

REPORT  
OF  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FOR  
LIBRARIES



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1959

# REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR LIBRARIES



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**Publication No. 411**

*Price : Rs. 4-50 or 7sh.*

**PRINTED IN INDIA, BY THE MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS,  
NASIK ROAD, PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI  
1959**

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NEW DELHI-2

*Dated the 12th November, 1958*

**K. P. SINHA,**  
*Chairman,*  
*Advisory Committee for Libraries*

**DEAR EDUCATION MINISTER,**

I enclose herewith the report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries, appointed by the Government of India, with its terms of reference, given in Appendix I of the Report.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) K. P. Sinha

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali,**  
Minister of Education,  
Government of India,  
*New Delhi.*

## APPENDIX

### COST OF LIBRARY SERVICE TO COVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY ON THE BASIS OF 1951 CENSUS

The cost worked out here can only be called even approximate by courtesy The bases of the cost are

- I The number of various types of library units
- II The staff needed for each unit
- III The cost of staff

The details are as follows

I The various types of library units are —

- A State Libraries 16 (14 States plus Himachal Pradesh plus Delhi)
- B District Libraries 310 (There are 325 districts in India, but it is assumed that 15 of the State Libraries will also serve as District Libraries for the districts in whose headquarters they are located)
- C City Libraries 163, that is to say, libraries for 68 cities with population 50,000-75,000 (C8), 23 cities with population 75,000-1,00,000 (C7), 41 cities with population 1-2 lakhs (C6), 14 cities with population 2-3 lakhs (C5), 7 cities with population 3-5 lakhs (C4), 5 cities with population 5-10 lakhs (C3), 3 cities with population 10-20 lakhs (C2), and 2 cities with population of over 20 lakhs (C1)
- D Branch libraries in the cities 300 (roughly one for every 50,000 of population)
- E Mobile library units 400, 325 for the districts and 75 for the larger cities
- F Block Libraries 4,500 (There will be eventually about 5,000 blocks in the country, but about 1,500 of them could be directly served from district headquarters)
- G Within the blocks there will be libraries for various centres of population, such as for
  - G-1—401 towns of population, 20 000—50 000,
  - G-2—4,542 towns of population, 5,000-20,000,
  - G-3—23,609 centres of population, 2,000-5 000, and
  - G-4—nearly 1 lakh panchayat libraries (*i e.*, 1 library for every 5 to 6 villages)

II The average staff needed for the various units has been assumed as follows

- A A State Central Library will have the following services  
Reference library for the State and the capital city, lending library for the capital city and the district, inter-library loan, copyright, bibliographical, special services for children, youth and adults and inspectorate. Allowing for leave reserves this will need 1 State Librarian, 1 Deputy Librarian,

1 Assistant Librarian, 22 professional assistants, of whom 4 may head the departments, 2 stenographers, 16 clerks, typists, accountants and 37 class IV staff).

- B. District Libraries: There will be circulating services. The lending and reference services for the towns in which they are located will be provided for by C, D and E and (in some cases even) G below. A district circulating service will need staff as follows :—

1 Librarian, 1 assistant librarian, 3 professional assistants, 4 clerks and daftries, 1 book repairer, and 4 class IV servants.

- C. The various categories of cities mentioned under (C) in 1 above will need staff as follows :—

	Type of city							
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
Librarian . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Librarian . . . . .	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Assistant Librarian . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Professional Assistants . . . . .	18	14	12	10	7	4	3	2
Book repairers etc. . . . .	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Clerical . . . . .	7	6	5	4	3	2	2	2
Class IV, including library attendants, peons and always a gardener, a chowkidar and a sweeper . . . . .	35	31	27	23	18	15	11	8

The above staff is worked out on the basis of 2 shifts.

- D. Each city branch will need, for 2 shifts, 1 librarian, 2 professional assistants and 5 class IV servants, the latter including a sweeper and a chowkidar.

- E. Each mobile van will have 2 professional assistants (1 in the van and 1 at the base), 1 clerk (at the base) and 1 driver and 1 cleaner.

- F. A Block Library itself will, again, be a circulating library only. The lending and references services for the town in which it is located will be looked after by libraries under G. As such it will need 1 block librarian, 1 clerk-cum-daftri and 1 peon-cum-faraash.

- G. The various Town Libraries will have the following staff for a single shift only :—G 1, a librarian and a part-time paid helper, besides voluntary helpers : G2 and G3—librarian and voluntary help.

The Panchayat Libraries (G4) will have voluntary workers or persons working on small allowances.

III. The most difficult part of the present estimate is, without doubt, the cost on staff. The pay scales vary so much from State to

State that any average figure would raise a chorus of dissent from a number of States. Yet, for our present purpose an average must be struck.

In calculating the cost on staff we have assumed the structure of library personnel as given in the Appendix to the chapter on Library Personnel. Together with dearness and other allowances and salaries in various grades we have assumed the remuneration of various broad types of personnel working in libraries as follows :

	Rupees (per month)
(a) <i>Professional staff</i> —	
1. Panchayat Librarians and semi-voluntary help . . . . .	An hono- rarium of Rs. 15
2. Librarian of a town with population 2,000-5,000 . . . . .	100
3. Librarian of a town with population 5,000-20,000 . . . . .	120
4. Librarian of a town with population 20,000-50,000 Professional Assistants . . . . .	240
5. Block or city branch Librarian . . . . .	270
6. Assistant Librarian in a district/city library . . . . .	312
7. Librarian of a city with population 50,000 to 1 lakh/Deputy Librarian in a larger city/Assistant Librarian in the State Central Library . . . . .	420
8. District Librarian/Librarian of a city of over 1 lakh population/Deputy State Central Librarian . . . . .	470
9. State Central Librarian . . . . .	680
(b) <i>Non-professional staff</i> —	
1. Clerks, Accountants, Typists, Driver etc. . . . .	100
2. Class IV staff . . . . .	50

The total expenditure on the staff on the basis of I, II and III for the whole country comes to approximately Rs. 10 crores. The world over the average recurring expenditure on a library in items other than staff (books, lighting, maintenance etc.) is equal to that on the staff. So that the total recurring expenditure for a year for a universal library service would be Rs. 20 crores.

This expenditure has been calculated on the basis of 1951 census figures. To do justice to the present population and especially the more-than-proportionate increase in urban population, the figures of Rs. 20 crores would have to be raised to Rs. 23 crores (15% in a decennium).

Buildings, furniture and other capital expenditure would need an equal amount, that is to say, an amount of the order of Rs. 22/23 crores.

This does not cover the nation's entire expenditure on public libraries and their administration. For, besides the above, the State Governments will incur some expenditure on the Directorates of Public Libraries and Government of India will similarly incur some expenditure on the suggested Libraries Division in the Ministry of Education, the National Library and the three National Books Deposit Centres.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Government of India and State Governments should have a 25 year Library Plan to raise the library structure from its present embryonic dimensions to a size which will do justice to the cultural and educational needs of the people

2 Government should levy a cess of 6 naye paise in a rupee of property tax in all places with permission for the local bodies to raise the cess

3 Government of India should contribute to the library funds of a State an amount equal to the cess collected in the State

4 To begin with, State Governments should give grants equal to the cess collected and gradually in the course of the next 25 years raise their contribution to three times the cess collected

5 Suitable existing subscription libraries should continue to receive aid from State Governments subject *inter alia* to the condition that at least 25% of the membership of an aided library should be free and mainly meant for persons of low economic status. The existing subscription libraries should be encouraged to join the proposed free public library service in every State

Subscription libraries set up after the publication of this Report should not be given grants-in-aid

There should be a periodical review, after every five years, of the subscription libraries in receipt of Government aid and after every such review the freeships of such libraries should be raised by at least 25%. Thus at the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan the entire public library system will have become free

6 In each State, the library system should function as follows —

- (a) The cess collected in an urban area by a Municipality or a Corporation will constitute the Library Fund of the Municipality or Corporation
- (b) The cess collected in the area within a block will constitute the Block Library Fund
- (c) To each Block or Municipal or Corporation Library Fund the State Government will add an amount equal to the cess collected either in cash or in the form of provision of staff or both
- (d) The Central Library at a District Headquarters will serve as the Central Library for the entire district for purposes of supplementing the book stocks of Block and Municipal Libraries and for strengthening the administration. To enable it to do so, the whole of the State Governments' contribution to Municipal and Block Funds in the district will go into a District Library Fund. If necessary, the funds may be reinforced by a percentage of library funds of the blocks and the municipalities in the District

7 State Governments should enact a comprehensive State Library Law which will provide for the following —

- (a) free public library service with the following objectives
  - (i) to house materials giving reliable information and wholesome recreation
  - (ii) to organise them so as to promote their use
  - (iii) to stimulate non-readers to be readers and readers to be purposive students,
- (b) A library rate of 6 naye paise in a rupee of property tax to be levied by local bodies and Panchayats
- (c) The State Government will aid the local bodies by a matching formula. The law may be brought into operation gradually within a period of twenty years
- (d) There will be Block Library Funds and the Municipal Library Funds, but the district would be regarded as a Unit of Library service
- (e) The various units of library service will have their own library committees, as recommended in this Report
- (f) The State will organise a Department of Libraries. The functions of the Department will be generally on lines indicated in the Report
- (g) The State Governments will recognise Library Associations and provide for adequate assistance to them
- (h) Books will form the bulk of library stocks, which must also include newer media of mass communication like audio-visual materials, etc

8 Similarly, the Government of India should enact a Library Law incorporating—

- (a) right of every citizen to have free access to libraries as his fundamental right,
- (b) collating the various deposit sections under the Copyright Act, the Delivery of books Act, and the Press and Registration of Books Act and making them subserve the needs of a National Library Service, and
- (c) providing for financial assistance to State Governments as suggested in the chapter

(sd) K P Sinha, (*Chairman*)

(") N Bhadriah

(") B S Kesavan

(") J C Mathur

(") S S Saith

(") T D Waknis

(") Sohan Singh, (*Secretary*)

## APPENDICES

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## Appendix I—TERMS OF REFERENCE

In September-October 1955, a Seminar on the 'Role of Libraries in Social Education' was organised by the Indian Adult Education Association at Chirag Delhi. One of the recommendations of the Seminar was to set up a Library Commission to investigate the state of Libraries in India. The Ministry of Education accepted the recommendation and set up an Advisory Committee for Libraries instead of a Commission with the following members. The Committee was requested to submit its report as soon as feasible.

- 1 Shri K P Sinha, Director of Public Instruction Bihar Patna  
(Chairman)
- 2 Shri N Bhadrach, President, Mysore State Adult Education Council, Mysore
- 3 Shri J C Mathur, ICS, Director General of All India Radio, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri B S Kesavan, Librarian, National Library, Calcutta
- 5 Shri S S Saith, Librarian, Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.
- 6 Shri T D Waknis, Curator, Central Library, Bombay
- 7 Shri D R Kalia, Director, Delhi Public Library, Delhi
- 8 Mrs Achamma John Mathai, Bombay
- 9 Shri Sohan Singh, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi  
(Secretary)

(The members at Nos 7 and 8 could not participate in the Committees' work at all)

The Committee was appointed with the following terms of reference

- 1 To enquire into the present reading needs of the people how they are met and what part the existing library set-up plays in meeting the needs
- 2 To enquire into the reading tastes of various sections of the people, what agencies are there to provide suitable literature and how the reading tastes and hence the literature can be improved
- 3 To recommend the future library structure in India
- 4 To recommend the forms of cooperation between the library and social education set-up
- 5 To go into the question of the training of librarians and the conditions of their service
- 6 To make recommendations on the administrative and financial measures necessary to support the future library set up in India

As the first two items would have led the Committee into a large research project, it confined itself to terms 3, 4, 5, 6, that is, to investigating the present condition of library service in the country and on that basis make recommendations to the Government.

The Committee sat in three sessions. In the first session, it finalised the questionnaire and its general programme including the tour programme. In its second session it resolved some of the more controversial issues and thus prepared the grounds for its report. In its third session the Committee finalised the substance of the report and authorised the Chairman to give it finishing touches.

## APPENDIX II—THE QUESTIONNAIRE

### PART I—LIBRARY STRUCTURE

#### A Existing Libraries

(To be answered by State Governments)

1 What are the different types of libraries in your State? Give the number of each type

*NB*—For the purpose of this question, the libraries may be divided into the following 22 types —

##### Libraries run by the State Government

- A1 State Central Libraries
- A2 District Central Libraries
- A3 Block Libraries
- A4 Village Libraries
- A5 Libraries attached to Social Education Centres
- A6 Circulating Libraries other than District Central Libraries
- A7 Departmental Libraries
- A8 Children's Libraries
- A9 Other Libraries

##### Libraries run by Local Bodies

- B1 District Board Libraries
- B2 Municipal Libraries
- B3 Circulating Libraries included/not included in B1 and B2

##### Libraries run by Institutions and Associations

- C1 Subscription libraries aided by Government
- C2 Unaided subscription libraries
- C3 Circulating libraries aided by Government
- C4 Unaided circulating libraries
- C5 Special libraries (such as commercial, technical, etc)

##### Proprietary libraries open to the public

- D1 Aided by Government
- D2 Unaided libraries

##### Libraries belonging to Educational Institutions

- E1 University libraries
- E2 College libraries
- E3 High School libraries

2 Have you any data on the book stock and annual expenditure on these libraries? If so, please give

3 Select one typical library out of each of the 22 types mentioned in question 1 and give detailed information on it as per proforma given in Annexure I.

4 How are the libraries run by the State?

(Type A in Question 1 How are they administered?)

(i.e. how is their budget determined? What is the financial supervision exercised? Are there advisory bodies attached to them, etc?)

5 What is the amount and what are the rules of grants-in-aid to non governmental libraries in the State? Is the grant given in cash or both in cash and kind? What is the amount of non-recurring and recurring grants sanctioned in the latest year for which statistics are available?

6 What departments in the State Government are aiding/maintaining or in any other way connected with libraries (other than their own departmental libraries)? Please give the aid or grant given to such libraries by each department in 1956-57

7 How many libraries are there in

Metropolitan towns,

Other towns,

Villages?

#### **B Library Department, interlending circulating**

1 Should there be any independent Library Department at the Centre and in the States?

2 If not, should it be a sub-department within

(a) Education Department,

(b) Social Welfare Department,

(c) A new Department of Culture?

3 What should be the functions of such a Library Department/sub department?

4 Should inter-lending be confined to public libraries or should it cover special libraries and University Libraries also?

5 What should be the mechanism of book circulation in a circulating library system? (for example bicycles, mobile vans, branches, etc)

#### **C Library structure for the future**

1 The Paper published by the International Federation of Library Associations, on the subject, is attached herewith (Annexure II). You are requested to give your comments on the various recommendations made therein.

2 Do you agree that the Public Library system should have the following structure?

(a) The structure

(i) National Central Library, New Delhi, with the following functions —

- 1 Copyright library for the nation
  - 2 Lending Library for Central State Libraries and Special Libraries cooperating with the Public Library system and a national centre for Inter-Library loan
  - 3 Centre for National Book Exchange and International Library loan
  - 4 Advise State Libraries on technical matters
  - 5 National Bibliographical and Documentation Centre
  - 6 National Library for the handicapped
  - 7 National Cooperative Book Acquisition Agency
  - 8 National Centre for micro-filming service
- (ii) State Libraries with the following functions —
- 1 Copyright Library for the State
  - 2 Lending Library for District Libraries and Special Libraries in the State cooperating with the Public Library System
  - 3 Clearing House for Inter-Library loan within the State
  - 4 Centre for Book Exchange within the State
  - 5 State Bibliographical and Documentation Centre
  - 6 State Cooperative Book Acquisition Centre
  - 7 Agency for Central classification and cataloguing for all District Libraries in the State
  - 8 Public Library Service for the city in which it is situated
  - 9 State Centre for micro filming Service
- (iii) District Libraries with the following functions —
- 1 Public Library for the town or city in which it is situated
  - 2 Maintenance of a Circulating Book Service within the District
  - 3 Service to Social Educational Institutions and Groups
  - 4 Service to Student Groups
  - 5 Service to Schools, Hospitals, etc
- (iv) Block Libraries with functions similar to the District Libraries
- (v) Village Libraries or Libraries serving a group of villages
- (b) If you think there should be any additional stages in the structure of the National Public Library System please mention the stage with its functions and give reasons why you consider it to be necessary
- 3 Should the libraries attached to the Information Centres in the Blocks be integrated with the Block Libraries ? If so how ?

4 Should the libraries mentioned in (a) (iii—v) above be controlled by State Government or by local bodies ?

5 Should the various libraries mentioned above in (a) (i—v) have boards or committees ? If so, should such boards or committees have executive or only advisory powers ?

6 If your answer to question 4 above is in the affirmative, give your comments on the following.

(a) The representation on these bodies will consist of —

- (i) Government officials concerned ,
- (ii) Members of Legislature or Local Bodies concerned ,
- (iii) Development authorities ,
- (iv) Universities and other educational institutions ,
- (v) Libraries or representatives of Library Associations ,
- (vi) Representatives of public ,
- (vii) Representatives of Social Education bodies

(b) The Librarian of the state concerned will be the Secretary

(c) The functions of each such Board or Committee will be —

- (i) To chalk out programmes, including their financial implications ,
- (ii) To recommend grants ,
- (iii) To arrange or sponsor training programmes ,
- (iv) To keep registers of librarians in accordance with the different professional grades determined by the Central Library Department ,
- (v) To publish reports and other publications of interest to Librarians ,
- (vi) To lay down conditions of service of librarians , and
- (vii) To fix library standards

7 Should there be Library Associations consisting of librarians and men from the public interested in libraries, at each level as follows ?

- (a) All-India
- (b) State
- (c) Regional (in case of bilingual States)
- (d) District
- (e) Block
- (f) Village

8 Should the Library Association receive grants from Government ? If so, for what purpose and to what extent ?



**PART II—FORM OF COOPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES  
AND SOCIAL EDUCATION SET-UP**

**A. 1** What are the different types of social education workers and social educational institutions at,

- (i) Village level
- (ii) Block level,
- (iii) District level,
- (iv) State level,

and what are their library responsibilities, if any ?

**2** What are the adult educational activities of the different types of libraries mentioned in Q 1 of Part I, A ?

**1** What the various types of adult educational activities of your library ?

**2** How are the activities organised ? (by staff or voluntary workers)

**3** What is the response of the public to the different adult educational programmes of your library ?

**PART III—TRAINING OF LIBRARIANS AND CONDITIONS  
OF THEIR SERVICE**

**A Training of Librarians**

**1** What are the training facilities in your State for the training of various types of librarians

- (a) Training in general librarianship,
- (b) Training of State, District and Block Librarians,
- (c) Training of Village librarians ?

**2 (a)** What is the duration of each course and its contents ?

**(b)** What are the entrance qualifications for each course ?

[Please supply

- (a) Syllabus,
- (b) Set of question papers in a recent examination, and
- (c) Information about the system of examinations]

**3** Are there any deficiencies in the courses ? If so, what can be done to improve them ?

**4** What is the output of various training courses ?

**5** Is the output of each category of librarians adequate or inadequate ? If it is inadequate, what should be done to improve it ?

**6** Is the staff of the Training Centres adequate in number and qualifications ?

**7** How are the training standards of the various library training institutions in your State assured ? Does the State Government take any interest in this work ?

**8** Is the teaching material (books audio-visual aids etc) in the library training institutions adequate ? If not, what are the main deficiencies ?

9 What type of agencies (Universities, State Governments Library Associations, *ad hoc* bodies) conduct the following types of courses,

- (i) Postgraduate courses in general librarianship,
- (ii) Courses in general librarianship on the undergraduate level,
- (iii) Special courses for
  - (a) State Central Libraries
  - (b) District Libraries
  - (c) Block Libraries
  - (d) Village Libraries,
  - (e) School Libraries, and
  - (f) General Children's Libraries

10 Is any agency in the State maintaining a register of trained librarians? If so, a specimen copy may be shown to the Committee

### B *Conditions of Service of Librarians*

1 What are the different grades in which the librarians posts are now divided in the State? What are the qualifications (academic, professional—degree, diploma or certificate) prescribed for appointment and promotion to each grade and salary scales for each grade and responsibilities?

2. What is the principle of selection of librarians for each grade? For example

- (a) Fresh recruitment,
- (b) Promotion from lower grade. If both principles are respected what is the proportion of librarians in each grade selected on each principle?

3 What are the principles of promotion of librarians? *e.g.* (a) by seniority, (b) by merit?

4 If by merit, how much weight is given to

- (a) published works or articles,
- (b) administrative ability?

What is the precise test for measuring administrative ability so as to eliminate personal equations?

5 Are there any bodies to whom librarians can appeal against the decision of authorities? If so what is the scope of work of these bodies and their position?

6 What are the principles for determining retiring benefits for each grade?

7 What are other benefits if any included in the conditions of service of Librarians? *e.g.* facilities for receiving professional training, concessions regarding education of their children weekly and annual holidays, travel facilities, etc?

### PART IV—ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MEASURES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THE FUTURE LIBRARY SET-UP IN INDIA

1 Are public libraries in the State based on

- (a) Legislation, or
- (b) Executive orders of the Government?

2. If the structure is based on Legislation what are the principle topics covered by it? For example does the legislation cover the followings —

- (i) Libraries should be free for all citizens The legislation should ensure that any citizen of India can become a member of any public library in India with, of course necessary safeguards
- (ii) The Library should be tax-supported There should be no deposit or security for the use of Libraries The minimum rate of taxation should be fixed but the maximum should not be fixed.
- (iii) The legislation should define the Library structure including the Library Committees and the Training Institutions The various Library Committees should have a majority of non officials on them Except at State level the Librarian concerned should be the *ex-officio* Secretary
- (vi) Legislation should not be permissible but compulsory
- (v) Legislation should define the financial resources for the libraries at different levels Libraries at each level should have adequate funds secured from general revenues or a separate library cess Which do you prefer and why ?
- (vi) Government grant should not be determined by the income of a library authority but by its needs that is to say library legislation should provide for equalisation of services in the various parts of the country
- (vii) Only qualified and trained librarians should up to the Block level The training of Librarians should be assured by legislation
- (viii) The lower rung libraries should send regular reports to the higher rung libraries
- (ix) Cooperation among Public libraries should be ensured as well as cooperation between Public libraries and specialised libraries.
- (x) There should also be cooperation between Libraries and various agencies working in the board field of social education, e.g Libraries should particularly cooperate in the eradication of illiteracy

3 Are there any difficulties being faced in implementing the Library legislation? If so what are the difficulties? How are they being met?

4 Is the Library legislation existing in your State deficient in any way? If so in what ways and what remedies do you suggest?

5 If there is no Library legislation in the State what are the difficulties in the way of having one?

6 How are the public libraries in the State being financed, *e g.*,

- (a) by grants from general budget ?
- (b) by a special library cess ? If so, at what level is the cess levied ? What is the rate of the cess ?
- (c) by a combination of the two ?

7 How much of the district population each district library in the State has been able to reach with all its services ?

8 What are the reasons why the remaining population, if any, has not been reached ?

9 What are the different types of services rendered by each district library ? (Home lending, reading in the library, for women, for children, for youth, for adults and men)

10 What do you consider to be the right size of a District Library Unit ? Should large districts have multiple district libraries ?

11 If the Centre gives grants to District Libraries, should it give directly to the District Libraries or through the State Governments ?

#### ANNEXURE I

Name of the State

Area

Population

(Last Census figures of the area constituting present boundaries)

Name of the Library

Area served by the Library and its population/  
clientele of the library and its strength

Library Committee or Board governing the Library

Constitution of the Committee including name of the authority appointing it and to whom it is responsible, functions of the Committee the name of the Officer to whom the Librarian is primarily responsible

Income

- (a) From State Government/local body, etc
- (b) From library receipts
- (c) From other sources

Number of borrowers, type of borrowers and conditions on which they are allowed to borrow books

Average daily number of readers using reading and reference departments

Stock

Total number of volumes in stock (including pamphlets and periodicals), nature of collection and its special features, if any, including special type of materials, *e g.*, maps, mss, gramophone records, films, etc (give figures)

**Issues**

Annual issues from Lending Department.  
 Total seating capacity of the reading and reference rooms  
 Number of newspaper and periodicals received currently

**Staff**

Number of staff and their pay scales down from the Librarian to the attendants and their qualifications

**Expenditure**

(a) Books (b) Newspapers and periodicals, (c) Binding, (d) Salaries, (e) Other expenditure, (f) Total

**Organization of the Library**

- (i) Number of "departments in the Library, *e g.* newspapers, lending and reference rooms
- (ii) Are readers allowed free access to the stocks or are the books kept in closed stacks everywhere in the library?
- (iii) System of classification (either name one of the recognised systems of classification, or say, "improvised")
- (iv) Kind of catalogue (Dictionary classified alphabetical subject catalogue, author catalogue) or what?
- (v) Physical form of catalogue (Cards, printed sheaf)
- (vi) Number of days on which the library is open in the year including Sundays/holidays
- (vii) Reproduction of documents Does the library possess any equipment?
- (viii) Are the foreign publications bought from an Indian book-vendor or a foreign agent? Give reasons for your preference
- (ix) What arrangement has the library for binding? Has your library laid down any standard for library style of binding? In what respects do you find the bindings deficient?
- (x) Nature of extended activities of the library, *e g.* service to social education groups and workers, service to schools with or without an otherwise independent library service, service to hospitals and prisons, etc
- (xi) Form of cooperation between the library with other libraries, if any, (a) in the way of coordinating its acquisitions, (b) in the way of inter-library lending If so, describe the mechanism.

## ANNEXURE II

(For Private Circulation)

### THE IFLA. PUBLIC LIBRARIES WORKING PAPER

(The Development of Public Library Services—a working paper prepared by the Public Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations in 1953 was circulated along with the Questionnaire so as to obtain the response of the correspondents in the light of modern authoritative views on public libraries)

A.1 The first essential to any consideration of the public library service is a clear understanding of the purpose of such a service

A.2 It is the purpose of public libraries to make it possible for all men according to their needs and circumstances, to enjoy whatever benefits full access to books and related forms of record may bring them. It is the duty of public libraries not only to meet existing demands but also to encourage and facilitate wider demands from more people

A.3 It is the purpose of libraries to promote and sustain freedom of thought, and action, individual development and the good of the individual and the community. It is essential that nothing should be done to deny the principles of free choice and liberty of thought, and it is essential that due regard should be paid to the differing needs and abilities of potential readers

B.1 Applying these principles to consideration of the basic pattern of public library service, the first essential factor emerges, *i.e.*, that the public library must be a comprehensive, general service for the use of all sections of the community

B.2 The alternative—and we regard it as an undesirable alternative—is the provision of public library services on a sectional basis, *i.e.*, the existence not of one public library for the use of all but of a library or libraries intended only for part of the community, *e.g.*, for particular social classes, or religious, political, racial, or linguistic groups

B.3 The disadvantages of such sectional provision are many including the following —

- (a) They have naturally a bias, an ulterior objective, a primary responsibility towards the interest of the section concerned. We do not deny the right of any section to promote its own objectives (using its own funds and not those of the community at large for this purpose), but it is manifest that the total effect of even many such libraries could not be the promotion of that full free opportunity which we regard as the essential function of the public library
- (b) They cannot, even in total provide for the whole community which must embrace many people who are not associated with any of the sectional interests for which libraries are provided. Neither can they comprehend the fullest range of materials
- (c) It is inevitable that library service shall thus be given by a multiplicity of small units whereas it is abundantly evident that the greatest benefits can be given most economically and efficiently when a community is served by the largest possible unit of library service consistent with social and geographical circumstances

B.4 The advantages of a service provided for the whole community include the following —

- (a) It can afford a full and free opportunity for all the people and it can embrace all matters of interest to any individual
- (b) Every member of the community may use it as a right, regardless of this social position, class, religious or political beliefs or vocation

- (c) Catering for the whole community, it can be more economical as more people will use it and the fullest use can thus be made of everything that is provided. It will be a larger and better provided library. It is likely to enjoy greater permanence and continuity and is capable of more efficient management.

B 5 It is, nevertheless, necessary to establish library service for groups of citizens who, for various reasons, are cut off from the use of the general library service—such as hospital patients, members of the armed forces, seamen, prisoners, etc. Such services should either form part of the general public library provision or be closely associated with it.

C 1 Since the public library should be provided for all members of the community, it is proper that it should be provided by the community as a whole, at the common expense of the community (with or without additional assistance from the common funds of the State—see G 1-8).

C 2 Consequently, it should be a free service in that no user should be required to pay any fee, subscription or other charge—for any reason whatever—in order to avail himself of its services.

C 3 The alternative is a library which levies a charge upon users either for all or any service, or for part of the service (*e.g.* the loan of fiction).

C 4 The disadvantages of levying a charge are, among others

- (a) That any who are unable to pay the required charge, no matter how small, are unable to use the library at all, or to the full and these may well be persons to whom access to books is especially desirable.
- (b) Those who are unwilling to pay the required charge, usually, because they do not appreciate the value to them of books and libraries will not be subject to its educational influence and may well be these who in their own interests and those of the community should be encouraged to make better use of books.
- (c) There is also the danger that those unable or unwilling to pay might be induced to borrow 'by proxy' (*i.e.* using the books obtained by other, paying borrowers) in which case the library would be unable to exert its full educational influence on the 'proxy' readers.
- (d) A library which charges is likely to be one which depends unduly upon the income from such charges. It is therefore likely to prefer to provide those books which will produce the most income and so to meet popular demands in preference to demands for material of greater value but less wide appeal.

D 1 Since the public library should be provided by the whole community for the free use of all, it follows that public library provision should be a responsibility of government, as are education, public health services, street, lighting and the like, and that it should be financed from public funds (*i.e.* local or state taxation).

D 2 This being so it is proper that it should be governed by the appropriate public authority and administered by a committee appointed by and directly responsible to that authority. As will be noted later this should be a local government authority. Nevertheless it should not be possible for the authority to deny its citizens the services of an adequate public library service the provision of which, by all appropriate authorities, should be obligatory.

D 3 Alternatives to government and administration by a local authority appointed committee are

- (a) Government by societies, associations, and other non-governmental bodies (*e.g.* with a committee appointed or elected by members of a library supporting society) although all or part of the funds may be provided from public funds.
- (b) Government by a board, the members of which are in whole or part appointed by the board (*i.e.* a self-perpetuating board).

**D 4 The disadvantages of the alternatives noted in D 3 are**

- (a) That the public cannot exercise sufficient control or to determine the control over the expenditure of public funds or to determine the nature and standards of the public service given by the committee or board
- (b) The citizens and potential users of the library are unable to exercise adequate influence or to enjoy proper access to the governing body
- (c) It may be, or usually is difficult for the proper claims of the library to be brought to the attention of the public authority responsible for providing the necessary funds, *e g* the chairman of a local authority committee (who should be a member of the local council) can present his case directly to that authority's finance committee and council but the chairman of a non-authority board may not even be a member of the local council. Moreover, the council is unlikely to feel the same measure of responsibility to or to take the same interest into a service which is not under its own control
- (d) There are certain aspects of the public library service which will suffer if they are not properly related to the local government system—*e g* the provision and maintenance of buildings in relation to the authority's public works department and programme, the payment of staff and their recruitment and training in accordance with the prevailing scheme for local government officers in other departments questions of financial control and administration, legal aspects, and the like

D 5 Notwithstanding these disadvantages it should be admitted that a self owned institution will often be more likely to have on its board members who are especially interested in library development. Nevertheless the services of such persons (though they are not members of the council) may be secured by co-opting them to the library committee of a local authority.

E 1 As already stated we believe that the public library should be provided by the local authority (*ie* the council of a municipality or country)

E 2 The public library should be a local service because

- (a) Though it will embrace in great part materials of general and universal interest common to all well provided libraries it must also pay particular attention to the special interest of the locality (industrial and historical for example) and be closely associated with local educational, cultural, and other activities and related to local social conditions
- (b) The public must feel that the public library is an integral part of their own society. They are most likely to make the best use of its services and give it the fullest support when they have a sense of responsibility for its development and a voice in its control
- (c) The more remote the control of an institution is from those who use it, the more likely it is to be neglected
- (d) Library services provided by the State and not by local authorities are likely to become standardized. Local services are likely to show wide and desirable variation in standards and in activity and to engage in fruitful experiment and extension of facilities
- (e) Library services provided entirely by the State are more liable to be subjected to undesirable political pressures and are more likely to suffer adversely in times of economic difficulty. In the case of local authorities the State library department can usually institute safeguards against local political pressures

E 3 In territories where local government is not yet properly established, local administration of library services may be impracticable under present conditions. In such cases it may be necessary to establish national or regional library authorities on the boards of which however, there should be representative of the towns and country districts to be served



F 1 We believe, however, that the responsible local authority should be the largest consistent with geographical and other conditions which will nevertheless attain the advantages of local control, and that there should be the maximum cooperation with other libraries

F 2 The small library, which has to rely solely upon its own resources, is inevitably seriously limited. Its book stock must be small, it can offer little to the reader whose needs are not met by materials of very general interest. It cannot afford to employ the qualified staff who alone can give efficient individual service to the purposive readers

F 3 Better service by the library serving the parish or other small or thinly populated rural district and by the small town library will result when these are associated with 'county' or 'central' libraries providing deposit collections supply the books required by individual readers and assisting the local librarians in various ways. But elements are integrated administratively into a larger unit combining the largest possible town with the libraries in a suitable natural region. Such a larger, regional unit (comprising perhaps a geographical country or more than one county) can offer many advantages, including

- (a) A large, comprehensive book stock
- (b) Frequent and considerable exchange of stock at all the smaller libraries
- (c) Adequate supervision and, so far as possible, actual staffing by qualified personnel
- (d) Better facilities for meeting the requirements of individual readers
- (e) The services of book mobiles to serve not only local libraries but also communities which can be served better by book mobiles than by static book collections

F 4 Nevertheless, the advantages of the larger unit must be weighed against the disadvantages of weakening local interest by selecting purely for administrative or financial reasons, regions which lack geographical or social unity or which are too large to remain 'local'

G 1 We believe, too, that the local public library service should receive appropriate aid and encouragement from the State

G 2 State aid should fulfil the following objectives among others

- (a) It should encourage local authorities to provide the maximum possible local support. Consequently, State grants should in general be related to income from local sources
- (b) Nevertheless, State aid should, where necessary, be weighed in favour of local areas which for geographical, economic or other reasons are less able to make adequate provision from their own resources
- (c) It should encourage the formation of appropriate larger units of service by the amalgamation of small areas, the development of joint schemes, the provision of regional services, etc. To this end, weighted grants may be made (perhaps for initial periods only) to encourage a wider basis of service
- (d) State aid should ensure minimum standards of provision everywhere (the question of compulsory service is noted later) and to achieve this, grants should be conditional upon the attainment of specified conditions, including minimum per capita expenditure, minimum fund for book purchase, appropriate standards of books selection, the employment and adequate payment of the necessary qualified staff, adequate facilities for the public (hours of opening, convenient service points, suitable buildings, etc.), and participation in inter-library loan services, etc.
- (e) State aid must not, however, encourage local authorities to be satisfied with meeting the required minimum standards and no more. This will be avoided largely if State aid is related to local support, but it must also be prevented by the periodical realistic revision of minimum requirements, and in suitable cases, additional grant aid should be given to encourage new developments and pilot projects

**G 3** State aid should be on a continuing and well-understood basis. The minimum amount (or proportion) due to any local authority must not be subject to prejudicial variation, as this would make it impossible for any authority to undertake the planned development of its services.

**G 4** State aid is best administered by a State Library Department charged with general and specific responsibilities for the promotion of public library services throughout the country.

**G 5** This State Department should be directed and staffed by officials with such wide experience of public library work and such professional qualifications in librarianship as will ensure the respect of librarians and library authorities.

**G 6** To ensure the fullest contact and cooperation, the State Library Department should be advised by an Advisory Committee representing library authorities, librarians, and library associations.

**G 7** The State Library Department should have the following duties:

- (a) The formulation and periodical revision of standards and conditions of State grant aid.
- (b) The apportionment and administration of funds available for grant purposes.
- (c) Such inspection and inquiry as is necessary to ensure that State grants are expected for the proper purposes and that specified conditions are fulfilled.
- (d) The collection and dissemination of appropriate information and statistical data regarding public library development.
- (e) Giving advice and appropriate assistance to local authorities and librarians.
- (f) The general promotion of the objectives of public libraries.

**G 8** In addition to these matters the State Library Department should (unless these matters are being satisfactorily undertaken by other agencies):

- (a) Make provision for the professional training, examination, and registration of qualified librarians (e.g., maintain a library school or schools), and for the training of part-time library personnel and clerical staff.
- (b) Maintain an information bureau to provide information on bibliographical matters, on aspects of librarianship, etc.
- (c) Undertake the publication of bibliographies, book lists, book selection guides, etc.
- (d) Maintain or encourage the maintenance by other agencies of such union catalogues as are necessary for purposes of inter-library lending.
- (e) Facilitate the selection, purchase, central cataloguing and preparation of books and the supply of forms, stationery, and equipment required by libraries and the binding of library materials.

**H 1** We have referred to the need for State aid in promoting the provision of public library services by appropriate local authorities. It is also necessary however to give these authorities proper legal powers and impose on them legal responsibilities.

**H 2** Therefore each State should adopt library laws which will include the following provisions, among others:

- (a) Appropriate local authorities must be empowered to expend public funds for public library purposes.
- (b) The amount of local expenditure should not be limited, and local authorities should be able to expend as much as they are willing and able.
- (c) The public library purposes for which funds may be expended shall be so defined as not to restrict development. Thus it should be legal to spend public money not only on books, staff, and maintenance but also on periodicals, maps, plans, pictures, gramophone records, films, and all other suitable forms of printed and other record, on the purchase or renting of land and the erection of renting, equipping, and adaptation of premises, the provision of travelling libraries and book mobiles, extension activities, etc.

- (d) Local authorities should be empowered to enter into arrangements which other authorities for joint schemes for providing the whole or any part of the service and to contribute to the cost of schemes for cooperation and mutual assistance
- (e) Each local authority should appoint a library committee directly responsible to the local council. The librarian should have the right to attend all meetings of the library committee (except on occasions when his own position and conditions of service are under discussion)
- (f) Each local authority should have power to appoint staff who shall be employed in accordance with the conditions and regulations applicable with suitable variations to other local government officers
- (g) The use of all the services provided must be available to all inhabitants free of any charge whatsoever
- (h) Though each local authority provides services primarily for the use of its own inhabitants and those who work or study in its area other persons, living outside that area should be able to use those services if they wish—*e.g.* if they live in areas without public library service or if for any reason they find it advantageous to do so. They may be allowed to do so free of charge or in accordance with the arrangements made between the authorities concerned or they may be asked to pay a subscription but this should not be more than the average cost of the service to those living in the area of the library used. When adequate library services are provided generally in a country or region however they should be available to all regardless of place of residence without payment and with a minimum of formality. In all cases such facilities should be extended to seamen and others who by reason of their employment may be unable to use their home libraries

**H 3** As soon as practicable, all appropriate local authorities should be legally obliged to maintain adequate public library services

**J 1** All public libraries should give users free 'open access to adequate stocks of books for reference and for borrowing. Without open access it is impossible for readers to select those books which will be of most value to them. A closed lending library can exercise little educational influence and experience shows that open access libraries can cope much more economically with a much greater amount of library use

**K 1** Library staffs must be recruited from persons with a good general education and a sufficient proportion of all those who are engaged in library duties must be professionally qualified as librarians having undergone suitable courses of training passed appropriate professional examinations and had the necessary experience of public library work

**K 2** Schools of librarianship offering full-time and part time courses must be maintained and be sufficient in number to ensure the necessary output of qualified staff

**K 3** Library staffs must be adequately remunerated preferably in accordance with nationally applied scales which will ensure that non-professional staff enjoy salaries and conditions of service not less favourable than those enjoyed by other non professional staff employed by local authorities and that professional staff enjoy rewards conditions and opportunities not less favourable than persons with comparable general and professional qualifications and personal qualities would be able to obtain in other professional careers

**K 4** Moreover scales of salaries should provide for the varying degrees of responsibility specialization and experience involved in the several positions found on the establishments of library systems of different sizes and types, and adequate opportunities for promotion and personal advancement must exist

**K 5** The number of staff employed by each authority must be sufficient to permit all necessary duties to be carried out completely and satisfactorily

**K 6** Where the above requirements are not met, the service for the public as a whole suffers gravely. It is not possible to attract and retain personnel capable of giving proper service to readers or of developing and administering library services to the maximum public advantage. Moreover, the prestige of the public library service is likely to be assessed by the public in relation to the status of those engaged. Therefore, if the status of the staff is low the status of the service will also be low.

**L 1** The existence of a well-supported Library Association is essential. Uniting those who are concerned in library development it can coordinate the experience, ideals and policies of its members and express them with an authority and influence otherwise impossible of attainment. It can undertake activities of common significance, safeguard both the interest of professional librarians and the interest of the library-using public, it can present to the people at large the ideals and objectives of the services, maintain fruitful relationships of friendly cooperation and understanding with other national agencies concerned with the public well being to facilitate contact with the library associations of other countries through IFLA.

**M 1** Finally, perhaps the most important factor in determining the state of library development is the way in which the functions of public libraries are understood by librarians and authorities and by the public itself.

**M 2** If the accepted conception of the service is that it is a natural, essential element in the life of any civilized progressive community—as one of the fundamental human rights—it will be supported by all men of goodwill. If it is not so regarded all progress will be retarded by the prior necessity to prove and demonstrate and to persuade those whose support is necessary.

**M 3** There is no doubt that public library development has depended largely upon the social outlook and educational progress of the country concerned. Equally, it is evident that these can be promoted by the better use of library services. Therefore, all those who seek to improve educational, social and cultural standards will best further their own objectives by ensuring the full growth of public libraries.

**M 4** It is especially important that school children should be brought into full contact with books and libraries and taught how to use them, that adequate libraries be maintained in schools and other educational institutions including technical colleges, that full attention be paid to the particular needs of adolescents and that the needs of adult students of all kinds are fully met. It is further emphasized that if the vital task of overcoming illiteracy is to be accomplished, full free access to appropriate materials, through the public library service, is essential from the outset and that if efforts to teach people to read are to bear fruit all who can read must be given every opportunity and encouragement to do so throughout life.

**M 5** The development and the nature of public libraries is also shaped by economic and geographical conditions. Nevertheless, where these are adverse they must be regarded not as excuses for failure to provide adequate public libraries but as reasons why public libraries are necessary.

## APPENDIX III—TOUR PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE

### 1st tour—

Wednesday, 9th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Delhi
Thursday, 10th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Chandigarh
Thursday, 10th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Chandigarh
Thursday, 10th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Patiala
Thursday, 10th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Patiala
Thursday, 10th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Chandigarh
Friday, 11th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Chandigarh
Friday, 11th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Ambala
Friday, 11th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Ambala
Friday, 11th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Jullundhur
Friday, 11th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Jullundhur
Saturday, 12th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Delhi
Saturday, 12th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Delhi
Saturday, 12th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Jaipur
Sunday, 13th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Jaipur
Monday, 14th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Bombay
Tuesday, 15th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Bombay
Tuesday, 15th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Poona
Friday, 18th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Poona
Friday, 18th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Bombay
Friday, 18th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Bombay
Saturday, 19th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Ahmedabad
Sunday, 20th October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Ahmedabad
Sunday, 20th October, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Baroda
Monday, 21st October, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Baroda

### 2nd Tour—

Wednesday, 20th November, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Delhi
Thursday, 21st November, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Gauhati
Friday, 22nd November, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Gauhati
Friday, 22nd November, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Nowgong
Friday, 22nd November, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Nowgong
Friday, 22nd November, 1957	. . . . .	arr.	Shillong
Saturday, 23rd November, 1957	. . . . .	dep.	Shillong

Saturday, 23rd November, 1957	arr.	Gauhati
Saturday, 23rd November, 1957	dep.	Gauhati
Saturday, 23rd November, 1957	arr.	Calcutta
Friday, 29th November, 1957	dep.	Calcutta
Friday, 29th November, 1957	arr.	Santiniketan
Saturday, 30th November, 1957	dep.	Santiniketan
Sunday, 1st December, 1957	arr.	Patna
Thursday, 5th December, 1957	dep.	Patna
Thursday, 5th December, 1957	arr.	Banaras
Friday, 6th December, 1957	dep.	Banaras
Friday, 6th December, 1957	arr.	Allahabad
Sunday, 8th December, 1957	dep.	Allahabad
Monday, 9th December, 1957	arr.	Lucknow
Tuesday, 10th December, 1957	dep.	Lucknow

*3rd Tour—*

Friday, 10th January, 1958	dep.	Delhi
Saturday, 11th January, 1958	arr.	Bhopal
Sunday, 12th January, 1958	dep.	Bhopal
Monday, 13th January, 1958	arr.	Hyderabad
Wednesday, 15th January, 1958	dep.	Hyderabad
Thursday, 16th January, 1958	arr.	Bangalore
Friday, 17th January, 1958	dep.	Bangalore
Friday, 17th January, 1958	arr.	Mysore
Saturday, 18th January, 1958	dep.	Mysore
Saturday, 18th January, 1958	arr.	Bangalore
Saturday, 18th January, 1958	dep.	Bangalore
Sunday, 19th January, 1958	arr.	Madras]
Tuesday, 21st January, 1958;	dep.	Madras
Wednesday, 22nd January, 1958	arr.	Coimbatore
Thursday, 23rd January, 1958	dep.	Coimbatore
Thursday, 23rd January, 1958	arr.	Cochin-Harbour
Friday, 24th January, 1958	dep.	Cochin-Harbour
Friday, 24th January, 1958	arr.	Trivandrum
Saturday, 25th January, 1958	dep.	Trivandrum

## APPENDIX IV—LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

### ANDHRA

- Prof M S Doraiswami, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad  
Mayor of Hyderabad Hyderabad  
Commissioner of Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad  
Sri Ram Lal, Director of Public Instruction, Andhra, Hyderabad  
Commissioner of Municipal Corporation, Secundrabad  
Sri V Gopalakrishnayya M L A , & Chairman of Local Library Authority  
Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh  
Sri Harisarvotham Rao, President, Andhra Desha Library Association,  
Hyderabad  
Sri S V Naik, Vice-President, Andhra Desha Library Association, Hydera-  
bad  
Sri P Nagabushanam, Secretary Andhra Desha Library Association,  
Hyderabad  
Sri Venketshwar Gupta, Member, State Library Council, Telengana, Modak  
District  
Sri Raghava Reddy, Special Officer for Libraries, Andhra Pradesh,  
Hyderabad  
Dr Mohd Rahatullah Khan, Curator State Central Library, Hyderabad  
Sri K Bapayya, Librarian, State Regional Library, Visakhapatnam  
Sri N M Reddi, Librarian, District Library, Visakhapatnam  
Sri K Ramamurthy, Librarian, District Central Library, Anantapur  
Sri K G Prakasam, Librarian, District Central Library, Anantapur  
Sri Ramaswamy Choudary Member, State Library Committee Hyderabad  
Sri J Lakshmayya Naidu M L A , Chairman Local Library Authority  
West Godawari District  
Sri Y Swami Reddi, Chairman Local Library Authority Kurnool District

### ASSAM

- Sri D R Kohli I A S Secretary, Planning & Development Assam  
Government Shillong  
Dr H C Bhuyan, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, Shillong  
Sri Nilomani Barathakur, M L A , Dibrugarh  
Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Assam, Shillong  
Sri P C Goswami, President Assam Library Association, Golaghat  
Sri Dharam Dutta Sharma, Social Education Officer, Assam, Shillong  
Sri Ram Goswamee Librarian, State Central Library, Shillong  
Dr A K Barkakoty Inspector of School & President, District Library  
Advisory Board, Nowgong  
Sri D Gogoi, Inspector of Schools Gauhati.  
Librarian, Gauhati University, Gauhati

### BIHAR

- Dr Zakir Husain Governor of Bihar, Patna  
Dr Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister, Bihar, Patna  
Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Education Minister, Bihar, Patna  
Sri V Ramaswami, Chief Justice Patna High Court & President, Board of  
Trustees, Sinha Library (State Central Library), Patna

**BIHAR—contd**

- Dr D Ram, Vice-Chancellor, Bihar University, Patna  
 Dr B Prasad, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna  
 Sri Rajandhari Sinha, Mayor, Patna Municipal Corporation, Patna  
 Acharya Badrinath Varma, Ex-Education Minister, Bihar, Patna  
 Sri B D Pande, ICS, Development Commissioner, Bihar, Patna  
 Sri S V Sohoni, ICS, Commissioner, Patna Division and President, Khudabux Library, Patna  
 Sri J P Mishra, President, Bihar State Library Association, Patna  
 Sri I N Sinha Secretary, Bihar State Library Association, Patna  
 Sri Raja Radhika Raman Prasad Sinha, Member Bihar State Library Association Patna  
 Shri K C Thakur, Librarian, District Library, Ranchi  
 Sri T K Jha, Librarian, District Central Library Darbhanga

**BOMBAY**

- Sri H Desai, Education Minister, Bombay  
 Sri G V Bedekar, Education Secretary, Bombay  
 Sri Dhonde Mayor of Bombay Corporation  
 Sri P M Joshi, Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Bombay  
 Sri Setu Madhav Rao, Deputy Education Secretary, Bombay  
 Sri S S Bhandarkar Director of Education, Bombay, Poona  
 Sri S V Bhawe, Commissioner of Poona Corporation, Poona  
 Sri D V Kale, Curator, Kesari Marathi Granthasala Poona  
 Dr G S Khair, MLC Poona  
 Sri M S Patel, President, Gujrat Congress Committee & President, Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal, Baroda  
 Sri Chikarmani, Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Social Education), Poona  
 Dr C P Shukla, Librarian, Baroda University, Baroda  
 Shri D N Marshall, Librarian, Bombay University Library, Bombay  
 Miss Anny Rustamaji, Children s Library, Bmbay  
 Mrs Dongerkery, Sital Mahal, Bombay  
 Sri S R Tikekar, Former Public Relations Officer & Hony Secretary of the Asiatic Society, Bombay  
 Sri S S Rege, Librarian, Siddharth College and Member, Bombay, Library Association, Bombay  
 Sri P R Sathe, Librarian, Chamber of Commerce Library Association Bombay  
 Sri B M Kapadia Social Education Officer, Bombay State, Bombay  
 Sri Hawkins, Oxford University Press, Bombay  
 Sri B M Vajifadar Librarian Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay  
 Sri Y G Naik, Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bombay, Bombay  
 Sri K R Desai, Gujrat Library, Ahmedabad  
 Sri M M Patel, Librarian, M J Pustakalaya, Ahmedabad  
 Shri M V Dhonde, Mayor of Bombay and MLC.  
 Members of the *Pustakalaya Sahakari Mandal* Baroda



**KERALA**

Sri Joseph Mundassery, Education Minister, Kerala, Trivandrum  
 Sri P K Nambiar, I A S, Education Secretary, Kerala Trivandrum  
 Mayor of Trivandrum Corporation  
 Sri C Narayana Pillai, M P Trivandrum  
 Shri Balagopalan, M L A, and Member, Local Library Authority, Kozi-  
 kode (Malabar)  
 Sri Shivaraman Nair, President, Taluka Union  
 Sri C K Mani, National Bookstall, Kottayam  
 Mis Aini Joseph, Secretary, Malayalam Sahitya Parishad, Ernakulam  
 Sri Pannikar, Secretary, Granthasala Sanghom, Trivandrum  
 Sri V P Achutan, Vice-President Granthasala Sanghom, Trivandrum  
 Sri Appodarai, Librarian, University Library, Trivandrum

**MADHYA PRADESH**

Dr K N Katju, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh  
 Sri Mata Prasad, Vice Chancellor, Vikram University, Ujjain  
 Sri L O Joshi, Education Secretary, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal  
 Sri E W Franklin, D P I Madhya Pradesh Bhopal  
 Sri Phalke  
 Sri P C Malhotra, Principal, Hamidia College, Bhopal  
 Smt Uma Johri, Principal, Girls College, Gwalior  
 Smt V Johri, Principal, Inter College, Bhopal  
 Sri V S Moghe Secretary, Central Library, Gwalior  
 Sri S C Dwivedi, Librarian Central Library, Rewa  
 Sri K P Dwivedi, Librarian, Central Library, Bhopal  
 Sri G S Shukla, Chief Librarian Central Library, Jabalpur

**MADRAS**

Sri A Gopalaswami, I C S, Education Secretary, Madras Government  
 Sri Avinashalingam Chettiar, Member, Lok Sabha, Coimbatore  
 Sri T Purshottam, Chairman, Chingleput Local Library Authority  
 Sri B R Krishnamoorthy, Chairman, Local Library Authority, Coimbatore  
 Sri P N Najappa, M L A  
 Sri R Govindarajan, M L A  
 Sri Chinnudurai M L A  
 Sri Ram Chandra Chettiar, former President, Local Library Authority,  
 Coimbatore  
 President, Headmasters' Association Coimbatore  
 Assistant Development Commissioner, Madras Government Madras  
 Sri J A Ryan, District Education Officer, Chingleput  
 Sri Damodaran, Principal, Arts College, Coimbatore  
 Member, Local Library Authority, Coimbatore  
 Shri K M Shivaraman, Secretary, Madras Library Association  
 Sri K Srinivasan, Coimbatore  
 Shri Janardhan Naidu, Librarian University Library, Madras

**MYSORE**

Sri V Venkatappa, Education Minister, Mysore State, Bangalore  
 Deputy Minister for Education, Mysore State, Bangalore

**MYSORE—Contd**

Mayor of Bangalore Corporation, Bangalore  
 Sri Singaravelu Mudaliar Retired High Court Judge, Bangalore  
 Sri R Srinivasa, I A S, Education Secretary, Mysore Government,  
 Bangalore  
 The Director of Printing Stationery & Publications, Bangalore  
 Sri N Keshava Iyengar, M P, Bangalore  
 Sri K S Suryanarayan Rao, M L A, Mysore  
 Sri Mahmood Sheriff, M L A, Bangalore  
 Sri M P L Sastry, M L C, Bangalore  
 Sri Guru Dutta, Retired Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore  
 Dr S S Raichur, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore  
 Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore  
 President, Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore  
 Sri Ramaiah, Principal Information Officer, Bangalore  
 Sri Shankar Rao, Representative Oxford University Press (Bangalore  
 Branch) Bangalore  
 The Principal, Central College, Bangalore  
 Sri L Thimmiah, Chief Executive Officer, Adult Education Council,  
 Mysore  
 Sri S C Veerappa, Vice-President, Adult Education Council, Mysore  
 Sri Masti Venkates Iengar, Bangalore  
 Sarvashri Gudappa, Srinivasa Rao and Murti Rao, Bangalore

**ORISSA**

Sri D Panigrahi, Adult (Social) Education Officer, Orissa, Cuttack  
 Sri B Acharya Librarian, Kanika Library, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack

**PUNJAB**

Sri Amar Nath Vidyalkar, Education Minister, Punjab, Chandigarh  
 Dr A C Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, Chandigarh  
 Justice Tek Chand, Chandigarh  
 Sri Durga Dass, President, Jullundhur Municipal Committee, Jullundhur  
 Public Relations Officer Punjab  
 Librarian Patiala Central Library, Patiala  
 Members of the Patiala Central Library Board, Patiala  
 Principals of various colleges in Jullundur  
 Principal, Mahendra College, Patiala  
 Sri Ish Kumar Assistant Director (Social Education), Punjab Government,  
 Chandigarh

**RAJASTHAN**

Sri G C Chatterjee Vice Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur  
 Sri Satya Prasanna Singh Bhandari, I A S, Education Secretary, Rajasthan,  
 Jaipur  
 Sri Jagan Nath Singh Mehta, I A S, Director of Education, Rajasthan,  
 Jaipur  
 Sri U S Gour, Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Social Education),  
 Rajasthan, Jaipur

**UTTAR PRADESH**

Dr Sampurnanand, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow  
 Sri Kamalapati Tripathi, Education Minister, U P  
 Prof K A S Iyer, M A (London), Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University,  
 Lucknow  
 U S Bijawat, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras

**UTTAR PRADESH—contd**

- Sri C N Chak, Director of Education, Lucknow  
 Sri B D Bhatt Deputy Secretary, Education Department, U P, Lucknow  
 Sri Mahabir Singh M L C, Lucknow  
 Sri Sultan Alam Khan, M L A, Lucknow  
 Sri Bhagwati Saran Sinha, Director of Information, U P Lucknow  
 Shri S S Sial, Joint Director of Education, Allahabad  
 Sri Kumar, A D M (Development), Allahabad  
 Dr Jagdish Sharma Librarian, Banaras University, Banaras  
 Sri C C Vishwanathan, President U P Library Association, Allahabad  
 Prof S C Deb, Hony Secretary, Public Library, Allahabad  
 Sri D P Maheshwari, Education Expansion Officer, Allahabad  
 Sri D P Sastri, Secretary District Library Association, Allahabad  
 Sri Maghna Nand, Librarian, Central State Library, Allahabad  
 Librarian, Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi  
 Sri Krishna Kumar, Librarian, Amruddaula Public Library, Lucknow  
 S Tara Singh, Assistant Librarian, Lucknow University, Lucknow  
 B N Singh, Librarian, Vidhan Sabha Library, Lucknow  
 Sri A B Khatri Member, Municipal Committee, Kanpur

**WEST BENGAL**

- Dr B C Roy, Chief Minister, West Bengal, Calcutta  
 Sri Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri, Education Minister, West Bengal, Calcutta  
 Prof Satyendranath Bose, D Sc, M P, Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan  
 Dr T C Sen, Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta  
 Dr D M Sen, Education Secretary, West Bengal Government, Calcutta  
 Shri H Banerji, ICS, Development Commissioner West Bengal Calcutta  
 Sri P C Bose, President, Bengal Library Association & Librarian Central Library, Calcutta University  
 Sri T C Dutt, Vice-President Bengal Library Association, Calcutta  
 Sri Prabhat Kumar Mukherji, Santiniketan  
 Sri Ajit Mukherjee, Secretary, Association of Special Libraries, Calcutta  
 Swami Punnayananda, Secretary, District Library, Rahara (West Bengal)  
 Swamy Vinuktananda, Secretary, Janasiksha Mandir Belurmath Calcutta  
 Sri Nikhil Roy, Chief Inspector (Social Education) West Bengal Calcutta

**DELHI**

- Sri Gopinath Aman Chairman, Delhi Public Library, Delhi  
 Dr A N Banerji, Director of Education, Delhi State, Delhi  
 Dr N Koshy, Deputy Director of Education, Delhi State, Delhi  
 Sri N R Gupta, Assistant Director (Social Education & Libraries), Delhi State Delhi  
 Prof D Das Gupta, Librarian, Delhi University, Delhi  
 Sri B S Sehgal, Inspector of Schools (Rural), Delhi State, Delhi

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

- Sri J A Dutta Deputy Director of Education H P, Simla  
 Sri B N Pande Planning Officer, Himachal Pradesh, Simla

**TRIPURA**

- Sri I K Roy, Deputy Director of Education, Tripura, Agartala  
 Sri M C. Bhattacharya, Inspector of Schools, Tripura

## APPENDIX V

### LIST OF ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO SUBMITTED MEMORANDA TO THE COMMITTEE

- Kerala Granthasala Sanghom, Trivandrum  
Mysore State Adult Education Council, Mysore  
Muslim Library, Civil Station, Bangalore  
Mysore University Library, Mysore  
Local Library Authority, South Kanara  
Dr M Siddali Caiya, Principal, Institute of Education, Mysore  
Madras Library Association, Madras  
Local Library Authority, Chingleput, Madras  
Local Library Authority, Coimbatore  
Shri A C Bhatia Assistant Editor, The Tribune, Ambala Cantt  
Chairman, Punjab State Library Association, Chandigarh  
Ramakrishna Mission, Belurmath, District Howrah  
Ramakrishna Mission Boy s Home, District Library, 24 Parganas (North)  
Delhi Library Association, Delhi  
Sri J Lakshmanayya, M L A, Chairman, Local Library Authority, West  
Godavary District, Andhra Pradesh  
Shri V Gopalakrishnayya, M L A, Member, Andhra University Senate,  
Satenapali, Andhra  
Local Library Authority, Guntur  
Librarian, State Central Library, Assam, Shillong  
Bihar Rajya Pustakalaya Sangh, Patna  
Libraries under Bihar University  
Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh, Bombay  
Sri P R Sathe, Librarian Indian Marchants Chamber Library, Churchgate,  
Bombay  
Sri D V Kale, 253/2 Sadashiva Peth, Poona 2  
Sri A P Srivastava, Head of the School of Library Science, Vikram Univer-  
sity, Ujjain (M P)  
Secretary, Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad  
Sri R S Saxena, Librarian, U S Information Library, Lucknow