

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE



REPORT

PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL COMMITTEE

1961



BANGALORE :
PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND
PUBLICATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1968

**MYSORE, PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL
(-COMMITTEE) (1961)**

1963 GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

INTRODUCTION.

1. The members of the Committee appointed by the Government of Mysore to draft a Public Libraries Bill for the State have pleasure in presenting herewith the result of their work.

2. It consists of the following four parts :—

- A. Report
- B. Draft Library Bill
- C. Notes
- D. Statistical Data.

3. The Public Libraries Act belongs to the category of social legislation. This is covered by Part IV of the *Indian Constitution* entitled “ Directive Principles of State Policy ”. According to section 38, “ The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people ”. According to Section 41, “ the State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right . . . to Education ”. Public Library is a necessary and well recognised instrument for the self-education of the people. We have every hope that the Draft Public Libraries Bill forming Part B of this document will go a long way to carry out the intention of the above sections of the *Indian Constitution*.

4. The Committee has found that the present limits of the economic capacity of the State will not allow the development of its Public Library System to its fulness in the immediate future (See Chap. A6).

5. But the Committee is convinced that the Draft Bill provides for a good beginning in the right direction.

6. The Committee further feels that one of the benefits that will flow by working the proposed Public Libraries Act with determination, imagination, and far-sighted statesmanship will increase the economic capacity of the State. This will enable the lifting of the Public Library System towards

its fulness. In other words, a well-worked Public Library System enables the community to lift itself by its own bootstraps.

7. It has been a privilege and a pleasure for us to have had an opportunity to contribute our humble part towards the realisation of this important piece of social legislation in our State. We look forward with eagerness and joy to the day on which the Mysore Public Libraries Act will be placed on the Statute Book. We have every hope that the Public Library System to be established and developed under the Act will provide for an elevating entertainment, a healthy improvement in the information and knowledge, and the sublimation of emotions of the people of the State with the aid of the socialised collection of books freely flowing to them.

S. R. RANGANATHAN, *Chairman*,
Hon. Professor, Documentation
Research and Training Centre,
Bangalore.

B. R. VARMA, *Member*,
Deputy Secretary (Education).

N. S. BHARATH, *Member*,
Deputy Secretary (Finance).

M. A. SRIKRISHNA, *Member*,
Deputy Secretary (Law).

V. K. JAVALI, *Member*,
Joint Director of Public
Instruction.

G. M. PATIL, *Member-Secretary*,
Curator of Libraries.

Bangalore,

16th February 1963.

Public Libraries Bill Committee Report 1961

PART A—REPORT

CHAPTER A1.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

(1) *Government Order*

In G.O. No. ED 52 TLS 61 of 11th September 1961, the Government of Mysore constituted a Committee for drafting a Bill on Public Libraries in the Mysore State with the following members :—

(1) *Padmashree* Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, M.A.,
D.LITT., 775, Cross Road 17, Malleswaram, Bangalore,
Chairman.

(2) Deputy Secretary to Government (Education Department).

(3) Shri M. A. Shrikrishna, Additional Deputy Secretary to Government (Law Department).

(4) Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Head Quarters).

(5) Assistant Curator of Libraries, *Secretary.*

(2) *Government Order.*

In his letter T2. 6-4/57-58 of 3rd October 1961 the Director of Public Instruction stated that it was necessary to have an officer of the Finance Department on the Committee to advise and guide it in its deliberations on the financial aspects of the Public Libraries in the State, the requisite data regarding the tax-pattern and

the financial implications of the Library Bill. The Director further added that the above proposal had been supported by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Chairman of the Committee.

Accordingly, in G. O. No. ED 52, TLS 61 of 13th November 1961, the Government appointed the Deputy Secretary to Government (Finance Department) as an additional member of the Committee.

(3) *Government Order.*

In his letter T2. 6-4/57-58 of 24th January 1962 the Director of Public Instruction stated that, due to changes in the administrative set up of the Department, there was no longer an officer holding the post of the Headquarter Deputy Director of Public Instruction. He further recommended that Dr. V. K. Javali, Joint Director of Public Instruction, might be appointed as a member of the Committee in lieu of Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Headquarters).

Accordingly, in G.O. No. ED 52, TLS 61 of 22nd March 1962 the Government nominated Dr. V. K. Javali as a member of the Committee.

(4) *Change of Personnel.*

There was another change in the personnel of the Committee due to the appointment of Shri Siddayya Puranik, Deputy Secretary (Education), as Director of Publicity and Information. Accordingly, Shri B. R. Varma who succeeded Shri Siddayya Puranik, joined the Committee at its second meeting.

(5) *Tenure.*

The tenure of the Committee was originally fixed as two months. This was in the measure of the earnestness of the Government to enact the Library Law and bring it into effect

as quickly as possible. But at its first meeting the Committee felt the need for statistical data of various kinds, in order to frame the Library Bill along lines of economy and viability. But these data were not readily available. This was partly due to the reorganisation of the Mysore State drawing into itself areas originally belonging to five different States. The data were not received till August 1962. Thereafter, there was some further delay due to unavoidable causes. Therefore, Government made successive extensions of the period of tenure of the Committee.

CHAPTER A2.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) *Original terms of reference.*

The Committee was requested to draft a Bill on Public Libraries in the Mysore State, taking into consideration the—

- (1) Present aspect of the libraries in the State ;
- (2) Recommendations of the Government of India Advisory Committee for Libraries ;
- (3) Good features of existing enactments of other States ;
- (4) Reforms needed ; and

need for economy in expenditure in conformity with the present financial position of the State.

(2) *Additional terms of reference.*

In its letter ED 112 GCW 61 of 14th May 1961, the Government of Mysore asked the Committee to consider also the administrative pattern for social education.

CHAPTER A3.

TIME TABLE.

The following is the time table of the work of the Committee :—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Detail</i>
11th Sept. 1961 ..	Appointment of the Committee.
13th Nov. 1961 ..	Addition of another member.
29th Nov. 1961 ..	First meeting of the Committee, primarily to determine the questions of policy and the statistical data required
30th Nov. 1961 ..	Calling from the officers concerned the various statistical data required as determined in the first meeting of the Committee.
11th Dec. 1961 ..	Receipt from Shri M. A. Srikrishna of three chapters of the Bill, the substance of which had been finalised in the first meeting of the Committee.
10th Aug. 1962 ..	Completion of the receipt of the Statistical data sought.
24th Aug. 1962 ..	Second meeting of the Committee called but cancelled owing to the illness of the Chairman.
16th Oct. 1962 ..	Second meeting of the Committee, primarily to determine the organisational and financial factors of the bill.
5th Feb. 1963 ..	Receipt from Shri M. A. Srikrishna of the remaining five Chapters of the Bill, the substance of which had been finalised in the second meeting of the Committee.
14th Feb. 1963 ..	Third meeting of the Committee called, but adjourned owing to the sad demise of Sri B. N. Datar, Minister of State, Home Affairs, Government of India.
16th Feb. 1963 ..	Third meeting to finalise the Bill and the Report of the Committee

CHAPTER A4.

PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS USED.

(1) *Letter from Government.*

- 11 Government Letter ED 112 GCW 61 of 14th May 1962 regarding Development of Social Education and Library programme being a reply to Government of India letter F. 22-37/61-62 of 28th October 1961.

(2) *Note from the Secretary.*

- 21 President position of Library Service in Mysore State as after the States' Reorganisation and the efforts made to unify and systematise the laws and regulations.

(3) *Notes from the Chairman.*

- 31 Objectives of the proposed Library Act ;
32 Viable Unit Area for Library Service ;
33 Draft questionnaire ;
34 Organisation of the State Library System ;
35 Mysore Library Service ;
36 Finance of the City Library System ;
37 Finance of the District Library System ; and
38 Issues to be determined.

(4) *Letters from the Officers of the Mysore State.*

- 41 Letters from the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts communicating the income of the District Boards abolished and the land revenue of the districts.
42 Letter from the Controller of State Accounts furnishing income of the city municipalities on specific items in view.
43 Information communicated by the Superintendent of Census.
44 Letter from the Chairman of Local Library Authority, Bellary.

- 45 Letter from the Chairman of Local Library Authority, South Kanara, Mangalore.

(5) *Papers of the Government of Mysore.*

- 51 Budget of the Government of Mysore: Group IV Extracts of Estimates relating to the Major Heads—XXVI, XLIX, 37 and 32, 1961.
- 52 Annual financial statement (Budget) of the Government of Mysore; Summary of the financial position for the year 1961-62.
- 53 Mysore Government Notification No. FD 50 SRP (1) 61, dated 23rd June 1961, publishing the Mysore Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1961.
- 54 Statistics of the Local Bodies (Municipalities) of the Mysore State 1958-59 to 1960-61, issued by the Department of Statistics, 1962.
- 55 The Mysore Municipalities Bill (1959).

(6) *Books.*

- 1 Report of the Library Development Committee (Bombay) 1939-40.
- 2 The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXIV of 1948) and the rules made thereunder, 1955.
- 3 Library Development Plan: Thirty-year programme for India by S. R. Ranganathan, 1950.
- 4 The Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 (Act III of 1955).
- 5 Report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries, Ministry of Education, Government of India, 1959.
- 6 The Mysore Village Panchayats Act and Local Boards Act, 1959.
- 7 The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960.
- 8 Library development plan with a draft Library Bill for Kerala State by S. R. Ranganathan, 1960.
9. Census of India, 1961; First figures.

CHAPTER A5.

ORGANISATION.

(1) *Viability of Library Area.*

The organisation of the Public Library System implied in the Draft Library Bill is based on the following findings of the Committee (*See Chapter C-2*) :—

- 11 To be a viable area for a City Library Authority, the population of the city should be not less than 100,000. However, the City of Kolar was found to have too small an income for viability. Thus, the following are the only five cities for which there can be City Library Authorities, namely, Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar, Mangalore, Mysore and Belgaum.
- 12 All other areas within a revenue district should be brought under one District Library Authority for reasons of viability. There is provision for the progressive establishment of branch libraries in population clusters of 10,000 or more.

(2) *Organisation at the State Level.*

The Draft Bill provides for the following set up at the State level (*See Chapter C-24 and C-25*) :—

- 21 State Library Authority.
- 22 State Central Library as a reservoir Library of the State under the management of the State Library Authority.
- 23 Department of Public Libraries with the State Librarian as its head.
24. Institution of Mysore State Library Service.

*(3) Relation to Social Education.**(31) Resolution.*

The Committee decided that the Social education programme of the whole State should be left to the care of the Director of Public Instruction. The considerations leading to this decision are given in the following Sections 32 to 35.

(32) Distinct Activities.

Social Education Service and Public Library Service are distinct activities though they meet at the point of book-service for general study. In every other respect, the objectives are different; the functions are different; the techniques are different; the qualifications needed in the staff are different; the financing is different; and the sectors of the public on which they are turned are not the same, though there is some overlapping. They should therefore be developed each along its own distinctive lines, each helping the other, but neither, dominating over the other. To put the two under one Chief is wrong and injurious to the one or the other according to the sector of his own specialisation. It should not be done.

(33) Book Supply.

The Public Library System should give every facility to meet the book needs of the Social Education Centres in the different parts of the State. The City Librarian and the District Librarian should work in close friendly relation with the Social Education Officer.

(34) Text Books.

It is a moot-point if the Public Library System should supply the text books needed by the Social Education Centres. These are like laboratory materials. These cannot be recovered in a serviceable condition from the adult

neo-literates or illiterates of the Social Education Centres. Therefore, it is more equitable for the Department of Social Education itself to supply these text books.

(35) *General Books.*

On the other hand, it is a legitimate function of the Public Library System to lend books for general study to the literate members of social education groups. The librarian should work out in association with the social education officer the list of books likely to be needed in each social education group for the ensuing half year or quarter. He should procure the necessary number of copies of such books for supply on long-term loan to the social education groups. To make the book-fund go the longest way, the social education officer should arrange the programmes of several groups in such a way that a given set of books can be cyclically transferred to as many centres as possible. Several thousands of such social education centres are drawing help from the Public Library System in this way in Sweden. The readers for these social education groups are supplied by the Social Education Department. That is how the Library Department and the Social Education Department should co-operate.

CHAPTER A6.

FINANCE

(1) *Destination of Local Library Fund.*

The institution of Mysore State Library Service makes it possible for the Local Library Fund of each Local Library Authority to be utilised only for :—

- 11 The purchase and upkeep of books, periodicals and other reading materials and associated equipments :
- 12 Rent and other maintenance charges, and
- 13 Contingent expenditure.

(2) *City Library Fund.*

21 The Committee examined the various possible sources for a City Library Fund, with the aid of the financial statistics received. It finally decided on three naye Paise surcharge on the following taxes levied in a city :—

- (1) Tax on lands and buildings.
- (2) Tax on entry of goods into the local area for consumption, use or sale therein (Octroi);
- (3) Tax on vehicles ; and
- (4) Tax on professions, trades, callings and employments.

22 The following statement gives in round figures the estimated annual proceeds for the City Library Fund of each of the Cities :—

Sl. No.	Cities	Lands and buildings	Octroi	Vehicle	Profession	Total
1.	Bangalore	.. 1,63,000	2,25,000	5,000	5,000	3,98,000
2.	Hubli-Dharwar	.. 45,000	62,000	1,000	..	1,08,000
3.	Mangalore	.. 39,000	..	1,000	3,000	43,000
4.	Mysore	.. 17,000	37,000	3,000	..	57,000
5.	Belgaum	.. 14,000	48,000	..	..	62,000
Total		.. 2,78,000	3,72,000	10,000	8,000	6,68,000

23 In the opinion of the Committee this amount will prove sufficient for the time being.

(3) *District Library Fund.*

31 The Committee examined the various possible sources for a District Library Authority Fund, with the aid of the financial statistics received. It finally decided on three naye Paise surcharge on house and property tax and 3 per cent of the land revenue of the district.

- 32 The following statement gives in round figures the estimated annual proceeds for the District Library Fund of each district :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Lands and buildings</i>	<i>From land revenue</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Bangalore	4,000	58,000	62,000
2.	Kolar	4,000	52,000	56,000
3.	Tumkur	4,000	51,000	55,000
4.	Chitradurga	6,000	34,000	40,000
5.	Bellary	4,000	42,000	46,000
6.	Mysore	3,000	51,000	54,000
7.	Mandya	3,000	33,000	36,000
8.	Hassan	5,000	48,000	53,000
9.	Chickmagalur	3,000	36,000	39,000
10.	Shimoga	7,000	46,000	53,000
11.	South Kanara	2,000	93,000	95,000
12.	Coorg	2,000	14,000	16,000
13.	Belgaum	10,000	81,000	91,000
14.	Dharwar	24,000	1,22,000	1,46,000
15.	Bijapur	26,000	73,000	99,000
16.	North Kanara	5,000	31,000	36,000
17.	Bidar	1,000	50,000	51,000
18.	Raichur	5,000	84,000	89,000
19.	Gulbarga	4,000	85,000	89,000
Total		1,22,000	10,84,000	12,06,000

- 33 In the opinion of the Committee this amount will prove sufficient for the time being.

(4) *Financial Resolutions.*

The following are the chief resolutions of the committee bearing on finance:—

(1) The staff of the Public Library System of the State should be recruited and maintained by the Government.

(2) A Mysore State Library Service should be established with such classes and cadres as may be determined by the Government from time to time.

(3) All the expenses of a city library system other than that required for its staff should be met from the Library Fund of its City Library Authority.

(4) The Library Fund of a City Library Authority should be essentially made of a cess of 3 naye Paise, levied on property or house tax, octroi, duty on vehicles, and professional tax.

(5) All the expenses of the district library system other than that required for its staff should be met from the Library Fund of its District Library Authority.

(6) The Library fund of the District Library Authority should be essentially made of a cess of 3 naye Paise, levied on house and property tax, and 3 per cent of the land revenue collected within the area of the District Library Authority.

(5) *Practice Elsewhere.*

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act (1960) prescribes a cess of 4 naye Paise. The Madras Public Libraries Act (1948) prescribes a cess of 3 naye Paise. However, finding this to be too inadequate in the present conditions, the Madras Government agreed last October to double the government contribution, to make up for the inadequacy of the yield of the cess of 3 naye Paise. The report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries of the Ministry of Education of the Government of India (1959) has recommended a cess of a 6 naye Paise. However, out of deference to the view expressed by the Deputy Secretary for finance that the library cess should be mild in the present circumstances, the surcharge of 3 naye Paise was agreed upon.

(6) *Small Extra Cost to the Government during the First Five Years.*

The Government is now spending Rs. 1,50,000 on the Public Libraries at Bangalore, Bellary, Dharwar, Mangalore, Mercara and Mysore, and the Office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries. When the Act comes into force, all these

libraries and the Office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries will come under the Act. At the rate of a minimum cost of Rs. 29,000 (See Table 7) the cost of the staff will become Rs. 2,00,000. The purchase of reading materials for the State Central Library may cost about Rs. 50,000. Therefore, the total cost will be Rs. 2,50,000. Thus, the immediate extra annual cost under the Act will be Rs. 1,00,000. When all the City and District Central Libraries are established, the additional cost of the Government will be Rs. 6,00,000. But the need for spending this amount in full will not arise for five years. For, the existing professional staff is only just sufficient to man the six libraries mentioned above. The other libraries will require a minimum of 40 professionals and 40 semi-professionals. It will not be possible, in the present conditions to train more than 10 professionals and 10 semi-professionals in a year in the net. Thus, it will be five years before the minimum professional and semi-professional staff is available. Thus the extra annual cost of Rs. 600,000 will arise only after five years. In the second year, the extra annual cost will be only Rs. 150,000. It is presumed that the grant to the aided libraries after the Act comes into force will continue as it is. The above facts give rise to the following tables of extra annual cost to the Government during each of the first five years.

<i>Year</i>			<i>Extra Annual Cost</i>
First	..	..	1,00,000
Second	..	..	2,50,000
Third	..	..	4,00,000
Fourth	..	..	5,50,000
Fifth	..	..	7,00,000

CHAPTER A7

PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL

The Public Libraries Bill drafted on the basis of the above mentioned policy decisions and other details worked

out by the Committee is given as part B of this Report. It covers the following items.

Preamble

1. Preliminary
2. The Mysore State Library Authority
3. Department of Public Libraries
4. Local Library Authorities
5. Finance and Accounts
6. State Central Library
7. Reports, returns and inspection
8. Miscellaneous

CHAPTER A8

NOTES

Part C contains the following notes which formed the basis of the discussion of the Committee. These notes were on the undermentioned topics. The first one was by the Member-Secretary and the last twelve were by the Chairman.

1. Note by the Secretary on the position of library service in the Mysore State.
2. Objectives of the Mysore Public Libraries Act
3. Viable unit area of Library Service
4. Questionnaire
5. Public Library System of the State
6. City Library System
7. District Library System
8. Representation of City Library Authority on the State Library Committee.
91. Representation of District Library Authority on the State Library Committee
92. Chairman of Local Library Authority
93. Mysore State Library Service
94. Finance of a City Library Authority
95. Finance of a District Library Authority

CHAPTER A9

STATISTICAL DATA

Part D gives the following tables of statistical data which formed the basis of the discussion by the Committee.

1. Annual Income of City Library Fund at different rates of surcharge and of Government contribution.
2. Annual Income of District Library Fund at different rates of surcharge and of Government contribution.
3. Annual Income of District Library Fund at different rates of surcharge, different percentage of Land Revenue and different rates of Government contribution.
4. Urban and Rural population of districts.
5. Basic data about salary for the first five years.
6. Basic data for a minimum staff required for a single shift for 300 days in a year.
7. Minimum annual cost excluding the cost of technical, acquisition and maintenance sections and cost of reading materials.
8. City Library System ; Lay-out.
9. District Library System ; Lay-out.

**PART B—DRAFT MYSORE PUBLIC LIBRARIES
BILL**

PART B.

THE MYSORE PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL, 1963.

A Bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of Mysore.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and for the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of Mysore and for matters connected therewith ;

BE it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1963.

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

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

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) 'academic library' means a library maintained by a university, college, school or research institution ;

(2) 'aided library' means a library declared by the State Librarian to be eligible for aid from the Government in accordance with the rules made under this Act ;

(3) 'City Library Authority' means a Library Authority constituted for a city or other urban area under sections 16 and 17 ;

(4) 'Departmental Library' means a library maintained by a Department of the State Government, the State Legislature, the High Court or any other court or any authority of the State ;

(5) 'District' means a revenue district ;

(6) 'District Library Authority' means a Library Authority constituted for a district under sections 16 and 18 ;

(7) 'Library cess' means a cess levied under section 27 ;

(8) 'Local Library Authority' means a City Library Authority or a District Library Authority ;

(9) 'Notification' means a notification published in the Official Gazette ;

(10) 'Outlier library' means any library other than a public library ;

(11) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(12) 'Public library' means,—

(a) a library established or maintained by a Local Library Authority, including the branches and delivery stations of such library ;

(b) a library established or maintained by the State Government and declared open to the public ;

(c) a library established or maintained by any local authority and declared open to the public ;

(d) a library declared to be eligible for aid and receiving aid from the State Government ; and includes any other library notified by the State Government as a public library for the purpose of this Act ;

(13) 'State Central Library' means the library declared to be the State Central Library under Chapter VI ;

(14) 'State Librarian' means the State Librarian appointed under this Act ;

(15) 'State Library Authority' means the Authority constituted under section 3 ;

(16) 'Year' means the financial year.

CHAPTER II.

THE MYSORE STATE LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

3. *Constitution and composition of the State Library Authority.*—(1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the State Government shall, by notification, constitute for the purpose of this Act, an Authority to be called the Mysore State Library Authority. Such authority shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act to acquire, hold and dispose of property, and to contract and may by the same name sue and be sued.

(2) The Mysore State Library Authority shall consist of :—

- (a) the Minister in charge of Education who shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Authority ;
- (b) the State Librarian who shall *ex-officio* be the Secretary of the Authority ;
- (c) two persons elected by the Mysore Legislative Assembly from among its members ;
- (d) one person elected by the Mysore Legislative Council from among its members ;
- (e) one person elected by the Syndicate of each of the Universities in the State from among the members of the Syndicate ;

- (f) one person elected by the Executive Committee of the Mysore Library Association from among the members of the Association ;
- (g) one person elected by the City Library Authority of the City of Bangalore from among its members ;
- (h) one person elected by the City Library Authority of one of the Cities in the State other than the City of Bangalore for which a City Library Authority is established, from among the members of such Authority, subject to the condition that such election shall be made by each City Library Authority for one term in such order of rotation as the State Government may by order determine ;
- (i) one person elected by the District Library Authority of one of the Districts in each Revenue Division of the State from among the members of such Authority, subject to the condition that such election shall be made by each District Library Authority in every Revenue Division for one term in such order of rotation as the State Government may by order determine ;
- (j) two persons nominated by the State Government from among the Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments ;
- (k) two persons nominated by the State Government who in the opinion of the State Government are experts in library science ;

Provided that at the first constitution of the Authority for purposes of clauses (g), (h) and (i), six persons ordinarily resident in the cities and Districts of the Revenue Divisions for which the Library Authorities may be established, shall be nominated by the State Government.

4. *Functions of the State Library Authority.*—The State Library Authority shall advise the State Government on all matters connected with the administration of this Act, shall be the managing authority for the State Central Library, and shall exercise and perform such powers and duties conferred and entrusted to the said Authority by or under the provisions of this Act.

5. *Nomination of Members in default of election.*—If any of the bodies referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 does not, by such period as may be prescribed, elect a person to be a member of the State Library Authority, the State Government shall, by notification, nominate to the vacancy a person qualified for election thereto; and the person so nominated shall be deemed to be a member of the Authority as if he had been duly elected by the said body.

6. *Term of office.*—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the term of office of members of the State Library Authority, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be for a period of two years commencing from the date on which the first meeting of the Authority is held after the election or nomination of the members under section 3.

(2) An outgoing member shall continue in office until the election or nomination of his successor.

(3) An outgoing member shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

7. *Vacancies.*—In the event of a vacancy arising out of death, resignation, disability or otherwise, previous to the expiry of the term of office of any member of the State Library Authority, the vacancy shall be filled by election or nomination, as the case may be, of another person in the manner provided in sub-section (2) of section 3, and any person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only so long as the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held office if the vacancy had not occurred.

8. *Disabilities for continuing as member.*—If any member of the State Library Authority, during the period for which he has been nominated or elected,—

(a) absents himself without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Authority, from three consecutive meetings of the Authority ; or

(b) in the case of a member elected by any body referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3, ceases to be a member of the body concerned, his office in the Authority shall become vacant.

9. *Meetings of the State Library Authority.*—(1) The State Library Authority shall meet at least twice a year on dates to be fixed by the President. One of such meetings shall be the annual meeting.

(2) The President may also, whenever he thinks fit, convene a special meeting of the Authority for the transaction of urgent business.

(3) Subject to prescribed conditions, special meetings may be convened by the President to discuss matters of urgent importance upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Authority.

(4) Two-fifths of the total number of members of the Authority, shall be the quorum for a meeting of the State Library Authority.

(5) The President, if present, shall preside at every meeting of the Authority. In the absence of the President, the members present at the meeting shall choose one from among themselves to preside thereat.

10. *Procedure of State Library Authority.*—The State Library Authority shall transact business in such manner and in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.

11. *Savings of validity of acts and proceedings.*—No act done, or proceedings taken under this Act shall be questioned merely on the ground,—

(a) of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of any Authority or any committee thereof ; or

(b) of any defect or irregularity in such act or proceedings not affecting the merits of the case.

CHAPTER III.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

12. *Department of Public Libraries.*—For the purposes of this Act, a separate Department of Public Libraries shall be constituted with a State Librarian as its head and such other officers and servants as the Governor may by order specify.

13. *Functions of the Department.*—(1) Subject to the control of the State Government, the Department of Public Libraries shall be responsible for the administration of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Department shall,—

(a) superintend and direct all matters relating to all public libraries ;

(b) promote the establishment of public library service so as to achieve the purpose of the Act ;

(c) supervise and direct all matters relating to libraries receiving aid from the State Government ;

(d) superintend, direct, and deal with the exercise of powers and the performance of duties by Local Library Authorities under this Act ;

(e) promote the economical utilisation of the Library Fund and Library man-power of the State by centralisation, co-ordination and such other methods as may be necessary ;

(f) perform such other functions as may be entrusted to the Department by or under the provisions of this Act.

14. *State Librarian.*—(1) A whole time officer having the prescribed qualifications to practise the library profession shall be appointed by the State Government as the State Librarian.

(2) The State Librarian shall,—

(a) function as the Librarian of the State Central Library ;

(b) superintend, direct, and deal with all matters relating to the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Central Act 25 of 1867) and to the maintenance and service of the books sent under the said Act ;

(c) control the appointments, postings, and transfers of officers and servants in the State Library Service ;

(d) generally assist the State Library Authority in performing its function ;

(e) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed by or under this Act.

15. *State Library Service.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, all posts in the Department of Public Libraries, the State Central Library and every Local Library Authority be filled by appointment of persons belonging to the Mysore State Library Service.

(2) The Mysore State Library Service shall consist of such classes and categories of posts as the State Government may from time to time determine. All members of the said service shall be Government servants, and their recruitment

and conditions of service shall subject to the provisions of Article 309 of the Constitution, be regulated by such rules as may be prescribed.

(3) A Library Authority may, if it deems necessary, by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the total number of the members of the Authority recommend to the State Government the taking of such disciplinary action as may be necessary against any officer belonging to the said service in respect of any misconduct by him while in the service of the said Authority.

(4) The salary, allowances, gratuity, pension and other benefits of the members of the Mysore State Library service shall be met from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL LIBRARY AUTHORITIES.

16. *Constitution of Local Library Authorities.*—

(1) For the purpose of organising and administering Public Libraries in the State, there shall be constituted Local Library Authorities—

(a) for the Cities of Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar, Mangalore, Mysore and Belgaum, and for such other urban areas having in the opinion of the State Government a population of more than one lakh as the State Government may by notification specify, called the City Library Authority; and

(b) for each revenue district, excluding the area for which a city Library Authority is constituted, called the District Library Authority;

(c) Provided that the District Library Authority constituted for Bangalore District (Rural) shall organise and administer public libraries in Bangalore District (Urban) also, excluding the City of Bangalore.

(2) Every Local Library Authority shall by the name of the area for which it is constituted, be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, and to contract and may by the same name sue and be sued.

17. *Composition of City Library Authorities.*—Every City Library Authority shall consist of—

(a) a principal of a First Grade College in the City nominated *ex-officio* by the State Government, who shall be the Chairman of the Authority ;

(b) the Chief Librarian of the City, who shall *ex-officio* be the Secretary of the Authority ;

(c) two persons elected by the municipal corporation, municipal council or other municipal body of the City from among its members ;

(d) one person nominated by the Executive Committee of the City Branch, if any, of the Mysore Library Association from among the members of the Branch ;

(e) one person nominated by the State Government from among the members of governing bodies of aided libraries in the city ;

(f) three persons nominated by the State Government from among the staff of colleges, high schools and officers of the Department of Public Instruction residing in the City ;

(g) one person nominated by the State Government from among persons ordinarily resident in the City who are in the opinion of the State Government experts in library science.

18. *Composition of District Library Authority.*—Every District Library Authority shall consist of—

(a) the Deputy Commissioner of the District who shall *ex-officio* be the Chairman of the Authority ;

(b) The Chief Librarian of the district who shall *ex-officio* be the Secretary of the Authority ;

(c) one person elected from among its members by each municipal council or other municipal body in the district with jurisdiction over a municipal area having in the opinion of the State Government a population of not less than fifty thousand ;

(d) two persons nominated by the State Government from among the members of municipal councils or other municipal bodies in the district with jurisdiction over a municipal area having in the opinion of the State Government of population of less than fifty thousand ;

(e) two persons nominated by the State Government from among the members of village panchayats and town panchayats in the district ;

(f) one person nominated by the Executive Committee of the District Branch of the Mysore Library Association from among the members of the Branch, if any ;

(g) one person nominated by the State Government from among the members of the governing bodies of aided libraries in the district ;

(h) three persons nominated by the State Government from among the staff of colleges, high schools and officers of the Department of Public Instruction residing in the district ;

(i) one person nominated by the State Government from among persons ordinarily resident in the district who are in the opinion of the State Government experts in library science.

19. *Nomination of Members in default of election.*—If any of the bodies referred to in section 17 or 18 does not by such period as may be prescribed elect or nominate a person to be a member of the City Library Authority or the District Library Authority, as the case may be, the State Government shall, by notification, nominate to the vacancy a person

qualified for election thereto ; and the person so nominated shall be deemed to be a member of the Authority as if he had been duly elected by the said body.

20. *Term of office.*—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the term of office of members of a Local Library Authority, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be for a period of two years commencing from the date on which the first meeting of the Authority is held after the election or nomination of the members under sections 16, 17 and 18.

(2) An outgoing member shall continue in office until the election or nomination of his successor.

(3) An outgoing member shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

21. *Vacancies.*—In the event of a vacancy arising out of death, resignation, disability or otherwise, previous to the expiry of the term of office of any member of a Local Library Authority, the vacancy shall be filled by election or nomination, as the case may be, of another person in the manner provided in section 17 or section 18, as the case may be, and any person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only so long as the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held office if the vacancy had not occurred.

22. *Disabilities for continuing as member.*—If any member of a Local Library Authority, during the period for which he has been nominated or elected,—

(a) absents himself without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Authority, from three consecutive meetings of the Authority ; or

(b) in the case of a member elected by any body referred to in section 17 or section 18 ceases to be a member of the body concerned,

his office in the Authority shall become vacant.

23. *Powers and functions of Local Library Authorities.*—(1) It shall be the duty of every City and District Library Authority to provide library service to the persons residing in the area within its jurisdiction.

(2) For purposes of sub-section (1), a Local Library Authority may,—

(a) provide suitable lands and buildings for public libraries, and the furniture, fittings, equipment and other conveniences necessary for the purpose ;

(b) provide such libraries with books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, gramophone records, manuscripts, works and specimens of art and science, lantern slides, films, cinema projectors, recorders and the like ;

(c) with the previous sanction of the State Government shift or close any public library ;

(d) accept any endowment or gift for any purpose connected with its activities ;

Provided that no gift or endowment of an immovable property shall be accepted without the previous sanction of the State Government ;

(e) provide for lectures and conduct other activities as may be conducive to the carrying out of the purposes of this Act ;

(f) with the consent of the management and the previous sanction of the State Government acquire any library on such conditions as may be approved by the State Government ;

(g) with the sanction of the State Government do any other thing that may be conducive to the furtherance of the purpose of this Act ;

(h) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed by or under this Act.

24. *Development Plan.*—(1) Subject to such general or special orders of the State Government, as soon as possible after a Local Library Authority is constituted and thereafter as often as may be required by the State Librarian, every Local Library Authority shall, and whenever it considers it necessary so to do, a Local Library Authority may, prepare a plan (hereinafter referred to as the 'Local Development Plan') for establishing libraries and spreading Library service within the jurisdiction of such Authority in such form and manner and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The salient features of every Local Development Plan prepared under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed along with a notice inviting objections and suggestions from all persons interested in the Plan within such period as may be specified in the notice. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the Local Development Plan shall be considered by the Local Library Authority and such modifications in the Plan shall be made as the Authority deems fit.

(3) The Local Development Plan shall thereafter be sent to the State Librarian along with a copy of the objections and suggestions received under sub-section (2). The State Librarian shall with his comments on the Local Development Plan submit it to the State Government for sanction.

(4) The State Government may if it deems fit after ascertaining the views of the State Library Authority sanction the Local Development Plan with such alterations as it considers necessary. The State Government may on application by the Local Library Authority concerned, modify any Development Plan sanctioned under this sub-section.

(5) (a) As soon as may be after the State Government sanctions a Local Development Plan under sub-section (4), the State Librarian shall in conformity

with the provisions of the said plan make an Order called the *Local Library Order* for the area, specifying the Central Library and the Branch Libraries including Branches, to be located in educational institutions, prisons and hospitals and the service stations, which shall be established and maintained by the Local Library Authority, the measures to be taken by the Local Library Authority for providing adequate library service to the people in the area and the stages in which such measures shall be taken.

(b) A Local Library Order made under clause (a) may be amended in consultation with the Local Library Authority, whenever the State Librarian considers it expedient to do so.

(6) Every Local Library Authority shall give effect to the *Local Development Plan* as sanctioned by the State Government and the *Local Library Order* made under subsection (5).

25. *Local Library Authority to appoint Committees*.—(1) Every Local Library Authority shall constitute the following Committees by election from among its members, namely:—

- (i) Executive Committee;
- (ii) Book Fund Committee;
- (iii) Finance Committee.

(2) A Local Library Authority may constitute Committees for such other purposes as it deems fit.

(3) The President of the Local Library Authority shall *ex-officio* be a member and Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Book Fund Committee and the Finance Committee.

(4) (a) The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the executive functions of the Local Library Authority.

(b) The Book Fund Committee shall be responsible for the procuring and stocking of books, periodicals, other forms of reading materials and other equipment necessary for the Central Library and the Branch Libraries.

(c) The Finance Committee shall scrutinise proposals for increase of revenue, examine the receipts and expenditure statements, consider all new propositions affecting finance and shall generally supervise the revenue and expenditure of the Local Library Authority.

26. *Advisory Library Committees.*—(1) For the purpose of advising on local requirements relating to library service of each Branch Library and each Service Station in a Village served by travelling library service, Advisory Committees shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions of the section.

(2) Every Branch Library Committee shall consist of—

(a) The Branch Librarian who shall *ex-officio* be the Chairman and Convenor ;

(b) One person representing the area in which the Branch Library serves, on the municipal council or other municipal body or the Panchayat having jurisdiction over that area, elected by the body concerned ;

(c) One person nominated by the executive council of the Town Branch, if any, of the Mysore Library Association ;

(d) three teachers of educational institutions in the area in which the Branch Library is located, nominated by the City Librarian or the District Librarian, as the case may be ;

(e) three persons from among the registered borrowers of the Branch Library nominated by the City Librarian or the District Librarian, as the case may be.

of— (3) Every Village Library Committee shall consist

(a) the Travelling Librarian visiting the Service Station in the Village who shall *ex-officio* be the Chairman and Convenor of the Committee ;

(b) two teachers of educational institutions in the area served by the Service Station, nominated by the Chief Librarian of the District.

(c) two persons from amongst the registered borrowers in the area served by the Service Station, nominated by the Chief Librarian of the District.

(4) The nominated members of the Branch Library Committee and the Village Library Committee shall hold office for a period of two years or until their successors are nominated.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

27. *Library Cess*.—(1) (a) Every City Library Authority shall levy a library cess in the form of a surcharge on—

- (i) tax on lands and buildings ;
- (ii) tax on entry of goods into the local area for consumption, use or sale therein ;
- (iii) tax on vehicles ;
- (iv) tax on professions, trades, callings and employments ;

levied in the area within the jurisdiction of such library Authority under the relevant laws providing for the levy of such taxes, at the rate of three naye Paise for every rupee of the taxes so levied.

(b) Every District Library Authority shall levy a library cess in the form of a surcharge on tax on lands and buildings levied in the area within the jurisdiction of such Library Authority, under the relevant laws providing for the levy of such tax at the rate of three naye Paise for every rupee of the tax so levied.

(2) The cess levied under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be collected by the Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council or other municipal body, or the Village Panchayat or other local authority having jurisdiction over the area as if the cess were a tax referred to in the said clause payable under the relevant laws for the time being in force in the area, and all the provisions of the said laws relating to collection of the said tax shall apply subject to such modifications as may be prescribed.

(3) The cess collected under sub-section (2) shall be paid to the City Library Authority or the District Library Authority, as the case may be.

28. *Government grant to District Library Authority of a portion of land revenue.*—(1) The State Government shall make annually a grant to every District Library Authority of an amount equal to three per cent of the land revenue collected in the District.

(2) The amount granted to a District Library Authority under sub-section (1) shall be credited to the Local Library Fund of the District at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed.

29. *Local Library Funds.*—(1) Every City Library Authority and District Library Authority shall maintain a Local Library Fund called the City Library Fund and the District Library Fund, as the case may be, from which all its payments under this Act shall be met.

(2) There shall be credited to the City Library Fund and the District Library Fund, as the case may be, the following sums, namely :—

- (a) the cess collected under sub-section (2) of section 27 ;
- (b) the grant under section 28 ;
- (c) contributions, gifts and income from endowments made to the Library Authority for the benefit of public libraries ;
- (d) special grants which the Government may make for any specified purpose connected with libraries ;
- (e) funds and other amounts collected by the Local Library Authority under rules or bye-laws made under this Act.

30. *Accounts.*—(1) An account shall be kept of the receipts and expenses of each City Library Authority and District Library Authority.

(2) The accounts shall be open to inspection, shall be subject to audit, disallowance and surcharge and shall be dealt with in all other respects in such manner as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER VI.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

31. *Vesting of Bangalore Public Library in the State Library Authority.*—(1) With effect from such date as the State Government may by notification appoint, (hereinafter referred to in this Chapter as the appointed day), the entire management and control of the Public Library, Bangalore, now vested in the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Bangalore, shall be vested in the State Library Authority.

(2) As from the appointed day the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Bangalore, a society registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1904, now deemed to be registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960, shall stand dissolved and all property, movable and immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the said society which immediately before the appointed day belonged to or vested in the said society shall vest in the State Library Authority and shall be applied for the purposes specified in this Act and such other purposes as may be prescribed.

(3) As from the appointed day all debts and liabilities of the said society shall stand transferred to and vest in the State Library Authority.

(4) Every employce of the said society shall, as from the appointed day, become an employee of the State Government and shall hold his office under the State Government as a member of the Mysore State Library Service on the same tenure, at the same remuneration, and upon the same terms and conditions, and with the same rights and privileges as to provident fund, gratuity and other matters, as he would have held the same, as an employee of the said society, and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the State Government.

32. Mysore State Central Library.—(1) As from the appointed day the Public Library, Bangalore, shall be the Mysore State Central Library.

(2) (a) The Mysore State Central Library shall be maintained as a reservoir of books for the proper functioning of the State library system.

(b) In addition to a general library, the State Central Library shall consist of the following sections, namely:—

- (i) a State Bureau of Copyright collections;
- (ii) a State Library for the blind;

- (iii) a State Bureau of inter-library loans ;
- (iv) a State Bibliographical Bureau ;
- (v) a State Bureau of Technical Service.

33. *Sections of State Central Library.*—(1) (a) One copy of each book received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Central Act 25 of 1867) shall be kept in the State Central Library as a Bureau of Copyright.

(b) Copies of books in the Bureau of Copyright shall not be issued by way of loan of any kind but may be made available for reference in the Library premises.

(2) (a) The production, and storage of books, sound records of books and kindred materials for the blind, and the issue of such books and materials for the use of the blind shall be dealt with in the section relating to the State Library for the Blind.

(b) The State Central Library may collaborate with other Libraries for the Blind in India and undertake such work as may be necessary for purposes of such collaboration.

(3) (a) The State Bureau of inter-library loan shall implement such schemes of inter-library loans among the Public Libraries, Academic Libraries, Departmental Libraries, Aided Libraries and the Outlier Libraries in the State as may be prescribed.

(b) The State Central Library may with the approval of the State Government, collaborate in any scheme of inter-State library loans.

(4) (a) The State Bibliographical Bureau shall undertake such bibliographical work as may be prescribed, and may for this purpose collaborate with Departments of Government and educational and other bodies in the State.

(b) The State Central Library may, with the approval of the State Government, collaborate with Bibliographical Bureaus or agencies in India and undertake such bibliographical work as may be necessary for purposes of such collaboration.

(5) (a) The State Bureau of Technical Service shall be maintained for centralised technical services, such as, acquisition, classification and cataloguing of books for Public Libraries, Academic Libraries, Departmental Libraries, Aided Libraries and Outlier Libraries, in accordance with such schemes as may be prescribed.

(b) The State Central Library may, with the approval of the State Government, collaborate with the other similar Bureaus of Technical Service in India and undertake such technical work as may be necessary for purposes of such collaboration.

CHAPTER VII.

REPORTS, RETURNS AND INSPECTION.

34. *Reports and returns.*—Every Local Library Authority and every person in charge of a public library shall submit such reports and returns and furnish such information to the State Librarian or any person authorised by him in this behalf as the said librarian or authorised person may, from time to time, require.

35. *Inspection of libraries.*—The State Librarian or any person authorised by him in this behalf may inspect any public library or any institution attached thereto for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of this Act and the rules and bye-laws made thereunder are duly carried out.

36. *Annual report.*—The State Librarian shall, in respect of each financial year, prepare an annual report of the progress made by the Local Library Authority during the year along with such information and particulars as may be prescribed and submit such report to the State Government before such date as the State Government may by order specify.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

37. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the method of election or nomination of members to the State Library Authority the Local Library Authorities, the Branch Library Committees and the Village Library Committees ;
- (b) the establishment and maintenance of a State Library Fund by the State Library Authority ;
- (c) the administration and management of the State Central Library ;
- (d) the maintenance of accounts by the State Library Authority and the Local Library Authorities and the publication of audited statement of accounts and the reports of auditors ;
- (e) the grants-in-aid to aided libraries and the standards to be maintained by such libraries ;
- (f) the maintenance of State Registers of Libraries, and of Librarians ;
- (g) the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 38 in respect of the State Central Library ;
- (h) the restrictions and conditions subject to which the State Library Authority or a Local Library Authority may enter into contracts, or acquire, hold or dispose of property ;

- (i) any other matters for which there is no provision or sufficient provision in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of the State Government, necessary for giving effect to the purposes of this Act.

(9) Every rule made under this Act shall, as soon as may be after it is made be laid before each House of the State Legislature while it is in Session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more sessions and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

38. *Power of Local Library Authorities to make bye-laws.*—(1) A Local Library Authority may, subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder and with the previous sanction of the State Government, by notification, make bye-laws generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such bye-laws may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the admission of the public to the Public Libraries in the area within the jurisdiction of the Local Library Authority subject to such conditions as may be specified in such bye-laws:

Provided that no fees shall be charged for such admission;

- (b) the guarantee or security to be furnished by persons desiring to use such libraries, against injury to, or misuse, destruction or loss of the property of such libraries ;
- (c) the manner in which the property of such libraries may be used and the protection of such property from injury, misuse, destruction or loss ;
- (d) the authority to be exercised by the officers and servants of the Local Library Authority for the purpose of exclusion or removal from any such library of any person who contravenes or does not comply with any provisions of this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder :

Provided that a Local Library Authority shall not have power to make any bye-laws affecting the State Central Library.

(3) Every bye-law made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication and such publication shall be in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(4) The State Government may by notification modify or cancel any bye-law made by a Local Library Authority under this section :

Provided that before modifying or cancelling any bye-law, the State Government shall give the Local Library Authority concerned a reasonable opportunity to make its representations in the matter.

39. *Offences and penalties.*—Whoever,—

- (a) in a public library or other institution maintained under this Act acts in any manner likely to cause annoyance or disturbance to

any person using such library or institution, or behaves in a disorderly manner or uses violent or abusive language in any such library or institution; or

- (b) after due warning persists in remaining therein beyond the hours fixed for closing, shall be liable to be removed from such library or institution and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees ten and for a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to Rupees fifty.

40. *Control of Local Library Authorities by Government.*—(1) If, at any time, it appears to the State Government that a Local Library Authority has failed to perform its functions or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it by or under this Act, the State Government may communicate the particulars thereof to the Local Library Authority, and if the Local Library Authority omits to remedy such failure, excess or abuse or to give an explanation which in the opinion of the State Government satisfactory within such time as the State Government may fix in this behalf, the State Government may supersede the Local Library Authority for such period as the State Government may direct.

- (2) If a Local Library Authority is superseded—
- (a) all the powers and duties of the Authority shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the State Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf;
- (b) all property vested in the Local Library Authority shall during the period of supersession, vest in the State Government; and
- (c) on the expiry of the period of supersession, the Local Library Authority shall be reconstituted in the manner provided in this Act.

41. *Liabilities of members for loss, waste or misapplication.*—(1) Every member of a Local Library Authority shall be personally liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property of the Authority to which he has been a party, or which has been caused or facilitated by his misconduct or neglect of his duty as a member.

(2) If after giving the member or members concerned a reasonable opportunity for showing cause to the contrary the State Librarian is satisfied that the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property of the Local Library Authority is a direct consequence of misconduct or neglect on his or their part, the State Librarian shall by order in writing direct such member or members to pay to the local Library Authority before a specified date, the amount required to reimburse it for such loss, waste or misapplication.

(3) If the amount is not so paid, it shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

(4) An appeal shall lie from the decision of the State Librarian to the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal within such period as may be prescribed, and the decision of the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal on such appeal shall be final.

42. *Members and employees of Library Authorities to be public servants.*—Every member of the State Library Authority or a Local Library Authority and every officer and servant employed under such authority shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

43. *Provisions relating to suits, etc.*—(1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the State Library Authority or a Local Library Authority or any of its officers or any person acting under its direction until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing shall

have been delivered or left at the office of the Authority or at the place of abode of such officer or person ; such notice shall state the cause of action, the relief sought, the amount of compensation, if any, claimed, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding lie against the State Government, the State Librarian, the State Library Authority or a Local Library Authority, or any member, officer, servant or agent of such Authority acting under its direction, in respect of anything done or purporting to have been done lawfully and in good faith under this Act or any rule, bye-law or order made thereunder.

44. *Power to remove difficulties.*—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order, make such provisions as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

45. *Transfer of certain libraries.*—(1) (a) With effect from such date as the State Government may by notification appoint (hereinafter referred to in this sub-section as the appointed day), the entire management and control of the Public Library, Mysore, now vested in the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Mysore, shall be vested in the Mysore City Library Authority.

(b) As from the appointed day, the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Mysore, a society registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1904, now deemed to be registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960 shall stand dissolved and all property, movable and immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the said society which immediately before the appointed day belonged to or vested in the said society shall vest in the Mysore City Library Authority and shall be applied for purposes specified in this Act and such other purposes as may be prescribed.

(c) As from the appointed day all debts and liabilities of the said society shall stand transferred to and vest in the Mysore City Library Authority.

(d) Every employee of the said society shall, as from the appointed day, become an employee of the State Government and shall hold his office under the State Government as a member of the Mysore State Library Service on the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to provident fund, gratuity and other matters, as he would have held the same as an employee of the said society, and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the State Government.

(2) (a) The State Government may by notification transfer the Mahatma Gandhi Public Library, Mercara, to the Coorg District Library Authority, with effect from such date as may be specified in such notification.

(b) With effect from the day on which such transfer takes place, all assets and liabilities appertaining to the said library shall stand transferred to and vest in the Coorg District Library Authority.

(c) With effect from the day on which such transfer takes place, every person employed by the Government in connection with the said public library shall hold his office under the State Government as a member of the Mysore State Library Service on the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to provident fund, gratuity and other matters, as he would have held the same if the transfer had not taken place and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the State Government.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 47, with effect from such date as the State Government may by notification appoint (hereinafter referred to in this sub-section as the specified day), the entire management and control of Karnad Sadashiva Rao District Central Library, Mangalore shall stand transferred to the Mangalore City Library Authority.

(b) As from the specified day all assets and liabilities of the South Kanara District Library Authority appertaining to the said District Central Library shall stand transferred to and vest in the Mangalore City Library Authority.

(c) Every employee of South Kanara District Library Authority who was employed by the said authority wholly or mainly in connection with the said District Central Library shall, as from the specified day, become an employe of the State Government and shall hold his office under the State Government as a member of the Mysore State Library Service on the same tenure, at the same remuneration, and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to provident fund, gratuity and other matters, as he would have held the same as an employe of the South Kanara District Library Authority, and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the State Government.

46. *Amendment of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 in its application to the State of Mysore.*—The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Central Act XXV of 1867) shall, in its application to the State of Mysore, be amended as follows :

(i) in the first paragraph of section 9 for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(a) in any case, within one calendar month after the day on which any such books shall first be

delivered out of the press, three such copies, and ”;

(ii) in the last paragraph of the same section, for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (i) any second or subsequent edition of a book in which edition no additions or alterations either in the letter-press or in the maps, block prints or other engravings belonging to the book have been made, and three copies of the first or some preceding edition of which books have been delivered under this Act, or ”;

(iii) in section 11, for the first sentence the following sentence shall be substituted, namely :—

“ Out of the three copies delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9 of this Act, one copy shall be sent to the State Central Library, Bangalore, referred to in the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1963, and the remaining two copies shall be disposed of in such manner as the Government may, from time to time determine.”

47. *Repeal and savings.*—(1) The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXIV of 1948) and the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 (Hyderabad Act III of 1955) are hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal—

(a) the members of the Local Library Authorities constituted under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, and holding office immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the members of the Local Library Authorities constituted under this Act and shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred on

such authorities in the respective areas in which they are functioning at such commencement until their present term expires or until new authorities are constituted under this Act, whichever is later ;

- (b) all rules, bye-laws and regulations made under the said Act and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall, so far as such rules, bye-laws and regulations of this Act, continue to be in force at such commencement and such rules shall be deemed to be rules and such bye-laws and regulations shall be deemed to be bye-laws made under the provisions of this Act until they are superseded or modified by rules and bye-laws made under this Act.

(3) Section 56(b) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bombay Act III of 1901),

Section 71(b) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (Bombay XVIII of 1925),

Section 66(22) of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bombay Act LIX of 1949),

Section 49(2)(c) of the Coorg Municipal Regulation, 1907 (II of 1907),

Section 87(s) of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 (Act XVIII of 1956),

Rule 52 (IV) of Schedule IV of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920),

Section 61(b) of the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933 (Mysore Act VII of 1933),

Section 4 (f) of Part I of Schedule IV of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Mysore Act LXIX of 1949),

Section 58(b) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 (Mysore Act XXII of 1951), and

Section 43 (1)(e) of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 (Mysore Act X of 1959), are hereby repealed in so far as they pertain to Libraries and Reading Rooms.

(4) Notwithstanding such repeal each of the existing libraries and reading rooms may be continued by the Local Body concerned until it is acquired by the appropriate Local Library Authority under Section 23(2)(f).

PART C—NOTES.

CHAPTER C1

PRESENT POSITION OF LIBRARY SERVICE.

General Survey of the Position.

The Reorganisation of States in November 1956 at once provided an opportunity to take a stock of the situation of library movement and service in the State and created an urge for improving, unifying and modernising the same.

With that view a competent and experienced officer of the Department, *viz.*, the Assistant Curator of Libraries, was requested as early as in 1957 to examine the situation prevailing throughout the State and prepare a Uniform Scheme of Library Service for the new State of Mysore.

Immediately after, he toured throughout the State visiting the important and typical institutions and libraries in the five different integrating parts of the new State of Mysore and discussed with the officers and bodies in charge of library movement and service.

He observed the following patterns of library service :—

(a) Libraries directly organised and maintained by Government ;

(b) Libraries organised and maintained by the statutory bodies like, Local Library Authority, South Kanara, Mangalore ;

(c) Libraries maintained by the local bodies like (i) District Boards, (ii) Municipalities, (iii) Gram Panchayats, and others like. (iv) Co-operative Societies and (v) private managements.

All these are aided by Government.

(d) At the close of First Five-Year Plan period the idea of an integrated library service in rural areas was conceived as part of intensive social education programme on an All India pattern and two such units, one in Coorg District and another in Dharwar District, are functioning till today. They are wholly financed by Government.

(e) A due distinction is made between the library service in urban area and the rural. While the former is taken up as a general educational and cultural development programme, the latter was launched as part of Social (Adult) Education work ; and accordingly, the funds for the library service in rural areas are provided under social education. Therefore, such libraries are organised and maintained by the Mysore State Adult Education Council, Mysore, in the Ex-Mysore area ; and in Bombay Karnatak, they are supervised by the Regional Social Education Committee, Belgaum.

(f) The libraries in the urban areas of the Bombay Karnatak possessed distinctive and meritorious features in that :—

(i) The library service was conceived and devised on its own merit and in its own right and not as an ancillary measure to serve other purposes.

(ii) It was well planned as it was based on the recommendations of the Library Development Committee (Bombay) 1940. Its general pattern holds good even today though two decades which have seen many changes in other fields, are past. Indeed, the Library Advisory Committee Report (1959) recommends the same system of organised library service.

(iii) It was a development measure so as to make the libraries rise to occasion and keep pace with the progress in education and culture.

(iv) It has a specialised separate administrative machinery for the purpose which could and would devote its mind and energies to carrying forward the objectives of Library service.

(v) The scale of grant given to the Libraries was near a somewhat satisfactory level and the conditions of grant were conducive to the contemplated progress.

(g) The Hyderabad Karnatak area was a virgin field in point of Library service, although the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 was in force and the Ex-Hyderabad Government had taken all due measures for its implementation by (1) setting up a State Library Committee, (2) appointing Local Library Authorities for each district, (3) appointing an *Ex-Officio* District Librarian, so that the Act is worked up in spite of the impending changes wrought by the States Reorganisation. However, it has met a sorry fate and has become a still-born child.

UNIFORM SCHEME.

In the circumstances, he visualised that the library movement needed to be taken as a development programme for which it was felt necessary to :

(1) Have a specialised separate administrative machinery both at the State Head Quarters and at District Level instead of placing the library movement at the hands of the Education Officers who are pre-occupied and over-worked with their educational matters and problems and increasingly so, having to meet the situation arising out of States Reorganisation and expansion of education at all levels, and who naturally lack technical knowledge and experience of library service. It was even felt that the libraries were receiving a Cinderella treatment.

(2) Raise the scale of grant to a suitable level so that the library service could be brought to a certain mark of expectation, and a uniform level for an even foundation on which the structure of library system could be built up.

(3) Enact a library legislation as the best way and means of introducing a free public library service in the State : and till then to further the library service under the

general executive powers of Government on grant-in-aid basis, in areas other than those where the library Acts were in force.

(4) Have a State Central Library and Regional Libraries as necessitated from the circumstances of States Reorganisation.

(5) Start Library Training Courses for having a sufficient well trained personnel for manning the library service.

(It is stated here with gratification that the Department is on the eve of establishing a School for the purpose sanctioned by Government under the III Five-Year Plan Schemes. It is a two dimensional course imparting training to (i) High School teachers and (ii) workers in public libraries in order to improve the service in these. It is a matter of both pride and privilege that our worthy Chairman has been kind enough to agree to be the Hon. Professor of the School).

(6) Encourage the formation of Library Associations at the necessary levels so as to create popular fronts for the expansion, improvement and development of the movement. Since such associations would consist of professional librarians and library workers they would undertake the preparation of bibliographies, etc.

(7) To bring all the libraries under the supervision, direction and control of one organisation instead of placing them under different hands, as it would be efficient, check over-lapping, prevent wastage and lead to an unified aspect for an overall out-look and approach to the questions.

A Scheme embodying the above essential and salient features was accordingly prepared and submitted in November 1957. The Schematic budget for the ensuing year 1958-59 showed expenditure of Rs. 9,40,000 as against the current expenditure of Rs. 4,90,000 (approximately Rs. 2,20,000 for library service in urban areas and

Rs. 2,70,000 in the rural) (Report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries, page 27). It was examined in December 1957 by a Committee consisting of departmental officers and approved *in toto*. It was submitted to Government for their approval and sanction.

Library Legislation.

At the same time a Draft Bill was prepared as it was mentioned in the uniform scheme of the necessity of having library legislation at the earliest. It was submitted with a prefatory note referring to certain features in the Bill. The Ex-Mysore State had before now contemplated of enacting a law and with that view of a Bill had been prepared by Shri N. Balkrishnaiya, Retired Judge of the High Court and the then President of the Public Library, Bangalore. The Draft Bill contained the good points in the Bill prepared earlier and the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955.

Government of India Advisory Committee for Libraries.

In the meanwhile, the Advisory Committee for Libraries appointed by the Government of India visited the State in the third week of January 1958 for assessing the provision of Library Service in the State and for eliciting public as well as official opinion in the matter of library legislation, among other issues. The consensus of opinion from all sides was in favour of library legislation and the Committee have recorded (*ibid* page 13) the same in their report.

Favourable opinion of the Committee about the Uniform Scheme.

The uniform scheme for the State was then ready and on the point of being sent to Government for their sanction. In the course of acquainting the Advisory Committee for Libraries in a meeting consisting of the top Officers of the Department, including the Education Secretary, of the Mysore State's plans with regard to Library Service, the

essential features of the Uniform Library Scheme were laid before the Committee and they blessed it with their favourable opinion and suggested that the Department may go ahead with the plans.

The Report of the Committee was published early in 1959. The Uniform Library Scheme was re-examined in the light of the report and found to be agreeable and suitable in all respects.

The scheme is, however, still under the consideration of Government. Had it been sanctioned in due time substantial ground would have been covered and there would have been creditable achievement as to make this Committee's work smooth and easy. To the contrary the Committee has to begin from a scratch and look at the oddities, short-comings and weaknesses for a grasp of the situation. Also, it would have prepared the ground and a proper climate for an accelerated progress under the statutory provisions of the Library Act.

Review of the Draft Library Bill in the light of Library Advisory Committee Report.

The draft bill sent to Government along with the Uniform Scheme in 1958 was, however, taken up for consideration in October 1960, when the Assistant Curator of Libraries who was responsible for preparing the Uniform Library Scheme and the Library Bill was summoned by Government for examining it and preparing a Note in the light of the Library Advisory Committee Report and suggesting the modifications necessary in the Bill under consideration.

He has dealt in the Note the vital issues and submitted as follows :

(1) The position, status and powers of the Officer to be in charge of the organisation and administration of libraries and the library system, are dealt at length and submitted that :

(a) Government shall constitute a separate department of Public Libraries and appoint a Curator of Libraries for that purpose.

(b) In the earlier Acts though there is a reference to the formation of a separate department and appointment of a separate Director of Public Libraries, the idea has not materialised yet. Therefore the matter has been stated emphatically and no room is left for an otherwise arrangement. Such a view is endorsed by the Library Advisory Committee Report and by eminent Librarians.

(c) The term Curator of Libraries has been used due to historical reasons as also to the impact of the situation created by the States Reorganisation.

The Curator shall be the Chief Librarian of the State Central Library and the Director and Controller of the Public Library System.

(2) *Cess* :—The question of rate of cess was left open for Government decision. It is stated that the present rate is 3 nP. Andhra Government have raised it to 4 nP., whereas the Library Advisory Committee Report recommends 6 nP.

A suggestion was made for the levy of a small library cess as surcharge on land revenue. Such a suggestion had been made to Kerala Government by Dr. Ranganathan. The question is closed now since the Mysore Government have utilised this source for the general administrative purpose by raising land revenue from the current year 1961-62.

(3) *Cess Pools* :—The Library Advisory Committee Report suggests pooling at district, block, city and municipal levels. It is submitted that pooling also at Municipal and block levels will not be practicable at this stage because they cannot be viable units. Therefore, there should be pooling at city and district levels.

(4) *Executive Council*.—The Library Advisory Committee Report recommends the formation of an Executive Council. But it is considered not necessary but superfluous.

(5) *City Library System*.—Whether authority should be given in respect of all cities having a population over one lakh, should be viewed cautiously lest it should furnish the resources of the Local Library Authorities.

(6) *Staff* :—The Library Advisory Committee Report recommends that the library personnel should be State Government employees. However, the Committee is emphatic in the matter of upper strata of staff, that is librarians being Government servants. The Note fully accords with regard to appointment of librarians but leaves the question of subordinate staff open for Government decision as it would be a matter of policy and administrative expediency.

Emergence of Library Bill Committee.

The Note was sent by Government to the Director of Public Instruction, in due course, for remarks. In the meanwhile the Assistant Curator of Libraries who had prepared all these when he was an Officer for a region, has been shifted to Bangalore and assigned the State level duties with regard to libraries. The Director of Public Instruction having known Dr. Ranganathan sufficiently well as to request his help directed the Assistant Curator to consult Dr. Ranganathan and ascertain his views both on the Bill and the Note. In the course of discussion with him (Dr. Ranganathan) it struck us that instead of proceeding with pre-occupations and pre-conceived notions and do a bit of touching up here and there, it is better to orientate the matter and start afresh in order to draft a Bill that is best suited to the State of Mysore. The Director agreed to this and moved Government for the Constitution of an *ad hoc* Committee for the purpose. Accordingly, Government

were pleased to issue orders appointing a Committee under the Chairmanship of a distinguished scholar and world-wide authority on library matters, namely, *Padmashri* Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. This is how we all meet under a happy and benign auspices to consider and draft the Public Libraries Bill for the Mysore State. I hope and trust that under the ablest guidance of our Chairman and heartiest co-operation of the members who are holding key positions in Government and are pleased to help and further the cause before us, the endeavours of the Committee will soon bear fruit and the Bill would be enacted and placed on the Statute Book at the earliest with God's blessings.

Present position.

The present position with regard to library service is as follows :—

(1) Two districts, *viz.*, South Kanara and Bellary have library service under the operation of Madras Library Act.

Besides, there are 134 aided libraries in rural areas.

(2) In three districts—Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 is in force. But the Act could not be implemented due to various reasons. There are 13 aided libraries in the area.

(3) In the four districts of Bombay Karnatak, *viz.*, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara, the Library Development Scheme is working in the urban areas. There are 116 libraries and 72 children's libraries either independent or part of the main libraries.

Besides, there are about 2,246 libraries in the rural area under the Social Education Scheme.

The integrated library service is working in Dharwar District covering 100 villages with a circulation system from village to village once a month as an aid to intensive social education programme.

(4) In the nine districts of Ex-Mysore State there are 47 aided libraries, two of which, *v.z.*, Public Library, Bangalore and Public Library, Mysore are prominent institutions receiving liberal help from Government.

There are, besides, about 2,344 libraries in rural area organised and maintained by the Adult Education Council, Mysore which is helped by the Government to a suitable extent.

In Coorg, there is one Central Library at the District Head Quarters, Mercara, which is maintained from Government funds.

There is an integrated library service covering about 100 library centres. There is a Special Officer known as Organiser of Rural Libraries for the purpose. He is equipped with a van and audio-visual education materials as an extension work of the library service.

BANGALORE,
20th November 1961.

G. M. PATIL,
Curator of Libraries,
(*Member—Secretary*).

CHAPTER C2.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MYSORE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

(1) *Statement of Objectives.*

The objectives of the Public Library Act should be to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a system of Public Libraries, for the comprehensive development and organisation of city, rural and other classes of library service in Mysore State, and for the replacement of the Madras Public Libraries Act and the Hyderabad Libraries Act now prevailing in certain districts of the State.

(2) *Public Library.*

21. *Definition.*

Today by 'public library' is meant a library with the following attributes :

1. Its use is open to any citizen ;
2. Its use includes lending its books for study at home, in addition to allowing their study within the library premises ;
3. Its use is free that is without any subscription collected from any person seeking its use. This is the *Magna Carta of a Public Library* ;
4. Its finance is normally got from public funds such as proceeds from local library rates and/or grant from Government, and Local Bodies ;
5. It is normally established, maintained, and managed in accordance with a legislation.

This Note uses the term 'Public Library' in the above sense. This sense came into vogue mostly from about the middle of the nineteenth century.

22. *Purpose-Complex.*

A public library is a social institution. It is a multi-purpose social institution. Some of the elements in its purpose-complex are :

1. To serve as social memory ; and for this purpose ;
2. To assemble, organise and serve expressed thought embodied as books and periodicals or as pictures or as sound-records or as other kindred materials ; and by this means ;
3. To help in the transmission of the knowledge of the earlier generations to the later ones ; and by this means ;
4. To help in the cumulation and the further building up of knowledge from generation to generation ; and also,
5. To help in the perpetual self-education of one and all ; and
6. To collect together all available recorded information particularly in the form of reference books and to socialise and serve freely all such information to each according to his needs at the moment ; and by all such means ;
7. To help in the mutually understanding, co-operative, tolerant, and peaceful co-existence of individuals, communities, and nations and further ;
8. To help in the elevating self-dependent use of leisure with the aid of freely served books, pictures, sound records, and other kindred reading materials ; and
9. To help in increasing opportunity for the spiritual awakening of one and all.

The value of this purpose-complex of a public library is now being increasingly realised in country after country. This is happening in India, too, particularly in the ascending phase of her current cultural cycle and the renaissance which has become explosive since her independence.

The successful working of our democracy leading to ever-increasing social well-being has to depend on the

enlightened and well informed support and vigilance of the citizens as a whole.

23. *Nineteenth Century.*

The term 'Public Library' was not used in the above sense either in India or in most of the countries, in the nineteenth century. It was used to denote only a subscription library maintained and managed collectively by the subscribers some-time promoted by the Government. The public libraries now functioning in Bangalore and Mysore are examples of 'public libraries' in this old sense.

24. *Twentieth Century.*

Before Independence.

For the first advent of public library in the modern sense, India owes to His Highness Sayaji Rao Gaekwad, the Ruler of the Baroda State in the first quarter of the twentieth century. In 1910, he inaugurated in his State a scheme of public library service. He held that every citizen in the State should enrol himself as a pupil in the People's University—the Library. He promoted the formation of a State Central Library, District Libraries, Branch Libraries, and Travelling Libraries. The impact of the Baroda Library System made the public of several other States long for a similar Public Library System. In response to this I drafted a Model Library Act. It was generally approved by the Library Service Section of the First All Asia Educational Conference held in Banaras in 1930. Public Library Bills based on this Model Act were promoted in Bengal and Madras. The Bill was actually introduced in the Madras Legislature. But with coming into force of the Government of India Act (1935), the then legislature was dissolved before the Bill could become an Act.

25. *After Independence:*

The first State to provide a statutory Public Library System was the old composite State of Madras. This it did after our Independence. Even in 1946, the Education

Minister of Madras took from me a copy of a Model Library Bill framed by me in 1942 and a memorandum setting forth a Library Development Plan for the State. The Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948 was the outcome of his enterprise. Its working during the last thirteen years has brought to light some of its defects.

The old Hyderabad State was the second State to have a Public Libraries Act. This was enacted in 1955. Before this Act could be implemented the districts of the Hyderabad State were distributed among Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Bombay as a result of the reorganisation of the States.

Today, the Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948 is functioning in the new Madras State. It has

- 1 State Central Library ;
 - 13 District Central Libraries ;
 - 540 Branch Libraries ;
 - 530 Service Stations among villages ;
 - 848 Full-timed Library Staff ;
 - 70,000 Registered Borrowers of books ;
 - 700,000 volumes shared by the Library System ;
 - 5,000,000 volumes used annually ;
 - 12,000,000 Persons visiting the libraries annually ; and
 - 2,200,000 Rupees in annual budget for the library system—
- one half of this amount raised as local library rates and the other half received as grant from the State Government. All this has been achieved in spite of defects in the Act. This is a measure of the urge in the people to have Public Library Services.

In 1960, Andhra Pradesh amended and consolidated the different Acts prevailing in its different districts and brought into existence the Andhra Pradesh Library Act (1960).

(3) *Why of Library Legislation.*

There are two kinds of legislation. The first kind is predominantly concerned with what a citizen should do and should not do. The second kind is predominantly concerned with what the State should do for the citizens. The second kind is some times referred to as 'Social legislation.' This kind of legislation came into vogue only in comparatively recent times. It accounts for many Acts today in most of the countries.

31. *Indian Constitution.*

The Constitution of India (1949) has explicitly provided for the second kind of legislation and prescribed what the State should do for the citizens. Part 4 of the Constitution entitled "Directive Principles of State Policy" deals with the matters connected with the second kind of legislation. Though the provisions of this part are not justifiable, Section 37 explicitly states "It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws". According to section 38, "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people". According to section 41 "The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to education." And Public Library is a necessary and well recognised instrument for the self-education of adults after leaving school. The Public Library is a necessity for another reason. It is required as a safeguard against wastage of the public effort and the Public funds spent on compulsory education. According to section 45, the State has to provide for free and compulsory education for all children until the age of 14 years. The elaborate and statewide citadel of school library system needed to implement section 45 will prove to be a mansion with mud walls but without a roof if it is not protected by an equally Statewide Public Library System. During World War I, Great Britain realised this fundamental fact. It found that a considerable percentage of its citizens had lapsed into illiteracy because its Public Library System had not penetrated into the rural areas.

The resulting loss in Public funds were estimated to come to several million pounds. Consequently, the 1919 Libraries Act provided for an effective extension of Library service to the rural areas. Section 12 of "List II—State list" of the seventh schedule forming an annexure to article 246 of the Constitution makes Public Library service essentially the responsibility of each constituent State. One of the methods of the Mysore State discharging this responsibility is to put on its Statute Book a Public Library Act.

32. *Library Advisory Committee.*

Under the co-ordinating and advisory powers vested in it the Union Government appointed in 1957 an Advisory Committee for Libraries. Its Report (1959) forms a landmark in the plan for the progress of libraries in the country. It endorsed and restated many of the objectives and principles stated in my *Library development plan* (1950) and in later books. These include :

1. A 25 year Library Development Plan ;
2. Authorisation of Local Library rates ;
3. State library grant which should ultimately be three times the proceeds of the Local Library rates.
4. Union Government grant to each state equal to the proceeds of the Local Library rates within the State ;
5. Eventual amalgamation of all the aided privately managed libraries with the statutory library system ;
6. Enactment of a State Library Act by each State ;
7. Enactment of a Union Library Act ; and
8. Giving a part of the State grant in the form of the provision of Library Staff.

The Assistant Curator of Libraries deals with this point in his note (*See Chapter C1*).

(4) *Wastage due to Independent Local Libraries.*

The Assistant Curator's Note brings out the existence of a few thousands of small Libraries all independent of one

another and scattered among various population-clusters such as towns and villages. Nearly Rs. 5,00,000 are being distributed as Government grants every year among these 5,000 libraries. This gives an average of Rs. 100 for every library. This is virtually a wastage. This statement should not be taken to mean that the grants to these libraries should be stopped. On the other hand, the correct inference is that a proper step should be taken to get the best possible return of the Rs. 5,00,000 spent on these libraries. In my note on "Viable Unit Area for Library Service" (See Chapter C3) the need for library legislation in order to avoid this wastage is brought out. The avoidance of the wastage, then is one of the objectives of the Library Act.

(5) *Uniformity of Library Service.*

At present there is much of inequality in the provision of library service in the New State of Mysore. This is due to historical reasons. This is a result of the reorganisation of the State in 1956.

51. *Districts from Madras State.*

In October 1953 when the Madras State was bifurcated, Bellary District was assigned to the Mysore State. It brought the Madras Libraries Act with it. Indeed it has its own Local Library Authority under that Act. Again when South Kanara came to Mysore in 1956, it also brought the Madras Libraries Act, with it. Its Local Library Authority continues to be very active even after its coming to Mysore.

52. *Districts from Hyderabad State.*

The Districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar brought with them the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act. However, this was only *de-jure*; for, though the Local Library Authorities had been formed, they had not begun to function at the time of transfer to Mysore State.

53. *Districts from Bombay State.*

The four districts, *viz.*, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara present a different picture. As a result of the implementation of recommendations of the Library Development Committee (1940) of Bombay State, there are Public Libraries in the District Headquarters, Taluka Headquarters and most of the other towns have Public Libraries of their own. They raise their own funds in some way or other and get a matching grant from the Government, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,000 to a District Library and Rs. 550 to the others. These Libraries suffer from two handicaps. Their own source of finance is uncertain, except in the case of about 20 libraries maintained by Local Bodies. It may dry up any time. Consequently, the Government grant will be nil. About 40 libraries are already in this predicament. There is always the risk of these libraries having to be closed down any year for the want of finance. Secondly, the hundred and odd libraries functioning in these districts continue to be independent of one another. This brings in the incidence of the non-viability and wastage mentioned in Section 4.

54. *Coorg District.*

At the end of the first five-year plan it was intended that the subscription library at Mercara should circulate books periodically to the different towns and villages in the district. But this has not materialised to any appreciable extent. The people of the Coorg district still live in hope for help from the hundred and odd libraries scattered among the small population-clusters in the districts. These continue to function as independent library units in a famished way.

55. *Old Mysore State.*

The districts of the old Mysore State do not seem to have any integrated library system though there are some independent subscription local libraries in urban area and the Adult Education Council gives some book service to some villages, through its own agency as part of their adult education programme (*See Chapter C1*).

56. *Present position.*

The above sections give a picture of the heterogeneity prevailing in the Mysore State in respect of Public Library service. It is a matter of gratification that the Government has seen the undesirability of this State of affairs continuing any longer.

57. *Uniformisation.*

The object of the Public Libraries Act should be to secure eventually uniformity in the Public Library Service to the people of the State irrespective of the district in which they live. It should consolidate the Library Acts brought from outside. This opportunity should also be utilised to remove the defects in those Acts, experienced during their working. It should re-orient them. Further, the Public Library System should be extended to all the districts in the State. All the Public Libraries in the State should be integrated into single unit. In fact the book resources of all the libraries should be made into a single pool, so that no book is left idle in any library when there is demand for it from other citizens and every citizen wherever he lives should be supplied with the books needed by him at the least cost to the State as a whole.

(6) *Overall object.**Provisions to be made in the Act.*

The proposed Act should aim at—

1. An integrated Library System for the state;
2. The provision of Library service in the towns and villages now without them;
3. Provision of a steady source of finance for the Public Library System;
4. Establishment of a Department of Library Service to carry out the intentions of the Act; and
5. Measures calculated to effect economy without prejudice to the giving of effective library service to every citizen.

BANGALORE,
27th November 1961.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C3.

VIABLE UNIT AREA FOR LIBRARY SERVICE.

(1) *New Life in Gandhian Period.*

Historically, library service grew out of local efforts in most places. This has been particularly so in India. During the British period the country was in the "sleeping phase of one of our cultural cycles." There was no intrinsic urge in the people to seek information, knowledge, and enlightenment. There was no desire to utilise leisure time in an elevating way through reading books or hearing books read. The traditional elevating encyclopaedic folk way of Harikatha was also at low ebb. If at all, it was largely turned on repetition of puranic stories of devotional value. However, just as one or two mature persons wake up even when the family is asleep, a few persons had already recovered from cultural sleep and exhaustion some years before our independence. They endeavoured to wake up the people at large. Mahatma Gandhi was of course the supreme leader in this respect. The attempt of the leaders to provide for free library service as a public project to establish small private local libraries was resisted and turned down by the alien rulers. This happened in the Mysore area as much as in any other part of the country. The Assistant Curator's note (See Chapter C1) gives a quantitative measure of such small local libraries. Indeed, they are said to number nearly 5,000. In the present Gandhian period there is a widespread effervescence in all parts of India leading to the seeking of information, knowledge, and enlightenment through library service.

(2) *Small Library Unit.*

This is beyond the capacity of the isolated little libraries functioning independently of one another. A small library unit can hardly command any thing but small resources. For example, we can infer from the Assistant Curator's note that the average annual grant to libraries is only about Rs. 100. The Assistant Curator further tells

me that the average annual amount found by a local library from its own sources may be only about Rs. 120. Thus, the total average income of a local library is about Rs. 220. One wonders how much of this sum could be spared every year for the purchase of new books. Surely the annual addition of books will be much less than 100. This is an inevitable drawback in a small library unit. This might have given satisfaction in the first few years. But the towns of Mysore have already outgrown these formative years. A new generation of reading public has come into existence. The time has come to examine what a viable unit is for free library service.

(3) *Large Library Unit.*

In the light of the present cost of books and other expenses, no city with a population of less than 100,000 is a viable unit for free library service. This is the world average. The statistical financial data to be collected will enable us to see whether each of the six cities of Mysore with a population of more than 100,000 has an annual income from property-tax, the surcharge on which will yield a sufficient amount to support an independent City Library System of its own. We have to determine what rate of surcharge is practicable. If the proceeds of the surcharge together with the Government grant would be lower than what is necessary, the viable population will have to be ascertained. Let us for the time being assume that a population of 100,000 indicates the minimum viable unit for library service. From the point of view of viability then, it is necessary for all the small population clusters—all the towns, all the villages, and all the hamlets with less than 100,000 people each should be brought together on a district basis as a single unit for library service. This is for local viability. Even a large library unit such as a City or District viable in respect of the requirements of the average citizen will cease to be so if it has to depend on its own resources for costly books in infrequent demands. For viability in respect of such books, we should look for a

larger area region—in the State or the State as a whole. The Act should therefore provide for a State Central Library to acquire and lend out to local libraries costly books in infrequent demand. The Act should further provide for inter-library loan and when warranted even inter-library exchange on a regional or Statewide basis. In extreme cases, particularly in respect of costly books in languages of other States and costly technological books not bearing on the industries of the State, even the State as a whole will cease to be a viable unit. It is India as a whole that will prove viable. The Act should therefore provide for Library Co-operation with the other States and with National Library of the Southern Region in respect of book selection and inter-library loan.

(4) *Aided Libraries.*

At present there are nearly 5,000 Aided Libraries. Practically each of them is a non-viable unit. It will disturb local prestige and induce resistance if the Act straightaway proposes to absorb them all into the Statutory Library System. However, the Act should provide for a Local Library Authority negotiating with an aided library and take it over with its consent. This process will take several years. The success and the speed of this process will depend largely on the personality and tact of the State Librarian and of the concerned District Librarian. Perhaps a possible provision in the Act may have the indirect effect of slowly dissolving local vested interests. That provision can be as follows :—

1. The grant to an aided library should be given only in the form of books selected by the library itself ; and

2. An aided library should serve as a distribution centre for the Statutory District Central Library of its area. The books coming from the Central Library should be made available for use even by the local citizens who are not subscription members of the aided library.

(5) *Demonstration under the Act.*

The better service that can be given by the larger

available units such as a City Library System and District Library System will in due course demonstrate the ineffectiveness of small library units. It is desirable for such a demonstration inducing the existing aided libraries to offer to merge themselves with the Statutory Libraries System rather than to compel them to do so by the fiat of law. This has been the experience in other countries.

BANGALORE,
27th November 1961.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C4.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR GETTING THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

(1) *Population data.*

11. *Definitions:—*

City.—Population cluster with population 100,000 and above.

Town.—Population cluster with population 5,000 and above but less than 100,000.

Village.—Population cluster with population 1,000 and above but less than 5,000.

Hamlet.—Population cluster with population less than 1,000.

12. Names of Cities and Towns arranged Districtwise with respective populations.

13. Number of villages and of hamlets in each district with the population of district minus that of cities and towns.

14. Number of persons in the age-group 0-5 of each of the places included in 12 and 13.

15. Number of persons in the age-group 5-15 for each of the places included in 12 and 13.

(2) *Education data.*

21. Number of literate-adults for each of the places included in 12 and 13.

22. Number of schools, high, middle and primary with strength for each of the places included in 12 and 13.

23. Number of adult schools with strength for each of the places included in 12 and 13.

(3) *Financial data.*

31. Budget figures of the State (latest) and of each of the corporations, Cities, Taluka Boards and Municipalities for the last year, with regard to :

(1) total income.

(2) expenditure on education.

(3) expenditure on libraries.

32. The amount of tax collected by each local body under the following head House tax, property tax or any other basic taxes.

33. Is the State Government giving any subsidy for local services from the State Exchequer? Whether it is for any specific purpose?

34. Similarly, the amount that is being received from the Central Government for local services and how it is distributed and channelised to the local bodies.

(4) *Library data.*

41. Latest annual reports of the local library Authorities of the districts taken over from Madras and Hyderabad.

42. Number of Branch Libraries, number of aided libraries, and number of trained graduate librarians and trained non-graduate librarians and other superior staff for each of the places included in 12 and 13.

43. Travelling library if there is any and whether any of the Central or Branch Libraries have their own buildings.

(5) *Map.*

51. Map or Atlas of the Mysore State showing District boundaries, Taluka boundaries, and roads.

BANGALORE,

S. R. RANGANATHAN,

27th November 1961.

Chairman.

CHAPTER C5.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM OF THE STATE.

(1) *State Library Authority.*

11. The Minister of Education may be designated the State Library Authority.

12. His duty may be defined to be the provision of adequate library service in the State.

(2) *State Library Committee.*

21. The State Library Committee may have the Minister as the President, the State Librarian as the Secretary, and between 13 and 17 other members representing the following interests.—

1. State Legislature ;
2. Government departments ;
3. Universities ;
4. State Library Association ;
5. District Library Authority ;
6. City Library Authorities ; and
7. Experts in Library Science.

22. Its term of office may be fixed as three or five years.

23. Its function should be to advise the State Library Authority and the Government in all matters arising under the Act.

(3) *State Librarian.*

The State Librarian should be a full-timed officer appointed from amongst those with adequate professional qualification to practise in the library profession. His duties may be as follows :—

1. Function as the Librarian of the State Central Library including the copyright collection ;

2. Function as the Head of the Department of Libraries ;

3. Superintend, direct and deal with the Local Library Authorities ;

4. Promote the economic utilisation of the library fund and man-power of the State by centralisation, co-ordination, and co-operation in the respective spheres of library activity admitting of them.

(4) *City Library Authority.*

41. A City Library Authority may consist of :—

1. The District Judge of the Court in the City as the Chairman ;

2. The City Librarian as the Secretary ; and

3. Other persons between 11 and 15 in number representing the following interests :—

1. The Municipality of the City Corporation as the case may be ;

2. The City Branch of the State Library Association, if any ;

3. Aided Libraries ;

4. Colleges, High Schools, and the Department of Public Instruction ; and

5. Experts in Library Science.

(5) *District Library Authority.*

51. A District Library Authority may consist of :—

1. The Deputy Commissioner of the District as the Chairman ;

2. The District Librarian as the Secretary ;

3. Other persons between 15 and 21 in number representing the following interests :—

1. Each of the municipalities with a population between 50,000 and 1,00,000 ;

2. Smaller municipalities ;
3. Village and Town Panchayats ;
4. District Branch of the State Library Association, if any ;
5. Aided Libraries ;
6. Colleges, High Schools, and the Department of Public Instruction ; and
7. Experts in Library Science.

(6) *Functions of a Local Library Authority—(City Library Authority or District Library Authority).*

61. Be a body corporate and hold property ;
62. Approve and submit to the Department of Libraries the Local Library Development Plan ;
63. Provide library service in accordance with the Local Library Order ;
64. Appoint the following standing committees and delegate specified powers to them ;
 1. Finance Committee ; and
 2. Book Fund Committee ;
65. Appoint such other committees as may be found necessary from time to time.

(7) *Committees of Library Users.*

71. The Branch Library Committee of a Branch Library for the purpose of advice on local requirements of reading materials, may consist of :—

1. The deputed representative of the division of the city where the Branch Library is situated in the case of a City Library System, and the President of the Panchayat or the Chairman of the Municipality as the case may be in the case of a District Library System ;
2. The Branch Librarian as the Secretary ; and

3. Representatives between 5 and 9 in number of the following interests :—

1. Town Branch of the State Library Association, if any ;
2. Teachers ; and
3. Registered borrowers.

72. A Village Library Committee for the purpose of advice on local requirements of reading materials, may consist of 3 to 5 persons representing the following interests :—

1. Teachers ; and
2. Registered borrowers.

(81) *State Central Library.*

811. There should be a State Central Library, which shall include the—

1. Copyright collection of the State ;
2. State Library for the blind ;
3. State Bureau of inter-library loan ;
4. State Bibliographical Bureau ; and
5. State Bureau of Technical Service.

812. The State Central Library should build up and maintain a collection of reading materials as a reservoir for the State Library System.

(82) *Mysore Library Service.*

821. Establishment of the Mysore Library Service.

822. The classes and cadres of the Mysore Library Service.

823. Power of a Local Library Authority to decide by 2/3 majority to advise the Government in regard to the unsatisfactory nature of the work of the City Librarian or the District Librarian as the case may be.

824. Vesting of the control of the library staff of a local Library System in the City Librarian or the District Librarian as the case may be.

(83) *Repeal of Provisions in other Acts.*

831. The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948.

832. The Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955.

833. Section 43(e) of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act (1959).

BANGALORE,
10th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C6.

CITY LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Points for Consideration.

10. Table 8 gives two alternative layouts of each of the five possible city library systems of the State. In the first alternative, a Library cess of 5 nP. per rupee of House and Property tax and a Government grant equal to the cess collected, are assumed.

1. *Alternative 1 for Library Fund.*

A comparison of the number of the branches necessary for adequate service to the population of the city (given in column 9) with the actual number of branch libraries possible in alternative 1, will prove at once the inadequacy of alternative 1 to give satisfactory service to any of the five cities.

11. If the cess is made less than 5 nP. per rupee the position will be even worse.

12. Making the cess 6 nP. or more may be premature at this stage of the development of the country. As the national income and the taxable capacity of cities reach

only be one book per 100 persons ; in Mangalore about 2 books per 100 persons, and so on. Hubli-Dharwar alone can buy 4 books per 100 people.

23. Thus, viewed from the angle of the number of branch libraries or from the angle of the number of books that can be bought, the library service will be far too meagre if the Government grant is not three times the proceeds of the cess.

24. It is doubtful if the rateable capacity in the cities can ever increase sufficiently in the present and future tax pattern of the country so as to make a Government grant equal to the cess proceeds providing adequate library service in the cities.

25. At any rate the indication is that we should begin with alternative 2 and re-examine the position after some years.

3. The estimates in Table 8 are based on the following assumption :—

1. Half the total annual income of a library system should be set apart for the purchase of reading materials. The other half should take care of staff salary, rent, building and other contingent charges. On the other hand in many of the western countries half and some times even more than half is spent on the library staff thus reducing the book fund to less than one half of the library's income.

2. The average cost of a book is assumed to be Rs. 18.00. If you buy only English books it will be far higher. The lower estimate is used on the assumption that Kannada books will be bought sufficiently and that they would be much cheaper than English books.

3. Tables 7, 6, 5 give the basic data regarding the staff, its salary, rent and other expenses.

4. Table 1 gives a comparative table for each of the cities for different rates of cess from 6 nP. down to 3 nP. and for the total annual fund on the basis respectively of Government grant being equal to, double and three times the proceeds of the cess.

BANGALORE,
10th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C7.

DISTRICT LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Points for Consideration.

Table 9 gives two alternative layouts of each of the 19 District Library Systems of the State. In the first alternative a library cess of 5 nP. per rupee of House and Property tax *plus* 3 nP. on basic land revenue and a Government grant equal to the cess collected, are assumed.

1. *Alternative 1.*

1. A comparison of the number of branches necessary for adequate service to the population of the district (given in column 10) with the actual number of branch libraries possible in alternative 1 will prove at once the inadequacy of alternative 1 to give satisfactory service to any of the districts.

11. Table 2 will show that cess on House and Property tax by itself is far too small to maintain the District Library System.

12. Table 3 lays bare the amount available as Annual Library Fund with different combinations of different rates of cess on House and property tax and on basic Land Revenue, respectively.

13. The particular combination of 5 nP. on House and Property tax and 3 nP. on basic Land Revenue appears to be the most equitable one. This is no doubt the result of the rateable capacity of the village and town panchayats being very low.

131. This fact is already impliedly recognised in the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act (1959). In fact according to section 78 every Panchayat gets an amount equal to 30 per cent of the land revenue collection of the village. Similarly, according to section 165 every Taluk Board gets an amount equal to 20 per cent of land revenue collection of the taluk. Thus, 50 per cent of land revenue goes to local use.

132. On this analogy provision may be made for the levy of 3 nP. cess on Basic Land Revenue.

2. *Alternative 2.*

2. In alternative 2, the Government grant is taken to be 3 times the proceeds of the cess on House and Property tax plus 3 nP. on Basic Land Revenue.

21. Even then it is only the districts of Dharwar and South Kanara that get branch libraries fairly approximating to the number necessary.

22. Thus the indication is that we should begin with alternative 2 and re-examine the position after some years.

3. Tables 2, 3, and 4 are merely supporting ones to Table 9.

BANGALORE,
10th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C8.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY LIBRARY AUTHORITIES ON THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

1. *Representation by Rotation.*

It is possible to have one representative of the City Library Authorities on the State Library Committee by rotation, the term of each representative being fixed as one year or two years. If it is one year, each city will be represented on the State Library Committee once in five years. If it is two years, it will be represented once in ten years.

2. *Representation for Specific Period.*

An alternative is to make the City Library Authorities elect one from among themselves for a specified period. Here, the electorate will consist of members of all the five City Library Authorities.

3. *Nomination by Government.*

A second alternative will be for the Government to nominate one representative for the City Library Authorities taken as a whole.

4. *Notes.*

1. Nomination is not desirable in democracy.

2. Regular election jointly by all the Local Library Authorities is too cumbersome for the purpose to be achieved.

3. In some University Acts, the system of election was tried for several years. It was found to be unnecessary as well as disturbing. Therefore the system of rotation has been introduced.

BANGALORE,
16th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C91.

REPRESENTATIONS OF DISTRICT LIBRARY AUTHORITIES ON THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

(1) *Representation by Rotation.*

The nineteen districts may be divided into six zones in a convenient way. For example,—

Zone 1 : Districts from old Hyderabad ;

Zone 2 : Districts from old Bombay ;

Zone 3 : Eastern districts of old Mysore ;

Zone 4 : Southern districts of old Mysore including Coorg ;

Zone 5 : Western districts of old Mysore including South Kanara ; and

Zone 6: Northern districts of old Mysore including Bellary.

11. It is possible to have one representative of each of the six zones, chosen by rotation from among the District Library Authorities of the zone, the term of each representative being fixed as one year or two years.

(2) *Zonal Representation*

An alternative is to make the District Library Authorities of each zone elect one from among themselves for a specified period.

(3) *Nomination by Government.*

A second alternative will be for the Government to nominate one representative of the District Library Authorities of each of the zones.

(4) *Notes.*

41. Nomination is not desirable.

42. Regular election is too cumbersome for the purpose to be achieved.

43. In some University Acts, the system of election was tried for several years. It was found to be unnecessary as well as disturbing. Therefore the system of rotation has been introduced.

BANGALORE,
16th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C92.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF LOCAL LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

(1) *Ex-Officio.*

Can the Chairman be made *ex-officio*? If so, the District Judge of the area may be the Chairman of a City

Library Authority; and the Deputy Commissioner of the District may be the Chairman of a District Library Authority.

(2) *Election.*

The other alternative will be to throw open the Chairmanship to election.

(3) *Nomination.*

The third alternative will be for the Government to nominate the Chairman.

(4) *Notes.*

41. The third alternative is not desirable in a democracy.

42. Library Service is essentially an intellectual service in the present phase of our country's development. It may be difficult to get intellectuals among the members of a Local Library Authority. Even if they are, it may be difficult to get them elected as Chairman. This has been shown by the experience in Madras State and in Andhra Pradesh. The result has been the use of Local Library Authority as a means for patronage. It has also led to an unhealthy interference in the day-to-day work of the library system. With the result, the service aspect has practically failed everywhere.

43. It appears that it would be wise to have recourse to elected chairman after a good tradition is established with an intellectual of high calibre and with a high sense of propriety has been established. When the time comes the Act may be amended in this respect.

44. Experience has shown that the chances for a healthy tradition being established are very poor if we have elected non-official as Chairman during the first few years.

BANGALORE,
16th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C93.

MYSORE STATE LIBRARY SERVICE.

(1) *Analogy of.*

I find that Village Panchayats Act has introduced the idea of instituting the Mysore Local Government Service. This is a very healthy move.

(2) *Analogy to be Followed.*

From the experience gained in the working of the Libraries Act in Madras and Andhra Pradesh it can be stated that a similar policy of creating a Mysore Library Service for manning the Public Libraries established under the Act will go a long way in making the libraries function up.

(3) *Defects if Analogy is not Followed.*

At the level of the Union Government near-chaos obtained by the library posts in each department being treated as independent by itself. If a vacancy occurs in department A, a chain of advertisement, interview, selection, etc., is worked out. Perhaps, the librarian of department B is selected. This creates a vacuum in department B. Chain of advertisement, etc., is again gone through. This repeats itself all through the year. Moreover, hardly any librarian feels an urge to work with a full mind in whatever library he is. He regards it only as a waiting room stepping into some other library.

(4) *Healthy traditions.*

There are also other questions involved like interference of the day-to-day work by the members of the Local Library Authority. Here again we must have some method of preventing until a healthy tradition is established. The Panchayats Act seeks to meet the situation by the creation of a State Service on the one hand and providing for proper

discipline through a section empowering a Panchayat to approach the Government through two-thirds majority to say that a particular officer is not satisfactory to it. A similar provision in the Library Act may be useful.

BANGALORE,
16th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C94.

FINANCE OF A CITY LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

(1) *Rate of Cess*

11. *There are five cities.*—Bangalore, Hubli—Dharwar, Mangalore, Mysore, and Belgaum—for consideration.

12. Table 1 shows that the proceeds of cess on house and property tax are far too meagre if the rate of cess is 4 nP. or 3 nP.

13. It is desirable to fix 5 nP. as the rate of cess.

14. Even the entire income on house and property tax realisable in the Kolar City will not be sufficient to maintain a library system. Therefore, Kolar City should be merged with the Kolar District for library purposes.

(2) *Adequacy of Funds.*

21. Table 1 shows the total income of each of the five cities if the cess is at 5 nP. and the Government grant is the same, or twice, or thrice the proceeds of the cess respectively.

22. Table 8 shows in column 9 the number of branch libraries necessary for serving the population of each city.

23. Column 5 shows how many branch libraries would be possible and column 4 shows how many books can be bought in a year, if the Government grant is equal to the proceeds of the cess.

24. Similarly, column 8 shows how many branch libraries are possible and column 7 shows how many books can be bought in a year, if the Government grant is three times the proceeds of the cess.

(3) Rate of Government Grant.

In the light of the above information, the rate of the Government grant for City Library Authorities should be fixed.

BANGALORE,
16th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

CHAPTER C95.

FINANCE OF A DISTRICT LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

(1) Rate of Cess.

11. There are nineteen districts for consideration.

12. Table 3 shows that the proceeds of cess on house and property tax are by themselves far too meagre to support a library system, even if the rate of cess is so high as 6 nP.

13. Therefore, it is necessary to supplement the cess on house or property tax with a cess on or with a portion of land revenue.

14. Table 3 sets forth the total cess collection on property tax when supplemented by a cess on or a portion of land revenue at different rates. It is seen that a combination of 5 nP. cess on property and house tax and 3 nP. on land revenue gives a reasonable amount of finance for most of the District Library Authorities.

(2) Adequacy of Funds.

21. Table 3 shows the total income of each of the nineteen districts if the cess is at 5 nP. on property and house tax plus 3 nP. on land revenue and the Government grant is the same, or twice or thrice the proceeds of the cess respectively.

22. Table 4 shows the number of towns and of the villages in each district.

23. It may be presumed that each town may be provided with a branch library and that one travelling library will be necessary for each of the 40 delivery stations among the villages and hamlets.

24. Table 9 column 9 shows the number of branch libraries *plus* the travelling libraries necessary for serving the population of each district.

25. Column 5 shows how many branch libraries *plus* travelling libraries would be possible and column 4 shows how many books can be bought in a year, if the Government grant is equal to the proceeds of the cess.

26. Column 8 shows how many branch libraries *plus* travelling libraries would be possible and column 7 shows how many books can be bought in a year, if the Government grant is three times the proceeds of the cess.

(3) *Rate of Government Grant.*

In the light of the above information, the rate of the Government grant for District Library Authorities should be fixed.

BANGALORE,
16th October 1962.

S. R. RANGANATHAN,
Chairman.

PART D

TABLES OF STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE 1.

ANNUAL INCOME TO CITY LIBRARY FUND AT DIFFERENT RATES OF SURCHARGE AND OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

Sl. No.	City	House or Property tax	At 6 per cent	Equal Contribution	Total of 4 and 5	Twice the Cess	Total of 4 and 7	Thrice the Cess	Total of 4 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore ..	17,09,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	2,06,000	2,06,000	3,09,000	3,09,000	4,12,000
2	Hubli-Dharwar ..	12,88,000	77,000	77,000	1,54,000	1,54,000	2,31,000	2,31,000	3,08,000
3	Mangalore ..	5,07,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	60,000	90,000	90,000	1,20,000
4	Mysore ..	4,90,000	29,000	29,000	58,000	58,000	87,000	87,000	1,16,000
5	Belgaum ..	3,59,000	22,000	22,000	44,000	44,000	66,000	66,000	88,000
6	Kolar ..	22,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Total ..		43,75,000	2,62,000	2,62,000	5,24,000	5,24,000	7,86,000	7,86,000	10,48,000
			<i>At 5 per cent</i>		<i>At 5 per cent</i>				
1	Bangalore ..		85,000	85,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	2,55,000	2,55,000	3,40,000
2	Hubli-Dharwar ..		64,000	64,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,92,000	1,92,000	2,56,000
3	Mangalore ..		25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	75,000	1,00,000
4	Mysore ..		25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	75,000	1,00,000
5	Belgaum ..		18,000	18,000	36,000	36,000	54,000	54,000	72,000
6	Kolar ..		1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Total ..			2,18,000	2,18,000	4,36,000	4,36,000	6,54,000	6,54,000	8,72,000

TABLE 1

TABLE 1—(contd.)

At 4 per cent

At 4 per cent

1	Bangalore ..	68,000	68,000	1,36,000	1,36,000	2,04,000	2,04,000	2,72,000
2	Hubli-Dharwar ..	52,000	52,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,56,000	1,56,000	2,08,000
3	Mangalore ..	20,000	20,000	40,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	80,000
4	Mysore ..	20,000	20,000	40,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	80,000
5	Belgaum ..	14,000	14,000	28,000	28,000	42,000	42,000	56,000
6	Kolar ..	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Total ..		1,75,000	1,75,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	5,25,000	5,25,000	7,00,000

At 3 per cent

At 3 per cent

1	Bangalore ..	51,000	51,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	2,04,000
2	Hubli-Dharwar ..	39,000	39,000	78,000	78,000	1,17,000	1,17,000	1,56,000
3	Mangalore ..	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	45,000	45,000	60,000
4	Mysore ..	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	45,000	45,000	60,000
5	Belgaum ..	11,000	11,000	22,000	22,000	33,000	33,000	44,000
6	Kolar ..	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Total ..		1,32,000	1,32,000	2,64,000	2,64,000	3,96,000	3,96,000	5,28,000

TABLE 2.

ANNUAL INCOME OF DISTRICT LIBRARY FUND AT DIFFERENT RATES OF SURCHARGE AND OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

Sl. No.	District	House or Property tax	Proceeds of cess at			Equal contribution	Total of 4 & 5	Twice the Cess			Thrice the Cess		Total of 4 and 9
			3	4	5			6	7	8	9	10	
1	Bangalore	1,23,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	28,000
2	Kolar	1,14,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	28,000
3	Tumkur	1,27,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	32,000
4	Chitradurga	1,95,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	48,000
5	Bellary	1,25,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	32,000
6	Mysore	92,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
7	Mandya	84,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
8	Hassan	1,56,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	36,000
9	Chickmagalur	1,03,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
10	Shimoga	2,22,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	52,000
11	South Kanara	67,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
12	Coorg	66,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
13	Belgaum	3,41,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	80,000
14	Dharwar	7,87,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	1,41,000	1,41,000	1,41,000	1,88,000
15	Bijapur	8,83,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,59,000	1,59,000	1,59,000	2,12,000
16	North Kanara	1,62,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
17	Bidar	50,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
18	Raichur	1,70,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
19	Gulbarga	1,44,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	36,000
	Total	40,11,000	2,41,000	2,41,000	2,41,000	4,82,000	4,82,000	4,82,000	4,82,000	7,23,000	7,23,000	7,23,000	9,64,000

TABLE 2—(contd).

Sl. No.	District	House or Property tax	Proceeds of Cess at 5 per cent	Equal Contribution	Total of 4 and 5	Twice the Cess	Total of 4 & 7	Thrice the Cess	Total of 4 & 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>At 5 percent</i>									
1	Bangalore ..	1,23,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
2	Kolar ..	1,14,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
3	Tumkur ..	1,27,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
4	Chitradurga ..	1,95,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
5	Bellary ..	1,25,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
6	Mysore ..	92,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
7	Mandya ..	84,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
8	Hassan ..	1,56,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	32,000
9	Chickmagalur ..	1,03,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
10	Shimoga ..	2,22,000	11,000	11,000	22,000	22,000	33,000	33,000	44,000
11	South Kanara ..	67,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
12	Coorg ..	66,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
13	Belgaum ..	3,41,000	17,000	17,000	34,000	34,000	51,000	51,000	68,000
14	Dharwar ..	7,87,000	39,000	39,000	78,000	78,000	1,17,000	1,17,000	1,56,000
15	Bijapur ..	8,83,000	44,000	44,000	88,000	88,000	1,32,000	1,32,000	1,76,000
16	North Kanara ..	1,62,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	32,000
17	Bidar ..	50,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
18	Raichur ..	1,70,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	18,000	27,000	27,000	36,000
19	Gulbarga ..	1,44,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	14,000	21,000	21,000	28,000
Total ..		40,11,000	1,99,000	1,99,000	3,98,000	3,98,000	5,97,000	5,97,000	7,96,000

TABLE 2—(contd).

Sl. No.	District	House or Property tax	Proceeds of Cess at 4 per cent	Equal contribution	Total of 4 and 5	Twice the Cess	Total of 4 and 7	Thrice the Cess	Total of 4 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					<i>At 4 per cent.</i>				
1	Bangalore ..	1,23,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
2	Kolar ..	1,14,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
3	Tumkur ..	1,27,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
4	Chitradurga ..	1,95,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	32,000
5	Beliary ..	1,25,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
6	Mysore ..	92,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
7	Mandya ..	84,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
8	Hassan ..	1,56,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
9	Chickmagalur ..	1,03,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
10	Shimoga ..	2,22,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	18,000	27,000	27,000	36,000
11	South Kanara ..	67,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
12	Coorg ..	66,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
13	Belgaum ..	3,41,000	14,000	14,000	28,000	28,000	42,000	42,000	56,000
14	Dharwar ..	7,87,000	31,000	31,000	62,000	62,000	93,000	93,000	1,24,000
15	Bijapur ..	8,83,000	35,000	35,000	70,000	70,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,40,000
16	North Kanara ..	1,62,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
17	Bidar ..	50,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
18	Raichur ..	1,70,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	14,000	21,000	21,000	28,000
19	Gulbarga ..	1,44,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
	Total ..	40,11,000	1,61,000	1,61,000	3,22,000	3,22,000	4,83,000	4,83,000	6,44,000

DISTRICT LIBRARY FUND BY SURCHARGE

TABLE 2 (contd).

Sl. No.	District	House or Property	Proceeds of Cess at 3 per cent	Equal contribution	Total of 4 and 5	Twice the Cess	Total of 4 and 7	Thrice the Cess	Total of 4 and 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>At 3 per cent.</i>									
1	Bangalore	1,23,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
2	Kolar	1,14,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
3	Tumkur	1,27,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
4	Chitradurga	1,95,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
5	Bellary	1,25,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
6	Mysore	92,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
7	Mandya	84,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
8	Hassan	1,56,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
9	Chickmagalur	1,03,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
10	Shivmoga	2,22,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	14,000	21,000	21,000	28,000
11	South Kanara	67,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
12	Cocik	66,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
13	Belgaum	3,41,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
14	Dharwar	7,87,000	24,000	24,000	48,000	48,000	72,000	72,000	96,000
15	Bijapur	8,83,000	26,000	26,000	52,000	52,000	78,000	78,000	1,04,000
16	North Kanara	1,62,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
17	Bidar	50,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
18	Raichur	1,70,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
19	Gulbarga	1,44,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	16,000
Total		40,11,000	1,21,000	1,21,000	2,42,000	2,42,000	3,63,000	3,63,000	4,84,000

TABLE 3.

Annual Income of District Library Fund at different rates of surcharge, different percentage of Land Revenue and different rates of Government Contribution.

(P.T.=Property Tax, L.R.=Land Revenue).

Sl. No.	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P.T. at rates specified in 3 and L.R. at 1 per cent	Cess + L.R. + Government contribution		
				(a) Total of Col. 4 and equal Govt. contribution	(b) Total of Col. 4 and double contribution	(c) Total of Col. 4 and triple contribution
1	2	3	4	5		
		nP.				
1	Bangalore	3	23,000	46,000	69,000	92,000
		4	24,000	48,000	72,000	96,000
		5	26,000	52,000	78,000	1,04,000
		6	27,000	54,000	81,000	1,08,000
2	Kolar	3	21,000	42,000	63,000	84,000
		4	22,000	44,000	66,000	88,000
		5	23,000	46,000	69,000	92,000
		6	24,000	48,000	72,000	96,000
3	Tumkur	3	21,000	42,000	63,000	84,000
		4	22,000	44,000	66,000	88,000
		5	23,000	46,000	69,000	92,000
		6	24,000	48,000	72,000	96,000
4	Chitradurga	3	17,000	34,000	51,000	68,000
		4	19,000	38,000	57,000	76,000
		5	21,000	42,000	63,000	84,000
		6	23,000	46,000	69,000	92,000
5	Bellary	3	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000
		4	19,000	38,000	57,000	76,000
		5	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000
		6	22,000	44,000	66,000	88,000
6	Mysore	3	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000
		4	21,000	42,000	63,000	84,000
		5	22,000	44,000	66,000	88,000
		6	23,000	46,000	69,000	92,000
7	Nandyal	3	13,000	26,000	39,000	52,000
		4	14,000	28,000	42,000	56,000
		5	15,000	30,000	45,000	60,000
		6	16,000	32,000	48,000	64,000

DISTRICT LIBRARY FUND BY REVENUE

TABLE 3—(contd).

Sl. No.	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P.T. at rates specified in 3 a. d L.R. at 2 per cent 6	Cess + L. R. + Government Contribution		
				(a) Total of Col. 6 and equal Govt. contribution	(b) Total of Col. 6 and double Govt. contribution 7	(c) Total of Col. 6 and triple Govt. contribution
1	Bangalore ..	3	43,000	86,000	1,29,000	1,72,000
		4	44,000	88,000	1,32,000	1,76,000
		5	45,000	90,000	1,35,000	1,80,000
		6	46,000	92,000	1,38,000	1,84,000
2	Kolar ..	3	38,000	76,000	1,14,000	1,52,000
		4	39,000	78,000	1,17,000	1,56,000
		5	40,000	80,000	1,20,000	1,60,000
		6	42,000	84,000	1,26,000	1,68,000
3	Tumkur ..	3	38,000	76,000	1,14,000	1,52,000
		4	39,000	78,000	1,17,000	1,56,000
		5	40,000	80,000	1,20,000	1,60,000
		6	41,000	82,000	1,23,000	1,64,000
4	Chitradurga ..	3	28,000	56,000	84,000	1,12,000
		4	30,000	60,000	90,000	1,20,000
		5	32,000	64,000	96,000	1,28,000
		6	34,000	68,000	1,02,000	1,36,000
5	Bellary ..	3	32,000	64,000	96,000	1,28,000
		4	33,000	66,000	99,000	1,32,000
		5	34,000	68,000	1,02,000	1,36,000
		6	36,000	72,000	1,08,000	1,44,000
6	Mysore ..	3	37,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000
		4	38,000	76,000	1,14,000	1,52,000
		5	39,000	78,000	1,17,000	1,56,000
		6	40,000	80,000	1,20,000	1,60,000
7	Mandya ..	3	24,000	48,000	72,000	96,000
		4	25,000	50,000	75,000	1,00,000
		5	26,000	52,000	78,000	1,04,000
		6	27,000	54,000	81,000	1,08,000

TABLE 3—(contd).

Sl. No.	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P.T. at rates specified in 3 and L.R. at 3 per cent	Government contribution		
				(a) Total of Col. 8 and equal Govt. contribution	(b) Total of Col. 8 and double Govt. contribution	(c) Total of Col. 8 and treble Govt. contribution
		nP.	8	9		
1	Bangalore	3	62,000	1,24,000	1,86,000	2,48,000
		4	63,000	1,26,000	1,89,000	2,52,000
		5	65,000	1,30,000	1,95,000	2,60,000
		6	66,000	1,32,000	1,98,000	2,64,000
2	Kolar	3	55,000	1,10,000	1,65,000	2,20,000
		4	57,000	1,14,000	1,71,000	2,28,000
		5	58,000	1,16,000	1,74,000	2,23,000
		6	59,000	1,18,000	1,77,000	2,36,000
3	Tumkur	3	55,000	1,10,000	1,65,000	2,20,000
		4	56,000	1,12,000	1,68,000	2,24,000
		5	57,000	1,14,000	1,71,000	2,28,000
		6	58,000	1,16,000	1,74,000	2,32,000
4	Chittadurga	3	39,000	78,000	1,17,000	1,56,000
		4	41,000	82,000	1,23,000	1,64,000
		5	43,000	86,000	1,29,000	1,72,000
		6	45,000	90,000	1,35,000	1,80,000
5	Bellary	3	46,000	92,000	1,38,000	1,84,000
		4	47,000	94,000	1,41,000	1,88,000
		5	49,000	98,000	1,47,000	1,96,000
		6	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
6	Mysore	3	54,000	1,08,000	1,62,000	2,16,000
		4	55,000	1,10,000	1,65,000	2,20,000
		5	56,000	1,12,000	1,68,000	2,24,000
		6	57,000	1,14,000	1,71,000	2,28,000
7	Mandya	3	35,000	70,000	1,05,000	1,40,000
		4	36,000	72,000	1,08,000	1,44,000
		5	37,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000
		6	38,000	76,000	1,14,000	1,52,000

DISTRICT LIBRARY FUND BY REVENUE

TABLE 3—(contd.)

Sl. No.	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P.T. at rates specified in 3 and L.R. at 1 per cent	Cess + L.R. + Government contribution		
				(a) Total of Col. 4 and equal Govt. contribution	(b) Total of Col. 4 and double contribution	(c) Total of Col. 4 and triple contribution
1	2	3	4	5		
		nP.				
8	Hassan	3	21,000	42,000	63,000	84,000
		4	22,000	44,000	66,000	88,000
		5	24,000	48,000	72,000	96,000
		6	25,000	50,000	75,000	1,00,000
9	Chikmagalur	3	14,000	28,000	42,000	56,000
		4	15,000	30,000	45,000	60,000
		5	16,000	32,000	48,000	64,000
		6	17,000	34,000	51,000	68,000
10	Shimoga	3	22,000	44,000	66,000	88,000
		4	24,000	48,000	72,000	96,000
		5	26,000	52,000	78,000	1,04,000
		6	29,000	58,000	87,000	1,16,000
11	South Kanara	3	33,000	66,000	99,000	1,32,000
		4	34,000	68,000	1,02,000	1,36,000
		5	34,000	68,000	1,02,000	1,36,000
		6	35,000	70,000	1,05,000	1,40,000
12	Coorg	3	7,000	14,000	21,000	28,000
		4	7,000	14,000	21,000	28,000
		5	8,000	16,000	24,000	32,000
		6	9,000	18,000	27,000	36,000
13	Belgaum	3	37,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000
		4	40,000	80,000	1,20,000	1,60,000
		5	41,000	82,000	1,32,000	1,76,000
		6	47,000	94,000	1,41,000	1,86,000

TABLE 3—(contd).

St. No.	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P.T. at rates specified in 3 and L.R. at 2 per cent	Cess + L.R. + Government contribution		
				(a) Total of Col. 6 and equal Govt. contribution	(b) Total of Col. 6 and double Govt. contribution	(c) Total of Col. 6 and treble Govt. contribution
			6	7		
		nP.				
8	Hassan	3	37,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000
		4	38,000	76,000	1,14,000	1,52,000
		5	40,000	80,000	1,20,000	1,60,000
		6	42,000	84,000	1,26,000	1,68,000
9	Chickmagalur	3	25,000	50,000	75,000	1,00,000
		4	26,000	52,000	78,000	1,04,000
		5	27,000	54,000	81,000	1,08,000
		6	28,000	56,000	84,000	1,12,000
10	Shimoga	3	35,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000
		4	40,000	80,000	1,20,000	1,60,000
		5	42,000	84,000	1,26,000	1,68,000
		6	44,000	88,000	1,32,000	1,76,000
11	South Kanara	3	64,000	1,28,000	1,92,000	2,56,000
		4	65,000	1,30,000	1,95,000	2,60,000
		5	65,000	1,30,000	1,95,000	2,60,000
		6	66,000	1,32,000	1,98,000	2,64,000
12	Coorg	3	11,000	22,000	33,000	44,000
		4	12,000	24,000	36,000	48,000
		5	12,000	24,000	36,000	48,000
		6	13,000	26,000	39,000	52,000
12	Beigaum	3	64,000	1,28,000	1,92,000	2,56,000
		4	67,000	1,34,000	2,01,000	2,68,000
		5	71,000	1,42,000	2,13,000	2,84,000
		6	74,000	1,48,000	2,22,000	2,96,000

DISTRICT LIBRARY FUND BY REVENUE

TABLE 3—(contd).

Sl. No.	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P.T. at rates specified in 3 and L.R. at 3 per cent	Cess + L.R. : Government contribution		
				(a) Col. 8 and equal Govt. contribution	(b) Col. 8 and double Govt. contribution	(c) Col. 8 and treble Govt. contribution
				8	9	
8	Hassan	3	53,000	1,06,000	1,59,000	2,12,000
		4	55,000	1,10,000	1,65,000	2,20,000
		5	56,000	1,12,000	1,68,000	2,24,000
		6	58,000	1,16,000	1,74,000	2,32,000
9	Chickmagalur	3	36,000	72,000	1,08,000	1,44,000
		4	37,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000
		5	38,000	76,000	1,14,000	1,52,000
		6	39,000	78,000	1,17,000	1,56,000
10	Shimoga	3	53,000	1,06,000	1,59,000	2,12,000
		4	55,000	1,10,000	1,65,000	2,20,000
		5	57,000	1,14,000	1,71,000	2,28,000
		6	59,000	1,18,000	1,77,000	2,36,000
11	South Kanara	3	95,000	1,90,000	2,85,000	3,80,000
		4	96,000	1,92,000	2,88,000	3,84,000
		5	97,000	1,94,000	2,91,000	3,88,000
		6	97,000	1,94,000	2,91,000	3,88,000
12	Coorg	3	16,000	32,000	48,000	64,000
		4	16,000	32,000	48,000	64,000
		5	17,000	34,000	51,000	68,000
		6	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000
13	Belgaum	3	91,000	1,82,000	2,73,000	3,64,000
		4	94,000	1,88,000	2,82,000	3,76,000
		5	98,000	1,96,000	2,94,000	3,92,000
		6	1,01,000	2,02,000	3,03,000	4,04,000

TABLE 3 — (contd).

Sl. No.	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P. T. at rates specified in 3 and L.R. at 1 per cent	Cess + L.R. + Government contribution		
				(a) Total of Col. 4 and equal Govt. contribution	(b) Total of Col. 4 and double contribution	(c) Total of Col. 4 and treble contribution
1	2	3	4	5		
		sq. ft.				
14	Dharwar	3	64,000	1,28,000	1,92,000	2,56,000
		4	72,000	1,44,000	2,16,000	2,88,000
		5	80,000	1,60,000	2,40,000	3,20,000
		6	88,000	1,76,000	2,64,000	3,52,000
15	Bijapur	3	41,000	82,000	1,23,000	1,64,000
		4	60,000	1,20,000	1,80,000	2,40,000
		5	69,000	1,38,000	2,07,000	2,76,000
		6	77,000	1,54,000	2,31,000	3,08,000
16	North Kanara	3	15,000	30,000	45,000	60,000
		4	17,000	34,000	51,000	68,000
		5	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000
		6	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000
17	Bidar	3	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000
		4	19,000	38,000	57,000	76,000
		5	19,000	38,000	57,000	76,000
		6	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000
18	Raichur	3	33,000	66,000	99,000	1,32,000
		4	35,000	70,000	1,05,000	1,40,000
		5	37,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000
		6	38,000	76,000	1,14,000	1,52,000
19	Gulbarga	3	33,000	66,000	99,000	1,32,000
		4	34,000	68,000	1,02,000	1,36,000
		5	35,000	70,000	1,05,000	1,40,000
		6	37,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000

DISTRICT LIBRARY FUND BY REVENUE

TABLE 3—(contd).

Sl. No	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P.T. at rates specified in 3 and L.R. at 2 per cent	Cess + L. R. + Government Contribution		
				(a) Total of Col. 4 and equal Govt. contribution	(b) Total of Col. 6 and double Govt. contribution	(c) Total of Col. 6 and triple Govt. contributions
			6	7		
14	Dharwar	nP.				
		3	1,05,000	2,10,000	3,15,000	4,20,000
		4	1,13,000	2,26,000	3,39,000	4,52,000
		5	1,20,000	2,40,000	3,60,000	4,80,000
15	Bijapur	6	1,28,000	2,56,000	3,84,000	5,12,000
		3	75,000	1,50,000	2,25,000	3,00,000
		4	84,000	1,68,000	2,52,000	3,36,000
		5	93,000	1,86,000	2,79,000	3,72,000
16	North Kanara	6	1,02,000	2,04,000	3,03,000	4,04,000
		3	25,000	50,000	75,000	1,00,000
		4	27,000	54,000	81,000	1,08,000
		5	29,000	58,000	87,000	1,16,000
17	Bidar	6	30,000	60,000	90,000	1,20,000
		3	35,000	70,000	1,05,000	1,40,000
		4	35,000	70,000	1,05,000	1,40,000
		5	36,000	72,000	1,08,000	1,44,000
18	Raichur	6	36,000	72,000	1,08,000	1,44,000
		3	61,000	1,22,000	1,83,000	2,44,000
		4	63,000	1,26,000	1,89,000	2,52,000
		5	65,000	1,30,000	1,95,000	2,60,000
19	Gulbarga	6	66,000	1,32,000	1,98,000	2,64,000
		3	61,000	1,22,000	1,83,000	2,44,000
		4	62,000	1,24,000	1,86,000	2,48,000
		5	64,000	1,28,000	1,92,000	2,56,000
		6	65,000	1,30,000	1,95,000	2,60,000

TABLE 3—(contd).

Sl. No.	District	Rate of Cess	Total Cess collection on P.T. at rates specified in 3 and L.R. at 3 per cent	Cess + L.R. + Government contribution		
				(a) Col. 8 and equal Govt. contri- bution	(b) Col. 8 and double Govt. contri- bution	(c) Col. 8 and treble Govt. contri- bution
		8	9			
		nP.				
14	Dharwar	3	1,45,000	2,90,000	4,35,000	5,80,000
		4	1,53,000	3,06,000	4,59,000	6,12,000
		5	1,61,000	3,22,000	4,83,000	6,44,000
		6	1,69,000	3,38,000	5,07,000	6,76,000
15	Bijapur	3	1,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000
		4	1,09,000	2,18,000	3,27,000	4,36,000
		5	1,17,000	2,34,000	3,51,000	4,68,000
		6	1,26,000	2,52,000	3,78,000	5,04,000
16	North Kanara	3	36,000	72,000	1,08,000	1,44,000
		4	37,000	74,000	1,11,000	1,48,000
		5	39,000	78,000	1,17,000	1,56,000
		6	41,000	82,000	1,23,000	1,64,000
17	Bidar	3	51,000	1,02,000	1,53,000	2,04,000
		4	52,000	1,04,000	1,56,000	2,08,000
		5	52,000	1,04,000	1,56,000	2,08,000
		6	53,000	1,06,000	1,59,000	2,12,000
18	Raichur	3	89,000	1,78,000	2,67,000	3,56,000
		4	91,000	1,82,000	2,73,000	3,64,000
		5	93,000	1,86,000	2,79,000	3,72,000
		6	95,000	1,90,000	2,85,000	3,80,000
19	Gulbarga	3	89,000	1,78,000	2,67,000	3,56,000
		4	90,000	1,80,000	2,70,000	3,60,000
		5	92,000	1,84,000	2,76,000	3,68,000
		6	93,000	1,86,000	2,79,000	3,72,000

TABLE 4.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

Sl. No.	District	Total	Population excluding Cities			
			Towns		Villages	
			Number	Population	Number	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bangalore ..	12,93,000	6	1,08,000	2482	11,85,000
2	Kolar ..	11,33,000	6	1,11,000	2731	10,22,000
3	Tumkur ..	13,53,000	6	1,11,000	2394	12,42,000
4	Chitradurga ..	10,78,000	5	1,56,000	1216	9,22,000
5	Bellary ..	9,14,000	6	1,97,000	542	7,17,000
6	Mysore ..	14,00,000	5	91,000	1432	13,09,000
7	Mandya ..	8,76,000	2	39,000	1335	8,37,000
8	Hassan ..	8,83,000	3	62,000	2235	8,21,000
9	Chickmagalur ..	8,85,000	4	68,000	937	5,17,000
10	Stimoga ..	10,03,000	6	2,11,000	1643	7,92,000
11	South Kanara ..	14,21,000	7	1,05,000	523	13,16,000
12	Coorg ..	3,06,000	1	14,000	299	2,92,000
13	Belgaum ..	18,52,000	13	2,22,000	1140	16,30,000
14	Dharwar ..	17,80,000	14	3,38,000	1335	14,42,000
15	Bijapur ..	16,59,000	12	2,94,000	1229	13,65,000
16	North Kanara ..	6,87,000	6	97,000	1223	5,91,000
17	Bidar ..	6,46,000	3	61,000	586	5,85,000
18	Raichur ..	10,92,000	3	1,02,000	1357	9,90,000
19	Gulbarga ..	12,89,000	7	1,99,000	1286	11,90,000
Total		213,51,000	115	25,86,000	25935	187,65,000

TABLE 5.

BASIC DATA ABOUT SALARY FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS (BASED ON FD 50 SRP (1) 61 OF 23RD JUNE 1961)

Particulars	Professional		Semi-Professional		Non-Professional	Driver	Unskilled
	Grade 3 Librarian	Grade 4 Tech. Lib. Ref. Lib.	Grade 5 Other Professional	Grade 6 Semi- Professional			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scale	Rs. 350-250-650- 30-800.	Rs. 200-10-320- 15-350.	Rs. 150-8-190- 10-300.	Rs. 110-5-150- 8-190- 10-260- 15-320.	Rs. 110-5-150- 8-190-10- 260-15-320.	Rs. 70-1-80-2- 100.	Rs. 50-1-60
Average for first five years (Monthly).	400	220	166	120	120	72	52
Dearness Allowance.	..	20	20	10	10	10	10
Comp-cum-H.R.A.	..	10	10	8	8	8	8
Total per month	400	250	196	138	138	90	70
Salary for 12 months.	4,800	3,000	2,352	1,656	1,656	1,080	840
Add leave salary (1/11).	436	262	203	142	142	98	68
Total	5,236	3,262	2,555	1,798	1,798	1,178	908

TABLE 6.

BASIC DATA ABOUT MINIMUM STAFF REQUIRED FOR A SINGLE SHIFT
WORKING 300 DAYS IN A YEAR.

X = Proceeds of Cess and Land Revenue.

Post	Type of Library	
	Central Library	Branch Library
<i>Professional :</i>		
Grade 3	..	..
Librarian	1	..
Grade 4 :		
Technical Librarian	2	..
Reference Librarian	..	..
Grade 5 :		
Acquisition Librarian	X	..
Maintenance Librarian	..	1
Branch Librarian	13,000	..
<i>Semi-Professional :</i>		
Grade 6	..	..
Circulation Librarian	2	1
<i>Non-Professional :</i>		
Accountant, Correspondence Clerk.	2	..
<i>Unskilled :</i>		
Sweeper, Night-Watch, Gardener.	7	2

TABLE ..

MINIMUM ANNUAL COST DATA EXCLUDING COST OF TECHNICAL,
ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE SECTIONS AND OF READING MATERIALS.

<i>Details</i>	<i>Amount in Rs.</i>
CENTRAL LIBRARY.	
Annual rent	2,500
Other contingencies	4,500
Annual cost including leave salary :	
Librarian (1)(Grade 3)	5,236
Reference Librarian (1) (Grade 4)	3,262
Circulation Librarian (2) (Grade 6)	3,596
Ministerial staff (2)	3,596
Unskilled (7)	6,356
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	29,046
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	say 29,000 in round figures.
BRANCH LIBRARY OR TRAVELLING LIBRARY.	
Annual rent and other expenses	1,000
Branch Librarian (1) (Grade 5)	2,555
Circulation Librarian (1) (Grade 6)	1,798
Unskilled (2)	1,816
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	7,169
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	say 7,000 in round figures.

TABLE 8.
CITY LIBRARY SYSTEM.
Library Lay-out.

a = Annual library fund.
 b = Minimum cost of a branch library excluding cost of reading materials.
 c = Minimum cost of a Central Library excluding cost of reading materials.
 n = Viable number of branch libraries.
 r = Number of books that can be purchased in a year. Approximate cost of a book Rs. 13.00.
 e = Proceeds from annual Cess.

$$n = \frac{ax - 10c}{10b} \quad x$$

(When Government Grant x that is $a = 2x$)

(When Government Grant $= 3x$ that is, $a = 4x$)

City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	No. of branches necessary	Population
Bangalore	85,000	170,000	170,000	6,500	6,500	340,000	13,000	16	47	1,207,000		
Hubli-Dharwad	61,000	128,000	128,000	5,000	5,000	256,000	10,000	11	9	248,000		
Mangalore	25,000	50,000	50,000	2,000	2,000	1,00,000	4,000	1	6	170,000		
Mysore	25,000	50,000	50,000	2,000	2,000	1,00,000	4,000	1	9	254,000		
Belgaum	18,000	36,000	36,000	1,500	1,500	72,000	3,000	1	5	147,000		

TABLE 9.

DISTRICT LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Library Lay-out.

a = Annual library fund.	r = Number of books that can be purchased in a year.
b = Minimum cost of a branch library excluding cost of reading materials.	Approximate cost of a book R . 13 00.
c = Minimum cost of a Central Library excluding cost of reading materials.	x = Proceeds from annual Cess
n = Viable number of branch libraries.	

When Government Grant = x that is, $a = 2x$.

<i>District</i>	x	a	r	n
1	2	3	4	5
Dharwar ..	161,000	3,22,000	12,000	16
Bijapur ..	117,000	2,34,000	9,000	10
Belgaum ..	98,000	1,96,000	7,500	8
Raichur ..	93,000	1,86,000	7,000	7
South Kanara ..	97,000	1,94,000	7,500	8
Gulbarga ..	92,000	1,84,000	7,000	7
Bangalore ..	65,000	1,30,000	5,000	4
Kolar ..	58,000	1,16,000	4,500	3
Shimoga ..	57,000	1,14,000	4,000	3
Tumkur ..	57,000	1,14,000	4,000	3
Hassan ..	56,000	1,12,000	4,000	3
Mysore ..	56,000	1,12,000	4,000	3
Bidar ..	52,000	1,04,000	4,000	3
Bellary ..	49,000	98,000	3,500	2
Chitradurga ..	43,000	86,000	3,000	1
North Kanara ..	39,000	78,000	3,000	1
Chickmagalur ..	38,000	76,000	2,500	1
Mandya ..	37,000	74,000	2,500	0
Coorg ..	17,000	34,000	1,000	0
- Total ..	1,281,000	2,564,000	95,000	82

TABLE 9 (contd).

DISTRICT LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Library Lay-out.

When Government Grant = 3x that is, a = 4x.

<i>District</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>No. of branches and travelling libraries</i>	<i>Population</i>
1	6	7	8	9	10
Dharwar ..	6,44,000	25,000	34	47	1,873,000
Bijapur ..	4,68,000	18,000	24	42	1,660,000
Belgaum ..	3,92,000	15,000	19	42	1,837,000
South Kanara ..	3,88,000	15,000	19	20	1,394,000
Raichur ..	3,72,000	14,000	18	37	1,101,000
Gulbarga ..	3,68,000	14,000	18	39	1,399,000
Bangalore ..	2,61,000	10,000	12	68	1,397,000
Kolar ..	2,32,000	9,000	10	74	1,144,000
Shimoga ..	2,28,000	8,000	10	47	1,017,000
Tumkur ..	2,28,000	8,000	10	66	1,367,000
Haasan ..	2,24,000	8,000	9	50	896,000
Mysore ..	2,24,000	8,000	9	41	1,418,000
Bidar ..	2,08,000	8,000	8	18	663,000
Bellary ..	1,96,000	7,000	8	20	915,000
Chitradurga ..	1,72,000	6,000	6	35	1,094,000
North Kanara ..	1,56,000	6,000	6	36	690,000
Chickmagalur ..	1,52,000	5,000	5	27	597,000
Mandya ..	1,48,000	5,000	5	35	894,000
Coorg ..	68,000	2,000	0	8	323,000
Total ..	51,28,000	1,91,000	230	752	21,679,000

INDEX

A

Academic Library B2 (1)
Account B30
Advisory Committee A6 (5)
Advisory Library Committee B26
Aided Library
 def B2 (2)
 Note on C3 (4)
Amendment to Act B46
Andhra Pradesh after Independence C225.
 Library Cess in A8 (5)
Annual
 cost data D7
 report B36

B

Bangalore Public Library B31
Baroda C224
Bengal C224
Biographical Bureau B33 (4)
Bill *See* Library Bill
Blind Library B33 (2)
Bombay State C253
Book Fund Committee B25(4)(b)
Books for social education A533
Branch Library Committee B26(2)
 Note on C571
Bye-law making B38

C

Cess
 Collection of B27(2)
 in City B27 (1)(a)
 in District B27 (1)(b)
City Library Authority C5 (6)
 Composition of B17
 Note on C5 (4)
 Representative of C8
City Library Cess B27 (1)(a)
City Library Finance C94

City Library Fund
 Data for D1
 Decision on A6 (2)
 Note on C61, C62
City Library System
 Lay-out of D8
 Note on C6
Collection of cess B27(2)
Committee
 Books used by A4(6)
 Constitution of A1
 Documents used by A4
 Papers used by A4
 Tenure of A1(5)
 Terms of reference to A2
 Time table of A3
Constitution
 Local Library Authority B16
 State Library Authority B3
Coorg District C254
Copyright Bureau B33(1)
Cost to Government A6(6)

D

Data for
 Annual cost D7
 City Library Fund D1
 District Library Fund D2
 Salary D5
 Staff D6
Definitions B2
Demonstration value C3(5)
Departmental Library B2(4)
Department of Public Libraries B12
 Functions of B13
Difficulties, Removal of B44
Districts from
 Bombay State C253
 Hyderabad State C252
 Madras State C251
District Library
 Data for D2
 Government contribution to D3

District Library Authority C5(6)
Composition of B18
Government Grant to B28
Representative of C91
District Library Finance,
Note on C95
District Library Fund,
Decision on A6(3)
Note on C71, C72
District Library System
Lay-out D9
Note on C7
Documents A4

E

Economic capacity 4
Education
Data C4(2)
Right to 3
Executive Committee B25(4)(a)

F

Finance
Committee B25(4)(c)
for City Library Authority C94
for District Library Authority
C95
in Bill BV
in Report A6
Resolutions on A6(4)
First All-Asia Educational
Conference C224
Five year programme A6(6)
Functions of
Department of Public Library
B13
Local Library Authority B23
Note on C5(6)
State Library Authority B4

G

Gaekwad C224
Gandhian period C3(1)

H

Hyderabad
after Independence C225
Districts from C252

Government

Contribution to District
Library Authority D3
Extra cost to A6(6)
Grant to District Library
Authority.
in Local Library Authority B28

I

Indian Constitution
in Library service C231
Inspection B35
Inter-Library loan B33(3)

K

Karnad Sadasiva Rao,
District Central Library B45(3)

L

Lay-out of
City Library System D8.
District Library System D9
Letters from officers A4(4)
Liability of members B41
Library Act, Objectives of C2(1)
Library Advisory Committee
C232.
Library Bill, Object of C2(6)
Library Cess and Advisory
Committee A6(5)
Library Cess in
Andhra Pradesh A6(5)
Madras A6(5)
Library data C44
Library Development Plan C232
Library Legislation, Why of C2(3)

Library Service
 int Indian Constitution C231
 Present Position of C1
 Uniformity of C2(5)

Library Unit
 Large C3(3)
 Small C3(2)
Local Development Plan B24
Local Library Authority
 Chairmanship of C92
 Constitution of B16
 def B2 (8)
 Functions of B23

int
 Committee B25
 Government B40
 Term of Office of B20
Local Library Fund B29
 Destination of A6(1)
Local Library Order B24 (5) (b)

M

Madras
 after Independence C225
 before Independence C224
 Library Cess in A6(5)
Madras Public Libraries Act C225
Madras State, Districts from C251
Mahatma Gandhi Public Library
 B45(2).
Map C4(5)
Members, Liability of B41
Model Library Act C224
Mysore Public Libraries Bill B
Mysore Public Library B45(1)
Mysore State Library Authority B3.
Mysore State Library Service
 Decision on A6(4)(2)
 Note on C5(82)
Mysore State, Old C255

O

Object of the Library Bill C2(6)
Objectives of Library Act C2(1)
Offences B39

Old Mysore State C255
Organisation A5
Outlier Library B2 (10)

P

Papers A4
Penalties B39
Population data C4(1)
Proceeds of
 City Library Fund A6(22)
 District Library Fund A63
Public Libraries Bill 3
Public Library
 after Independence C225
 before Independence C224
 benefits of 6
 def B2 (12)
 definition of C221
int Social Education A5(3)
 purpose Complex of C222
 System C5
Public Servants B42
Purpose Complex of
 Public Library C222

Q

Questionnaire C4

R

Repeal of Acts B47
 Note on C5(83)
Report A
 Under Act B34
Resolution
 Financial A6(4)
 on Social Education A5(31)
Returns B34
Rule making B37

S

Salary Data D5
Sections of State Central
 Library B33
Self-education 3

Social
education A5(3)
legislation 3
Socialist Collection
of books 7
Staff data D6
State Central Library B32
Note on C5(81)
Sections of B33
State Librarian B14
Note on C5(3)
State Library Authority
Functions of B1
Note on C5(1)
Term of B6
State Library Committee C5(2)
State Library Service B15
State level Organisation A5(2)
Statistical data D
Suit B43
Supersession B40

T

Tables D
Technical Service B33 (5)
Tenure of Committee A1(5)

Text Books for Social Educa-
tion A5(34)
Term of office of
Local Library Authority B20
State Library Authority B6
Terms of reference A2
Time Table A3
Transfer of Libraries B45

U

Uniformity of Library Service C2(5)
Urban and Rural Population of
Districts D4

V

Viability A5(1)
Viable unit area C3
Village Library Committee
in Bill B26 (3)
Note on C572
Villages and towns D4

W

Wastage C2(4)
Why of Library Legislation C2(3)

Class:

- 18. Composition of **Library Authorities.**
- 19. **Nomination of members on the ground of fault of election.**
- 20. **Term of Office.**
- 21. **Vacancies:**
- 22. **Responsibilities of members.**
- 23. **Powers and functions of Library Authorities.**
- 24. **Development Plan.**
- 25. **Local Library Committees.**

CHAPTER V

- 27. **Library Cess.**
- 28. **Government grant to District Library Authority of a portion of land revenue.**
- 29. **Local Library Fund.**
- 30. **Accounts.**

CHAPTER VI

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

- 31. **Vesting of Bangalore Public Library in the State Library Authority.**
- 32. **Mysore State Central Library.**
- 33. **Sections of State Central Library.**

CHAPTER VII

REPORTS, RETURNS AND INSPECTION.

- 34. **Reports and returns.**
- 35. **Inspection of libraries.**
- 36. **Annual Report.**

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 37. **Power to make rules.**
- 38. **Power of Local Library Authorities to make bye-laws.**

Clauses

39. Offences and penalties.
 40. Control of Local Library Authorities by Government.
 41. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.
 42. Members and employees of Library Authorities to be public servants.
 43. Provisions relating to suits, etc.
 44. Power to remove difficulties.
 45. Transfer of certain libraries.
 46. Amendment of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1957 in its application to the State of Mysore.
 47. Repeal and savings.
-

THE MYSORE PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL, 1964.

A Bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of Mysore.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of Mysore and for matters connected therewith ;

BE it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Fifteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1964.

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

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

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) 'academic library' means a library maintained by a university, college, school or research institution ;

(2) 'aided library' means a library declared by the State Librarian to be eligible for aid from the Government in accordance with the rules made under this Act ;

(3) 'book' includes—

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

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

(iii) newspapers, periodicals and other such materials ;

(4) 'City Library Authority' means a Library Authority constituted for a city or other urban area under sections 16 and 17 ;

(5) 'Departmental Library' means a library maintained by a Department of the State Government, the State Legislature, the High Court or any other court or any authority of the State ;

(6) 'district' means a revenue district ;

(7) 'District Library Authority' means a Library Authority constituted for a district under sections 16 and 18 ;

(8) 'library cess' means a cess levied under section 27 ;

(9) 'Local Library Authority' means a City Library Authority or a District Library Authority ;

(10) 'notification' means a notification published in the official Gazette ;

(11) 'outlier library' means any library other than a public library ;

(12) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(13) 'public library' means,—

(a) a library established or maintained by a Local Library Authority, including the branches and delivery stations of such library ;

(b) a library established or maintained by the State Government and declared open to the public ;

(c) a library established or maintained by any local authority and declared open to the public ;

(d) a library declared to be eligible for aid and receiving aid from the State Government ;

and includes, any other library notified by the State Government as a public library for the purposes of this Act ;

(14) 'State Central Library' means the library declared to be the State Central Library under Chapter VI ;

(15) 'State Librarian' means the State Librarian appointed under this Act ;

(16) 'State Library Authority' means the Authority constituted under section 3 ;

(17) 'year' means the financial year.

CHAPTER II.

THE MYSORE STATE LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

3. Constitution and composition of the State Library Authority.—(1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the State Government shall, by notification, constitute for the purposes of this Act, an authority to be called the Mysore State Library Authority. Such authority shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, and to contract, and may by the same name sue and be sued.

(2) The Mysore State Library Authority shall consist of,—

- (a) the Minister in charge of Education who shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Authority ;
- (b) the State Librarian who shall *ex-officio* be the Secretary of the Authority ;
- (c) three persons elected by the Mysore Legislative Assembly from among its members ;
- (d) two persons elected by the Mysore Legislative Council from among its members ;

and two persons elected by the Syndicate of each of the Universities in the State from among the members of the Syndicate ;

- (f) one person elected by the Executive Committee of the Mysore Library Association from among the members of the Association ;
- (g) one person elected by the City Library Authority of the City of Bangalore from among its members ;
- (h) one person elected by the City Library Authority of one of the cities in the State other than the City of Bangalore for which a City Library Authority is established, from among the members of such Authority, subject to the condition that such election shall be made by each City Library Authority for one term in such order of rotation as the State Government may by order determine ;
- (i) one person elected by the District Library Authority of one of the Districts in each Revenue Division of the State from among the members of such Authority, subject to the condition that such election shall be made by each District Library Authority in every Revenue Division for one term in such order of rotation as the State Government may by order determine ;
- (j) two persons nominated by the State Government from among the Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments ;
- (k) two persons nominated by the State Government who in the opinion of the State Government are experts in library science :

Provided that at the first constitution of the Authority for purposes of clauses (g), (h) and (i), six persons ordinarily resident in the cities and districts of the Revenue Divisions for which the Library Authorities may be established, shall be nominated by the State Government.

1. Functions of the State Library Authority.—The State Library Authority shall advise the State Government on all matters connected with the administration of this Act, shall be the managing authority for the State Central Library, and shall exercise and perform such powers and duties conferred and entrusted to the said Authority by or under the provisions of this Act.

5. Nomination of members in default of election.—If any of the bodies referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 does not, by such period as may be prescribed, elect a person to be a member of the State Library Authority, the State Government shall, by notification, nominate to the vacancy a person qualified for election thereto; and the person so nominated shall be deemed to be a member of the Authority as if he had been duly elected by the said body.

6. Term of office.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the term of office of members of the State Library Authority, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be for a period of two years commencing from the date on which the first meeting of the Authority is held after the election or nomination of the members under section 3.

(2) An outgoing member shall continue in office until the election or nomination of his successor.

(3) An outgoing member shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

7. Vacancies.—In the event of a vacancy arising out of death, resignation, disability or otherwise, previous to the expiry of the term of office of any member of the State Library Authority, the vacancy shall be filled by election or nomination, as the case may be, of another person in the manner provided in sub-section (2) of section 3, and any person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only so long as the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held office if the vacancy had not occurred.

8. Disabilities for continuing as member.—If any member other than an *ex-officio* member of the State Library Authority, during the period for which he has been nominated or elected,—

(a) absents himself without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Authority, from three consecutive meetings of the Authority ; or

(b) in the case of a member elected by any body referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3, ceases to be a member of the body concerned,

his office in the Authority shall become vacant.

9. Meetings of the State Library Authority.—(1) The State Library Authority shall meet at least twice a year on dates to be fixed by the President. One of such meetings shall be the annual meeting.

(2) The President may also, whenever he thinks fit, convene a special meeting of the Authority for the transaction of urgent business.

(3) Subject to prescribed conditions, special meetings may be convened by the President to discuss matters of urgent importance upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Authority.

(4) Two-fifths of the total number of members of the Authority, shall be the quorum for a meeting of the State Library Authority.

(5) The President, if present, shall preside at every meeting of the Authority. In the absence of the President, the members present at the meeting shall choose one from among themselves to preside thereat.

10. Procedure of State Library Authority.—The State Library Authority shall transact business in such manner and in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.

11. Savings of validity of acts and proceedings.—No act done, or proceedings taken under this Act shall be questioned merely on the ground,—

(a) of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of any Authority or any committee thereof ; or

(b) of any defect or irregularity in such act or proceedings not affecting the merits of the case.

CHAPTER III.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

12. Department of Public Libraries.—For the purposes of this Act, a Department of Public Libraries shall be constituted with a State Librarian as its head and such other officers and servants as the Government may by order specify.

13. Functions of the Department.—(1) Subject to the control of the State Government, the Department of Public Libraries shall be responsible for the administration of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Department shall—

(a) superintend and direct all matters relating to all public libraries ;

(b) promote the establishment of public library service so as to achieve the purposes of the Act ;

(c) supervise and direct all matters relating to libraries receiving aid from the State Government ;

(d) superintend, direct, and deal with the exercise of powers and the performance of duties by Local Library Authorities under this Act ;

(e) ensure the proper utilisation of the Library Fund and library man-power of the State ;

(f) perform such other functions as may be entrusted to the Department by or under the provisions of this Act.

14. State Librarian.—(1) A whole time officer having the prescribed qualifications to practise the library profession shall be appointed by the State Government as the State Librarian.

(2) The State Librarian shall,—

(a) function as the Librarian of the State Central Library ;

(b) superintend, direct, and deal with all matters relating to the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Central Act 25 of 1867) and to the maintenance and service of the books sent under the said Act ;

(c) control the appointments, postings, and transfers of officers and servants in the State Library Service ;

(d) generally assist the State Library Authority in performing its functions ;

(e) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed by or under this Act.

15. State Library Service.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, all posts in the Department of Public Libraries, the State Central Library and every Local Library Authority shall be filled by appointment of persons belonging to the Mysore State Library Service.

(2) The Mysore State Library Service shall consist of such classes and categories of posts as the State Government may from time to time determine. All members of the said service shall be Government servants, and their recruitment

and conditions of service shall, subject to the provisions of Article 309 of the Constitution, be regulated by such rules as may be prescribed.

(3) A Library Authority may, if it deems necessary, by a resolution passed by two-thirds of the total number of members of the Authority recommend to the State Government the taking of such disciplinary action as may be necessary against any officer belonging to the said service in respect of any misconduct by him while in the service of the said Authority.

(4) The salary, allowances, gratuity, pension and other benefits of the members of the Mysore State Library Service shall be met from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL LIBRARY AUTHORITIES.

16. Constitution of Local Library Authorities.—

(1) For the purpose of organising and administering Public Libraries in the State, there shall be constituted Local Library Authorities—

(a) for the Cities of Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar, Mangalore, Mysore and Belgaum, and for such other urban areas having a population of more than one lakh, as the State Government may by notification specify, called the City Library Authority; and

(b) for each revenue district, excluding the area for which a City Library Authority is constituted, called the District Library Authority :

Provided that the District Library Authority constituted for Bangalore District (Rural) shall organise and administer public libraries in Bangalore District (Urban) also, excluding the City of Bangalore.

(2) Every Local Library Authority shall by the name of the area for which it is constituted, be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, and to contract, and may by the same name sue and be sued.

17. Composition of City Library Authorities.—Every City Library Authority shall consist of—

(a) a principal of a First Grade College in the city nominated *ex-officio* by the State Government, who shall be the Chairman of the Authority ;

(b) the Chief Librarian of the city, who shall *ex-officio* be the Secretary of the Authority ;

(c) two persons elected by the municipal corporation, municipal council or other municipal body of the city from among its members ;

(d) one person nominated by the Executive Committee of the city branch, if any, of the Mysore Library Association from among the members of the branch ;

(e) one person nominated by the State Government from among the members of governing bodies of aided libraries in the city ;

(f) three persons nominated by the State Government from among the staff of colleges, high schools and officers of the Department of Public Instruction residing in the city ;

(g) one person nominated by the State Government from among persons ordinarily resident in the city who are in the opinion of the State Government experts in library science.

18. Composition of District Library Authorities.—Every District Library Authority shall consist of—

(a) the Deputy Commissioner of the district who shall *ex-officio* be the Chairman of the Authority ;

(b) the District Educational Officer or the District Inspector of the district who shall *ex-officio* be the Vice-Chairman ;

(c) The Chief Librarian of the district who shall *ex-officio* be the Secretary of the Authority

(d) one person elected from among its members by each municipal council or other municipal body in the district with jurisdiction over a municipal area having a population of not less than fifty thousand ;

(e) two persons nominated by the State Government from among the members of municipal councils or other municipal bodies in the district with jurisdiction over a municipal area having a population of less than fifty thousand ;

(f) two persons nominated by the State Government from among the members of village panchayats and town panchayats in the district ;

(g) one person nominated by the executive committee of the district branch of the Mysore Library Association from among the members of the branch, if any ;

(h) one person nominated by the State Government from among the members of the governing bodies of aided libraries in the district ;

(i) three persons nominated by the State Government from among the staff of colleges, high schools and officers of the Department of Public Instruction residing in the district ;

(j) one person nominated by the State Government from among persons ordinarily resident in the district who are in the opinion of the State Government experts in library science.

19. **Nomination of members in default of election.**—If any of the bodies referred to in section 17 or 18 does not by such period as may be prescribed elect or nominate a person to be a member of the City Library Authority or the District Library Authority, as the case may be, the State Government shall, by notification, nominate to the

qualified for election thereto; and the person so nominated shall be deemed to be a member of the Authority as if he had been duly elected by the said body.

20. Term of office.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the term of office of members of a Local Library Authority, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be for a period of two years commencing from the date on which the first meeting of the Authority is held after the election or nomination of the members under sections 16, 17 and 18.

(2) An outgoing member shall continue in office until the election or nomination of his successor.

(3) An outgoing member shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

21. Vacancies.—In the event of a vacancy arising out of death, resignation, disability or otherwise, before the expiry of the term of office of any member of a Local Library Authority, the vacancy shall be filled by election or nomination, as the case may be, of another person in the manner provided in section 17 or section 18, as the case may be, and any person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only so long as the member in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held office if the vacancy had not occurred.

22. Disabilities for continuing as member.—If any member other than an *ex-officio* member of a Local Library Authority, during the period for which he has been nominated or elected,—

(a) absents himself without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Authority, from three consecutive meetings of the Authority; or

(b) in the case of a member elected by any body referred to in section 17 or section 18 ceases to be a member of the body concerned,

his office in the Authority shall become vacant.

23. Powers and functions of Local Library Authorities.—(1) It shall be the duty of every City Library Authority and every District Library Authority to provide library service to the persons residing in the area within its jurisdiction.

(2) For purposes of sub-section (1), a Local Library Authority may,—

(a) provide suitable lands and buildings for public libraries, and the furniture, fittings, equipment and other conveniences necessary for the purpose ;

(b) provide such libraries with books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, gramophone records, manuscripts, works and specimens of art and science, lantern slides, films, cinema projectors, recorders and the like ;

(c) with the previous sanction of the State Government shift or close any public library ;

(d) accept any endowment or gift for any purpose connected with its activities :

Provided that no gift or endowment of an immovable property shall be accepted without the previous sanction of the State Government ;

(e) provide for lectures and conduct other activities as may be conducive to the carrying out of the purposes of this Act ;

(f) with the consent of the management and the previous sanction of the State Government acquire any library on such conditions as may be approved by the State Government ;

(g) with the sanction of the State Government do any other thing that may be conducive to the furtherance of the purposes of this Act ;

(h) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed by or under this Act.

24. Development Plan.—(1) Subject to such general or special orders of the State Government, as soon as possible after a Local Library Authority is constituted and thereafter as often as may be required by the State Librarian, every Local Library Authority shall, and whenever it considers it necessary so to do, a Local Library Authority may, prepare a plan (hereinafter referred to as the 'Local Development Plan') for establishing libraries and spreading library service within the jurisdiction of such Authority in such form and manner and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The salient features of every Local Development Plan prepared under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as may be prescribed along with a notice inviting objections and suggestions from all persons interested in the Plan within such period as may be specified in the notice. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the Local Development Plan shall be considered by the Local Library Authority and such modifications in the Plan shall be made as the Authority deems fit.

(3) The Local Development Plan shall thereafter be sent to the State Librarian along with a copy of the objections and suggestions received under sub-section (2). The State Librarian shall with his comments on the Local Development Plan submit it to the State Government for sanction.

(4) The State Government may if it deems fit after ascertaining the views of the State Library Authority sanction the Local Development Plan with such alterations as it considers necessary. The State Government may on application by the Local Library Authority concerned, modify any Local Development Plan sanctioned under this sub-section.

(5) (a) As soon as may be after the State Government sanctions a Local Development Plan under sub-section (4), the State Librarian shall in conformity

with the provisions of the said Plan make an order called the Local Library Order for the area, specifying the Central Library and the Branch Libraries including branches, to be located in educational institutions, prisons and hospitals and the service stations, which shall be established and maintained by the Local Library Authority, the measures to be taken by the Local Library Authority for providing adequate library service to the people in the area and the stages in which such measures shall be taken.

(b) A Local Library Order made under clause (a) may be amended in consultation with the Local Library Authority, whenever the State Librarian considers it expedient to do so.

(6) Every Local Library Authority shall give effect to the Local Development Plan as sanctioned by the State Government and the Local Library Order made under subsection (5).

25. Local Library Authority to appoint committees.—(1) Every Local Library Authority shall constitute the following committees by election from among its members, namely :—

- (i) the Executive Committee ;
- (ii) the Book Fund Committee; and
- (iii) the Finance Committee.

(2) A Local Library Authority may constitute committees for such other purposes as it deems fit.

(3) The President of the Local Library Authority shall *ex-officio* be a member and Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Book Fund Committee and the Finance Committee.

(4) (a) The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the executive functions of the Local Library Authority.

(b) The Book Fund Committee shall be responsible for the procuring and stocking of books, periodicals, other forms of reading materials and other equipment necessary for the central library and the branch libraries.

(c) The Finance Committee shall scrutinise proposals for increase of revenue, examine the receipts and expenditure statements, consider all new propositions affecting finance and shall generally supervise the revenue and expenditure of the Local Library Authority.

26. Advisory Library Committees.—(1) For the purpose of advising on local requirements relating to library service of each branch library and each service station in a village served by travelling library service, Advisory Committees shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Every Branch Library Committee shall consist of,—

- (a) the Branch Librarian who shall *ex-officio* be the Chairman and convenor of the Committee ;
- (b) one person representing the area which the Branch Library serves, on the municipal council or other municipal body or the panchayat having jurisdiction over that area, elected by the body concerned ;
- (c) one person nominated by the executive council of the town branch, if any, of the Mysore Library Association ;
- (d) three teachers of educational institutions in the area in which the branch library is located, nominated by the City Librarian or the District Librarian, as the case may be ;
- (e) three persons from among the registered borrowers of the branch library nominated by the City Librarian or the District Librarian, as the case may be.

- of—
- (3) Every Village Library Committee shall consist
- (a) the Travelling Librarian visiting the service station in the village who shall *ex-officio* be the Chairman and convenor of the Committee;
 - (b) two teachers of educational institutions in the area served by the service station, nominated by the Chief Librarian of the District;
 - (c) two persons from amongst the registered borrowers in the area served by the service station, nominated by the Chief Librarian of the district.

(4) The nominated members of the Branch Library Committee and the Village Library Committee shall hold office for a period of two years or until their successors are nominated.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

27. Library Cess.—(1) (a) Every City Library Authority shall levy a library cess in the form of a surcharge on—

- (i) tax on lands and buildings;
- (ii) tax on entry of goods into the local area for consumption, use or sale therein;
- (iii) tax on vehicles;
- (iv) tax on professions, trades, callings and employments;

levied in the area within the jurisdiction of such Library Authority under the relevant laws relating to local authorities providing for the levy of such taxes, at the rate of three paise for every rupee of the taxes so levied.

(b) Every District Library Authority shall levy a library cess in the form of a surcharge on tax on lands and buildings levied in the area within the jurisdiction of such Library Authority, under the relevant laws relating to local authorities providing for the levy of such tax at the rate of three paise for every rupee of the tax so levied.

(2) The cess levied under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be collected by the municipal corporation, municipal council or other municipal body, or the village panchayat or other local authority having jurisdiction over the area as if the cess were a tax referred to in the said clause payable under the relevant laws for the time being in force in the area, and all the provisions of the said laws relating to the levy and collection of the said tax shall apply subject to such modifications as may be prescribed.

(3) The cess collected under sub-section (2) by every local authority shall be paid to the City Library Authority or the District Library Authority, as the case may be.

28. Government grant to District Library Authority of a portion of land revenue.—(1) The State Government shall make annually a grant to every District Library Authority of an amount equal to three per cent of the land revenue collected in the district.

(2) The amount granted to a District Library Authority under sub-section (1) shall be credited to the Local Library Fund of the district at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed.

29. Local Library Fund.—(1) Every City Library Authority and District Library Authority shall maintain a Local Library Fund called the City Library Fund and the District Library Fund, as the case may be, from which all its payments under this Act shall be met.

(2) There shall be credited to the City Library Fund and the District Library Fund, as the case may be, the following sums, namely :—

- (a) the cess collected under sub-section (2) of section 27 ;
- (b) the grant under section 28 ;
- (c) contributions, gifts and income from endowments made to the Library Authority for the benefit of public libraries ;
- (d) special grants which the Government may make for any specified purpose connected with libraries ;
- (e) funds and other amounts collected by the Local Library Authority under rules or bye-laws made under this Act.

30. Accounts.—(1) An account shall be kept of the receipts and expenses of each City Library Authority and District Library Authority.

(2) The accounts shall be open to inspection, and shall be subject to audit, disallowance and surcharge and shall be dealt with in all other respects in such manner as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER VI.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

31. Vesting of Bangalore Public Library in the State Library Authority.—(1) With effect from such date as the State Government may by notification appoint, (hereinafter referred to in this Chapter as the appointed day), the entire management and control of the Public Library, Bangalore, now vested in the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Bangalore, shall be vested in the State Library Authority.

(2) As from the appointed day, the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Bangalore, a society registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1904, now deemed to be registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960, shall stand dissolved and all property, movable and immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the said society which immediately before the appointed day belonged to or vested in the said society shall vest in the State Library Authority and shall be applied for the purposes specified in this Act and such other purposes as may be prescribed.

(3) As from the appointed day, all debts and liabilities of the said society shall stand transferred to and vest in the State Library Authority.

(4) Every employee of the said society shall, as from the appointed day, become an employee of the State Government and shall hold his office under the State Government as a member of the Mysore State Library Service on the same tenure, at the same remuneration, and upon the same terms and conditions, and with the same rights and privileges as to provident fund, gratuity and other matters, as he would have held the same, as an employee of the said society, and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the State Government.

32. Mysore State Central Library.—(1) As from the appointed day, the Public Library, Bangalore, shall be the Mysore State Central Library.

(2) (a) The Mysore State Central Library shall be maintained as a reservoir of books for the proper functioning of the State library system.

(b) In addition to a general library, the State Central Library shall consist of the following sections, namely:—

- (i) a State Bureau of Copyright Collections ;
- (ii) a State Library for the Blind ;

- (iii) a State Bureau of inter-library loans ;
- (iv) a State Bibliographical Bureau ;
- (v) a State Bureau of Technical Service.

33. Sections of State Central Library.—(1) (a) One copy of each book received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Central Act 25 of 1867) shall be kept in the State Central Library as a Bureau of Copyright.

(b) Copies of books in the Bureau of Copyright shall not be issued by way of loan of any kind but may be made available for reference in the library premises.

(2) (a) The production, and storage of books, sound records of books and kindred materials for the blind, and the issue of such books and materials for the use of the blind shall be dealt with in the section relating to the State Library for the Blind.

(b) The State Central Library may collaborate with other Libraries for the Blind in India and undertake such work as may be necessary for purposes of such collaboration.

(3) (a) The State Bureau of inter-library loan shall implement such schemes of inter-library loans among the public libraries, academic libraries, departmental libraries, aided libraries and the outlier libraries in the State as may be prescribed.

(b) The State Central Library may with the approval of the State Government, collaborate in any scheme of inter-State library loans.

(4) (a) The State Bibliographical Bureau shall undertake such bibliographical work as may be prescribed, and may for this purpose collaborate with Departments of Government and educational and other bodies in the State.

(b) The State Central Library may, with the approval of the State Government, collaborate with Bibliographical Bureaux or agencies in India and undertake such bibliographical work as may be necessary for purposes of such collaboration.

(5) (a) The State Bureau of Technical Service shall be maintained for centralised technical services, such as, acquisition, classification and cataloguing of books for public libraries, academic libraries, departmental libraries, aided libraries and outlier libraries, in accordance with such schemes as may be prescribed.

(b) The State Central Library may, with the approval of the State Government, collaborate with the other similar Bureaux of Technical Service in India and undertake such technical work as may be necessary for purposes of such collaboration.

CHAPTER VII.

REPORTS, RETURNS AND INSPECTION.

34. Reports and returns.—Every Local Library Authority and every person in charge of a public library shall submit such reports and returns and furnish such information to the State Librarian or any person authorised by him in this behalf as the said librarian or authorised person may, from time to time, require.

35. Inspection of libraries.—The State Librarian or any person authorised by him in this behalf may inspect any public library or any institution attached thereto for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of this Act and the rules and bye-laws made thereunder are duly carried out.

36. Annual Report.—The State Librarian shall, in respect of each financial year, prepare an annual report of the progress made by the Local Library Authorities during the year along with such information and particulars as may be prescribed and submit such report to the State Government before such date as the State Government may by order specify.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

37. Power to make rules.—(1) The State Government may, after previous publication by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the method of election or nomination of members to the State Library Authority, the Local Library Authorities, the Branch Library Committees and the Village Library Committees ;
- (b) the establishment and maintenance of a State Library Fund by the State Library Authority ;
- (c) the administration and management of the State Central Library ;
- (d) the maintenance of accounts by the State Library Authority and the Local Library Authorities and the publication of audited statement of accounts and the reports of auditors ;
- (e) the grants-in-aid to aided libraries and the standards to be maintained by such libraries ;
- (f) the maintenance of State Registers of Libraries, and of Librarians ;
- (g) the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 38 relating to the power of the Local Library Authorities to make bye-laws in so far as they are matters which are also applicable to the State Central Library and in respect of which rules have to be made ;
- (h) the restrictions and conditions subject to which the State Library Authority or a Local Library Authority may enter into contracts, or acquire, hold or dispose of property.

(9) Every rule made under this Act shall, as soon as may be after it is made be laid before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more sessions and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

38. Power of Local Library Authorities to make bye-laws.—(1) A Local Library Authority may, subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder and with the previous sanction of the State Government, by notification, make bye-laws generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such bye-laws may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the admission of the public to the public libraries in the area within the jurisdiction of the Local Library Authority subject to such conditions as may be specified in such bye-laws:

Provided that no fees shall be charged for such admission;

(b) the guarantee or security to be furnished by persons desiring to use such libraries, against injury to, or misuse, destruction or loss of the property of such libraries;

(c) the manner in which the property of such libraries may be used and the protection of such property from injury, misuse, destruction or loss;

- (d) the authority to be exercised by the officers and servants of the Local Library Authority for the purpose of exclusion or removal from any such library of any person who contravenes or does not comply with any provisions of this Act or any rule or bye-law made thereunder :

Provided that a Local Library Authority shall not have power to make any bye-laws affecting the State Central Library.

(3) Every bye-law made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication and such publication shall be in the official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(4) The State Government may by notification modify or cancel any bye-law made by a Local Library Authority under this section :

Provided that before modifying or cancelling any bye-law, the State Government shall give the Local Library Authority concerned a reasonable opportunity to make its representations in the matter.

39. Offences and penalties.—Whoever.—

(a) in a public library or other institution maintained under this Act acts in any manner likely to cause annoyance or disturbance to any person using such library or institution, or behaves in a disorderly manner or uses violent or abusive language in any such library or institution ; or

(b) after due warning persists in remaining therein beyond the hours fixed for closing,

shall be liable to be removed from such library or institution and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees ten and for a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to rupees fifty.

40. Control of Local Library Authorities by Government.—(1) If, at any time, it appears to the State Government that a Local Library Authority has failed to perform its functions or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it by or under this Act, the State Government may communicate the particulars thereof to the Local Library Authority, and if the Local Library Authority omits to remedy such failure, excess or abuse or to give an explanation which in the opinion of the State Government is satisfactory within such time as the State Government may fix in this behalf, the State Government may supersede the Local Library Authority for such period as the State Government may direct.

- (2) If a Local Library Authority is superseded—
- (a) all the powers and duties of the Authority shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the State Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf;
 - (b) all property vested in the Local Library Authority shall during the period of supersession, vest in the State Government; and
 - (c) on the expiry of the period of supersession, the Local Library Authority shall be reconstituted in the manner provided in this Act.

41. Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.—(1) Every member of a Local Library Authority shall be personally liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property of the Authority to which he has been a party, or which has been caused or facilitated by his misconduct or neglect of his duty as a member.

(2) If after giving the member or members concerned a reasonable opportunity for showing cause to the contrary the State Librarian is satisfied that the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property of the Local

Library Authority is a direct consequence of misconduct or neglect on his or their part, the State Librarian shall by order require such member or members to pay to the Local Library Authority before a specified date, the amount required to reimburse it for such loss, waste or misapplication.

3) If the amount is not so paid, it shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

(4) An appeal shall lie from the decision of the State Librarian to the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal within such period as may be prescribed, and the decision of the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal on such appeal shall be final.

42. Members and employees of Library Authorities to be public servants.—Every member of the State Library Authority or a Local Library Authority and every officer and servant employed under such authority shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

43. Provisions relating to suits, etc.—(1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the State Library Authority or a Local Library Authority or any of its officers or any person acting under its direction until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Authority or at the place of abode of such officer or person; such notice shall state the cause of action, the relief sought, the amount of compensation, if any, claimed, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government, the State Librarian, the State Library Authority or a Local Library Authority, or any member, officer, servant or agent of such Authority acting under its direction, in respect of anything done or intended to have been done lawfully and in good faith under this Act or any rule, bye-law or order made thereunder.

44. Power to remove difficulties.—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order, make such provisions as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

45. Transfer of certain libraries.—(1) (a) With effect from such date as the State Government may by notification appoint (hereinafter referred to in this sub-section as the appointed day), the entire management and control of the Public Library, Mysore, now vested in the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Mysore, shall be vested in the Mysore City Library Authority.

(b) As from the appointed day, the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Mysore, a society registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1904, now deemed to be registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960 shall stand dissolved and all property, movable and immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the said society which immediately before the appointed day belonged to or vested in the said society shall vest in the Mysore City Library Authority and shall be applied for purposes specified in this Act and such other purposes as may be prescribed.

(c) As from the appointed day, all debts and liabilities of the said society shall stand transferred to and vest in the Mysore City Library Authority.

(d) Every employee of the said society shall, as from the appointed day, become an employee of the State Government and shall hold his office under the State Government as a member of the Mysore State Library Service on the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to provident fund, gratuity and other matters, as he would have held the same as an employee of the said society, and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the State Government.

(2) (a) The State Government may by notification transfer the Mahatma Gandhi Public Library, Mercara, to the Coorg District Library Authority, with effect from such date as may be specified in such notification.

(b) With effect from the day on which such transfer takes place, all assets and liabilities appertaining to the said library shall stand transferred to and vest in the Coorg District Library Authority.

(c) With effect from the day on which such transfer takes place, every person employed by the Government in connection with the said public library shall hold his office under the State Government as a member of the Mysore State Library Service on the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to provident fund, gratuity and other matters, as he would have held the same if the transfer had not taken place and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the State Government.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 47, with effect from such date as the State Government may by notification appoint (hereinafter referred to in this sub-section as the specified day), the entire management and control of Karnad Sadashiva Rao District Central Library, Mangalore shall stand transferred to the Mangalore City Library Authority.

(b) As from the specified day, all assets and liabilities of the South Kanara District Library Authority appertaining to the said District Central Library shall stand transferred to and vest in the Mangalore City Library Authority.

(c) Every employee of South Kanara District Library Authority who was employed by the said Authority wholly or mainly in connection with the said District Central Library shall, as from the specified day, become an employee of the State Government and shall hold his office

under the State Government as a member of the Mysore State Library Service on the same tenure, at the same remuneration, and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to provident fund, gratuity and other matters, as he would have held the same as an employee of the South Kanara District Library Authority, and shall continue to do so unless and until his remuneration, terms and conditions are duly altered by the State Government.

46. Amendment of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 in its application to the State of Mysore.—The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Central Act XXV of 1867) shall, in its application to the State of Mysore, be amended as follows,—

(i) in the first paragraph of section 9, for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(a) in any case, within one calendar month after the day on which any such books shall first be delivered out of the press, three such copies, and ”;

(ii) in the last paragraph of section 9, for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(i) any second or subsequent edition of a book in which edition no additions or alterations either in the letter-press or in the maps, block prints or other engravings belonging to the book have been made, and three copies of the first or some preceding edition of which book have been delivered under this Act, or ”;

(iii) in section 11, for the first sentence, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely :—

“Out of the three copies delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9 of this Act, one copy shall be sent to the State Central Library, Bangalore, referred to in the Mysore

Public Libraries Act, 1964, and the remaining two copies shall be disposed of in such manner as the State Government may, from time to time determine."

47. Repeal and savings.—(1) The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXIV of 1948) and the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 (Hyderabad Act III of 1955) are hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal—

(a) the members of the Local Library Authorities constituted under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, and holding office immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the members of the Local Library Authorities constituted under this Act and shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred on such Authorities in the respective areas in which they are functioning at such commencement until their present term expires or until new authorities are constituted under this Act, whichever is later ;

(b) all rules, bye-laws and regulations made under the said Act and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall, so far as such rules, bye-laws and regulations are not inconsistent with this Act, continue to be in force at such commencement and such rules, bye-laws, and regulations shall be deemed to be rules, bye-laws and regulations made under the provisions of this Act until they are superseded or modified by rules, bye-laws made under this Act.

(3) (i) Clause (22) of section 66 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bombay Act IIX of 1949).

- (ii) Clause (f) of rule 4 in Part I of Schedule IV of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Mysore Act LXIX of 1949),
- (iii) Clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 (Mysore Act 10 of 1959), and
- (iv) Clause (b) of section 91 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 22 of 1964),

are hereby repealed in so far as they pertain to Libraries and Reading Rooms.

(4) Notwithstanding such repeal each of the existing libraries and reading rooms may be continued by the Local Body concerned until it is acquired by the appropriate Local Library Authority under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 23.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 is in force in the Madras Areas and in Bellary District. The Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 is in force in the Hyderabad Area. There are no corresponding enactments in the other areas in the State. Government in their order No. ED 52 TEL 61, dated the 11th September 1961 constituted a committee for drafting a Bill on public libraries with Dr. S. R. Ranganathan as Chairman. The Committee submitted its Report on 16th February 1963. The present Bill is based on the draft bill prepared by the Committee. This Bill is intended to bring about uniformity in the law relating to public libraries and enables the establishment and maintenance of a system of public libraries, and for the comprehensive development and organisation of city, rural, and other classes of library service in the State. The Bill provides, among other things, for the following, namely:—

- (1) constitution of the Mysore State Library Authority ;
- (2) establishment of a Department of Public Libraries ;
- (3) constitution of local library authorities in the Cities and in the Districts ;
- (4) levy of Library cess ;
- (5) creation of a State Central Library by vesting the Bangalore Public Library in the State Central Library Authority.

Financial Memorandum.

The Library System of the State will be maintained—

- (1) out of the Consolidated Fund of the State,
- (2) from the 3 per cent cess collected ;
 - (a) in the cities [clause 27 (i) (a)]
 - (i) on tax on lands and buildings,
 - (ii) from octroi (tax on entry of goods),
 - (iii) on tax on vehicles,
 - (iv) on tax on professions, trades, callings and employments,
 - (b) in the districts,—
 - (i) a cess of 3 P. on tax on lands and buildings [Clause 27 (1) (b)] and
 - (ii) 3 per cent grant of land revenue in the districts (Clause 28).

2. The following expenses shall be met from the Consolidated Fund of the State, namely :—

- (a) Expenditure involved in maintaining the Department of Public Libraries with the State Librarian as its head, to be developed from the present nucleus of the Assistant Curator of Libraries and his staff ;
- (b) the State Library Service (Clause 15) ;
- (c) the State Central Library ;
- (d) the Library Training School (Now it is a Plan item of Rs. 35,000, later on it will have to be carried over to normal budget), to be developed into an Institute in course of time ;
- (e) other ancilliary expenditure necessary for carrying out the objectives of the Act ;
- (f) grant-in-aid to the aided libraries, until such time as they get merged in the libraries maintained by the Library Authorities.

3. The present commitment of the State with regard to library service in the State is to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs including the expenditure of about Rs. 2,20,000 spent for it by the Mysore State Adult Education Council, out of the lumpsum grant of about Rs. 5 lakhs paid to it. (This includes a *pro-rata* expenditure of Rs. 1,06,000 on staff salaries.) When the Act comes into force, the Council shall have to be divested of library service and these funds will have to be placed at the disposal of the Library Department.

4. The extra cost to Government during the next five years is estimated to increase gradually from Rs. 1 lakh in the initial year to Rs. 7 lakhs at the end rising by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs year after year. In this connection it is estimated that the expenditure on grant-in-aid which is about Rs. 12,600 (excluding the libraries under reference) will remain the same, and the expenditure on items (a)-(e) as also the expenditure on books for the State Central Library will go on increasing as a result of expansion and development of the State Library System and service. In the initial year, the additional one lakh (over and above the present provision of Rs. 1,50,000 for the six libraries) will be needed for:—

(a) building up the office of the State Librarian for the administrative work around the nucleus of the Assistant Curator's office, to a sufficient degree, strength and character in order to enable to cope with an entirely new situation under the law ;

(b) strengthening the staff of the (Public Library) proposed State Central Library to enable it to assume the new role ;

(c) purchasing books and other reading materials for the State Central Library ;

(d) staffing these libraries as well as for applying the prescribed pay scales for the existing staff.

This process of extension and development will progress year after year and encompass the whole State. This accounts for the progressive increase in expenditure.

5. The funds raised by way of 3 P. cess on the specified taxes in the cities and 3 P. cess on tax on lands and buildings coupled with the 3 per cent land revenue in the respective districts will be utilised for maintaining the libraries, excluding the staff salary which is a direct charge on the State revenues. The funds will be utilised for acquiring books, periodicals, other kindred reading materials, binding and maintenance, furniture and equipments, rent on buildings and other contingent expenditure.

6. The total realisation by way of cess in the five cities is estimated to amount to Rs. 6,68,000 and the total for all the districts by way of cess and land revenue contribution will be Rs. 12,06,000 which would be utilised for these purposes

Memorandum Regarding Delegated Legislation.

Clause 5 empowers the State Government to prescribe the period within which a person may be elected from any of the bodies referred to in sub-clause (2) of clause 3, to be a member of the State Library Authority.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 9 empowers the State Government to prescribe conditions subject to which special meetings of the State Library Authority may be convened by the President.

Clause 10 empowers the State Government to prescribe the manner in which and the procedure in accordance with which the State Library Authority should transact business.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 14 empowers the State Government to prescribe the qualifications to practise the library profession which a whole time officer should have for being appointed as the State Librarian.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 15 empowers the State Government to make rules regulating the recruitment and conditions of service of members of the Mysore State Library Service.

Clause 19 empowers the State Government to prescribe the period within which any of the bodies referred to in clauses 17 or 18 should elect or nominate a person to be a member of the City Library Authority or the District Library Authority.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 24 empowers the State Government to prescribe the form and manner in which a Library Authority should prepare a Local Development Plan and the particulars which such plan should contain. Sub-clause (2) of the said clause empowers the State Government to prescribe the manner in which the salient features of every Local Development Plan shall be published.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 27 empowers the State Government to make rules indicating the modifications subject to

which the laws relating to the collection of the taxes referred to in paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) of the said clause by the municipal corporation, municipal council or other municipal body, or the village panchayat or other local authority shall apply to the collection of the cess levied under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of sub-clause (1).

Sub-clause (2) of clause 23 empowers the State Government to prescribe the times at which and the manner in which the amount granted to a District Library Authority shall be credited to the Local Library Fund of the district.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 30 empowers the State Government to prescribe the manner in which the accounts shall be dealt with in all other respects other than those specified in the said sub-clause.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 31 empowers the State Government to prescribe the purposes other than those specified in the Act for which all property movable and immovable vesting in the State Library Authority under the said sub-clause should be applied.

Paragraph (a) of sub-clause (3) of clause 33 empowers the State Government to prescribe schemes of inter-library loans which should be implemented by the State Bureau of Inter-Library Loan. Paragraph (a) of sub-clause (4) of clause 33 empowers the State Government to prescribe the bibliographical work which the State Bibliographical Bureau should undertake. Paragraph x (a) of sub-clause (5) of the said clause empowers the State Government to prescribe schemes in accordance with which the State Bureau of Technical Service shall be maintained for centralised technical services.

Clause 35 empowers the State Government to prescribe the information and particulars which should be furnished along with the annual report of the progress made by the Local Library Authority prepared by the State Librarian in respect of each financial year.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 37 empowers the State Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of the

Act and the particular matters in respect of which rules may be made or specified in sub-clause (2) of the said clause. Sub-clause (3) of the said clause provides for rules made under the Act being laid before each House of the State Legislature and the rules so laid are subject to modifications to be made by the Houses of Legislature.

Under sub-clause (1) of clause 38, the Local Library Authority is empowered to make bye-laws with the previous sanction of the State Government generally to carry out the purposes of the Act and sub-clause (2) specifies the particular matters in respect of which bye-laws can be made. Under sub-clause (3) of the said clause, the State Government is empowered to prescribe the other manner in which a bye-law may be published in addition to being published in the official Gazette.

Sub-clause (4) of clause 41 empowers the State Government to prescribe the period within which an appeal may be preferred from the decision of the State Librarian to the Mysore State Revenue Appellate Tribunal.

Under clause 44, the State Government is empowered to make orders containing such provisions as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing any difficulty that may arise in giving effect to the Act.

Under paragraph (b) of sub-clause (1) of clause 45, the State Government is empowered to prescribe the purposes other than the purposes specified in the Act to which a property, movable and immovable vesting in the Mysore City Library Authority should be applied.

The proposed delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

S. R. KANTHI.

G. S. VENKATARAMANA IYER,
Secretary.

ANNEXURE

1. *Extract from the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Central Act 25 of 1867) in its application to the State of Mysore.*

* * * *

PART III

DELIVERY OF BOOKS

9. *Printed copies of books printed after commencement of Act to be delivered gratis to Government.*—Printed copies of the whole of every book which shall be printed in India after this Act shall come into force, together with all maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, finished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the same, shall notwithstanding any agreement (if the book be published) between the printer and publisher thereof, be delivered by the printer at such place and to such officer as the State Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette, from time to time direct, and free of expense to the Government, as follows, that is to say :—

(a) in any case, within one calendar month after the day on which any such book shall first be delivered out of the press, one such copy and

(b) if within one calendar year from such day the State Government shall require the printer to deliver other such copies not exceeding two in number, then within one calendar month after the day on which any such requisition shall be made by the State Government on the printer, another such copy, or two other such copies, as the State Government may direct, the copies so delivered being bound, sewed or stitched together and upon the best paper on which any copies of the book shall be printed.

The publisher or other person employing the printer shall, at a reasonable time before the expiration of the said month, supply him with all maps, prints and engravings finished and coloured as aforesaid, which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the requirements aforesaid.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to—

- (i) any second or subsequent edition of a book in which edition no additions or alterations either in the letter-press or in the maps, book prints or other engravings belonging to the book have been made, and a copy of the first or some preceding edition of which book has been delivered under this Act, or
- (ii) any newspaper published in conformity with the rules laid down in section 5 of this Act.

Note.—In the said Act as in force in the Bombay Area, in Section 9, (a) to the marginal note, the words “and to notified libraries” shall be added; and (b) after the first paragraph the following new paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—“Such number of copies of the book not exceeding five shall also be delivered by the printer, free of expense to such public libraries as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, from time to time specify, within one calendar month after the day on which any such book shall first be delivered out of the press.” (Bombay Act LXI of 1948).

In the said Act as in force in the Madras Area,—(i) in the first paragraph, in clause (a), for the words “one such copy”, the words “five such copies” shall be substituted; and (ii) in the last paragraph, in clause (i) for the words “a copy of the first or some preceding edition”, the words “five copies of the first or some preceding edition” shall be substituted. (Madras Act XXIV of 1948).

* * * *

“11. *Disposal of copies delivered under Section 9.*—The copy delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of Section 9 of this Act shall be disposed of as the State Government shall from time to time determine. Any copy or copies delivered pursuant to clause (b) of the said paragraph shall be transmitted to the Central Government.”

Note.—In Section 11 as in force in the Madras Area, for the first sentence the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—“Out of the five copies delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of Section 9 of this Act, four copies shall be sent to the Central Library referred to in section 4, clause (a), of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 and the fifth copy shall be disposed of in such manner as the State Government may, from time to time, determine.” (Madras Act XXIV of 1948).

* * * *

II. Extracts from the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bombay Act LIX of 1948).

* * * *

66. *Matters which may be provided for by Corporation at its discretion.*—The Corporation may, in its discretion, provide from time to time, either wholly or partly, for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

* * * *

(22) the establishment and maintenance or aiding the libraries, museums and art galleries, botanical or zoological collections and the purchase and construction of buildings therefor :

* * * *

III. Extracts from the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Mysore Act LXIX of 1949).

* * * *

SCHEDULE IV.

FINANCIAL RULES.

(See section 149)

PART I.

Authorised Expenditure.

* * * *

4. The objects of expenditure connected with the public convenience, amenities and education include—

(f) The provision and maintenance of public libraries and reading rooms, museums, art galleries, gymnasia or any other institutions connected with the diffusion of mental or physical culture ;

* * * *

IV. Extracts from the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 (Mysore Act 10 of 1959).

* * * *

48. Discretionary functions of Panchayats.—(1) It shall be competent for a Panchayat, so far as the Panchayat fund at its disposal will allow and subject to the general control of the Government, and the Superintendence of the Taluk Board, to make reasonable provision within the village in regard to the following matters, namely :—

* * * *

(e) village libraries and the reading rooms ;

V. Extracts from the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964.

91. Discretionary functions of municipal councils.—Every municipal council may, in its discretion, provide either wholly or in part for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(b) constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, mental hospitals, halls, offices, dharmasalas, choultries, musafir khanas, rest-houses, homes for the disabled and destitute persons and other public buildings ;

* * * *
