of the services; 2—the time spent on each activity; and the 3— cost of heating, lighting, etc. Nowadays statistics are available for all sorts. But while gathering statistics we must keep in mind first of all the purpose for which we are collecting statistics and then think about the type of statistics needed for

that purpose. Librarianship is universal. As such, the topic of the conference is very important.

While concluding her speech, Ms Plaister pleaded for exchange of information between the Library Association (UK) and Indian Library Association.

Prof Parathasarathy, Director of the Seminar suggested presentation of five papers each time which may be followed by a discussion on the papers.

In his introductory remarks he said : We the librarians are one of the information transfer agencies and we are not the only agency. Information has three stages—generation; flow of information; and use of information. In other words, information prior to its reaching the library; library processing; and what happens after the information leaves the library.

Scientists developed interest in the studies of information generation. Bibliometric technique can be applied to pre-library information. Studies on information use are very useful to libraries. Bibliometric studies are mainly taken by the libraries from the studies of the scientists. Bibliometric studies are to be taken up anew every time. They should be applied in the library context.

Information use has to be evaluated according to Five laws of library science. Prof Parthasarathy quoted Tagore, who remarked : It is not the building, neither the collection, but it is the service which is the essence of a library. Reference service is personalised service. Ultimately the service gives the aura which influences the management. Image building of the library is more relevant for getting the funds. Once the reputation is there, grants will flow.

There are several aspects of evaluation as described below :

(*A*) *Collection Evaluation*. In libraries we handle recorded information and not information as such. Though we say current information; actually the information we serve is old. There are other agencies which are giving information directly. Further, considering the totality of publications, what we have in the library is very limited. Resource sharing, therefore, is a very important aspect of library service. Evaluation of the collection should be undertaken at regular interval.

(*B*) *Evaluation of Techniques*. Use of reading materials is dependent upon their processing. Classification and indexing techniques used are to be evaluated in order to evaluate library use systematically. Aslib—Cranfield Project is also a well-known method of evaluation.

(*C*) *Evaluation of Equipment*. The hardwares and softwares as well as other types of equipment available in the library will decide the nature of service rendered. Equipment evaluation is also necessary for assessment of library services.

(*D*) *Evaluation of Manpower*. Everything we take into the library has to be evaluated. All infrastructure needs evaluation. So the manpower available for a library has to be evaluated for assessment of services.

(*E*) *Evaluation of Services*. Use of the information occurs outside the library. Many of the papers evaluate use of information in the library environment. But actually the use is made outside the library. Information may be tailored or special. It may be used or rejected. While evaluating services we should evaluate the performance and not the content. Normally in the library environment no two users ask for the same information.

Nowadays Expert Systems are fast developing. Computer is a machine, no doubt, but it uses logical steps and gets the results. Expert Systems are able to help the users get their information. At the training level step by step methodology of Expert Systems should be taught. Library schools should study the feasibility of teaching about Expert Systems.

TECHNICAL SESSION

After the introductory remarks of the Director of the Session, papers were presented by the authors. Discussion followed after the presentation of a group of papers. Some of the authors were absent and the papers of those who attended the conference were taken up following the order given in the programme sheet but for marginal variations.

In the first group, the following papers were presented by the persons named within brackets :

1 An evaluative study of the Delhi University Library System by Dev Raj Singh, S. M. Abbas, and V Mani (V Mani).

2 Assessment and evaluation of information services in college libraries by Amarendra Nath Bhattacharya and Ashis Chatterjee (Amarendra Nath Bhattacharya).

3 Assessment and evaluation of Patna Women's College Library by Sister M Esperanza (Sister M Esperanza).

4 Effectiveness of collection in special libraries with reference to Telugu University Library by M Sankara Reddy (M Sankara Reddy). (The paper

was actually listed in Session-II but author presented the paper with the permission of the chair.)

5 Evaluation of CIEFL Library by N Satish and J Yadgiri Reddy (N Satish).

Discussion-1

The papers were then thrown open for discussion.

Mrs Savita Sharma (National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi) observed that we want UGC to do so many things without actually communicating them what we want. It would be better if the profession as one voice communicates to the UGC our needs and requirements through the ILA.

Prof Parthasarathy (Director) observing about the questionnaire studies presented by the authors of Paper 1 listed above said that whatever was given in the questionnaire had been taken as true. Questionnaires should include proper check and counter check questions. Information elicited should be authentic and real. In the case of Delhi University Library System, it was seen that researchers did not complain. The complainants may not be the real users in the sense that they are not researchers but come to the academic library to read light reading material.

C V Subba Rao—Framing a questionnaire is not an easy job. It has certain techniques to be followed. Most of the questionnaires that we come across are lengthy, purposeless and unscientific. While framing and analysing questionnaires, statisticians and phychologists are to be consulted for effective results.

The following group of papers were presented in the second batch.

6 Assessment and evaluation of documentation services in Karnataka Regional Engineering College Library by M K Mohandas and M M Koganurmath (M K Mohandas).

7 Library and Information services to industries in Hyderabad by Ahmed Sultan (Ahmed Sultan).

8 Services of the Public Library System in Karnataka by S R Ijari (S R Ijari).

9 Evaluation of TERI information system by Debal C Kar and Subrata Bose (Debal C Kar).

10 District Public Libraries in Haryana by Narinder Kumar Sharma

and Rajinder Prasad (Narinder Kumar Sharma) (not printed in the volume of papers).

11 Banasthali Vidya Peetha Library : A case study by Girish Chandra and Hargovind Gauda (Girish Chandra) (not printed in the volume of papers).

12 Gurukul Kangri University Library (Haridwar) : A case study by Dr Narinder Kumar Sharma and Dharamveer Singh (Narinder Kumar Sharma) (not printed in the volume of papers).

13 Catalogue effectiveness : The users' response about the catalogue of Punjabi University Library, Patiala by Trishanjit Kaur (Trishanjit Kaur) (not printed in the volume of papers).

Discussion–2

Prof Parthasarathy, Director of the session speaking on the papers presented observed that conclusions do not seem to be derived from the questionnaire responses. In survey technique, objectives for the terms of reference should be there for the questionnaire.

Mr Sen, Commenting on Dr Ijari's paper observed that prices of documents are increasing in geometric progression while the funds are increasing only in arithmetic progression. As a result, the number of documents being purchased is coming down. So services may fail. To help improve the services, bibliometric studies would be useful. Some surveys conducted earlier revealed that not even 20% of the periodicals are used in libraries. By proper studies, effective services can be organised with available funds.

Ms Alka, referring to Miss Kaur's paper wanted to know the opinion of the users on the use of CCC.

Miss Kaur. Conclusions have been arrived at on the basis of students' response. Students did not understand the filing rules. Alphabetical part of the catalogue was used more. 6th ed of C C was used. The students suggested that the alphabetical part of the catalogue should be strengthened.

Dr Narinder Kumar Sharma. Is the classified catalogue tripartite?

Dr Narasimha Raju. Why is it that the students suggested the strengthening of the alphabetical part of the catalogue? Is it because of lack of currency in the terms used as subject headings?

C V Subba Rao. If the students find the filing of books by the CC is difficult, how can the attendents file the books with CC numbers ? It leads to misfiling and so students cannot find the documents.

Goswamy. Who files ? At what level is the filing done ? Are the students taught how to file ? (Addressing the author of the paper). It appears you are suggesting the need for additional staff in your library.

Miss Kaur. I am not suggesting for additional staff. What I plead is that the available staff should try to help the students. Attitude of the staff towards students should improve. They should be more helpful.

Prof P N Kaula. Assessment of library services and its effectiveness is very essential. The assessment can be taken up either in relation to a particular library or without it. It can be done in libraries in general in the country. It is better to develop independent libraries forming a consortium. Effective resource sharing has to be worked out. Periodical surveys based on bibliometric studies are to be taken up. In libraries what we find is that there are entries in the catalogue but there are no books on the shelf. Periodical checking of the catalogue with the existing stock is needed. Shelf rectification should be a common and routine activity in libraries. In any assessment, utilisation of grants by the UGC and other agencies should also be evaluated.

In countries like USA and UK there is central library legislation. But, unfortunately in our country there is no stress on central legislation. We should have a central law for the development of libraries in the country. When education can become a central subject, why not libraries.

One more aspect is the inter-library loan. Postal rates are very high. They forbid effective resource sharing. Why not libraries have a special postal rate or free postage.

Dr Seva Singh. We had a resolution earlier in 1968 at Jaipur on postal rates. What happend to the resolution we do not know. Follow up is not there for that resolution.

At this stage the Chairman invited Mr Nawang Chanpal 'Acharya' to present his paper on, "Shantirashita Library of Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies : Its service to readers" (not included in the volume of papers). He described the stock and services offered by his library. The library is using Ranganathan's *Colon Classification* and there is computer-

isation. CC is better than DDC for the library because CC is more close to the Indian situation.

M S Siddhu, pleaded for evaluation of the services on the basis of some national norms.

C V Subba Rao. Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis conducted surveys for the last 10 years. It has been observed that the prices of the books increased by 16.81% and periodical subscription increased by 17%. The library demanded 20% increase in the budget and the Ministry of Defence accepted it. Similarly other libraries may also take up bibliometric studies to arrive at the probable rate of increase, say 17% and a resolution may be passed.

Prof Parthasarathy. The rate of increase of subscription is indicated by the periodicals. Some studies are also available. Any library can easily work out the percentage of increase of the subscription rates. The percentage suggested by Mr Subba Rao cannot be accepted as a common universal law or principle.

Prof P N Kaula. Every year UK and USA are announcing the percentages of increase in subscription rates.

C V Subba Rao. They are available countrywise, but what about their relevance to a particular library in the Indian context.

Prof Parthasarathy. Why ? What is the problem ? In each library the titles of foreign journals subscribed are available and also the data on the foreign subscription changes is available. Is it not sufficient to work out the commitment ?

Prof Sardana. What Mr Subba Rao is suggesting is studying the relevant data and planning for the acquisition. Who should do such a study is a matter of concern. I think setting up of an evaluation cell would solve many problems of the profession. In some of the papers presented to-day, the authors are pressing for CAS and SDI in libraries. But can we at this stage introduce all these services ? However, it must be agreed that it is in conformity with the philosophy of the library that periodic evaluation of its services has to be taken up.

Sen. Mr Subba Rao says the usual increase rate of the prices is 16% or 17%. But normal budget increase is only 5% in most of the libraries. For weeding out, bibliometric studies can be helpful. What Prof Parthasarathy

is suggesting is avoidance of duplication of studies. As regards the problem of price increase and the library budget there are two aspects—one is increase in price and second is fall in the value of the rupee.

C V Subba Rao. My study has also made provision for the currency variation.

The business of Session-I was then declared over by the Chairman, Prof Parthasarathy,

Session II : 21 December 1988 : 2-5-30 pm

Director : Prof S Parthasarathy

Chairman : Dr B P Barua

Rapporteur General : Shri B K Sen

Rapporteurs : Shri L S Ramaiah
Ms A Amudhavalli

The Session started with the introduction by Prof Krishan Kumar, President, ILA, which was followed by a brief speech by the Chairman of the session.

Unlike the first session, papers were presented one by one, and discussion followed the presentation of each paper.

Paper 1, "Evaluation of Connemara Public Library's text-book stock effectiveness" by A Amudhavalli and R Samyukhtha was presented by R Samyukhtha.

N B Inamdar. Were the Open University or correspondence course students of Madras catered or not? Since textbook collection is insufficent, bureaucrats or agencies should fund the public libraries to develop their text-book collections.

Ms Amudhavalli. Open University System and the public libraries should come to a mutual agreement and understanding regarding this, so that students could be served better.

T S Rajagopalan. How the internal use of books was evaluated?

R Samyukhtha. explained the method of evaluation of internal use.

The Director appreciated the efforts made by the two authors to carry out such a case study.