PROCEEDINGS

OF

FIFTEENTH

All-India Library Conference

HELD AT MYSORE

FROM 17 – 19TH JUNE,
1965

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
DELHI 1966

ILA PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

4. Proceedings of the XV All-India Library Conference held at Mysore from the 17th to 19th June, 1965. Rs. 8; 20 sh; $ 3.00 Postage free.

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@ 1966 by Indian Library Association c/o Delhi Public Library,
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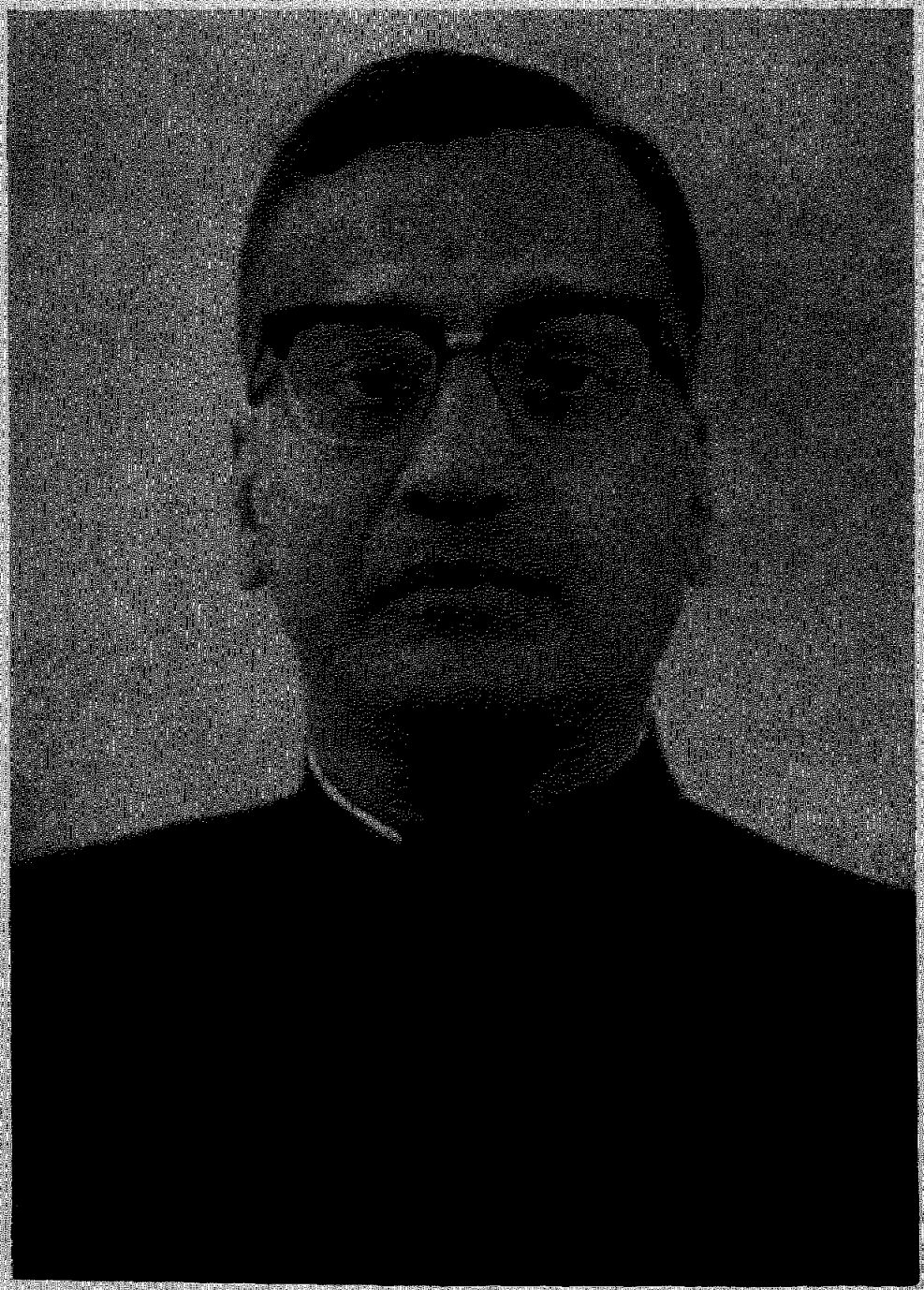
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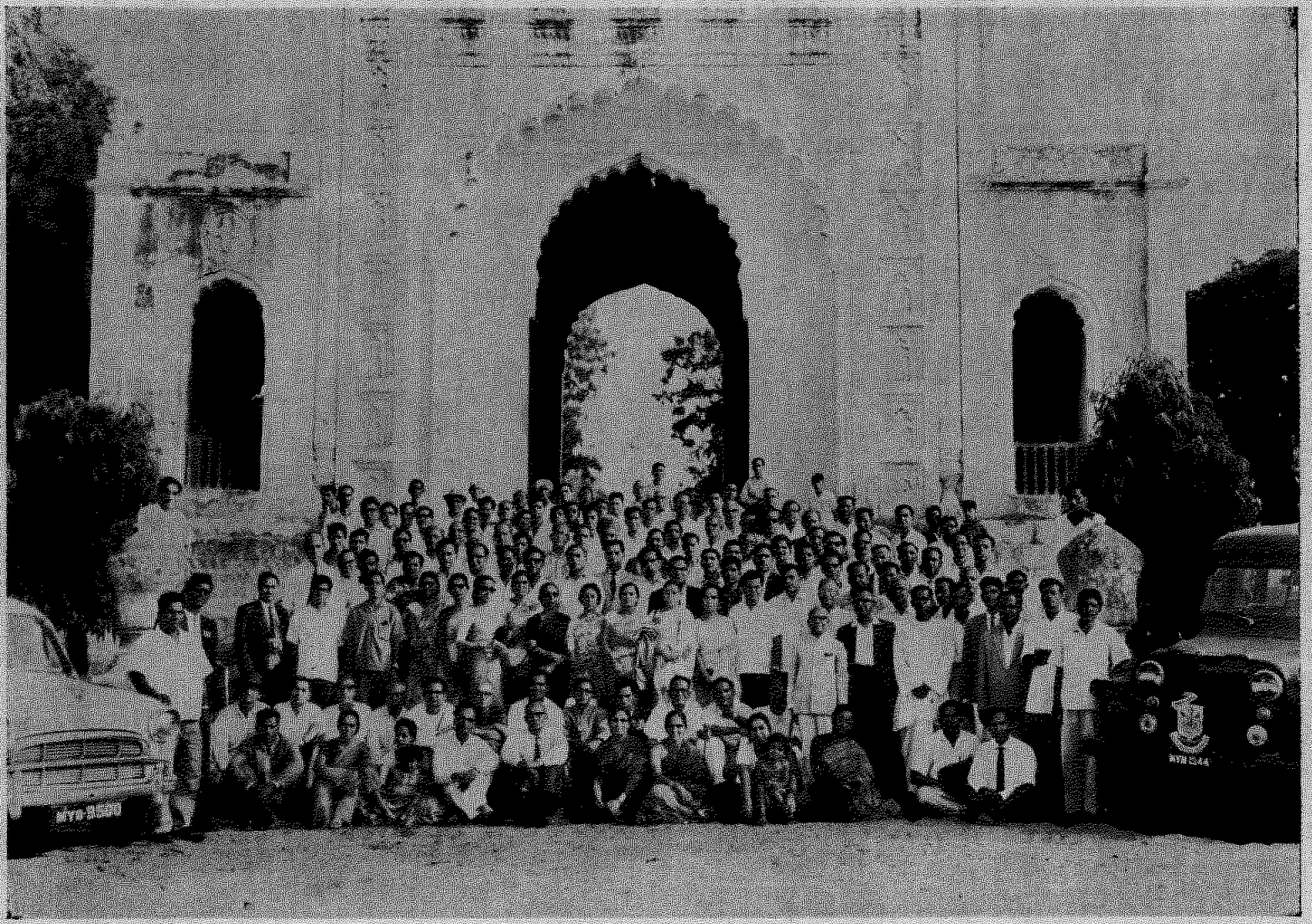
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PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO, MEMBER PLANNING COMMISSION
PRESIDENT,
XV ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE, MYSORE, 1965.

XV ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE HELD AT MYSORE



17th to 19th June 1965

Introduction

The reorganised Mysore State comprising the old princely state under the same name and parts of adjoining areas of Karnatak, known for their culture, climate and scenic beauty, ranks 8th among the States of India both in area and population. In area (74210 sq. miles) the State is more than double that of the old princely state of Mysore.

The State and its capital under the same name is so called in commemoration of the destruction of Mahishasura by the Goddess Chamundi, or Mahishasura Mardini, the presiding deity, who continues to reside on the top of Chamundi hills overlooking the capital. Down at the foot of the hills the marvellously made huge Nandi in stone, Her consort, Shiva's Vahana, keeps a vigil over the capital and stands guard on the way to Her temple. Modern Mysore is identified to be the place known as Mahisa-mandala in Asoka's time. It is a beautiful land presenting the most diversified and glorious scenery of wooded hills, sprightly water falls and streams, and undulating stretches of plains with profusion of greeneries all about. The soil being generally fertile, except in certain rocky tracts, grows cotton, millets, sugarcanes, rice and ragi (in comparatively drier places). A liberal scatter of lush banana, coconut and areca plum gardens, all the while waving in the breeze, adds to the beauty of the country side interspersed with low stretches of the Nilgiri hills and trained streams.

Besides its natural beauty and hoary history packed with great events, rise and fall of kings and their dynasties, the State still retains some of the most exquisitely delicate and beautiful relics carved in stones in comparatively recent times (from the 8th century A.D.), viz. the temples at Belur, Halabid, Somnathpur, the giant statue of Gomoteshwar at Shravanabelgola, the beautiful Nandi at the feet of the Chamundi hills, etc. etc.

The chronology of the All-India Library Conference (appended) will show that this is the first Conference held so deep down in the South. Charm of the place played its part in attracting delegates from distant places of the country, some of whom took 3 to 6 days to reach the place travelling non-stop by train and automobiles. The Seminar on Library Development during the Fourth Five Year Plan, held on the occasion of the Conference, was of great professional interest. Two hundred and nine delegates (list appended), who attended the Conference, presented a complete cross-section of the Indian Library world with representatives from public libraries, university and college libraries and special libraries of a wide variety.

In a beautiful setting so kindly and thoughtfully arranged by the authorities of the Mysore University, the Conference held its sessions for

three days after an illuminating inaugural address by the Vice-Chancellor and a very inspiring presidential speech by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao on the 17th June, 1965. Prof. Rao is well known for his academic distinction and independent views on educational matters. As Member of the Planning Commission (in charge of education) he constituted in June, 1964 a Working Group to consider Library Development Programmes during the Fourth Plan. Under his guidance the Group has been engaged on the work since then. It was primarily owing to the efforts of Shri B. S. Kesavan, Sr. Vice-President, Indian Library Association and a member of the Working Group that the Conference could be arranged so quickly at Mysore at the welcome invitation of the local university. Prof. Rao on being approached to preside over the Conference readily agreed to lend his support to enable the Association to discuss on this occasion the important subject of Library Development during the Fourth Plan. The papers produced by three members of the Working Group (the first three among the papers included in Pt. II of the Proceedings) formed the basis of the discussion. Prof. Rao's deep understanding of the problems of library development and his timely announcement regarding allocation of Rs. 29 crores for public library development during the Fourth Plan, as contained in his presidential speech, provided guidelines for purposeful deliberations on the subject. A large number of delegates enthusiastically took part in the discussions and a few of them submitted their views in writing on different aspects of the subject (Papers No. 4 to 19 included in Pt. II). Finally the Conference adopted the resolution (appearing in Pt. III of the Proceedings).

The Conference was a profitable and delightful experience for all. A large number of persons and institutions contributed towards its success. Shri P. N. Gour, President, ILA while proposing a vote of thanks at the close of the inaugural session, expressed on behalf of all of us our deep sense of gratitude to them.

The Indian Library Association published in separate volumes proceedings of its biennial conferences upto the 7th Conference held in 1946. Thereafter this practice remained suspended till the 13th Conference held in 1962. This practice had been revived with the 14th Conference in 1964. Holding of the 15th Conference just after one year, instead of two as hitherto, marks the beginning of the new arrangement in observance of the provision made in this behalf in the revised constitution of the Indian Library Association, adopted in 1964. The Conference decided to meet at Chandigarh in 1966 at the invitation of the Panjab University.

It is expected that the proceedings, which contains the valuable speeches, papers, etc., contributed by eminent educationists, librarians and men of experience and wisdom, will present useful records to all interested in the progress of librarianship and library services in this country. I take this opportunity to thank my colleague, Shri H. K. Paruthi and others who have assisted me in this thankless job of editing and seeing these proceedings through the press.

N. C. CHAKRAVARTY,
Chairman,
Editorial Board, ILA

New Delhi,
The 8th November, 1965

APPENDIX A

MESSAGES received on the occasion of 15th All India Library Conference held at Mysore on 17th and 18th June, 1965 read out by Shri D. R. Kalia, Secretary, ILA.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan,
President of India. New Delhi.

"The President sends his best wishes for the success of the 15th All India Library Conference to be held in Mysore."

... ...

Dr. Zakir Hussain,
Vice-President. New Delhi.

"I send my best wishes for the success of the 15th All India Library Conference to be held on the 17th June."

... ...

Shri V. V. Giri,
Governor of Mysore. Bangalore.

"Thank you very much for your invitation informing me of the All India Library Conference which will be inaugurated by my good friend Dr. K. L. Shrimali. India has established a name for itself in the progress of the Library Movement, and Dr. S. R. Ranganathan the founder of the Library Movement in India is the originator of the new cataloguing system that has been internationally accepted and adopted by many countries. There is need to reorganise our libraries on a scientific basis, and I am sure your Conference will pay special attention to the development of the Library science and training of the librarians on a scientific basis. I send my best wishes for the success of your Conference."

... ...

Shri M. C. Chagla,
Union Education Minister. New Delhi.

"I have no doubt that the Conference will work out a realistic programme for a systematic development for a country-wide library organisation. In the past, enough attention has not been given to the development of library services for the general public, but the recognition of the library as an agency of educa-

tion is gaining wider appreciation gradually. I hope the Indian Library Association by its devoted work will be able to draw greater support of the reading public in the country."

... ...

S. Nijalingappa,
Chief Minister of Mysore. Bangalore.

"I am sure that the Library conference and the seminar will be a great success."

... ...

S. R. Kanthi,
Education Minister of Mysore. Bangalore.

"I am glad that you are convening an All India Library conference under the auspices of the Indian Library Association. Such a conference is bound to propagate the idea of library service among the general public.

I am unable to be present physically due to some prior engagements. I am herewith sending my greetings and best wishes for the success of the conference."

... ...

David H. Clift,
Executive Director. American Library Association, Chicago.

"The Officers and Members of the American Library Association extend cordial greetings to you on the occasion of your 15th All India Library Conference. May your sessions advance Librarianship, help you become better bookmen, and give each of you intellectual pleasure."

... ...

R. F. Doust,
General Secretary. Library Association of Australia.
Surry—Hills, Australia.

"I have great pleasure in conveying to the Indian Library Association greetings on the occasion of your forthcoming Annual conference.

I would like to be conveyed to your President and to all your members the good wishes of all members of the Library Association of Australia."

... ...

APPENDIX B

XV I.L.A. CONFERENCE
MYSORE 17th to 19 JUNE 1965

PROGRAM

17th Thursday	*Breakfast :*	M. C. Canteen.
9.00 a.m to 10.00 a.m.		Registration of observers, Members and delegates.
10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.		Invocation.
		(i) Samuhika Gita Gayana by Artists of Sri Varalakshmi Academies of Fine Arts, Mysore, Director : Vidwan R. Visveswaran.
		(ii) 'Veena' by Vidwan R. Visveswarn of Mysore Brothers.
11.15 a.m.		Inauguration.
		1. Welcome Speech—Registrar Mysore University.
		2. Messages—Read by Shri D. R. Kalia.
		3. Inaugural Speech by Dr. K. L. Shrimali.
		4. Presidential Address by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao.
		5. Vote of thanks—Sri Gour
		6. National Anthem
Lunch : M. C. Canteen.		
2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.		General Session.
		1. Presentation of Annual Report by Shri D. R. Kalia, Secretary, I.L.A.
		2. Discussion and Adoptation of the Report.

3. Presentation of the Programme for 1965-1966 by the Convenors and the Secretary.

4. Election of Convenors and formation of Sections for 1965-66.

Tea : 4 p.m. in the M. C. Canteen

7 p.m. to 8 p.m. — Cultural Programme Dance by Sri K. B. Madhava Rao and his party.

Dinner : M. C. Canteen

18th Friday *Breakfast :* M. C. Canteen

9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. — Seminar on "Libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

12.30 p.m. *Lunch* : M. C. Canteen.

2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. — Seminar to be continued

5.30 p.m. — Reception by the Vice-Chancellor.

6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. — Cultural Program. Violin by Ganavisharada Asthana Vidwan B. Devendrappa and his party.

7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. — Recommendations and Resolutions.

9. p.m. *Dinner :* M. C. Canteen.

19th Saturday *Breakfast :* M. C. Canteen

7 a.m. to 9 a.m. — Visit to Chamundi Hills.

9 a.m. to 12 noon. — Visit to Somanathpur (Near T. Narasipur).

12 noon *Lunch* : M. C. Canteen.

3 p.m. to 5 p.m. — Visit to Srirangapatna. Light refreshments.

5 p.m. to 8 p.m. — Visit to Brindavan Gardens, (K. R. Sagar).

Tea by the Members of the Mysore Library Study Circle.

9 p.m. *Dinner* : M. C. Canteen.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE 15th ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE HELD AT MYSORE

S. No. Name and Address.

1. **Acharya, (Shanti),**
National Library,
Calcutta-27

2. **Aggarwal, D. S.,**
Delhi University,
Delhi.

3. **Agrawal, Jaideva Saran,**
Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Instt.,
University of Delhi,
Delhi-7.

4. **Ahmed, I. M.,**
District Librarian,
Vikarabad (A. P.).

5. **Anand, M. S.,**
Planning Commission Library
New Delhi. 1

6. **Anand Prakash,**
Delhi.

7. **(Mrs) Anand Prakash,**
4/XI, Alaxendra Place,
Delhi.

8. **Ananda Ram, H. N.,**
National Library,
Calcutta-27.

9. **Gore, Narayan Anant,**
Marathwada University Library,
Aurangabad-Dn.

S. No. Name and Address.

10. **Bagari, N. D.,**
Curator of Libraries,

11. **Bal Krishan,**
National Museum,
New Delhi.

12. **Bandhu, A.,**
Jyotinilaya, Jyotinagar,
Mysore-1.

13. **Banerjea, P.K.,**
Deptt. of Library Science,
Vikram University,
Ujjain,

14. **Basudeo Singh,**
Librarian,
R. I. T. Jamshedpur.

15. **(Miss) Batni, R.,**
Librarian,
National College,
Bangalore.

16. **Bedi, A.S.,**
Chief Librarian,
Central Water & Power Commission, New Delhi.

17. **(Miss) Bhaduri, Shubhra,**
Delhi Public Library,
Delhi-6.

18. **Bharadwaja, B. L.,**
Librarian,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

19. **Bhargava, Umesh Kumar,**
Rajasthan University Library,
Jaipur.

20. **Bhatia, Mohan,**
Council of Scientific &
Industrial Research,
New Delhi.

21. **Bhatt, M. K.,**
Central Medical Library,
DGHS, New Delhi.

22. **Bhawalkar G. N.,**
Librarian,
Medical College, Nagpur

23. **Borgaonkar, K.H.,**
Ferguson College, Poona.

24. **(Miss) Biswas, Harimaduri**
Central Reference Library,
National Library,
Calcutta.

25. **Bose, Bani,**
National Library,
Calcutta-27.

26. **Bose, P. C.**
Calcutta University,
Calcutta.

27. **Chadha, K. G.,**
Insdoc,
New Delhi-12.

28. **Chadolavada, Govinda Rao,**
Librarian,
Distt. Central Library,
Eluru (w. g. Distt.)
Andhra Pradesh.

29. **Chagti, Raj Pal,**
Central Sectt. Library,

30. **Chakram, M.,**
U. S. Library of Congress,
Shiela Buildings,
New Delhi-1.

31. **Chakravarti, Arun.**
3 St. George's Gate,
Calcutta-22.

32. **Chakravarty, N. C.**
Librarian, Ministry of
Finance, Government of
India,
New Delhi.

33. **Chakraverti, N. G.,**
Food & Agriculture
Deptt. of Food) Government
of India,
New Delhi.

34. **(Mrs.) Chakravarti,**
3, St. George's Gate Road,
Calcutta-22.

35. **Chakravorti A. K.,**
WB. S. Library,
Calcutta.

36. **Chandran, D.,**
Cataloguer,
CFTRI,
Mysorer-2.

37. **Chatterji, Arati,**
National Library,
Calcutta.

38. **Chatterji, Chandana,**
National Library,
Calcutta.

39. **Chennakeshava, S. B. Das,**
Asst. Librarian,
C.F.T.R.I.,
Mysore-2.

40. **Cherukuri, Ravi Babu,**
L. L. A. Krishna,
Machilipatam (A.P.).

41. **Cholkar, Krishnaji Sitaram,**
Librarian,
H. P. T. College, 360 Raviwar
Peth, Deodhar Lane,
Nasik.

42. **Choudhary, K. N.,**
Gaya College,
Magadh University,

43. **Crawford, John C.,**
American Embassy,
New Delhi.

44. **Das, Anima,**
National Library (INB),
Calcutta-27.

45. **Dasgupta, A. K.,**
C/o INSDOC,
Delhi-12.

46. **Dastur, K. M., Scientist,**
Central Food Technological
Research Institute,
Mysore-2.

47. **(Mrs.) Datar, Pramila,**
National Library,
Calcutta-27.

48. **David, E.,**
Christian Medical College,
Vellore-2.

49. **Devnally, D. K.,**
B/13, Sadhana,
16th Road,
Bombay-52.

50. **Dhani Ram,**
Librarian,
Art Reference Library,
National Gallery of
Modern Art,
New Delhi.

51. **Ganapathy, K. P.,**
U.S. I.S., American Library,
'International'
Bombay.

52. **Gandhi, R. S.**
Assistant Librarian (teaching)
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad-9.

53. **Gauri, K. B.,**
Punjab Arieultural
University,
Ludhiana (Punjab).

54. **Ghosh, A. K.,**
National Library,
Calcutta.

55. **Ghosh, Radha Raman,**
11C, Manohar Pukur Road,
Calcutta-26.

56. **Goel, K. L.,**
Press Villa,
Simla-1.

57. **Govinda Rao. C. H.,**
Yelur,
Andhra.

58. **Gowda, Samarame M. R.,**
Librarian,
Yuvarajas College,
Mysore.

59. **Gupta, D. P.,**
Ministry of Defence Library,
New Delhi.

60. **Gupta, K. Balasundara.**
Mysore University Library,
Mysore.

61. **Gupta, R. D.,**
Ministry of Finance Library,
New Delhi.

62. **Gurnam Singh,**
U. S. Library of Congress,
New Delhi.

63. **Gurnek Singh,**
National Library,
Calcutta.

64. **Gyan Chand,**
Central Sectt. Library,
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi.

65. **Harava, L. J.,**
INSDOC,
Hill Side Road,
Delhi-12.

66. **Hashmi, S. A.,**
District Librarian,
Mahbubnagar, A. P.

67. **Indira, P.,**
Librarian,
American Cultural Gentre,
Trivandrum.

68. **Isaac, K. A.,**
University Library (Kerala),
Trivandrum.

69. **Iyengar, Srinivas S.,**
Manu Bhuvan,
14th Road, Khar,
Bombay-52AS.

70. **(Miss) Iyer, Thangam Ranga,**
American Library,
150, B. Mount Road,
Madras-2.

71. **Jain, M. K.,**
D-155,
Sarojini Nagar,
New Delhi.

72. **Jain N. K.,**
1421, Kucha Ustad Hua,
Bazar Gulian,
Delhi.

73. **Jayasinghe, P. S.,**
Asia Publishing House,

74. **John, K. C.,**
Kerala Uniersity Library,
Trivandrum.

75. **(Miss) Joshi, Naresh,**
Delhi Public Library,
Delhi.

76. **Joshi, S. D.,**
Delhi Public Library,
Delhi.

77. **Joshi, Vasant Anant,**
445, Shankar Peth,
Hasabnis Bakhal.
Poona-2.

78. **Kalia, Des Raj.**
Director,
Delhi Public Library,
Delhi.

79. **Kalia, Tara Wati,**
C/o Sh. D. R. Kalia, Secy.,
I. L. A.

80. **Dr. Kapoor, D. K.,**
Librarian,
Central Archaeological
Library,
New Delhi.

81. **Kapur, Nasib Narain,**
E P 96, Gurgaon Cant. (Pb).

82. **Kapur, K. C.,**
Librarian,
Directorate of Econ. & State,
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

83. **Mrs. Kapur, Kamla,**
U.S.I.S. Library,
New Delhi.

84. **Kapur, S. B.,**
Central Medical Library,
New Delhi.

85. **Karam Singh,**
Central Secretariat Library,
New Delhi.

86. **Kaul, K. L.,**
Delhi University Library,
Delhi.

87. **Kaul Usha,**
F11/5, Model Town,
Delhi-9.

88. **Kaula, P. N.,**
Librarian,
Banaras Hindu University,

89. **Kesavan, B. S.,**
Director,
Insdoc,
New Delhi.

90. **Kirtane, M. S..**
107, Sidhshwar Nath,
Sholapur.

91. **Kohli, B. R.,**
National Council of Applied
Economic Research,
New Delhi.

92. **Kollimarla, Negeswara Rao,**
Librarian,
District Central Library,
Khammam (A.P.)

93. **Krishnacharya,**
National Library,
Calcutta.

94. **Krishna Murthy, M.,**
Librarian,
District Central Library,
Salim.

95. **Krishnan, A.,**
Insdoc, Regional Centre,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore-12.

96. **(Miss) Krishnaswami, Meena,**
American Cultural Centre,
Bangalore.

97. **Kulkarni. S.M.,**
Anthropological Survey of
India, 27, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta-13.

98. **Kulkarni, P.B.,**
10-B, Sadashiv Peth,
Tilak Road, Poona.

99. **Kuldip Singh,**
Punjab Agricultural University
Library, Ludhiana, (Punjab).

100. **Mrs. Kulkarni Usha, S.,**
5, Rakhal Mukherji Road,
Chowanipur, Calcutta-25.

101. **Kulkarni Vasant Vishnu,**
Librarian,
Nagpur University Library,
Nagpur.

102. **Lakshminarayana, S.N.,**
Librarian,
Maharaja's Collehe, Mysore.

103. **(Miss) Luthra, Suman.**
Central Secretariat, Library,
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi.

104. **Madan, B.K.,**
Ministry of Law Library,
New Delhi.

105. **Malhotra, J.C.,**
Librarian,
D.G.E , & T, 18 Gurdwara
Rakab Ganj Road,
New Delhi.

106. **Mc Cape, Evelyn E.,**
American Library, U.S.I.S.,
Madras.

107. **Mehrotra, R.K.,**
U.P. Secretariat Library,
Vidhan Bhawan,
Lucknow.

108. **Mehta, K.K.,**
Delhi Public Library,
Delhi.

109. **Mitra, Santimoy,**
National Library,
Calcutta.

110. **Nagaraj, M.N.,**
National Library,
Calcutta-27.

111. **Mohawty, Nagendranath,**
U.S. Library of Congress,
New Delhi.

112. **Moitra, Kalyani,**
National Library,
Calcutta-27.

113. **Moses, A. John,**
Dt. Librarian,
Srikakulam.

114. **Motiwal, O.P.,**
Librarian.
Legal Rementraneer's Library,
U.P. Govt. Lucknow.

115. **(Miss) Motiwale, Susbila A.,**
Government Girls Degree College, Rewa, (M.P.),

116. **Mukherjee, A.K..**
Central Reference Library,
National Library, Calcutta-2.

117. **Mukherjee, D.T.,**
Indian Museum,
Calcutta.

118. **Mukherjee, Dipaka**
54, N.K. Chatterjee St.,
Belgharia 24, Pargna.

119. **Mrs. Mukherjee, Shila,** *C/o*
A.K. Mukherjee,
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120. **Mukherjee, Bijayanath,**
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121. **Mukherjee, Dipali,**
National Library,
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122. **Mullick, Chitra,**
National Library,
Belvedere, Calcutta-27.

123. **Muthiah, V.S.,**
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Madras.

124. **Nagarajan, K.S.,**
Officer Incharge,
Regional Centre,
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125. **Naik, R.C.,**
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Jabalpur.

126. **Namasivayam (S),**
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127. **Murthy, Nandigama Suryanarayana,**
Chemmanegiriput,
Marulipatem, A.P.

128. **Narasimha Swamy, R.L.,**
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129. **Miss Nigam, Shashi,**
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130. **Mrs. Omar, Rita,**
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131. **Pangannaya, N. Balakrishna,**
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132. **Parab, L.G ,**
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Shivaji University,
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133. **Parkash, K.S.,**
U.S. Information Service,
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134. **Patel, C.R.,**
Sardar Vallabhbhai
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135. **Patel, M.M.,**
M.J. Library Ahmedabad-6.

136. **Patil, P.K.,**
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137. **Patnaik, P.S.,**
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Tirupti (A.P.)

138. **Phani, Bhusan Pushilal,**
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139. **Phookan, R.C.,**
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140. **Rao, M.V.N. Prabhakara,**
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Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd.,
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141. **Prakasam, K.S.,**
District Central Librarian,
Anantapur.

142. **Parthasarathy, S..**
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143. **Prosad, Brij Nandan,**
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Bihar Secretariat Library,
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144. **Puri, H.L.,**
Librarian,
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145. **Purushotham, C.,**
District Central Librarian,
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146. **Ragavan, M.C.,**
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147. **Rajagopalan, T.S.,**
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148. **Rajaraman, S.,**
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149. **Raju, B.N.,**
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150. **Ram shobhit Prasad Singh**
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Sinha Library, Patna.

151. **Rama Chandra, H.R.,**
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153. **Ramakrishnan, M. N.,**
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154. **Ramanayya, T. Venkata,**
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155. **Mrs. Ramji. Kamla,**
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156. **Dr. Rao, B. V. Raghavendra,**
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157. **Raizada, A. S., C/o.**
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158. **Rao, D. B. Krishna,**
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159. **Rao K. Rama,**
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160. **Rao, K. Subba,**
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161. **Rao, Vighandra, Sekhara,**
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163. **Mrs. Reddy Malathi,**
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164. **Ray Sunil Kaumr,**
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165. **Reddy N. M.,**
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166. **Reddy, P. Lakshmi,**
P. Secretary, L. L. A.
Kuvnoj (A. P.).

167. **Reddy P. Janardhan,**
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Sangareddy,
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168. **Reddy, S. Pandu Ranga.**
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169. **Sangameswaran, S. V.,**
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CFTRI, Mysore.

170. **Sargan V.,**
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171. **Sarkar, Amal,**
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172. **Sarkar, Dines Chandra,**
State Central Library,
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173. **Mrs. Sarkar Manashi,**
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174. **Sarkar, Soumyendr B.,**
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175. **Saxena, Jagdish Charan,**
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176. **Saxena, R. S.,**
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177. **Sehgal, K. R., C/o.**
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29, Chouringee, Calcutta.

178. **(Miss) Sehgal, Nirmal,**
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179. **Sen Gupta, Bijoananda,**
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180. **Miss Shankari, K.,**
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181. **Sharma K. D,**
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182. **Sharma, S. C.,**
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187. **Srivastava, S. N.,**
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188. **Surendar Mohan,**
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189. **Surinder Nath,**
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190. **Swamy, M. Sitarama,**
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191. **Tale, Manohar Keshavrao,**
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192. **Murty, K. V. Ramana,**
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193. **Thomas, C.,**
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194. **Trikha, O. P.,**
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196. **Varkey, Oommen,**
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197. **Venkatappaiah, V.,**
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Branch Library,
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198. **Venkatasubbiah, G.,**
Kadapa, Andhra.

199. **Venkatasubbaiah, G.,**
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Cuddapah (A. P.).

200. **Venkateshnan, T. R.,**
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College of Commerce & Arts.
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201. **Venkateswarlu, B.**
Secretary, Local Library
Authority, Gunture,
Andhra Pradesh.

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203. **Verma, Ved Prakash,**
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Ministry of Education,
New Delhi.

204. **Visvesvara M. K.,**
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Research Institute,
C. R. Station P. O.
(Chikmagalm Dis, Mysore
State S. India).

205 **Viswanathan, C. G.,**
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U. P. Agricultural University.

APPENDIX D

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCES

Series			*Date & Year*	*Venue*	*Name of the President*
First	All India Library Conference		12th & 13th April 1933	Calcutta	Dr. M.O. Thomas
Second	,,	,,	19th to 22nd April 1935	Lucknow	Dr. A.C. Woolner
Third	,,	,,	22nd to 24th December 1937	Delhi	Dr. Wali Mohammad
Fourth	,,	,,	13th to 15th April 1940	Patna	Mr. John Sargent
Fifth	,,	,,	4th to 6th April 1942	Bombay	Mr. R.P. Masani
Sixth	,,	,,	7th to 10th April 1944	Jaipur	Mr. J.C. Rollo
Seventh	,,	,,	25th to 28th January 1946	Baroda	Shri Azizul Haque
Eighth	,,	,,	20th to 22nd January 1949	Nagpur	Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
Ninth	,,	,,	12th to 17th May 1951	Indore	Mr. T.D. Waknis
Tenth	,,	,,	31st May to 4th June 1953	Hyderabad	Mr. S. Das Gupta
Eleventh	,,	,,	7th to 11th April 1956	Calcutta	Mr. S. Bashiruddin
Twelfth	,,	,,	17th & 18th April 1960	Calcutta	Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray
Thirteenth	,,	,,	10th to 12th February 1962	Calcutta	Mr. B.S. Kesavan
Fourteenth	,,	,,	10th to 15th April 1964	Patna	Mr. D.N. Marshall
Fifteenth	,,	,,	17th to 19th June 1965	Mysore	Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao

APPENDIX E

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   Patna.

2. Shri B. S. Kesavan — Senior Vice-President
   Director.
   INSDOC,
   National Physical Laboratory,
   New Delhi.

3. Shri D.N. Marshall, — Vice-President
   Librarian,
   Bombay University Library,
   Bombay.

4. Shri Sant Ram Bhatia, — -do-
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   Indian Librarian
   Model Town,
   Jullundur,

5. Dr. C. P. Shukla, — - do -
   Librarian,
   M.S. University Library,
   Station Road,
   Baroda-2.

6. Shri Nitishwar Prasad Singh — - do -
   General Secretary,
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7. Shri D. R. Kalia, — Secretary.
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8. Shri J. C. Mehta, — Asstt. Secretary
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   Delhi Public Library,
   S.P. Mukerji Marg,
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9.	Shri Ram Sobhit Prasad Singh, C/o Sinha Library, Sinha Library, Road Patna.	Asstt. Secretary
10.	Shri O. P. Trikha, C/o Delhi Public Library, S.P. Mukerji Marg, Delhi-6.	Treasurer
11.	Smt. Soshila Jagota, C/o Delhi Public Library, S.P. Mukeriji Marg, Delhi-6.	Librarian.
12.	Shri Sohan Singh, C-15, Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi-14.	Public Relations Officer.

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13. Shri R.S. Misra,
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Sinha Library Road,
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Planning Commission,
Yojna Bhawan,
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15. Shri N. C. Chakravarty,
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17. Shri M. Rama,
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Sinha Library Road,
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18. Shri Baidya Nath Choubey,
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19. Shri M. N. Nagaraj
Asstt. Library,
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Calcutta.

20. Shri R. Sharma
C/o Sinha Library,
Sinha Library Road,
Patna.

21. Shri Jogesh Sharma,
C/o National Library,
Calcutta.

Institutional Members :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Library Associations :

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

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

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

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

Members Executive Committee :

1. Shri P. N. Gour, President
   Librarian,
   Sinha Library,
   (State Central Library),
   Sinha Library Road,
   Patna.

2. Shri B. S. Kesavan, Senior Vice-
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   National Physical Laboratory,
   New Delhi.

3. Shri Nitishwar Prasad Sangh, Vice-
   General Secretary, President.
   Bihar Pustakalaya Sangh,
   Sinha Library Road,
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4. Shri Sohan Singh Public
   C—15 Lajpat Nagar III, Relations
   New Delhi-14. Officer

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6. Shri B. L. Bhardwaj,
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   C/o Delhi Public Library,
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   Delhi-6.

9. Shri J. C. Mehta, Asstt. Secretary.
   Deputy Director,
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11. Shri D. R. Kalia, Secretary,
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XV All India Library Conference Mysore 17-19 June, 1965 Resolutions

(a) Public Libraries

The 15th All India Library Conference takes this opportunity to recommend to the Planning Commission a scale of priorities as regards the development of libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The recommended priorities are based on the following assumptions : First, that the provision of library service for the villages of India is of paramount importance. Second, that the book production in the Indian languages is of the utmost importance and every support should be given to non-governmental and governmental agencies to plan and carry out book production on an effective scale in all the languages of the country. Third, that the future of the country lies with the growing generation and therefore, the child should receive much greater attention than it has so far received. This means that children's libraries whether attached to the public libraries or schools should receive the greatest attention. Fourth, that as access to knowledge is recognised in the civilised world as one of the basic human rights, statutory recognition of this right should be secured for the citizens in the form of library legislation enabling an assured flow of funds to maintain the rhythm of library service in the country. This will mean that in the States which go in for a library cess, the proceeds from the cess should be butressed by subsidy from the State or Central Government.

2. This Conference feels that as much as possible of the provision for libraries be spent on books and personnel, buildings taking a lower priority. A portion of library funds should be devoted to impart the special training needed for the public library personnel. The sort of training imparted in formal training institutions is not adequate at the university level for a worker in a public library who, in addition to his technical competence should also develop a capacity for public relations.

3. Book production at the state level is of the greatest importance. There should not be any attempt to centralise book production even at the state level because it will create bottlenecks in many directions. Wherever possible the capacity of government printing presses should be exploited fully to facilitate book production in the regional languages. But what is more important, private presses and Book Trusts should be subsidized by way of equipment and provenance of paper to encourage the production of text books. As far as possible there should be a quota guarantee to these agencies assuring them that a minimum number of copies will be procured by the government for distribution to the

libraries. Wherever the bonafides of the agency concerned has been verified, loans towards developing their printing potential should be forthcoming on the same terms as for the industries.

Every effort should be made to have library legislation enacted in all the states of the Republic. Where for any reason this is not found practicable, liberal budget provisions for development of libraries, as for example in the case of the Government of West Bengal, should be stimulated and encouraged. In States where it is desired to levy a library cess, the cess should be levied not merely on property, but also on land revenue, as has been done in the Library Act recently passed by the State of Mysore.

4. A sine qua non of a good rural library service is a book centre which will act as the basic reservoir enabling the service points to frequently renew their collections. To ensure a purposeful service, the book centre should fortify itself by surveys of the reading habits of the people in its area. Again, library service to the rural areas should work in the closest coordination with the adult education programme undertaken in that area. Any resources available from the community development authorities should have to be harnessed to the fullest extent for the enhanced programme. It would also be advisable to look upon the rural library centres — as community centres where audio-visual and other aids are utilised to reinforce/motivation and promote cultural activities. Library services should also be made to contribute effectively to programmes of higher economic productivity and social development.

5. Considering that the resources of this country are very limited, every effort should be made to link up school libraries at the lower levels with the education of the adults in the rural areas.

6. After assuring the coverage of library service in the rural area, possible within our resources, every attempt should be made to develop the urban library services. At the present moment there is in this country a very confused notion of what a public library really is. For example, the numberless subscription libraries are also called public libraries. As recommended by Advisory Committee on Libraries these subscription on libraries should be converted, with the help of State aid in a phased programme, into free public libraries open to every man, woman and child as a matter of right without any sort of a deposit or fee being demanded of them for the use of the library.

7. The system of inter-library borrowing within the public library system should be so developed that any book borrowed in any public library can be returned at any other public library without any procedural difficulties. Simultaneously the resources of the public library system should be strengthened by a close liaison with all the other types of libraries (academic or special) within the State.

8. The administration of public libraries system in a State should invariably be the responsibility of a Director of Libraries in the State, directly answerable to the Secretary of the Education Department in that State. Experience has shown that even where library legislation has taken place the posting of the Director of Public Instruction as the administrative authority has greatly harmed the working of the library

law in that State. The Conference is, therefore, particularly anxious to stress this point that the Director of Libraries in a State must be a plenary authority answerable only to the Secretary of the Education Department or even directly to the Minister for Education.

9. Librarians at all levels should be treated on a par with officers in comparable positions in the Department of Education. For example, the District Librarian should enjoy the same status and emoluments as a District Education Officer.

10. The present situation in respect of procurement of books for libraries is far from satisfactory. Invariably, the librarians in their anxiety to utilise the available funds, make a rush towards the fag end of the financial year for purchasing whatsoever comes in their way without relating it to the actual needs of the clientele. Another impediment in the way of expeditious and purposeful purchase of books is the prevalent tender system, made obligatory by government regulations. Books unlike other commodities have a fixed published price and it is illogical to apply the routine of stores purchase rules to books. Particularly, the tender system is a serious hurdle in the development of proper library service and should be done away with forthwith. The Conference recommends that for each state library system, there may be a co-operative book purchasing agency which may fix the rate at which the books may be purchased by its member libraries.

11. In no public library system anywhere in the world, is a librarian ever held responsible for the loss of books which occurs spite of every reasonable precautions having been taken, *i.e.* control of entry and exit and vigilence. No one has so far found an absolute check against the clever thief. Accordingly, a percentage of losses in the public library system is always accepted as inevitable and is written off. In India, however, librarians, are sometimes asked to deposit security amount against book losses before they are appointed. This is a pernicious practice and without a shread of justification and needs to be ended unceremoniously and forthwith.

12. In order to meet the demand for trained library personnel at semi-professional level, the I.L.A. should lay a uniform standard of training and examination in the country. The teachers training institutes, polytechnics and State Library Associations should conduct training classes for the I.L.A. examinations. As an advance action, funds should be provided during the last year of the Third Five Year Plan to increase training facilities in the country. The present output of 1000 semi-professional per year should be raised to 2000 per year. This will require a provision of Rs 2 crores.

13. The Conference recommends that a provision of Rs. 30 crores should be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of public libraries and an additional sum of Rs. 20 crores should be provided for the production of reading materials.

(b) Academic and Special Libraries.

The Fifteenth All India Library Conference passed the following resolutions bearing on Academic and Special Libraries:

(1) Resolved that in the interest of adequate library services to university and college libraries should be manned by professionally qualified librarions. This will require steps to be taken to attract suitable talent into the library profession. To this end it is necessary that the library staff be given the latest grades recommended by the University Grants Commission and the State Governments should give financial assistance to the universities and colleges to enable them to do this.

(2) Resolved that a seminar on college libraries be organised by the ILA in order to examine how best their library services could be improved.

(3) Resolved that in order to mobilise the use of periodical holdings of Indian Libraries most economically and efficiently, it is absolutely necessary to have an up-to-date Union-catalogue of periodicals covering all subjects. As INSDOC is already compiling a Union catalogue for scientific periodicals, it is recommended that an appropriate organisation should take steps to organise the Union catalogue of periodicals in social sciences and humanities.

(4) Resolved that all Technical and Special Libraries should introduce documentation and information services to make the best use of their research man-power and resources.

(5) Resolved that in the Fourth Five Year Plan priority be accorded to the development of the National Science Library on an adequate scale to serve the needs of scientific, tenhnical and research institutions and industries in the country.

(6) Resolved that in order to meet the pressing needs of the special and technical libraries for trained personnel at various levels and in adequate number, especially for providing documentation and information services, immediate steps be taken to increase facilities in the training for documentation and reprographic techniques.

(7) Resolved to recommend to the Planning Commissiou that of the total provision made for education and research in the Fourth Five Year Plan, 5% of it should be allocated for libraries and that the funds earmarked for libraries should not be diverted to any other purpose.

(8) The Conference notes with regret that a great majority of universities and colleges have not been able to implement the pay scales as recommended by the University Grant Commission for the library staff—for the reason that, whereas the University Grant Cenmmission is prepared to meet 80% of the additional cost involved in the implementation of their recommendation, the State Govts. are not willing to bear their share of 20%. The Conference draws the attention of State Governments to this fact aud stresses upon them the urgency of providing their share of 20% of the additional cost to enable universities and colleges under their jurisdiction to revise the pay scales of their library staff.

(D. R. KALIA)
Secretary.

Inaugural Address

by

Dr. K. L. Shrimali,

Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore

Friends,

I am grateful to the Indian Library Association for having invited me to inaugurate this conference. I am glad that the Association has chosen Mysore as the venue of this conference. Mysore has been an important seat of learning and culture even before independence and has some of the oldest libraries and a rare collection of books. Moodabidri, a small town in Mangalore district, has one of the oldest libraries and a rare collection of Jain manuscripts which, in many respects, is far more valuable than many of our modern libraries put together.

From the number of manuscripts which we find on a variety of subjects in our languages it is apparent that a large number of scholars devoted a great deal of their time and thought to the writing of books and the fact that these manuscripts have been preserved for centuries also indicates that people in our country valued learning and loved books. This, however, is a past story. The tradition of learning and love of books seem to be disappearing in the present times. Even though there are now greater facilities and incentives for the writing of books, the creative spirit seems to be languishing and we are now depending on foreign experts to help us even in writing our own text books. I was shocked to find in one of my tours that a rural library in one of the community blocks selected for intensive educational development was stocked mostly with English and American books, even though there were hardly any persons in that area who were able to read English. These books were purchased because Government grant was available and there were book sellers to push their trade. This is only an illustration to show how we are becoming culturally dependent and in that process also losing our creative capacity.

There has been rapid expansion of education at all levels during the post-independence period but the development of our libraries has been almost negligible. There are hardly any libraries worth the name in our elementary schools and most of the libraries in the secondary schools are stocked with old and decrepit books and are looked after only by a part-time clerk or teacher whose main interest is only in keeping the stock intact. Due to the liberal assistance which the University have received from the University Grants Commission, new library buildings have been put up and they are being equipped with modern furniture. But it is doubtful whether equal care has been taken in utilising the grants for the proper selection of books. Most of the Universities have now trained librarians. But at the lower carde the staff is till untrained and the

services are not so well organised as to render effective service and guidance to stimulate interest among our students and to offer help and guidance to our research scholars.

Public Libraries are in a deplorable condition. The funds provided for libraries by the Government or local bodies are practically negligible and leaving aside the National Library, most of the Public Libraries are starving on account of lack of adequate finance. The library is like a living organism and in the absence of proper nourishment it languishes and soon dies. A library cannot survive unless it is continuously fed by supply of new books. Our Public Libraries are lacking in trained personnel as well as in space and resources and new books hardly find entry into them. The State Central Libraries of Madras and Maharashtra seem to have the unique distinction of receiving books under the Delivery of Books Act but they have neither space nor staff to handle them and books are bundled together without proper classification.

It is most tragic that the libraries should be neglected in a country which, in the past, had given a high place to learning. Our people seem to have forgotten that a library is a potent instrument for carrying forward and making available the intellectual resources accumulated by the human race. Modern societies which aim at material progress are becoming more and more dependent on dissemination of scientific ideas among the masses and therefore the library which is the best instrument for the communication of new ideas becomes an indispensable tool for material progress. We lament over our social and economic backwardness but do little to disseminate scientific knowledge among the masses through the organisation of libraries. We talk glibly of establishing an equalitarian society but we make little use of the store house of the accumulated wisdom and intellectual heritage of mankind which can remove the differences existing between the two worlds of the literate and non-literate people in our society. We are anxious to improve our educational standards but we don't seem to realise that a library is the most potent instrument for improving our schools, colleges and universities. We decry the lowering of intellectual, aesthetic and moral standards in our society but we make no use of that agency which can stimulate intellect, cultivate taste and raise our moral standard by bringing us in contact with great minds. We are at present spending crores of rupees for educational expansion and the spread of literacy but there is no realisation that in the absence of a good library service large number of neo-literates relapse into illiteracy and much of the human effort and limited financial resources are being wasted. A library is not merely a creature but also a creator of the literate world. A good library service, therefore, is indispensable for a modern society in which man no longer depends either on passion or blind tradition but has to take decisions in life with the help of intelligence and reason. A library has many uses but the reason why it is prized so highly in a civilised society is that it helps each person to rise and to live at the full height of his powers.

I should not venture to give any suggestions to this expert body of librarians about the organisation of library system in our country. It is envisaged that as our regional languages develop State Central Libraries would naturally assume great importance and this would further give rise

for greater need of co-ordination between the State Central, District libraries and the National Library. In view of our limited resources, it seems to be difficult to provide good libraries for our small towns and rural communities. It should however be possible to organise some scheme of co-operation which may enable every citizen to procure the books from wherever it may be available either from District Library, State Central Library or National Library. Our aim in organising the library service should be that no reader should go disappointed from the library and any reader admitted to an individual library should be able to get any book from the stocks of any other library on loan for a definite period. The library that sends the book should also meet the costs of packing and mailing and the reader should be charged only a nominal fee. With our limited funds it is only through such inter-library loan service that we can meet the growing demands of research scholars in the universities and the need of people in developing industries and in other walks of life to keep them in touch with the latest scientific developments. While each State Central Library may retain its autonomy it should be possible to bring all the libraries together to help one another and improve their resources as well as opportunities for readers. Even though each public library will attempt to collect all the important publications and will have always on its shelves a self-sufficient, representative and up-to-date stock, it is impossible for any library to meet all the demands of all kinds of readers. It is only by adopting some scheme of co-operation that the libraries can offer the maximum opportunity to the readers. It should be the duty of a public library to supply books to its readers no matter from where they procure the book and how much sacrifice they have to make.

In recent years a healthy development is taking place in our universities and they are now offering courses in library science at the graduate level. I hope that the universities will soon introduce not only post-graduate courses but also give opportunity to scholars for research in library science. Training for librarianship is the most important requisite for the improvement of library service and the steps that the universities are now taking will not only help in the improvement of their own libraries but they will also be able to send out trained librarians for public libraries and thus help in their improvement. In the past, there was a common belief that anybody and mostly those who were not found fit in other administrative jobs were entrusted with the management of libraries and it is only recently that the importance of appropriate professional education for the staff of libraries has been recognised and it is good that universities have taken upon themselves the task of providing this professional education.

In the end I must refer to the important role that the All India Library Association has played in the past in the development and improvement of libraries of all kinds. One of the important tasks of this Association is to focus the attention of the Government and the Planning Commission to the need for providing adequate funds for the libraries and you have done well in inviting the Education Member of the Planning Commission to preside over this conference which is meeting at a time when we are in the process of formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan. I hope his presence here will enable you to secure a fair deal to the libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan. I wish this conference every success.

Presidential Address

by

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao,
Member, Planning Commission

Friends,

I feel deeply honoured at having been invited to preside over this distinguished conference of professional librarians. Your Ascociation has been serving the country now for over 30 years in one of the most significant fields of education and knowledge ; and such place as the library movement occupies in the educational, social and cultural development in our country is almost entirely due to the enthusiasm and dedicated work of your organisation and its members. I have every hope that, with your continued co-operation and hard work as also with my own personal enthusiasm born out of a deep conviction of the crucial place of the library in both formal and non-formal education, we will be able to make significant progress during the Fourth Plan in regard to the library movement and the expansion, betterment, and more effective utilisation of libraries in both rural and urban areas and in both academic and public institutions.

It is not necessary for me to tell you librarians what an important place the library holds in any developing society. Formal education with its lectures and seminars fails of its major purpose when it is not accompanied by a good and up-to-date library, a competent and interested librarian, and an academic climate that results in extensive and even undiscriminating utilisation of its services. Children's libraries form one of the essential ingredients for the release of the child's intellectual curiosity and the foundation for building into the adult of tomorrow the habit of reading and thereby equipping him with the key to the ever expanding frontiers of knowledge. Public libraries are an indispensable condition for the utilisation of literacy and the intelligent participation by the people in the economic and political development of the country. In fact, libraries constitute as important a sector of education as either elementary or secondary or university or technical or adult education ; and any educational planning that fails to recognise the place of libraries would be missing one of the basic tiers of the educational structure.

I am afraid that our educational planning so far has not given adequate attention to libraries. As far as formal education, including training and research are concerned, libraries are considered to be part of the entire programme and it is left to the authorities concerned to decide on what place they should give either to libraries or librarians in their outlays. This has not worked too badly as far as the universities and technical and professional institutions are concerned, though even here a considerable measure of credit is due to the University Grants Commis-

sion and the special assistance they have given by way of assistance for buildings, books, and upgrading of library personnel. Even then, the position is not satisfactory as far as many of the mofussil colleges are concerned. In fact, I think it is time that a special review was made of the library budget in the 1800 colleges that we have got in the country as also of their existing stock of books journals as also of their library buildings, reading rooms, and trained personnel. This is particularly important in our country, where students are too poor to be able to buy books, especially in science and the professional subjects. I wish your Association would take up this subject and make a quick survey of the existing position in Indian colleges in regard to their libraries. If they do, I can assure them the Planning Commission, in turn, will see to it that some remedial measures are taken in the Fourth Plan period and that a significant improvement is effected in our college libraries.

The position regarding libraries, however, is much worse in the case of secondary schools, of which we have now 22,000 in the country. When we remember that the bulk of our educated people in India are drawn from those who have only had a high school education, the damage that this is causing to the social, political, and economic development of our country assumes massive dimensions. Far too many high schools in the country have libraries which consist only of 4 or 5 cupboards, there are hardly any journals except those received from foreign publicity agencies, and reading rooms of the right size and facilities are conspicuous by their absence, and, I may add, same is the case with trained library personnel without whom it is not possible to extend the habit of regular and discriminating reading among the school-going population. We are making provision in the Fourth Plan for the improvement of quality in secondary education; and one of the important ways of doing this is to see that high schools have better libraries and librarians than they have now. If this is to be implemented, I have no doubt that a separate section should be set up in the State Directorates of Public Instruction to look after library interests in the schools under their jurisdiction. It may even be necessary to set up an agency in each State for the bulk purchase of books and journals and their organised distribution among schools. In this connection, I may add that we are hoping to introduce a phazed programme in the Fourth Plan under which high schools in the country will be able to supplement their books with a collection of musical records, prints, and statues which will give students an integrated view of our composite Indian culture and thereby not only promote national integration but also help them to develop the aesthetic side of their personalities. Altogether, I can say with confidence that we hope to make a significant dent during the Fourth Plan on the lacunae that now exists in our schools in their library and other cultural and functional equipment.

Libraries also have a place in elementary schools including both primary and middle schools. The students these schools cater for number many crores ; and a vast majority of them are not likely for the time being at any rate, to have education beyond the elementary stage. It is imperative therefore that they too should have reading material that will give permanence to their literacy and also enable them to use it later on for purposes relevant to their economic development. At the same time, it is a moot point whether we should have separate libraries for these

elementary schools when simultaneously we also want public libraries for the literates and neo-literates among the adult population. My own personal opinion is that these should be attached to every elementary school—if this cannot all be done at the same time, it can be done in stages—a public library-cum-reading room which will serve both the children and the adults in the village. Where this is not possible, the school could have a small library of its own, while the needs of the adults could be catered for by a system of mobile libraries. What is really important is to see that the rural population—both the children of elementary schools and the working adults—have the facilities for reading material which will enable them to function more effectively whether as students or persons engaged in productive activity. I must add that my conception of rural libraries does not only include books and journals, it must also include audio-visual aids, even if these are available only at periodic intervals and not on a continuous basis in every Indian village. How far we will be able to achieve this during the Fourth Plan is more than I can say ; but we are making some financial provision for this in the Fourth Plan outlay on education and I am hopeful of some significant change being brought about in our rural areas by way of facilities for the exercise and utilisation of literacy.

This takes me on to the whole subject of adult education and public libraries. As you are aware, the Fourth Plan places considerable emphasis on adult literacy and adult education programmes. In fact, we are making a provision of Rs. 74 crores for this purpose. Of this amount, a substantial sum of the order of more than Rs. 29 crores is being earmarked for public libraries, especially in the rural areas. The bulk of this is meant for district central libraries, blocks libraries, and village libraries, while a part is also meant for urban libraries. These libraries are not intended merely or even largely for housing books on fiction or literature ; they have to play a distinctive functional role in the development of education and of skills in the rural and small town population of India. These public libraries should not only supplement the library facilities available for students in their educational institutions but also be linked up with the needs of those who are taking up correspondence courses, part-time courses and sandwich courses. They should also cater to the functional and professional requirements of the working adults in these areas. You will see therefore that, in my scheme of things, public libraries occupy an important and integral place in the educational structure of the country, especially in the implementation of its role in economic and social development. To put this into effect, we need to establish public libraries where they do not exist now ; and strengthen and expand them where they already exist. How massive a programme this involves can easily be seen when we realise that today only 63 per cent of the districts, 27 per cent of the blocks and 5 per cent of the villages, have public libraries. That the place given even to these libraries is only marginal is seen from the fact that the expenditure per capita on public libraries came only 2.9 paise in 1963-64, inter-State variation being between 0.3 paise per capita in Uttar Pradesh and 9.3 paise per capita in West Bengal. The inadequacy of our public library facilities is further highlighted by the fact that for every thousand persons in the country, only one is registered as a borrower in a public library and that for every one thousand persons only 16 books are borrowed in a year. It

is also a fact that even of the pitifully small number of books borrowed only a small proportion consists of books that have a functional or developmental or even an educational significance. All this is an obviously unsatisfactory situation ; but I hope there will be a significant improvement during the Fourth Plan with the provisions of Rs. 29 crores which is intended exclusively for public libraries. If to this amount is added a step up in public contributions, whether voluntarily or by law, the situation will record a further improvement.

This leads me naturally to the subject of library cess, library legislation, and public participation in the library movement. Unless the local community gets involved not only by way of receipt but also by way of contribution in the financing and functioning of public libraries, the movement cannot expand to the extent necessary nor to that degree of effective utilisation without which mere expansion is not of much functional utility. Whether a library cess is essential or not is a question on which I find there are differences of opinion among your professional experts. But what is important is that funds are made available, whether by way of an earmarked cess or through a specific head in the revenue budgets of the panchayati raj institutions being a matter of detail that can be settled according to local circumstances. But library legislation for the establishment and orderly functioning of a network of public libraries is, in any case, an essential condition for the growth of the public library movement. It is a matter of great regret that in spite of the time and thought that has been devoted to this subject, there are still so many states in India which do not have legislation for public libraries. With the massive programme that the Fourth Plan contemplates for the development of public libraries and especially their extension to the rural areas, it is imperative that all the States in India should forthwith go in for enactment of such legislation. The Model Act prepared by the Ministry of Education and circulated to the State Governments need not be taken as a constraint on any modifications they may have in mind in the light of their own experience and local circumstances. What is required is the enactment of State legislation for the establishment, maintenance and development of public libraries, even if its clauses vary from those contained in the Model Public Libraries Bill and even if it does not provide for the levy of a special library cess. I propose to take up this question personally with the State Ministers of Education by sending them copies of the Model Bill together with the proceedings of your last conference where this was discussed in detail and any additional comments I may have on the subject with the request that they may take steps for the enactment of necessary legislation as a pre-condition for the launching of the massive programme for public libraries that has been included in the Fourth Plan.

It is hardly necessary for me to dilate on the importance of book production in the context of the proposed development of public libraries during the Fourth Plan. It is not enough to have either legislation or even budgetary provisions. It is equally important to have the books on which the money can be spent. This has now acquired added significance in view of the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee and the Chief Ministers on the language problem. Indian languages are now becoming the official languages of the State Governments ; they already

constitute the media of instruction in schools and are expected in due course also to become media in universities, and other institutions of higher learning. Hindi has become the official language of the Central government with English as an additional official language. The Fourth plan period therefore is going to see a significant development in Indian languages. The Fourth Plan had already included a substantial provision for book production in Indian languages to the tune of nearly Rs. 20 crores ; and it is not unlikely that this may be increased following the recent decision on the language problem. The massive programme we are including in the Fourth Plan for public libraries is therefore accompanied by a book production programme which should ensure the success of the former.

In addition to legislation, finance, and book production, the programme also requires for its success the necessary trained personnel as also the administrative and coordinating organisation for supply, distribution, and utilisation. The Model Bill for Public Libraries provides for such an organisation. It would be necessary to supplement it by making inspection of school and college libraries as part of the functions of the proposed Directorate or sub-directorate of libraries and strengthening it suitably in terms of personnel. Arrangements will also have to be made for the training programmes needed to produce the library personnel required at various levels. It would also be useful to give a more important place than hitherto to the elements of library science and promotion of the library habit in the normal teacher-training programmes for both elementary and secondary schools. In this training programme for library personnel, there is room not only for universities but also for professional organisations like yours both at the national and at the State levels. Training at the State levels is particularly important because of the new emphasis we are placing on Indian languages and the large share that books in Indian languages are expected to occupy in our expanded programme for public libraries.

You will see from this brief account that library development has been given a more important place in the Fourth Plan than in any or all of the previous three Plans taken together. Of course many details remain to be worked out and there has to be a detailed discussion with the State Governments on individual programmes. But libraries have now come into their own in our educational planning. As Andre Maurois has remarked : "Nothing is more important for mankind than to bring within the reach of all these means of broadening our horizons, escaping from ourselves and making discoveries which literally transform life and make the individual a more valuable member of society. And the only way to do this is through public libraries." Libraries are not only necessary for individual growth but also for the growth of the nation. They serve the mother eager to feed and train her children properly. They serve the children in acquiring intellectual curiosity and give them the means to satisfy it. They serve the student in his education and help him to widen his acquaintance with the frontiers of knowledge and in developing his skills for the promotion of social and economic growth. They serve the farmer and the artisan to pick up and use better techniques and more suitable materials for improving his productivity. And they serve the professional elite to keep abreast of the various develop-

ments in their special fields. Above all, for us in the developing societies, libraries constitute an inescapable instrument for growth and economic progress. I am glad therefore that it is being found possible to include library development in a larger and more meaningful way in our programmes for development during the Fourth Plan period.

I am very glad that you are going to discuss at this session the place of libraries in the Fourth Plan. I have no doubt that your deliberations and considered views on the content and operational implementation of library programmes in the Fourth Plan would help the Planning Commission in their onerous task of educational planning. I look forward to receiving your conclusions and hope to make use of the same in my forthcoming discussions with the State Governments on educational planning, including the development of libraries.

Vote of Thanks

by

Shri P. N. Gour

Friends,

It is always a pleasurable, and, I would say, an ennobling obligation to express one's sense of gratitude to those from whom one has received help and cooperation in the consummation of a cherished desire. Very often, it is treated as a formal item. In thanking others, they are cryptic and niggardly, but you will, I hope, bear with me, if I do not choose to treat my obligation so gracelessly.

I had, as the President of the Indian Library Association, always an uncomfortable feeling that he had, somehow, perhaps unwittingly and without any forethought, been remiss in our obligations towards the South and had not held any conference here for the past 12 years, since the Hyderabad conference in 1953. South has been the cradle of this Association, in fact, of the library movement in this country. The librarians from the South also, I wonder why, did not press their claim for a due share in the Associational activities. Perhaps, it is in the tradition of their profession, never to press their claims vigorously, not even for higher pay. I have never known any library being closed because of a sit-down strike for conditions of living.

However, I was anxious to make amends for this seeming neglect. It gave me, therefore, a sense of intense satisfaction when you Sir, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, so readily agreed to help us in holding the conference at Mysore, and promised to provide us all the necessary local facilities. I must acknowledge, that the credit for helping us in availing ourselves of your gracious generosity must be given to our redoubtable Vice-President, Shri B. S. Kesavan. We all know that his capacity and resourcefulness in all such matters is unlimited. If I can share a confidence with you about Shri Kesavan, it is said and believed in Delhi, I do not know how well founded this belief is, that Shri Kesavan's resourcefulness is so well established, that his erstwhile Minister, Prof. Humayun Kabir, still seeks his advice and assistance for exploration of oil resources in the country. I would request you not to repeat this story to Mr. Kesavan lest he might contradict it.

To you, Sir, Dr. Shrimali, we cannot be sufficiently grateful. Your ready and generous response to our request was indeed remarkably gracious. You have not only provided us with all the needed facilities but also a part of the sinews of such conferences, I mean the funds. In addressing you, I take a personal pride, in being the fellow-alumni of the same Alma mater, the Banaras Hindu University.

We are all proud of your rich contribution to the cause of education in this country. The library profession, in particular, owes a lot to your stewardship as the Union Minister of Education for all the developments that took place in library organisation and service in the country, during the first two plan periods. It is heartening and inspiring to find that your interest in the development of libraries, not only in your own University of Mysore, but in the country at large is still subsisting. The stress that you laid in your inaugural address on the importance of libraries in any educational set up and the need for their proper development amply bears it out. I am sure that the expression of your hope that the libraries may get a fair deal in the fourth five year plan will not go unheeded.

Once more, Sir, I extend to you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor our cordial thanks for being so readily, generously and bountifully helpful to us in holding our Annual Conference this year under your aegis and under the auspices of your great University in this ancient seat of culture and learning.

To you, Sir, Prof. Rao, I cannot adequately express our gratitude. You have taken the trouble of coming all the way and to bless us and give us the privilege of inaugurating this conference. We have to be grateful to you for your reassuring gestures of goodwill towards libraries and librarians. It was for the first time, that, thanks to your very ready and gracious acceptance of our suggestion, you associated the Library Association Working Group officially with the Planning Commission in formulating proposals for the development of libraries during the fourth Five Year Plan. We hope that our Working Group will be adequately helpful in preparing the library blue-print for the next plan.

The views that you have expressed in speech and the assurances that you have been pleased to indicate therein that library development will find definitely a more important place in our future educational plan is indeed inspiring and fills us with unprecedented hope in regard to future of library development in our country. We are fortunate to have you on the Planning Commission in charge of education, for it is aptly said that what Dr. Rao does not know about education in India is not worth knowing. Your presidential speech amply demonstrates the knowledge, the perspective and the vision which you bring to bear upon the library problems of the country.

That, in spite of your multifarious preoccupations, you have made it convenient to come all the way to preside over our inaugural function unmistakably indicates your interest in us and our affairs and bespeaks so hopefully of our future.

I thank you, Dr. Rao, once again for your great kindness in gracing this occasion and thus evincing your abiding interest in the Library Association.

Our thanks are also abundantly due to the Mysore Government for having given a generous grant to defray the expenses of this conference.

We are also thankful to Mr. Ramachandran, the Registrar of the Mysore University who has done all that he could to facilitate our arrangements.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude towards those who have so diligently and indefatigably worked behind the scenes to make the arrangements for this conference a success. I do not mean Mr. Kalia and his secretariate, because that would be thanking myself, although, personally speaking, I have hardly done anything.

I want to specially mention Shri Balasundara Gupta, the Mysore University Librarian who has, as Local Secretary of the conference, marshalled all the local resources so ably. He has been very loyally assisted in his work by the members of his staff. I would also like to mention the good work done by Shri Patil, the new Professor of Library Science in the Mysore University and Mr. Lakshminarayan of the Maharaja's College Library.

For the delightful and exquisite cultural items in this inaugural function. we are beholden to the local Varalakshmi Academy of Fine Arts. This academy enjoys a deservedly high reputation as a promoter of art and culture. The Veena recital of Shri Visweswaran was particularly delightful. We are thankful to all these renowned artistes to have lent the grace of their various arts to the success of this function.

I must also thank our guests and the institutions which have deputed their representatives and observers whose presence has lent weight to this function and has immensely encouraged us.

Thank you all once again and May God bless you for contributing to the success of this Conference.

A plea for setting up the National Central Library at Delhi under the Fourth Five Year Plan

By

H. N. Ananda Ram

Central Reference Library, Calcutta

The aim of this paper is to enlist the support of the Indian Librarians in making a fervant plea for the need of a National Central Library to be located at Delhi in the Fourth Five Year Plan period. It is not proposed here to raise the question as to why this has not been taken up earlier despite official assurance from its highest level for setting up such an institution at Delhi in the Second Five Year Plan period itself. After setting forth some of the familiar objections to the project, prevalent in professional and official circles, this paper will describe the set up of the National Central Library and its financial implication.

Objections:

1. It is argued that the setting up of a National Central Library will militate against the interest of the National Library, Calcutta. This is not so because the aims of both the two types of institutions are complementary, not contradictory. While the aim of the National Library is the preservation of all that is published in its country, the National Central Library aims at being a national centre of bibliographical information, the lending library of books for study, the clearing house for the inter-lending of books between libraries of all types at home and abroad and a centre for other co-operative library projects. In Great Britain while the British Museum serves as the National Library, the National Central Library performs the other functions mentioned above.

2. It is said that the country's financial resources in the emergency period cannot permit the founding of costly institution, which the National Central Library will be. As a matter of fact, already an organisation, though with a different name (Central Reference Library) has come to exist at Calcutta and one of the functions of the National Central Library, viz. issuing national bibliography, is being performed by this institution. What is required now is only a change of name of this institution and its shifting to Delhi, and its taking over the additional functions of the National Central Library. The receipt of Indian publications by this institution will make it a depository library at Delhi.

3. It is also said that the existing National Library itself can look after the functions we have allocated to the National Central Library. The present set up of the National Library will become unwiedly if it is saddled with these additional responsibilities. Further, the capital city of India with all its concentration of the intelligentia of the country (apart from the distinguished visitors to this city from the country itself and obroad) will be deprived of the valuable national literature which would accrue to the National Central Library at Delhi as a result to the Delivery of Books Act. Almost all the capital cities of the world have their National Libraries - why not Delhi ? Again, in a vast country like India, the depositing of national literature in one place preclude its use by Indian citizens living in places remote from Calcutta. In fact, it would be ideal if a grid of National Libraries is brought about with the National Library at Calcutta at the apex, the National Central Library at Delhi as the country's bibliographical clearing house, and the Depository Libraries at Bombay and Madras meeting the regional needs. To start with, the National Central Library should begin functioning, as certain steps having already been taken by the Central Government towards this, in the form of the Central Reference Library.

Set up of the National Central Library.

Having stated and met the objections, I will now outline the organisational set up of the National Central Library and then give its financial implications.

The National Central Library should have the following divisions :-

1. National Bureau of copyright.
2. National Bureau of international exchange.
3. Inter - Library loan department.
4. National Bureau of bibliography, and
5. National Bureau of Technical services.

It would be appropriate if the present copyright unit is merged with the National Central Library on the ground of economy and co-ordination of services.

The second function as mentioned above is in line with the Unesco's recommendation (Article III, 1, Rules for International lending as revised on 1st October, 1954) regarding the setting up in each country of a national centre for the International lending system and its maintaining contact with a large library and if possible, including a union catalogue and an information centre. The tasks of the national centre are stated as follows : (a) to forward requests from abroad to libraries in the country in which the Centre is located belonging to the International lending system and having or likely to have in their possession, the books asked for, (b) to check request made by readers in the country, ensure that the books asked for are not already available in one of its libraries and in the latter case, to forward the request to a National Centre abroad. It is a truism that a country where the National organisation of libraries is defective cannot be expected to make much contribution to international cooperation. It is, therefore, necessary that the National

Central Library should be concerned with the compilation and operation of union catalogues at the National level which will be helpful in interlibrary loans.

The fourth task is already being performed by the Central Reference Library through its Indian National Bibliography, which lists the current macro-thought of the country. It is necessary to bring INSDOC (which is listing the current micro - thought in science and technology) within its ambit. As the work of both these bodies are more or less similar, it will be economical and serve for efficient working if they merge to form the National Bureau of Bibliography of the National Central Library.

The last task of the National Central Library follows from the principle that it should be a living information centre to which other libraries should turn for data and advice on the latest methods or technical innovations, as well as a training centre in this field.

Financial implication :

The staff requirements of the National Central Library has been worked out by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. These may appear ambitious, but it has to be remembered that a country of the vastness of India, will in the course of the next few decades of steady industrial and intellectual development, need no less staff than similar institutions abroad.

The nucleus of the Central Reference Library has already been functioning at Calcutta. The government should now bring about the National Bureau of Bibliography by merging the INSDOC and the Central Reference Library and by declaring the institution as a depository for books under the Declivery of Books Act. The Copyright Unit of the Ministry of Education, should also be merged with this to form the Bureau of Copyright. These mergers would entail no additional expenditure. Additional outlay of a few lakhs of rupees would be required to bring up the other departments, gradually, in a year or two as the National Central Library develops its functions.

It is relevant here to mention Mr. D. R. Kalia's estimate of the capital expenditure of Rs. 75 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs for the National Central Library. The suggestion that the Parliament Library may be converted into the National Central Library made in some quarters sometime ago is not feasible as the functions of the Parliament Library are quite different from those of the National Central Library.

Comments on the Public Library Development Plan For 4th Plan Period As Envisaged by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan In His Publication Dated 1964 December

No. 4 Volume 1 of "Library Science with a slant to Documentation"

by

B. S. Kesevan

Planning, in the best sense of the term, envisages an imaginative break-through, without the planner in any way being over-awed by the inertia of circumstance. Nor will resourceful planning allow itself to be inhibited by present figures of expenditure in any particular field merely because those figures are so very low as to cause some qualms in stating targets which the logic of thinking leads one to. But at the same time the parameters of planning have to be looked into very carefully. We cannot plot a curve for the future without specific regard to the inexorable parameters of available resources and growing numbers. Any sort of planning which does not very carefully assess these properly might resolve itself into dreaming. Though, *what ought to be done* should not founder on the rocks of *what actually is at the present moment*, it should bear some reasonable relation to *what can be done*. Keeping in mind the whole picture, and realising that our particular field is a piece which must fit into the general mosaic, I very carefully went through Dr. Ranganathan's adumbration and this is what I have to say in the matter :

Dr. Ranganathan makes a few basic assumptions. First he says that the library budget of a country should be 6% of the educational budget, and he goes on to say that this is in conformity with the world trend in the matter. Next he says that the average expenditure per capita should be 50 paisas on libraries in this country. Then he assumes that by 1980 the population of India would be 50 crores only. It is very necessary that these assumptions are carefully looked into in the light of actual fact.

Very shortly we shall discuss each of these assumptions, but before coming to that, let us have a look at the figures Dr. Ranganathan rears on these assumptions. In round figures, by 1980, he hopes to have 250,000 service points established in India, out of which more than

12,000 are to be librachines (motor powered, petrol/diesel driven, book mobiles). His total personnel required is estimated at 240,000.

Recurring annual expenditure in 15 years through *easy annual* steps of 15 crores of rupees per year is put down at a 113 crores in staff salaries, and another 113 crores in reading materials, binding and other expenditure.

He also says that by *easy annual instalments* of 10 crores of rupees by 1980, we should be spending 97 crores on building furniture, fittings and 36 crores on librachines.

Now what does this all amount to year by year during the next fifteen years? In 1966-67 we shall start spending 15 crores of rupees recurring expenditure and 10 crores of rupees capital expenditure, making a total o 25 crores of rupees. During the next year, what is spent in 1966-67 will continue to be spent, and another 25 crores will be spent on further library expenditure. Therefore, reckoning on this basis, by the end of the 4th Plan, we shall have spent 270 crores on library development. By the end of the 5th Plan, we shall have spent 650 crores. By the end of the 6th Plan, we hall have spent 1026 crores. That means, in fifteen years, we shall have incurred an expenditure of 1951 crores of rupees on library development. In the year 1980 itself, the library expenditure would be 236 crores of rupees. Now 236 crores represent, according to one of the basic assumptions, 6% of the educational budget. Therefore, the educational budget in 1980 should be of the order of 3900 crores of rupees!

Now let us look at the rate of increase in the national income of the country. We find in 1961-62 it was 2.6% in 1962-63 it was 2.4%; in 1963-64 it was 4.3%. Now this rate of increase of the national income cannot be stepped up to such a phenomenal level as to envisage our spending 236 crores of rupees on library development which implies 3900 crores of rupees outlay on *education only*. Even allowing for all our heavy industries to chime properly and all our planned projects to fructify as expected, it will still be very difficult to envisage a Library budget of 1026 crores in 1980, 650 crores in 1975 and 275 crores in 1970.

There cannot be any very exaggerated expectations from the receipts from the library cess, even if we grant that every state in the country legislates for library development. We have found out from an analysis of the returns received from the various states at present that in two or three states which have levied library cess, receipts for any year have not exceeded Rs. 20 lakhs. The Library Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India, after extensive study, and after persuming library legislation all over the country, have estimated a receipt of 7 crores of rupees at the end of a 25 year period. This estimate of seven crores of rupees from library cess, *provided every state has library legislation*, buttressed by seven crores of rupees in the shape of central government grants and another 19 crores of rupees in the form of state governments grant, would total up to a sum of Rs. 33 crores of recurring expenditure at the end of a 25 year period. But even this figure is highly speculative because, today, six years after the

Report of the Advisory Committee, the levying of a library cess is still a matter of controversy and our expectations of seven crores of rupees from this cess in still very much a distant target.

The working group on libraries has found that the actual expenditrue of state governments during the past four years of the third plan in very much under a crore of rupees. The State Governments' annual budget documents will bear out these figure.

Let us take the other assumption made by Dr. Ranganathan, namely, that the average expenditure per capita should be 50 paisas. Now, what is the actuality? On the basis of the returns which have been received in the Planning Commission recently from all the states, we find that the average expenditure per capita on libraries is 2.9 paisas. This average is taken from a gamut of figures which ranges between 9.4 and less than 1 with the exception of the Delhi Public Library expenditure which comes to 29 paisas per capita. The peculiar position of the Delhi Public Library run entirely by Government subsidy and only covering a very small fraction of its clientele is not a reliable guide. Of course, even this per capita figure of the Delhi Public Library System has been taken into account in arriving at the national average of 2.9. Now this simple assumption of 50 paisas per capita means an increase in per capita expenditure by nearly 16 times as compared with today. Is this a reasonable development to assume? Can we jump from 2.9 paisas average to a 50 paisas average even during the next 15 years ?

Dr. Ranganathan assumes that the population figures in 1980 would be 50 crores only. But actually even modest estimates have pointed to 60 crores as the possible figure in 1980. Surely we do not expect birth-control propaganda to be so effective as to stem this conservative forecast in the rise of our population! It means that even granting that the impossible is possible, even granting that in 1980 we are able to spend 236 crores that year on library development, we shall be leaving out of count a population of ten crores which is nearly equivalent to double the present population of Great Britain.

Finally let us examine the assumption that the modern world trend is that 6% of the educational budget is spent on library development. We find that according to the latest figures taken from the Annual Abstracts of Statistics 1963 issued by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in London, the total public expenditure in 1961-62 on education in the U.K. exceeded £ 1000 million and the expenditure on public libraries a little over £ 24 millions, which works out to a mere 2.4% of the education outlay. We do not have the figures for the Soviet Union which is another phenomenal country as regards expenditure on education. But even if we did, those figure spelt out in a very special politico-economic context would be *hors concours* and a little difficult of realisation in our politico-economic context. Even so, it would be very doubtful if the expenditure on libraries vis-a-vis the outlay on education would be as high as 6% of the educational outlay in the Soviet Union.

I should like to make one other comment about this Plan. Dr. Ranganathan talks of 12,000 Librachines, meaning the short of book-mobils powered by either gasolide or diesel with implications of drivers, cleaners, servicing, maintenance and repair. I have just gone deeply into the maintenance figures, the capital investment and salaries of personnel as regards such of these Librachines as are functioning in the Delhi Public Library system, in Bihar and in Bengal. I have also pored over the road map of India and I am aware of the nature of communications in the rural areas. In Bihar, most of the Librachines have turned out to be unusable juggernauts. The cost of consumption of fuel, the cost, prohibitive to a degree, of the maintenance and repair of these vehicles, and the nature of the roads which prevent the use of the Librachines during the seasons when book reading would be really sought for in the interior, makes me wonder as to the propriety in our investing a huge sum of money on a tool which would be unproductive of the results we anticipate and desire. This is a luxury which our present condition of resources will not permit, however ideally desirable this could be.

The foregoing analysis tells us that, taking the realities of the situation into consideration, Dr. Ranganathan's plan takes on more the colour of a dream than of a plan.

I have had cousiderable assistance from Messrs Chakravarty, Librarian of the Finance Ministry and D. R. Kalia of the Delhi Public Library in the analysis of the figures cited above. I am grateful to the authorities of the Planning Commission for allowing me to go through thereturns received by them from the states.

Analysis of the cost in running a Librachine in the Delhi Public Library System

		Rs.
1.	Cost of Chassis	43,000
2.	Cost of body-building	32,000
3.	Total cost on the vehicle only	75,000

This vehicle has a capacity for taking 3,000 books. It visits twelve places a week. In order to keep stock rotating, an initial expenditure of Rs. 60,000 was incurred as the parent book stock containing 10,000 volumes.

The Librachine consumes Rs. 1,500 worth of diesel every year and for the first two years, the repair costs are Rs. 1,500 per year. After the first two years, these repair costs go up nearly three times. Rs. 412/- are paid in the way of insurance. Every year Rs. 6,000 are spent in buying book to keep the parent book stock up-to-date. Rs. 1,500 are spent on binding. The salary of the personnel including the Librarian who manages the job, the driver, the cleaner, etc. comes to Rs. 13,900/- per year.

Development of Libraries in the Fourth Plan with Special Reference to Maharashtra

by

K. S. Cholkar

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Summary

Maharashtra is divided into 26 districts having a total population of 39.55 millions and is the third biggest state in the Union in respect of area and population. The state came into being on May 1, 1960.

The number of students in the State per thousand population is 177.3 and the number of institutions per lakh of people is 66.1.

The amounts spent on education during the last three plans are as follows :—

1st Five Year Plan	Rs. 1079.3 (in lakhs)
2nd ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 1392.27 (,, ,,)
3rd ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 2617.95 (,, ,,)

Out of these 26 districts, 13 districts are known as Western Maharashtra. Eight districts formerly under C. P. were merged with Maharashtra on its reorganisation. Similarly five districts which are known as Marathwada were under Ex-Hyderabad State prior to reorganisation.

At these three areas were under three different political set-up they have separate educational history with regard to Library Development also.

Present state of library development in Maharashtra is unsatisfactory. Generally there are no good libraries with schools, colleges and other types of educational institutions. For development of education and culture, development of library should be planned properly. We should have the following conditions fulfilled for the purpose :—

1. A uniform pattern of library system throughout the whole State,

2. Separate budget provision for library development under education plans,

3. Adequate funds for all libraries since established,

4. Appointment of trained library staff,

5. Refresher courses for professional staff,

6. Survey of the present state of the library service in the State,

7. Introduction of library science as a subject in Teacher's Training Colleges,

8. Enforcement of compulsory library hours in Schools,

9. Attractive conditions of services for library personnel, and

10. Imposition of Library Cess to meet expenditure on library development.

Expenditure on Technical Libraries : A Study

By
Mohan Bhatia

Introduction

The key to economic prosperity of a nation lies in advancement of its science and technology. Scientific research is, therefore, a major preoccupation of every modern nation—whether developed or developing. Huge amounts are invested in scientific research, as it is now realised that, economic, social and cultural progress cannot take place without advancements in science and technology. For such advancement, rapid communication and dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge is an imperative. The libraries attached to scientific institutions provide the most vital link in the communication system through which scientific information is disseminated. The present paper is an attempt to focus attention on the expenditure on libraries in the national laboratories of India and to consider the adequacy of this expenditure in the light of India's growing need for a very rapid advancement of scientific knowledge.

Limitations

This paper considers only the capital expenditure on the libraries of the national laboratories. The recurring and contigent expenditure, which is also considerable, has not been discussed here in detail.

Capital Expenditure on Libraries in the National Laboratories

Recently, an investigation was conducted by the Survey and Planning Scientific Research Unit of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research regarding the expenditure on National Laboratories. It reveals that in 1961-62 the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research spent Rs. 81.82 millions, out of which Rs. 30.06 millions was capital expenditure in general while the capital expenditure on libraries was only Rs. 0.814 millions. (1) The table below gives the capital expenditure on libraries in the National Laboratories during 1954-55 to 1961-62. (See Appendix I).

Reproduced from A A Study of Expenditure on National Laboratories', by A. Rahman ct. al.

The Table shows that out of 31 laboratories 5 did not have a library. It is now well-known that there are about 35,000 scientific periodicals in the world which publish about 1 million articles every year. India alone publishers 725 scientific periodi-

cals. (2) With the tremendous increase in scientific literature the expenditure on the libraries in the National Laboratories of India has also been increasing.

Though there is increase in the total expenditure on libraries, there is a fall in expenditure for the last two years in libraries of some laboratories viz., Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad; National Chemical Laboratory, Indian Institute of Bio-Chemical and Experimental Medicine and Central Food and Technological Research Institute.

Every year the capital expenditure on the laboratories as well as their libraries has been increasing. Table below, clearly shows the disproportionate variations in the capital expenditure on libraries.

Table

Percentage increase in the Capital Expenditure

(in millions of Rs.)

Year	*Total capital expenditure on laboratories*	*Total capital Expenditure on libraries*	*Percentage increase of Col. 2*	*Percentage increase of Col. 3*	*Col. 3 as Percentage of Col. 2*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1954—55	1.015	0.035	—	—	3.4
1955—56	0 040	0.050	199.5	42.8	1 6
1956—57	5.250	0 232	72.7	364.0	4.4
1957—58	10.067	0.253	91.8	9 0	2.5
1958—59	11.417	0 364	13.4	43.9	3.2
1959—60	16.874	0.563	47.8	54.7	3.3
1960—61	19.989	0.870	13.5	54.5	4.4
1961—62	28.713	0.814	43.6	6.4	2.8

The comparison of columns 4 & 5 of the above table clearly shows that the capital expenditure on the libraries has not been increasing in proportion to the total capital expenditure on the national laboratories. Actually, there has been a fall in the year 1961-62 which is a discouraging sign. The abnormal increase in the year 1956-57 is probably due to the fact that many laboratories established their libraries in that year.

Discussion

The total capital expenditure on the national laboratories in the year 1961-62 was Rs. 28.713 millions. Out of this Rs. 0.814 millions only were spent on libraries, including Rs. 0.16 millions spent in foreign

exchange for the purchase of library books and journals. This shows that only 2.8% of the total capital expenditure on the national laboratories has been spent on their libraries, i.e. on the purchase of library books and journals.

The details of contingent and recurring expenditure on libraries are not available. But it can be assumed that it will be in same proportion as capital expenditure. It can, therefore, be concluded that about 2.8% of the total expenditure of the national laboratories is being spent on their libraries, a figure which apparently seems too low considering the importance of library services in the propagation of science.

It will not be an exageration to say that there is much duplication in scientific research for want of timely information which could have not only saved time but also huge amounts of money. In a recent study by the ASLIB Research Department, (3) it has been found that the rate of duplication of research amongst scientists is 20%. It has been further estimated that 10% of funds might have been saved had the relevant information been found earlier. This duplication of research effort, which not only causes loss of time and money but may also lead to the frustration among the scientists, can be availed to a great extent, provided more funds are allocated for modernising library and documentations services. It is now generally felt that not less than 5% of the amount allocated to scientific research should be spent on library and documentation services, if rest of the amount is to bring about full results. (4) The present expenditure on these services, as stated above, falls much short of this. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the present expenditure on the libraries in the national laboratories so as to bring it to a level of 5% of the total investment in scientific research.

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APPENDIX I.

TABLE

Capital Expenditure on Libraries During 1954-55 to 1961-62

(*Rs. in millions*)

S. No.	*Laboratory*	*54—55*	*55—56*	*56—57*	*57—58*	*58—59*	*59—60*	*60—61*	*61—62*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	National Physical Lab.,	—	—	0.077	—	0.010	0.041	0.068	0.051
2	National Chemical Lab ,	—	—	—	—	0.029	0.021	0.036	0.027
3	National Metallurgical Lab.,	—	—	—	—	0.002	0.008	0.008	0.012
4	Central Fuel Research Inst.,	—	—	—	—	0.005	0.017	0.017	0.020
5	Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute.	—	—	0.005	—	0.011	0.014	0.004	0.024
6	Central Food Technological Research Institute.	0.012	0.017	0.012	0.022	0.019	0.035	0.023	0.012
7	Central Drug Research Inst.,	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.015
8	Central Road Research Inst.,	—	—	0.011	0.028	0.040	0.029	0.023	0.019
9	Central Leather Reserch Inst.,	—	—	—	0.003	0 016	0.014	0.020	0.015
10	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute.	—	—	0.008	0.014	0.017	0.023	0.016	0.017
11	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute.	—	—	0.015	0.008	0.023	0.018	0.022	0.030
12	Central Building Research Institute.	—	—	—	0.003	—	0.020	0.017	0.021
13	Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute.	—	—	—	0.009	0.005	0.035	0.074	0.110
14	National Botanical Gardens.	—	—	—	0.078	0.043	0.054	0.064	0.069
15	National Register Unit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Central Mining Research Station.	—	0.002	—	—	—	—	0.017	0.013
17	Indian Institute for Biochemistry & Experimental Med.,	—	—	0.012	0.033	0.005	0.050	0.054	00.60
18	Regional Research Lab. (H).	—	—	0.018	0.040	0.054	0.029	0.071	0.048
19	Birla Institute & Technological Museum.	—	—	—	0.003	0.004	0.016	0.024	0.024
20	Regional Research Lab., (Jammu).	—	—	—	0.002	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.029
21	Central Mechanical Engg. Research Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	0.008	0.020	0.006
22	Central Public Health Engg. Research Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	0.064	0.010	0.020
23	National Aeronautical Lab.,	—	—	—	—	—	0.005	0.022	0.038
24	Regional Research Lab., (Jorhat).	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.008	0.006
25	Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Indian Institute of Petroleum.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.012	0.011
27	Control Scientific Instruments Organ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.024
28	National Geophysical Res. Inst.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Indian Ocean Expedition.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Visvesvaraya Industrial & Tech. Museum.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre.	0.019	0.031	0.044	0.010	0 061	0.040	0.068	0.093
	Total:	0.035	0.050	0.232	0.253	0.364	0.563	0.870	0 814

Increased Productivity in Pure and Applied Research through Well-organised Technical Libraries and Information Centres

by

V. A. Kamath*

Summary

Long term economic planning entails greater emphasis on the continued development of science and technology. Investment in research is instrumental for a lasting contribution to the national economy. Although fundamental research has great value, developing countries are advised to concentrate more on the effective utilization of already known aud available technology to ensure rapid rise in the levels of productivity.

The role of communication in scientific research has been recognised only recently in India. The Reviewing Committee on the Working of CSIR have pointed out that Indian Iudustry has been slow in utilising the results of CSIR research. Lack of pilot plant facilities, inadequate liaison between industry and research organisations, inadequate co-ordination between licencing policies and programmes for the development of research are suggested as some of the factors hindering the rapid utilisation of research results. It is pointed out how an effective, scientifically based, information service could contribute towards remedying these weaknesses. Dr. Kurt Mendelssohn, in a recent article analysing the malaise affecting Indian science, has pointed out that the subjects on which research is currently under progress are hopelessly out-of-date. A well-organised information service can be a contributory factor in suggesting the potential areas for research (by presenting a resume of the research developments the world over in related fields), to the research community.

It is generally admitted that there is crisis in the scientific communication as a result of the unprecedented output of technical literature

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and scientific data. This necessitates a shift in the methodology of handling information and even abandonment of certain long accustomed practices. A considerable amount of the research time of the laboratory scientists is being spent on matters connected with the collection and processing of information. It is highly desirable that research scientists divest themselves of this type of work and entrust it to scientists specialised in the problems of information handling.

Very little attention has so far been paid to aspects connected with the development of technical libraries and information centres. A perusal of the Library Advisory Committee's Report will show that the Committee was primarily concerned with the development of public libraries in the country. There is a clear need for devising a pattern for the national scientific library service for the country. A model structure is suggested. At the apex of the system there will be the national science library and documentation centre (INSDOC) supported by at least two or three regional scientific libraries (and documentation centres). Besides these, there will be a number of specialised national subject libraries and information centres, such as the National Nuclear Information Centre, National Steel Information Bureau, National Medical Library, etc. The National Science Library and Documentation Centre should function as a clearinghouse for all technical information and should play the coordinating role for all the scientific libraries in the country. It is desirable that this centre is placed directly under the administrative control of the cabinet secretariat (similar to the structure of Indian Statistical Institute) so that it can more effectively discharge services to all the scientific organisations falling under different union ministries.

It is a recognised fact that information services are available only inadequately to the non-governmental research and production units. Small and medium-sized industries play a pivotal role in the industrial advancement of the country and it is the bounden duty of the government to provide adequate information facilities to these firms on a non-profit basis. The presentation of information should be oriented to suit the levels of understanding and genius of these entrepreneurs.

The need for according recognition to technical libraries and information centres as potent instruments for the promotion of scientific research and development activity is stressed. The need for improving the services rendered by the technical library to suit the changing industrial needs is indicated. The need for co-operation between information centres and technical libraries is paramount at this developing stage. Areas in which effective co-operation is possible are pointed out.

The librarianship training facilities available in the country are inadequate to produce the correct type of aptitude, orientation and training. Suggestions are made to improve the position.

Libraries in Andhra Pradesh and the IVth Five Year Plan

By

G. Vankatasubbaiah

The Indian Library Association deserves to be congratulated for having arranged this seminar at this appropriate moment when the gigantic fourth Five Year Plan is in the anvil, thus affording an opportunity to the delegates from the various states in the country to come together and discuss topics of mutual interest with a view to finding solutions for the various problems confronting them in the field and to draw freely and without inhibition on the rich experiences gained by the library workers and then enthusiasts in the entire country. This is the time when we should take stock of the progress already achieved in the field and then look ahead and plan for both consolidation and expansion of the library movement in the future, specially during the period of the fourth Five Year Plan. In this context, we would like to mention briefly the progressive steps and measures taken in Andhra Pradesh towards the systemtic and alround development of the Library movement on sound and scientific lines.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 which came into force with effect from 1-4-1960 is a piece of well-thought out and broad legislation covering all the aspects of public libraries in a democratic welfare state. The hall-mark of this Act is democratic decentralisation of administration of public libraries by which the District Local Library Authorities have become statutorily autonomous bodies. Under the provisions of this Act, a separate Department of Public Libraries has been established in the state, which does not find a paralell in any other state in the country. Andhra Pradesh is the first State to have recognised the imperative need for making the District Librarian as the Officer In-charge of the entire library administration in the District and thus appointed the District Central Librarians as Secretaries of Local Library Authorites replacing the District Educational Officers who were hitherto functioning as Secretaries of Local Library Authorities. We humbly suggest to the co-workers in sister states to strive to bring about similar change in their respective states with a view to ensuring proper status and dignity to the office of a public librarian. Thanks to the persistant efforts of our Department of Public Libraries most of our librarians consisting of over 50 Diploma holders and 220 certificate holders working in libraries, excluding School, College and other institutional libraries, have been deputed for training in Library Science at State cost. As a result of this, almost all our public

libraries, both under Government and Local Library Authorities, are now manned by trained librarians. There is now a well-knit and well-co-ordinated net work of public libraries in the State, all of which have adopted a uniform sytem of classification, viz. the Dewey Decimal Classification. Probably, for the first time in our country, the State has taken tp the preparation of classification schedules for books in the principal regional languages, such as Telugu and Urdu with a view to achieve greater uniformity in the classification of books in regional languages. Apart from one State Central Library at Hyderabad the capital of the State, there are now 3 Regional Libraries, 21 District Central Libraries, 297 Branch Libraries, 359 Book Deposit Centres, 1252 Libraries receiving grant-in-aid from Government and 3500 other Libraries of different denominations, which receive all the necessary technical guidance from the Departmental trained Librarians, catering to the ever growing needs of the public in the entire State. With the introduction of the "Inter-Library Loan System," all these libraries are freely drawing books from each other according to local needs and requirements. More than 15 lakhs of books have been made available to the public through the libraries maintained by Local Library Authorities and other grant-in-aid Libraries. A total number of 342, 16980 visitors availed of the library facilities afforded by this net-work of libraries. These figures are exclusive of the visitors to the 3 State Regional Libraries and 1 State Central Library. It is of interest to mention here that apart from the maintenance of the Union Catalogue of "Telugu Books in the Regional Library, Guntur, our Department of Public Libraries has published an Annotated Bibliography of Children's books in Telegu. Steps have also been taken to compile and publish subject bibliographies and Author indexes in Telegu. Unlike that in other States, all libraries in the State are now being inspected only by trained public librarians. In all these activities we have been fortunate to receive the constant guidance and co-operation from Sri K. Raghave Reddy, Deputy Director of Public Libraries who has been incharge of the Department of Public Libraries for the past one decade.

In view of the drive for the universal primary education and the ever-expanding activities in the field of education as a whole in the country, there is a very great demand from the public for books on a very wide range of subjects. In this context the libraries, which are expected to serve as auxiliary educational institutions providing means of self-education, have to play a great role as instruments of mass education. Fulfilling this object is by no means an easy task. We require not only large funds but also very careful and scientific planning for the future, taking a balanced view of both the administrative and technical requirements of libraries. Realising the magnitude of the work involved and the paramount need for the development of libraries at this juncture, Department of Public Libraries has bestowed great attention and thought in preparing the various library schemes under the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total estimated cost of Library Development in the Fourth Plan would be around 90 lakhs as against the provision of less than 10 lakhs under the current Third Five Year Plan. This expenditure would be exclusive of the usual non-plan expenditure of over 100 lakhs during the fourth Five Year Plan. During this period, it is proposed to open 300 Branch Libraries, 1000 Book Deposit Centres and

21 Mobile Libraries. This apart, Braille Sections are proposed to be started in all Regional Libraries. Apart from strengthening and improving the existing children's sections now attached to the State Central Library, State Regional Libraries and District Central Libraries, it is proposed to improve library service in schools for which a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been set apart. A sum of Rs, 50,000 has been provided for publishing a few outstanding manuscripts and also a discriptive catalogue of all the manuscripts available in the State. Besides providing a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the production of literature for neoliterates, an amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been provided for awarding prizes to authors of outstanding works and to publish them at State cost. It is also proposed to start a journal containing reviews on books and another library journal containing articles on libraries and their maintenance, solely for the convenience of the librarians. With a view to meeting adequately the demand for trained librarians with higher qualifications it is proposed to start M. L. Sc. course in one of the universities in the State. Provision has also been made for conducting refresher courses for the benefit of the working librarians. With a view to improve the book-stock of the libraries and also to encourage the learned bodies like academies etc., a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been set apart for the purchase of standard works and distribution of those works free of cost to a few libraries. Necessary provision has been made for the conduct of seminars and study tours. As is well-known one of the most chronic problems confronting public libraries is the absence of adequate and suitable accommodation for housing libraries in both urban and rural areas. This problem cannot be solved easily as it requires enormous funds and it should, therefore, be steadily got over in a phased programme. With this end in view, a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been set apart for the provision of suitable accommodation for the District Central Libraries. It is here that the Government of India, which is magnanimously alloting huge funds for various projects and schemes taken up by the States, should step in and make available sizable grants to the States for providing accommodation for libraries in conformity with the needs and requirements of modern public libraries.

The above list of schemes is only illustrative but not Exhaustive. In order to ensure speedy and effective implementation of all the schemes and to achieve greater co-ordination of the various activities in the field of public libraries it is essential that a separate Director of Public Libraries should head the Department of Public Libraries consistant with provisions of the "Model Public Libraries Bill" prepared and circulated by the Government of India. This would be a step in the right direction. While concentrating on the all-round development of libraries, we must also address ourselves to the task of bringing about uniformity in the pattern and set up of public libraries in the country and thus render to the public more efficient service expected of us. We finally request that the Planning Commission and the Union Ministry of Education, may kindly appreciate the genuine and urgent need of the development of libraries in the country at this juncture and provide adequate funds at the disposal of the States to facilitate them to meet adequately the growing needs and requirements of the public.

We once again thank the distinguished office bearers of the Indian Library Association for having given us the privilege of participating in this seminar.

sd/ - G. Venkatasubhaiah,
Secretary,

sd/ - P. Janardan Reddy,
President,

Andhra Pradesh Local Library Authorities
Employees Association,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
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Libraries In Fourth Five Year Plan

by

D . R. Kalia

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Introduction

India through its Five Year Plans has ventured into a transformation of its traditional society into a technological society. This transformation is to be achieved by democratic means, through a parliamentary system of Government, but one wonders whether it can be done expeditiously enough in a country where 75 per cent of its people are denied access to the printed word which alone can lead them into new vistas of science and technology.

If our plans are to be realistic, the shackles of illiteracy and ignorance which impede progress must first be removed. In doing this, libraries have the most vital role to play. Let this be properly understood by all.

Education is a life long process. Formal education only makes a person self-dependent in the pursuit of knowledge. If facilities for continuation of education through self-effort are not available in the form of free public library service, the process of further education is retarded and what is worse the benefits of education to the individual and the society are largely dissipated. In India 50 to 70 percent of the students at school and at college fail to qualify in their examinations or drop out during the course of their studies and are thrown back in the society half-baked. This colossal waste of nation's manpower can largely be redeemed if free public library service is made available to them for continuation of their education through self-efforts.

Provision of funds and the mere establishment of libraries will mean little, if their use is not ensured and access to them is not guaranteed to every serious user. Under the first three Five Year Plans hundreds of public libraries at various levels have been established but their actual use is very limited, because an intending user has to deposit a cash security against safe return of books and he must also pay a subscription. The burden of cash-security and subscription is so heavy that a person of limited means is usually excluded. Free access to books is not allowed. If books are lost during use, the librarian is made to pay for the losses. The librarian, for that reason takes every user as a potential danger and naturally his only concern is to keep the intending user away from books.

Economic and social development has not followed the same pattern in India as in the countries of Europe and North America. In the west, parliamentary domocracy was the end-product of the industrial revolution, mass education and social emancipation. In India, political democracy has to be the instrument for bringing about an economic and social revolution that will banish poverty, ignorance and disease. This cannot be done without active participation of the people, a vast majority of whom unfortunately lack the education and the skills necessary for such a development. Investment in human resources therefore in Indian context becomes unavoidable. The methods used in western countries in bringing about economic and social progress are, therefore, not always applicable to Indian conditions even though India can learn much from their experience. India must find her own solutions and when necessary evolve different methods and techniques suited to her own needs.

For example, the illiterate, who form a large majority of the Indian population, are at present virtually excluded from public library service. But the theory that a library is only for the literate does not hold good in Indian conditions. How can a service which excludes the vast majority of people enlist popular support and obtain public funds ? Libraries in India cannot afford to function only through the printed word, they need to make extensive use of audio-visual aids and should co-operate with audio-visual aid production agencies. Posters without text have already been used with success in several areas, and as an experiment, the Delhi Public Library has tried to help the illiterate railway porters and cobblers by showing special films followed by discussions. To keep up the interest of the cobblers demonstration lectures by master craftsmen were organised to show how to fix rubber soles which had recently appeared on the market. It may seem curious to speak of 'public library service for the illiterate' but that is what India needs.

Public Libraries in India have been nothing more than passive store houses of books. They should assume a dynamic role in the programmes of economic and social development and should go out to meet the potential user. A public library should act as a Community Centre around which the cultural life of the community could revolve. This implies taking a broader view of its functions however unconventional they may sound.

It has not been sufficiently appreciated in India that public libraries are essential tools for the promotion of economic and social growth. Their resources must be augmented and new methods of work must be devised. Let the creative spirit of India reassert itself, for now, as never before it is desperately needed.

In India public libraries will soon be required to assume responsibilities for serving millions of part-time students who while working on their jobs are likely to join evening colleges and correspondence courses. Since the students registered for correspondence courses will not be attached to any educational institution as such and will be spread throughout the country, they will not be in a position to avail themselves of the library services offered by the institutes running these courses and they will naturally depend upon public libraries for their curricular

studies. It will, therefore, be necessary for public libraries to acquire reading materials for curricular studies. If necessary, separate text-book sections should be established at public libraries for the use of part-time students.

The resources of academic libraries are under-utilised because of the faulty methods of instruction which do not yet require students to make use of library facilities. The conventional lecture method still persists. Students should do assigned reading, and tutorials and seminars should be introduced in all educational institutions.

The technologists in the field and practising professionals do little reading. Adequate library facilities are not available and wherever they exist the professionals do not make full use of them. If the technologists do not read about the latest developments in their own fields of work, how are they going to be progressive and up-to-date ? Teachers, the builders of the nation, do little reading and it is, therefore, no wonder that standards of education continue to be low.

II. Some Basic Issues

Proper utilisation of funds proposed to be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan will largely depend upon the satisfactory solution of the three basic problems that afflict the libray movement in India today. These are lack of library cooperation, uncoordinated book procurement and inadequate book production.

(*a*) Library Cooperation

Besides promoting library development, the basic objective of library planning in India should be to integrate the services of different types of libraries throughout the country in such a manner that every citizen should be able to draw upon the resources of any library for purposes of information, education, vocation, aesthetic appreciation or research. To achieve such an integration it is necessary to conceive library service as a unified service and not in terms of different types of libraries such as academic, special or public. All libraries should become public in the sense that any borrower with genuine interest should as a member of the public have access to any library which happens to have the resources that he needs. An educated person living in a small village should be able to borrow through his village library a particular book from any library in the country.

Since India is a Federation, integration of library services can be achieved only through cooperation and not by compulsion. It is necessary, therefore, to establish a network of Library Bureaux at block, district, state and national levels. The functions of the Bureaux should be to maintain finding-lists about the resources of important holdings of libraries in their respective areas, to arrange for borrowing of books amongst the cooperating libraries and to provide bibliographical services.

Besides the establishment of library Bureaux, there is an urgent need for the establishment of strong Reference and Information Centres at

the aforesaid levels and every citizen should be able to make use of their services free of charge. It is obvious that the Bureaux and Centres will be attached to Central Libraries at the headquarters of the block, district, state and at the national capital. These Centres should be able to refer any query to the library in India best equipped to handle it and it would be the duty of that library to attend to such queries. All libraries in India maintained by public funds or receiving Government assistance in any form should place their resources at the disposal of the Bureaux and the Centres.

If a borrower is an accredited research scholar, the National Central Library should issue him an identity card on the written guarantee of the institution or organisation to which he belongs. The card should entitle him to use and borrow from any library in the country. To begin with all the National Research Professors being appointed by the Ministry of Education should be given this privilege and later all Heads of Departments of universities in the country should be allowed to avail themselves of this facility. Against due gurantee, this privilege should gradually be extended to all bonafide research scholars. In Denmark under recent legislation a member of a library can borrow books from any library in the country. Details can be worked out as to how this system should function but it should be accepted in principle that the resources of every library will be placed at the disposal of every citizen with a serious interest. This can be achieved only if the existing rigid demarcation between academic, special and public libraries is removed.

(*b*) Book Procurement

Book procurement in India is ill-organised. Most libraries in their anxiety to spend their book budgets before the financial year is out, buy whatever is available on the local market, however, unrelated the materials may be to their actual needs. Book selection can be systematised only if supply of every title of value which is in demand is assured by a national agency.

The situation is much worse in the case of imported books, over 95 percent of which come from U.K. and U.S.A. Since there is no coordination in the purchase of foreign books, journals, indexing and abstracting services and bibliographical equipment, a good deal of foreign exchange is wasted in avoidable duplication in both current and retrospective purchases.

Under the present licensing policy of the Government, booksellers are given import licences in preference to libraries because the former are able to obtain higher rates of discount from foreign poblishers. If Indian booksellers could offer satisfactory service and arrange for the import of every title needed, it would be much better to encourage them than to allow each library to import its requirements directly but unfortunately this is not so. The service offered by the Indian booksellers is very poor, as his business is not oraganised for this kind of service. He imports bulk quantities of titles on which he can make maximum profit. Text Books and fiction are, therefore, his first preference. Books of general interest and research material get very low priority. Most British

and American publishers have their agents in India but these agents are far too dispersed throughout the country to be effective. It is very difficult for every library to deal with the whole range of them.

The present practice of buying Indian publications is far from satisfactory. Government procedures in most cases require that each time books are purchased tenders must be invited and that the bidder who offers the maximum rate of discount be given preference. The highest bidder, after he secures the firm orders, supplies promptly the titles on which he makes the highest profit and evades the supply of other titles, with the result that good titles are neglected. This tender system operates like Gresham's law, the bad coin driving out the good.

Solution to these problembs lies in oraganising book purchases on a cooperative basis. A cooperative book purchasing society has been functioning in Gujarat and is considered to be one of the most successful of its kind in the world. It arranges all purchases on behalf of its member-libraries. Because of the Bulk purchases the Society is able to procure high rates of discount and the supply of extra-bound library edition to its members without much extra cost. The rates of discount are fixed with the publishers by the Society which spares every library a considerable amount of labour in negotiating rates of discount individually. In each State there should be a Central Book Co-operative Society which should, by negotation with the book publishers and booksellers, fix the rates of discount and the libraries should be free to buy books at those rates from any bookseller without going through the ordeal of the tender system. The Society should also be in a position, because of the bulk purchases, to oblige the publishers to issue library editions which are rare at present.

As regards foreign books a National Book Procurement Centre should be established at the National Library, Calcutta. The Centre should assess the requirements of foreign books of the country and arrange for release of adequate foreign exchange with the Ministry of Finance of the Government of India. A plan should be drawn up to avoid unnecessary duplication of book resources. The Centre should fix through negotiation with Indian booksellers the standard rates of discount and every library in the country should be free to buy books from any supplier at those rates. Any bookseller found to be fraudulent should be black-listed. A library affiliated to the Centre should not be allowed to deal with a firm once it has been black-listed.

(*c*) Book Production

Modern Indian languages are going to replace in many fields the English language which in the past happened to be the official language and the medium of instruction at the university level, but regional languages must be fully developed before they completely replace English. If science and technology are to be popularised to raise national production in all fields of economic activities, books in modern Indian languages must be produced on these subjects in sufficient numbers and provided free of charge through a net work of public and other libraries. At present wide gaps exist in several subject fields in these languages and

the user has to depend on English books in those subjects. If the reader is not sufficiently proficient in English, he is deprived of a source of knowledge. The standard of proficiency in English, is falling rapidly in the country, while modern Indian languages have not developed correspondingly. The result is that the level of education and knowledge is declining. This is to the deteriment of the nation. This state of affairs must be remedied without further delay. Since Independence several Government institutions such as the National Book Trust, Children's Book Trust, State Departments of Languages and Publications have been established but they have not been able to be effective for various reasons.

Book production must be left to private agencies and particularlyto private publishers. The normal process of supply and demand must be allowed to have free play. Government agencies should undertake onlypromotional measures and should not go in for production themselves except to produce some prototype material for the guidance of private producers. Adequate funds will have to be provided for the purpose and Government purchasing power should be used to encourage good publications. If a steady market is assured tothe publishers they will be willing to invest. At present it takes too long to sell a good book which obliges the publishers to fix high prices to make reasonable profits from limited sales. The publishers should be provided with finance at low rates of interest and a wide market assured through bulk purchases for libraries. The National Book Trust with its counterparts in the States must be vitalised and proper coordination effected in book production throughout the country.

III. Programme of Development

The overall plan outlay of Rs. 560 crores for education in the Third Five Year Plan is likely to be fully spent and the material objectives at all stages of development are likely to be exceeded. It is unfortunate, however, provision for libraries was only implicitly built into the different educational programmes and that a consolidated statement of allocations for libraries was not clearly indicated in the Plan. It is, therefore, difficult to say what total provision is being spent.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan this serious omission must be avoided and even if provision for libraries is again built into each of the educational programmes a clear consolidated statement of such provisions should be set out and separately budgetted for in the Plan.

In the Third Five Year Plan Rs. 560 crores were provided for education and Rs. 72 crores for scientific research. This means that out of a total outlay of Rs. 8200 crores, 6.8% was allotted to education and 0.9% to scientific research. In the Fourth Five Year Plan according to the "Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan" published by the Planning Commission in October, 1964, it is proposed that Rs. 1847 crores should be provided for education and Rs. 175 crores for scientific research, out of a total outlay of Rs. 15620 crores. This means that 9.2% of the total outlay will be spent on education and 11.8% on scientific research. It is hoped that this manifest increase in expenditure on education and scientific research will be proportionately projected into the provision for libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(*a*) Academic Libraries

(*i*) *Elementary Schools*

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan there will be 4,15,000 primary schools (first five years of schooling) with an enrolment of 512 lakhs of students and 57,700 middle schools (3 years schooling after primary) with enrolment of 108 lakhs. The total enrolment by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan in primary schools will go to 662 lakhs and in Middle schools to 173 lakhs with a corresponding increase in the number of schools.

In western countries separate libraries are provided for school students and the general public. India is unlikely to be able to afford to provide separate libraries for elementary schools nor is it necessary to follow the western pattern in this respect. In India 80% of the population lives in villages and the average population of a village does not exceed one thousand. In these localities it will be a sheer waste of public funds to have two separate libraries one for the students and another for the general public. Public Libraries in villages should be located in schools which are generally of primary or middle standard and the public library besides its other functions should provide facilities to the students for their curricular studies. In urban areas the public library system should serve elementary schools either by depositing small collections of books or by sending mobile library vans.

No separate provision need, therefore, be made for libraries in elementary-schools in the Fourth Five Year Plan, if adequate provision is made to meet their needs through public libraries. A provision of Rs. 7½ crores has been proposed under public libraries to serve elementary schools. Thi provision has been calculated at the rate of 1½% of the total outlay proposed to be spent on elementary education in Fourth Five Year Plan.

(*ii*) *Secondary Schools*

By the end of Third Five Year Plan there will be 21800 secondary schools (three years of schooling) with an enrolment of 52½ lakhs. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan this enrolment will go upto 90 lakhs with a corresponding increase in the number of schools. It is necessary to provide separate libraries for secondary schools because the need for reading material at this stage is already diversified and the requirements for curricular studies are greater. These libraries should be administered by full-time qualified librarians.

In the Third Five Year Plan it was left to the educational authorities to decide what proportion of the total educational outlay would be spent for libraries with the result that only a few secondary schools in the country have adequate library facilities. If satisfactory results are to be achieved and a uniform standard of service is to be attained a certain percentage of the total outlay for secondary education, must be reserved for libraries. For the time being 5% of the total outlay for secondary education should be allocated for books, staff and equipment for libraries. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, Rs. 337 crores are likely to be provided

for secondary education which would mean that Rs. 16.85 crores should be allocated for libraries.

Administration of School Libraries

At present the state Directorates of Education which are responsible for the maintenance of school library services in their respective states do not have separate school library sections to deal with library matters. In the absence of proper supervision of school libraries, their standard of service tends to be poor and even the limited resources that are available are not being fully utilised.

It is proposed that School Library Bureaux should be established in the States under the Directorates of Education which will centralise the common services such as book selection, cataloguing, issuing of printed catalogue cards, and rendering of tecnnical guidance to the school authorities. The Bureau should be headed by experienced librarians who should enjoy the status of a Deputy Director of Education.

(*iii*) *Universities and Colleges*

It is estimated that during the First and Second Five Year Plans 1.7% and 2.8% respectively were spent on the purchase and binding of books and periodicals by university and college libraries, out of the total expenditure incurred on university education in the country.

This expenditure is likely to go up to 5% during the Third Five Year Plan.

On the above basis 5% of the total outlay should be allocated for university and college libraries. It is anticipated that 171 crores will be provided for university education in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The provision for university and college libraries will thus come to Rs. 8 55 crores. This will include capital expenditure also.

Financial Outlay Rs. 8.55 crores

(*iv*) *Educational Facilities for Special Classes*

A seprate provision of Rs. 80 crores is likely to be made in Fourth Five Year Plan for the education of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes but it is not known what part of this amount is going to be allocated for different stages of education. Since these classes are educationally backward major portion of this amount will be spent on elementary education and only a small percentage of it will be spent on secondary and higher education. It is difficult, therefore, to say what portion of Rs. 80 crores should be spent on libraries. An ad hoc provision of Rs. 1 crore for libraries in these schools be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Financial Outlay Rs. 1 crore.

(*v*) *Technical Libraries*

Provision for libraries in their case should be 5% of the total out-

lay. Rs. 249 crores are likely to be provided for Technical Education in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The provision for technical libraries should thus the budgetted to Rs. 12.45 crores.

(*b*) Special Libraries

(*i*) *Scientific Libraries*

It is proposed to provide Rs. 175 crores for Scientific Research in the Fourth Five Year Plan, out of which 5% should be spent on Scientific Libraries. The small percentage is being suggested for these libraries because Scientific Libraries are used only by specialists and contain materials only on specific subjects. The allocation will thus come to Rs. 8.75 crores.

Financial Outlay Rs. 8.75 crores

(*ii*) *Departmental Libraries*

It is not possible to assess the requirements of the Departmental Libraries attached to various Ministries and Departments of the Central and State Governments. An ad hoc provision of Rs. 5 crores should be made for these libraries.

In order to coordinate the services of departmental libraries it is necessary that the National Library should exercise technical audit of their working and submit the audit report to the appropriate authorities. The State Central Libraries should also exercise similar control over the departmental libraries of the State Governments.

Financial Outlay Rs. 5 crores

(*iii*) *Medical Libraries*

Libraries of medical colleges in India are not well equipped to meet the growing demand for medical education and medical research. It is proposed to establish a National Medical Library at the All-India Medical Institute, New Delhi. It is anticipted that Rs. 193 crores will be spent on medical education during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is suggested that 5% of this financial outlay should be allocated for medical libraries.

Financial Outlay Rs. 9.65 crores.

(*iv*) *Agricultural Libraries*

Greater emphasis is being laid in the Fourth Five Year Plan on agricultural education and research. A sum of Rs. 39 crores is likely to be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the propose. It is suggested that 5% of the financial outlay should be allocated for agricultural libraries.

Financial Outlay Rs. 1.95 crores.

(*v*) *Vocational Libraries*

With rapid industrialisation, demand for skilled labour is bound to go up. This training facilities should be provided well in advance. It is

anticipated that Rs. 135 crores will be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for craftsman's training. These training institutes will have students of middle and high school standards. Financial provisions of 6.75 crores should be made for these libraries at the rate of 5% of the total financial outlay.

Financial Outlay Rs. 6.75 crores.

(*c*) Public Libraries

Historical Review

In U. K., U. S. A. and in other western countries, provision of free public library service has been the responsibility of urban and rural local authorities. Later, as local authorities failed to find adequate funds for the service from their normal revenues, a library cess was levied on the property tax. Local authorities either appointed Standing Commitees or constituted autonomous library boards for administration of public libraries. Autonomous boards, with the freedom of action which they enjoy, have been more effective than Library Cammittees which function within the administrative framework of a municipal authority.

One of the disadvantages of entrusting public libraries to local authorities, was that the smaller local authorities failed to provide an optimum standard of service usually because they were inadequately financed. To remedy this situation, smaller library units have either been federated into larger units or they have been attached to contiguous larger urban or rural library systems. Library extension services have also been instituted at the state level to supplement the resources of smaller units.

In U. K. the Robert Committee, has recently recommended that small local authorities should be deprived of their right to maintain independent public libraries if they fail to provide a certain minimum amount of money on a per capita basis. Since the end of World War II another significant development has taken place in some western countries *viz.* federal and state funds have been provided at an increasing rate to smaller local authorities for the co-ordinated development of public libraries. The Robert Committee has also recommended that the Minister of Education should have power to direct public library affairs and that he should be vested with necessary authority. The provision of public library service is, therefore, assuming national character and it is no longer entirely a local matter.

In India, right from the beginning, local authorities, as in the west have been entrusted with the provision of public library services but since this has never been made obligatory, public library service in Municipal areas is almost non-existent today. Municipal administration for various reasons has been the weakest link in the administrative set-up of India. Except in a few cases, local authorities have failed to provide civic amenities satisfactorily.

By 1947, the year of India's Independence, there were no public libraries except in a few cities and they too functioned only indifferently.

Cash deposits and subscriptions were charged and users were not allowed free access to books on open shelves. The great experiment of free public library service started in Baroda in 1920 by the enlightened Maharaja had petered out by 1947. In 1948 the Madras Legislature adopted the first Public Libraries Act in India. The Act instead of making it obligatory for local authorities to provide adequate library service created ad hoc library authorities—one for the city of Madras and one for each district. The authorities were allowed to raise funds by levying a cess on the property tax. For administration at state level Library Advisory Council was instituted and the Director of Public Instruction was appointed ex-officio Director of Public Libraries. A similar Act was adopted by Andhra Pradesh State Legislature in 1960. The Survey* reveals that States with Library legislation have better—dispersal of public library services but they have failed to raise adequate funds for the provision of optimum standard of service.

Unesco in collaboration with Government of India, established the first international Public Library Pilot Project in Delhi with a view to adapting modern public library techniques to Indian conditions. The project was also intended to be a model for India and for other countries where similar conditions prevailed. The project has been an unprecedented success. Cost of operation of Delhi Public Library, in terms of use, is lowest in the country.

A committee appointed by the Government of India and headed by the late Mr. Sinha to review the development of public libraries and to make recommendations for future action, submitted its report in 1959. The recommendations of the Committee have not so far been implemented. The present Survey Ibid reveals that no significant progress has been made by public libraries in this country since the submission of the Sinha report in 1959.

Public Library Schemes

(*i*) *National Library*

National Library has been explicity put on the Union List in the Indian Constitution. The Ministry of the Education must assume full responsibility for the establishment of the National Central Library at New Delhi, and two more Regional Libraries at Madras and Bombay instead of conferring this status on Maharashtra and Madras State Central Libraries as done hitherto. The National Library at Calcutta should be redesignated as a Regional National Library. The State Central Libraries of Madras and Maharashtra have been receiving books as Regional National Libraries under the Delivery of Books Act but they have not been able to process them expeditiously as they had neither adequate staff nor accommodation adequate for administration of these collections. There should be a Director-General of National Libraries at New Delhi to administer them with the assistance of a full-time Director

*D. R. KALIA, Survey of Public Library Services in India (Indian Library Association, 1965)

for each Regional National Library. The Director-General should also conduct technical audit of all libraries of the Ministries, Departments and Autonomous Organizations under the Government of India to evolve uniform standards and procedures of service and to achieve coordination. The National Central Library should preserve books received in all languages under "Delivery of Books Act", provide Central Reference Service, publish National Bibliographies, act as National Book Exchange Centre and National Bureau of Inter-Library Loan, Conduct a Book Procurement Centre (to assess and coordinate the import of foreign books) administer an Institute of Library Science, prepare Union Catalogues of books and journals of materials of economic importance, available in the country, establish Deposit Libraries to store economically in a central place books which are not currently in demand, but are of some lasting value and above all to pravide leadership in library development.

The Regional National libraries should receive under the "Delivery of Books Act" only books in English, Hindi, Sanskrit and in their respective regional languages and act as agencies of the National Central Library in the discharge of its functions.

The proposal to develop Parliament Library into a National Central Library should be dropped and the original scheme to have a separate National Central Library at New Delhi which has been hanging fire for the last several years, should be implemented. Parliament being a sovreign body and above the Government should not be involved in any function which is specifically a responsibility of the Executive under the Constitution, such as the establishment and maintenance of a National Library. In the Federal Constitution of the United States there is no provision for a National Library unlike that of India. The Library of Congress, for that reason, had to assume that status for itself. Even if the explicit constitutional provision is ignored, the Parliament Library itself will be for its own purposes in need of a new building because the accommodation at present available at the Parliament Library is not sufficient even to accommodate its existing book-collection. Burdening the Parliament Library with the functions of a Notional Library may also deter it from its primary task of providing intensive reference service to the members of Parliament.

Financial Outlay :

i)	Building for the National Central Library at New Delhi as originally planned.	Rs. 75 lakh.
ii)	Recurring expenditure of the National Central Library.	Rs. 40 lakh.
iii)	Regional National Library at Madras in a rented building to begin with.	Rs. 25 lakh.
iv)	Regional National Library at Bombay in a rented building to begin with.	Rs. 25 lakh.
	Total	Rs. 165 lakh.

(ii) Delhi Public Library

Unesco in collaboration with Government of India established Delhi Public Library in 1951 to be a model for Asia. The Library has been an unqualified success as testified by the Evaluation Report published by Unesco in 1955.

The Library provides service to all and lends books for home reading without any charge or cash security. The books are placed on open shelves and the readers have free access to them. It maintains Lending Department for adults, Children Department, Social Education Department to organise cultural activities, Reference and Information Section, Gramophone Records Library, Braille Section for the blind, four Branches, eight Community Libraries (Sub-Branches), twenty-five Deposit Stations and four Mobile Library Vans which visit 53 places every week. The library has also published 36 prototype booklets for new literates. It has a book collection of over 270,000 volumes in four languages i.e. English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi. More regional languages are being added. The number of registered borrowers is about 100,000 who borrow about 6000 books a day.

Being a foster child of Unesco, it receives much proud publicity through that agency all over the world. As a result, it is frequently visited by V.I.P.s from abroad. They are invariably impressed by the performance of this institution but one cannot fail to read on their faces their disappointment at the building which houses it. Some of them have been quite outspoken in their opinion of the building and of its location, more so, when they see less important institutions in the capital having buildings which can easily rank among the best in the world such as the Central Jail in Tihar, the New Courts at Tis Hazari and some of the Police Stations.

The Delhi Library Board, the administering authority of the Library has requested the Ministry to provide Rs. 44 lakhs for buildings (27 lakhs for the Central Library and Rs. 17 lakhs for the branches).

At present the Library is covering hardly 25% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi and its services must be extended through more branches, for which Rs. 25 lakhs will be needed. (For details please see Delhi Public Library—a Review by D.R. KALIA, (Delhi Library Board, 1965)

Financial Outlay :

Delhi Public Library Buildings.	Rs.	44 lakhs.
Expansion.	Rs.	25 lakhs.
Total	Rs.	69 lakhs.

(iii) Model Public Libraries in the State

Now that the Delhi Public Library has been an unqualified success there is a need for more such free public libraries in other parts of the

country. It is suggested that three model public libraries should be started by the Ministry of Education in big cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs should be made for buildings and Rs. 50 lakhs for recurring expenditure.

Financial Outlay :

1. Three buildings.	Rs. 50 lakhs.
2. Recurring expenditure for the proposed three Model Public Libraries—	Rs. 50 lakhs.
Total	Rs. 1 crore.

(iv) State Central Libraries

During the first and Second Five Year Plans the Ministry of Education assisted the State in establishing State Central Libraries. As a result of this State Central Libraries have come into existence in almost all the States, though in many cases, existing public libraries have been so designated. The position is far from satisfactory. The State Central Libraries have a pivotal function to perform in the public library system of the States. As such they should be strengthened to the utmost in their resources but it is regrettable that most of them have failed to fulfil their legitimate functions. In most cases they have not developed beyond the functions of public libraries for the cities in which they are located.

The State Central Libraries should concentrate on the preservation of books received under the Books Registration Act, maintain collections of maps and manuscripts pertaining to the State, publish State Bibliographies, act as Book Exchange Centres for the State, arrange Inter-Library Lending, publish library manuals and other professional literature in the State languages, conduct surveys of reading interest, hold seminars and conference, carry out technical audit of departmental libraries of the State Government, provide central information and reference services and above all provide leadership and guidance in library development.

On 1st April, 1964 all the States had State Central Libraries except the States of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Nagaland. Only State Central Libraries of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa (not yet functioning) and Punjab have new buildings.

The present rate of expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum has proved to be very inadequate. It should be raised by Rs. 5 lakhs per year per State Central Library over and above the recurring expenditure being incurred at present. In the Fourth Five Year Plan period the expenditure on 15 State Central Libraries will, therefore, come to Rs. 3.75 crores. The Library of the State of Nagaland because of its small size cannot be equated with other State Central Library. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum has, however, been made for the Nagaland State Central Library.

Total Rs. 10 lakhs.

A block provision of Rs. 25 lakhs should be made for establishing Central Libraries in the Union Territories except Delhi for which a separate provision has been made.

Eleven States which do not have new buildings for their State Central Libraries should be provided with new buildings costing about Rs. 15 lakhs each except the State of Nagaland which should have a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20 lakh should be provided for few buildings in the Union Territories. The total provision will thus come to Rs. 190 lakhs.

Total on State Cental Libraries 6 crores.

(*v*) *District Central Libraries*

There are in all 327 districts in India out of which only 205 districts, or 62% had District Central Libraries on 31st March, 1965. The average area and the average population of a district is 3680 sq. miles and 13,15,000 persons respectively. Most of them function as small public libraries for the district town in which they are located. The district libraries are not only supposed to provide lending and reference service to the district town but also to administer and supervise the entire District Library system consisting of Block and Village Libraries. An existing District Central Library on average spent Rs. 33,000 during 1963-64 which is very inadequate. To enable the District Libraries to discharge their responsibilities satisfactorily a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh per annum per library to be established and Rs. 75,000 per annum per library for the existing District Central Library should be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total outlay of recurring expenditure on 327 District Central Libraries will thus come to Rs. 14 crore.

Out of 205 existing District Central Libraries only 60 have new buildings. It is proposed that of the existing District Central Libraries 100 should be given new buildings and that a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs per building should be made. The total outlay for buildings will thus come to Rs. 300 lakhs.

The total outlay for District Central Libraries will be Rs. 17 crores.

(*vi*) *Block Central Libraries*

There are 5223 development blocks in the country of which only 1394 blocks (or 43%) have Block Central Libraries. They are central in the sense—that they are located at the headquarters of the Development Block but all of them do not necessarily serve all the villages in the Block. During the Fourth Five Year Plan 50 per cent of the total number of Development Blocks *i.e.* 2611 Development Blocks should be provided with proper Block Central Libraries. It is proposed that a provision of Rs. 35,000 per existing Block Central Library and Rs. 45,000 per Block Central Library to be established should be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Total provision Rs. 11 crores.

(vii) Village Libraries

On 1st April, 1964 out of a total number of 5,66,878 villages only 23,949 or 4% had village libraries. These were nothing more than stagnant pools of books.

Government of India is anxious and rightly so, to give high priority to development of agriculture and, as a necessary adjunct to it, is striving to improve human resources in the rural areas through intensive programmes of education. It seems that in the allocation of funds for social welfare, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the rural population will be given preference over urban population.

Where public libraries are concerned a note of caution may be sounded in adopting such an approach. It is peculiar to public libraries that the process of building up public library structure starts from the top and not from the bottom. Library service to villages cannot be provided satisfactorily unless larger units are first establishment at the State, District and Block levels. In a public library structure larger units feed the smaller units with reading materials and unless these are well organised, library service at smaller units will remain stagnant. In this plan, therefore, priority has been given to the establishment of central libraries at the State, District and Block levels.

(viii) City Libraries

According to 1961 Census Report there were 2699 towns in India out of which 107 were cities with a population of 100,000 persons and over. The District Central Libraries should not be burdened with the task of serving these cities, otherwise they will be a heavy drain on the resource of District Central Libraries. Every city should have a public library system of its own. It has already been suggested that model public libraries on the lines of Delhi Public Library should be established in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period at least 25 cities which are devoid of public library service at present should be provided with proper library service subject to the City Corporation/Municipal Committees agreeing to pay 50 per cent of the total cost. A block provision of Rs. 6 crores should be made for the purpose at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per city per year.

(ix) Mobiles Libraries

Mobile Library service is very expensive to provide and maintain because of its initial capital investment and heavy operational cost. Most of the Indian villages do not have sufficient literate population nor do they all have good surfaced roads. Experience of Delhi Public Library in serving villages through mobile libraries indicates that on average not more than 15 to 20 books are borrowed in a village during 1 to 1½ hours of stay and this small borrowing does not justify the visit of a mobile van. The villagers are mostly busy in their fileds during the day time and cannot, therefore, make use of a mobile library if it visits them during the day. At the same time it is not possible to send the mobile library vans to all villages late in the evening when the peasants are back home. Provision

of mobile libraries for the rural areas is, therefore, not recommended. It may be possible to introduce them in rural areas during the 5th or 6th Five Year Plan. Mobile libraries are however, an essential means of serving suburban areas around large cities.

(x) Service to Children

There is a tendency in India to provide separate libraries for children instead of making them a part of the public library system. Establishment of separate libraries for children should be discouraged. As suggested earlier, elementary schools should be served by public libraries and in that case establishment and maintenance of separate children's libraries will be an expensive proposition and it will render their integration with national library system at a later stage more difficult, if not impossible. Every public library in the country should, however, have a separate section for children which should also organise cultural activities for them on the lines of Delhi Public Library.

(xi) Public Libraries and Social Education

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

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

At present public libraries are under the charge of State Social Education Officers who have neither the time nor the professional skill and obligation to look after these libraries. Public Libraries should be

administered by an authority independent of the State Social Education Officer if they are to be properly developed.

The experience of Delhi Public Library has led to the conclusion that it is more economical and more effective to entrust the work of organising cultural activities to a Public Library than to create an artificial centre in the name of adult or social education. Thousands of persons would visit a popular public library for borrowing of books and they could be easily drawn into cultural activities organised directly by the library or by autonomous groups organised by it. On average about 86,000 adults and 22,000 children every year participate in cultural activities such as dramatics, musical concerts, lectures, film shows, television shows, art exhibitions and story-hours for children organised at Delhi Public Library.

Delhi Public Library has deposited 500 to 2000 books at each of the social education centres maintained by Social Education Development of Delhi Municipal Corporation. It so happens that the library service attracts the largest number of participants to the activities organised at these Centres. The process should, therefore, be reversed and instead of attaching libraries to social education, cultural activities should be made an integral part of public library services.

The Adult Education Department should concentrate on literacy work and conduct formal courses for further education of the people.

(xii) Library Authority and Library Administration

Experience in the working of autonomous library boards in U.S.A., and in India of the Delhi Library Board, goes to confirm the conclusion that an autonomous board is the best form of library authority. The phenomenal success of Delhi Public Library is attributable mainly to the autonomy of its Board. The rigidity of operation of a Government department is not compatible with the requirements of public library administration.

According to the "Report on Social Education" published by the "Committee on Plan Projects", the State Governments could hardly spend 50% of the allocation on libraries made under the Second Five Year Plan. The report says: "It is evident that, in general, there is a short-fall in expenditure individually as well as collectively. The reason brought to our notice was that even when the funds are available on paper, the State Finance Department does not approve of the expenditure on certain items. The "Spending Departments" are not sufficiently free to work out and implement the schemes even when they have been approved in principle by the sanctioning authority." According to the aforesaid report Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh could spend only 18% to 19% of the total allocation and Rajasthan only 2%. On the other hand the Delhi Library Board as an autonomous body has spent 100% of the amount received by it during the Third Five Year Plan.

It is, therefore, suggested that State Library Boards similar to Delhi Library Board should be instituted in all the States. The State Library Board should appoint Library Committees in cities having population over 100,000 persons and a District Library Committee for each district. The

State Central Library should also be maintained by the Board. No Government agency other than the State Library Board in a State should deal with public libraries. All other Departments which provide library service should transfer their work to the proposed State Library Boards. For the first five years the members of Library Committees should be nominated by the Board giving as wide a representation as possible to various interests. The situation should be reviewed after 5 years and if necessary a majority of the members of the Committees should eventually be elected from amongst the members of the local bodies and from amongst heads of educational institutions. Nomination is suggested temporarily for speedy action so necessary during the initial stages. One of the faults of Madras and Andhra Pradesh Library Acts has been that the election of members of local library authorities is cumbersome and that it takes a long time to constitute the library authorities. Nomination will also help in enlisting persons best qualified to work on such Boards. A single library authority for the State will ensure unity of command, and development of uniform standard of library service throughout the State. If a library cess is levied the funds so raised should as far as possible be spent within the city and the district areas concerned.

The State Library Board should have a Director of Libraries who will be the Chief Technical and Administrative Officer. He should also act as ex-officio Secretary to the Board. The Board should also engage other necessary staff for the State Central Library, the District Libraries and other units of service under it. Union Ministry of Education should have a libraries Branch whose functions should be to prepare plans and projects for library development and provide technical guidance to the States in the implementation of library schemes. At present library matters are dealt with by several officers in different Divisions of the Ministry. As far as possible matters pertaining to library development should be transferred to the proposed Libraries Branch to achieve necessary coordination.

Similarly the University Grants Commission should have a full time officer of the rank at least of an Education Officer to deal with library matters.

Since provision of public library service is the responsibility of the State Governments under the Indian Constitution, a national agency for the coordination of library development plans and policies is urgently needed. It is proposed that a National Library Advisory Council should be constituted with one representative from each State and Union Territory. The Union Minister of Education should be the Chairman of the Council and the Head of the Libraries Branch in the Union Ministry should be its Secretary.

(*xiii*) *Library Legislation*

There has been a feeling in India that library legislation is the sine qua non of library development and that it is a panacea of all the ills that inflict public libraries in the country. It was also felt, and rater strongly, that no library legislation is possible without a library cess. The work-

ing of library legislation in Madras and Andhra Pradesh has failed to raise adequate funds through library cess. West Bengal which has no library legislation nevertheless spends the highest per capita amount of 9.3 paise. This should be compared with 6.9 paise spent by Madras and 4 paise by Andhra Pradesh. Gujarat spends 4.5 paise per head of the population. Insistance on leavy of a cess has held up adoption of library legislation in many States. Library Legislation is nevertheless necessary for providing a framework of sound library organisation and to ensure continuity of service but it is doubtful if library cess should be made a precondition for adoption of library legislation. It should be left to the States to decide whether library cess is to be levied. If sufficient funds can be spared by a State from its normal revenue, a library cess may not be necessary at initial stages.

(*xiv*) *Basis of Calculations*

The allocations suggested below have been projected from the actual amount being spent by the State and District Central Libraries as revealed by a recent Survey of Public Library Services in India (Compiled by me on behalf of Planning Commission's Working Group and published by the Indian Library Association). Similarly the required floor space of buildings for State Central Library buildings and District Central Libraries and the cost thereof have been projected on the basis of the average area of their present buildings and the average expenditure incurred on them.

Since it is proposed that the funds available during the Fourth Plan should be spent mainly on the establishment of Central Libraries at different levels it will not be appropriate to work out the allocations on per capita basis. The per capita formula can be applied only if hundred per cent coverage of the population is to be achieved. This being not possible right away, it would be prudent to achieve it in two stages. At the first stage only Central Libraries at State, District and Block levels shovld be established and at the second stage examination of their services should be taken up. It will take at least 25 years to provide universal free public library service in India from April 1, 1966.

(*d*) Ancillary Services.

(*i*) *Production of reading materials*

Need for promoting production of quality books in modern Indian languages has been emphasised earlier. For the implementation of the recommendations made in this report it is proposed that Rs. 20 crores be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the purpose.

(*ii*) *Library Training Institute of Library Science*

The Institute of Library Science which was originally intended to train District and State Librarians and to conduct research in Library Science almost from its inception deviated from its original objectives, due to its early affiliation with the Delhi University where it was amalgamated with the Department of Library Science and entrusted with the task of conducting Diploma and Master's courses in Library Science. In

1962 the University decided to develop its own Department of Library Science and asked the Ministry of Education to transfer the Institute. No effective decision has yet been taken by the Ministry to determine its future, if any. The Institute has since ceased to function. For the execution of library projects thousands of trained librarians are needed, most of them at sub-professional level to work especially in School and Public Libraries. The pattern of post-graduate training in Library Science is fairly well established in India, this being the responsibility of the Universities but training facilities for the sub-professionals for the Certificate Courses offered to higher secondary school graduates are not well organised. Universities conduct four-month-courses while the state Library Associations conduct courses with durations varying from a month to a year. The standard of Certificate Courses in the country, therefore, is not uniform. The Institute, besides discharging other functions could lay down a uniform standard for training of sub-professionals and could appoint an examining body in each State. The Polytechnics, the Teachers' Training Schools and the State Library Associations, once approved by the Institute, could run the Certificate Courses in Hindi or in any regional language. The course should be of one year's duration and should be open to Higher Secondary school graduates. The other functions of the Institute should be as follows :—

(i) To promote and finance research in Library Science ;

(ii) To sponsor publication of teaching materials in Library Science in English, Hindi and the regional languages ;

(iii) To hold seminars and workshops on matters of importance to the library profession in cooperation with the Indian Library Association ;

If for some reason a separate Institute cannot be re-established, the Libraries Branch in the Ministry of Education proposed in this Plan should be entrusted with the task of discharging the functions of the Institute.

Financial outlay 10 Lakhs

(*iii*) *Library Personnel*

The service conditions of library personnel working in Schools or Public Libraries are far from satisfactory. Emoluments are very low. It is disgraceful that in some States the District Librarian responsible for the provision of library service in the entire District today gets Rs. 80/- p.m. How can persons of calibre be attracted to public library services on such a paltry salary ? Most schools do not have qualified librarians and those having them do not pay them well.

It is said that no system or service is better than the men in it. If satisfactory results are to be achieved, library personnel must be well paid and their emoluments and other conditions of service must compare favourably with other similar services. The State Library Officer should be Class I Provincial Educational Service and the District Librarian

should have the status of District Education Officer. The other personnel should get emoluments equal to those of educational administrators with similar qualifications. The Union Ministry should subsidise salaries of library personnel as it is being done for the teachers. Ad hoc provision of Rs. 2 crores should be made.

Aid to National Library Associations

The potentialities of library associations in the promotion of library movement in a country and in providing a forum for exchange of experience through seminars, conferences, and publications have not been fully exploited in India. The library associations in India have not been able to achieve much because of their poor organisation and lack of financial resources. Subsidies should be given by the Government to all the associations in the discharge of their functions on the pro rata basis for every professionally qualified person enrolled as a member and on ad hoc basis for specific projects like the publication of directories, survey reports and studies, seminars and conferences etc. The Indian Library Association has no building for its headquarters which it must have in New Delhi where its office is located at present. It should also be given a subsidy to have full-time staff for its secretariat. Similarly the state library associations should be helped to secure reasonable accommodation and they should have resources for appointment of full-time staff.

A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs should be made for the purpose in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

IV. Advance Action Programmes

The programmes for library development proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan envisage the establishment of thousands of public and school libraries which would require a large number of trained library personnel. Facilities for training of librarians be stepped up and training programmes which are in operation should be strengthened and new centres for library training should be established in such a manner that the requirement for trained library personnel of each State will be fully met. At present only 756 persons qualify every year from the Certificate Courses conducted by the State Library Associations and about 250 qualify every year from the Certificate Courses organised by the Universities and the Polytechnics. The output of 1000 per year should be raised to at least 2000 persons in the year 1965-66 and by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the annual output should rise to 5000 persons. In order to meet these requirements at least 10% of the existing 1520 teachers training institutes and polytechnics should introduce library training classes for the training of librarians. Persons with Higher Secondary School Certificates should receive library training for a period of one academic year. The short courses ranging from 2 weeks to 4 months are doing more harm than good to the library profession. The persons qualified from these short courses are not competent enough to undertake responsible work. The duration of such courses should either be extended or the courses should be discontinued.

Financial outlay for advance action Rs. 2 crores.

Conclusion

These proposals should, for the first time, make, it possible for an economical, effective and comprehensive system of library service to be nationally planned at all levels while avoiding the manifest inadequacies of the First Three Five Year Plans in which no provision was made for consolidated library budgetting, nor for the administrative structure needed at all levels to ensure economical and effective use of funds.

It is hoped that the Planning Commission will ensure the provision of an adequate consolidated budget for library development in the Fourth Five Year Plan and that the Commission will insist on a sound administrative structure to guarantee effective use of funds at all levels.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAY

A. ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

1.	Elementary School Libraries.	—	
2.	Secondary School Libraries.	16,85,00,000	
3.	University & College Libraries.	8,55,00,000	
4.	Education for Special Classes.	1,00,00,000	
5.	Technical Libraries.	12,45,00,000	38,85,00,000

B. SPECIAL LIBRARIES

1.	Scientific Libraries.	8,75,00,000	
2.	Departmental Libraries.	5,00,00,000	
3.	Medical Libraries.	9,65,00,000	
4.	Agricultural Libraries.	1,95,00,000	
5.	Vocational Libraries.	6,75,00,000	32,10,00,000

C. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

1. *National Central Libraries*

Capital Expenditure (Building)	75,00,000	
Recurring Expenditure.	40,00,000	
2 Regional Libraries.	50,00,000	1,65,00,000

2. *Delhi Public Library*

Capital Expd. (Building)	44,00,000	
Expansion.	25,00,000	69,00,000

3. *Model Public Libraries*

Capital Expd. (Buildings)	50,00,000	
Recurring Expd.	50,00,000	1,00,00,000

4.	*State Central Libraries*			
	Recurring Expd. for 15 S. C. Ls. @ 25 Lakhs.	3,75,00,000		
	Rec. Expd. for Nagaland @ 10 lakhs.	10,00,000		
	Rec. Expd. for Union Territories.	25,00,000		
	Capital Expd. (Buildings) for 11 S. C. Ls. @ 15 lakhs.	1,65,00,000		
	Cap. Expd. (Building) for Nagaland	5,00,000		
	Cap. Expd. (Building) Union Territories.	20,00,000	6,00,00,000	
5.	*District Central Libraries*			
	Recurring Expd. for 205 existing libraries, @ 75,000 each Per year.	7,68,75,000		
	Rec. Expd. for 122 new libraries @ 1 lakh per library per year.	6,10,00,000		
	Cap. Expd. Buildings for 100 libraries @ 3 lakhs per library.	3,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	
6.	*Block Central Libraries*			
	Recurring Expd. for 1394 existing libraries @ 35,000 each.	4,87,90,000		
	Rec. Expd. for 1217 new libraries @ 45,000 each.	5,47,65,000	11,00,00,000	
7.	*City Libraries*			
	Expenditure for 25 City Libraries with population over 1 lakh persons.	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000	43,34,00,000
D.	**ANCILLARY SERVICES**			
1.	Institute of Library Sc.	10,00,000		
2.	Aid to Library Assns.	25,00,000		
3.	Salary Subsidy Scheme.	2,00,00,000		
4.	Advance Action.	2,00,00,000	4,35,00,000	4,35,00,000
5.	Book Production.	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000

Analysis of 139 crores proposed for libraries :—

A.	Academic Libraries.	Rs.	38,85,00,000	32.8%
B.	Special Libraries.	,,	32,10,00,000	27.2%
C.	Public Libraries.	,,	43,34,00,000	36.4%
D.	(1) Ancillary Services	,,	4,35,00,000	3.6%
	(2) Book Production.	,,	20,00,00,000	100
	Grand Total.	Rs.	1,38,64,00,000	
	say	Rs.	1,38,64,00,000	

N. B.—(i) The provision of Rs. 43.34 crores suggested for public libraries includes 7.5 crores for the services to be extended by public libraries at all levels to the elementary schools, Rs. 3 crores to be contributed by the City Municipal Authorities and Rs. 2 crores for advance action. The net provision during Fourth Five Year Plan exclusively for public libraries will thus come to Rs. 30.84 crores. The provision for elementary schools has been built into the outlay on public libraries.

(ii) This paper is based on my previous paper published under the same title in June, 1964. The remarks of Sarvshri B.S. Kesavan and Sohan Singh pertain to my previous paper. The basis for calculation in this present paper has been altered in view of the discussions that took place in the last meeting of the Planning Commission's Working Group on libraries and the data received from the State Governments in response to the questionnaire issued by the Planning Commission.

Libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan

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The scope of this paper will be limited to the function of public Libraries in the Fourth Plan period. It will not discuss other questions connected with this.

It has been observed that our country is running through substantial food shortage even at the close of the third plan. Rightly, therefore, greater emphasis has been laid on the production of food during the Fourth Plan. If we have to make any further development, it is essential that we must conserve the limited foreign exchange that we have without spending it on food. That is to say, we must attain self-sufficiency in food.

Now the success of the plan depends primarily on the intelligent and willing co-operation of the people. This demands that people should be thoroughly educated in the purpose of the Plan and its modus operandi. Now, the only effective institution which can come in contact with the millions of illiterate Indians spread over the length and breadth of the country is the library. The school, college or other formal educational institutions cannot be of much use to the masses who have neither the knowledge nor the equipment, nor the leisure and means to provide themselves with the facilities coming from their use. Besides, these institutions have defined aims, fixed syllabus and time-honoured methods of work. They have limited scope for adjusting themselves to the need of the time.

The responsibilities of the libraries during the Fourth Plan will, therefore, be much greater than before. They have to render the services that the people expect of them. Over and above this, they have to organise themselves in such a way that they may come in active contact with the life of the people.

It has already been observed that the libraries must act as community centre in the context of the changed situation of the country. It is doubtful how far they have been able to play the role of community centres. It is regretted that, inspite of so much planning, necessary emphasis has not been laid on the co-operation of men, who ultimately constitute the primary material for bringing about the desired development of the country. Libraries are no doubt institutions for education; but they must find inspiration, information and ready help. The agencies of the government for public contact are not many. Even

the few that are there have expressed a mission to preach. In most cases they can not evoke the respectful curiosity of the indifferent men, who many times outnumber the handful of interested people. Under the circumstances, it will be helpful if public contact centres are maintained through libraries, static and mobile. With proper equipment and trained workers, unexpected fruits may be reaped if libraries are enthused with and tied to the endeavour for development.

Libraries then should be made centres for co-ordination of all activities, which would depend upon the co-operation of the people for success. Primarily connected with education, they should have their supply of necessary information from all government departments. If we want to achieve any success of our plans it is imperative that we must have this changed outlook.

Needless to say, a library charged with the above responsibility cannot confine itself to the use of books. The methods of library extension work are all too well-known to need a re-statement, but it is necessary that they must be taken recourse to and practised with faith and zeal.

Education may be imparted through audio-visual aids. Supplying of information need not necessarily depend on ability to interpret sigus- i. e. literacy. But education without literacy can never be complete. The ultimate purpose of education must be to help a man to help himself to unfold the possibilities latent in him. This is impossible unless a man knows how to read. The important functions of the library must be to inspire a man to acquire literacy and to help him to retain it. Authorities in our country are divided as to the desirability of the libraries' taking upon themselves the task of literacy work. But there can be no two opinions as to the urgency of inspiring and encouraging people to acquire literacy. Libraries' responsibility in at least, helping the neo-literates to retain literacy is admitted by all.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan libraries must be organised in the above light. The intelligent participation of the common man in all our endeavours is so important that there is no harm in repeating its necessity again and again. The need of the common man has, therefore, to be assessed. The many problems of his daily life-economic, political, social, educational, cultural, sentimental, religious and all other problems, must be solved. So long we did not do much in this direction; or at best, our activities were passive. We only served the people, who came to demand our service. Thus we have improved upon our total output of steel without very much changing the habits of our people. Educational progress has not been commensurate with progress in fields of industry. This has retarded the possible rate of progress of industrial development also. Industrial development may be to some extent possible without conscious participation of the common man. But agricultural development is not possible under that condition. In industry, it is the few who plan and control. In agriculture. it will be the many who must work knowingly for success. So the libraries' contact with the people must be active. The common man and not the middle class people should be the focus of our library activities in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

'Libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan'

by

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Summary

The Public Library System has not developed on a sound and satisfactory basis in the country. There is no concentrated effort on the part of the Central or State Governments to put the Public Library System on a sound footing. The recommendations of the Central Library Advisory Committee made as far back as in 1959 have not been given effect to properly; in particular the State Governments have taken little note of it.

This position must change. and due steps should be taken to bring about this change. It is the Indian Library Association which can alone pursue the matter in an authoritative way. The following targets in the Fourth Five Year Plan may be fixed and implemented :—

1. to have a well-knit Library System in each State under a Library enactment;

2. to set up an independent Library Service in each State to implement the Library System;

3. to make an adequate provision of funds for the purpose with the liberal assistance from the Centre. ; A minimum amount should be fixed and earmarked in the plan; and

4. to ensure due status and emoluments to the library personnel like teachers.

This should be the main task before the Indian Library Association. It should chalk out a plan of action to implement these minimum requirements. For this purpose provincial Library Associations and members of Indian Library Association must give full support to the Indian Library Association and should make efforts in their own Provinces as per directions of the Indian Library Association.

Man-Power for the Specialist Library in the Fourth Plan Period

By
M. C. Ragavan*

Synopsis

Discusses the responsibilities, qualification and experience needed for professionals in the specialist libraries. Works out separately the man-power needed for managing the library, the documentation services and research and experimentation in library science. Emphasises the necessity for research and experimentation in the field of Library Science and Documentation. Estimates the number of persons needed at the end of the Fourth Plan period at about 6000.

1. Introduction.

The number of special libraries in India in the preindependence period was very small. With the establishment of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and its chain of laboratories, the establishment of Defence Research Laboratories and with the rapid industrialisation, both in the public and private sector, the number of special libraries has more than trebled in the post-independence period.

The number of special libraries in India can be estimated at 350. Most of them are still in the phase of development. However, their importance in their organisations needs no emphasis.

2. New Demand.

Of late, there has arisen a great demand for documentation services in most of these libraries. Some of the libraries have made a beginning in this regard by issuing local documentation lists with the help of the existing staff, which is hardly adequate even to maintain the normal library services.

3. The Problem.

The establishment and growth of the many specialist libraries has been so rapid as to outstrip the availability of well-qualified and experienced staff. An effort should, therefore, be made to raise the neces-

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sary library man-power in quality and quantity, keeping in mind the changed picture of library and documentation services today.

An attempt is made to work out the man-power needed for the special libraries in India as a whole and also their categories, qualification and necessary training needed for them. The paper restricts itself to the requirements of the professional staff only and does not include the clerical and unskilled staff (1).

4. Categories of Personnel.

It is considered helpful to work out the man-power needed for the following three groups separately :—

1. Staff for Library Services.
2. Staff for Documentation Services.
3. Staff for Research and Experimentation.

The above grouping is considered necessary because the initial qualification, professional qualification and experience needed for the various types of work are different (2).

4 1 Categories of Professional Staff.

The professional staff needed for the special libraries may be categorised as follows :—

1	Head	: (Category A)
2	Senior Professionals	: (Category B)
3	Junior Professionals	: (Category C)
4	Semi-Professionals	: (Category D)

4 2 Head

4 2 1 Responsibility

The librarians in this group would be responsible for the overall charge of the Library and Documentation Services. They will act as liaison between the heads of their organisations and their research and technical staff.

4 22 Qualification

They should posses a doctorate in Library Science of M. Lib. Sc. Degree with research experience of two to three years and Masters Degree in a Science subject. Ability to organise, capacity for creative work and an aptitude for guiding in research work would be added qualifications. They should have published papers in learned periodicals.

4 3 Senior Professionals

4 3 1 Responsibility

They will act as heads of the Library and documentation services Section and will render the necessary facilities to individuals working

in their respective research problems in their organisations. They will be responsible for designing and keeping up-to-date the depth classification schemes for various subjects.

4 3 2 Qualifications

The head of a Library should possess M. Lib. Sc. Degree and Bachelor's Degree in a Science subject. The head of the Documentation Services should in addition have specialised training in documentation.

Further, they should have a capacity for initiative and hard work and be capable of taking up research work in Library Science.

4 4 Junior Professionals

4 4 1 Responsibility

They will carry out the routine technical work like cataloguing and classification and the preliminary work connected with the preparation of documentation lists.

4 4 2 Qualifications

They should possess a B.Lib. Sc. (Ist Class) with Bachelor's Degree in Science.

4 5 Semi-Professionals

4 5 1 Responsibility

They will be concerned with the respective routine work.

4 5 2 Qualification

They should possess a B.Lib. Sc. Degree.

5 Man-Power for Special Libraries.

5 1 Library Services

For assessing the staff needed for maintaining library services in the special libraries we may utilize the staff formula of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (3). On the basis of the following statistics the staff required for an average specialist library will be about 7. In other words, the number of professionals needed for the country as a whole will be 2450.

5 1 1 Statistics

Number of volumes accessioned in a year.	2,000
Annual budget allotment in rupees.	50,000
Number of periodicals documented, i.e. abstracted and indexed in a year.	500
Number of gate-hours for year (one gate-hour = One counter gate kept open for one hour).	1,700

Number of hours the library is kept open in a day.	10
Number of periodicals currently taken.	500
Number of readers per day.	20
Number of seats for readers.	20
Number of volumes in the Library.	20,000
Number of working days in a year.	280

5 1 2 Special Library and Fifth Law

Unlike other libraries, in special libraries, the effective stock, i.e. the stock that will be of immediate value in the work of the organisation, will be fairly constant, because documents more than 10-15 years old will be of little or no value in a research or industrial establishment. This may, at the outset, look like violating the Fifth Law of Library Science "Library is a growing organism". It is not so. Here the growth is comparable to the biological growth.

5 2 For Documentation Service

In the specialist library complex today, one is confronted with the nascent microthought, which is produced, even in a narrow subject field, at a very rapid rate. The development in the Universe of Knowledge is fast changing. The intermingling of subjects and their inter-dependence very often results in seepage and scatter in periodicals of umbral and even alien regions. Further, there has been a vast increase in the number of scientific and technical conferences. symposia, and Seminars. Thus the number of articles reported and documented do not bear any ratio to the number of periodicals to be covered by documentation services.

5 2 1 Staff Formula

It is, therefore, suggested that, instead of taking the number of periodicals doucmented as the basis for calculating the staff, the number of articles documented in a year, a figure which is directly ascertainable, may be considered. On this basis, the staff for documentation services may be worked out as follows :—

ND = Number of articles documented in a year
SD = Strength of Staff for documentation services

then $SD = \frac{ND}{250}$

It is assumed that, on an average, a specialist library will document 2000 articles in a year. On this basis, the staff for documentation services, applying the above formula, will be 8.

$$SD = \frac{ND}{250}$$

$$= \frac{2000}{250} = 8$$

In other words, the number of professionals needed for the country as a whole will be 2800.

5 3 For Research and Experimentation

5 3 1 Depth Classification

For documentation services to be efficient and focussed on the retrieval of microthought quickly and in an organised way, depth classification is very necessary.

The existing published schemes for classification are hardly adequate for classifying microthought which is itself in a state of flux and fast development. The documentalist should, therefore, be trained to design new schemes for depth classification and keep them up-to-date by expanding them in a consistent way.

The design of depth classification is now a field of applied research. The necessary fundamental research in this respect has already been done. This in turn has laid down the principles and canons for the design of depth classification so that the chances of inconsistency may be reduced to a minimum.

The right place for applied research in the design of depth classification schemes of a particular class is the special library itself dealing with that particular class.

It is, therefore, imperative that some of the staff members should possess the needed high qualification, combined with practical experience and supported by inner aptitude for research. That is the reason for suggesting a separate category of staff for research in documentation work in each special library.

To being with each special library will require the design of a scheme for depth classification for about 10 Basic Classes. Taking the number of specialist libraries to be 350, 3,500 schemes would be needed. It is estimated that the initial setting up of the basic schemes for each basic class may take about a year, that is 8500 man years will be needed to design 3500 schemes (4).

For taking up this type of applied research a good knowledge of the subject of the basic class combined with the knowledge of the latest method in the design of classification is necessary. This implies additional specialised training, different from the training of a generalist librarian.

Thus the research man-power needed will be 700 professionals in the Fourth Plan period.

6. Total Professionals Required

Summing up, at the end of the Fourth Plan, the total professional man-power needed for special libraries will be 6,000,—2500 professionals

for the library services, 2800 professionals for documentation services, and 700 professionals for research and experimentation in Library Science and documentation. This is elaborated in Table I. Table II gives the category of staff, suggested scales of pay and minimum qualifications needed.

TABLE I

Number of professionals required.

S. No.	*Type of Service.*	*No. of professionals of Category.*				*Total.*
		A	*B*	*C*	*D*	
1.	Library	25	225	2000	250	2500
2.	Documentation Services.	—	100	2400	300	2800
3.	Research and experimentation.	—	350	350	—	700
	Total.	25	675	4750	550	6000

TABLE II

Categories of staff, Scale of Pay and Qualification.

S. No.	*Category.*	*Scale of Pay*	*Applicable to*	*Qualification.*
		Rs.		
1.	Class A (Head)	1100-50-1500	Head of Library and documentation service.	Ph. D, ro M. Lib. Sc. and Master's Degree in Science.
2.	Class B (Sr. Professional)	700-50-1250	Section head of library section.	M. Lib. Sc. and Bachelor's Degree in Science.
			Section head of documentation service.	M. Lib. Sc., Bachelor's Degree in Science and Special training in documentation.
			Section head of experimentation and research.	-do-

3.	Class C (Jr. Professionals)	400-40-800-50-950.	Professional in technical sec. reference librarian.	B. Lib. Sc. (Ist class and B. Sc.
4.	Class D (Semi-Professional).	220-10-290-15-380-EB-15-425-15-530.	Junior post: in the circulation maintenance, book and periodical section.	B. Lib. Sc.

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Public Libraries and the Fourth Five Year Plan

by

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Summary

Preliminary

The impact of the first three plans has been so great that no public or private enterprise is left untouched. But unfortunately the plans have not imparted any considerable benefit to the public Libraries. It is therefore necessary that the Government of India should give sufficient importance to the Public Libraries in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Allocation of grants from plan budgets

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, on an occasion of the inauguration of a District Central Library, expressed, "Planning will be a failure without the Public Libraries". It is necessary that the fact is realised by the Planning commission of Government of India, and that liberal grants are sanctioned, especially for the non-recurring expenditure, like construction of library buildings, etc.

The Library Movement can achieve its goal only when the Ministry of Education, Government of India takes following steps for the organisation and administration of public libraries.

1. Model Library Act

A model library act should be framed by the Government of India and directives be given to the Constituent States to adopt it with a few minor modifications. Inter alia, the Model Act should provide scope for the following :

(1) A department of Public Libraries should be established in each state and a seperate Director should be appointed to head the department.

(2) The District Central Librarians are appointed as Distric Library Officers, who shall be gazetted officers of the State Cadre.

(3) The Library Cess shall be levied @ two paise per rupee on the land revenue and not on house tax or property tax.

(4) The District Library Authorities shall be local bodies on a par with the Zilla Parishads.

II Training of Personnel

Arrangements should be made in the Universities of the Country to conduct degree and post-graduate courses in Library Science, and as well as for the refereshers courses for those librarians who have put in more than five years service.

III Creation of All India Library Service

Creation of an All India Educational Service has been under consideration for some time past. It is necessary that an All India Library Service is also constituted by the Government of India to achieve the benefits as contemplated in creation of the Educational Service.

(S. A. HASHMI)

Public Library Development During The Fourth Five Year Plan*

by

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The Third Five Year Plan in chapter XXIX (p. 573) contains a sound policy statement with regard to the pivotal position of education in the development of the country and a firm decision with regard to speedy removal of "Large deficiencies in the sphere of education" of the past decade. In the sphere of education there are two major deficiencies that have already impeded progress to a considerable extent and will continue to undermine achievements till they are removed. These are :—

1. Illiteracy and
2. Ignorance among the people about the principles, targets, achievements and above all, the social objectives of the country's Five Year Plans, which represent the collective aspiration of the nation.

Only proper facilities to educate and inform people can remove these serious deficiencies of enormous proportions. Free and compulsory elementary education for children and free public library service for all constitute the universally accepted major remedies for a situation like this.

Of our total population of nearly 46 crore (1964) 34.5 crore are still illiterate. This single fact sticks as a stigma to our ideals of equality of opportunities and social justice. This also stands out as a sharp reminder to the Constitutional provision for universal free elementary education for children in the age group 6-14 years. Three-fourths of the population do not possess at present the most effective tool to learn through reading and to communicate through writing. Even the literate people, except a few privileged ones, hardly get reading and reference materials to keep them informed and up-to-date in a country pledged to revolutionary changes through democratic means. On top of all these there is the most disturbing fact that a good percentage of the products of elementary education relapses into illiteracy for want of follow-up reading through free public libraries that are yet to be esta-

* Based on two notes, one dated the 19th June, 1964 and the other dated the 22 August, 1964 prepared by the author.

blished. As for the first phase of elementary education the Third Five Year Plan takes cognizance of its importance and urgency and enunciates policy in this behalf as follows : "The programmes for extending education to all children in the age group 6-11 is of such crucial importance that the financial considerations as such should not be allowed to come in the way of its successful execution in any state" (p. 579). This firm policy statement backed by liberal financial support from the Centre has helped rapid increase in enrolment of pupils in the primary classes which is expected to go up to nearly 5 crore of nearly 77% of the total population in the age group 6-11 years in 1965-66 as compared to the corresponding figures of 1.92 crore or 42% in 1950-51.

Unfortunately the Plan includes very little regarding public library development. At page 600 (para 58) it is stated that "An adequate system of libraries is an essential part of any well-organised system of education" It makes no mention of the facts that consolidation and fruition of the system of primary education and adult literacy work depends largely on an equally vigorous and extensively developed system of public library service. This omission clearly indicate the absence of a sense of perspective and urgency. It relegates library service to a position of no significance and least priority in the scheme of things. During the Second Plan in a total outlay of Rs. 204 crores on educational development only a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs (.4%) was spent on library development. The seriousness of the neglect suffered by library development schemes is further heightened by the fact that 51.4% of the total allocation of Rs. 186.42 lakhs provided for the purpose in the Second Plan was not utilized by the States. Yet there is no dearth of solicitude for libraries in the country. To illustrate the point we quote from the 1964-65 budget documents of a State Governments :—"Libraries are a vital educational agency and media for bringing awakening among the masses, with this end in view a scheme for the organisation of library service in the State was included in the 2nd Five Year Plan it was decided that one library in each district should be started. But due to limited funds this could not be done and during the 2nd Five Year Plan only three district libraries were set up. In the 3rd Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 2.22 lakhs has been made for setting up three libraries at district levels. During the year 1962-63 one library was set up. A provision of Rs. 12,120 has been made in 1964-65 for the continuance of this library." Details of expenditure on public libraries in this State during 1962-63 are as follows :—

	1962-63 (Actuals)
Establishment of district libraries	Rs. 18,891
Establishment of libraries in small villages and towns	Rs. 500
State Central Library	Rs. 42,943
	62,334

The State has 19 districts and its population is well over 2 crores. The per capita annual expenditure on library service thus works to

nearly .3 paise (NP) as against that of over Rs. 8/- on education. Thus the ratio of total per capita expenditure on education to that on library service is 800.3 (or .0,37%). There are little improvements in the estimates under this head during 1963-64 (revised) and 1964-65. It may be noted that the provision for libraries in the State represents the running cost of the State Central Library, 4 district libraries and a few small libraries, since set up, and almost nothing for further development. Annual expenditure on public libraries during 1962-63 to 1964-65 by State Governments is shown in the statement (annexed).

The Union Ministry of Education prepared and introduced to State Governments a scheme of integrated public library service at the commencement of the First Five Year Plan. Generally this represented a four or five-tier pyramidal system with the village libraries forming the base reaching upwards through Block/Taluka/Subdivisional, and District libraries to the State Central Library at the apex of the system. This structure of Library development was later elaborated and approved by the Library Advisory Committee in their report in 1959. The Committee made considerable efforts to find out the present state of affairs and in their report recorded : "At the end of March, 1954 the country had 32,000 libraries—most of them small, stagnating pools of books. Between them they had a book stock of a little over 71 lakh volumes... The country spent less than half a crore of rupees on their service...the public libraries have only one book for every 50 heads and as many as 20 persons between themselves read only one book in a year...". The Committee then quotes the comparative figures of per capita book stock, book use and annual expenditure in U.K. (1.15 vols., 7.7 vols. and Rs. 3.50), U.S.A. (1.34 vols., 3.37 vols. and Rs. 4.55) and India (.02 vol., .05 vols. and 1 pice).

It will be found from the statement (annexure) that the total budget provision made for public libraries by the State Governments (excluding Nagaland) during the current year amounts to Rs. 81 lakhs approximately. The amounts spent in the previous 2 years, 1962-63 (actuals) and 1963-64 (revised) happen to approximately 90 lakhs and Rs. 85 lakhs respectively. Taking into consideration the contributions made on this account by the Central Government (who maintain the National Library, Calcutta, Institute of Library Science, Delhi and give grants-in-aid directly to Delhi Public Library and certain other libraries), local bodies and various private organisations and individuals in cash and kind, we arrive at a sum approximating Rs. 1.5 crores as the total annual expenditure on public libraries in 1962-63. It will be observed that since 1962-63 there has been a steady decline in the governmental expenditure on public libraries. This is, perhaps, the most regrettable and depressing feature in our educational planning. Let us examine what has been the real progress of public library development in the country from 1950-51 (beginning of the First Plan) to 1963-64. Library service is for the literate people only. If we take the total expenditure on public libraries in 1950-51 and 1964-65 as Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs respectively we may express the expenditure on public libraries in relation to literate people in 1951 and 1964 as follows.

	1950-51	*1963-64*
Literate population	*5,93,00,000	**11,50,00,000
Expenditure on Public Libraries	Rs. 50,00,000	Rs. 1,50,00,000

Thus we find that the number of literates in 1964 has nearly doubled as compared to that in 1951 and that the expenditure on public libraries in 1964 is apparently nearly 3 times of what it was in 1951. But this comparison does not reveal the fact that the purchasing power of the rupee generally has suffered considerable depreciation during the period from 1951 to 1964 and that its purchasing power, particularly in relation to reading materials (take the case of even a newspaper or journal), services of library personnel, building and library equipments etc., has been reduced to nearly half in these 13 years. Hence we find that the real average expenditure incurred per literate person in 1964 is less than what it was in 1951. In other words, we may say that during these years of planning facilities for public library service per literate person have been reduced. This may appear to be somewhat starting, particularly when we have unfortunately got into the habit of announcing that 'libraries are a vital educational agency and media for bringing awakening among the masses and sanction Rs. 500 for establishment of libraries in small villages and towns in a State having over 2 crores of people. Save some modest work done by 3 or 4 States all that deserves a mention in the sphere of public library service during these years is the spectacular development of the National Library at Calcutta, Delhi Public Library and, perhaps, one or two more libraries at the State capitals. But all the same it remains to be investigated if some good public libraries have fallen into disuse during this period. We know of at least one excellent library, the Baroda Central Library, which enjoyed the pride of place among the public libraries in India for decades, under the patronage of its illustrious founder, the late Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekward III, and which has been badly languishing during recent years owing to lack of support from the authorities concerned. Again, the masses, by whom we swear, remain in thousands of towns and lakhs of villages, as denied as ever of the much-needed library services.

Under the existing conditions of scarce resources and the practice of fixing priorities between competing schemes of development the case for library development has so far gone by default. That in the matter of removing illiteracy, the full benefits of elementary education, which enjoys topmost prioriry among educational schemes, cannot be achieved without the supporting library service, does not seem to have attracted due consideration. According to a rough estimate as arrived at after taking into account the new enrolment in classes I-V, expenditure on primary education, and contributions of adult literacy work, private study outside recognised primary schools, etc. etc. we come to a tentative conclusion that during the past 13 years, 1951-52 to 1963-64 primary education turned out nearly 6 crore literates net (allowing deductions owing to death and desertion) against a total expenditure of over

*16.6% of the total population of 35.92 crores
**25% of the total population of 46 crores (Estimates)

Rs. 900 crore. Again, considering the total addition of literates (5.57 crore) over these years, it is estimated that out of 6 crore literates turned out by the primary education at least 1 crore relapsed into illiteracy (0.5 crore of literates are taken as the contribution of adult literacy compaigns and other agencies in the field during this period of 13 years). This in terms of money means a loss of Rs. 150 crores or one-sixth of the total expenditure (Rs. 900 crore) giving a ratio of 6 : 1 as between total investment in primary education and the wastage thereof owing to relapse into illiteracy.

What has been stated above is no exercise in numbers. The conclusions, though approximate, deserve serious consideration. Calculations made as under from the another stand point, viz enrolment in schools in the age group 6-14 according to estimates for 1965-66, lead us to the same conclusion :—

Age	*Total population*	*In Schools*	*Out of Schools*
6—11 (Class I-V)	6,50,00,000	4,96,00,000	1,54,00,000
11—14(Class VI-VIII)	3,42,00,000	98,00,000	2,44,00,000
	9,92,00,000	5,94,00,000	3,98,00,000

Of nearly 4 crores of children in the age group who remain out of school at least 2 crore will account for those who just acquired literacy before leaving school at various points in the primary stage (Class I-V). There being no arrangement of follow-up work, relapse into illiteracy on their part is sure to be wide-spread. This avoidable wastage of grave social consequences shall continue till-adequate supporting public library service is provided to sustain and consolidate the gains of primary education.

Expenditure on primary education may be treated as our basic investment in human resources. During 1964-65 the estimated expenditure under this head by the State Governments amount to Rs. 128.1 crore, out of which preventable wastage by way of replace into illiteracy will account for over Rs. 21 crore in the ultimate analysis. Free public library service is accepted universally to be one of the most effective agencies to remedy such a situation. Besides this important follow up function of public library service, public libraries have another equally great contribution to make in the matter of educating and informing the people. The aspect of public library service, with significant reference to the existing conditions in India today, can be very well explain with excerpts from the Unesco *manual on 'Adult Education Activities for Public Libraries' quoted below :—

Unesco has a special responsibility for the development of those educational, scientific and cultural services which help to bridge the gap between the specialists and the ordinary citizens of the world. There is always a danger that in any period when great advancements are being made in science and learning the intellectuals may be out of touch

with the people ignorant of what their cultural leaders are doing. Of many types of service which civilized man has designed to bridge this gap there are few which have such wide possibilities and such need for development as the various services contributed by public libraries. No one who has learned to read beyond the level of bare literacy and who wishes to play his full part in the life of his community can possibly keep in touch with what is happening elsewhere in the world, with what, even, is happening at his door-step, without recourse to books and periodicals... (P.V). There are very few countries in the world to-day where the gaps between the specialists and the ordinary citizens, between the educated and the uneducated are so wide as they are in India. Dangerously enough such groups are widening and are being left unbridged in spite of elaborate national programmes for development over the past 13 years. Immediate attention of the planning authorities in the country has, therefore, been drawn not so much to deficiencies in planning techniques as to serious lapses in the matter of inspiring people's confidence in the Plans and in attracting spontaneous support for execution of the planned programmes. The lack of confidence and enthusiasm on the part of the people, without whose active support no programmes can be successful, is attributable not so much to any basis disapproval by them, but almost entirely to their failure to understand the basic principles of planning and to keep pace with the planners.

Considering the overall existing conditions a programmes of public library development during the Fourth Five Year Plan costing a sum of Rs. 35 crores is detailed below, and, in conclusions a projection in perspective of this programme to the Fifth Plan is attempted thus covering a period of 10 years (1966-67 to 1975-76) for completing the construction of the base of public library service in the country. The programmes, it will be observed, is a phased one with components set to develop harmoniously without any chance of wastage of resources at any end. Needless to say it represents the minimum requirements, if not something less than that.

A. State Central Libraries

Of the 16 States in the Indian Union all, with the exception of the recently created State of Nagaland, have since established State Central Libraries. Without any fear of contradiction it can be said that most of these libraries do not fulfil many of the functions set for them by the Library Advisory Committee in their report. Many of them serve merely as local public libraries in cities of their location. Even this function of their's leaves much to be desired. Hardly any of them inspires hope as a centre and model for bibliographical coordination and guidance in the State. The State Librarian is at best a public librarian set to organise his library under innumerable administrative hurdles and financial difficulties. Library development in the State generally does not warrant his serving as 'The Chief Technical Adviser of the Library Department' and, the fact of the case is that there is yet no library department of the authority and importance as recommended by the Library Advisory Committee. This makes the position still worse. Much remains yet to be done to improve the State Central Libraries.

It is proposed that in addition to the current rate of expenditure a total provision of Rs. 72.00 lakhs may be made for providing buildings (including extension and renovation) and for improving the emoluments and strengthening the staff (including appointment of a librarian for Children's Section) of the Libraries. In order to emphasise the importance of library service for children, grants out of this fund should be conditional on maintenance of a well-equipped children's section in the Library. The expenditure may be spread year-wise as follows :—

(In Rupees)

Year	*Building*	*Improving emolument and strengthening of Staff*	*Total*
1	2	3	4 (2+3)
1966—67	4,00,000	3,00,000	7,00,000
1967—68	6,00,000	4,00,000	10,00,000
1968—69	10,00,000	5,00,000	15,00,000
1969—70	15,00,000	5,00,000	20,00,000
1970—71	15,00,000	5,00,000	20,00,000
Total	50,00,000	22,00,000	72,00,000

The provision of funds indicated above will go a long way to ameliorate the conditions of unsuitable and inadequate accommodation, insufficient staff and low pay scales of library staff in most of the State Central Libraries. This will also ensure establishment and maintenance of a well-equipped children's section in each State Central Library.

B. District Libraries

There are nearly 333 district towns (including 8 or 9 headquarters of centrally administered areas). Not even half of the district headquarters have been able to establish District Libraries though the scheme for the purpose was introduced in 1951. Yet most of those, since established, are weak and ineffective institutions, somehow carrying on with certain routine service, instead of being vital activising centres in a system of integrated library service, organised at the State level. The Library Advisory Committee also recommended that the District Library should occupy pivotal position in the system. While the State Library Department should concern itself with coordination and broad policy decisions at the State level, the sub-divisional/Taluka, Block and Village libraries should receive active support and guidance directly from the District Library. The District has been the most vital administrative unit in India for the past 100 years and this tradition is sure to be further strengthened in the interest of administrative efficiency and convenience. District Officer (the Deputy Commissioner or the District Magistrate and Collector) the District Superintendent of Police, the

II—Recurring (Annually) :—		
(i)	Books and Publications	25,000
(ii)	Staff (Pay and Allowances)	
	(a) District Librarian	6,000
	(b) Deputy Librarian	4,000
	(c) Assistant Librarian for Children's Section	2,000
	(d) Other Staff	4,000
(iii)	Miscellaneous	4,000
		45,000

This gives us a total of Rs. 3,35,000 as the expenditure for setting up a District Library and a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 45,000. A phased programme spread over the period of 5 years during the Fourth Plan, may be framed for establishment of 120 District Libraries according to the scale of expenditure suggested above. This scheme should include taking over of a number of District Libraries already established, particularly in the States like West Bengal, Madras, Maharashtra etc. where all or most of the districts have already got District Libraries. It is suggested that during the first year of the Fourth Plan 20 such libraries may be established and thereafter 25 in each of the following four years. Thus the progressive cost will be as follows :—

(In Rupees)

Year	*No. of new Libraries established*	*Capital cost*	*Maintenance cost*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5 (3+4)
1966—67	20	67,00,000	9,00,000	76,00,000
1967—68	25	83,75,000	20,25,000	1,04,00,000
1968—69	25	83,75,000	31,50,000	1,15,25,000
1969—70	25	83,75,000	42,75,000	1,26,50,000
1970—71	25	83,75,000	54,00,000	1,37,75,000
Total	120	4,02,00,000	1,57,50,000	5,59,50,000

Every District Library will be required to maintain a well-organised children's section under the charge of a trained librarian. Provision for this in terms of accommodation, staff and book budget, etc. should be made from the very inception. In the aggregate the proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 5,59,50,000 during the Plan period and thence an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 54,00,000.

A word of explanation is perhaps, necessary to justify the scales of expenditure suggested. The whole scheme is based on the idea of a vigorous and effective system of public library service under the guidance of the District Librarian whose function will extend beyond the running of the District Library to library development in the district as a whole, as explained earlier. It should also be noted that quite a few of the district towns will have more than 1,00,000, population and very few

District Inspector of Schools, etc., enjoy enough administrative authority and play crucial roles in the administration of the country. The District Librarian must play a comparable role in the matter of administration and implementation of public library development programmes in his district. He must enjoy pay and status comparable to those of a Class I Gazetted Officer in the State Educational Service, and he should be directly responsible, so far as local operations are concerned, to the District Library Committee (Authority) with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman. He should be governed by the same rules with regard to his relation to the Director of Libraries/Director of Public Instruction as they obtain in the case of a District Inspector of Schools. He should have two distinct functions :—

(1) He should be the chief executive officer with regard to planned projects of library development in his district and, for this purpose he should have adequate authority to inspect and guide all town/Taluka/Block and village public libraries in the district.

(2) He should be responsible for efficient administration of the District Library and for using the same as a model and training centre for librarians in the district.

It is needless to say that in this matter he must be assisted by duly qualified deputies.

The library Advisory Committee in its report recognised the important position of the District Librarian. The above suggestion with regard to the status and functions of the District Librarian spells out practical steps necessary for implementation of the idea and, this definitely shows a way out of the morass in which we are caught up. No scheme, far less an elaborate new scheme of public library service, in this country can have any reasonable chance of success unless it is entrusted to proper authority in keeping with the general pattern of administration. The District Officer, fully responsible for a specified type of district-wide public activities, is the most tried and effective executive among functionaries in State business. And on-the-spot inspection for purposes of guidance and control is an accepted principle of educational administration in this country. A library executive at the district level is an indispensable prerequisite for public library development in the country.

Having accepted the role and functions of the District Library and the District Librarian we may examine the expenditure involved in the establishment and maintenance of a District Library that will also house the office of the District Library Committee :—

I—Non-recurring :—

		Rs.
(i)	Building	2,00,000
(ii)	Equipment	25,000
(iii)	Books	1,00,000
(iv)	Miscellaneous	10,000
		3,35,000

will have less than 50,000. Even if we take the average as 1 lakh, a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 45,000 for a District Library gives us an expenditure of Rs. 0.45 paise per capita. This, we know, represents a big rise in per capita annual expenditure on public library service which is currently as low as Rs. 0.03 paise only. This also appears to be pretty high as compared to the prescribed scales of the West Bengal Government (who are far in advance of many other states in this field) that provides Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 18,000 as capital cost and annual recurring maintenance cost respectively of a District Library. We are sure representatives of that Government will agree that a public library at the District Headquarters run at an annual cost of Rs. 18,000 can hardly meet the full needs of the reading public in the town and its suburbs. Our suggestion has got the same argument that supports our model schemes and intensive development area programmes in the Plans. This very idea, it may be recorded, pervades other programmes suggested in this note.

C. Town Libraries

There are nearly 2000 towns in the country with population ranging from 10,000 to over 100,000. Most of them have developed over the years a system of public library service mainly through voluntary efforts be libraries known as subscription libraries. Their services and resources are extremely limited and defective. The rapid increase in the population of towns has been making the situation worse. In certain towns the municipal authorities maintain 'reading rooms and libraries' which generally represent hopelessly inadequate efforts without any worth-while effect. Percentage of literate persons in towns is higher than in villages. Concentration of industries is also mainly in and around towns. Rapid expansion of facilities for part-time education and introduction of technical training courses of all sorts have created a kind of fresh demand for public library service giving rise to a situation comparable to the one experienced by advanced countries like, U. K., U. S. A. etc. about a hundred years ago in the wake of the industrial revolution. For education and recreation of the town-folk utlimately contributing to better understanding of the emerging social order, acquisition of superior professional skill and higher productivity, the existing libraries in towns should be encouraged to improve their resources and services. It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 1.7 crores may be earmarked for town libraries as grants-in-aid during the Fourth Plan period. Each library may be sanctioned according to some carefully prepared rules any sum between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum. If we take Rs. 2,000 as the average annual grants-in-aid per library, a programme as follows, may be drawn up :—

(In Rupees)

Year	*No. of Libraries to be assisted*	*Amount*
1966—67	1,500	30,00,000
1967—68	1,500	30,00,000
1968—69	1,500	30,00,000
1969—70	2,000	40,00,000
1970—71	2,000	40,00,000
Total		1,70,00,000

Like the State Central and District Libraries the Town Libraries should also be encouraged to provide for library services to children.

D. Block Level Libraries

Under Community Development programmes the whole of rural India has been delimited into 5,223 Blocks by the end of 1963. It is proposed that simultaneously with the implementation of the above scheme for establishment of District Libraries a phased programme of setting up Block Libraries should be taken up. 5,223 blocks are spread over in the rural areas of 333 district. Just as it will not be correct to assume that all the districts contain the same number of blocks, it will also not be proper to think that all the blocks are at the same stage of development. According to some suitable criteria, in consultation with the local authorities, 2,400 blocks may be selected for establishment of Block Libraries. It is proposed that during the first year 200, during the second year 400 and during each of the remaining three years 600 Block Libraries may be established according to the scale of expenditure per library as given below :

I—Non-recurring :—

		Rs.
(i)	Building	50,000
(ii)	Equipment	5,000
(iii)	Books	10,000
(iv)	Miscellaneous	1,000
		66,000

II—Recurring :—

(i)	Staff (Pay & Allowances)	
	(a) Librarian	2,500
	(b) Library Assistant	1,500
	(c) Peon/Farash	900
(ii)	Books	10,000
(iii)	Miscellaneous	100
		15,000

According to the above calculations the following will be the expenditure year-wise :—

(In Rupees)

Year	*No. of new Libraries to be establish-ed/develop-ed*	*Capital cost*	*Maintenance*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5(3+4)
1966—67	200	1,32,00,000	30,00,000	1,62,00,000
1967—68	400	2,64,00,000	90,00,000	3,54,00,000
1968—69	600	3,96,00,000	1,80,00,000	5,76,00,000
1969—70	600	3,96,00,000	2,70,00,000	6,66,00,000
1970—71	600	3,96,00,000	3,60,00,000	7,66,00,000
Total	2,400	15,84,00,000	9,30,00,000	25,14,00,000

The services of the Library Assistant provided in the scheme should be mainly utilised for a well-maintained children's section which should be a compulsory feature with every Block Library.

E. Library Development in Union Territories and other areas

Notwithstanding the fact that the benefits of programmes under District, Town and Block Libraries will be shared in some measure by the nine Union Territories/Areas under the administrative control of the Central Government, for good reasons, it is necessary that some special attention should be paid to such areas, which stand at extreme ends of development, such as Delhi at one end and Andaman & Nicobar Islands at the other. The Central Government have already launched a programmes of public library development in Delhi for which there is a budget provision of Rs, 4,00,000 for 1964-65. Similar development programmes for other Territories/Areas should be worked out and implemented.

It is, therefore, suggested that a sum of Rs. 1,04,50,000 may be provided for the development of public library service in the Centrally Administered Territories/Areas. Out of this sum Rs. 30,00,000 may be provided for constructing a building for the Delhi Public Library which should also house the Institute of Library Science, that has no building of its own. There is a great need for developing and using the Institute and the Delhi Public Library which together are ideally suited for training public library personnel.

	Rs.
Development of Public Library Service in the Union Territories & other areas (1966-67 to 1970-71).	74,50,000
Building for Delhi Public Library (with a separate wing for the Institute of Library Science).	30,00,000
	1,04,50,000

F. Training of Library Personnel

Our need in terms of human resources for implementing a scheme of the order started above is quite considerable. The programme of quick development contemplated presupposes availability of suitable

(a) staff to man the libraries, and
(b) library executives at the All-India and State levels to work out details, watch progress, assess results and to advise Central and State Governments at various stages of development.

For strengthening the staff of the State Central Libraries we shall need at least 100 highly experienced and qualified Librarians. For the posts of Librarians, Dy. Librarians and Assistant Librarians of District Libraries we need 360 (3 for each Library) qualified graduate librarians with orientation for public library work, particularly with experience of

library organisation. It should be borne in mind that the success of the whole scheme of development largely depends on the initiative, enthusiasm and integrity of the Librarians of the State Central and District Libraries, and that it is hardly possible to get so many librarians of such calibre from among the existing working librarians. The needs of 2400 Block libraries in this respect will present no less a problem. At present some 16 universities in the country turn out annually nearly 500 qualified librarians only. We have got today over 2,200 institutions of higher education and quite a good number of government departments, industrial and commercial organisations, etc., all of which need trained librarians for their fast developing libraries. Qualified librarians are generally in short supply and this condition will continue for quite some time.

Under the above circumstances it is proposed that a crash programme of training public librarians may be executed through the Institute of Library Science set up by the Union Ministry of Education in 1959. As a revised scheme for this institute is presently under consideration of the Union Ministry of Education this appears to be the most opportune time to take up this proposal. If the Institute is fully used for training public librarians at two levels—one for training public librarians and library executives to be employed as State/District Librarians, Library Executives, etc. and the other for junior positions—a strong foundation may be laid to set a pattern for more institutions of this type at the state level, as and when considered expedient. The Delhi Public Library may be profitably used as a laboratory by the Institute for orientation purposes. The Institute's work must also be supplemented by the State Governments and the Indian and State Library Associations by training librarians for junior library positions in block and village libraries. The following specific financial provisions may be made for training of personnel :—

(In Rupees)

Year	*Central Schemes*	*Grants to States*	*Total*
1	2	3	4 (2+3)
1966—67	2,00,000	3,90,000	5,00,000
1967—68	3,00,000	3,00,000	6,00,000
1968—69	4,00,000	4,00,000	8,00,000
1969—70	5,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000
1970—71	6,00,000	5,00,000	11,00,000
Total	20,00,000	20,00,000	40.00,000

The amount shown under the Central Schemes is intended to be spent on training programmes directly conducted by the Institute of Library Science sponsored by the Union Ministry of Education. The amount shown under grants to States may be made available to the State Governments, some of whom have already been conducting and aiding training courses, for putting through training programmes, approved by the Union Government.

As for meeting the requirement of personnel, referred to at (b) in the preceding paragraph the following measures are suggested for early implementation :—

(i) Appointment by the Central Ministry of Education and Planning Commission of library experts as regular advisors/executives with suitable ranking in the official hierarchy. It is well known that without a sound subject bias and field experience, it is difficult these days to understand, plan and execute special programmes.

(ii) Appointment of Directors of Libraries by the State Governments in accordance with the recommendations of the Library Advisory Committee.

G. Grants to Library Associations

For creating public opinion in favour of Library movement, for rendering technical advice to the library authorities, for assisting in training of librarians, and for creating library literature through seminars, surveys, reports, studies etc. the All India and State Library Associations should be adequately assisted financially and otherwise by the Central and State Governments. It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs may be provided for the purpose spread over the period as follows :—

				Rs.
1966—67	...	...	...	3,00,000
1967—68	...	...	...	3,00,000
1968—69	...	...	...	4,00,000
1269—70	...	...	...	5,00,000
1970—71	...	...	...	5,00,000
				20,00,000

H. Book Delivery Jeeps with Trailers

It is understood that some existing District Libraries have already got Book Mobile Vans. It is suggested that for some instead of Mobiles which cost a lot, involve considerable running expenditure and are not suitable for kuchha roads we may try jeeps with trailer vans for delivery of books to branch libraries, deposit centres, etc. A provision of Rs. 20,00,000 may be made for jeeps with trailers. With this amount 80 sets of jeeps with tailers may be acquired (@ Rs. 25,000 per set) over the period of five years and distributed to such of the District and Block Libraries which need them most.

The Financial Outlay

Thus the total estimate for public library development during the Fourth Five Year Plan will be as follows :—

		Rs.
A.	State Central Libraries.	72,00,000
B.	District Libraries.	5,59,50,000
C.	Town Libraries.	1,70,00,000
D.	Block Libraries.	25,14,00,000
E.	Union Territories/Areas.	1,04,50,000
F.	Training of Library Personnel.	40,00,000
G.	Grants-in-aid to Library Associations.	20,00,000
H.	Book Delivery jeeps with trailers.	20,00,000
		35,00,00,000

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 35 crores, Rs. 20.86 crores will account for capital cost (including Rs. 3.6 crores for initial stock of books for 120 District and 2400 Block Libraries) and the remaining sum of Rs. 14.14 crores will be spent on maintenance over the period of five years. At the end of the Fourth Plan an annual recurring expenditure of nearly Rs. 5 crores (Rs. 5.13 crores) will be needed to maintain the new services so developed. To this we may add another sum of Rs. 1 crore as recurring expenditure on the existing public libraries at the current rates.

It will also be observed that while the amount shown under A, B & C (Rs. 8,01,50,000) will be spent on library development in urban areas, the entire amount shown under D & H (Rs. 25,84,00,000) will be spent on rural library development. The remaining amount under E, F & G (Rs. 1,64,50,000) also will be used mostly for development of services and agencies for the benefit of rural areas. Thus clearly over 75% of the total provision will be utilised for public library development in the rural areas.

Allocation of funds year-wise will be as follows :—

	Rs.
1966—67	3,07,90,000
1967—68	5,31,90,000
1968—69	7,73,15,000
1969—70	8,92,40,000
1970—71	9,94,65,000
	35,00,00,000

The progressive increase in expenditure envisaged, commencing with a little over Rs. 3 crores in 1966-67 and ending up with nearly Rs. 10 crores in 1970-71 is based on the estimated resources, particularly human resources, available to organise and execute the detailed programmes at all levels from 1966-67 through 1970-71.

Efforts have been made at the very outset to place pulic library service in its proper perspective in the context of educational programmes.

Data have been provided to prove that public libraries besides serving as centres of public enlightenment and further education can also be used as the most effective instruments for prevention of so dangerous a wastage as relapse into illiteracy from among millions of children made literate at a huge cost. The value of the programme, suggested above, involving an expenditure of a modest sum of Rs. 35 crores against a proposed total outlay of over Rs. 21,500 crores in the Fourth Plan should not be judged by its relatively small financial implications. This represents a workable programme for introducing a highly beneficial service hitherto neglected so badly.

As for sharing the cost of the schemes, outlined above, it is suggested that the following expenditure may be borne entirely by the Central Government :—

		Rs.
A.	State Central Libraries	72,00,000
E.	Union Territories/Areas	1,04,50,000
F.	Training of Library Personnel	40,00,000
G.	Grants-in-aid to Library Associations	20,00,000
H.	Books delivery jeeps with trailers	20,00,000
		2,56,50,000

The remaining expenditure of Rs. 32,43,50,000 may be borne equally (50 : 50) by the Central and State Governments. Thus we get the expenditure over a period of five years of the Fourth Plan distributed between the Central and State Governments as follows :—

	Rs.	*Percentage of the Total*
Central Government	18,78,25,000	53.7
State Governments	17,21,75,000	46.3
	35,00,00,000	

To complete the account a word about assistance in cash and kind, that may be obtained as voluntary donations from the people, appears to be necessary as in our estimates of the outlay we have all through taken into consideration only the resources from the public revenues of the Central and State Governments. We have, however, provided for some assistance to All-India and State Library Associations for fostering, among other things, public opinion in favour of the Library movement in the country. The people of the country are generally poor, no doubt but substantial donations for good causes even by persons of moderate means are not unknown in this country. Our educational institutions, particularly those established during 50 years before Independence, bear testimony to this fact. It should, therefore, be worthwhile particularly for the local Library Assaciations to make special endeavours to per-

suade people to offer donations in cash and kind for establishing and supporting public libraries. Such a move, especially in the rural areas, is likely to yield some results. Any local public assistance will be doubly blessed as this will not only supplement governmental allocations for the purpose but will also provide the much-needed popular support for the success of any wide-spread programme of this nature. Obviously enough, such popular support can in no way be a substitute for the minimum outlay or any part thereof as outlined above. This can at best fill up some gaps here and there as the planned programme is in progress. It should be recognised in this context that recent taxation policies, land reform measures, etc., will leave little surplus cash and land with people to donate for educational and cultural institution; establishment and maintenance of which should henceforth be almost entirely the responsibility of the Government.

Advance Action

It should also be noted that for launching a programme of the order, suggested above, immediate steps should be taken to initiate appropriate advance action with regard to the following :—

(a) training of library personnel through a crash programme with the help of the Institute of Library Science to start with, and

(b) appointment of library executive/advisory staff at the Central and State levels as indicated at (i) and (ii) under 'F' above.

In the current year's (1964—65) budget estimates of the Union Ministry of Education a sum of Rs. 1 lakh, provided for the Institute of Library Science, has been lying so far unutilised. Mention has been made above earlier that out of a total allocation of Rs. 186.42 lakhs provided for public library development under social Education programmes in the Second Plan only a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs had been utilised for the purpose. The corresponding total allocation under the Third Plan happens to be Rs. 327.69 lakhs and the progress of expenditure during the 4 years of current plan, if duly scrutinized, will, in all probability, indicate that the shortfall in the Third Plan will be as high, (if not higher) as in the Second. It can be safely presumed that even if very energetic advance action is initiated right now, the expenditure on this account may be fully met out of the unutilised allocation under the Third Plan.

Outline of a Ten-Year Programme

The above programmes, drawn up for public library development during the Fourth Plan, provide sufficient basis for consideration of similar programmes during the Fifth Plan. In fact the ten-year period (1966-67 to 1975-76) covering the Fourth and the Fifth Plans may well be taken as a period of construction after which the work of consolidation may start with the commencement of the Sixfh Plan in 1976-77.

We have taken into account the entire gamut of public library development and have made financial provisions for detailed programmes indicating broadly the corresponding administrative actions necessary at all levels. To a great extent efforts have been made to cover as nearly as possible half of the various sectors of development. This will be clear from the fact that we have suggested for development of 120 District Libraries that account for nearly half as much of the nearly 240 District Libraries yet to be established or developed (nearly 100 District Libraries have been functioning). In the same way suggestions with regard to development of 2400 Block Libraries account for nearly half of such Libraries to be established. Again, we have suggested for introducing a system of giving grants-in-aid to existing 2,000 town libraries (1 in each town with a population of 10,000 and above) whereas there will be nearly double that number (bigger towns have more than one library) which deserve such assistance. This approach to cover nearly half the ground in respect of each sector (with the exception of Village Level Libraries) has been pursued so as to reach a stage of development that may lead us on to the development of the other half of the ground as a continuous process.

I. Village Level Libraries

It may be noted that in the Fourth Plan it has not been possible to include any new schemes for development of libraries at village level. Library services at the village have been left to be taken care of, as far as possible, by the Block Libraries under the new schemes and by the State Governments with whatever assistance they may offer to voluntary rural library authorities out of their budget provisions for public libraries as at present. Thus in the Fifth Plan we add two new items of expenditure of Village Level Libraries & Book Deposit/Delivery Centres. Out of nearly 5,65,000 villages in the country 4,169 have population of 5,000 or above add nearly 26,000 have population ranging from 2000 to 5000. Generally speaking villages with population of 5000 or above will be covered by our scheme of developing 4,800 Block Libraries in 10 years. It is proposed to plan for establishment of 10,000 Village Libraries in villages with population of 2000 to 5000 during the Fifth Plan according to scale of expenditure per unit and programme as under :—

Village Library—Expenditure per unit.

	Rs.
I. Non-recurring	
(i) Building	5,000
(ii) Equipment	1,500
(iii) Books	5,000
(iv) Miscellaneous	500
	12,000

II. Recurring (Annually)

(i)	Books & Publications	3,000
(ii)	Staff	
	(a) Librarian *	1,200
	(b) Peon	600
(iii)	Miscellaneous	200
		5,000

*[Wherever possible services of trained librarians of local Higher Secondary/High Schools or teacher of the local Middle/Primary School (who may be encouraged to undergo junior library training courses) may be secured on part-time basis and, in case such an arrangement allows any savings in expenditure the amount thus saved may be utilised for purchase of books and periodicals. Special care should be taken to maintain a separate section in each library, stocked with literature suitable for children of the locality].

Programme of Development

(In Rupees)

Year	*No. of Libraries to be established*	*Capital cost*	*Maintenance cost*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5 (5+4)
1971—72	2000	2,40,00,000	1,00,00,000	3,40,00,000
1972—73	2000	2,40,00,000	2,00,00,000	4,40,00,000
1973—74	2000	2,40,00,000	3,00,00,000	5,40,00,000
1974—75	2000	2,40,00,090	4,00,00,000	6,40,00,000
1975—76	2C00	2,40,00,000	5,00,00,000	7,40,00,000
Total	10.000	12,00,00,000	14,00,00,000	27,40,00,000

J. Book Deposit/Delivery Centres

It may be expected that if in addition to completing the process with regard to establishment of State, District, and Block Level Libraries, training programmes, etc., initiated during the Fourth Plan, some, well-organised library service can be provided in nearly half of the village with population of 2000 to 5000 with the establishment of 10,000 Village Libraries, in the Fifth Plan as outlined above, the other half of such vlllages may be provided with some reasonable services with the establishment of Book Deposit/Delivery Centres during the same period.

We may take Rs. 1000 as the average annual expenditure on such a village centre run with the help of voluntary workers in accommodation

made available free or on nominal charges. We may establish 10,000 such stations during the Fifth Plan at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,00,000 distributed year-wise as follows :—

Year	*No. of Centres established*	*Cost (in Rs.)*
1971—72	2000	20,00,000
1972—73	2000	40,00,000
1973—74	2000	60,00,000
1974—75	2000	80,00,000
1975—76	2000	1,00,00,000
Total	10,009	3,00,00,000

Each of the book Deposit/Delivery Centres should be attached to the nearest Village Library which should serve as its primary feeder. The Village Level Libraries will be supported in the matter of book stock, technical advice, etc., by the Block Level Libraries in the Block to which they belong, while the Block Libraries will be similarly supported by the District Library concerned. The State Central Library, it is expected, will develop their bibliographical and technical services in a manner as to be able to integrate the whole fabric of library services of the District, Block, Village and Book Deposit/Delivery Centres in their respective States into a well-knit system by the end of the Fifth Plan.

According to estimates given above we may set the comparable targets of public library development during the next two Five-Year Plans as follow :—

	Fourth Plan		*Fifth Plan*	
	No. of new libraries	*Expenditure (in Rs.)*	*No. of new libraries (4th & 5th Plans)*	*Expenditure (in Rupees)*
A. State Central Libraries (16)		72,00,000		32,00,000
B. District Libraries	120	5,59,50,000	240	7,17,00,000
C. Town Libraries	2000	1.70,00,000	4000	3.40,00,000
D. Block Libraries	2400	25,14,00,000	4800	34,44,00,000
E. Union Territories/Areas		1,04,50,000		1,50,00,000
F. Training of Personnel		40,00,000		1,00,00,000
G. Grants-in-aid to Library Associations		20,00,900		30,00,000
H. Book Delivery Vans with trailers		20,00,000		20,00,000
I. Village Level Libraries			10,000	27,00,00,000
J. Book Deposit/ Delivery Centres			10,000	3,00,00,000
		35,00,00,000		78,33,00,000

Thus at the end of the Fifth Plan under the new schemes we shall have in the country the following well-developed libraries dispensing their respective allotted services according to some reasonable standards all over the country :—

State Central Libraries	16
District Libraries	240 (+ 100)
Town Libraries	4,000
Block Libraries	4,800
Village Level Libraries	10,000
Book Deposit/Delivery Centres	10,000

Besides these, as emphasised earlier, the existing nearly 100 District Libraries and several thousand small Town and Village Level Libraries will be adequately developed by the State Governments over the years at a cost of nearly Rs. 10 crore into effective service stations, full integrated with the State Public Library System.

The total expenditure on public library services during the Fourth and Fifth Plans will amount to Rs. 123.33 crores (113.33—new schemes + Rs. 10 crores—existing libraries). It will be noted that adequate provision has been made for progressive expansion of training facilities, grants-in-aid to Library Associations and that in consideration of the special responsibility of the Central Government separate provision has been made for public library development in Union Territories/Areas.

Whereas the annual recurring cost at the end of the Fourth Plan will amount to a little over Rs. 5 crore on new schemes + Rs. 1 crore on existing libraries, the same will stand at nearly Rs. 11 crores on new schemes + Rs. 1 crore on existing libraries at the close of the Fifth Plan. The book value of assets under the new schemes in buildings, equipments and book stock at the end of the Fourth and the Fifth Plans will be over Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 75 crores respectively. During these ten years the direct provision of Rs. 1.4 crores for library education will produce at least 14,000 trained library personnel of different grades (@ Rs, 1000 as the average expenditure per trainee). In addition, the Library Associations are also expected to produce at least 6,000 trained personnel during these 10 years. The expanding provision of education for librarianship in Universities will also contribute appreciably to meet the needs of trained personnel. Thus enough trained hands are expected to be available to man nearly 20,000 public libraries at State, District, Block, Town and Village Levels developed under the new schemes. It is also, expected that in the process of development of the order envisaged, an effective corps of trained librarians will grow up during these ten years to fill the senior technical and executive positions in the Central and State Governments Library Divisions/Directorates etc. We will thus complete the first phase of public library development in the country in ten years reaching a stage of consolidation and further progress at the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan to commence in 1976—77.

The above note primarily provides a programme of public library development under the Fourth Plan. Attempts have also been made

in it to set the proposed programme in the perspective of development for ten years comprising the Fourth and the Fifth Plans. Details at many points require to be be discussed and worked out. The structure of public library system has been dealt with at length in the library Advisory Committee report, and the suggestions contained in this note generally fall within that frame-work. Development of public libraries should no longer be treated as a subject for argument. We should now work for this purpose and for, working, there should be a clearcut and adequate programme included in the Fourth Plan.

ANNEXURE

*STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY STATES

States	*1961-62 (Actuals)*	*1962-63 (Actuals)*	*1963-64 (Revised)*	*1964-65 (Estimates)*
Andhra Pradesh	9,14,134	4,93,848	5,39,500	5,55,100
Assam	2,43,526	2,89,137	2,52,000	3,39,000
Bihar	6,75,373	7,29,334	5,40,400	5,51,400
Gujarat	7,43,365	4,86,611	4,78,700	5,08,000
Jammu & Kashmir	90,271	60,850	93,900	1,31,400
Kerala	7,32,430	8,57,321	9,22,800	9,29,100
Madhya Pradesh	5,56,518	4,57,654	1,53,000	1,60,000
Madras	20,92,186	17,16,287	14,33,100	14,19,400
Maharashtra	2,40,354	7,05,000	6,28,000	7,02,900
Mysore	2,13,285	3,18,906	2,71,698	2,85,200
Orissa	1,54,276	96,281	57,500	57,500
Punjab	71,770	62,334	70,870	70,710
Rajasthan	5,35,624	5,05,725	5,58,000	5,64,000
Uttar Pradesh	3,73,145	3,07,755	3,19,400	3,37,200
West Bengal	14,72,843	19,33,390	21,65,000	15,22,000
Total	91,09,100	90,20,433	84,83,868	81,32,000

**Source :* State Governments' annual budget documents.

Public Library Facilities in the Fourth Five Year Plan

By

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Whether we are aware of it or not, we are now in the midst of a revolution in India and in fact all over Asia. It is the revolution of rising expectations. There is a growing realization that poverty and with it misery, illiteracy, sickness and all the other components of a sub-marginal existence, are enemies which can be fought and overcome, given the proper training and tools to do so. The effectiveness of this slow, but bound to be permanent, revolution, is seen in its impact on all aspects of social life in our country. For instance the population is rising because of the rising standards of medicine and public health. Life expectancy of an average Indian around the year 1900 was 24 years while today it is around 45. The population of India rose from 24 crores in 1901 to 36 crores in 1951 and 44 crores in 1961. Birth rates per thousand of the population slightly declined from 48.1 in 1901 to 41.7 in 1960 while death rates showed a drastic decline from 42.6 to 22.8 in 1960. This is not a phenomenon peculiar to India alone and in terms of per capita space available, India and all other countries have shrunk in size. This fact continuously influences the social, political and economic life of the people.

The number of educational institutions (primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities and other schools) has registered a three-fold increase from 2,86,860 in 1950 to 6,85,938 in the year 1962. Student enrolments have more than doubled during the same period from 2,55,43,000 to 5,39,01,000. Expenditures on education have increased more than three times from 114.38 crores of rupees in 1950 to 391.94 crores of rupees in 1961-62. According to the census of 1961 there was a literate population of 10,55,05,751 of which 7,79,29,431 were males and 2,75,76,320 were females, the percentage of literacy being 24. In the year 1963 alone 367 higher technical institutes turned out over 20,000 technical and engineering graduates and diploma holders. Such great number of people entering into useful occupations need adequate library resources to continue their self education in order to be useful citizens.

As of January 31, 1964, 5222 community development blocks were operating in 5663 villages in India covering a population of 40,33,000 people. The national income of India rose from 8650 crores of rupees in 1948-49 to 15,400 crores of rupees in 1962-63. In the year 1960 there were 8704 registered factories with a productive capital totalling

Rs. 1,999.54 crores. The labour force totalled 25,80,599 and those other than workers numbered 3,23,349. The values added to the national income by manufacture worked to about Rs. 864.38 crores. Food production increased from 50 million tons in 1950-51 to 77 million tons in 1962-63. The production of electricity more than quadrupled from 5.3 billion k.w.h. in 1950-51 to 22.1 billion k.w.h. in 1962-63. Automobile production rose from 16,500 in the same period to 54,800; production of radios rose from 54,000 to 3,61,000; deisel engine production increased from 5,500 to 45,200; by-cycles' production rose from 99,000 to 11,06,000. The third five year plan outlay for research and development was of the order of 150 crores of rupees. The people participated freely in three nation-wide elections and voted into power nearly 4,000 legislators each election year to function as their representatives in the states and union government.

It is only in this context of great political and social development that one can understand the extent to which education is regarded as the key to the fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of the people. Libraries. having been recognized as the agencies of self education all over the world, have a rightful role to play along with educational institutions in smoothly guiding the people towards a peaceful transformation leading to a better way of life. The pressing problems of India such as food production through intensive use of fertilisers, popularisation of Hindi and its evolution as a national language, regulation of the population etc. cannot be efficiently solved by legislation and personal instruction by experts alone. They need facilities for a permanent learning process through self education for the people. What other agency can accomplish this and fulfill the need than the PUBLIC LIBRARY ?

The Public Libraries Act of 1948 was the first legislation of its kind in India although subscription libraries partly supported by government grants were operating before and do still operate in many states. Andhra states was the second state to adopt library legislation and there has been no progress since then in library legislation. As of 1942 it was estimated that there were some 13,000 village libraries in India (the estimated number of villages in India was 750,000). By the end of the first five year plan in 1956 nine state central libraries and 96 district libraries were receiving central assistance. By the end of March 1954 statistics showed that there were 32,000 public libraries and reading rooms in India and yet the Advisory Committee for Libraries in its report in 1959 found these libraries to be "stagnating pools of knowledge" more avoided than used.

Extensive use of books and libraries and their integration in the educational system is one reason why no one hears of a student strike for political reasons either in the United States or Britain. It is quite conceivable that there might have been better understanding of Hindi as a national language had there been a network of public libraries all over the country under a national library development plan and Hindi books both at the scholarly and popular levels were made available through thousands of libraries to suit the needs of non-Hindi speaking people since the beginning of the second five year plan. Libraries are the best buyers of books in India and such a network of libraries would

have given a fillip to the production of better books not only in Hindi but also in English and other Indian languages.

Frustration mounts up in the individuals of a fast changing society if the people are denied proper intellectual exercise and information through wise use of books and other printed materials for education, information and recreation. As the members of a society through rapid changes tear apart from time-old traditions of narrow caste practices and customs, superstitious beliefs, and cut across religious taboos and time consuming practices, they are naturally beset with hundreds of doubts and conflicts can only be resolved by sharing the experiences of others who have gone through similar changes. So long as the bulk of such experiences are recorded in books of all nations all over the world, they play an important role in creating understanding in such people.

The rate of growth in public libraries, it will be admitted, is far from adequate. If we have to realize our dream of a self propelling national economy soon consistent with our democratic way of life, we cannot afford to wait for action until after the model public libraries bill has been passed. Let there be provision in the fourth five year plan for the building up of model public libraries such as the Delhi Public Library in every state of the Union as an intial step. These should be manned by trained librarians motivated by a missionary zeal to cater to the reading requirements of the people. The next stage should be to have public libraries at every district headquarters provided with book-mobiles to cater to the rural population through deposit stations at various institutions. These libraries should cooperate with the existing libraries and utilize their resources to the maximum in a co-operative system of public library service. What is needed is not merely providing what the people ask but creating and developing a taste for reading for individual enlightenment, progress and development.

Books by themselves cannot accomplish much. The man behind the books is as important as the books. He is the one who selects the books, orders them, processes them and add them to the library; he is the man who promotes the reading of books by one and all. Therefore the job of a librarian should be recognized by the government as one of the professions for all purposes.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Provision In The Fourth Five Year Plan

By P. S. PATNAIK
Librarian Shri Venkateshwara University Library, Tirupali.

The details of the plan are worked out under two broad heads, —the Library Programme, and the Supporting Schemes necessary for the success of the programme. The total financial outlay of the plan is about Rs. 32.61 crore.

I The Librry Programme

The Library structure envisaged under the plan is :—

(a) Libraries at the District level *i.e.* District libraries, Branch Libraries, Deposit Centres and Private Libraries.

(b) State Central Libraries.

(A) Libraries at the District Level

In a district, the library system should be based on urban centres having responsibilities for their surrounding rural areas. In such a set-up, the library at the District headquarters—the District Library—occupies a pivotal position. It is here that the plans are worked out, and it is from here that the services are channelled out, supervised, and directed. For this reason, the establishment, and the strengthening of these libraries wherever they already exist, should get top priority. The plan, therefore, provides, for Districts of the country and a beginning made to extend the service to the country-side through branch libraries and deposit centres on a limited scale.

District Libraries

There are 336 districts in the country. 90 Districts out of these have district libraries. But these are mostly weak and ineffective institutions functioning at best as small public libraries in the towns were they are located. These libraries need to be strengthened at all levels. The estimates under this 'head', therefere, cover expenditure on all the 336 District Libraries after allowing for small savings in expenditure in the case of libraries already functioning, on account of the basic stock and initial furniture and fittings.

The Estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. **13,25,07,600**

(2) Branch Libraries

Branch libraries play a vital role in the field of public library service for the rural areas. They serve as public libraries for the towns in which they are located, and as feeders for deposit centres.

It is proposed to establish fifteen branch libraries in each district during the plan period under a phased programme of three branches each year. There are between eight to ten Taluks in a district. This means that we would establish two branch libraries in every Taluk. The total population of a Taluk is about 1.3 lakhs and so there will be one branch library for about 60,000 of the population.

The total number of branches proposed to be established during the plan period, including those already functioning, would be 5,040. According to one estimate there are about 5,223 blocks in the country. This means that by the end of the plan period, we would have covered all the blocks with branch libraries.

The estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. 11,59,32,24.

(3) Deposit Centres

The desposit centre is another important link in the chain of public library service particularly at the village level. These centres draw upon the district or branch libraries to satisfy their book needs. They will have honorary librarain preferably village school techers to service the materials.

The proposal in the plan is to establish 150 deposit centres in each district during the plan period under a phased programme of 30 centres each year. This would work out at 10 centres for the area covered by a block or branch library or one deposit centre for every 6,000 of the population.

The estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. 2,72,16,000.

(4) Private Libraries

Private libraries have still an important place in the public library structure in our country. It is true most of those libraries are nothing but small, stagnating pools of books. None-the-less as the Advisory Committee for Libraries very correctly put it "they represent a fund of local good-will and a tradition of any number of years. They have done good work against very heavy odds all these years and why starve them out". These libraries must therefore be kept alive by giving some kind of assistance each year from pnblic funds. It is difficult to provide assistance to all private libraries because they are so numerous and of all sorts, nor is it necessary to do so. Assistance should be given only to libraries which deserve the help from the point of view of their service to the community. Such libraries may not be more than 25 in a district. A grant of Rs. 250/- per year is proposed for each library.

The estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. 1,05,00,000.

(B) State Central Libraries

The district library system in its turn requires support and guidance from the central library in every state. In all the states except Nagaland these libraries already exist. But none of these is discharging its lagitimate functions—as a centre of specialised reference service and as the spear-head of bibliographical coordination and guidance. These libraries need to be strengthened in all directions. It is difficult to say what would be the financial outlay for the purpose as the functions of State Central Libraries have to be examined at expert level. The State Governments should give attention to this matter, and prepare plans and estimates for consideration and inclusion in the 5th plan. The proposal here is to give sizeable grants to these libraries to improve their organisation and services. The grant proposed is Rs. 10,00,000 to each library for the plan period.

The estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. 1,60,00,000.

II SUPPORTING SCHEMES

1. Professional and Semi-Professionl Training

The success of the plan programme depends to a large extent on the availablitiy of trained personnel for service in the various libraries proposed to be established during the plan period. In estimating the total requirements under this head, it is necessary to take into account the staff needed for the other areas of library service also since the total output from the library schools should cover these requirements as well. The total requirements, therefore, would be very large indeed and some kind of a crash programme including advance action is necessary.

(*a*) *Post-Graduate Training*

There are in all 16 library schools in the different Universities in the country, conducting courses leading to the Bachelor's degree or diploma in Librarianship. One of these schools also conducts courses leading to the Master's degree in librarianship. Obviously the existing facilities are not adequate to satisfy the plan demands. It is necessary to establish additional schools and also to strengthen the existing schools.

We need 30 schools in all. All these should conduct courses leading to the Bachelor's degree. 15 of these schools should, in addition, conduct also courses leading to the Master's degree. These schools should be run exclusively by the Universities.

The proposal in the plan is to give subsidies to these schools—for the plan period—Rs. 50,000 each to the schools conducting the Bachelor's degree course and Rs. 75,000 each to schools conducting both the Bachelor's and the Master's degree courses. In addition, the University Grants Commission may consider extending further assistance, if need be, from the plan outlay on higher education.

The estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. 18,75,000.

(*b*) *Semi-Professional Training*

There are about 12 schools in the country conducting courses leading to the certificate in librarianship. These are managed either by library associations, State Governments, private organisations, or Universities. The existing schools cannot satisfy the large demand for semi-professional staff during the plan period. At least 54 schools of this type are needed for the purpose.

The Advisory Committee for Libraries expressed in very clear terms that no University should associate itself with semi-professional training in librarianship. There is a large volume of prefessional opinion behind this point of view. But the question is in case the Universities are excluded from this field what other institutions can be entrusted with this job? It is suggested that this may be entrusted to library associations, to the State Central libraries, to Polytechnics, and Teachers' training institutes. The practicability of these suggestions needs to be examined. The course should be of one year duration.

The assistance proposed to these schools is in the form of subsidies for the plan period. The subsidy to each school is Rs. 25,000.

The estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. 12,50,000

2 Production of Reading Materials

Another vital factor for the success of the plan programme is the availability of adequate reading materials of the standard and quality required for service in public librarics. I must confess I have no data on which to base my estimates on this item. Sri Kalia has estimated the expenditure under this 'head' at ten crores. His estimates cover reading materials for different areas of library service. Since in this plan we are concerned only with public libraries an outlay of two crores for the plan period may be considered adequate.

The estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

3. Aid to Professional Associations

The importance of professional associations in advancing the cause of library movement in a country needs no emphasis. The outstanding part played by the American and British Library Associations, in their respective countries is well-known. Unfortunately, however, library associations in this country, both at the National and State levels, are weak and anaemic bodies, and as the Advisory Committee for libraries stated "this at once is the cause and effect of retarded library movement in the country." So these associations need to be strengthened. The proposal in the plan is to give financial assistance as follows for the plan period.

I. INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION :

(a)	Headquarters building ...	...	Rs. 5,00,000
(b)	Recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 each year. ...	...	Rs. 1,50,000

II. STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS :

Rs. 50,000 for the plan period	...	...	Rs. 7,50,000
The estimated outlay on this item is	...	...	Rs. 14,00,000

Library Directorates

The need to have a strong administrative unit at the state level to plan, supervise, and direct all maters relating to public libraries is real and urgent. Indeed as Mr. Kalia stated in his working paper, the greatest handicap in implementing the schemes of library development in the states is the absence of such a unit at the state headquarters. Except in Andhra Pradesh there is no separate Department of Public Libraries in any other state. Even in Andhra Pradesh the Director of Public Instruction still continues to be concurrently designated the Director of Public Libraries. In all the other states the subject of libraries is dealt with in the Education Directorate. It is necessary to have separate departments of libraries in the different states headed by a full-time Director with the necessary experience and professional back-ground. For this purpose a grant of Rs. 50,000/- to each state per year for the plan period is provided.

The estimated outlay on this item is Rs. 40,00,000.

5. Ministry of Education—Library Division

It may also be necessary to have an administrative Unit—a library division—in the Union Ministry of Education to coordinate the plan programmes in the different sectors of library service, to review their progress and evaluate their impact in the respective fields of National Development. So the plan provides, for a 'library division' in the Ministry of Education.

The estimated outlay on this item is ... ... Rs. 40, 00,000.

Total Plan Outlay

Worked out on the basis of the estimates given above the total plan outlay is ... ... Rs. 32,61,80,840.

Finances for the Plan Programme

In any scheme of public library finance the funds must come from the library cess and the state Government's revenues. Except in two states there is no library cess at present. It may take some time for library legislation to go through and a library cess to be provided. Even then the funds realised by way of library cess may not be considerable. Sot he bulk of the finances required for the plan programme should come from the State exchequer. But the position in this regard is not very rosy as the States themselves are in financial difficulties due to the heavy burdens imposed on them during the Five yaar plan. So if the plan programme is to be implemented and the targets reached in tmei, the Union Government should take over a part of the burden. This is not unusual. This is what is happening in the other parts of the world

where the central governments give sizeable grants to the State and local bodies for library development.

The next question is how the plan outlay is to be shared between the Union and State Governments? This, of course is a matter of expediencey and no principles as such can be enunciated except to state that the Union Government's share of expenditure should be of an appreciable size. This matter needs to be examined by the working group and appropriate suggestions be made in its final report. But if I am asked to give a workable method of division, I would suggest that the Union government should finance all the 'Supporting Schemes' and the expenditure on the 'Library Programme' should be shared by the Union and State Governments in the ratio of 1:3. Under this division, the Union Government will contribute rougly Rs. 11.17 crores and the State Governments Rs. 24.83 crores towards the plan outlay. The outlay for each State would be about 1.66 crores for the plan period or 33 lakhs per year. This centainly would not be a heavy burden either on the Union or the State Governments considered in the large context of the vital role which public libraries play in advancing the welfare of the community.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

I. Library Programme :

(A) *Libraries at the District Level*

1. District Libraries	Rs.	13,25,07,600
2. Branch Libraries	Rs.	11,59,32,240
3. Deposit Centres	Rs.	2,72,16,000
4. Private Libraries	Rs.	1,05,00,000
(B) *State Central Libraries* ...	Rs.	1,60,00,000
TOTAL ON LIBRARY PROGRAMME ...	Rs.	30,21,55,840

II. Supporting Schemes :

(1) *Professional and semi-professional Training*		
(a) Post-Graduate training Rs. 18,75,000		
(b) Semi-professional training Rs. 12,50,000		
	Rs.	31,25,000
(2) Production of reading materials	Rs.	2,00,00,000
(3) Aid to professional Association	Rs.	14,00,000
(4) Library Directorates	Rs.	40,00,000
(5) Ministry of Education—Library Division ...	Rs.	4,00,000
TOTAL	Rs.	2,89,25,000
(1) LIBRARY PROGRAMME	Rs.	30,21,55,840
(2) SUPPORTING SCHEMES	Rs.	2,89,25,000
TOTAL PLAN OUTLAY	Rs.	33,10,80,840

APPENDIX II

(A)

ESTIMATED OUTLAY ON DISTRICT LIBRARIES

Year	*Staff*	*Books and periodicals*	*Building and equipment*	*Miscellaneaus*	*Total*
1966—67	14,400	30,000	1,00,000	5,600	1,50,000
1967—68	19,589	10,000	1,00,000	5,416	1,35,000
1968—69	21,198	10,000	—	2,802	34,000
1969—70	26,610	10,000	—	5,890	42,500
1970—71	27,894	10,000	—	3,106	41,000
TOTAL	1,09,691	70,000	2,00,000	22,814	4,02,500

Total outlay for five years for one district library ...	Rs.	4,02,500
Total for the entire country (336 district) libraries ...	Rs.	13,52,40,000
Less probable savings on basic stock and initial furniture, etc., on 90 district libraries already functioning (Rs. 20,000 on books, Rs. 10,000 on furniture i.e. (30,000 X 90) ...	Rs.	27,00,000
Net expenditure on the district libraries ...	Rs.	13,25,40,000
Less total savings on staff vide note under the staff schedule ...	Rs.	32,400
TOTAL OUTLAY ...	Rs.	13,25,07,600

(B)

STAFF SCHEDULE FOR EACH DISTRICT LIBRARY

	Designation									
Year	*District librarians*	*Deputy librarians*	*Professional assistants*	*Junior Assistants*	*Clerks*	*Attendants*	*Peons*	*Office boys*	*Watchmen*	*Total*
1966—67	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
1967—68	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
1968—69	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
1969—70	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
1970—71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	16

NOTE :—The estimates under staff in Appendix A above provides for the appointment of district librarians in all the 336 Districts. But it is not possible. As per details given in Appendix V we will have only about 75 qualified district librarians each year suitable for these posts. For the remaining 261 districts the posts of Deputy Librarians provided for the 4th year may be filled up in the first year. This would mean a saving of about *Rs. 32,400.*

APPENDIX III

(A)

ESTIMATED OUTLAY ON BRANCH LIBRARIES

Year	*Staff*	*Books and Periodicals*	*Building Rent and equipment*	*Miscella-neous*	*Total*
1966—67	11,520	9,000	8,700	1,980	31,200
1967—68	23,292	12,000	11,400	3,960	50,652
1968—69	35,316	15,000	14,850	5,940	71,106
1969—70	47,592	18,000	17,550	7,920	91,062
1970—71	60,120	21,000	20,250	9,900	1,11,270
TOTAL	1,77,840	75,000	72,750	29,700	3,55,290

Total outlay for the branch libraries (15) in each district under phased programme	Rs.	3,55,290
Total for the country (336 districts)	Rs.	11,93,77,440
Less savings on basic stock and initial furniture on branches already functioning in 90 districts (books Rs. 2,000 and furniture Rs. 1,000) 15 X 90 X 3,000=	Rs.	40,50,000
Net Expenditure on branch libraries	Rs.	11,53,27,440
Additional provision made for the appointment of two professional assistants in each district	Rs.	6,04,800
TOTAL OUTLAY ON BRANCH LIBRARIES IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE PLAN PERIOD	Rs.	**11,59,32,240**

(B)

STAFF SCHEDULE FOR BRANCH LIBRARIES

Year	*Designation*				
	Junior Assistants	*Attendants*	*Peons*	*Watchmen*	*Total*
1966—67	3	3	3	3	12
1967—68	3	3	3	3	12
1968—69	3	3	3	3	12
1969—70	3	3	3	3	12
1970—71	3	3	3	3	12
TOTAL	15	15	15	15	60

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT GIVING DETAILS OF STAFF PROVIDED FOR THE PLAN WITH THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND SCALES OF PAY

Designation	*Qualifications and Expenditure*	*Scale of Pay*
1. DISTRICT LIBRARIANS	: A Master's degree in Library science or a Master's degree in a subject field with a degree or diploma in library science. With five years' experience.	: Rs. 400-30-640-40-800
2. DEPUTY LIBRARIANS	: Graduate with degree or diploma in library science with 5 years' experience.	: Rs. 300-25-600
3. PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS	: Graduate with a degree or diploma in library science with 2 years' experience.	: Rs. 200-15-350-25-400
4. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS	: Intermediate or Pre-University with a certificate in library science and 2 years' experience.	: Rs. 125-4-165-7-200
5. CLERKS	: Graduate	: Rs. 125-4-165-7-200
6. ATTENDANTS	: S.S.L.C. or its equivalent	: Rs. 80-2-100-4-120
7. PEONS	: III Form or VIII Standard.	: Rs. 70-1-80-2-100
8. OFFICE BOYS	: ...	: Rs. 50/- fixed
9. WATCHMEN	: ...	: Rs. 45/- fixed

APPENDIX IV

FINANCIAL OUTLAY ON DEPOSIT CENTRES (16 FOR EACH DISTRICT) FOR THE PLAN PERIOD

Year	*No. of deposit centres*	*Remuneration for honorary librarian per month*	*T. A. for getting and returning books twice a month*	*Total cost per month*	*Total for the year*
1966—67	30	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 450.00	Rs. 5,400.00
1967—68	(30+30) 60	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 900.00	Rs. 10,800.00
1968—69	(60+30) 90	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 1,350.00	Rs. 16,200.00
1969—70	(90+30) 120	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 1,800.00	Rs. 21.600.00
1970—71	(120+30) 150	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 2,250.00	Rs. 27,000.00
	TOTAL FOR ONE DISTRICT FOR THE PLAN PERIOD		...	...	Rs. 81,000.00
	TOTAL FOR THE COUNTRY (336 DISTRICTS)	...	...	...	Rs. 2,72,16,000.00

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROFESSIONAL AND SEMI-PROFESSIONAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FOURTH PLAN PERIOD

	Type of personnel	*District central libraries*	*Branch libraries*	*Total in each category*	*Total for the year*
(1)	Master of Library Science Degree holders.	336	—	336	
(2)	Diploma in Library Science or Bachelor in Library Science Degree holders.	1008	*672	1680	* Provides for the appointment of two professional assistants in two urban areas with a population of over 500,000.
(3)	Certificate holders.	672	4368	5040	

ESTIMATED OUTPUT FROM LIBRARY SCHOOLS AS PER PROPOSALS IN THE DRAFT PLAN

	Name of the course	*Nature of schools required for training*	*Number of students to be admitted for the course*	*Total output during the year*	*Total output during 6 years from 1965-66—1970-71*	*Remarks*
(1)	Master of Library Science Degree.	15	10	150	900	
(2)	Bachelor of Library Science or Diploma in Library Science.	30	20	600	3600	
(3)	Certificate holders.	50	30	1500	9600	

Rural Libraries in Planned Development

By

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It is universally recognised that libraries are an effective instrument of education and enlightenment for all classes of people. In India, the Library Movement has gained momentum in recent years and there is special provision for establishment and encouragement of libraries in the Plan budgets. It is, therefore, not only appropriate but positively helpful that a Seminar on Libraries in the Fourth Plan is being held in association with the 15th All-India Library Conference. That Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a great economist and a great educationist guides the proceedings of this Seminar is an inspiring circumstance.

In this brief Paper, we are confining ourselves to certain desirable aspects of the working of rural libraries which appear to me extremely important in Indian conditions. We must point out that what we seek to offer here is neither a detailed blue print for an ideal rural library nor do the suggestions given imply any criticism of the current working of the Libraries. In fact, we have found it difficult to acquire a reliable general picture of how the rural libraries work. We must confess we have visited only three or four rural libraries and that too confined to two States. Our observations are based mainly on a general understanding of Indian rural conditions.

Already libraries have been organised in the majority of the Community Development Blocks. Every Gram Panchayat is also expected to have a library. Perhaps not all the Panchayats already have them. Even so, it is undeniable that there is a widespread, extensive and suitably located rural library set-up. In the presence of this set-up, one should think that at least a substantial section of the rural population almost all over India is aware of what a Library is, though possibly there may not be a corresponding awareness of how best a library can be utilised.

We have often heard it said that libraries cannot be of much use in places where the majority of the residents are unlettered. There is some truth in this view to the extent that only the small section who are literate can make use of the printed word. But this attitude obscures the fact that a person who makes use of the library, visits the place, reads the books and pamphlets available there, is also often impelled to communicate the information he has so gathered to quite a number of others, his own family members or neighbours or both. Even now in a rural rendezvous, say a tea shop or a small market, a tank or a well,

people collect and one or two persons read the morning paper amidst quite lively discussions. The village school master, or some one else versed in religious lore giving an informal talk or explaining points to small gatherings of largely illiterate people, is also a frequent sight. Here we see a traditional pattern of a service of which rural library is a refined and complete expression. Just as the morning newspaper attracts a few people even if many of them do not know how to make use of that paper independently, the location and equipment of a rural library has to offer a similar attraction to the residents around.

The Panchayats are, of course, located at central and easily accessible places. As already mentioned, one is not sufficiently acquainted with the equipment of a larger number of representative Panchayat libraries, but from what little information one has gathered through personal visits, it appears that the libraries have scope for improvement by way of equipment and facilities. The official look and timings of the Panchayats often scares away people. Even when there is literature of use to women or children, few among them come and read. There are various reasons for it. For those who work in the field, the facilities seem to be of no significance. Usually these people don't turn up except when there is some kind of festival or entertainment. Particularly, the working class do not turn up at all. Even the farmer who is literate and who has leisure often finds it necessary to go to the place where fertilizer or implements are available but not to the library where literature concerned with his work is available.

In other words, the rural library has, generally speaking, not become an integrated feature of rural life. It does not make its presence felt sufficiently extensively. This is in striking contrast to the radio installed at Panchayat Offices. We have now a few thousand village community sets in India. Crowds big and small do assemble to listen to the entertainment and news programmes relayed through these sets. The lesson to be drawn is that the service offered has to be carefully selected in relation to the requirements, and facilities in time and place of the population around. As far as rural libraries go, it is perhaps already recognised that children's books, books of interest to agriculture, rural charts etc. have to receive first preference. Picture books are an obvious choice. But more than the printed word, feature films, recorded talks or conversations on problems familiar to the people can be of greater value and attraction. One new direction of activity seems to me is to take gramophone records of such conversations or discussions, familiar folk songs etc. and play them as a periodical feature in the library. Gramophone records of the songs, prayers or even ordinary conversation of known people in the same village or of kindred folk in the neighbourhood can be a source of perennial attraction, drawing the people to the libraries. The gramophone can also play records of an instructional character and unlike the type-recorder is comparatively cheap, dependable and easy of operation. One does not know if this is done in any Panchayat. But it appears a worthwhile direction of effort and not costly either.

For some time to come, the rural library should not hesitate to go to the people rather than think of getting the people to it. The library will have to be mobile. When we say library, we are thinking very much of

the Librarian too, because atleast in the initial stages the Librarian's personality matters a great deal in popularising the institution. What ever other functionaries in the village may do or not do, it should be the business of the Librarian to impress upon the people around that his institution is intended to be a very valuable asset for them and that they should utilise it fully. If the Librarian is a sociable, understanding person, the Library automatically evokes interest. It may be that women are better suited for the job but there again there are problems suitable, women may not be locally available. The town-breds may not always find the job congenial. Anyway where suitable persons are available women are preferable. If at first the people do not go to the Library, the library should go to the people and gradually the process will be reversed. The Library should also function in the spirit of a lively supplement to the work of the school, the Panchayat, the Agricultural Extension Service and similar organisations.

In fact the library can pool ideas with social workers in the area, organise or participate in all activities capable of relieving the boredom of village life. The one great advantage conceived from a pertinent standpoint is that while urban residents find little time for devoting to recreation and entertainment, large sections of the rural people have a great deal of time at their disposal. If they find that the library in their place is a useful institution, they will quickly develop a liking for it and make frequent if not regular visits. If it is possible, the premises and surroundings of the library must also be aesthetically inviting. A flower garden, photos of persons, legends or institutions the people revere or love, will be very desirable. Very often pictures of local heroes of the village, of the taluk or of the district, are a constant attraction to the rural population. Only, the heroes in politics must be dead; the living are invariably controversial. Drawings or paintings reproducing aspects of the country-side around or the activities of the people, placed in the Library premises will surely be an inspiring attraction.

The type of publications to be stocked in the library must have some reference to local conditions as well. It is, of course, necessary and useful that the Information Departments of the Central and State Governments should feed these libraries with the literature that they put out periodically. Such literature is undoubtedly of general interest but the outfit of the library should also take into account the special local needs and opportunities. If for instance, the village produces mangoes in abundance or is a centre of mat weaving, it would be desirable to get some literature on mangoes or mats. If it is uneconomical to print this kind of literature for the use of one village or a cluster of villages in the local language, it can even be cyclostyled and kept.

Nowadays what has come to be known as the intermediate technology for rural industries looks like gaining memontum. Both the library and the Librarian can usefully stock material on this theme. One can go on giving more examples. But what is said appears to be sufficient to explain the perticular requirements in view. Books which are used in the primary or middle schools by children can also be stocked. The young ones who are only too prone to lose or damage them may find these extra volumes useful at some stage or other.

On one point the rural library will have to be extremely indulgent; that is in the matter of books which do not come back. In the towns, perhaps it is a sign of sophistication not to return the borrowed books. Any way, too rigorous insistance on punctuality sometimes even on returning the borrowed books can cause damage to the reputation of the library at least in its infant stage. It needs no emphasis that in this as in many other respects, the functioning of Rural Libraries in India will have to be largely pragmatic for sometime, depending on the conditions and moods of the people around. There is thus something of a challenge about it, which of course, can be met, with vision and devotion.

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Scope for Library Technology in Special Libraries during the Fourth Five Year Plan

by

Zila Singh

(Librarian, Technological Laboratory, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Matunga, Bombay-19)

Summary

Library Technological Project (L. T. P.)

With the changing environment of modern Science and Technology Experts in other countries have emphasised the need for Library Services. Many special libraries in India have not been organised on modern lines and infact, are ill equipped. A careful study of all the libraries will reveal that a 'Library Technological Project' should be set up in India during the Fourth Five Year Plan more or less on the lines of the Library Technological Project sponsored by the American Library Association. The Project should provide Libraries with (a) an objective information, (b) work on the development of National Standard, (c) Conduct testing, research and development programmes, (d) evolve library supplies, equipment and systems. Among those equipment employed are (1) Telewriters, (2) Facsimile equipment, (3) Tape-Typewriters, (4) Microfilm reader-printers, (5) Anounce-and-record devices, (6) Punched Card and (7) Photo reproductions etc., Also suggest solutions—a broad educational programme to introduce Diploma Courses in Library Science, M. Lib. Sc., and Ph. D. in the Universities all over India and make the public known of the advantages of the superior library services.

Library Extension Services (L. E. S)

The need of the L. E. S. has been emphasised in the paper as compared to those in the University Libraries in the U. S. A. Each State University Library in India must have a Union Catalogue of all the Libraries in that State to speed up referrals and locations of materials so that the inter-library loan system may be kept fast to avoid duplications of books and journals, save material and space etc., on a large scale in an under developed country. Inter-library loan must be made obligatory in India.

Status and Demand of the Librarinas

Also the status and demand of the Librarians may be assesed in view of the growing population and need for libraries during the Plan period. Librarians who have to feed the research workers with exact information with the minimum of effort are hardly being treated as trust-worthy and superior to the clerical staff and, are ill paid. We will have to re-examine our present procedures, to accomplish our objectives, if we are to make progress in solving the problems of mounting technical library services for betterment of the citizens.

Technical Libraries in the 4th Five Year Plan : A Plea of Co-operative Programme

by

Miss K. A. Ghare

Summary

India is a poor country with limited resources and she has to face the twin challenge of her defenced development. So, it is essential to broaden our means and to use them to the best advantage possible. Today, there is duplication, overlaping and other economic drains which needs to be organised. No library unit can be self sufficient as the output of information in any subject is so massive and inflow so spontaneous, that no library can challenge all alone and by it-self.

Taking into consideration other problems of space, staff and selection from today's vast literature. It can be suggested that there should be developed on an integrated co-operative plan based on zonal basis or subject groupings.

In laying down such policy and programme, resources and functions of each unit can then be planned. Rationally as a part of whole one intregrated plan satisfying all sorts of needs of the country.

In purchase policy also, maintenance programme, rational allocation, between units both regional and national should be planned in a co-ordinated manner.

In case of service—circulation—there should be free inter lending on pre-determined conditions and under proper safeguard supplemented by reproductive facilities in shape of microfilms, microcards, photocopies etc.

Success of such plan is predicated upon well organised inter-library loan service and comparatively inexpensive photographic reproduction.

Each unit should aim at quick reference service, bibliographical aids and assured supply of required—on the spot—material, for the rest it should depend upon speedy access to other sources from National or other regional units. This unit in turn should assure speedy lending service for the specialised material. To assure quick and effective inter loaning, union catalagues, Bibliography lists and other tools which may

aid location have to be organised and made available. There should be so many union catalogues on regional, national, international and subject basis. This is a serious problem and has to be thought out. In all other countries such experiments are going on for last so many years. Even Richest country like America has to think about it and so it is better if we think of it now, in early stages.

Text Book Libraries in the Universities and Colleges in the Fourth Five Year Plan

By

Gurnek Singh

Assistant Editor, Indian National Bibliography

Text books form an inseparable and integral part of educational system in the world. A text book is generally regarded as an *assistant teacher in print.* In our country the dependence of teachers on text books is far greater than that in some of the advanced countries due to our lack of a variety of audio-visual aids. The significance of text books for India was realised by Shri Nehru, when he said that States should employ "the best talent, absolutely the best talent" to prepare suitable text books.

The demand of good text books in our country has not been met. We are partially dependent on foreign sources for our text-book requirements at the college level. At the secondary education level, fortunately, there is no such dependence, though the standard is far from satisfactory. At the college level there are some good text books written by eminent educationists, still most of the text books available are uninspiring and dull.

At present, with 62 universities and their 13,84,694 students the figure is according to the latest annual report of the University Grants Commission—the demand for text books in different subjects is supposed to be met by the college libraries, Even with generous and recurring grant distributed by the University Grants Commission last year it is reported that most of the college and university libraries are still faced with a demand for text books which they are not able to satisfy, So far as the text books from Great Britain is concerned, the British Council Textbook Centre, New Delhi, has been rendering great help through their "Multiple Copy-Lending Scheme" to abont 150 university and college libraries. The loaned books which are prescribed as required reading in the University Syllabus, are generally too expensive for the average Indian student to buy for himself. Last yeai alone the Britain Council Text book Centre has supplied to these libraries 4,655 copies of 118 titles from the 'genernl list', 6,480 copies of 189 titles from the science and technology list, 1,324 copies of 22 titles from the medical list. 210 copies of 14 titles from the librarianship list and 60 copies of one title from the English list. The biggest beneficiary of this scheme is said to be Delhi Public Library, which has borrowed 3,739 volumes, and which put these books to maximum and effective use. While we should be grateful to the

British Council for this generous help we should remember that there is a definite limit to what the Council can do to meet our needs, as its resources are to be utilised not for one country but for the entire commonwealth. In other words, what the British Council can do at its maximum capacity would only touch the fringe of our requirements.

It is a matter beyond dispute that in our country many students, especially of the colleges in the remote places, do not have access to good text books required for their studies as their libraries do not keep enough copies of them. It would be a great help to the student community as a whole if a Text-book Library scheme is put through by the Government of India as a Central project in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Before making any concrete proposal in this respect we should keep one very vital thing in mind, the very limited resources of our Government, Hence, instead of planning in a very elaborate way, our scheme should be of a practical type, Secondly it should be geared to the existing system of our college and university libraries.

The writer of this paper feels that the time is not yet ripe to plan a well-knit system of Text book Libraries throughout the country on the lines of Britain Council Text-book Centre, New Delhi. Instead, we should try to harness the resources of our university and college libraries to the existing needs of our students.

The body ideally suited to take up this responsibility is the University Grants Commission. Besides giving general grants to the existing university and college libraries—only a part of which is utilised in acquiring text books for the students, the rest being spent to meet the suggestions of the teaching staff- the Commision should give a special recurring grant earmarked for purchasing text books needed by the students. The grants should be of a magnitude so that, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the work of establishing well-organised text book libraries would be well on the way.

The number of copies of a perticular text book to be purchasee by a university or college library should be by a fixed ratio to the number of students, say 1: 3, 1: 5 or 1: 10, depending on the price and availablity of the book. A book which is fairly low-priced and easily available would not be in greater demand than a book which is priced beyond the means of the students. The ratio should be decided by the text book selection committee of the library, on which the students and teachers would be equally represented, with the Librarian as its Chairman. As this would be a project solely for the benefit of the students, it is appropriate that students should have a say in selecting the text books. Canisdering the factors of price and availability of a book, as mentioned above, the text book selection committee would make its decision on the purchase list. The purchase of note books suggestions, questions-answers and other cheap type of publication would not be covered by the Scheme.

The word text book is a very vague one. Broadly speaking, every book which is helpful in one way or the other to the student to acquire

knowiedge in a particular field is a text book to him. However, at the building stage of the university and college text book libraries there is no harm if we take the word in its narrow sense and restrict our selection to only books prescribed by a university or a college authority as text books.

The establishmett of Central Text Book Libraries on Zonal basis for meeting additional and subsidiary reading needs of students, and which would lend books to the member institutions according to their requirements, may be considered at a later date.

The benefits to the students accruing from such a scheme as described above will be substantial. It will help the Indian student, who is already groaning under the burden of high cost of living and ever-increasing tuition fees, considerably.

University and College Libraries During the Fourth Plan (1966-71)

By

J. L. Sardana

Librarian University Grants Commission, New Delhi:

1. Education and Information are the basic requirements for economic development of a country. Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Films and other library material are indispensible tools to all levels of education. Libraries are one of the most effective methods of making such materials available to people. The main function of a University Library is to provide adequate reader's service for undergraduates, post-graduates, research scholars and faculty members. This means that the University libraries should have adequate resources to provide the facilities.

2. Growth of University Education during Five Year Plans

(*i*) *Universities*

During the First Plan Period, the number of universities increased from 28 to 32. In the Second Plan the number of universities increased to 45. There are as many as 62 universities at present: 3 more universities viz. Kanpur, Meerut, New Delhi, are expected to be established during the next academic session, thereby raising the number of universities to 65 by the end of the IIIrd Five Year Plan. Besides, there are 9 institutes which have been deemed to be universities under section 3 of the U. G. C. Act, 1956.

(*ii*) *Colleges*

The First Five Year Plan witnessed an increase of 333 colleges-giving an increase of 48%: there being 1025 colleges during 1955-56. In 1960-61 the number of colleges rose to 1542 showing an increase of about 52% during Second Plan period. By 1963-64, there were 2111 colleges and hy the end of the third Five Year Plan the number of colleges is likely to be over 2400.

(*iii*) *Enrolment*

The growth of number of students entering the portals of universities and colleges during the year 1950-51 to 1963-64 is shown in the table I.

Table 1

Enrolment in Universities and Colleges*

Year	*Total enrolment*	*Increase Number*	*Per Year per cent*
1950—51	3,57,585	—	—
1951—52	4,00,052	42,467	11.9
1952—53	5,12,853	1,12,801	28.2
1953—54	5,80,218	67,365	13.1
1954—55	6,51,479	71,261	12.3
1955—56	7,12,697	61,218	9.4
1956—57	7,69,468	56,771	8.0
1957—58	8,27,341	57,873	7.5
1958—59	9,28,622	1,01,281	12.2
1959—60	9,97,137	68,515	7.4
1960—61	9,99,394	2,257	0.2
1961—62	9,80,380	(—) 19,014	(—) 1.9
1962—63	10,82,668	1,02,288	10.4
1963—64	11,84,694	1,01,926	9.4

It will be seen that during the First Plan the enrolment in universities and colleges just doubled from 3.58 lakhs in 1950-51 to 7.13 lakhs during 1955-56. By the end of Second Plan the enrolment increased to about 9.99 lakhs.

It might appear that the rate of increase was not maintained during the Second Plan which is due to the introduction of the three-year degree coure in as many as 29 universities. The increase in enrolment during the Third Plan is around 9% per year with this rate of increase we might exceed the target of 13* lakhs as envisaged by the Planning Commission by the end of Third Plan by another one lakh. The enrolment during 1965-66 might be well near 14 lakhs.

3. Expenditure on Libraries

The recurring expenditure on Libraries (Books, periodicals and binding) in universities and colleges increased from about Rs. 40 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 65 lakhs during 1955-56. By the end of 2nd Plan this figure rose to Rs. 170 lakhs. Though the expenditure has shown an increasing trend but it formed only 1.5 to 2.3% of the total expenditure in universities and colleges.

The following table shows the per capita expenditure on libraries (books, periodicals and binding) during 1950-51 to 1961-62.

* Planning Commission : Third Five Year Plan, p. 576.

* Excludes Board of Intermediate Education.

Table 2

Per Capita Expenditure on Libraries (Rounded in Rupees)

Year		
1950—51	...	11
1951—52	...	10
1952—53	...	9
1953—54	...	8
1954—55	...	9
1955—56	...	9
1956—57	...	9
1957—58	...	9
1958—59	...	9
1959—60	...	15
1960—61	...	17
1961—62	...	19

The per capita expenditure during the First Plan varied between Rs. 11 in 1950-51 to Rs. 9 in 1955-56 which further rose to about Rs. 15 by 1959-60 and Rs. 17 by 1960-61—the last year of the 2nd Plan. It was from 1959-60 onwards that the impact of the U.G.C. assistance towards the expansion and improvement of library facilities was felt.

During 1961-62 the per capita expenditure on Libraries was Rs. 19 and by the end of 3rd Five Year Plan it is estimated to be Rs. 24.

The number of volumes per student in universities and colleges varied between 18 and 23 during the three plans.

4. Development Expenditure on Higher Education*

Higher Education is part of a total scheme of educational development. Every plan provides funds for development of education in addition to the resources provided for maintaining as well as amounts contributed from non-government sources. The following table indicates the provision for development of university and higher education during the three Plans :

* Some problems in Planning of University Education by Joshi, K. L, *The Journal of University Education* Vol. I. No. 1,

Table 3

Development Expenditure on University and Higher Education during the First, Second and Third Plan Periods

Head	Expenditure During			Percentage of Total Expenditure		
	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan++	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(Rs. in crores)					
A—Education and Training (all stages and fields).	202	358	765	100.0	100.0	100.0
B—University and Higher Education						
(i) Arts, Science and Commerce Education.	14	45	82	7.0	12.6	10.0
(ii) Engineering and Technology	9+	22+	76+	4.4	6.2	10.0
(iii) Agriculture and Veterinary Science	5	11	17	2.5	3.0	2.2
(iv) Medical Education	17*	28*	43*	8.4	7.8	5.6
Total (University and Higher Education).	45	106	218	22.3	29.6	27.8

5. Projections or IVth Plan

On the basis of trends obtaining by the end of the IIIrd Five Year Plan the enrolment in universities and colleges in 1970-71 would be about 20 lakhs i.e. an increase of 6 lakhs during the plan period. Besides, the number of colleges is likely to rise to 3200 by the end of Fourth Plan. It is however assumed that no new universities are likely to be established during the fourth Plan.

* Estimated

++ Plan outlay

\+ Includes provision for dental education.

The following table shows the estimated erolment, per capita recurring expenditure on libraries and expenditure on university and higher education.

Table 4

Year	*Estimated Enrolment (Lakhs)*	*Per capita Expenditure on Libraries (Rs.)*	*Estimated Expenditure (Rs. Crores)*
1966—67	15.2	26	4.0
1967—68	16.4	28	4.6
1968—69	17.6	30	5.3
1969—70	18.8	32	6.0
1970—71	20.0	34	6.8
		Total :	26.7

Of the total recurring expenditure of Rs. 26.7 crores on libraries during 1966-71, the contribution from the public funds (government sources)—might be about Rs. 14 crores. The libraries have to play an important role for providing research facilities, in various disciplines in India of tomorrow. For this and for the non-recurring development of existing and new colleges, a provision of Rs. 6 crores might have to be made during the IVth Plan. The total requirements (from public funds) for the improvement and expansion for library facilities in the IVth Plan should be of the order of Rs. 20 crores.

6. Trainiug of Librarians

The importance of Libraries at the present stage of economic development is very great. We are developing a network of libraries in the country. We need trained personnel to manage the various types of libraries viz. Academic Libraries, Public Libraries, the special libraries and departmental libraries. We need people possessing different levels of skills to do different jobs in the Library and in case of the University and College libraries the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission has prescribed certain norms and standards for buildings etc. and recommended that the University Libraries should have the professional staff (with requisite qualifications) in the grades of Professor, Reader, Lecturer and) the Semi professional, non-professional and unskilled. We are here concerned with the training of the professional and semi professionals. The semi professional possess a certificate in Library Science. The professional staff should have a Bachelor's degree or an equivalent diploma, a masters' degree, and/or a doctorate in Library Science. The training for professionals has to be imparted by the universities and that for semi professionals by the Library Associations

of various States as recommended by the Review Committee on Library Science of the U.G.C.

At present there are 10 universities viz. Andhra, Baroda, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Karnatak, Nagpur, Osmania, Panjab, and S. N. D. T. Women's which conduct a diploma course in library Science. Five universities—Aligarh, Banaras, Kerala, Madras and Rajasthan are running—Bachelor's degree course in Library Science. Delhi University provides facilities for the Master's degree and research work.

The certificate course though rightly to be conducted by the Library Associations is also conducted by some of the Universities viz. Aligarh, Andhra, Madras, Osmania, and Rajasthan. During the IVth Plan Period it is estimated that about 500 persons with master's degree in library science about 4000 with diploma or Bachelor's degree in Library Science would be needed. An adequate provision has to be made in the Teaching departments of the Universities.

APPENDIX I

Grants released by UGC for construction of library buildings & purchase of library books during the period 1958-59 to 1963-64

S. No.	University	Library Buildings	Lib. Books
1	Agra		2,95,000
2	Aligarh	11,39,310	5,52,000
3	Allahabad	2,50,000	6,05,600
4	Andhra	3,65,000	3,25,000
5	Annamalai	3,35,000	4,07,000
6	Banaras	1,75,000	3,31,017
7	Baroda	1,52,800	6,00,936
8	Bhagalpur	—	55,000
9	Bihar	—	4,68,000
10	Bombay	2,57,190	4,21,022
11	Burdwan	—	60,000
12	Calcutta	7,70,000	3,96,500
13	Delhi	1,60,000	4,11,000
14	Gauhati	5,15,000	4,45,000
15	Gorakhpur	2,41,500	4,41,000
16	Gujarat	67,000	5,30,000
17	Jabalpur	1,50,000	3,92,000
18	Jadavpur	2,55,550	4,26,487
19	Jammu and Kashmir	—	1,68,000
20	Jodhpur	—	2,69,880
21	Kalyani	—	75,000
22	Karnatak	1,82,645	6,50,000
23	Kerala	5,60,000	2,62,670
24	Kuruksetra	—	1,00,000
25	Lucknow	10,000	5,10,000
26	Madras	—	3,88,267
27	Magadh	—	30,000
28	Marathwada	—	3,25,000
29	Mysore	4,71,000	4,64,000
30	Nagpur	82,000	2,20,000
31	North Bengal	—	1,00,000
32	Osmania	9,29,000	3,88,333
33	Panjab	12,65,667	2,15,000
34	Panjabi	—	1,05,000
35	Patna	6,25,000	2,32,333
36	Poona	3,55,500	3,73,700
37	Rabindra Bharati	—	11,000
38	Rajasthan	3,65,000	8,04,000
39	Ranchi	—	65,000
40	Roorkee	4,96,000	1,41,250
41	S. V. Vidyapeeth	4,59,500	3,65,000
42	Saugar	1,48,000	4,12,753

(to be continued)

Appendix I (continued)

S. No.	*University*	*Library Buildings*	*Lib. Books*
43	S. N. D. T. Women's	35,000	1,32,000
44	Shivaji	—	25,000
45	Srivenkateswara	4,84,000	4,26,000
46	Utkal	5,21,000	2,70,000
47	Varanaseya Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya	— 30,000	— 1,60,000
48	Vikram	1,46,000	3,28,000
49	Visva Bharati	17,400	2,20,000
50	Indian Institute of Science	8,71,000	1,05,000
51	Gurukul Kangri	—	1,10,000
52	Jamil Millia Islamia	—	30,000
	TOTAL :	1,27,86,062	1,57,54,748

APPENDIX II

Assistance Given to Colleges for Establishment of Text Books Libraries

S. No.	Name of the University	No. of colleges	Amount sanctioned
			Rs.
1	Agra	47	4,87,000
2	Allahabad	2	20,000
3	Andhra	16	1,60,000
4	Bhagalpur	15	1,50,000
5	Bangalore	12	1,25,000
6	Bihar	10	1,00,000
7	Bombay	25	2,60,000
8	Burdwan	18	1,80,000
9	Calcutta	74	7,40,000
10	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	1	10,000
11	Gauhati	22	2,20,000
12	Gorakhpur	9	90,000
13	Gujarat	34	4,20,000
14	Indore	4	55,000
15	Jamia Millia	1	10,000
16	Jabalpur	3	45,000
17	Jammu & Kashmir	6	60,000
18	Kerala	42	4,80,000
19	Karnatak	13	1,40,000
20	Lucknow	6	60,000
21	Madras	43	5,65,090
22	Magadh	8	80,000
23	Marathwada	7	70,000
24	Mysore	24	2,45,000
25	Nagpur	18	1,10,000
26	North Bengal	9	90,000
27	Osmania	9	90,000
28	Panjab	48	5,60,000
29	Panjabi	2	25,000
30	Poona	12	1,55,000
31	Rajasthan	15	1,90,000

(to be continued)

Appendix II continued

S. No.	*Name of the University*	*No. of colleges*	*Amount sanctioned*
32	Ranchi	6	60,000
33	Ravishankar	1	15,000
34	S. V. Vidyapeeth	4	40,000
35	Saugar	3	40,000
36	Srivenkateswara	6	60,000
37	Shivaji	11	1,25,000
38	Utkal	10	1,15,000
39	Vikram	6	83,000
	TOTAL :	607	65,00,000

Total amount released :—

In 1963—64	=	Rs.	157,500
1964—65	=	Rs.	40,07,000
		Rs.	41,65,000

APPENDIX III

Statistics on Libraries in Universities and Colleges

Year	*No. of Universities*	*No. of Colleges*	*Enrolment*	*Total Expenditure on University education (in crores)*	*Expenditure (R) on Libraries (in crores)*	*Expenditure in Col 6 as % of total Expenditure Col 7*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
1950—51	28	695	3,57,585	14.91	0.40	2.2
1951—52	30	762	4,00,052	22.35	0.43	1.9
1952—53	30	797	5,12,853	25.64	0.45	1.7
1953—54	30	824	5,80,218	28.66	0.44	1.5
1954—55	31	912	6,51,479	31.43	0.55	1.7
1955—56	32	1025	7,12,697	36.60	0.65	1.8
1956—57	33	1107	7,69,468	41.99	0.70	1.7
1957—58	37	1171	8,27,341	47.11	0.70	1.5
1958—59	40	1201	9,28,622	54.81	0.82	1.5
1959—60	40	1405	9,97,137	64.74	1.49	2.3
1960—61	44	1542	9,99,394	76.94	1.71	1.8
1961—62	46	1783	9,80,380	82.89	1.91	2.2

A Brief Description of the Activities of the Association for the period from 1st Jan. to 10th June, 1965.

Membership

On 10th June, 1965 the effective membership of the Association was as follows. It excludes those members (200) who have not paid their subscription for 1965 :—

(a) *Effective Membership*

Donors	4
Life	128
Ordinary	286
Institutional	75
Associations	3
	496

(b) Members on rolls : 496+200=696

Some other important activities of the Association during this period were as follows :—

1. The Association has applied to the Ministry of Education for a grant of Rs. 10,000/- for the Mysore Conference.

2. It was decided that a comprehensive Directory of Libraries and Librarians in India be published by ILA. The Ministry of Education has been approached for a grant of Rs. 10,000/- for the purpose.

3. Shri P. N. Gour, President, ILA attended the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Maheshwari Sabha Pustakalaya, Calcutta on 27th January, 1965 and the Orientation Course for the training of Librarians conducted by U. P. State Library, Allahabad on 28th February, 1965.

Sarvashri D. R. Kalia and O. P. Trikha attended the Seminar on "Production of literature for new-literates and organisation of libraries" at Bombay in February 1965. Shri D. R. Kalia, addressed the members of Bombay Library Association on 22nd February, 1965.

4. The Conference on Library Cooperation was held in Calcutta during 1963 under the auspices of U. S. I. S. It has been decided to publish the summary of proceedings of this Conference in the ILA Bulletin.

5. Colombo Plan Authorities have stopped granting Fellow-ships to Librarians for training abroad. The authorities sanctioning the fellowships are being approached to continue the scheme in respect of working librarians.

6. It was decided to publish the survey of Public Library Services in India conducted by the Planning Commission's Working Group on Libraries. Shri D. R. Kalia was requested to tabulate and analyse the data.

Delhi
10th June, 1965.

D. R. KALIA,
Secretary.

Approved by the Executive Committee on 9th June, 1965.

Indian Library

Receipts and Payments Account for the period

Receipts	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
To Balance as on 1st January 1964		
With State Bank of India		
On Current Account	209.49	
With United Bank of India Ltd.		
On Savings Deposit Account	609.32	
In hand	25.00	
12 Year National Savings Certificate with State Bank of India	6,400.00	7,243.81
To Subscriptions :-		
Life Members	1,150.00	
Library Members	1,690.00	
Ordinary Members	1,710.00	
Association Members	50.00	4,600.00
To Library Bulletin		
Subscription	2,862.31	
Advertisement	125.00	2,987.31
To Delegation Fee	30.00	
To Donation	10.00	40.00
To Suspense Account		5.00
		14,876.12

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

Avenue House
Chowringhee Square, Calcutta,

31st October, 1964.

Association

from 1st January, 1964 to 19th May, 1964.

Payments	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
By Establishment		547.00
,, Postage		264.45
,, Stationery & Printing		123.67
,, Meeting Expanses		27.05
,, ,, Audit fee		180.00
,, Bank charges		50.50
,, Office Equipment		35.00
,, Conveyance & Miscellaneous Expenses		117.74
,, Book purchase		10.05
,, Seminar Expenses		1,496.49
,, Library Bulletin Expenses		
Printing	3,076.21	
Postage	300.00	3,376.28
,, Balance as on 19th May 1964		
With State Bank of India		
On Current Account	505.50	
,, United Bank of India Ltd.		
On Savings Deposit Account	1,676.52	
In hand	65.82	
12 Year National Savings Certificate with State Bank of India	6,400.00	8,647.84
		14,876.12

Library Association for the period from 1st January to 19th May 1964 as in accordance therewith.

George Read & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

Delhi, 9th June, 1965

Audit Report

The Members,
Indian Library Association

Dear Sirs,

We have audited the accounts of your Association for the period from 1st may to 20th December, 1964 and have signed the annexed statement of Receipts and Payments Account for the said period, in terms of the following remarks :—

1. Opening balances as on 20th May, 1964 were not taken into account as, it was reported, the same were not transferred from your Calcutta office to Delhi office. The following are the balances as on 19th May, 1964 (as audited and certified by Messers. George Read and Company, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta) :—

	Rs. P.
With State Bank of India on Current Account	505-50
With United Bank of India Ltd. on Savings Deposit Account	1,676-52
In Hand	65-82
12 Year National Savings Certificate with State Bank of India	6,400-00
	8,647-84

This should be done forthwith.

2. Life Membership Fee from Mr. A. K. Das Gupta, New Delhi, and Institution Membership Fee from Messrs. Lok Sabha Library, New Delhi have been received only in part. The Membership fee, as for as possible, should be realised within one financial year of the Association, even under instalment system.

3. The Bank Account with the State Bank of India, Delhi could not be reconciled, neither the statement of Account nor the certificate of balance as on 31st December, 1964 was made available.

4. We further report that the Receipts and Payments Account for the period from 20th May to 31st December, 1964 exhibits a true and correct view of the Association and is in accordance with books of account and other record presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,

for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,

Sd. Narain Prasad
B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,

Chartered Accountant.

Indian Library

Receipts & Payments Account for the period from

RECEIPTS

MEMBERSHIP FEE		
from Life Members	925-00	
from Institution Members	660-00	
from Individuals	290-00	1,875-00
OTHER INCOME		
Sales of Journal	255-28	
Reception Committee of 14th All India Library Conference	1,230-48	
Sale Proceeds of an old Cycle	50-00	
Other Sources	140-00	,675-76
	Total Rs.	3,550-76

ACCOUNTANT TREASURER

Signed in terms of our Audit Report

For JAGDISH

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6
9th June, 1965.

Association Delhi

20th May, 1964 to 31st December, 1964.

PAYMENTS

ESTABLISHMENT			850-00
STATIONERY AND PRINTING			455-04
POSTAGE AND TELEGRAMS			139-67
MEETING EXPENSES			50-80
TRAVELLING AND CONVEYANCE			979-12
PUBLICITY			24-00
BANK CHARGES			11-65
MISCELLANEOUS			10 62
CLOSING BALANCES (on 31st December, 1964)			
with State Bank of India, Delhi —in Current Account	737-99		
in Hand	251-87		
Postage imprest with the President	40-00		1,029.86
	Total	Rs.	3,550-76

SECRETARY PRESIDENT

of date addressed to the Members.

PRASAD & CO.,
Sd.
(Narain Prasad)
B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,
Chartered Accountant.

Proceedings of the General Body Meeting

Held at the Jayachamarajendra Maharaja's College Centenary Hall Mysore on 17th June, 1965 at 3 p.m.

President Shri P. M. Gour : The Annual Report of the working of the Indian Library Association for the year 1964, the copies of which were distributed to the delegates at the time of registration was presented by the Secretary of the Indian Library Association, Shri D. R. Kalia, and was seconded by Shri Bijoynath Mukherjee.

The President invited comments from the Members. The following points were raised by Shri P. N. Kaula :

(a) the delay in circulating the annual reports, in spite of a resolution at Patna that the copies of the annual report be circulated well in advance ; (b) the reason for changing the name of the organ of the Indian Library Association : (c) the list of members of the ILA not being printed in the journal ; (d) the incompleteness in selection of sections for making reports to be incorporated in the memoranda to be submitted to the Indian Education Commission ; the memoranda submitted by the Association should not clash with the one submitted by IASLIC ; (e) the logic in translating the abridged edition of DEC ; and (f) the time of the year in holding the conference.

Shri P. N. Gour, while replying, said that because of the administrative and secretariat difficulties the points a, b and c raised by Shri Kaula, though relevant, could not be set right. Shri Gour assured that the ILA and the IASLIC will work in cooperation and snbmit a memoranda to the Indian Education Commission. The Translation of DDC was taken up first as majority of libraries were using the Dewey Scheme. The Conference was held in June because the facilities of hostels, etc. were available only during June, when the colleges are closed for summer vacation.

Shri K. A. Isaac suggested that the Association should write to the Government of India requesting them to give a generous grant to run the secretariat of the Association. He mentioned that the Government of Kerala was giving a sum of Rs. 14,000 to the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham to run its administrative set up. Shri Gour replied that the President, the Senior Vice-President Shri B. S. Kesavan and Shri Kalia had made efforts and that the government had so far refused to give any money for running the Association. Shri Kalia explained the financial position of the Association and requested help from all the

members. Shri Gour said that the Association was seeking help from philanthropists as grants. Shri P. S. Jayasinghe of the Asia Publishing House announced amids cheers that he was giving a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the association as donation. Mr. John C. Crawford suggested that the association should sell advertisement as a source of revenue. Shri C. S. Sivaraman and Shri P. S. Patnaik suggested for raising the rate of membership.

The report was seconded by Shri O. P. Trikha and adopted.

The Secretary submitted the accounts of the Association which was seconded by Shri M. N. Nagaraj.

Shri P. N. Kaula wanted to know the reason for having audited reports for two periods. Shri Kalia replied that the change of the location of the office of the ILA necessitated to have two audited reports.

In the revised Constitution the provisions for various sections was provided and as such the following persons were nominated by the President on an ad hoc basis to carry on the work of the various sections: 1. Shri Ram Goswamee (2) Shri K. S. Hingwe, (3) Shri Magnanand ; (4) Shri P. C. Patil ; (5) Shri A. S. Raizada ; (6) Dr. J. S. Sharma.

The minutes of the Council meeting held on 17th June were read and comments invited on.

On the proposal for instituting an ILA Fellowship, Sarvashri K. L. Kaul, B. S. Kesavan and N. C. Chakravarty opined that the resolution on the subject be suitably amended as to include contributions in meritorious service for consideration along with academic distinction and literary contributions.

Shri B. S. Kesavan suggested that the fellowship be named after Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. After discussions on the floor of the house, by Sarvashri B. L. Bhardwaj, N. C. Chakravarty, K. A. Isaac, Jagdish Sharma, B. S. Kesavan, C. G. Viswanathan and P. S. Patnaik, it was suggested by the Presideat that the matter be taken up for consideration at a later date.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Shri N. C. Chakravarty and seconded by Shri M. N. Nagaraj.