

Department of Public Libraries

Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in February, 1976 to review the working of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 and to suggest amendments to the Act.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

1. Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote, Retd., Chief Justice of A. P. .. *Chairman.*
2. Sri Kodati Naryana Rao, President, Andhra Pradesh Public Library Association *Member.*
3. Sri K. Raghava Reddy, Retd., Director of Public Libraries .. *Member.*
4. Sri R. Sripathi Naidu, Librarian, Sri Venkateswara University .. *Member.*
5. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, Chairman, Official Language Commission. *Member.*
6. Sri M. Bhoj Reddy, Chairman, City Grandhalaya Samstha, Hyd. .. *Member.*
7. Sri Abdul Mahmood, Retd., Director of Public Libraries .. *Member.*
8. Kalaprapoorna Dr. S. T. Gnanananda Kavi, Maclauron's High School Kakinada *Member.*
9. Deputy Secretary (Panchayati Raj) Department, A.P. Secretariat .. *Member.*
10. Deputy Secretary (H.H. & M.A.) Department, A.P. Secretariat .. *Member.*
11. Joint Secretary (Education) Department, A.P. Secretariat .. *Member.*
12. Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu, M.L.C. *Member.*
13. Sri C. V. K. Rao, M.L.A. *Member.*
14. Sri Samson Ramakrishnaiah, Director of Public Libraries .. *Member-Secretary*
(on leave from
9-7-1976).
- Sri A. Satyanarayana, Director of Public Libraries *Member-Secretary.*
(From 9-7-1976).

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PREFATORY NOTE

The Honourable Dr. Ch. Devanand Rao,
Minister for Public Libraries,
Andhra Pradesh.

Sir,

The Government of Andhra Pradesh in its order G. O. Ms. No. 198 Education dated 25th February 1976, appointed the A. P. P. L. Act Review Committee to go into the working of the A. P. P. L. Act, 1960 and the library administration in Andhra Pradesh for suggesting amendments wherever necessary, to the existing provisions and incorporation of new provisions of the Act, and the rules framed thereunder.

The terms of reference were:

- (i) The Committee shall examine the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, the Rules issued thereunder *vis-a-vis* the Maharashtra Act, 1967, and the Mysore (Karnataka) Public Libraries Act, 1965, and suggest suitable amendments wherever necessary.
- (ii) The Committee shall also suggest suitable new provisions for incorporation in the Act to carry out the purposes of the Act.
- (iii) The Committee shall go into the administration of the Act and the Rules issued thereunder and point out the bottlenecks in implementing them, and suggest remedial measures for the smooth working of the Act and Rules.
- (iv) For the purpose of suggesting amendments and new provisions the Committee may interview the persons interested and working in the field of libraries both at Headquarters and in the districts. For this purpose the Committee may tour the districts and other States also if it so desires.

Later on, the Government in their Memo No. 1781 E2/76-1 Edn. dated 5-4-1976 nominated two more persons, representing the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively.

The Committee has the honour to report as follows :

The inaugural meeting of the Committee was held on 20th March, 1976. After the formal inauguration of the Committee by the Minister for Public Libraries, the Committee went straight away into a business session. It decided the procedure to be followed, the places to be visited in and outside the State. It also decided to prepare a comprehensive questionnaire for the purpose of circulating the same as widely as possible in order to elicit the answers from various interested persons, officials, non-officials and Library Associations, etc.,. Accordingly the questionnaire was prepared and was approved by the Committee at its meeting held on 7th March, 1976.

It was printed in English and was cyclo-styled in Telugu. The copies of the questionnaire were sent to persons and various organisations as decided by the Committee. We have received answers to these questionnaire from the individuals and organisations as referred to in Appendix 13 and 10 respectively attached to the report.

The Committee visited places both within as well as outside the State. The Committee decided to visit, in particular, the States of Maharashtra, Madras, and Karnataka because Library Legislation existed in these States. The Committee wanted to see how these Acts in practice were working. The Committee also decided to visit Cochin in Kerala for two reasons:

Firstly the South Zone Library Convention of the Indian Library Association was to be held on 7th May, 1976 at Cochin, where, apart from office bearers of the Indian Library Association, representatives of all the Southern States were expected to be present. We thought we could interview these important persons working in the library field and record their views.

Secondly the convention was to discuss the Kerala Public Library Bill which was pending before the Select Committee of the Kerala Legislative Assembly, a matter of significant importance to the Committee.

We were immensely benefited by these visits. At all places the Director of Public Libraries, the Librarians, the Library Associations not only made all arrangements for our stay, etc., but also took us round the important libraries and acquainted us with the library activities in the said States.

The Committee also visited several places inside the Andhra Pradesh State. We visited the libraries and recorded the views of the persons mentioned in Appendix 12.

The statistics on which we have relied for enquiry have been mostly furnished by the Library Authorities of the State, including the Directorate and we are grateful to them for making the information available.

In particular we wish to record our debt to Shri Samson Ramakrishnaiah, the previous Director of Public Libraries and to Shri A. Satyanarayana, present Director of Public Libraries, our Member-Secretary, and the Superintendent and members of the staff of the Directorate, and the Chairman and Secretary of the City Grandhalaya Samstha who were helpful in organising our work, in obtaining information for us, in co-ordinating statistical material and keeping the notes of our visits and our interviews with various persons.

The notes given by Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya and Sri C. V. K. Rao are appended to the main report.

HISTORY OF LIBRARY MOVEMENT

Long before the Britishers came to India, keeping in with the tradition of learning, in India, there were a few good libraries in the country. They were independent small units and they were not used by public at large. They never formed a part of library structure or provided any system helpful for mass education.

Even at the beginning of the nineteenth century there were no public libraries in England or Wales. There were, however, some libraries attached to Cathedrals and Colleges. There were also a small number of Parish Libraries and a few scattered Libraries endowed as charities. A few of these libraries were open to all comers. Some contained only theological or classical books. Till 1840 there were no public lending libraries as such in Britain and precious few anywhere in the world, for that matter. Thomas Carlyle, disgusted with the lack of facilities at the British Museum, campaigned for the formation of the London Library in 1840. He painted a bleak picture of the British capital as a city devoid of libraries. Carlyle's ranting resulted in the establishment of the London Library in 1841. It was one more step in the direction of enactment of the British Public Libraries Act, 1850. William Edwards, Brotherton, Edwards and Carlyle can be said to be the pioneers of the library movement in England and Wales.

The state of education in England was such that there was little demand for anything more in the library field till 1840. In fact many people viewed with alarm the dangers of unrestricted access by the people to knowledge and opinions of all sorts. Particularly it was stated that working classes were reading revolutionary and pernicious literature to an alarming extent. It is said that the public libraries were expected to wean away the working classes from reading atrocious material.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the demand for public libraries arose as part of the campaign of the philosophic radicals for a national system of education. Led by Bantham, Brougham and Place tried to establish a general system of schools throughout England. They failed in that, but succeeded in stimulating the growth of Adult Education. From these movements for popular education grew the demand for public libraries. The demand was that they should provide books free of charge to the artisans of towns and labourers of the villages. That is how in 1850 William Ewart succeeded in getting the first Library enactment in England.

The end of nineteenth century found the United Kingdom with a strong nucleus of scholarly, University and learned society libraries, a number of privately owned libraries and public libraries in the larger and some of the small towns.

The development of public libraries, clearly stimulated by large and small benefactions, was furthered by the establishment of the Library Association which received Royal Charter in 1898. This body, in addition to acting as the professional association for librarians, has done much to promote the development of all types of library service. The Government report on libraries in 1927, the Charter of 1931 establishing the National Central Library, L. R. Mc Colvius' report on the structure of Public Library Service in 1940, the Robert's Committee report of 1959 culminating in the enactment of Public Libraries and Museums Act, 1964, are important land-marks in the development of library service in England and Wales.

Although there was the tradition of learning in India and there were a few notable libraries, the concept of Public Libraries was brought to India from England. Britishers came to India with an ideology and literature embodying the ideals of the common man with which the whole of Europe was imbued at that time.

In 1808 the Bombay Government initiated a proposal to register libraries which were to be given copies of books published from the "Funds for the Encouragement of Literature". It establishes that sufficient libraries must have been in existence in Bombay presidency long before 1808.

1812, the Madras Library Society was formed. A Public Library was established by the said society in the same year.

In Calcutta the first public library was established with private resources in 1835.

The Bombay Peoples Library started functioning from 1846.

Thus by 1856 all the three Presidencies had a few public libraries which were founded mostly on active support, sometimes even on the initiative of the Europeans. The use of these libraries was, however, confined to the thin upper layer of the society. They were not free public libraries and there was no library system as such.

The important step came in 1867 when the Government enacted the Press and Registration of Books Act, under which a few copies of the books were required to be given to the Government. Catalogue of such books was prepared.

It is pertinent to note that the library movement soon spread to the hinterland by the end of the nineteenth century and it can be said that every district in every province had some kind of libraries. Even some of the Indian States had a few libraries at their capital towns.

While the matters stood thus, a big push, both to the primary education and the public libraries was given by that enlightened and farsighted Ruler of Baroda, Shri Sayaji Rao Gaikwad. He established a chain of public libraries, founded a hierarchical structure in the State and thus laid the foundation of a library system in India. The period between 1906 and 1911 will always be remembered as the Golden period in the history of library service. It served as beacon light to lovers of libraries all over the country.

In 1914 the first Library Association in India was established. It was called "Andhra Provincial Library Association". This Association did and is still doing good work in the library field.

The Calcutta Library Association came into existence in December, 1925, followed by the Madras Library Association which came into existence in 1928.

Dr. S.R. Ranganadhan appeared on the stage at this juncture of library service. He drafted the first Library Bill in 1938. It was introduced by a Legislator in the Madras Legislative Assembly. It could not, however, be pushed through.

A notable event took place in 1933 when the "Indian Library Association" was formed. This Association gave the library workers a status and a voice.

In 1937 the portfolio of Education came for the first time into the hands of an Indian Minister. It gave a big impetus to the Library Movement. By 1942, it is estimated that there were 1,300 village libraries, apart from many in the urban areas.

Another important land-mark in the history of the library movement came when the Committee headed by A.A.A. Fyze presented its report on libraries in 1939-40 to the Bombay Government. The Committee advocated a system to be implemented in six stages.

It was in 1948 that the efforts of Dr. S.R. Ranganadhan and many pioneers in the library field bore fruit when the first Library Act was passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Since 1952, the Central Ministry of Education initiated giving grants for "Improvement of Library Service", which then consisted, in the main, small uncoordinated libraries. Beginning with the First Five Year Plan (1951-56), the Planning Commission included schemes for Public Library Development. The Planning Commission envisaged a net work of State Libraries, District Libraries acting both as Town Library for the District headquarters and Central Library for the surrounding areas, and rural 'Block' and Village Libraries. Bibliographical work and book supply services were to be centralised within the State and National Central Library at Delhi was to head the whole net work. The library programme in Social Education was designed to supplement the Community Development Programme which was initiated in 1952.

By 1956, nine States had established State Central Libraries and 143 District Libraries had been set up. Only in twenty nine areas, however, District Libraries serving as Centres for rural libraries were established.

Development under the Second Five Year Plan included the establishment of an Institute of Library Science at Delhi in 1957 which was later taken over by the Department of Library Science, Delhi University.

Unfortunately the third and subsequent Five Year Plans did not make separate provision for Libraries as was done in the first two Five Year Plans. The Third Plan, however, proposed to establish four National Libraries and also District and 'Block' Libraries to act as Centres for hundred villages each.

In 1956, the UNESCO in collaboration with the Government of India, set up the Delhi Public Library to serve as a model for later developments.

In 1957, the Government of India appointed a Committee to review library services throughout the country and make recommendations. The Committee recommended a twenty five year Library Development Plan under which the State Governments should give financial support to the State Central Libraries and District Libraries with a view to developing their support to 'Block' and village libraries. It was also recommended that the State Library Development Programmes should be supported by Union Financial and Operational aid, backed by a Library Act passed by Government of India. It was suggested that each State should have its own Act and endeavour to amalgamate the Libraries receiving aid with the statutory library system of the area.

As a result of these attempts, by 1965 almost every State had organised a State Central Library. District Libraries were established in 105 of the 327 Districts and 'Block' Libraries in rather less than half of the 5,223 Blocks. In very few States, however, close linkages were provided between the State Central Libraries and the District Libraries.

In 1964, the Planning Commission appointed a Working Group on Libraries to consider library development and in particular, the development of Public libraries. A survey of public library services in the country conducted by the group emphasised the importance of supporting the work of smaller libraries with District Libraries playing the key role of intermediary between the State and Rural Libraries.

The survey also produced some significant comparisons in relation to library development between India, United States of America and the United Kingdom. Whereas the national per capita income of India as compared with the U.S.A., and U.K., was 1 : 41 and 1 : 19 respectively, its per capita expenditure on education was 1:89, 1: 27 respectively and its expenditure in public libraries 1: 416 and 1: 200 respectively. Even allowing for the wide ranges of services needing development in our country so far as the allocation of financial resources are concerned, public library services have obviously been given very low priority.

It is encouraging, however, that the report of the Government of India Education Commission, 1966 (Kothari Commission) urged a turning away from curriculum and text book centred teaching to students and library oriented teaching.

We have already referred to the fact that the Madras Legislative Assembly had enacted the Madras Libraries Act in 1948. This was followed by the enactment on public libraries by the former State of Hyderabad in 1955. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh the enactments prevailing in Andhra and Telangana Regions were integrated and the present Library Act was passed in 1960.

It was followed by the Karnataka which enacted a Library Legislation in 1965.

The Maharashtra followed suit and placed the library law on the Statute book in 1967.

As a sequel to the report of the Advisory Committee for libraries referred to above appointed by the Government of India, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.D. Se, was appointed to draft a Model Bill. Accordingly a Draft Model Bill was prepared. It was circulated to all the States by the Central Ministry of Education after it was whetted by the Central Ministry of Law. It is, however, unfortunate that the Central Government has not enacted any Union Library Act even for Union Territories. Except the three Southern States and the Maharashtra State, no other State has enacted any library law. The Kerala Bill is pending before the Select Committee and when passed, it will be the fourth Southern State to have library enactment. The entire south thereafter will have library legislations. Four other

States in India, that is to say, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh have drafted the bills. They are pending at various stages.

In 1966, the Government of India Constituted a National Advisory Board of Libraries to advise the Government of India regarding planned development of libraries and to determine relationship between Government and the libraries.

In 1972, an autonomous body called "Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation" has been set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India to commemorate the memory of that great son of India Raja Rammohan Roy. The funds of the foundation are contributed by the States and the Central Government. Under this scheme aid is given to the libraries in various forms.

Despite what appears ex-facie impressive record of services, the percentage of illiteracy is still very high and about 42% of the people still live below the poverty line in the country. The Government of India as well as State Governments are not investing enough money in the spread of the library movement. The per capita expenditure on libraries per annum in the U.S.A. is Rs. 12.47, in U.K. Rs. 6.80, in Sweden it is 18.52 Kronor per inhabitant which comes to about Rs. 27/- per head, highest in the world, whereas in India it is only 00.03 paise per head—a very depressing figure indeed.

We are also lagging far behind in bookstock. The bookstock for each individual is very much less than what it is in England and U.S.A. Whereas in U.K. it is 145 per hundred persons, in U.A.S. it is 100, there is hardly one book for every 50 persons in India, and more than 10 per cent of the people have to content themselves with one book per year. In Andhra Pradesh there is less than one book for every eight people. Even if we make allowances for the huge mass of illiterate people in the country, literate adult in India reads on the average only one book per year. In Andhra Pradesh it is even less than that. If we compare this with the situation in the U.S.A., or the U.K., our weakness is shown up glaringly. With almost full literacy the per capita annual use of books in the U.S.A., as well as in the U.K., is nearly 10 per year. In other words, a literate man in U.K., reads at least 10 times as much as a literate man in India.

Nevertheless we should be grateful to the pioneers of the public library movement for their determination and far sightedness in securing the library movement in India at a time when the masses were illiterate and did not demand any library. The nation which lacks wise, philanthropic and community conscious leaders such as those mentioned herein before is poor indeed and the nation which waits for intellectual advancement for a leaderless population will wait for a very long time.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

Library movement in Andhra Pradesh ran almost parallel to the movement in other parts of India. The main difference was that while in India as a whole the libraries were started with the active support and initiative of Eupoeans; in Andhra it was a people's movement. As the Andhra area was part of Madras, the inspiration of course come from what was happening in the presidency town of Madras. The library movement in Andhra aimed at not only disseminating knowledge to a common man, but provided sufficient material for intellectual advancement.

Andhra Pradesh has a rich tradition of learning. Andhra Pradesh was a renowned centre of Budhistic culture upto Seventh Century A.D. During the early period of Andhra history Acharya Nagarjuna established a residential University Parvath Vihar the Hill Abode of Nagarjuna on the banks of the river Krishna in Guntur District. The history records that in the five storied structure of the University a well stocked library was housed on the fifth floor. It was in the shape of pigeon which was the University's symbol. Acharya Nagarjuna was himself a prolific writer. He founded the Mahayana School of Budhism. Archaeologica evidence is not available to establish that there were libraies during Chalukyas. There is clea evidence to indicate that almost all the religious monesteries had good libraries attached to them.

It is well-known that Telugu script was evolved in 1806 and the printing of books in Telugu was started in 1834. This gave a big push to writings in Telugu and for establishing and maintaining libraries. Earlier in 1800 a private library belonging to Parvasthu family was declared open for public. It was subsequently developed as Arsha Granthalaya.

In 1820 the Saraswathy Mahal Library was established at Tanjur by Raja Serfoji Maharaj. It has several Telugu Books and manuscripts.

Raja Rameshwar Rayalu (1821-1865), Raja of Wanaparthi permitted the use of his private library by the public.

A big feature of library movement in Andhra has been that most of the libraries were attached to the temples, and cultural or religious institutions.

Justice James Thomas, an Englishman, started a public library in 1839 at Rajahmundry. The library was kept open the whole day for public. It also had a mobile library service providing reading material to nearby villages.

In 1850 the Theosophical Society opened a library at Guntur which we are told is still functioning.

In 1872 it is said that His Holiness Sri Sankararadhya established a library at Secunderabad, but we do not find any trace of it now.

The first public library on model lines was started by Sri Manthana Adinarayan Murthy an elementary school teacher in 1886 at Visakhapatnam. "Saraswati Nilayam", as it was known worked very efficiently. The teacher himself looked after the library for over 20 years.

In 1892, a public library-cum-reading room was established in Hyderabad. It was amalgamated in Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam Library.

In 1898 Goutami Grandhalaya was established at Rajmandry. It has even now a very rich collection of rare and valuable books. Unfortunately for want of funds and because of internal disagreements the library is allowed to languish.

There are other libraries such as Ram Mohan Library at Vijayawad and Saraswati Niketan at Vetapalem which are old libraries. They continue to serve the people. They have very rich-collection of old and rare books.

In 1901, Krishna Deva Raya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was founded at Hyderabad. It has good collection of books-and it is-considered to be a cultural centre of Telugu speaking people in the capital city.

In 1902, Raja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam Library was established at Hanumakonda. In the same year an other library Sabdamsasana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam Library was established at Warangal. in 1904 Saraswathi Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established at Khammam.

Kandukuri Veereshlingam Panthulu of the 19th century brought about a renaissance in Telugu literature. He was the first social reformer of great reputation. Shri Veereshalingam Club Library of Konda Veedu, West Godavari District is one of the oldest libraries which is still working.

Vende Mataram movement was started in 1907. It was fundamentally a language movement. The Andhra turned their attention to the progressive development of Telugu language and literature. Telugu journalism as a consequence flourished. As a result, the first Telugu Daily "Andhra Patrika" was started in 1910. By this time about 100 public libraries came into existence all over Andhra area.

Thus by the end of 1920, there were about 720 public libraries in Andhra Pradesh which were organised and maintained by associations and with the help of public donations and membership subscriptions.

Shri Iyyanki Venkataramnaya Panthulu, father of the library movement, Shri Narsimha Shastry and others took initiative in organising at State level, a library conference on 10-4-1914. It was attended by over 200 delegates from all parts of the present Andhra Pradesh State. Kala Prapurna Chilakamarthi Laxmi Narsimham Panthulu advocated from the presidential chair for the establishment of free public libraries. Like free air, water and light, he claimed people have a right to have free access to knowledge.

As a result of this conference, Andhra Desha Library Association was formed. It has been since then functioning at Vijayawada. It runs a school of library education which is managed by its principal Shri Pathuri Nagabhusanm.

In 1919, the sixth Andhra Desa Library Conference was held at Madras. At the instance of this body the first All India Library Conference was also held under the presidentship of Sri J.S. Kudalkar President, Baroda Library Association.

A batch of devoted workers went round villages and established libraries. Thus by the end of 1923 there were more than 600 village libraries. The services rendered by Shri G. Hari Sarvotham Rao, Shri Gopa Raju Ramachandra Rao and Shri Sani Varapu Subba Rao are commendable, in this field.

In the former State of Hyderabad of which Telangana formed a part till November, 1956, the library movement was thwarted by the then ruler, the Nizam. According to that in famous circular No. 53, no library could be established without the permission of the Government. In fact no school or Vyayamshala also could be established without the permission of the Government and the experience was that to obtain such permission was a tremendous task.

Although private libraries belonging to rich individuals had become a common feature of Hyderabad in the nineteenth century, public libraries began to function only at the beginning of the twentieth century. It was in 1886, that the State Central Library, then known as Asafia State Library, was established by the Ruler of Hyderabad, the Nizam through a Firman. The position in the districts of the former Hyderabad State was also the same. Not many libraries existed even in the district towns. Till 1900 there was hardly any public library. In 1895, however, Bharat Guna Vardhak Samstha at Shali Banda, which has a good-collection of reference books was formed. In 1901, some prominent persons of Hyderabad established Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam Library in the busy locality of Residency, now Sultan Bazar. This was followed in later years by Hyderi Circulating Library, near Mozam Jahi Market, the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya in Sultan Bazar and the Karnataka Sahitya Mandir at Lingampally. In their turn innumerable smaller libraries and reading rooms came to be established every where in the State.

From 1901 onwards, it can be said of Hyderabad State that the library movement was a popular movement. It derived its motivation, its strength and its direction from the people themselves not from the Government or their officials.

The event of great movement occurred when the first convention of library workers of Telangana Region was held at Madhira in 1919. It created a great public awakening in regard to libraries.

In Telangana Area a number of libraries were started under the inspiring leadership of Andhra Pithamaha Madapati Hanumantha Rao and Suravaram Pratap Reddy. Some of the libraries have taken deep roots and are serving the people comprehensively and efficiently. These libraries soon became venue of active workers in the educational, social and particularly, political fields. It would not be an exaggeration to say that political awakening to a very large extent came through these libraries as well. In every taluka libraries were established carrying the torch of library movement to some villages also. The first mobile library was started on a bullock cart at Balkonda village in Nizamabad district in 1924. Thus by 1925 there were quite a few public libraries started with the people's support. In spite of resistance to the movement from the Nizam's Government, the library movement spread throughout the Telangana area.

In 1927, the second library conference was held at Suryapet. It was presided over by late Shri Waman Naik a veteran, social and political leader of Hyderabad.

In 1940, a State Library Association was established. Since it was working under the most adverse circumstances it could not create an impact on the district areas. Andhra Saraswatha Parishad of Hyderabad and Vignyana Niketan of Khammam, took the library movement ahead. The two other notable events were the holding of the 25th library-conference at Singareni Collieries and 26th Conference at Kyathur near Alampur. These conferences pushed the library movement forward.

Library Education started in 1920 in Andhra area and in 1953 in Telangana area. Andhra University started a Graduate course in Library Science. It was followed by Osmania and Venkateshwara Universities. Apart from these University courses, there are two associations which coach the students for certificates. One is the School of Library Science at Vijayawada and the other the institute of Library Science at Hyderabad. Sufficient number of students have been awarded degree and certificates by the Universities and the said Institutes.

It would be seen that the library movement in Andhra Pradesh is spread over a long period. Apart from the departmental libraries and book deposit Centres which are nearly 1300, there are about 2000 public libraries and reading rooms which provide library service today to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

The impact of this library movement, however, has not been considerable. The literacy percentage is still low *i. e.*, 24.57 per cent, much below the national level. The book stock, and the book reading per person annually and consultation in the library continue to be much below the desired level. The expenditure on libraries by the Government is almost negligible. There is vast room for improvement. The establishment of an integrated public library service throughout the State should be one of our first concerns of this socially and economically an emergent state.

CHAPTER II

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.

ITS FUNCTIONS :

'Only through education does a man become a man". In these simple but pregnant words, Kant expressed the value of education for the development of the specifically human attributes that distinguish man from the other beings and manifestations of the universe.

There is a growing realisation about the importance of education. No one today, whatever may be his cultural level, or social position, doubts that if the lives of himself and his fellow men or to be shaped and improved, the education will have to be put in the centre of all the human activities. Public Library services have an important role in supporting and following up literacy campaign. Literacy is only a step in a programme of continuing education. It can hardly be doubted that Public Library is a product of modern democracy and that the library provides a self-directed, life-long, continuing education, according to the needs and convenience of an individual. Public library services, therefore have a great role in supporting and following up of the literacy campaign. Apart from supplementing the formal education library service has also its own contribution to make to the social and economic development. If a library is an essential adjunct to school or college, it is an essential adjunct in the world outside the educational institutions. It is because of his important role which the libraries play in the life of an individual and the community, that increasingly, the people and the governments are recognising the need to plan the development of libraries and to define the objective and services of various types of libraries and documentation and information centres.

What then are the functions of the Public Libraries? The Modern Public Library works or in any case should work within a State and a national library system. It collects the printed and audio-visual material needed to conduct the individual and group life of its constituency. It organises and make accessible its resources to be convenient and easy to use. It interprete and guides the use of library materials to enable as many people as possible to apply in their daily lives the record of what is known. Collection, Organisation and distribution, interpretation and guidance are the main features. Lack of any one of these results in sub-standard library service. In short the Public Library provides books and other material and services to the reading public for the emancipation of life. Each of these elements is important. Each has a close connection with the other.

The aim of the Public Library is service to all the people. Every person has an equal right to knowledge. This encompasses individuals and groups of every age, education, philosophy, occupation, economic level, ethnic origin and human condition. Library service reaches the individual regardless of where he is. Even though local resources are limited, libraries have the responsibility for providing access to full library service through a suitable and effective structure.

This aim can be achieved only by developing and founding plans for joint and co-operative programmes. It is here that the question of library system arises. It is a method based on the philosophy that people need similar library services whether they live in cities or in rural areas. The concept of library system takes within its fold every kind of a Public Library. It thus embraces school and academic libraries, special libraries and the private aided libraries. The private aided library cannot remain outside the library system if it has to effectively play its own part. A library system provides economically the various services and activities by Inter-Library loan and co-operation in technical matters such as bibliography and catalogue, to achieve standards beyond the financial reach of each individual library.

Reduced to its basic elements, a library system may be said to provide accessibility of service, through branches, co-operative libraries and book mobile services plus a pool of resources and services in depth and variety, used in common by all the outlets. A Public Library of whatever kind becoming part of a system assumes a new role-that being vital link connecting the base with the full resources of the system and through it, the resources of the State and if possible of

the nation The local public library in this process is neither weakened nor eliminated. On the contrary its membership in a system enables it to bring to its user resources and services previously not available

It is the regularly organised library system that could provide co-operation, evaluation and selection of materials to avoid unnecessary duplication, allow orderly growth of collections and ensure the acquisition of specialised and expensive materials of area-wide interests. Inventory and record keeping necessary to encourage and facilities inter-library loan, exchange of bibliographic information and other auxiliary services are made possible only in a system. Supporting service in the system would include :

- (a) Access to centralised purchasing of library materials, supplies and equipment.
- (b) Access to centralised catalogue and preparation of materials.
- (c) An organised programme of staff guidance, orientation and inservice training.
- (d) Sharing of specialised personnel, professional, sub-professional and clerical.

All these things are bound to effect economy, establish common standards of library services and improve service efficiency.

The Kenyon Committee in its report in 1927 at page 88 said :

“The Public interest in libraries has greatly increased and we believe there is now a far healthier belief in the value of knowledge and in the importance of intellectual life in all the busy centres of national activity than in any previous period of history. In such centres the Public Library is no longer regarded as a means of providing casual recreation of an innocent, but somewhat unimportant character; it is recognised as an engine of great potentialities for national welfare and as the essential foundation for the progress in education without which no people can hold its own in the struggle for existence.”

What was truly said by the Kenyon Committee in 1927 should apply with equal or even greater force today to India. No doubt the Public interest has grown in Public Libraries and the people believe in the value of knowledge. But it cannot be said that “Public Library is no longer regarded as a means of providing casual recreation of an innocent but somewhat unimportant character”. About 60 to 70% of the bookstock of the public libraries in the State today comprise of only fiction and it is acknowledged on all hands that about 25 to 30% of this bookstock is of pernicious character. The libraries are not yet even sought to be geared to socio-economic development of the country and for education and culture of its people. No doubt “casual recreation” is a perfectly legitimate public need and it must be met by the public libraries. But apart from the difficulties of determining where recreation ends and serious study begins, it can no longer remain as the basic or even dominant motive of the library use. There are a few well equipped science and technological special libraries serving the need of special interest, but the public libraries have yet to realise that their business also is to contribute in their own way to the socio-cultural and socio-economic development of the State.

It is true that the numbers both of public libraries and of readers have considerably increased as is seen from Appendix 8 but it is not sufficiently realised that the true concept of a library's responsibilities has to be enlarged and intensified. The greatly increased provision of Secondary and University education and the greatly increased number of persons receiving scientific and technological education will lead students and other persons engaged in economic and industrial activities and research to make more demands on the resources of public libraries and the general public to make more and better use of them. Educational planners are also gradually coming to recognise now that the essential supporting role of libraries not only in relation to formal education but also as an important element in creating that general ambience of social and educational influences without which education cannot become fully productive.

It then becomes a function of public library not only to satisfy, but to promote the desire for books. The taste and habits of reading require to be watched and shaped in right direction, of course maintaining the readers' freedom of choice within the legitimate bounds. Thus the essential function of a public library is to supply to every reader or group of readers, the books and other library material for which they may ask. This provision should take precedence over all ancillary services and should of course, include a reference library where the reader may consult not only the standard encyclopaedias, bibliographies and other works of reference, but specialised books and journals relating to his vocation, profession, industry or subject of research.

One of the most important functions of the Public Library is to develop right kind of reading habits amongst the children. Consequently the provision of a children's library with adequate stock and expert guidance in the choice of books should be regarded as an integral part of Public Library service.

Its need hardly be emphasised that in view of the large percentage of illiteracy among the women, library services should be made available to women not only to help eliminate illiteracy but also for reading purposes. If separate section for women with separate entrance and exit and sanitary arrangements is properly provided in every library, large number of women are likely to use the libraries. Mobile library services, wherever provided have been found very useful for women. The women, to a certain extent have special needs and if library services are provided with appropriate book stock, they will be benefited.

In view of the poverty among the people and wherever 50% of the people live below the poverty line in the State, it is not only desirable but politically and economically essential that library resources of high quality should be provided throughout the State, equally in the rural side and in the cities. Emphasis should be placed now at least on the contribution of library and information services to economic development, to industries generally, and many practical matters side by side on social and cultural matters.

In view of the poor conditions of the school libraries and in view of the increased demand for books in education, there arises a great urgency for co-operation between the education and library authorities. Such a co-operation will increase the librarians' knowledge of books and technique of librarianship and if it is combined with the teachers' knowledge of children and of the process of learning, it would be quite profitable. Public libraries can supplement the stock supplied by the education authorities to the schools and colleges.

Moreover the Public Library is ex-facie a suitable centre for exhibitions, lectures, adult education or literary classes and discussion groups, etc. It is desirable that provision should be made in the Act for these activities wherever premises allow and specially where the building of a new library is in prospect.

It is clear that the Public Libraries should be free libraries and freedom of borrowing should extend to music, gramophone records and reprography and other related material, stocked by the library.

It is plain that if all these functions are to be properly fulfilled, a Public Library must be adequately staffed and adequately housed. A library depends for its success upon the efficient and enthusiastic librarian supported by properly qualified staff with satisfactory job condition.

(b) CONDITIONS OF THE LIBRARIES TODAY

The Madras Public Library Act had been in force in Andhra Area from 1950. Likewise the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act had been in force in the Telangana area from 1955. It is in 1960 that the two enactments were integrated. In January, 1961 a separate department of Public Libraries was constituted. Since 1967, however it is headed by a separate director called the Director of Public Libraries. On 1-11-1971 a separate portfolio for libraries was carved out and it was entrusted to the Minister for libraries. Although, the growth of the library movement under the law could be evaluated from 1950 in Andhra and from 1955 in Telangana area, it would be more rewarding if the growth of the library system is assessed from the time the integrated Act came into force and a separate department was constituted, that is from January, 1961. It must be borne in mind that law on libraries is not an end in itself. Constant vigil is, therefore, necessary. It is often found that legislation does not always achieve effects intended. Nay, sometimes at least in some respects develops the other way than what was intended.

Today in all the 21 districts, there are Zilla Grandhalaya Samshas constituted under the Act. In the City of Hyderabad and Secunderabad a separate city Grandhalaya Samstha is constituted under the Act. Apart from these 22 Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas there are 5 State Regional Libraries. A comparative statement showing the position of the libraries as it was in 1961 and as it is March, 1976 is shown in appendix 8. It indicates the various development aspects of the libraries in the State. Apart from the 22 District Libraries and 5 Regional Libraries there are 680 Branch Libraries and 589 Book Deposit Centres and 2 Mobile vans and 41 Rikshas

providing library service specially to women and mostly in the urban areas. It would be seen from the Appendix-1 that 178.44 lakhs of people of the State have been covered by one kind or the other of the library services. About two-thirds of the population however, still remain uncovered.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that an infrastructure of the library services in the State is more or less now installed and the library services are slowly and gradually spreading. Not only the number of libraries are increased but the bookstocks have also been enormously increased. The readers and borrowers have also grown in number. All these statistics and some others must serve a legitimate source of encouragement to the department and the libraries

There are, however, some features, if not controlled and directed properly in time, library system as such is likely to be severely jeopardised. A regular vigil and periodical evaluation in a comprehensive manner is always necessary. The purpose of the library legislation is to create a secure foundation for a state-wide Public Library system, available to all and providing, as far as possible an equal access and opportunity to all. Looked at from this point of view, a very large area seems to have remained uncovered by any kind of library service. In the absence of a master plan implemented in a planned manner in each district, a haphazard development of library service is bound to grow resulting in unequal opportunities and depriving a large chunk of people of any kind of library service. The opening of branches in towns and cities in large numbers has resulted in not opening any kind of library in rural areas.

The rules envisage a scheme, that is to say, a plan to be prepared by each district. While the Directorate seems to have called for such plans, the districts have prepared schemes only for the purpose of their inclusion in the five year plans. No district or State Plan that is to say a perspective plan of say 15 to 20 years was either proposed or formulated. The plans which are made have not so far been sanctioned by the government as is required under the law. The result is that there is no master plan of any district and consequently there is no State plan. We have discussed elsewhere about this aspect for library services. It is, however, to be noted that so far no plan has been sanctioned by the Government as required by the law. The Adhoc plan prepared and sent to the government has also not so far been approved. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas therefore send individual proposals regarding establishment of libraries, which is considered and approved, or rejected by the Director without having any regard to the basic principles of evenly distributed library services. This isolated and piecemeal institution of branch libraries would upset not only the phased programme, but would make it difficult to establish a system of library services. In many cases financial and administrative aspects have been overlooked with the consequence that though large number of libraries are established, the bookstock and other reading material in adequate quantity and of standard quality and of variety are not available in many branch libraries.

The classification and cataloguing is not attended to properly. The result is that the classification and cataloguing has not been completed in most of the libraries. The State Central Library is doing precious little in this regard. The classification and cataloguing work has now been centralised at the district level. Even some of the District Central Libraries have not been able to complete the classification and no particular system of cataloguing is being followed. At some places 'Card System' is followed and at others 'Register System' is incorporated. Why was the classification and cataloguing not completed till today could not be satisfactorily explained by any of the District Central Librarians. Why a uniform system of cataloguing could not be followed also remains unexplained. The stock answer given by most of the District Central Librarians was the non-availability of sufficient staff. But it appears to us to be a lame excuse. The readers have not been provided adequate services by the technical staff.

Since 1958, a bibliography of Telugu books published in Andhra Pradesh has been made for some years ready and published. The importance of bibliography is perhaps not realised by those who are concerned with it. A sporadic attempt to complete bibliography of Telugu books and periodicals is not helpful. After some initial efforts, the attempt seems to have at least for the present been kept in abeyance. Nobody seems to be interested in preparing bibliography for the period prior to 1958 or subsequent to 1963 and upto 1972.

Bibliographical services are the heart of any library service. The serious readers and particularly the students carrying on research would find it difficult to get help from even the Regional

Libraries which are supposed to be Reference Libraries in the absence of an upto date bibliography.

It is quite relevant to point out that bibliographies of books published in Andhra Pradesh in languages other than Telugu has not been taken up. They have to be prepared and published.

It is heartening to be told that besides the bibliography of Telugu books published in Andhra Pradesh since 1958, an annotated bibliography of children's books in Telugu has been prepared, and published. It is prepared from the year, 1958 onwards. Retrospective preparation will have to be undertaken. Similarly children's literature in other languages should also receive attention while preparing bibliography, so that it will be complete as far as this State is concerned.

We are told that compilation of union catalogue of Telugu books is under preparation. It has taken several years. The position is that the State has no union catalogue of its own. The catalogue existing in each district also is not complete, because it does not take into account the books available in the district in other kinds of libraries. The State Central library and the Regional libraries have to be blamed in this respect. They have failed to provide leadership even in the technical field in so far as the question of preparing bibliography and union catalogue is concerned.

All this technical work ought to have been centralised and entrusted to the State Central Library which with the co-operation of the State Regional Libraries could not only prepare bibliography but also union catalogue for the State. At the moment, according to the Act, the work is entrusted to the Director of Public Libraries. The Directorate does not have technical personnel to discharge the statutory obligations placed on it. It has to lean on the State Central Library. In these circumstances it is proper to leave the work to the State Central Library and complete it in co-operation with the Regional libraries.

In order to quicken the preparation and publication of bibliographies and union catalogues, the Committee strongly felt that the State Government should give a special adhoc grant. The department should see that this important work is completed as early as possible.

The development of the State Central Library and that of the State Regional Libraries has not been on proper lines. We have discussed this adequately elsewhere.

The linking of the libraries has been found to be inadequate in more than one respect. The performance of several libraries in the State has not been quite up to the mark. There are of course some exceptions but they are very few. The librarians, who are not graduates and who are working in the department, for the last many years have not been given any orientation or inservice training after they were employed. The library education does not appear to be adequate. The two institutions which provide education to librarians by awarding certificates to them are not found to be fully equipped and they are also not sufficient in number.

The school libraries at present either do not exist at all or wherever they are found to exist, they are totally inadequate even to meet the curricular requirements of the schools. Children's libraries are very few. No branch library has any children's section, although a few books for children are stocked in the libraries. There is absolutely no co-ordination between the school libraries and the children's libraries.

Literature for neo-literates and for children in Telugu is very meagre. No attempts on an organised basis are being made to get more books in this respect written and published. The librarians are not specially trained for administering children's libraries. The teachers in the schools do not have even the rudimentary library education.

Although there are a few women's libraries, women do not seem to have been attracted to these libraries. In very few libraries separate arrangements for women are found to have been made. The libraries by and large, do not have books which would interest women readers more. Selection of books and other library material although centralised, has not been done with a definite purpose and objective. The result has been that the book stocks do not meet the diverse requirements of the society.

There are many private libraries. Some of them are very ancient and possess rare books and manuscripts. In the absence of proper interest being taken by the Department and the

people concerned, most of the ancient libraries are languishing. Private libraries have not been afforded their legitimate place in the State Library System. During the transition period, which is going to be long, the private libraries will have to be harnessed and liberally aided, so that the minimum standards prescribed could be followed by them. They have not been brought in the system even for limited purpose. There are quite a few private libraries which have very meagre book stock. Most of them are subscription libraries. The department has no doubt taken over some of the sick library units but there is no provision in the Act for their amalgamation as and when becomes necessary.

Library co-operation or inter-library loan is not organised on the modern lines. Although the statement annexed to this report says that some books were loaned, that is not quite adequate. In other respects library co-operation is practically not existing.

In the present organisational structure of libraries there are no effective linkages between the Regional libraries and the State Central Library and between Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and the Regional Libraries. These linkages have to be properly provided in the Act.

So far, the contribution of the libraries towards removing illiteracy or organising adult and social education is not significant. The libraries have not stocked sufficient reading material for neo-literate or for social education of adults.

These and some other matters are the real issues which the Committee has been called upon to consider. We have, we hope, given our due attention to these problems in the forthcoming chapters.

THE FUTURE STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES ADMINISTRATION IN
ANDHRA PRADESH

(a) PRELIMINARY :

The ultimate aim is to establish an integrated, comprehensive and efficient State Library System. The phrase, system, implies rhythm and organisation, with a view to provide linkages and an unbroken library service to every resident of the State, wherever he lives, and whatever his needs be. The success of the library service would depend upon a system which mobilises resources, maximises the utilisation of such resources and makes the services available on equality basis to all the citizens throughout the State. At the moment, various kinds of libraries are strewn all over the State. They are independent, isolated units, rendering the service to their own limited readers, except the libraries established by the department which have some kind of connection with each other. These libraries structurally are not linked even for limited purposes.

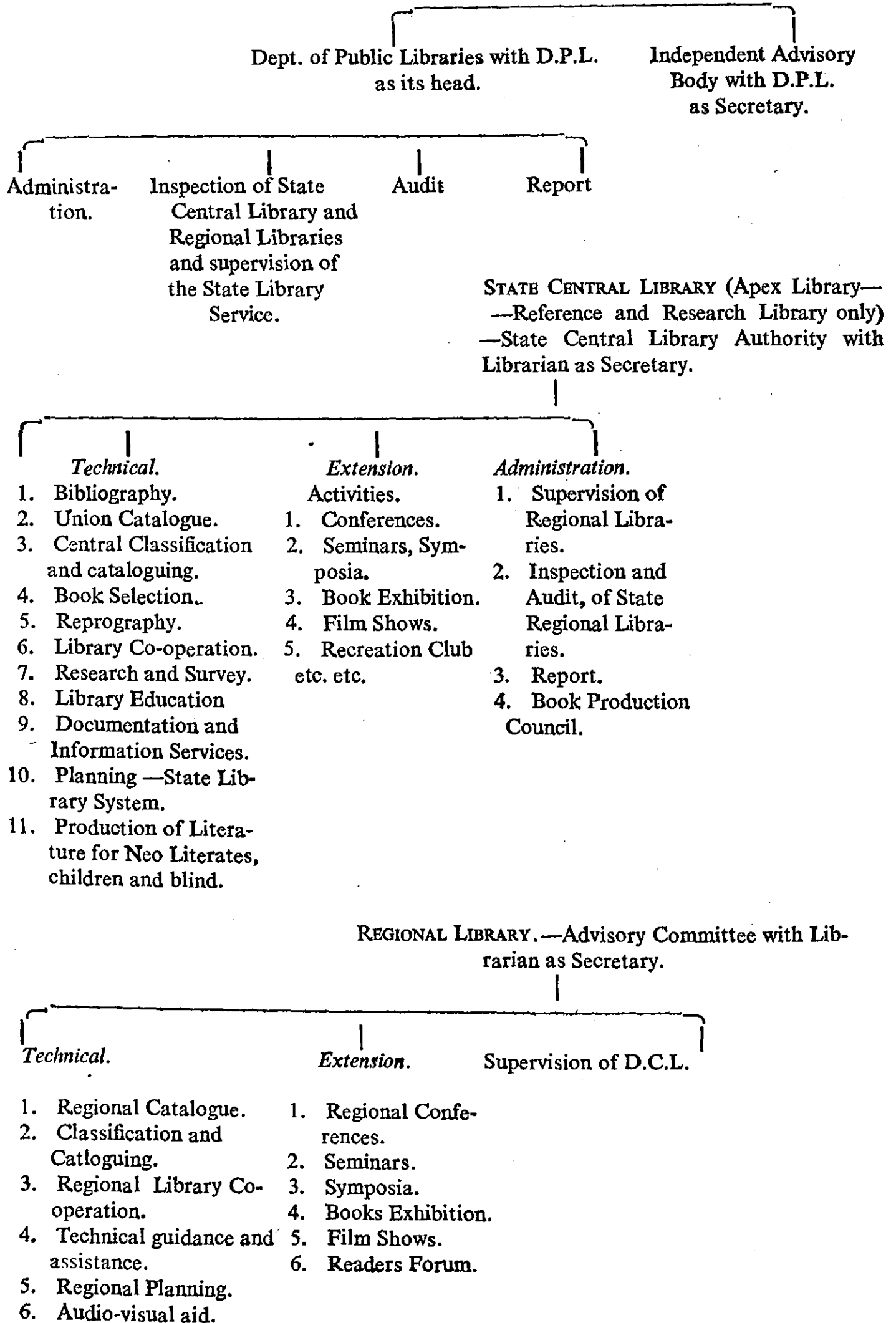
It is tempting to think that there is an advantage in creating an integrated library service of which all libraries such as university, college, school and special libraries are a part. But it must be remembered that the public libraries are for the whole community, whereas all such libraries are designed to serve a section of the community for a special and the purpose must be their prime consideration. The techniques may be similar, but basic purposes of these libraries are different. Uniting all libraries in one piece of legislation at an early stage is hardly practical; since not only would it tend to stifle the growth of the public libraries, but it would also entail bringing independent libraries under one legislation, and this would undoubtedly be resisted.

At the same time, there is an obvious need for a provision enabling co-operation and certain kind of co-ordination, best organised around the State Central Library between the various kinds of libraries in the State. The bibliographical and inter-library loan functions would be of value to all libraries and the people.

Since all these disjointed independent library units have a common objective, they could be linked for several useful purposes, even if they are sustained as independent units and are not right now merged in one organisation. They would together form a system of library service. It is only then we can have an integrated total library services provided for all through the total efforts of all units. Bearing in mind, this basic requirement and the aim, we have suggested a structure as appended to this, each item, of which is more elaborately considered thereafter.

PROPOSED ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF LIBRARY SERVICE IN
ANDHRA PRADESH.

Minister for Public Libraries—State Library Authority —Responsible for providing State Library System.



Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha—A body Corporate with Librarian as Secretary.

| <i>Technical.</i> | <i>Extension Services.</i> | <i>Administration.</i> |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Planning of District Library Service. | 1. District Library Co-operation and Conferences. | 1. Supervision of Branch Libraries, etc., |
| 2. Establishment, equipment and maintenance of Branch Libraries etc. | 2. Seminar and Symposia. | 2. Inspection and Audit of Branch Libraries. |
| 3. Intra-District Library Co-operation. | 3. Book Clubs. | 3. Report. |
| 4. Classification and Cataloguing in the District. | 4. Readers Forum. | |
| 5. Union Catalogue of District. | 5. Film Shows. | |
| 6. Children Libraries, and Cooperation with School-College Libraries. | 6. Exhibition of books and periodicals. | |
| 7. Organising and Supporting movement of removal of illiteracy. | — | |
| 8. Technical advice and assistance. | — | |
| 9. Audio Visual aid to District Library Service. | | |
| 10. Comprehensive Social Education Programmes. | | |
| 11. Aid to and control of private aided libraries. | | |

Block Central Libraries—Advisory Committee with Librarian as Secretary.

Literacy Campaign.

Organising equipping and maintaining village libraries.

B.D.C.

Mobile service to villages.

Village Libraries and B.D.C.s or Mobile Library for Villages.
 Advisory body with Librarian as Secretary for Village Libraries.

b) PREAMBLE :

Preamble to an Act provides a window for exhibiting the motive of the Act. It is a prefatory statement explaining or declaring the reasons and motives for an object sought to be accomplished by the enactment of the Statute. The preamble, therefore, ought to be precise and explicit.

What then is the purpose of the Library Legislation ?

The public library is a product of modern democracy and a practical demonstration of democracy's faith in the universal education, as a life-long process. Whereas the percentage of literacy in India is 29.4 it is much below the national level in Andhra Pradesh. It is only 24.6%. What is more distressing is that the percentage of literacy in male and female continues to be much below the national level. It means that about 76 percent of the people in the State are illiterates. This disparity is existing not only between men and women, rural and urban areas, but also between the privileged and under-privileged sections of the society. Added to this, if we keep in view enormously large number of drop-outs at almost every level of education and the number of failures in public examinations (wastage and stagnation), it would not be difficult to reach the conclusion that continued reliance only on the traditional pattern of formal education hereafter will not improve the situation. It is, on the other hand, likely to further deteriorate. The formal education system alone cannot face the problem of educating a colossal and huge number of pupils, amidst increasing constraints on formal education. A system of non-formal education with multiple entry and multiple exit points with graded and disaggregated learning units will have to be evolved, in order to reduce the adverse effects of the constraints of universalisation of school education such a system would be necessary for the people of all ages and in all situations. It is an education given in the process of continuing and life-long education according to the need and the convenience of the learner.

Institution of libraries plays a very dominant role both in the formal education but more so in non-formal education. Because such an education will be mostly library-based, and will involve self-directed independent study. One of the aims of the library service, therefore, is to provide full facilities for literacy campaigns and continuing life-long education according to the need and the convenience of the reader.

Secondly, in order to meet the present and future needs adequately, it is essential that public library services should be developed as part of an overall scheme, under planned direction and control. Any attempt to set up public libraries in any other way is bound to fail. The plan and purpose of public libraries must necessarily be integrated with the programmes for the economic and social advancement of the people. The purpose of this service is, therefore, both social and economic development of the people.

We still have a hierarchical social structure. It is mostly caste ridden and tradition loving. A well designed secular society will have therefore to be evolved through the process of education.¹

Economically we still continue to be backward. While 42 percent of the people in India live below the poverty line, in Andhra Pradesh, 51 percent of the people still live below the poverty line.

Disparities both in social and economic conditions thus prevail. If these inequalities are to be removed the process of education which include library service will have to be geared to the socioeconomic development of the State.

Thirdly, the library service is closely connected with the growth and development of 'culture'. Our cultural heritage is very rich. We have kept in view, the ideal of composite culture of India. The socio-cultural development, therefore, continues to be a part of the educational process.

Thus, the purpose of library service can broadly be stated to be educational, cultural and socio-economic development of the people, apart from casual entertainment of a standard quality. The preamble of the Act, therefore, should set out not only the mission, but also the functions of the libraries. We stand for democracy, socialism, secularism and rule of law.

The preamble must reflect such a legislative intent succinctly. It would not be quite correct to merely mention, as is the case with some of the enactments, "to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban service". These can at best be the means, but surely they do not constitute the end to be achieved. There is something beyond that, which has to be accomplished by organising the library service.

The Library Board of Western Australia defined the object of the library service as follows:-

"To make available to all citizens, young and old, books, periodicals and other graphic records which foster full, useful and good life, and which lead to the personal development of the individual and the social development of the community.

"To provide information on any subject which may reasonably be expected to be of value to the public, including the industrial and commercial world."

"To encourage and promote the use of books and information."

"If the library is to fulfil these purposes, it must be free in both senses.

Freely available to all citizens without regard to financial capacity; race or age, and free in the sense that it accepts all aspects of opinion and all aspects of knowledge, leaving the reader to make his own choice and decision as to their truth and value".

Danish Public Libraries Act, 1964 declares the aim of the libraries "to promote the spread of knowledge, education and culture by making books and other suitable materials available free of charges".

We, therefore, recommend that ;

The present preamble be substituted by the following :

"Whereas it is expedient to organise a State Library system for the purpose of fostering and promoting the spread of knowledge, education and culture, for strengthening the forces of socialism, secularism, democracy and rule of law and by fostering and promoting the establishment and operation of free public libraries comprehensive and efficient service, providing to all the citizens of the State, equal opportunity of access, in rural as well as urban areas freely and for matters connected therewith."

c) MINISTER TO BE THE STATE LIBRARY AUTHORITY :

(The need for a Central Library Authority charged with carrying out the provisions of legislation is clear. The question, however, is should such an authority be an independent, corporate body or one linked to, or subordinate to a Government Department ? At the moment there are two patterns existing in Indian Library Legislation. One represented by "the Kerala Public Library Bill, 1971" and the other by the Madras and Andhra Pradesh Library Legislation. The Kerala Law proposes to establish a Library Authority which shall be a body corporate. It would be a body consisting of representatives from the University, Legislatures, Literary Associations, Sahitya Academy, etc. The Body is proposed to be headed by the Minister of Education. This body is conferred with not only the ordinary functions, but also supervisory and executive functions. It has the power to superintend and direct all matters connected with the administration of the Act, to establish State Libraries, appoint and control officers for the efficient performance of its duties and functions under the Act. The Director of Public Libraries is proposed to be the Secretary and Chief Executive Authority of the State Library Authority.

Karnataka also without charging the Minister with the statutory duty of overseeing and administering the library service in the State, constitutes the State Library Authority. It is a body corporate and consists of the Minister for Education as the Chairman and representatives from Legislature, Universities, Library Associations etc. Instead of Director of Public Libraries, the State Librarian is the Secretary of this State Library Authority. This corporate body unlike, the Kerala Bill, however, is to be only Advisory Body. It is, of course, the Managing Authority for the State Central Library.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act does not constitute any State Library Authority. Neither the Minister nor any Corporate Body is declared to be State Library Authority, with an obligation to establish, maintain and administer a State Public Library system. The Act merely says "for the purpose of the Act", the State Library Committee shall be constituted. This Committee is chaired by the Minister and comprises of representatives of various interests. It is not a corporate body. The Director of Public Libraries is made a Member-Secretary of the Committee. The Act is silent as regards the functions, powers and duties of this Committee. It is difficult to spell out from mere words, "purposes of the Act" any of the powers and duties of the Committee. In practice, however, the Committee has been playing the role of an Advisory Body. This body advises the Government on all matters arising under the Act.

Maharashtra State has State Library Council, headed by the Minister for Education. It consists of representatives of various interests. It is purely an advisory body. The Act does not establish any State Library Authority as such.

The real question of great importance, therefore, is whether, first of all we should have State Library Authority charged with the obligation of establishing a State Library system and to overview its functioning. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, than the next question which must be answered is whether we should have the Minister for Public Libraries as the State Library Authority, or, should we have an incorporated state body headed by the Minister, with representatives from various interests enjoying advisory, supervisory and executive powers and functions, more or less on the lines of the Kerala Bill.

As stated earlier, the need for a Central Authority, charged with carrying out the provisions of the Legislation is perfectly clear. This Central Authority may take many forms, either advisory and/or executive, they may be autonomous and independent or may be held responsible to a Department of the State. In view of the vital importance of the libraries as an instrument in the education of modern citizens and also as the agent of socio-economic development and further in view of the existing diversities of standards, after going through all the Indian Library enactments, and comparing them with the Legislation in some of the developed and developing countries, we reached the conclusion that the Minister for Libraries and the Department of the Libraries under him be expressly named for implementing the Act. The Minister should be charged with the statutory duty of establishing, maintaining and administering a comprehensive and efficient State Library System. He should have the power to overview the functioning of the libraries in the State, to act in default, to call for the reports etc. He shall of course, have the powers to make the rules under the Act. In fact, even now, the Minister exercises these powers although the Act does not mention him as the State Library Authority.

It is necessary to consider whether a corporate body headed by the Minister such as we have in Karnataka, or as proposed in Kerala, would be a proper pattern for constituting a State Library Authority instead of the Minister for Libraries. It is well known that the Minister for libraries is responsible along with his other colleagues collectively to the State Legislature. He has to function in the Cabinet in view of the joint responsibility. He would thus be answerable both to his Cabinet and to the State Legislature. In the eye of law therefore, the Minister is the Authority responsible for the public libraries once such a portfolio is assigned to him. If we create the corporate body and entrust entire obligation of running the State library system on that body without with holding any power to the Minister, it would be contrary to this basic principle as discussed above. That apart, in practice even in Karnataka, it is the Minister who is controlling the library services, the librarian as Government servant being responsible to him in all respects. The Western examples are of little relevance here, because there library services are invariably entrusted to the local bodies which themselves are autonomous institutions. While the statutory obligations to provide library services should be allowed to remain with the Minister who would be the State Library Authority, the entire-technical work of library services can be assigned to the State Central Library and not to the Department of libraries, headed by the Director. We have been demanding since a long time, for the establishment of separate department of public libraries headed by the separate Director. When that demand is fulfilled, we cannot reverse the process of public libraries headed by the Director, and now say that there is no need for a separate Department of public libraries headed by the Director and the entire library services should be placed under the State Cen-

tral Library. For discharging the Minister's functions, the Minister would require a Department and because of that a director. In such a case, it may not be correct to state that all the public library activities would be centered round the Department of Public libraries. It would be the Administrative Department helping the Minister to discharge his statutory duties properly and effectively. The State Central Library would in fact, be the Apex library and would be charged with the duties of carrying out the technical side of the library services.

We do not consider that the Public Library services can be fully effective, unless it is integrated as a State Library service. If we wish to provide for a durable and progressive library service, available to all people of the State, on the basis of free and equal access, then the overall control must rest with the Minister for libraries.

It is relevant to notice that the public libraries and Museum's Act, 1964, of England and Wales, Caluse 1 states, "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State (now Minister for Education and Science) to superintend and promote the improvement of the public library services provided by local authorities in England and Wales, and to secure the proper discharge by local authorities, all the functions in relation to libraries conferred on them as library authorities by or under the Act".

It is also quite relevant to note what F.M. Gardner in his book on "Public Library Legislation" has to say at page 27 while stating the principles for legislation, he observes : "A responsible Minister or Department of State should be named for the implementation of the Act, with powers to make regulation under it.....". We therefore feel that the Minister for libraries should be made responsible to establish, equip, maintain and develop an integrated, comprehensive and efficient library service of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1). The Minister in charge of Libraries should be the State Library Authority; charged with the duty of implementing the Act. It will be his duty to superintend and promote the improvement of the library service, provided by library authorities and to secure the proper discharge, by them of their functions. It shall be his statutory duty to establish, equip and administer a State library system providing comprehensive and efficient library services, free of charge, to all the citizens in the State.
- (2) He shall have the necessary powers of overseeing the functioning of the libraries under the Act, and to act in default, on failure, to perform any duty by any library authority.
- (3) He shall also be authorised to make rules under the Act, on the advice of the State Library council, including the power to make rules governing standards of library service.
- (4) The Minister must have power to act in default of any library authority.
- (5) He shall also specify, lay down and publish the standards of library service, and see that these standards are strictly observed and that he shall keep the standards under continuous review.
- (6) Provisions to these effects may be incorporated in the Act.

(d) DIRECTORATE :

One of the good features of our Act is that we have an independent department of libraries headed by a separate Director of Public Libraries. We have suggested that the Minister should be the State Library Authority. He would be assisted by an independent department of public libraries. It follows that the Director who would head the Department should be an officer of co-ordinate status, equal to that of D.P.I. It is positively profitable to have a person who has academic and professional qualifications. In other words if we can find a person who has administrative capacity, adequate experience for efficiently managing the public library system and is also professionally qualified as librarian, well and good. We do not have unfortunately a composite course to produce such a person in any educational institution. It may be seen from other chapters of the report that all technical and professional work has been assigned to the State Central Library, having ordinarily a senior and fully qualified librarian. Consequently, the Director would have work more of administrative character. We have suggested to remove the technical work assigned to him under the present Act. Section 8 of

the existing Act lays down the duties of the Director. While his duties consist broadly of supervisory and administrative character, clauses (g) and (i), however, entrust him some technical functions. These clauses will have to be omitted from Section 8 as already recommended. We have also suggested that these clauses should be included in the provisions relating to State Central Library's duties and functions. In view of the nature of the work which the Director would be called upon to perform, it is not inevitable that he should necessarily be a professionally qualified person. If he possesses sufficient academic qualifications and has sufficient administrative experience, in the absence of a professionally qualified person with academic qualification and administrative experience that should be considered enough. His status should, however, be equal to that of any Director in the department of education. His pay scale would naturally be of co-ordinate kind. We are not suggesting this only to benefit the person occupying the post now or hereafter, but only with a view to have a Director who is sufficiently senior and experienced person. He would command respect not only from his office staff but all the co-ordinating departments. If it is found necessary, the Director should be orientated to the library system and its administration.

One of the duties of the Director should be to carry out the approved recommendations of the Library Authority. This is not mentioned in Section 8. We think it is desirable to include such a provision.

Another duty of some importance which is missing from the relevant section is with regard to planning, both short and long term, of library service in the State. A provision to the following effect should, therefore, be incorporated in the Act.

"To prepare the plan long term, as well as short term, for library system in the State, as also to supervise the implementation of the approved plan."

"To prepare and publish descriptive analytical and statistical report on the working of the libraries in the public library system in the State".

The Director should be asked to ensure the proper utilisation of the library funds and also the library manpower.

The Director should also be charged with the duty of arranging and securing training of librarians and other library employees in co-operation with the State Central Library. He should also be empowered to recognise library associations working in the State. These associations would include the Librarians' Professional Associations.

Section 8 (a) makes a mention of only State Central Library. Regional Libraries will also have to be mentioned in the said Section so that, the Director would have powers to supervise the Regional Libraries. The words "The branches of such libraries" will have to be deleted as there are no branch libraries of the State Central Library. The Act does not postulate any such branches, nor we intend to have such branches.

In Clause (d) the words, "in the prescribed manner" will have to be omitted as they in our view are unnecessary.

In clause (f) the word "Committee" should be substituted by the wording "State Library Council" and the words "whenever necessary" should be omitted." Instead the following words should be inserted: "periodically and whenever called upon by the Council to do so".

Clause (j) should be omitted. Budget is required to be sanctioned by the Director. Any proposal to create new post would ordinarily be considered at the time of preparation of the budget by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. Once that is considered and approved by the Director, no separate sanction need be insisted on. Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be allowed to enjoy as much autonomy as possible in accordance with the intention of the Act.

In order to satisfactorily discharge the duties of supervision and guidance, the Director should have apart from administrative cell, two cells in the Directorate: One of inspection and the other of audit. All these units would act as his eyes and ears.

Inspection : The inspectors should be professionally qualified men to act as fact-finding agency and not to be a merely fault-finding one. The Inspector must be able to act as a friend philosopher and guide to the libraries which he would be regularly inspecting. Inspection of course will not be confined to the stock taking of books and other materials but evaluate critically library service rendered by and the standards of the libraries. He must be able to view the working of an individual unit of library in the context of over all State Library system. The inspection must be thorough both in width and depth of the services rendered. In practice the inspection should turn out to be a form of encouragement to the librarian and other staff working in the library. Inspector's report to the Director must be such as to provide a good material for taking an over-all view of the working of the library in the context of the State Library system. What number of inspectors would be required and what should be their minimum qualifications are matters which would be required to be carefully considered. Only a senior and more experienced person is required for such a job we would suggest that a Deputy Director's post may be created and a person with academic and professional qualification having sufficient experience and who is senior should be appointed to such a post. He can be assisted in his work by junior professionals.]

Audit :-In so far as the audit cell is concerned, experienced accountants having sufficient qualifications should be appointed, to carry on regularly audit of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, the Regional Libraries and the State Central Library. The audit cell should be headed by an officer of the rank of at least an Assistant Director.

The administrative wing today is weak in strength as well as status. We would therefore suggest that a Deputy Director's post should be created providing promotion avenues to the staff of the Department of Public Libraries. That will provide substantial assistance to the ever increasing duties and work of the Director of Public Libraries.

This naturally takes us to the question of finances provided for the Directorate. Budget, provision of Rs. 2,65,600-00 for 1975-76 is made for the department of the public libraries. If we compare this figure with that of the Directorate of Madras and Maharashtra, it would be seen that the provision in our case is hopelessly meagre. There is every reason to strengthen the Directorate for the effective functioning of the library services in the State.

A consolidated annual report which will be placed before the State Library Council would be prepared by the Director. It will be analytical and critical in appreciating the growth and spread of the Library movement in the State. It is only such a report that would give a correct picture of the library service to the Legislature. Before such a report is placed on the table of the legislature, it must be placed before the State Library Council. It is understood that the inspection and audit reports of the two cells of the Directorate would be kept in view, while drafting the annual report by the Director. It is also understood that while over-all supervision of the Directorate through these two cells would cover the State Central Library, the Regional Libraries and the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, it is clear that Regional Libraries would continue to be responsible for inspecting the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, and in turn, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas would be responsible to carry out inspection and audit of their branches, Book Deposit Centres and Mobile service units. This linking of the various libraries standing in hierarchical structure is very necessary.

While considering the Director's powers and duties, we must refer to a complaint persistently voiced by almost all the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas that although the Act confers a large amount of autonomy on the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, in practice, however, for every thing the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha has to approach the Director for permission. It takes considerable time to get the permission from the Directorate. If one looks carefully to the provisions of the Act, it would be obvious that the intention of the legislature is to vest Zilla-Grandhalaya Samsthas with autonomous powers. It is an incorporated body consisting of responsible people. Both the officials and non-officials are the members. The spirit and letter of the statute is, in practice, violated by insisting on getting approval for many things which could be decided by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. In order to see how in practice the autonomous nature of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is got reduced, we requested the Director of Public Libraries to provide a list of proceedings in which the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha

is obliged to approach the Director of Public Libraries for sanction. The list is mentioned below :

List of subjects on which sanction of Director of Public Libraries is sought for by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha.

| Sl. No. | Subject | Reference to Act/Rules/GOs/ DPI's Progs. |
|---------|---|--|
| (1) | Declaration of eligibility for aid from Government or Library Fund and proportion of grant from Library Fund to actual expenditure incurred by a Library. | Sec. 8 (c) of the Act and Rule 10 of APPL Rules, 1961. |
| (2) | Creation of posts required for offices of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and Libraries under them. | Sec. 8 (i) of the Act and rules issued in G.O. No. 1540, Edn., dt. 6-8-1970. |
| (3) | Purchase of latest publications not included in the list of books approved by the Government. | Sec. 13 (1) (b) of the Act and rules issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1580, Edn., dated 14-8-1970. |
| (4) | Shifting or closure of any Public Library under Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha or discontinuation of aid to an Aided Library. | Sec. 13 (1) (d) of the Act. |
| (5) | Acquisition of any Library on conditions approved by the Director of Public Libraries. | Sec. 13(1) (g) and authorisation issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2707, dated 17-12-1969. |
| (6) | Organisation, or participation in conferences for the discussion of matters relating to the development of Public Libraries and the Library Service. | Sec. 13(1) (h-1). |
| (7) | Approval of schemes for establishment of libraries and for spreading library service. | Sec. 14 (1) and Rule 16 of APPL Rules, 1961. |
| (8) | Approval of bye-laws. | Sec. 18 (3). |
| (9) | Appointment, transfer and postings of District Central Librarians and Gr. I Librarians and sanction of leave to such librarians. | Sec. 19-A Sec. 25(2)(f) Rules issued there for. |
| (10) | Appointment of Gr. II or Gr. III librarians and U.D.C approval of Secretary, State Library Committee | Sec. 25 (2) (e) and Rules made thereunder. |
| (11) | Payment of arrears of pay and Allowances to staff over two years old. | Sec. 25 (2) (e) Rules issued in G.O. 1091, dt. 15-5-1967. |
| (12) | Permission under conduct Rules as generally granted by Government and Heads of Departments. | Sec. 25 (2) (e) and Rules issued in G.O. 1108, dated 21-5-1968. |
| (13) | Suspension of employees beyond six months and appeals on orders of Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. | Sec. 25 (2) (e) and Rules issued in G.O. 1708 dated 12-9-1968. |
| (14) | Sanctions under T.A. Rules | Sec. 25 (2) (e) and Rules issued in G.O. 1864, dt. 1-12-1972. |
| (15) | Write off of loss of books at the rate 3 per one thousand issues and weeding out of books to the extent of Rs. 1,000 | G.O. 2420, dt. 23-10-1969 G.O. 459, dt. 13-3-1969 G.O. 759, dt. 20-8-1976. |
| (16) | Approval of budget estimates, revised estimates, etc. | Sec. 25 (1) and Rules issued in G. O. 1119, dt. 19-7-1971. |

| Sl. No. | Subject | Reference to Act/Rules/GOs/DPIs Progs. |
|---------|--|---|
| (17) | Administrative sanction of the following items | .. Instructions issued in D.P.L's Proceedings Rc. No. 113-C2/75 dated 5-8-1975 under Rule 10 of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samastha, Budget Rules. |
| (1) | Repairs to buildings on expenditure exceeding Rs. 1,000. | " " |
| (2) | Contribution to other organisations or individuals .. | " " |
| (3) | Interest on repayment of loans | " " |
| (4) | Conduct of seminars and Conferences | Also Sec. 13 (1) (h-1) |
| (5) | Purchase of lands and buildings and construction of buildings. | |
| (6) | Purchase of furniture and equipment | |
| (7) | Purchase of Vans, Rickshawvans, Cycles, Typewriters, duplicators, audio-visual equipment record players, radios, fans, film projectors and other extraordinary items | |
| (8) | Grant-in-aid to aided libraries | Also Rule 10 of A.P.P.L. Rules 1961. |
| (9) | Investment of amounts in banks and interest bearing securities. | Also Rule 17 of A.P.P.L. Rules, 1961. |
| (10) | Permanent advance for libraries over and above the uniform rate fixed in Director's Procs. Rc. No. 51-B1/61 dated 18-3-1965. | " " |
| (18) | Expenditure outside the jurisdiction of Z.G.S. for such purposes as are approved by Director of Public Libraries. | Sec. 25 (1) and Rules, issued in G.O. 1150 dated 20-11-1973. |
| (19) | Tours of Chairman, Members, and staff of Z.G.S., outside the district. | Rules issued u/s 25 (2) (e) in G.O. 1864 dt. 1-12-1972. |
| (20) | Election petitions against the election of Chairman and members of Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas. | Rule 8-A of A.P.P.L. Rules, 1961. |
| (21) | Orders on resolutions passed contrary to provision of the Act and Rules. | Rule 14 (2) (g) of A.P.P.L. Rules, 1961 |
| (22) | Authorisation to a member of Z.G.S. for countersigning cheques against Library Fund in the absence of Chairman and where there is no Chairman. | Rule 17 (5) of A.P.P.L. Rules, 1961. |

Even a casual look at the list would make it obvious that many of the things could be left very conveniently with the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The Director's time and energy could be utilised for improving the State Library system and raise the standards of library service. We therefore suggest the amendment of relevant provisions of the Act and Rules so that it may not be necessary for the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas to approach the Director for every administrative sanction once the budget is approved. After all the Director of Public Libraries and the Government have over-all supervisory powers, they can always send for the proceedings and quash the same, if found illegal or improper. With this powerful weapon in hand, it seems to us unnecessary to cloth the Director and the Government with powers to go into every detail of the working of the libraries.

We therefore recommend that :

(1) The director should ordinarily be a person who possesses academic and professional qualification and has adequate administrative experience.

(2) The Director should be relieved of the technical work assigned to him in the present Act. Instead those duties as referred to above assigned to the State Central Library.

(3) The Director in addition to the present duties should be empowered to exercise powers as mentioned above.

(4) (A) The Director's post should be ultimately a co-ordinate post to that of any Director in the Department of Education. His pay and status should be Co-ordinate with such office.

(B) The post of Director should be a selection post only.

(5) The Director should have three cells in the Directorate.

(a) Administration.

(b) Inspection.

(c) Audit.

(A) A Deputy Director's post on the administrative side should be created for the above said purposes.

(B) A Deputy Director's post may be created and a senior experienced professional man be appointed to carry on the work of inspection. He would be assisted by Junior professionals.

(C) The auditors must also be qualified and experienced persons. The Audit unit should be headed by an officer of the rank of at least an Assistant Director.

(6) The Director should prepare report annually and submit the same to the State Library Council before it is presented to the legislature. Such a report would include the findings of the inspection and audit parties. The report should be critical and analytical with a view to throw light upon the working of the library system in the State.

(7) The Department of the Public Libraries under the Director be expanded, improved and strengthened. Financial provision of the Directorate has to be increased.

(e) STATE LIBRARY COUNCIL :

As a logical corollary to the recommendation of naming the Minister as the State Library Authority, a State Library Council (now called State Library Committee) has to be constituted. Library Council forms an essential part in the library structure. The Minister placed at the Head of the library movement naturally calls for the setting up of a central body to advise and guide future progress of the libraries in the State. Such a body brings library administration nearer to the people. It does not remain closely confined to the officials. It also brings to bear on the shaping of the library planning and policy, the specific knowledge and training of this major area of interest which are primarily concerned with the success of the library movement. Such a body should be advisory in character, but in view of its composition, it introduces a source of expert opinion on the development of library services.

The Minister should bring all matters under the Act, before the Council, for such advice as the council may think fit. Besides, the Council should have the right to initiate proposals themselves. It must have the right to bring matters of importance on a public library service to the attention of the Minister. The body may be authorised to approve of any plan, regarding the libraries. They may also make recommendations regarding the development and co-operation of library service in the State. It will thus guide and even direct the improvement of the library services and the implementation of the Act. The reports which are required to be placed on the table of both the legislatures must be considered first by the Council. The main work of the Council would be in connection with the achievement of standards and the general working of the Act, including the development and co-ordination of library services. This being a centrally important body, it must report every six months or year on its findings, regarding the working of the Public Libraries Act and achievement of standards.

The Library Council has a clear duty to exercise leadership in library matters throughout the State. This entails an obligation to survey and study in general but fairly definite terms what the people in the State need from the service and how their needs may best be met, secondly to publish its findings and policy and to persuade all concerned of their wisdom.

The next question is what should be its composition. It was generally felt by most of the witnesses that the existing provision relating to the formation of the State Library Committee is not satisfactory. It gives representation to some of the interests which could conveniently be omitted, as they are of very little relevance to the library services. It also does not give representation adequately to some of the interests. The purpose of the Council, if kept in view, the composition of the Council ought to be of a different texture. In order to render advice on policy and technical matters effectively, the Council should contain categories of persons concerned with libraries and judicious blend of young and old. The different types of library authorities should be represented on the Council. The librarians and representatives of the staff should find place on the Council. Library users and organisations concerned with the use of libraries should also be given effective representation. It is, of course, not only advisable, but necessary to give representation to leading politicians. They would be important members of the Council. Local body members, university and public librarians should also be provided with some seats on the Council. It is our considered opinion that the Council should be small well composed and effective. It should in no case exceed 17 members.

Now the question is who should head the Council. At the moment, it is the Minister of Public Libraries who heads. It should be remembered that the body is constituted for the purpose of tendering advice on matters referred to it under the Act, by the Minister himself who would be the State Library Authority. He cannot, therefore, both seek and give advice to himself. If the advice is to be effective, then the Advisory body should be independent of the person who is advised. It is true that the Minister alone does not tender the advice, although he alone asks for it. But it cannot be ignored that at the moment six members are officials of the various Government Departments and eight members are nominated by him. Normally this segment of the Committee will either refrain from voting on controversial matters or will fall in line with the Minister. In any case, they would always watch as to how he is inclined on a given subject.

The presence of the Minister in the Council itself acts as an inhibiting influence on the Council and the independence of the Council is weakened. If the advice is truly to be free and independent, it is necessary to have the body composed altogether differently. Since the Minister is the State Library Authority, responsible for the entire system, he may himself like to have an independent and free advice of a competent body. We are supported in this view of ours not only by the important political personalities who held top posts, but by no less an authority than Frank M. Gardner, a well known authority on library legislation. He says in "Public Library Legislation—Comparative Study" at page No. 276 "an independent body should be created to advise the Minister or Department on the implementation of the Act. The Chairman and the members should be named by the Minister, but there should be provision for representation of interested organisations, such as library associations, associations of local Government, etc."

In Ghana, the Library Board consists of seventeen members and the Chairman is elected by the members of the Board.

Incidentally, composition of such a Council would avoid unpleasant and embarrassing situations which on several occasions have been found to be raising their head. While tendering advice by the State Library Committee, the Minister and the officials take a particular view but when the matters come to the Department for the approval of the Government, many times, a contrary view is taken by the Government. Such a situation is not helpful to the Library Council.

In our view, the State Library Council should be constituted as follows :—

1. *Chairman* :

Elected by the Council at its first meeting after its formation from amongst the non-official members of the Council.

2. *Two Members* :

Elected by the Legislative Assembly of the State.

3. *One Member*

Elected by the Legislative Council of the State

4. *The Finance Secretary of the State :*5. *The Education Secretary of the State :*6. *Secretary Panchayat Raj :*7. *Two Persons :*

Elected from amongst the recognised library associations, whether professional or otherwise working in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

8. *One Librarian :*

Nominated by the Government from amongst University Librarians in the State.

9. *The State Librarian :*

Of the State Central Library.

10. *One person :*

Nominated by the Government from amongst the members of the Executive Committee of the aided Public Library Associations in Andhra Pradesh.

11. *Two Persons :*

Co-opted by the State Library Council at its first meeting for their special knowledge of libraries.

12. *The Director of Public Libraries :*

Who shall also be the Secretary of the Committee.

13. *Three Non-Official Persons :*

From amongst the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas nominated by the Government preferably representing the three Regions of the State.

This body shall thus consist of 17 members, of which five will be officials, five will be nominated and seven will be elected or co-opted representatives of various interested organisations, and persons in the library field, with a Chairman who would be elected by the State Library Council, from amongst the non-officials. Such a body is bound to evoke not only confidence, but it will act as an expert body, even on technical matters. The body would consist of expert librarians and laymen to supplement each other.

We think we should consider the suggestions made to us that the State Library Council itself should act as the State Central Library Authority to aid and advise the State Central Library, instead of having a separate body for that purpose. This body, being small and compact can, in our opinion, also act as a library authority for the State Central Library. In view of the nature and importance of the State Central Library, we feel that, instead of having merely Advisory Committee, for it, there should be library authority for the State Central and State Regional Libraries which are going to be financed fully by the State Government. Since the Minister for Public Libraries would be the State Library Authority for all the libraries in the State, including the State Central and Regional Libraries, overseeing their functions, it is proper that like Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, the State Central Library and the Regional Libraries should have the library authority. These libraries are expected to provide leadership to the entire libraries in the State. They together constitute a nucleus for extending technical services to the whole State. The nature and scope of their work call for a unified control and regulation, by a single Library Authority, instead of several advisory bodies for the State Central Library and the Regional Libraries. This authority in respect of those libraries, shall have the powers and duties, as are conferred on it under the Rules made by the Government

in this connection we would like to refer to recommendations made by the Seminar held by UNESCO in Delhi. In the book entitled, "Public Libraries for Asia" at page 28, it is said ;

"The functions of the national (State) Library and the Central Library Board (State Library Council) should be integrated for better and more economical development. These

integration may go as far as making the National (State) Library, a Department of Central Library Board (State Central Library Council) or expanding the authority responsible for the National (State) Library to create a Central State Library Board. In such cases the librarian of the National (State) Library would be a suitable Member-Secretary of the Central Library Board (The State Library Council)".

In Ireland the Library Council has on the one hand power to operate and supervise the Irish Central Library and on the other to assist and advise the Library Authorities in the State to improve the library services.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) The State Library Committee should hereafter be called State Library Council.
- (2) The State Library Council should have 17 members as detailed above.
- (3) Instead of Minister of Public Libraries as at present to head the body, the body should have a Chairman, elected by the State Library Council at its first meeting, from amongst its non-official members.
- (4) The term of office and other procedure for holding meetings of the Council shall be the same as at present.
- (5) The Council will perform two functions :
 - (a) On their own initiative tender advice on all matters under the Act or otherwise and as they think fit.
 - (b) They also will advise on all matters specially and specifically referred to them by the Minister or Director of Public Libraries. Its main work would be to watch and guide the achievement of standards and the general working of the Act including the development and co-ordination of library services.
- (6) The State Library Council shall also be Library Authority for the State Central Library and all the Regional Libraries. The body when it sits as the Library Authority for the State Central Library, shall have the powers and functions as are conferred on it under the Rules made by the Government. When the State Library Council sits as a Library Authority for the State Central Library, the Librarian of the State Central Library shall be its Member-Secretary.
- (7) The Council will report every 6 months or a year its findings, regarding the working of the Public Libraries Act,

(f) THE STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY :

In the present Act, in section 2 (11) except the definition of "State Central Library" as a library established by the Government, neither the functions of this Library are given, nor the role it is expected to play in the library system of the State is mentioned. The Director is empowered in Section 8 of the Act, to supervise the State Central Library and the branches of such library. It is stated that at present, there are no branches of the State Central Library. "The State Regional Library" since separately defined, cannot be said to be the branch library of the State Central Library. This omission to mention in the Act the powers, duties and functions of the State Central Library has given room for a confused state of affairs and of development of this library in somewhat wrong directions. The library has not only a reference section, but also a lending section. It has children's section and a section for the blind. A vast reading room is also attached to this library. In most respects it duplicates the work of City Central Library and its branches, working in the City. It is a common ground that the State Central Library was expected to be developed as an Apex library, having special duties to perform, and to provide leadership to the libraries in the State. It was expected that it would have collections of rare books, which will be useful for students and others carrying on research. The truth of the matter, however, is that it is the lending section and the reading room which today dominate the library service relegating the reference and research work of the library to the background.

The State Central Library which is an apex library should provide leadership in all matters of library activities to all the libraries in the State, sometimes, acting as the central organ of a State Library Service. It is an institution in its own right, performing functions arising

from its special position and character. The main functions of the State Central Library may be said to be :

- (a) To collect all literary, scientific, technological and other materials concerned and produced in the State, both current and historical. It would include the copyright collection of books published within the State.
- (b) To be a conservatory of materials concerned with the Andhra and Indian composite culture.
- (c) To be the main source in the State of reference materials for scholars and research workers.
- (d) To act as an authority for the compilation of the State bibliography of all the books periodicals, newspapers, and other reading material in Telugu and other languages spoken in the State. This shall include special bibliographies for the use of scholars and research workers, as well as children's literature and literature concerned with blind people.
- (e) To serve as the focal point and organising agency for inter-regional, inter-state, loans of books and other library materials. It should be the centre of inter-library co-operation.
- (f) To be the organising centre for the State and inter-State book exchange.
- (g) To be the agency for compiling and maintaining the State union catalogue.
- (h) To provide bibliographical service to the State Legislature and to Government Departments.
- (i) To initiate and promote inter-library co-operation and forward planning in all matters including University and other special libraries (while retaining their independence, and the special primary functions for which the University and other special libraries are established, equipped and maintained, they can be of assistance to each other and to the public library service by reason of the bibliographical, Union cataloguing and inter-lending functions of the State Library. The State Central Library should serve as an essential link for the said purpose.)
- (j) To maintain a strong reference collection and service it should contain all standard works of national and international reference, as well as all the publications of the State and Central Government.
- (k) To act as a clearing house of information on all State and National matters including commercial, industrial, technical and other information asked for by any library in the State or by any one else.
- (l) To organise book exhibitions and professional and library conferences.
- (m) To co-operate whenever its own organisation and development of planning renders it advisable in the extension and improvement of schools through children's and public library service.
- (n) To centralise at the State level cataloguing and classification of publications and ensure the distribution of catalogue cards or catalogues published by the libraries. To collect and distribute audio-visual and other equipment, useful for development of library services and as an aid to removal of illiteracy and directing continuing education.
- (o) To make provision for in-service training of librarians.
- (p) To select books and other library materials for all the libraries in the State.
- (q) To maintain and service the books received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
- (r) To maintain sections for children and blind.

The position today is that the State Central Library is not performing these functions to a satisfactory level. It does not provide any leadership to any other library and not even to the five Regional Libraries, functioning in the State. Some of its sections could easily be handed over to the City Central Library. The work of bibliography has almost come to a halt. The work of Union Catalogue is not making any progress. The work of classification and

cataloguing, instead of being centralised at the State Central Library is distributed and spread over to all the District Central Libraries. It is curious that when such a proposal was made by the Directorate as long back as August, 1965, the State Government turned it down by a Memo. dated 3-2-1966 observing that ".....There is no need to centralise the classification and cataloguing work in State Central Library, Hyderabad". In many districts, much of the work regarding the classification and cataloguing remains to be completed. It does not have adequate audio-visual equipment, nor it does any satisfactory work in using what little it has. It does not show any interest in organising inter-library loan. Thus, so far as technical work is concerned, the State Central Library has not been entrusted with it. Even in regard to supervision and administration of State Regional Libraries and District Central Libraries, it does not carry on any supervisory or administrative functions. Perhaps even the Department of Libraries does not expect this of it today. There is absolutely no linkage between the State Central Library and the Regional Libraries. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are for removed from this apex institution. They never look to it for any guidance and assistance.

The reference library relies for its success upon the successful fusion of staff and stock. Without knowledgeable Personnel, experienced in bibliography, it will not be possible to build up and organise the purposeful, workmen like stock which is the basic need of any reference library. The key post is that of reference Librarian. Occupant of this post must not only be well-versed in the *material* of his department, he must also be an organiser and an administrator of the first order. It also goes without saying that he should have familiarity with the content and the whereabouts of many of the books, periodicals and other material which for one reason or other, he has not got on the shelves. No reference library, however, large or small, can afford to have the second best. We would naturally like to have the State Central Library to be built up as a large and comprehensive reference library. This should become a recognised centre for students. The State reference library in addition to meeting the needs of those who might use it directly, should act as a strategic centre both of books, periodicals and other information sources and specialised reference, a staff to enrich the services of all libraries throughout the State.

Subject collections within the reference library are of course necessary. Local history collections, commercial and technical work and other special subject collections and when they grow separate departments for them would be necessary.

The prime essential of reference work is the speedy and accurate provision of information, usually in response to specific requests. A competent librarian is required to answer a large percentage of enquiry with the help of his stock.

For dealing quickly and satisfactorily with such queries, it is essential to have index. It is librarian's job to maintain it. There can be really no end to this process in a reference library, for, however, analytical the catalogue is, and however well indexed the books themselves may be, there is always need for further indexing, specially of periodicals, newspapers, archives, pamphlets and other non-book materials.

What the reference librarian cannot ignore, and indeed what he must cultivate at all times is the need which often arises to consult the resources of other libraries. This involves not only an almost encyclopaedic knowledge of the contents and special collections of other public libraries, it also assumes an acquaintance with the whereabouts of holdings of Government, university and special libraries. We need therefore a librarian for the State Central Library who would be able to put up a good account of himself. There will be more users of our reference libraries in future and the departments in reference libraries are going to be used increasingly. We must plan right now for this challenging future.

Fortunately the State Central Library has an imposing building with beautiful surroundings. The site chosen in many respects is suitable. It has vast place for improvement. The reference section of books and periodicals ought to be strengthened. It has no reprographic well-equipped section affording all modern services which ought to be an essential part of any State Central Library.

This situation calls for drastic action and radical changes in the whole set up of the State Central Library which should assume the role of an apex institution. No time should be lost

and no effort left in re-organising the State Central Library on the modern lines keeping in view in particular its functions as a reference and research library.

The annual budget for purchase of books and equipments, building and its repairs, training and compilation of bibliographies (current and retrospective) maintenance and so on will have to be reorganised in the light of changes we have proposed. The provision in any case must be adequate and should be determined on the basis of volume of acquisition and services to be rendered, particularly the bibliographical and union catalogue work.

It was stated before us by more than one witness that the State Central Library is over staffed. We do not desire to go into it. Since we are recommending a thorough change in the basic approach of the functions of this library it will not be possible for us to examine this question. The concerned library authority will have to go into this question bearing in mind the changes proposed and take appropriate decisions in this behalf. If some of the sections of the State Central Library are going to be transferred to the City Central Library, the transfer of the staff along with sections can also be suitably considered keeping in view the rights of the staff so transferred. We need hardly emphasise that the staff of the State Central Library must be highly qualified and specialised if the State Central Library is to serve as the library of the whole State. It must be constantly borne in mind that the State Central Library is in fact the Library of and for all the residents of the Andhra Pradesh State.

While it may continue the work of running a section for the blind, there is no reason for continuing the lending section as well as the reading section. Even the children's section can usefully be transferred to the City Central Library. If the locality in which the State Central Library is functioning has no branch library of the City Central Library, one can be opened and all the material which is relevant could be transferred to such a branch library.

The State Central Library has no doubt been carrying on extension activities but the need is that it should carry on more meaningful extension activities and on large scale too.

At present the State Central Library has an Advisory Body. It meets only when it is called and gives advice on matters which are referred to it. Since there are autonomous bodies for Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas we do not find any reason as to why we should not have a similar body for the State Central Library. The powers of such a body should be such as are conferred on it by Rules which are made by the Government. Since the Regional Libraries shall share some of the functions of the State Central Library, this committee should be the authority for these libraries also. The work of the State Central Library and that of the Regional Libraries being of a similar character a good deal of co-ordination would be called for. Hence one common body for State Central Library and Regional Libraries would be more meaningful as well as helpful. We have dealt with this question elsewhere in detail.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) The State Central Library should be developed only as a reference and research library.
- (2) It should stock books, periodicals and other non-book materials meant for reference and research.
- (3) It should develop reprographic section by acquiring the most modern equipment.
- (4) It should discharge all the functions enunciated by us above and provide leadership in all activities in the field of libraries.
- (5) It should arrange exhibitions and other extension activities on a more meaningful and larger scale.
- (6) The bibliographical work, the union catalogue work and the bibliography of children's literature and for the blind should be carried on by the State Central Library in co-ordination with Regional Libraries. The Government should give special grants for this important and urgent work.
- (7) The classification and card cataloguing should be centrally organised by the State Central Library in co-ordination with the Regional Libraries and the District Central Libraries.
- (8) The book selection work, the selection of periodicals and newspapers should be entrusted to the State Central Library which would constitute a Book Selection Committee and do the work in consultation with the District Central Libraries and the Regional Libraries.

- (9) It should organise a survey and research unit and continuously carry on survey and research on different aspects of the library work.
- (10) The Inter Regional Library loan and loan of books and periodicals to and from outside the State should be organised by the State Central Library.
- (11) The State Central Library ought to provide documentation and information services to all and in particular to the Legislative Houses and other departments of the State Government.
- (12) The State Central Library should plan short and long term library services throughout the State.
- (13) It should supervise and aid library education in the State.
- (14) The State Central Library should be responsible for production of literature for neo-literates and children of different age groups and blind people and supervise the work of book production council.
- (15) It should prepare annual report on the functioning of the libraries in the State.
- (16) It should perform such other functions as are entrusted to it by the State Library Council or the Government.
- (17) There should be a State Central Library Authority for the State Central Library and the Regional Libraries. Its composition should be on the lines suggested by us. Its powers and functions should be such as are conferred on it by Rules made under the Act by Government, Keeping in view the character of the State Central and Regional Libraries.
- (18) The definition of "State Regional Library" in Section 2(12) be changed as "Regional Library".
- (19) The State Central Librarian's status should be that of a Deputy Director.

(g) REGIONAL LIBRARIES :

The question regarding the establishment of the Regional Libraries and their place in the system of State Library Services came in for consideration everywhere we went in our State.

In 1953 Andhra State was formed by carving out the eleven Telugu speaking districts from the composite Madras State. The Madras State had the Public Libraries Act of 1948. It also applied to the eleven Telugu speaking districts of Madras State. When they were separated and were included in the State of Andhra, they brought along with other laws, the Madras Public Libraries Act 1948 to the Andhra State. Since the State Central Library was situated at Madras, the State of Andhra had to establish under the Act, a State Central Library, and consequently the State Central Library was established at Visakhapatnam in 1954-55.

In November 1956, however, the Telangana part of the former Hyderabad State comprising of the City of Hyderabad and nine districts was integrated with the Andhra area and thus Andhra Pradesh State was founded on first November, 1956.

The former State of Hyderabad also had enacted a Library Law in 1955. The Telangana area was covered by the said Act and naturally took with itself the said library law when it joined Andhra Pradesh. The State Central Library for the former Hyderabad State was at Hyderabad. Thus when two regions came together, they had two separate library enactments and had each a State Central Library. There could only be one State Central Library. Accordingly the State Central Library situated at Hyderabad was declared to be the State Central Library for the state of Andhra Pradesh. The Visakhapatnam State Central Library was shifted to Guntur prior to the declaration of the Hyderabad library as the State Central Library. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the State Central Library at Guntur was converted as the State Regional Library. That is how first Regional Library came to be established at Guntur.

Now the 1960 Act, in Section 2 (12), merely defines what State Regional Library means. It says, "State Regional Library means a library established by the Government as a State Regional Library". The Act is completely silent in regard to its functions and its place in the organisational structure of the State Library Services. It also does not mention as to what its relationship would be with the State Central Library or, for that matter, with the other,

libraries. It would not be quite correct to infer from the definitions that the State Regional Library constitutes a branch of the State Central Library. The Act also does not postulate in any clear terms more than one Regional Library. The Act clearly envisages only one State Central Library, but is silent as to whether there would be only one Regional Library or many such Regional Libraries. The silence, perhaps deliberate in this behalf, seems to be quite understandable, because of the circumstances, political and others, prevailing when the first Regional Library was established. It is true that Section 8 empowers the Director to "Supervise the State Central Library and the branches of such library". While the definition of the State Central Library does not speak of any branches, Section 8 authorises the Director to supervise the branches of the State Central Library. The legislature could not have intended branches of the State Central Library obviously because when the Act was made, a Regional Library had come to be established at Guntur. It is relevant to note that Guntur Regional Library was established on first October, 1954 (shifted to Guntur in 1958), the Visakhapatnam Regional Library on 6-9-1965, the Tirupathy Regional Library was established subsequent to the 1960 Act on 9th January, 1964, Warangal Regional Library was inaugurated on 4th February, 1964 and Nizamabad Regional Library on 4th August, 1966.

It becomes clear that till 1966 neither the Government nor the legislature were inclined to call these Regional Libraries as branch libraries of the State Central Library. If the legislature had intended to call them the branches of the State Central Library, nothing was easier than to so mention in the Act. Further more, no separate definition of "State Regional Library" was called for when branches of the State Central Library could be established and administered by the State Government. We think that while drafting section 8, a mistake seems to have occurred. Instead of authorising the Director to supervise the State Regional Libraries also, he was authorised to supervise the branches of State Central Library, which branches did not exist then, nor was it intended by any one to have any such branches of the State Central Library. The State Central Library is an apex library enjoying special character and privileges, and therefore, no question of its branches can really arise. It is a unique institution of great importance. We therefore, think that Section 8 requires amendment to clarify this position.

Since the Act did not provide any guidance with regard to the functions of the Regional Libraries, nor any rules were made defining their functions and relationship with the State Central Library on the one hand and with the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas on the other, their growth and development could not be systematically and purposefully planned. The initial errors have bedevilled and hindered the whole subsequent progress of these libraries. It is time that we make amends. The result was every authority concerning Regional Library went on building the library for such purposes as he deemed fit. Rather than a reference library, they are built just as ordinary libraries and most of their work is now duplicating the work carried on by the District Central Library.

It appears that the Government without defining clearly the functions of the Regional Libraries, established the Regional Libraries at Visakhapatnam, Tirupathy, Warangal and Nizamabad as detailed above. We now have five Regional Libraries.

The Regional Libraries as they are now functioning have two drawbacks. Firstly, they are not linked with the State Central Library on the one hand, and Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas on the other, and are kept outside the State Library system, just hanging as independent units of libraries. Secondly, they did not develop as reference and research libraries but just as other ordinary libraries. Since the Regional Libraries were almost duplicating the work of ordinary public libraries established by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, persons concerned started thinking about the functions of these libraries with a view to give them direction. The State Library Committee, at its meeting held on 27th October, 1969 decided to determine the functions of these libraries and then requested Government to take appropriate decision in that behalf.

Likewise, the first Andhra Pradesh Libraries Conference held in August, 1972 at Hyderabad recommended that the Regional Libraries which are standing outside the system should be integrated with the library system and should serve as a link between the State Central Library and the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The Conference further resolved that the Regional Libraries should share some of the functions of the State Central Library.

Nothing, however seems to have been done to remove the obvious anomalous position. The State Library Committee therefore at its meeting held on 18th October, 1973 appointed a sub-Committee of three members to go into the working of the Regional Libraries and to suggest measures for their re-organisation so as to bring them into the public library system.

The Committee submitted an elaborate report in 1974. Their principal recommendations were as follows;

- (1) The State Central Library shall be the apex library at the State level.
- (2) The State Regional Libraries shall be "the branches of the State Central Library".
- (3) All the five State Regional Libraries shall be allotted certain districts as mentioned in the report.
- (4) The State Central and the Regional Libraries should concentrate on collection of material of reference and research work, particularly about the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (5) The State Central and Regional Libraries should not be lending libraries except to the institutions. The present work of this kind should be transferred to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.
- (6) They should make exhaustive collections of publications of both State and Central Governments.
- (7) They should stock sufficient reference material, both Indian and foreign.
- (8) They should publish bibliography annually of all the books published in the State in all languages except English and Sanskrit.
- (9) They should provide technical guidance to all the departmental and private aided libraries in their regions.
- (10) They should arrange inter-library loan within their region, the State Central Library arranging between the regions.
- (11) They should prepare regional union catalogue of the region.
- (12) They also should serve as repositories of one copy each of the discarded rare books in their respective areas.
- (13) They should act as clearing houses of information on the welfare and developmental schemes of the country with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh.
- (14) The Committee felt that the manuscripts ought not to have been handed over to Shri Venkateshwara University and to the Department of Manuscripts. They should have been kept as the State Central Library.
- (15) They should also do the documentation work.
- (16) They should organise book reviews and other literary and cultural meets.
- (17) They should be authorised to countersign the claims of the aided libraries in respect of grants.

The said Committee made other suggestions with regard to other matters also. This report was discussed at a meeting subsequently held of the State Library Committee. With certain modifications the report was approved. Before anything could be done, the present Review Committee was appointed and this question also stands referred to the Committee.

It is necessary to note that each Regional Library was allotted certain districts. What they were expected to do with these districts is not made clear. It is clear that mere allocation of districts to each Regional Library would be of little avail, unless administratively and technically they are linked. The following are the districts allocated to each Regional Library.

1. *Regional Library Guntur*: Guntur, Krishna, Prakasham and Nellore.
2. *Regional Library Tirupati*: Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Ananthapur.
3. *Regional Library Warangal*: Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Mahboobnagar.
4. *Regional Library Visakhapatnam*: Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam West Godavari and East Godavari.

(5) *Regional Library, Nizamabad* :—Nizamabad Adilabad, Medak Karimnagar and Hyderabad including city.

Before we consider the main question, some further facts ought to be mentioned here. The bookstock in each of the Regional Libraries as on 1-4-1975 and as on 1-4-1976 is as follows.

| | | | <i>As on 1-4-1975</i> | <i>As on 1-4-1976</i> |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Guntur Regional Library | .. | .. | 60,105 | 68,847 |
| 2. Tirupathi Regional Library | .. | .. | 12,758 | 13,860 |
| 3. Visakhapatnam Regional Library | .. | .. | 7,508 | 8,856 |
| 4. Warangal Regional Library | .. | .. | 13,500 | 17,278 |
| 5. Nizamabad Regional Library | .. | .. | 9,401 | 13,410 |

The reference collection of each Regional Library as on 1-4-1975 is as follows.

| | | | <i>Reference and Periodicals</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Regional Library Guntur | .. | .. | ..500 (General) 1500 (Subject) | 204 |
| 2. Regional Library Tirupati | .. | .. | .. 455 | 55 |
| 3. Regional Library Visakhapatnam | .. | .. | ..Not available. | 35 |
| 4. Regional Library Warangal | .. | .. | .. 60 (general) 40 (subject) | 21 |
| 5. Regional Library Nizamabad | .. | .. | ..Not available. | 52 |

It is also relevant to see the expenditure pattern of these Regional Libraries.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Guntur</i> | | <i>Tirupati</i> | | <i>Warangal</i> | | <i>Visakhapatnam.</i> | | <i>Nizamabad</i> | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Rs. | Ps. | Rs. | Ps. | Rs. | Ps. | Rs. | Ps. | Rs. | Ps. |
| 1972-73 | .. | 97,626.18 | 40,300.00 | | 24,583.00 | | 31,984.00 | | 28,404.00 | |
| 1973-74 | .. | 1,43,840.00 | 42,300.00 | | 26,089.00 | | 35,129.00 | | 33,210.00 | |
| 1974-75 | .. | 1,74,686.00 | 43,300.00 | | 38,036.00 | | 41,131.00 | | 33,945.00 | |
| 1975-76 | .. | 2,01,254.21 | 52,786.22 | | 53,069.83 | | 50,269.49 | | 41,118.77 | |

It will be seen that in 1972-73, Guntur was allotted 40% of the total amount provided for the Regional Libraries. In 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76, the Regional Library, Guntur, was allotted more than 50% of the total allotment to the Regional Libraries. The Guntur Regional Library spent in these four years, i.e. 1972 to 1976 an amount of Rs. 6,17,406.39 whereas all the other four Regional Libraries spent only Rs. 6,15,655.31. There does not appear to be any principle or policy on which the allotment is made. The natural result of this haphazard allotment was that the development of the Regional Libraries was not equal. The Guntur Regional Library could grow better than the other Regional Libraries, because of larger finances allotted to it. Moreover it is the only Regional Library which has its own building. All other Regional Libraries are housed in rented and some in dilapidated buildings. If we keep the reference books and periodicals in view, not one Regional Library can legitimately be called as reference library. Guntur Regional Library has 1½ times more books than all other Regional Libraries put together. In Guntur the stock of reference material is also far superior to all the other Regional Libraries. What follows is that except that State Regional Library Guntur, all the other four Regional Libraries are in a lamentable state without sufficient bookstocks, magazines and periodicals. They have poor finances, inadequate staff and uncomfortable buildings. All Regional Libraries should be developed on uniform lines, so that in each Region people will have access to the reference books and material on the basis of equality. Disparities in the development of the Regional Libraries should not be allowed to grow.

The Committee visited all these Regional Libraries. It was observed that except Guntur, no other Regional Library has sufficient number of books to warrant characterising it as a Regional Library. Overwhelmingly large number of books in all these Regional Libraries consist of novels and other fictions which ought not to have been stocked in these libraries at all. All these libraries are almost duplicating the work the District Central Library. None of these libraries is carrying out the work which is expected of them. The present buildings are totally unsuited for reference libraries. Functionally they are unsuitable. The reference section of the libraries is far from satisfactory. They are frittering away their energy and money on very wrong lines.

In this connection it is necessary to remember that except Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh Library enactments, no other Indian Library Law provides for the establishment of Regional Libraries. The difference in the two Acts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is while Maharashtra Act in its schedule constituted straight away four Divisions (Regions) and placed within their jurisdiction certain districts, the Andhra Pradesh Act has not done that. The similarity in the two Acts, however, is that both the Acts do not lay down the functions of these libraries. Nor their place in the State Library system is made clear. It is perhaps relevant to note that in Maharashtra, Divisions have been constituted bearing in mind the different regions such as Marathwada, Vidharbha and Western Maharashtra which were merged together forming one Maharashtra State.

It is profitable to refer in this connection to the Regional Committee constituted in England and Wales. Robert Committee appointed in 1957 in its report on "The structure of the public Library service in England and Wales" recommended that: "The existing Regional Committees should be given statutory recognition and they should be required under schemes to be approved by the Minister of Education to provide a satisfactory system of library co-operation within their regions and to work in conjunction with the National Central Library in providing national system of Co-operation. These Regional Committees are also expected to prepare regional catalogue".

The report further says, "working in close co-operation with the National Central Library, they act primarily as agencies through which one public library can borrow from another. They also maintain catalogues of the books in the constituent libraries, forming the basis for a national union catalogue at the National Central Library, which gives the location of books in all libraries which are involved in the scheme".

Accepting the advice of the Robert Committee, the 1964 Act of England and Wales provides for the establishment of library regions. There is also a provision for constitution, incorporation and functioning of a library council for the region.

One finds similar provisions in Massachusetts Library Law.

Andhra Pradesh is a vast State. It has 21 districts and each district has fairly a large population. These districts vary not only in population, but also in their educational advancement. Economically they also differ and today they are at various stages of development. In order to appreciate the problems from close quarter and ensure their socio-economic growth at a faster rate, the State Government has constituted three Regional Development Boards. One of the important matters which falls within the jurisdiction of these Boards is the development of education, particularly removal of illiteracy on a planned basis. Since library service is an integral part of socio-economic development and further since librarians are represented on Advisory Committees, we think it just and proper to constitute on the lines of these three development Boards, three Regional Libraries that is to say, one for Circar and the other for Rayalaseema and the third for Telangana. The growth of the library services would thus be ensured along with the growth of education and other socio-economic conditions in each region. The Regional Libraries would then involve themselves intensively in the development and growth of library service in the regions in complete harmony and co-operation with the Regional Development Boards. The advent of Macro-planning the simultaneous consideration of all inter-locking aspects of a regions Development Plans calls for a developed methodology for the planning of library service so as to gear them to the regions, educational, social and economic needs and the available resources.

In view of this very important basic consideration, as stated earlier, there should be only three Regional Libraries, one at Guntur, the other at Tirupathi and the third at Warangal. They

would cover Circar, Rayalaseema and Telangana districts respectively. The Regional Libraries at Visakhapatnam and Nizamabad in our view should be converted into branch libraries of the respective Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. Reference and rare books in the Visakhapatnam library should be transferred to Guntur Regional Library. Likewise reference and rare books in the Nizamabad Regional Library should be transferred to the Warangal Regional Library. In making these recommendations, we believe that apart from effecting economy and stop multiplying too many regional libraries which are merely duplicating the work of the ordinary libraries, the aim is to strengthen the regions and to make them more comprehensive and efficient than they are, in so far as reference libraries are concerned.

It was however felt by some of the members that instead of converting the two regional libraries as suggested above, not only that they should be developed further as reference and research libraries, but one more additional regional and research library should be established at Rajahmundry.

These three Regional Libraries shall be continued to be equipped and maintained by the State Government. The functions of these libraries would be of special character. They would principally be reference libraries and not lending libraries at all. They will stock manuscripts and rare books made available from the region. They will stock all reference books and other reading and non-reading material useful for reference. These libraries will also be the centre for stocking audio-visual materials such as films, film-strips and music records, etc. Their material would be always lent to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas falling within the region. These libraries should stock important books published in the region, and also books published in the regional language, in particular, the government publications, selected books in other languages, foreign books and books bearing on the region.

The Regional Library should, therefore, have, broadly speaking the following functions to perform :

- (1) Collection and preservation of manuscripts available in the region and rare and valuable books which Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas may not be able to purchase. All reference books must be stocked.
- (2) Provide facilities for research.
- (3) Organise Inter-Library co-operation including inter-library loan.
- (4) Set standards for the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and their branches, book deposit centres and Mobile Library services.
- (5) Compilation of bibliography for the region as well as the preparation of Union catalogue for the region.
- (6) Inspection and supervision of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the region and to provide them technical advice and assistance.
- (7) Serve as an essential link between the State Central Library on the one hand and Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in their region on the other.
- (8) Plan the development of library service in the region and implement the same in a phased manner.
- (9) Prepare and submit annual reports on the working of the libraries in the region.

These apart, some of the administrative powers of the Director and the State Central Library could validly be delegated to the Regional Libraries. For every small thing, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas need not go to the Director. As far as possible the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be made autonomous units subject, of course, to the control and supervision of the higher library authorities and the Director.

We would, however, like to make a few additional recommendations that the Regional Libraries should be charged with duties of preparing a master plan for the entire region. This plan will be a perspective plan for 15 to 20 years. It will, of course, consult Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas under its jurisdiction before the plan at the regional level is finalised. The Regional plan then can be integrated into State plan for the development of State Library Service. The Regional Library within this master plan will lay down priorities for opening of new libraries so that after a given time the entire area in the region will have been covered by one kind or the other of library service.

The next suggestion we would like to give to delegate some of the administrative and executive powers of the Director to the Regional Libraries, so that red tape could be cut short and unnecessary delay avoided.

We, therefore, recommend that :

- (1) There should be only three Regional Libraries : One at Guntur, the other at Tirupathi and the third at Warangal. They shall as at present be wholly financed by the State Government.
- (2) Reference books and other library material of that nature existing in the Visakhapatnam and Nizamabad Regional Libraries be transferred to Regional Libraries of Guntur and Warangal respectively.
- (3) The Regional Libraries at Visakhapatnam and Nizamabad be developed as Branch Libraries of the concerned District Central Libraries.
- (4) The Regional Libraries shall be reference libraries and shall not be lending libraries except to the extent permitted for the reference section and that too to an institution recognised for that purpose.
- (5) The functions of the Regional Libraries will be as mentioned above. Their powers and duties will be as stated earlier.
- (6) The growth of all the three Regional Libraries suggested by us should be ensured on equal basis and discrimination of every kind should be avoided, so that the people of the three regions will have equal access to reference and research material.
- (7) The status of the Regional Librarians should be that of Assistant Director.

(h) ZILLA GRANDHALAYA SAMSTHAS :

In 1949 the U.N.E.S.C.O. issued the first international declaration on the need and functions of the public library. One of the basic objectives so declared is :

“As democratic institution operated by the people for the people, the public library should be : established and maintained under clear authority of law, supported wholly or mainly from public funds, open for free use on equal terms to all members of the community, regardless of occupation and profit.”

If these objectives are to be realised, then the first question of great importance which arises is, what should be a convenient administrative unit of library service ?

This may be defined, as the reasonable size autonomous unit of public library service administered by a single library authority entrusted with the expenditure of all locally raised funds and the grant-in-aid from the State and Union Government sources. It is envisaged that such a unit would comprise such services as are required according to the size and population of the areas with a Central Library, branch libraries, deposit stations, mobile libraries etc. and including both lending and reference services for children and adults.

The selection of these units as the real basis for the development of public library service must conform to viability in regard to services, to the financial requirements and to the administrative efficiency. It is now recognised that selection of viable unit should contain both rural and urban areas and ordinarily should conform to existing local administrative planning bodies.

In a social legislation such as the establishment of public libraries which has primarily a local impact, account must be taken of the nature of the authority by which the State Government passes on its responsibilities. What is to be borne in mind is the economic and social catchment area as it is very important for providing a useful library service.

In considering the problem of selection of a viable unit for library service, the prevailing position cannot be ignored. Today almost all the States which have so far enacted library legislation or are on the road to legislate, have to a large extent adopted English pattern with some important difference. The pattern we have adopted is characterised by decentralisation with local decision making bodies with more or less independent powers, as against centralisation with chain of commands where all powers lie with the centre and the local units act as agents of the centre. Our existing position implies legislative dominance, the committee

system and involvement of people and their voluntary participation, where the roots of the service are said to be connected with local community rather than in the region or the State.

Our difference from the English pattern is that we did not entrust the library service to local Government units. We have perhaps no regrets over our selection. When we see the conditions of the most of the local bodies in the State, we have, instead, very rightly selected revenue district as the geographical unit of library service with an almost autonomous and incorporated District Central Library authority. All the districts have civil, revenue and judicial administration. Planning and development goes on the basis of districts as a unit. There are, however, two material differences. The districts differ in their educational attainment. They also differ in the matter of levy and collection of library cess and consequently receive from the State Government varying matching grants. They all are, however, administratively viable. Financially, at the moment, they are not viable. We are dealing separately with this question. Suffice it to say here, that the district in Andhra Pradesh can by and large be said to be a viable unit for providing comprehensive and efficient library service. That the library service varies from district to district cannot be denied. The causes responsible for such discriminative development will have to be avoided. Some of the districts are doing within their limits fairly satisfactorily, while there are others which are sometimes not rendering satisfactory library service. But this has nothing to do with the viability of a district as a unit. There are different and diverse reasons for such varying position.

Disentanglement of library services from local government was in our view wisest step taken by the State Government. Another decision of the Government must also be appreciated *i.e.*, that they did not attach the library services to any other executive department. Instead an independent Ministry with independent executive department for libraries is created for rendering comprehensive and effective library service. It is a very timely and progressive step taken by the Government. Whatever may be the attachment at Secretariat level it is generally conceded that at local level the public library service should be executively independent of other agencies, whether education or other department such as local government-cultural affairs or Social Education Department. The public library serves all, but is not solely a part of any, so it should remain independently governed and administered. It renders service to all the departments according to their needs. We therefore do not find any reason to differ from the present pattern of districts as independent units and from the policy of conferring wide powers on them so that these district units can in the true sense be autonomous library bodies with of course general supervision and control of the higher State Library authorities and the department. District is neither too small nor it is too large a unit for the development of a satisfactory library service. The District Central Library authority can most regularly render useful service both to the urban as well as rural areas comprising in the districts.

The governing body of a district is, at present, the District Library authority (Z.G.S.), its composition is shown in Section 10(2) of the present Act. Ordinarily these bodies, in order to be effective should be representative bodies with nominees of local government and education and should include persons able to assist by virtue of their special knowledge or responsibilities. Its composition of course should be a judicious combination of both nomination as well as election.

Quite a few witnesses before us represented that the Act ought not to have given statutory recognition to only one library association and altogether ignored the other associations working in the State. They also objected to the power given to the association itself to nominate two of their members. It was not doubted that there are more than one library association. We do not propose to go into the question as to whether any association has an all Andhra Pradesh basis. Where more than one association are working in the State or part of it in their own way and nothing has been pointed out against any of them, in any case that was not our field of enquiry, it is more advisable to keep in view all such associations working in the State, while providing representation on the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The Government does not seem to have decided as a policy to recognise only one library association. As long as constitution guarantees freedom to form such association any one can form such association. In the absence of any such policy which, if planned may be unconstitutional, it is advisable to give representation to the library associations working in the State. That will avoid any regional or political overtones and would eliminate heart burning which, we are afraid, exists today. It is not healthy for the growth of the library movement.

The next representation persistently made to us during our district tour was that the members so far nominated from among the legal and medical professions have not shown much interest in the working of the libraries nor they have made any notable contribution. These professions as such have very little bearing upon the question of library development. Even if it is assumed that there were some defects in the nomination of proper persons from amongst these professions, the fact remains that there is very little relationship between these professions, learned although they are, and the growth and development of library services. No separate nomination therefore need be made from these professions. The governing body will then consist of 19 to 21 persons including the Chairman and not 20 to 33 as is the position today. Such a body will be quite compact and it would be possible and inexpensive for its meeting periodically and regularly.

We emphasise the need of giving proper representation to the local bodies working in the District area and to the educational institutions as these elements are closely connected with the library movement and its spread in the district.

In so far as the local government is concerned the present provision provides representation to Gram Panchayat and the Municipal Councils. In fact three tier system of local Government exists in the district with Municipal Councils in the urban area. All these statutory bodies of local administration should find adequate representation on the governing body of the district libraries. If two Presidents of Panchayat Samithis elected by the Zilla Parishad Sarpanchas of Gram Panchayats one from each Revenue Division are given representation the rural areas which will always be larger would have been properly represented. The urban areas will of course be represented by the nomination of one member from amongst the Municipal Councils. Thus there would be a governing body for the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas comprising of 19 to 21 members including the Chairman. It is this body which should elect the Chairman, from non-officials.

The composition therefore should be as follows :—

1. *Local Government :*

(a) Two Presidents of Panchayat Samithis elected by Zilla Parishad

(b) One person nominated by the Government from amongst the Sarpanchas of the Gram Panchayat of each Revenue Division in the district.

(c) One person nominated by the Government from amongst the Councillors of the Municipal Councils in the district.

2. *Education :*

(a) One Headmaster and one Headmistress nominated by the Government from Elementary and Secondary Schools working in the district.

(b) One Principal or a Librarian of any Degree College private or government nominated by the Government.

(c) District Educational Officer or his nominee not below the rank of Gazetted Inspector of the district concerned.

3. *Professionals :*

One librarian nominated by the Government from amongst the librarians of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas concerned.

4. *Public Libraries :*

Three members elected by the presidents of the governing bodies of recognised private-aided libraries in the district.

(5) *Expert :*

Three persons nominated by the Government, who have rendered eminent service to the cause of library or social education.

(6) *Library Associations :*

Two persons nominated by the Government from amongst the recognised library associations working in the district concerned.

(7) The Librarian District Central Library shall be the Member-Secretary of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha.

One representation was made very freely to us that the body should be constituted simultaneously. This may not be desirable in view of the composition the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas giving representation to various bodies. Section 11 (1) of the Act may have to be retained

The next question was :

What happens to the representative of the local bodies who has lost his seat for any reason, or the local body of which he was the member ceased to function for any reason. The legal position we think is clear. Such a person ceases automatically as a member of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. He has gone there as a representative of the local body and not on his own. When he loses his bottom. *i.e.*, the representative capacity then he obviously cannot continue on the committee of the District Library Authority. Practical difficulties are experienced in cases where such persons vacate the office, for reasons sometimes beyond the control of the local government. The vacancy cannot be filled. What is to happen in such a case. In such cases we think some provision may be added stating that if casual vacancies cannot be filled up in the absence of elected bodies cooption may be done by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha and the members coopted to be continued in office till elected bodies send their representatives. Some such provision if made, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas will continue to work with full contingent always. The present provision requires amendment in the light of the above

Section 13 lays down "The power and functions of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha". They no doubt are wide and confer large powers on Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, as it ought to be. There are, however, some parts of the section which require amendments.

(1) The second proviso to sub-clause (b) we think should be deleted. As it is the selection of books is to be approved by Government. In that case the Government can include books of their choice in the list. To empower the Government to compel Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to purchase 25% of the books according to their direction would militate against the very concept of centralised selection of books as well as the autonomy of the district unit. In such a selection apart from experts, Government Officers are also there. They could include books which they want the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to purchase. Why does the Government then want an additional and separate power ?

(2) With regard to the first proviso we would say something in the chapter concerned with the selection of books. If that is accepted then this proviso also will have to go.

(3) With regard to sub-clause (d) it was represented to us that even for shifting the library from one place to another in the same town or village the previous sanction of the Director is required. It is causing lot of inconvenience both to the Government as well as to District Library Authority. The new land-lord many times is not willing to wait and certainly not wait without rent. The requirement of permission for shifting the library in the same village or town should be deleted.

(4) It was also represented to us that there should be no need to obtain permission from the Government for receiving of the gift of immovable property, as is provided in sub-clause (e). Gift of immovable property is invariably made only to open a new library or shift the existing one from a rented or dilapidated building. If Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha feels satisfied about the gift and the gift is free from any encumbrance and it is also free from claim or litigation there should be no necessity of requiring permission of Government for such a clear gift. We think this representation has enough strength. The provision therefore be amended accordingly.

(5) Sub-clause (f) should in our view be substituted as follows :

"A local authority maintaining premises under this Act may use the premises and allow them to be used (Whether in return for payment or not), for the holding of lectures, classes, meeting and exhibition the showing of films and slides, the giving of musical performances, and the holding of other events of an educational or cultural nature, and in connection there with may, notwithstanding anything in the Act, make or authorise the making of a charge for admission."

This clause is substituted in order to widen the scope of the present clause and to broaden its base with a view to meet the requirements of the library service.

We must, we think, discuss the ways and means in which the libraries are seeking to serve the smaller and more scattered communities away from city, and town centres i.e., through the branch libraries and book mobiles. The branch libraries, their planning, organisation and administration are vitally important part of a library system, for the very good reason—they are so numerous that the majority of the librarians are bound to work there and serving a vast population of rural nature. As it is we have 680 branch libraries in the State, (589 book deposit centres and (43) Mobile Service points.

It is safe to say that after Britain, India is the only country where branch libraries are used for spreading the library service. The wholesome principle usually followed or at least kept as an ideal that while in the cities and towns, nobody should have to walk more than a mile to reach a branch library in the rural areas as the ideal should be to provide every village with a library service of some kind or the other. Every such library must be backed by the resources of a block and district library and ultimately the regional and State Central Library.

The decision to provide a branch library ought not to be taken lightly. Merely because some one has offered a building, furniture or stock of books, a branch library should not automatically be opened, nor the authority concerned should surrender to any pressure political or otherwise. It should go according to the plan of providing a systematic library service which we have discussed elsewhere. It is only then the position and the size of the library will have to be decided. Pressures, come they may from any quarter, if they are not in accord with the plan must at all costs be resisted. Ideas for branches are sometimes mooted by the members of the Zilla Grandhalya Samsthas themselves. This invariably affects member's interest and such suggestions need therefore careful examination to prevent a mistake being made upsetting the planned library service.

It must be readily admitted that blunders have occurred in the past. Branches sometime are indiscriminately opened with the result that only a minority of the people gets the use of it and the potential readers elsewhere are deprived of the library service facility. Branches are provided on unsuitable plots or in unsuitable buildings. These and other errors point to their own remedies for the future, and it is to be hoped that the Zilla Grandhalya, Samsthas will take due note of them.

We have seen branch libraries of various sizes and services. It is quite obvious that every branch library must conform to certain minimum requirements and standards. It must for instance, be opened full time, it must have an adequate staff top-layer of which must be qualified, to support its own basic stock it must have access to the stocks of other libraries within the same system, and to facilitate this it must be in communication by regular road transport, its fund must be sufficient not only to keep the general book stock and other reading and non-reading material upto date but the bibliographical resources as well. There are many other desiderata for the ideal branch library, but we have said enough we hope to emphasise our point that the effective branch library is one which is geared fully to deal with reader's subject requests and to provide bibliographical information. There are not enough such branches in existence today in the State. Their number must increase.

We would here like to touch another point. In the districts there are quite a few Municipal Reading Rooms and even libraries with of course very meagre book-stock. Some of them are housed in Municipal buildings. A fairly good amount of the local Government is spent on these libraries. There is no trained librarian appointed to any of these libraries. They are usually put in charge of a peon or Attender. At quite a few places, the Commissioners of Municipalities agreed that these libraries should be handed over to Zilla Grandhalya Samsthas along with the buildings so that Zilla Grandhalya Samsthas wherever possible amalgamate them into branch libraries and then run them comprehensively and more efficiently. Similar is the case with Panchayats. These libraries should be handed over to Zilla Grandhalya Samsthas wherever it is possible so that they can form part of the library system in the district and render service more comprehensively.

This takes us to the complaint that even after budget is sanctioned, for everything included in the budget, Zilla Grandhalya Samstha has to approach the Director for sanction. We

have in a general way made observation while dealing with the question of the Director. Here, however, we would like to deal with the question arising out of the budget and the rules connected therewith.

The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, as per rules 19 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Library Rules, 1961 has to submit the budget estimate to the Director for approval before first February of each year. The Director after examining the estimates with reference to the Rule 9 (a)(1) to (6) of the budget Rules, sanctions the same with or without modifications. It was pointed out to us by the Directorate that the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have been found to be over estimating their receipts under cess collections, Government grants etc., based upon such exaggerated income, they provide expenditure for which it is obvious no money can be found. In such cases it is patent that the Director should modify the income expenditure statement.

The question still remains as to why after the budget is sanctioned for every thing a further permission becomes necessary. According to para 10 of the preparation of the budget rules framed in M.S. No. 1189 dated 19-7-1971 the sanction of the budget by itself would not authorise the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas to incur all the expenditure provided therein. It is stipulated therein that administrative sanction shall be obtained for every expenditure even when provided in the budget. We do not think that such a restriction should have been provided for. The intention of the legislature is clear in that it wants to confer wide autonomous powers on the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. Now, these powers cannot be abridged or curtailed by any rules made under the Act. Moreover when once the budget is approved by the Director, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha which consists of responsible people should be given complete freedom to operate upon the budget. It entails not only delay but it affects the library service. It smacks lack of confidence in a responsible body elected and nominated by the Government. We would therefore suggest after budget is sanctioned by the Director no further restriction be put upon Zilla Grandhalaya samsthas. Within the sanctioned budget they should be allowed to operate freely. If any lapses occur on the part of any Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha the Director and the Government always have the power to check the erring Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. When in practice the Director usually gives administrative sanction to all such proposals, then why should it be insisted upon, we fail to comprehend. The rules requiring such administrative sanction for every expenditure should therefore be deleted.

We therefore recommend that :

(1) Revenue District as at present should continue to be the unit of the library service. It will serve the entire district consisting of both urban as well as rural areas.

(2) The composition of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be as above.

(3) There should be a District Central Library in each district. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be empowered to open branch libraries, Deposit Stations and Mobile Libraries etc., in accordance with the Rules prescribed, so that the entire district will have the library service on the basis of equality.

(4) Amendments to the provisions of the Act and the rules made there under should be effected as suggested by us.

(5) The rule requiring administrative sanction of the Director of Public Libraries for every expenditure even when provided in the approved budget should be deleted.

(B) ZILLA GRANDHALAYA SAMSTHAS FOR THE TWIN CITIES OF HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

In Section 10 (1) of the present Act, a separate Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is constituted and its composition is shown. Some objections have been raised before us by various persons. They gave suggestions to amend the provision. At present the body consists of 11 members, whereas the other Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, each has more than 20 members. In spite of the fact that the population of the city is very large, and further more, the number of the private libraries is much larger than in any of the districts, the private libraries have been given representation only to the extent of two members. It is also to be remembered that previously the City had six representatives on this count.

As observed by us while discussing the composition of other Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas that a single library association should not be statutorily given recognition and permit such association to nominate two of its members on the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. Every person who appeared before us has taken serious exception to this clause. As suggested by us, two persons from amongst the members of the library associations working in the twin cities without naming any one in the Statute should be nominated by the Government. There are at present admittedly more than one library association. In any case there is bound to be a separate professional association of librarians as it even now exists. As long as there is no bar on forming library associations, any one can form such association. While it may be better to have only one association, effectively functioning in the whole state, yet the present situation does not warrant the recognition of any single association for the purpose of nomination.

It is also disturbing to find that the educational institutions which are closely connected with the library have not been given any representation in the City Central Library Organisation, while such a representation is given in other Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. There is no reason for this discriminatory treatment. As stated elsewhere, educational institutions the local government institutions, the librarians and the library associations must necessarily find suitable places on the governing body of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, apart from aided libraries. We would, therefore, like to increase the number of members of the City Grandhalaya Samstha to 20 as is suggested by us for other Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, and compose the body on the following lines:

- (a) Four persons from the twin cities nominated by the government who have rendered eminent service to the cause of social education or libraries of which one should be a lady.
- (b) Four members elected from amongst themselves by the presidents of the general bodies of the public libraries other than those referred to in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (9) of Section 2 in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad (a convention should be established that while three could be from Hyderabad, one should be from Secunderabad).
- (c) Three members elected by the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad from amongst themselves.
- (d) Two members nominated by the Government from among the members of the recognised library association working in the twin cities.
- (e) One Headmaster, and one Headmistress nominated by the Government from any Elementary or Secondary Schools working in the twin cities.
- (f) One Principal or a librarian of a degree college private or Government within the City area nominated by the Government.
- (g) The University Librarian of the Osmania University.
- (h) The D.E.O. in-charge of twin cities.
- (i) One librarian nominated by the Government from amongst the librarians of Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Samstha.
- (j) The Librarian of the City Central Library who shall be the Member-Secretary of the City Grandhalaya Samstha.

A Chairman will be elected from among the categories of (a), (b), (c) and (d). Similarly, a Chairman for the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in Districts will be elected from the categories 1, 4, 5 and 6. This may be substituted in place of clause (3) of Section 10 of the Act.

Some representations were made to us that every city with a population of one lakh or more should have Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha on the lines of the City of Hyderabad. The suggestion was based on the ground that when such cities are contributing more cess than the villages and small towns in the district, it would be improper to spend such amount in the smaller towns and villages. Their contention was that the whole amount collected in such towns and cities having more than one lakh population should be spent only on such cities. No other ground was shown to support this supposition. We do not think we can accept this suggestion for more than one reason.

Firstly because, such cities having population of more than one lakh will have to be removed from the concerned Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. That would increase the number of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the State. It will involve more finances without any proportionate benefit. Moreover, the units of city having a population of one lakh or more will be too small as compared to the district as unit and would not be a viable unit for library service. The tendency today is to have larger units and avoid establishment of library authorities for the cities alone. It must be borne in mind that the library services cannot be provided on the principle of *quid pro quo*. It is too narrow and mistaken a view to take. The cities and towns where educated and well-to-do people usually throng owe an obligation—in any case moral—to provide public library service to the backward areas even if it means a little sacrifice on the part of the city people. A district has been accepted as a viable unit of service and consequently the entire area in the district would have to come in its jurisdiction. Moreover, the principle is to provide an integrated library service to the rural areas, basing it on urban centres. The case of Hyderabad City stands altogether on a different footing. Apart from the fact that it is the capital of the State, its population and the complex and various kinds of services, its demands require a different and special treatment.

In this connection it is perhaps relevant to notice what Frank M. Gardner has to say in this regard. In his book on "Public Library legislation a comparative study", at page 277, he says, "The choice of the unit of local responsibility is a difficult one, but if one conclusion emerges from this study, it is that the unit should be the largest that can be administratively supervised within the structure of local government and not the smallest, *i.e.*, financially and administratively viable.....The temptation in such a situation to give powers to large cities should be avoided".

We are, therefore, of the view that no separate Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha should be constituted for cities having more than one lakh population, the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad being an exception.

We, therefore, recommend that:

- (1) The composition of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha for the City of Hyderabad and Secunderabad should be on the lines suggested above.
- (2) The relevant provision of the Act should be amended on the above lines.
- (3) Except twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, in no other city a separate Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha need be constituted.

(i) EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LIBRARIES:

The human element is perhaps the most important factor of all, in determining the success or otherwise of public library. Low salaries, awkward working hours, work even on holidays and some dull routine have always inhibited against attracting capable persons to the library employment. What will attract competent hands are higher salaries, better service conditions and good prospects of advancement. A happy, educated and willing staff is always an asset to the libraries. Experience, however, has created a feeling among the State Library staff that they should have security of job and regular payment of salaries.

There has been a good deal of representation to the Committee on the question of the librarians and other employees working under the library authorities, that they should be declared as Government employees. While the employees, naturally and understandably represented with one voice that they should be made government employees and should be given all the benefits of the government servants, it was felt by some of the witnesses that if they are made government servants for all purposes, then they will look more to the government than to the library authority. This dual loyalty is likely to affect the discipline and behaviour of the employees of the library authority. The control of the library authorities over them in the circumstances cannot remain, as it ought to be, for running the library services efficiently.

We compared all the library enactments of India. Though they vary in language and substance, they all agree that the employees of the department of libraries should be government servants and that their salaries should be paid out of the consolidated fund.

The Maharashtra Act, in Section 10, enacts for the State Library Service. It enjoins that the State Government shall establish a Maharashtra State Library Service and appoint persons

thereto. In Clause 2 of the said Section, it further states that the Maharashtra 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 be regulated by rules made by the State Government. Clause 3 of the Section further states that the salaries, allowances, etc., of Maharashtra Library Service shall be paid from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

This provision is unambiguous and clear. It admits of no doubt that all persons appointed to different classes of library service could be government servants for all intents and purposes. The only condition is that Government must declare what classes and categories of posts would be such as to make all appointees thereto government servants.

The Karnataka Act makes the position more emphatic and clear. Section 15, Clause 1 declares that 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. The second clause says that all the members of the State service shall be government servants, and their recruitment and conditions of service shall be regulated by such rules as may be prescribed. Clause 3 then lays down that the salary, allowances, gratuity, pension and other benefits of the members of the Mysore Library Service shall be met from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

We then turn to Section 19-A of our Act. It says "Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Government may, by notification, constitute a library service for the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the State and appoint to that service such category of librarians as may be prescribed".

The first question to be considered is as to whether Section 19-A, which authorises the government to constitute a library service for the librarians working under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, postulates the constitution of declared cadre of library service as government servants. Section 19-A empowers the Government firstly to constitute a library service by issue of a notification. Such a service shall be for Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. Secondly the Section empowers the Government to appoint to the library service so constituted such categories of librarians as may be prescribed. It follows that the Government has firstly to constitute a library service for Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and secondly it has to prescribe by rules the categories of librarians and thirdly to appoint such categories of librarians to that service.

The Government accordingly by issue of G.O. No. 674, dated 21-3-1967 under notification (1) constituted a library service for the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the State with effect from 1-4-1950. This has obviously been done under powers vested in the Government under Section 19-A of the Act.

By notification (2) in the same G.O., the Government made some rules under section 25 (2)

(f). The first rule states that:

The service shall consist of following categories, namely:

- (i) District Central Librarians and City Central Librarians.
- (ii) Librarian, Grade I.
- (iii) Librarian Grade II.
- (iv) Librarian Grade III.

What is the meaning of the "State Library Service", words used in Section 19-A. Plainly read it can only mean a cadre of service in the Government in the department of libraries. It is true that like Maharashtra and Karnataka Section 19-A does not expressly say that this service shall be the Government Service. It must be kept in view that Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in all other cases are entitled to appoint their employees. The librarians alone and that too such categories of them as the Government may prescribe could be the members of such library service and not other members of the staff.

The State Central and State Regional Libraries no doubt have librarians who for all purposes are government servants. These libraries are administered with the help of the funds provided by the Government. These librarians naturally do not fall within the ambit of Section 19-A because they are already Government Servants. Thus we have two categories of librarians

working under the Act, one set of librarians who are working in the State Central Library and in all the five State Regional Libraries. The other set of librarians is the one which works in the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The said notification accepts all the librarians working in the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, whatever may be their grades, as persons belonging to Andhra Pradesh State Library Service.

We do not find either from Section 19-A or any other provision of the Act that the intention of the legislature was to create two categories of librarians. One the Government and the other non-Government. In fact it is plain to us that all the librarians working in whatever library are Government servants because of the language of Section 19-A and the intention perceptibly lying behind it. The irresistible conclusion therefore is that all the librarians working in the Department of libraries are government servants.

This is borne out by the two documents presented to us. One is the Director's note Rc.No. 588 B1/71, dated 18-1-1972. He states in that note: "In this connection I submit that the Government have provisionally decided to declare all the employees of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas as Government servants".

This note widens the scope of Section 19-A and brings within its fold of Government service all the employees including the librarians.

In Writ Appeal No. 138 of 1969, a bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court observed:

"Having been appointed to the post of the District Central Library in the Andhra Pradesh Library Service, a service constituted by the Government under Section 19-A of the Act, it cannot be doubted that the appellant became a Government servant."

We know that this judgment assumes that because the Government has constituted the library service, any person appointed to such a service would be a Government servant. Even if it is assumed that there is a separate library service for librarians of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas created by the Government and appointments are made to such service by the Government, what would be the nature of such service. As pointed out above the intention of the Legislature is clear that this service will be a cadre in the Government service. In this connection it is well to remember that each Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is a corporate body having distinct existence. If there is a common cadre of librarians in all the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas then, such common cadre must be either the Government cadre or a separate library service cadre, the salary and allowances of which are paid from some common library service fund. There is no such common library fund under the Act.

We have noticed that the Government in the G.O. 915 dated 29-7-1975 emphatically rejected the request of the employees to provincialise the service of the employees working under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The G.O. says "the services of the employees of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas cannot be provincialised". The Self-same G.O., however, grants the employees of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas the benefits which the employees of the local Government are getting. The anomaly this G.O., creates is quite apparent. Section 19A as in seen applies only to declared categories of librarians and not to other employees of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The Government cannot therefore make non-librarian employees as belonging to library service referred to in Section 19A. No other provision empowers the Government to confer any benefits on the employees of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. That clearly points out to one anomaly, that is to say, that while there can be little doubt about the librarians being the Government servants, the staff of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas can in no case under section 19-A a common cadre either of the Government service or a common from library service for which there is no provision. The Government, therefore, will have to clarify the position in clear terms. The decision of the Government does not seem to have satisfied either the librarians or other employees. This decision instead of solving the difficulties which arise as mentioned above created more problems. In order to avoid confusion which seems to prevail and make the position of employees secure, we think that Section 19A should be substituted by a new section drafted on the lines of Section 15 of the Mysore Public Library Act of 1965. Such a section should make four points clear.

- (1). All posts in the department of public libraries, whether they exist in State Central Library, State Regional Libraries or any Library working under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas shall be filled by appointment of persons belonging to State Library Service.

- (2). All members of such service shall be Government servants.
- (3). Their recruitment and conditions of service shall, subject to Article 309 of the constitution, be regulated by rules and
- (4). The salary, allowances, gratuity, pensions and other benefits of the members of the State Library service shall be met from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

The other side of the question must, however, be met. In order to have the necessary hold over the librarians and the other employees of all the libraries working under the department, the librarians and the Chairmen of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be empowered to write and counter-sign the confidential reports of all the employees including the librarians. These posts should be transferable posts, the Director being entitled to effect such transfers. This control, we think should be enough for the purpose of maintaining discipline and efficiency in the working of the library service.

It was however felt by two learned members, that except the Secretary and Grade I Librarians, no other employee of the library should be a Government Servant, as it will be on par with the local Government service,

We therefore recommend that:

- (1). Section 19A be repealed and instead, provisions on the lines of Section 15 of the Mysore Public Libraries Act be introduced.

CHAPTER IV

FINANCE

We have elsewhere noted that the Public Libraries should now cease to have an object of providing only or even predominantly casual entertainment. The object is also not to acquire books which are meant to have diadectic role. The time is overdue to regard the library service as key service complementary to educational enterprise. It is a powerful instrument of socio-economic and socio-cultural development of the State. Once this is realised as it ought to be, then no one, who has an all round development of the State at heart would deny necessary input with a view to achieve the said objectives.

All the side functions and many more require an assured and continuous supply of adequate finances. Real improvements in the financial status of public libraries will not come until the Government reorient their attitude to the library service. The idea is too firmly fixed in many minds that the public library is an amenity service, purely recreative, in the sense that parks and public baths are. There may be some excuse for this idea lingering on while so many small private owned libraries alone existed, which were financially incapable of meeting fully the educational, cultural and vocational book needs of the community. But the best public libraries have long ago moved away from the purely amenity service idea. If monetary resources to provide more comprehensive library concepts are provided, more libraries will undoubtedly provide more comprehensive and efficient service.

One of the most difficult tasks in determining the expenditure required for developing adequate library service is to get all the required statistics. The difficulty increases when we do not have precise appropriations for library development made in different departments of the Government and the institutions which deal with library service. The further factor which complicates this task is that one finds only provision made in the budget for the acquisition of books meant to have a diadectic role.

It becomes, however, necessary to determine therefore roughly the present costs incurred anticipated costs of development in future and then to determine sources and ways of financing Appendix 1 gives the expenditure incurred on public libraries organised by the library Department and the grants in aid to some of the public libraries managed by private people. We have no ready data available to specify the expenditure incurred on other kinds of library. It is, however, clear that the total expenditure on libraries is quite small when lined up against other items of public and private expenditure. Public libraries cost Rs. 137.46 lakhs annually whereas educational expenditure is more than Rs. 145 crores annually. It is futile to believe that Government assistance is anywhere as much as it ought to be. These figures put the library service in its proper perspective and very clearly show that there is room indeed need for considerable expansion.

Since no plan which would cover the entire State by library service has been prepared, nor any survey made to find out what actual amount would be necessary for developing integrated library service, it is not possible to accurate or anywhere near to it in estimating the costs involved.

It is, however plain that the expenditure by purpose could be classified in two categories, capital and current.

Capital expenditure is for the acquisition of site, building, equipment, furniture, permanent collections and audio-visual materials, transport vehicles etc. This capital expenditure would be high at the initial stages, but is bound to reduce as and when library makes advance.

Current expenditure includes salaries of personnel, running expenditure such as electricity, water and other charges maintenance costs (building, equipment, furniture, transport vehicles etc.) expenses for materials and supplies and miscellaneous expenses.

It is not that every library has a building, motor vehicle, audio-visual instrument and even adequate furniture or stock of books. The existing inadequacies in this behalf plus future requirements not only for the existing libraries but also for the new libraries which ought to be es-

established will have to be methodically worked out. It is only then that one will be able to estimate the costs involved in establishing, equipping and managing the State Library Service.

In order to determine the direction of library service expenditure, it would be necessary to know what is the present allocation of expenditure for different services actually provided. A breakdown of the total expenditure incurred on acquisition, processing of acquired materials, storage etc. as well as staff costs would have provided valuable guidelines for determining the requirements for future development.

In the absence of such an accurate estimate one has to necessarily lean on general criteria applied for estimating the future expenditure. The Advisory Committee in its report made in 1959 followed this method and estimated the need at 33 crores for all India which estimate has become unreal in view of the enormous rise since then in costs.

In some of the countries, patterns for the expenditure of library service and documentation centres is determined on the basis of the literate population, the percentage of annual population growth among the literates and number of pupils in the pre-primary, primary, secondary schools and colleges and the standard of library service prescribed.

One other method suggested is to base future expenditure on per capita figure. It is however, inadvisable to base the future expenditure on the gross national product (GNP). The GNP grows less quickly than the population as has been the case in our country. The library expenditure is likely to remain constant inspite of enormous growth in the population. It is true that the library expenditure, even if connected with GNP can be increased, but this appears to us less easy than adherence to per capita expenditure rate.

There is yet another method suggested to us that a certain percentage of educational budget can be earmarked for the development of libraries. Not many studies have been made in any of the developing countries to determine what percentage of the Ministry of Education would be sufficient for meeting the requirements. In any case, this method would only suggest an opportunity to meet the requirements but not the expenditure which actually will have to be incurred. Today as against 145 crores, the education budget provides Rs.104 lakhs for libraries, a meagre 0.72%. We have no means to know what amount is spent by other Ministries or institutions on library service in order to arrive at a percentage of total budget of the State. The percentage of education budget spent on libraries is vitally important to any library development plan. What percentage of the education budget if set apart would be useful is the real question.

“Ecuador’s education budget amount is 200 million sucres; the sum of 8.8 millions sucre (t.e., 4% of the budget) could finance the average annual cost of the ten years plan prepared at the meeting of the experts on the planning of national library services in Latin America.” (See Peana on “The Planning of Library and Documentation Service, P. 70).

The Regional Seminar on the development of University Libraries in Latin America proposed that 5% of the University budgets should go to Library service.

The meeting of experts on the National Planning of library services in Asia, Colombo 1967 assumed that bodies such as research institutions which play a dynamic role in national development would increase their rate of activity at a greater speed than the GNP, the former was therefore taken as 6% as against 4% for the latter.

It has been found in our country that the expenditure on Library in relation to total expenditure on the education of the university has gone up from 1.88% in 1951-52 to 4.04% in 1960-61, by which time the grants provided by the U.G.C. had begun to make an impact. It has now gone a little further up. The University Grants Commission had suggested about 6.5% of educational budget as the reasonable expenditure on libraries. The Kothar Commission noting the above stated: “But this could vary say from 6.5% to 10% depending upon the state of development of each university library. It may also be suggested that as a norm the University should spend each year about Rs. 25 for each student registered and Rs. 300 for teacher.”

The Library Conferences have been demanding 6% of the annual budget for providing the library service.

However, fixed percentages might be detrimental to future efforts to obtain increased appropriations. Hence 6% of the education budget could be taken as relative indication of the growing needs which will have to be adjusted as and when required in future.

Yet another method suggested is that we should take into account the number of students attending primary and secondary schools and colleges and the literate population and fix the target applying the following formula: (a) $E \times S$, where E =an enrolment target and S is=the average unit cost of library service for each student; and $L \times S$, where L =Literate population and S the average unit cost of library service for each literate person. Taking into account the expected number of students for 1976 and 1996 as well as the expected literate population for that period, the application of the above formula would allow targets to be fixed for the necessary expenditure for library service in the next two decades.

Special cess or surcharge or even taxes is also another possible way of collecting finance for libraries. The best example of direct tax can be cited of Cuba. It built and equipped its magnificent library by levying a tax on every sack of sugar exported which, in a few years, provided the necessary funds.

At present, except Maharashtra where money is provided by the State Government of course meagre, all the other three States where the library legislation exists, provide cess on property tax. Karnataka, however, apart from cess on property tax directs the levy of surcharge on (1) octroi; (2) tax on vehicles and tax on professions, trade and employments.

Andhra Pradesh provides a cess on property tax now at the rate of 6 pies per rupee. It can be increased utmost to 8 pies per rupee as it is the limit which the present Act sets. Appendix 7 shows the districtwise collection of cess for the year 1975-76.

During the course of our inquiry, we were told that some of the municipalities and many village panchayats are not collecting the cess properly and there are some cases where even when cess was collected, it was not remitted to the libraries. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas do not have any information about the extent of the demand and the actual collection of the cess unless it is actually remitted. This has resulted in a very unhappy position. Most of the library staff's time is taken in going round the villages or authorities concerned for the purpose of collecting and/or remitting the cess to the libraries. In some cases, the salaries of the staff of the libraries could not be paid for a few months because of uncertainty both in regard to the quantum of collection or time of collection and its remittance. The position is slightly improved in so far as the payment of salaries is concerned because of the Government undertaking to pay salaries to the library staff.

The relevant G.O., however, has acted adversely in so far as the expenditure on book and other library materials is concerned because of the restrictive financial assistance or a ceiling put by the Government on it. The difficulty has become acute because of the bar put on the opening of new branches of libraries and employment of additional staff. This has virtually stagnated the library service. Adequate number of books and other material have not been purchased by many libraries for the last few years. There has been a persistent and strong demand for removing the said ban and lifting the ceiling put on the matching grant. It was felt that the Government should take up the responsibility for paying the entire salary etc. of the staff but also meeting the expenses incurred because of the growth of development of the library service. We agree with both these demands. Otherwise, the existing libraries will languish because additional books are not supplied and the expansion of library service has come to an end.

This apart, two basic vices are apparent on the face of the cess collected as at present. Firstly, the amount collected and the matching grant given are totally inadequate even to meet the existing expenses making it almost impossible to establish new libraries thus depriving the rural areas of this important service. Secondly, there are great disparities between districts and districts in matters regarding the collection of the cess and eventually in regard to the matching grants given by the Government.

It would be seen from Appendix 7 that while in Mahboobnagar the total income for the year 1975-76 was Rs. 1,24,770, in the city of Hyderabad the total income during the same year has been Rs. 21,80,522. Between these two extremes, the other 20 Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas operate at different levels. Naturally their service range from good, through the

hard core of medio crity, to the atrocious. These differing results accure, no doubt for various reasons, but the most glaring is that many of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas do not have adequate financial resources to run libraries effectively.

The present cess system threore has presented the problem of regular collection and remittance on the one hand and the insurmountable disparities which exist between District and District on the other. The first, in our opinion, can be solved by enacting a provision in the Act itself on the lines of a provisions incorporated in the Kerala Library Bill. Under that provision, the Government at the beginning of the year can deduct the amount from the grants proposed to be given to the municipalities and the village panchayats and remit the same to the libraries. This amount of course will be an amount equals to the cess which these local bodies are expected to collect. (See clause 23 (2) of the Kerala Bill).

The second vice could have been met even under the present Act by evolving an equaliser fund from the State out of which necessary amount could have been given to weaker libraries in order to provide comprehensive and efficient library service so that equal development of library service would have been assured in all the Districts. Nevertheless, although special grants have been made by the Government, these grants have not been made on any recognised method or principles.

In spite of the fact that the State has been working in the library field under legislation for over 20 years, the growth of the library service has not been assured with the result that rural area, the slum areas in the urban part and the under privileged sections of the society are practically kept outside the influence of library service. Library is a spending department. Like education and unlike agriculture or industries, it cannot show immediate concrete and tangible results. The results are felt slowly nevertheless. These results, however, are lasting and durable. The library service is evolutionary in its character and not a revolutionary one. Since the library services are expanding and growing, the financial resources must also be so provided as to meet the expanding and growing needs of the library service in the State. Even if the library cess is fully collected and the matching grant is also fully made available even then, when it is found to be totally inadequate to maintain the library service at the present level, there is no question of its meeting the ever growing requirements of the library service. As its services in several respects have become static and their growth is stagnated, this is bound to affect every department of our national life. We have therefore to find out what financial base, if provided, would meet the ever growing needs of the library-movement a base which would not create stagnation on the one hand and inequalities on the other.

Whatever cess or surcharge we recommend in view of the inherent disparities in the districts as regards their socio-economic and socio-cultural level, there is bound to be inequalities. We have therefore to advise an equalisation method which would give equal opportunities to all the Districts in the State and an equal and free access to the library service to the residents of all the Districts. The Library services with the finances available will be so organised that all get equal benefit and suffer equally from the difficulties which they have to confront.

It is now generally accepted that financial support for public libraries is given from public funds, *i. e.*, taxes. On balancing all the relevnt factors, we think we should provide a multiple base for the levy of cess or surcharge. Apart from the property tax as at present, it was suggested to us by many responsible witnesses that a cess of not less than 8 paise per rupee on the following taxes should also be levied ;

1. Sales Tax.
2. Land Revenue.
3. Vehicle Tax.

The multiple base of these four taxes would yield a fairly good amount every year. But that by itself would not be adequate to meet the requirements of the libraries. The Government therefore will have to continue to provide a matching grant of an amount not less than the amount collected by way of cess or surcharge on the above siad taxes in each district.

Since this base also would leave inequalities, the Government should have a fund set apart for giving a special grant to such districts as are not getting enough amount by cess for the purpose of developing the library service in the district. This special grant for equalising

the opportunities could be distributed on certain principles evolved keeping in view the student in the schools and colleges, the literary percentage of the district and other relevant factors.

If, at any time the total collection and the equalisation fund falls short of an amount equal to 6% of the educational budget provided annually, then the State Government should set the balance apart for the purpose of giving special grants to the State Central Library for completing its technical work of bibliography and union catalogue. It should be seen that in no case the amount spent by the Government towards the matching grant, equalisation fund and the special grant should be less than 6% of the educational budget of the year.

There are thus two alternatives. One is to provide a multiple base for the purpose of levy of cess or surcharge and the other is to allocate every year 6% of the educational budget for the purpose of development of library service. These are mere alternatives but in neither case the fund provided for library service, should be less than 6% of the educational budget.

Two other points remain to be considered. One is the role of the Central Government in the State Library system. In a federal country such as ours, the Centre also is partly responsible for socio-economic and educational development of the State people. The Central Government should therefore set apart a certain percentage of their educational budget for providing assistance to the State Library service. There should be a provision for receiving financial assistance from the Central Government in the Library Act. The aim in providing such grants should be to compel the provision of a service supported not only by local and State finances, but also encouraged by the Central Government finances from general taxation which they collect.

The next point is that the local bodies of the districts also should extend hand of assistance to the library service. It is one of their duties to provide education. Instead of their running libraries or reading rooms, it is far better to give grant to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in which the local bodies exist. In Iran, there is legislation requiring municipalities to deduct 1½% from their income for public libraries. Some such arrangement should be made in this State also. A provision therefore could be made in the Library Act for such compulsory assistance from the local bodies.

One of the questions put in the questionnaire was whether there should be a separate and independent demand in the State's budget for 'Public Libraries'. Overwhelmingly large number of respondents have expressed in favour of a separate demand. A considerable number of witnesses who appeared before us have also expressed the same view. At the moment, the demands pertaining the public libraries are part of educational budget. The Education Minister therefore moves the budget which includes the demand for libraries. It is well-known that the over-all demands of education are more than Rs. 144 crores and they pertain to several stages and aspects of education. The demand for public libraries being too small does not attract the attention of the Legislature with the result that there is not enough discussion on the problems connected with the public libraries. In a routine way, the demand pertaining to libraries get through along with the other demands of education.

This apart, when there is a separate and independent Minister for Public Libraries, it is who should be responsible to the Legislature and not the Education Minister. The Education Minister cannot be held responsible regarding matters connected with public libraries. It is the Minister of Public Libraries therefore who should move the demand and get the approval of the Legislature. Incidentally the meagre and insignificant amount which is provided for public libraries would be glaringly brought to the notice of the Legislature in comparison with the huge problems concerning the libraries. It will assume importance and thus the public libraries will be considered in their proper perspectives. We have already observed that there is a separate and independent Department of Public Libraries headed by a Director. The public libraries serve every other department including Education Department. That is why the Department of Public Libraries has been kept separate and has not been made a part of any other Department of the Government including the Education Department. For the same reasons, the demand for the amount to be spent on public libraries should be independently and separately provided for in the budget and the Minister for Public Libraries should move such demands before the Legislature. It must be remembered that the public libraries are growing organisations and therefore have to be closely connected not only with education,

but more so with commerce and Industries and other economic organisations. We would therefore suggest that when there is a separate Minister for Public Libraries and since it is he who is responsible to the Legislature and for the reasons we have given, the budget regarding public libraries should be separated from education budget and the budget relating to the public libraries should be separately moved in the Legislature by the Minister for Public Libraries.

By way of special appeal to all those who are concerned with financing the library services, we would like to emphasize that library service should be seen as an investment in personal and community development. They can help to equip good citizens capable of responding and adapting to changing and challenging conditions. They are a necessary investment, since without them it is impossible to get full value from a vastly greater investment in education, research and social and economic development programmes.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) The Government should maintain a separate fund called the State Library Fund to meet expenses for development of library services in the State.
- (2) A cess at the rate of six paise per rupee on the following taxes be levied and collected by the agencies which collect the tax and be remitted to the State Library Fund apart from the cess collected on property tax which is being remitted to the respective Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha library fund.
 - (1) Sales Tax.
 - (2) Vehicles Tax.
 - (3) Land Revenue.
- (3) In addition to the matching grant provided in section 21 (3) of the Act, the Government should contribute an amount not less than the total amount of cess collected on the above said three taxes or 10% of the education budget whichever is higher. The Government contribution on the cess collected on sales tax, vehicle tax and land revenue should be credited to the State Library Fund. The grant should be increased as and when new areas are covered by the Library service.
- (4) The central Government should contribute a certain percentage of their education budget for the development of libraries in the country and distribute the same equitably amongst all the States. Contingent grants and grants based on relative population should be avoided.
- (5) The local bodies, that is to say, the Municipal Corporation, the Municipalities, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Village Panchayats should contribute an amount not less than 1½% of their total budget to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas library fund in whose district these local bodies function.
- (6) The Government should help the backward districts by evolving suitable criteria in order to ensure equal library service to the people of the State.
- (7) The cess collected on the property tax as well as the land revenue, sales tax and vehicles tax should be deducted by the Government at source and remitted to the library funds of each district or the State Library Fund, as the case may be. A provision on the lines of Kerala Bill be enacted to that effect in our Act.
- (8) The ban or the restriction put by the Government on the expansion of the library service and employment of library staff should immediately be lifted.
- (9) The budget demand relating to public libraries should be separated from the education budget and such a demand should be moved in the Legislature by the Minister for Public Libraries.

LIBRARIES ROLE IN ERADICATING ILLITERACY.

A democracy can never be a reality if knowledge of the political, social, economic and technological affairs is a monopoly of the privilege and the few. We have elsewhere in this report pointed out how our State is backward in matters of literacy. The more serious problem is that the percentage of illiteracy is not only very high but it varies from district to district, between men and women, but also between rural and urban areas. If the figures are further scrutinised it will be revealed that the under-privileged classes of society such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women are the worst sufferers in this behalf. This large segment of society cannot and should not be allowed to continue to remain illiterate. In fact that is the fundamental problem which is largely affecting the socio-cultural and socio-economic development of the community. A large population which is unable to read and write will find the doors closed to opportunity and progress. Even if economic conditions are bettered, without improving their educational life, these segments of society would continue to suffer from many socio-cultural disabilities. In fact no permanent solution to their economic conditions also can be found without providing them appropriate education. If the experience of advanced countries affords any example, it can be seen that no country can economically, socially or even politically advance without having sufficiently large number of literate population.

From time to time, we no doubt, have done something to eradicate illiteracy, but the steps were sporadic and not continuous. That is why the progress has been so slow that the number which remains to be covered is substantial and overwhelming. Unless a concerted effort on a very large scale to remove this scour on the society is carried on, there is very little hope of improving the position in the near future.

Call it an adult education or by any other name, no arrangement or very little arrangements are made in this respect. Functional literacy work has been carried on by social organisations with the assistance of Government in some districts. What is, however, required is a large scale attempt and that too a sustained one if we really want to succeed in this behalf.

How can the libraries reach these adult illiterates? Several surveys have shown that these adults can learn and in reality they want to do so. The librarians must take bold and effective steps and offer certain services which are not generally accepted as being appropriate for the libraries to provide. Systematic and careful planning is necessary for the most effective use of available time, money and materials. In a developing country like India, audio-visual techniques must take relatively more prominent position in the general educational programmes. Instead of wasting time and energy in discussing whether this is the library's function or not, there appears to be no reasons why libraries in our State should not carry out this activity particularly in the rural areas. The most effective role libraries can play in adult education is that of helping the people to help themselves. Libraries should strive to be less dominated by a "print mentality" and place more reliance on the use of non-book materials. It is this material which is going to help the libraries in organising the campaign of removal of illiteracy from the rural areas.

The functions of the public libraries in the context of adult education can conveniently be divided into (a) those which are auxiliary to the activities of some other institution or organisation; and (b) those which belong to the library as educational and cultural centre in its own right. But although these two functions can be separated for purposes of discussion, it needs to be remembered that they both have their origin in the same objective, that is to say, to promote the spread of knowledge and culture and to make it possible for every citizen independently to arrive at his own opinions, obtain general and professional orientation, acquire knowledge, personal development and artistic and human experience.

What can the public libraries do in this behalf? Public library services obviously have an important role in supporting and following up literacy campaign. In fact the public library movement cannot be separated from the anti-illiteracy movement, since the neo literates need

books and other reading materials to enable them to conserve and expand the knowledge which has been obtained by them.

The use of a public library is an evolutionary process. Public library work is essentially an informal education and that work should be taken to the people on the fringe of literacy or even to non-literates wherever possible. Unless this is done, the library service is in danger of not developing in accordance with the needs of the people. There is a linkage between literate and illiterate, between books and other materials of informal education, which should be effectively found and used. There is also a secondary use of public library materials, in, books, periodicals and newspapers, even for neoliterates the link being the library staff. It is possible to impart the contents of reading materials without people using the materials themselves. Public libraries as information centres, reading circles and discussion groups or both for illiterate groups can be organised. The effect of elementary primary education and literacy courses can be quickly lost if it is not followed at once by the use of reading and other materials.

The normal tool for teaching is the text book, but it has its limitation. Fundamental education programmes have to be present information and ideas as vividly as possible; we must therefore make use of all available materials (debates and practical demonstrations) and all modern audio-visual aids (films, film strips and radio etc.) These aids are particularly useful in areas where the population cannot read. Similarly museum and library techniques should be adopted to the needs of illiterates and of those who have only recently learnt to read and write; they will then be valuable factor in fundamental education Programmes.

In several countries, public libraries have been established as part of literacy programmes, and once a public library service is established, such libraries by their very nature, dissipate resources that would be centrally provided and controlled.

The Delhi Public Library has shown how, by the use of films and other visual aids the public library can play an independent role in social education and attract users to cultural centres. The Delhi Public Library has also demonstrated that a public library which is in touch with the reading interests of the local population can give a lead in the production of simple reading materials for adults. With the spread of television, the campaign can now be carried on vigorously.

The UNESCO Conference on public libraries and the Organisation of literacy and adult education programmes in Africa held at Abidjan in 1964 found: "Best results where teaching in reading and writing is preceded, accompanied and followed by general education in matters of interest to the adult students by the spoken word. This strengthens motivation. It must be realised that literacy is only a step in a programme of continuing education that enables men and women to take on more responsibilities and to play a more active role in Society. The effects of literacy programmes will be short-lived unless they are supported by the establishment of libraries and continuous supply of good reading material and newspapers is assured.

It is interesting in this connection to know that the Central Institute of India Languages (C.I.L.L.) has prepared a film entitled "Learn Devanagari" using the two principles of patterned perception and constructive observation. It has plans to make some films of other scripts. They should be requested if they have not already prepared, to prepare a film through which Telugu script can be taught to illiterates. Series of programmes and series of programmed script learning books and film strips can be used for this purpose. These and many other audio-visual aids could be used with profit for accelerated learning of reading and writing.

The unsatisfactory results of widely spread short term and adhoc literacy campaigns have already been seen. We must therefore adopt some new strategy. In this connection, Kenyan example can be cited with profit. In Kenya, literacy classes with trained staff are held on a permanent basis, but with a selective approach. Teaching is concentrated on groups which are able to benefit immediately from the knowledge they acquire and make an effective contribution to the development of the country. The following takes the form of a special section in a Swahili newspaper using every day words and short sentences to give the local news and practical information. This in turn is supported by low cost materials produced by the East Africaⁿ Literature Bureau. Admirable as the effect is, however, if progress is to be sustained, a public^l library network is needed to build on these foundations and such a network is now being planned by the Kenya Library Board.

This brings to the forefront the necessity of reading material for neo literates in our State. Public Libraries, like literacy campaigns, can most effectively concentrate resources on a selective, intensive approach in zones where people are eager to learn and where literacy and adult education will make the most immediate impact and raise living standards.

The literature for neo literates in regional languages is very meagre. It is wrong to assume that because some language intermedially spoken is partly used in the State, suitable material will be available for literacy campaigns. What is required is the combination of a suitable vocabulary, attractive presentation and appropriate subject matter. Certain requirements have to be defined as necessary if the printed materials supplied for the neo literates are to perform their proper functions. Such materials should arouse the spirit and consciousness of the people; encourage efforts to build up the community; and provide an understanding of Government administration and the knowledge of useful, healthy economic and other activities and should raise moral standards.

Follow-up material, including newspapers, magazines and simple handbooks should be produced at the state level. Such collection can be kept in public libraries for the use of neo literates. It is found advantageous to have visiting mobile libraries which may also function as mobile film units backed by book centres.

Three things emerge from what is stated above. Firstly, the Government will have to constitute an agency to organise literacy campaign on permanent basis. Secondly, the libraries will have to co-operate with the agency by stocking required reading material and using audio-visual means to organise and or support the literacy campaign by even organising mobile libraries for neo literates combined with apt films and other audio-visual materials. In other words, library service will have to be linked with social education movements. And thirdly, the production of necessary reading material for neo literates. In order to provide effective reading material, it is essential to constitute book development council which would of course have close connection with the library service. This Council will draw up state plans for book and other material production. Publishers must also evince sufficient interest in such materials. Good library service is of importance to publishers because it can guarantee a market. This is specially true of children's books, which are the essential basis for developing functional literacy at an early age. Local publishers including of course Government sponsored agencies can make great contribution to meeting the challenge of out-of-school education by producing work-books and follow-up literature for literacy campaign. We have therefore to harness local publishers and local authors and illustrators producing such materials.

One of the selected fields of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation Scheme is "the assistance towards the building up adequate stock of books and reading and visual material in the district and other public libraries upto the block level or Panchayat level". It becomes immediately plain that the underlying aim is to help rural area more than the urban because percentage of illiteracy is enormous in the rural area. If that is so, then maximum advantage could be taken of this scheme for the purchase of appropriate audio-visual materials which will help eradicate illiteracy as well as for the purchase of books and other reading material for neo literates. We are told that no Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha so far has taken advantage of this scheme and purchase audio-visual materials and used it for the purpose of eradicating illiteracy. In the absence of a guiding hand from the Centre, the very purpose of the scheme is not achieved. In our view, priority ought to be given for a few years to this aspect over purchase of books to be kept in the District Central Library or its branch libraries exclusively. Even the books which are purchased by the District Central Library are not helpful to the neo literates.

Libraries therefore will need re-orientation in order to function as media of adult education. They will be required to stock the books and reading materials which will lead the neo literate step by step from simple but interesting reading to more advanced books giving information of value to them. The libraries would be required to stock tape records, gramophone records, film strips and other non-book material to make the people literate and then to sustain their literacy.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) The Government should constitute an agency on a permanent basis or entrust this to public libraries after strengthening the department to fight against illiteracy on a war footing so that the agency could carry on the work mostly in the rural areas.
- (2) The library service should participate and co-operate in the campaign of removing illiteracy by organising library service stocked with books and other non-book material such as audio-visual materials for that purpose.
- (3) The Government should have its own publications for neo literates, particularly in Telugu language as well as encourage private publishers, authors and illustrators suitably for writing illustrating and producing literature of the type mentioned above.
- (4) A book development council should be appointed by the Government as stated above.
- (5) From the assistance which the State gets from Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation, highest priority should be given for the purchase of audio-visual materials with a view to organise the campaign for the removal of illiteracy in the rural areas.
- (6) The Central Institute of Indian Languages should be requested to prepare a film on how to learn Telugu script, if they have not already made.
- (7) Each library, particularly in the rural area, should stock books and other reading materials helpful to the neo literates.

CHAPTER VI

SCHOOL AND CHILDRENS' LIBRARIES

There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of schools, the number of children attending the schools and the number of teachers since the formation of Andhra Pradesh. This is because we are committed to a free and compulsory education of the children upto the age of 14. This means that constitutionally we are bound to provide pre-school, Primary School and Upper Primary School educational facilities to the children. Consequently desperate efforts are being made to provide compulsory Primary Education for the school-going children.

At the primary level the number of Primary Schools which were only 29,076 in 1956-57 has increased to 36,895 by 1974-75. The enrolment of the children in schools registered an increase of 28.3%, that is to say, from 24,81,329 to 31,76,876. The enrolment of the children of Scheduled Castes in Primary Schools has likewise substantially increased by 28.51% during the period from 1960-61 to 1973-74. In the case of children of Scheduled Tribes, the enrolment has almost doubled with an increase of 93.2% during the said period.

In the Upper Primary stage also, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of the Upper Primary schools during the period from 1956-57 to 1974-75. While it was only 329 at the beginning, it rose to 3,702 by 1974-75 registering a growth of 1,025.2%. The number of children rose from 98,144 to 9,30,158.

The vast expansion of Secondary Education is evidenced by the increase of the number of Secondary Schools. It rose from 733 in 1956-57 to 3,276 in 1974-75. The number of students increased from 1,69,563 to 11,16,330.

In spite of this enormous increase, there has been proportionally a large number of drop-out-even at the second year of the primary stage. By the time the students enrolled in the first grade reach the final year of Secondary Grade or Higher Secondary stage, there is overwhelmingly a large number of drop-outs, and even those who appear for the final matriculation examination do not succeed in getting through that examination. Not more than 20 to 30% pass out while others go on repeating their performance.

If education is capital investment, the results of that investment in Primary and Elementary Education should be measured in terms of the number of school leavers capable of making functional use of reading. If the large numbers who relapse into illiteracy through lack of practice are taken into account, Primary and Elementary education becomes a very low-yield capital investment.

It is a common knowledge that organised system of education cannot cope with the large number of students. There are quite a few who, for various reasons, are unable to undergo formalised education. Non-formal education provides an answer to this problem. The concept of lifelong education is linked with library services. Part-time or private students would be numerous hereafter. When education is seen as the key to economic and social advancement, this number will be quite considerable. The libraries of many colleges and even universities have not yet been allowed to be used freely by such students. In fact they should be quite generous to this population of students. Many students lack access to colleges especially those studying by correspondence, and the public library would be their main source of reading material. Public libraries in co-operation with the school, college and University libraries must be able to meet this growing demand.

In this connection it is important to remember that we have a large segment of society which at the moment, is deprived of equal facilities for education. The situation becomes more urgent, if we remember that the recent studies of the effects of adequate nutrition on intellectual effort and initiative suggest that we should be reluctant to designate any group of people as lacking in intellectual and social potential. Cannot the library services do something for such type of people ?

Understandably, given the urgency of educational demands, the limited resources available and the population growth, there has been all these years, a concentration of quantitative rather

than qualitative development of education. Fortunately, of late, it is now increasingly realised that the poor quality of educational output and lapses into illiteracy have to be arrested and improved output from educational investment must be sought.

It is not sufficiently realised that at the centre of modern educational thought is the child himself the child as a living and growing entity whose development as a whole must be ensured if the aims of education are to be fulfilled.

The significance of children libraries is indicated by the devotion of a separate section in the recent revised version of UNESCO's "Public Library Manifesto" to it. Its importance is justified in the following terms :

"It is in early life that a taste for books and the habit of using libraries and their resources are most easily acquired. The Public Library has therefore a particular duty to provide opportunity for the informal and individual choice of books and other materials for children".

Surely these are not empty words. The education planners did not so far attach importance to the library services and their effective role in qualitative education. A little examination would reveal the numerous ways in which library services can help not only the problem of relapses into illiteracy but in developing a teaching force capable of breaking with traditional methods which are inadequate at a time when both social concepts and the content of knowledge are changing so rapidly. It has been stated that half of a child's intellectual growth takes place before the age of 5 years; if this is so, as it seems to us it is, it would be unwise to ignore this stage in terms of library provision.

Library service for children introduces each child to the "Wonderland of books" and the lasting delight that reading can give. As he reads, his knowledge of the world widens, his own experiences are interpreted. He learns by the experience of others. Library services aim at capturing and holding the interests of each child till reading becomes a habit that will persist throughout his life. Children transform themselves into adults in a remarkably short time, and if they are not inculcated with the library habit earlier, it is less likely that they will be enlivened to the benefits of reading at a later period in their lives.

No less relevant is the role of library service as an ally of education in helping to form attitudes, develop abilities and provide tools and practical skills for tackling economic and social problems. Library service, it must be recognised, plays a special part in educating a generation of young people, capable of thinking for themselves and willing to accept and promote education. Ideally, the school library should be closely integrated into the teaching/learning process. Pupils should use it—whether it is centralised in the various class rooms—to develop reading facility, and search for information. Further, by integrating library use into their class room studies, they can learn to apply and evaluate the idea and information which they have found. This requires appropriate emphasis in teacher-training programmes.

In spite of these powerful potentialities of school and children's libraries, the present situation about the school libraries is far from satisfactory. Throughout this chapter when we use the word 'school', it means and includes pre-primary education. We are told that in most of the schools, libraries are still in an early phase of development and in others, they hardly exist. It is true that the library has to compete with other priorities in the school, such as building and equipment, etc. Nevertheless it would be a gross mistake to omit from consideration the school libraries altogether. In the school budget, quite often no provision is made for libraries. A petty sum is collected from the students in some High Schools, but even there, the bookstock is very poor. Most schools have a room which they refer to as a library. But the standards still vary considerably, and the worst examples are nothing more than a motely collection of books. It contains usually old and outmoded books of no interest to the students. There is practically no facility either for supplementing reading—supplementary to the curriculum or even for casual entertainment, even if we leave aside the question of increasing general knowledge of the students there by. Wherever there are school libraries, they are not kept open before or after the school hours with the result that the use of the library is almost non-existent. No facilities are available for handicapped children. Children go to school in ever increasing numbers. But accommodation for school libraries is often non-existent or scanty. Even during the short or long holidays, the libraries are not kept open for the school children.

The situation in the Secondary or Higher Secondary Schools is also far from satisfactory. It is at this stage that students are charged some fees for libraries. No matching grants are provided by the Government. The result is that even the High Schools have inadequate libraries to meet the requirements of the students. What is ignored is that with the child's own growth and development, his interest widens and enlarges, the range of his activities increases. Individual aptitude and tastes diverge and become strengthened and specialised. For all these, books have something to offer. The standard of libraries in High Schools varies considerably and worst examples are nothing more than a motley collection of books.

In this connection it is well to remember that the constitution emphasises a free and compulsory Primary Education for all the children up to the age of 14. The term 'Education' would obviously include the education which one gets through the libraries and this becomes a constitutional obligation on the Government to provide school libraries to the children till the age of 14.

A teacher is usually assigned the job of looking after the library work in the school. Sometimes he is given a few teaching hours off from his work-load. He is, however, usually apathetic, if not hostile, to the library services. He is not trained for the job. Book selection is haphazard, and in many cases, it is not done with any objective in view.

The saddest part of the whole story is that many public libraries, both departmental and private, have no children's sections. There is one special library for children at Hyderabad and very few in the districts. There are practically no children's sections in any branch libraries in the State. It is experienced that wherever there are such facilities, large numbers of children take advantage of the same. The children are found eager to read, and wherever they have been given the opportunity, they have availed themselves of it plentifully. Even where a trained librarian is posted, he has not been trained in children's psychology and in the art of selecting books for children. The bookstock is, as said earlier, inadequate. A collection appropriate for the ages, sexes, reading abilities and interests of the children is not made.

Even the necessary reference books for efficiently carrying on the day to day work of the school are absent from the school libraries. Classification of books in schools and children's libraries is not made simple for the use of children.

Provision of literature and reading material for children in or outside the class has not been sufficiently developed. Teaching children to read without provision of plentiful worthwhile reading material leads only to frustration. The lack of book production in Regional Languages has been an extremely limiting force. There are very few books in Telugu and other languages spoken in the State. It is, therefore, necessary to give special encouragement to those who write books for children.

Production of children's literature in the form of a picture book, story book, song book, game book, religious or mythological story books, comics, cartoons, etc., require imagination, originality, sensitivity and adaptability to write, and compose or draw something that the children would enjoy and learn from. So far, producing children's literature has been an adult's prerogative, but with an open mind and creative thinking, help of children themselves can be taken to develop literature for them.

If literature regarding children has to play a vital role in moulding the young child who is the citizen of tomorrow, it is imperative to be selective while equipping the libraries with children's literature with useful and meaningful books. While acknowledging the dearth of indigenous literature for children in our country, efforts should be made to encourage, develop, and produce children's literature.

We have, in our State, a few authors and illustrators producing literature for juvenile readers. Literary workshops for those who do produce children's books should be organised with assistance of some experts. If possible, children's book trusts should be set up and incentives should be given to authors and publishers to write and publish books on a wide range of subjects.

It is absolutely necessary not only to establish adequate school libraries in all the schools, but there is need to integrate them into a network based on the publicly supported urban libraries having children's sections in order to have standard and uniformity. School libraries

should seek the co-operation with the public libraries at every level to ensure that the resources of both library and school are combined for the most effective use by the children they serve in common.

The public libraries and the schools—a term which includes pre-Primary, Primary, Upper Primary, High School and Intermediate Colleges are companion educational agencies. Their community responsibilities, however, differ both in function and in scope. The public library is primarily concerned with providing the needs of the student as an individual and a member of the society. The library association rightly described the public library as “a necessary complement to all educational services, providing the material essential for the utilisation of the capacities developed by education and opportunity for their further development by the individual”. Public libraries, school and academic libraries should, therefore, work together to provide co-ordinated service to students. It would give the student experience in using the facility which will be his major library resource after he leaves school. School and College or University libraries rightly give priority to the demands created by the curriculum and what it required of the student. The services of each supplement and complement those of the others. The student benefits from each, and co-operative planning results in extension of resources rather than in duplication. It becomes, therefore, the duty of the public libraries to so design their library planning and other connected activities as to encourage the growth of School and academic libraries, the development of the Centralised school library programme and attainment of school library standards. It implies that each public library shall have an extensive variety of books and social titles which it is not economically feasible for each School library to provide. The public library, therefore, should become a supplementary resource for elementary and Secondary School children. The co-ordinated services provided by public, school and academic libraries to students increase enormously the available facilities to them. The UNESCO Regional Seminar on Library Development in South Asia (Delhi 1960) stressed the following :

“School libraries play a vital role in education, but are not sufficiently developed in the region. Countries should insist on all schools, especially Secondary Schools, having libraries satisfying certain uniform minimum standards as a basis for functioning”.

“Library services for children are necessary to supplement the programme for compulsory education and to provide an easy and lasting transition from school libraries, to public libraries. They should be considered as an integral part of public libraries, and countries of the region should promote the setting up of children’s sections in all the public libraries, especially in the State Capital, district and city libraries”.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in Japan it is compulsory for schools to have library staffed by professional librarians, and in certain cases, they can, by law, be used as public libraries.

A school library law was enacted in Japan in 1953.

In U.S.A., Elementary and Secondary Education Act, National Defence Education Act, Higher Education Facilities Act, International Education Act, Adult Education Act, Public Broadcasting Act, all have provisions for library development.

In Burma also all schools have libraries.

There is thus a growing awareness in several other countries, of children’s and school library’s role in education, and the school library is becoming increasingly important in the new teaching of today.

While so, it is surprising that the Andhra Pradesh Comprehensive Education Bill, now before the Select Committee, does not make any provision for the establishment, equipment and administration of school libraries. If it is to justify its title of being comprehensive, it must have provision relating to school libraries and their co-operation with the public libraries.

Either in the children’s library, or in the sections of the children’s public libraries, adequate attempt is not being made to invite and attract the children to libraries. Exhibitions are rarely held, story telling is almost non-existing. It is possible to employ artists to prepare posters decorate the children’s library rooms and artistic book-notices and to co-opt the services of child psychologists to study children’s reading tastes and other connected problems with a view to improve the existing facilities for children. It must be realised that the age group of 2 to 14

is an impressionable age. This is the most critical transitional stage. The impressions gained at this stage are not easily eradicated and many children may be lost to the public libraries for good, unless a more realistic policy is pursued both in regard to school and children's libraries on the one hand, and the public libraries with children's section on the other. Care should be taken to avoid segregating the children's libraries to a degree whereby a natural progression on the adult library may be discouraged. What is needed to be pursued is a multipurpose library to meet the needs of a children's library, school library and youth library for the integrated and continuous growth of youths.

The public libraries with children's sections and children's exclusive libraries should organise extension activities for the benefit of children. The following activities can be regarded as desirable and practicable;

- (1) Story telling by librarian, teacher or other interested persons.
- (2) Library club which will bring children having similar or same habits so that exchange of ideas and desirable habits of social behaviour are encouraged.
- (3) Facilities to encourage children's creative efforts like drawing, painting, writing literary composition etc., should be provided.
- (4)] To stage dramas by and for children.
- (5) Debates, discussions on books read, and review of books by children.
- (6) Film shows.
- (7)] Programmes of recorded music.

These and other activities, if intelligently planned, would attract children to the libraries.

A suggestion has been given to the Committee by various persons appearing before us that the school libraries can be thrown open to the public before and after the school hours. That would, in their opinion, avoid the necessity of separate building and furniture in the villages, as well as the appointment of a separate librarian. They feel that the existing infrastructure of the school libraries, wherever they exist, may provide a nucleus for public libraries, particularly in the villages. Let us examine this aspect little more closely.

We have already noticed else where that there are, for all intents and purposes, no libraries in Primary and Upper Primary Schools irrespective of its location, either in the urban or rural areas. We have also seen that wherever there are libraries in High Schools, there is not enough room to house the library in the school. Besides, the requirements of school children are entirely different from the adolescents of adults. No teacher is trained for library service. We are told that no teacher would be willing to work beyond school hours for such a library, unless he is paid sufficiently. Usually they are given full load of teaching work. After so working for the full time, if they are required to attend to the library work beyond the school hours, it is likely to affect their work in the school.

These are some of the major difficulties in putting the suggestions into practice here and now. But the suggestion is worth trying, provided that the school has a nucleus of a library, has adequate space, the school library is substantially added by reading books and other reading material which is suitable for adults and kept separately from the school libraries and the teachers are found willing to work out the scheme after they are paid satisfactorily for this extra work. It would be worth while to try such an experiment in some selected areas and in some selected schools. In any case such libraries should be connected with the Block Libraries. It would be the duty of the Block Library to supplement the bookstock and supervise the work of such libraries. Care will have to be taken to stock the books in such places which may be useful not only to the children, but also to the adults.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) The Comprehensive Education Bill, at present pending before the Legislative Assembly, should contain a provision for the establishment, equipment, and administration of school libraries in every Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Schools. In any event the library law should contain provisions for making it compulsory to have a children's section in each public library.

(2) Every Primary and Secondary School should have a well-equipped library. It should have enough stock of books and other reading material. Wherever it exists, it should be improved according to definite plans, so that it would be made available to all children at school, as well as teachers teaching in such schools.

(3) (a) One teacher from each school should be given training in library services with education in the child psychology so as to be helpful to the children in their library work.

(b) Courses in children's library services should be made a part of training of teachers in all teacher-educational institutions.

(4) The school libraries [should have co-operative arrangements with public libraries or sections so as to have a smooth change over from childhood to adolescence developing library habits. There should be continuous joint planning on a local and area-wide basis by those who are responsible for school and college libraries, so that complete and co-ordinated library services may be provided to the children.

(5) Selection of the books for schools must be made by the school committee and the librarians of the public libraries to avoid duplication and to enrich the collection.

(6) The school libraries should provide books and reading material not only to help the education process, but to develop an attitude and habit of self and independent reading in the children.

(7) Every Public library should have a Children's Section housed in attractive place. The public libraries must organise various programmes such as exhibition of children's books and reading material, film shows, story-telling programmes, dramas and other cultural activities for the children.

(8) Every children's library and children's section in a public library, as far as possible should be placed under the charge of a trained librarian with knowledge of child psychology.

(9) Books for children written in Telugu and other languages spoken in the State should be got written from competent persons and illustrators. Writers and publishers in this field should be appropriately encouraged by offering awards, prizes or royalties or by guaranteeing minimum sale of their books. The books and their content and designs in such cases should be approved by the department. Such a production should include books designed to keep the neo-literate reading, whether child or adult.

(10) That special consideration should be given to the library services for mentally and physically handicapped children, in particular, the blind and the orphans and delinquents housed in institutions.

(11) The public library planning and their activities should be designed to encourage the growth of school and academic libraries, the development of centralised school library programmes and the attainment of school library standards.

(12) Public libraries with the co-operation of school, college and university libraries should be able to meet the growing needs of part-time, private and other students who appear for examinations through correspondence courses.

(13) The school libraries should be made to work all the year round and should be utilised for at least eight hours a day, if not longer.

(14) Nothing would be more dangerous to a growing school than to neglect its library or to give it a low priority. On the contrary, the school library should become an important centre of attraction in school campus. The government should, therefore, provide sufficient funds for establishing school libraries.

(a)—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867, AND THE BOOKS DELIVERY ACT OF 1954.

There has been some discussion about the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended by the Andhra Pradesh Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act, 1954. Section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act enjoins that printed copies of every book shall be delivered by the printer to such officer as the State Government shall, by notification direct. In any case, one copy of every book is to be delivered, but if the State Government makes requisition within a year of the publication of the book, the printer shall deliver other such copies not exceeding two in number to such officer as the State Government may direct.

Andhra Pradesh has amended Section 9 to the effect that the Printers shall deliver in all three copies to the Government, one copy will be delivered to the State Central Library. The Director of Public Libraries is the officer empowered under the Act to exercise powers, under the said Act.

The Director as the Registrar of Publications who receives the books published in the Andhra Pradesh maintains a Register of such books.

Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, is the other Central Act which enjoins in Section 3 that publishers of every book shall deliver one copy to the National Library Calcutta, and one such copy to each of the other three public libraries specified by the Central Government. Section 3 (A) was subsequently inserted under which the publisher of every newspaper shall deliver one copy of each issue to each such public library as may be notified by the Central Government.

The implementation of both these Acts is not quite satisfactory. We are told by the Librarian of the National Library, Calcutta, that about 80 per cent of the books published are ordinarily delivered by the printers to the National Library, Calcutta under the Act. About 15 per cent of the books which are printed are not noticed by the authorities concerned and no books are delivered. Consequently these books are not lodged with the National Library. About 5 per cent of the books published are noticed by the authorities, but are not delivered to the National Library. The National Library seems to have been advised not to take any action against the printers. Consequently, no efforts are made to keep a watch on printers who print the books, but do not deliver the books. No action is taken against the printer who does not care to obey the law, although he is guilty of the breach. The result is that about 25 per cent of the books printed in India do not find their place on the shelves of the National Library. The penalty clause in 1954 Act is too mild and does not act as a deterrent.

Since a National Library is to be repository of the culture of the nation, it has to collect, preserve and serve in a comprehensive manner all the books printed in the country. Some stern action by amending the provisions of the 1954 Act becomes necessary, if the purpose of the Act is to be achieved.

Similar is the case with the implementation of the Act of 1867. Though this Act is central legislation, it is to be implemented by the State Government. The printers who do not care to supply the books to the State Central Library, and other copies to such other officers specified by the Government should be sternly dealt with. The penalty clause in this Act also is very mild and it fails to act as a deterrent. In this case also, it is necessary to strengthen the implementing machinery and to amend the penalty clause, so that every printer would observe the Act, and the purpose of the Act would thus be served.

A suggestion is made to us that the Book Selection Committee should ordinarily refuse to select the books, if the books are not delivered under either of the Acts by the Printer or Publisher. If the book not sent is not purchased by the Public Libraries, it may, to some extent, act as a deterrent and the printers and publishers may find it worth-while to deliver the books as required by these Acts.

We, therefore, recommend that :

(1) The penalty clauses of both the said Acts should be made, by amendment, more stringent so as to act as deterrent for those who violate the provisions of the said Acts.

(2) The machinery for the implementation of these two Acts must be strengthened and every possible effort should be made to effectively implement the Acts.

(3) The Book Selection Committee of the State should select books for the public libraries only from the list of the books delivered under the two Acts, and refuse to select any book not so delivered. If necessary, a provision may be made in this behalf in the library Act, or rules made thereunder.

(b) SELECTION OF BOOKS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIAL.

The purpose of the library services is to provide access to recorded information and ideas for the community and the individual. This involves the acquisition and exploitation of books and other media of communication for the benefit of diverse kinds of readers. These "Library materials-Books, Periodicals, Micro texts, visual aids, etc.,"—must be selected with specific objectives in view and be organised for use. The collection in various libraries may be coordinated and interconnected at different levels.

Throughout the history of libraries and librarianship, the opinion prevailed that the social role of the library and its cultural significance is determined by the abundance of the library collections, while the questions of their use were considered to be of lesser importance.

The social role of the library in society has, however, undergone a fundamental change in Soviet Russia. A fundamentally new approach to this social role of the library was expressed by V.I. Lenin. As early as 1913, he criticized the tendency of libraries in pre-revolutionary Russia to act as mere repositories and suggested that the criterion in the evaluation of the role of the library in society should be the circulation of books among users and the extent of their utilisation in the interests of society. This Lenin's criteria gave a completely new approach to the analysis of the library process. Above all, the concept of the significance of a library collection was changed. A new concept came into Soviet Library Science, that the "Socially useful Library Collections" indicating not an abstract accumulation of books, but the formation of collections with the purpose of their active exploitation.

Developing this theme further, Soviet specialists in librarianship closely studied various aspects of the social role of libraries, principally as a basis for self-education, and the role of the libraries in furthering the knowledge of the population in the fields of culture and technology, giving special attention to such problems as the library and the industry, and the library and science.

The question of selection of books and other library materials in our country plan assumes a great importance. In fact, it is the centre and heart of the entire library movement. Every care should, therefore, be taken to see a well-knit organisational set up for the selection of this material. Viewing the work of selection from an evolutionary angle, the first concern of this organisation would be to arrange for books provision for the system generally. It may be that the specialised sections such as the music gramophone records, and children's libraries will arrange their own ordering, but the library's general acquisition should all go through one channel of the accession and cataloguing department. Sometimes the in-take may be so great that cataloguing and accession may have to be organised into two separate but closely connected departments.

Whether accession be a section or a separate department, its *raison d'être* is to select proper material, place orders for books, to keep records of their orders, to check the receipt of the volumes against the invoices, to effect the allocations and to maintain the accession register.

The question then is whether the selection and purchase of the books and other material should be centralised at the level of State Central Library or each Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha be allowed to select its own books and other material requirement and to purchase the same. It is beyond controversy that if the selection is to be made with specific aims and objectives, then the selection must be in one hand. It would also avoid duplication and the whole accession work can be effected with greater economy and efficiency.

There are three objections which were raised before us during our tour in the districts. Firstly that a central selection deprives local libraries of the pleasure and interest of selecting their own books, secondly, that it is bound to be slower than selecting and buying from the local bookshops; and thirdly, that it introduces a danger of political and other Censorship.

The first objection can be got over by consulting local people in order to find out their wishes, tastes and needs. In fact the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be encouraged and be expected to take a major part in the selection of books, from the general stock for their own libraries, and if, they ask for certain specific books, they should be selected. In fact today's practice is that when booklist is prepared and sent to Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, they are empowered to select books of their choice out of this list. Moreover, they are also allowed to purchase books of their choice to the extent of 25% of their budget for purchase of books even from outside the centrally approved list. The present scheme, however, has one defect. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are not actively participating in the selection of books before the list is approved. It is, in our view, necessary that local wishes, tastes and needs should be consulted in the greatest possible degree in choosing books.

The second objection seems to have some strength. The selection by the Central machinery takes a lot of time. Even after the selection committee, headed by the Minister, selects the books, it is sent through the Director of Public Libraries to the Secretary for the approval of the Government. This lengthy procedure causes enormous delay. But with good organisation and elimination of bottle-necks, the central selection of books can work effectively. In any case, such difficulties may be offset by the larger number of books which can be bought for the same money owing to administrative economy, and the vastly larger number quickly available by inter-loan. Moreover, it is seen that there are no well-stocked local bookshops in most of the district headquarters.

The best safeguard against the third objection is to constitute a strong committee for the purpose of selection of books. This objection would pale into insignificance when it is realised that the Government also controls, education. If they can be trusted with education, they can presumably be trusted with library affairs.

As to who should select the books and other library materials, there is no express provision in the Act. We have already noticed that the functions of the State Central Library are not stipulated in the Act. The Director's duties also do not include any duties to select books for all the libraries in the State. There is, however, a provision, namely Section 13 (1) (b) in the Act, which enables the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas "to stock such libraries with books, periodicals newspapers, manuscripts, maps, works and specimens of art and science, lantern slides, films, cinema projectors records and the like".

It was assumed by all that this provision entitles every Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to purchase the above said library material for its libraries. The books were purchased by them by calling for tenders, a method which was discontinued in 1960-61. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have been thereafter purchasing the books from the local publishers directly, and if they are not available then from book-sellers on a fixed discount decided by the Department. There has been, we are told by many, a disastrous lowering of standards for book selection by some of the authorities, a calamity from which we have yet to recover.

It was in 1969 that the first proviso to Section 13 (1) (b) was inserted. Under this provision the selection of books was made by Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha from the lists of books approved by the Government. Simultaneously the second proviso was also inserted empowering the Government to give directions to Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas to stock certain books in their libraries. There was, however, a limit put on the exercise of this power by the Government. It is unnecessary to go into the question as to why it was felt necessary to introduce such measures in the Act.

In order to assist the Government in the matter of approval of books under the above said proviso, the Government in their G.O.Ms. No. 2740 Education dated 23-12-1969 constituted a Committee for compiling a list of books and periodicals which could be purchased by Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The Committee is headed by the Minister for Libraries and it includes, among others, the Education Secretary, the Director of Public Libraries and others. The Director is the Convenor of the Committee.

The Committee constituted several sub-committees at their meeting held on 17-9-1975 for different languages. It is expected that these sub-committees will first select the books from among the list prepared by the Director. This list so selected then will go to the Principal Committee. After their approval of the list with or without any modification, the list will go through the Director and Secretary Education, to the Government for approval.

This lengthy procedure naturally entails a good deal of delay. The direction itself is that the Principal Committee may meet twice a year. The experience so far gained is that the whole procedure takes nearly two years for the Government to approve the list. A few months, thereafter, are spent in sending the list to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas and it is they who are entitled to purchase the books out of these lists as and when they are approved by the Selection Committee, appointed by each Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha.

This procedure has resulted in two vices: one is that the librarians who have special knowledge of selection of books are to a large extent, if not wholly, kept out of this body selecting the books and secondly what could be a simple matter has been so involved as to cause enormous delays affecting the library service.

The readers are entitled to get books almost immediately after they are published. After a year or two, most of the books lose their significance, because; in the meanwhile, new books and sometimes of greater social and economic value come into the market.

Book selection is a part of technical work of the librarians. They are taught the subject of selection of books during their course of training. The advisory committee for libraries appointed by the Government of India, in its report at para 275 (2) says "We recommend such wide powers of books selection to the librarians for the following reasons:

"(a) Through his close relation with the library clientele, he knows the groups of readers (the students and research workers, businessmen, journalists; farmers; technicians) using the library and their needs.

(b) Through the study of principles and practice of books selection, as well as knowledge of reading habits of his clientele, he knows the best distribution of his book budget on reference *versus* non-reference materials, fiction *versus* non-fiction, books of general and recreational interest *versus* books of vocational interest, etc. For the same reason, the number of copies of an approved book which should be possessed by a library, is to be left to the librarians judgement."

The advisory Committee has said earlier, that the librarian shall have to be assisted in this task by a Book Selection Committee.

It is quite relevant to consider what C.B. Penna in "The planning of library and documentation service", a UNESCO publication, has to say at page 29: "Apart from the conservation function of certain national and academic libraries, therefore, modern library service is actively involved in the development and functioning of the community it seeks to serve. Public library service is vital in so far as it has social relevance for its users. The challenge to librarianship is to motivate and encourage wider and deeper reading of books and to take these and other resources available to meet the growing demands both for an intellectual and cultural frame of reference and for specialised information. These services call for technical knowledge and fairly sophisticated techniques combined with broad vision and freely professional approach".

It will thus be seen that selection of books not only calls for a professional approach, but it also involves an overall comprehensive approach, with an eye always on the objectives of the library service. The task involves co-operative evaluation and selection of materials to avoid unnecessary duplication, to allow for orderly growth of collection and to ensure the acquisition of specialised and expensive material of area-wide interest.

We have earlier referred to mistakes committed in selecting books in the past. Everywhere we went we were told that 60 to 70 per cent of the bookstock in the library consists of light reading material, out of which, it is said, that about 25 per cent is of a kind which should not have found place on the shelves of the public libraries. We, no doubt, realise the casual entertainment is one of the objects of the library service. But it is not the exclusive object nor can constitute a predominant one. It is legitimate for the libraries to provide standard fiction to readers. The fiction problem has been there even with the advanced countries from the

very outset. Every reasonable librarian and library authority realises that fiction has a vital place in the public library, but unfortunately their number is disproportionate. Some of the library authorities unwillingly encourage this trend by using the circulation figures as the only yard stick of patting the library work.

Even the State Central Library and the State Regional Library which ought to have utilised every pie of their budget for stocking reference material were affected with this craze, with the result that these libraries have bookstock of fiction and other light reading material, much more in number and varieties than the reference material. Another pernicious effect of the bookstock of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha libraries is that other branches of knowledge are not sufficiently attended to. We have already emphasised that the selection of the books has to be meaningful and purposeful. If we have to use the libraries for the purpose of supporting education for neo literates, children and adults, then books have to be selected and stocked for meeting that purpose. If vocational pursuits have to be catered for, books fit for that purpose will have to be selected. Social evils if they have to be removed and cultural level raised, if scientific and technological knowledge is to be spread even in rural areas the libraries will have to stock material requisite for that purpose. Reading tastes and habits shall have to be consciously and deliberately developed among the readers on the right lines, so that socio-economic and socio-cultural results are obtained through the instrumentality of library service. Each Grandhalaya Samstha should define and refine the objectives it seeks to achieve. Systems and libraries within systems must define aims towards which they will build their collections, or aims will be defined for them by default in what they failed to acquire. It is plain that emphasis will change from time to time to clarify emerging issues, and as society changes and focus new problems.

Materials are added because they serve agreed purpose, meet quality standards, are of interest to readers and organisers. Selection follows from conscious study of the needs of all groups, among others, agriculture, industry, business, commerce etc. The needs of the various age and interest groups in the society should reflect the library's selection. It is of course patent that since public library does not promote particular beliefs and views, the collection must contain the various opinions expressed on important, complicated or even controversial questions, including unpopular or unorthodox positions.

In view of what we have discussed above, it will be more profitable to entrust the book selection work to a selection committee consisting of experienced librarians and experts by the State Library Council for which the Convenor shall be the State Central Librarian. Now this committee will consult the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas before finalising the list at its level. But once the list is finalised by the book selection committee, it should be treated as final. It need not go to the Director of Public Libraries or the Government for approval. The copies of the lists compiled by the selection committee shall be sent to the Director of Public Libraries for the purposes of information. The committee will, of course, select books keeping in view what is stated above. It follows that the two provisos to Section 13(1)(b) will have to be deleted. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha shall also appoint a selection committee to make suggestions to the Central selection committee, if any, and for the purpose of selecting books out of the central lists.

One other aspect of bookstock should be mentioned here. We have a bookstock of 51,60,000 in Government and Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas libraries as well as in aided private libraries. This works out to one book for every eight persons, and one book for two literate persons, in the State, a very depressing position. If we take the figure 134.74 lakhs comprising home reading and consultations, it works out to very much less than one book per head per year, not a very encouraging statistics. The bookstock, therefore, has to be increased with a view to attract more readers to read them. At least 20,000 books of interest to meet the diverse needs of the society shall have to be added annually for quite a few years if a respectable stock of reading material is to be maintained. In branch libraries, books to the extent of 60 per cent will have to be replaced, circulating them to other branch libraries, and an addition of at least 20,000 to be the District Central Libraries every year will have to be made. This continuous replacement alone will attract more readers and sustain their diverse interests. A live library alone can be the centre of attraction. The minimum bookstock capable of giving effective service is considered to be one book per head of population served. This implies that if the whole state is to be served, say in the next 20 years, 315 lakhs of books will have to be

added. That means each year we will have to add at least 15 lakhs of books throughout the State in Government, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and private libraries. It is no doubt a very costly affair but it has to be done, at least in the manner suggested above.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) The selection of books and periodicals should be made by a Selection Committee or Committees constituted by the State Library Council.
- (2) Such Selection Committee should consist of various interests represented by experts and librarians. It should meet as often as shall be required.
- (3) The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should have their own selection committees both for suggesting materials to be selected by Selection Committee, as well as, for the purchase of materials out of the list prepared by the Committee.
- (4) Once the Selection Committee selects material then it should not require any body's approval. It should be treated as final selection. The two provisos to Section 13 (1)(b) of the Act should be substituted by the following provisos.

“Provided that the books that may be stocked in the Libraries shall be selected from the list of books approved from time to time by the Book Selection Committee constituted by the State Library Council the aggregate value whereof shall be not less than 75% of the provision made in the budget of the Samstha for the purpose of this clause.

“Provided further that a Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is at liberty to purchase books upto the value of 25% of the budget provision for the year”. Every delay in selection and remitting the list of books so selected, to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas be scrupulously avoided.

- (5) Selection of books should be made keeping in view the purposes mentioned above.
- (6) The number of books should be increased in the manner suggested above.

(c) REMOVAL OF UNWANTED MATERIAL.

Along with the selection of books, it is necessary to consider systematic removal of materials no more useful is essential to maintaining the weeding out process of certain books. At present there is neither any provision in the Act nor any rules made thereunder as to how and in what circumstances the books and other library material should be weeded out. If the books are torn and damaged for whatever reason beyond repairs it is obvious that such books will have to be removed from the stock. Out-dated, seldom used or shabby items remaining in the collections can weaken a library as surely as insufficient acquisitions. At times such material characterises the whole collection, overshadowing newer and more useful. Out dated books should obviously be removed as the purpose is to continue the quality of resources.

There is yet another category of books which is not in demand at all for many years. What should be done with regard to such books is the question. It is possible that a rare book or a valuable book of reference may not be consulted for some years because the occasion of use of such material is rare or far in between. Such books ought not to be removed. They shall have to be preserved.

Viewed in relation to social needs, many books have a short productive life. Their intellectual and social impact is greatly reduced when the cultural political, and economic circumstances which produces them have changed. As seen above certain books will always have to be preserved for historical and other kinds of research work, and of course, the great classics of creative and scientific literature do not lose their impact. Their values are eternal and life unending.

But most books are like seeds which lose their power of generation when kept over a period of years. From a policy stand point this would imply that, although the provision of library services represents a long term national investment, individual books must often be regarded as expensable within a short period. While weeding out, a good deal of caution and care is to be exercised. This work should not be left to an individual but assistance must be sought from a competent committee appointed for this specific purpose. It is obvious that the members who are experts alone should be nominated to such committees. At regular intervals say every five

or ten years this process should be adopted under the supervision of a higher library authority and only after the advice of the competent committee appointed for that purpose.

Books which are in good condition but are required to be weeded out in certain cases may be given to some libraries which might need them. It will be the librarian's duty to keep track of such needs and in certain cases find their needs from the libraries before the books are actually weeded out.

In this connection we would like to refer to another aspect which was brought to our notice particularly by the librarians. Except in the State Central Library and that too to a very poor extent in no other library any method scientific or traditional is used for preserving the books which are rare or valuable. Even in the State Central Library the arrangement for preservation is not made on modern lines. It is necessary to acquire modern equipment with the help of which and by adopting latest techniques valuable books can be preserved. They are the nation's wealth and ought to be preserved with all the care which one can bestow on them.

We had occasion to see at the National Library, Calcutta, various devices adopted for the purpose of preserving rare and other books. We feel that at least some of the devices which are not very expensive could profitably be adopted and followed in the State Central Library.

We think it is quite relevant to consider another point in this behalf, we may sometimes squander precious book resources by guarding them too carefully; sometimes keeping them beyond the reach of the readers and put under heavy locks. Librarians were often found taking precautions beyond reasonable limits to safeguard these materials. This attitude perhaps is developed because of the fact that we hold librarians responsible for the loss of books or other material. We make the librarians personally responsible for their safety. The result of such rigorous restrictions quite often is that the books fail to make their potential impact on the community. Fears that full public access to books will result in high rate of losses are seldom justified in a well organised library system. Experience has shown that borrowers by and large treated the books with care and that losses were seldom beyond three per thousand issues as at present permitted under the rules. The cost per issue of the Delhi Public Library which asks for no deposit or subscription is said to be lowest in our country. While therefore necessary precautions may be taken to preserve the books being lost or damaged, it should not debar readers from taking advantage of such books.

The next question which was posed to the committee on several occasions was what we should do with pernicious kind of literature which somehow or other has got into the departmental public libraries. It is of course, difficult to define as to what is meant by obscene and pernicious literature. Broadly speaking literature elaborating sex operation not with any idea of education, defining crime and violence with great deal of horror should as far as possible be kept away from the hands of the reader in general and youth in particular. A good deal of precaution however has to be taken in selecting such books. If this question is also decided with the help of an expert committee, the present stock of such books could be separated from the general stock of books.

We, therefore, recommend that:

- (1) Material no longer useful, obviously pernicious material, material damaged beyond repairs be systematically removed in order to enliven the library system.
- (2) Weeding out of the material should be done periodically but with great care and caution. A committee consisting of experts should be appointed and it is only on their advice and in any case under the supervision of a high library authority the process of weeding out should be completed.
- (3) The same or separate committee may be constituted for the purpose of separating the pernicious stock of books from the general stock of books and reading material.

INSTITUTIONAL AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES

At this stage it is essential to consider the position of libraries run by registered societies constituted for that purpose. It is well-known that private efforts in organising libraries have been enormous. In fact they were the pioneers of the library movement. There are libraries which are more than 75 years old in the State. Some of the libraries have very ancient and rich collections of book and manuscripts. Some of them, however, are languishing because of lack of funds and proper administration while some others are torn with feuds and dissensions. There are no trained librarians in most of these libraries. The books are not classified and catalogued in the manner, they ought to have been. They have, however, registers of acquisition and some are subjectwise classified in a way which may be useful to the readers. All of them have reading rooms with periodicals and newspapers. Large number of people are found to be attending these private libraries which lie scattered all over the State. They are mostly subscription libraries, varying fees from eight annas a month to Rs. 4 a month is collected. They also take deposit for loaning books. The deposit is not more than Rs. 10 in any of the libraries. The number of these libraries is very large. There are three kinds of these libraries now existing. A few of them are recognised by the Director of Public Libraries and a paltry annual grant is given to them which in no case exceeds Rs. 500 per annum. Except the City Grandhalaya Samstha which gives some grant not exceeding Rs. 3,000 per year in each case for the purchase of books to the institutional libraries in the city, no other Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha gives any grant to the institutional libraries. The amount spent by the Government and the City Grandhalaya Samstha does not make any worthwhile contribution towards the upkeep and maintenance of these libraries.

Then there are other libraries which are registered but do not get any grant from the Government or the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.

There are yet a large number of libraries which are neither registered with the Department nor are getting any grant from anywhere.

The number roughly estimated of such libraries in the State is put at 6,000. There are however no means to verify the same. A survey ought to be made not only about their number but also the area they cover by providing library service. There is no specific material available to indicate what stock of books all these libraries possess and to what extent they serve the people through newspapers and periodicals. This very important aspect of the library service has been completely ignored till today. The limited service which the departmental libraries are rendering makes the presence of these institutional libraries very essential. A fundamental mistake committed so far is the lack of proper appreciation of the fact that libraries are growing organisms. Foresight is a scarce commodity even at the present day.

It is generally assumed by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and their librarians that their obligation is limited to their libraries. They do not feel in any manner responsible either for organising a system including these institutional libraries or trying to find out their problems and the sources to meet them. That is the reason why the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas never took cognizance of such institutional private libraries. In another chapter we have seen that these departmental libraries have failed to take cognizance of even school or college libraries. It is high time that they realise that the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are responsible for the library service in the entire district. Once they know that, in the absence of finances or restrictions put on them, they may not be able to open new libraries on their behalf but they certainly can, while planning the library service in the district, take into consideration the services rendered by these institutional private libraries. Even now the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas ought to carry on a survey of their district and find out how many institutional libraries are rendering service to the public and the areas they have already covered. They must also find out their financial and administrative conditions and then determine as to what help they can render to these libraries to ensure their proper growth.

It is necessary to bring all these private libraries in the fold of the State Library system if not for the entire purposes at least in so far as library co-operation is concerned. It would be disastrous for the State Library system to keep these private libraries outside the system.

Two things can be done without incurring much expenditure. The stock of books possessed by these institutional libraries can be taken and then classified and catalogued by extending the help of the librarians working in the district or region. That will make the task of preparing a union catalogue for the region and the State quite easy. Such a catalogue which is prepared at district, region and State level would bring out a complete picture about the book stock possessed in the State.

The second is that inter-library loan can be arranged. The weakness from which most of the institutional libraries suffer is in regard to finances. If the book stock of these libraries is periodically replenished, then these libraries would continue to offer service which would be comprehensive in their nature. The District Central Library and its branches should be able to loan their books and other material to these libraries and take on loan from them the books which the District Central Libraries do not have or do not desire to have permanently. That would widen the service area. The selection of books even for these libraries can be centrally made purposefully.

Apart from the technical advice and assistance, it is the duty of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas to give the institutional libraries a suitable grant to make them serve their areas more efficiently. With the increased financial position of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas as suggested above, it should be possible for them to financially assist the private libraries. The grants of course must be dependent on the provision of service to all potential users and the abolition of subscriptions.

It is true that planned direction and control which is required cannot fully be achieved by subsidizing private libraries. But that should not mean that the service, though not ideal, which is rendered by these public libraries, should be aimed by adopting an attitude of indifference to these institutions which are in fact and in totality rendering their service to the people in their own way. The problem of filing private or subscription libraries in the over all State library system ought not to be ignored. There has been sufficient delay in recognising the necessity of integrating the institutional libraries in the system of library service. The State cannot afford any further delay in this regard.

Incorporation of private libraries is no problem in most of the countries where library service is organised. It is noteworthy that one of the most advanced countries Denmark makes special provision for the incorporation of private libraries in the Act itself, so that all public libraries not owned by the State will be taken over. In Quebec, the take-over of association libraries by Municipalities is encouraged by offering grants to such libraries only half as big as municipal libraries, and none at all to new association libraries. But in general in advanced countries, private or association-owned libraries open to the public are already non-existent or soon will be, and all public libraries are publicly owned and supported by general taxation¹

Two types of legislation exist in this behalf in some of the advanced countries. While some of them legislate for the absorption of the association-owned libraries immediately after the enactment of the Act, the others have given some breathing time to organise their incorporation in the departmental libraries. The aim seems to be to ultimately bring out a co-ordinated and neatly organised net-work of libraries administered by a central authority.

This, however, is not possible in our country in any foreseeable future if not for any other reason, because of the huge number of such libraries and the incapacity of the departmental libraries to replace them in the near future by a net-work of their own libraries.

In our State, there are many adhoc or autonomous libraries working. That presents serious difficulties in establishing an integrated statewide public library system. Absorption of existing libraries within the State library system may be brought about by voluntary co-operation, no pressure being brought upon them. The District Central Libraries may provide aid in the form of books, technical assistance and inter library loan service; by voluntary federation without the managing of assets but with aid in the form of books, technical assistance and inter-library loans and with participation in the District, regional and State Central Library Committees and to co-ordinate the services of the component units of the federation, by legal

consolidation, involving the merging of assets of all libraries within the system, a smooth and effective State Library system can ultimately be worked out.

In our view, there should be a provision for registering every institutionally owned public library whether it is aided or not with the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in whose area the private library is functioning. They should compulsorily be made members of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha in the sense that they will be entitled to participate in the library co-operation. While the independence of the private libraries may be respected and preserved, they must gradually be brought into the 'system'. These private libraries should be required by law to send annually a report to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. The report should contain the stock of books, periodicals and newspapers which the library possesses. It must also give the number of their visitors and borrowers and provide such other information as is required by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.

We should have also a provision in the Act for amalgamation of institutionally owned public libraries into the general public library system. But the private libraries in the meanwhile will have to be encouraged and brought into the system without merging them in the departmental public libraries. What should, however, be done immediately is to encourage smaller private libraries to join the departmental libraries so that large libraries owned by private institutions alone can be permitted to serve the area more effectively.

The grant in aid should be regulated by rules made under the Act. We are told that the Department has drafted such a code and has sent it to the Government for approval. It has not so far been approved. Keeping in view the level of operation of different types of private libraries we would suggest that these libraries should be classified as is done in the State of Maharashtra for the purposes of grant bearing in mind the standards prescribed by the Government in consultation with the State Central Library Council. The method of grant should be so evolved as to upgrade the standards of service of these libraries so that as and when it becomes necessary, some of the libraries could be taken over or amalgamated with the departmental libraries. The aim in providing grant-in-aid should be to help the sub-standard libraries to come up to the level of standard libraries so that all the private libraries could be on par in offering service with the departmental libraries. This is based on the principle that every resident of the State is entitled to have an equal access to the knowledge through these libraries.

As observed elsewhere, the great hindrance to the development of public libraries has been the habit of requiring deposit or subscriptions and of making librarians responsible for book loss. These practices which have had the effect of restraining the use of libraries, result in uneconomic return from the money invested in such libraries. Sooner these requirements go, better it would be in the interest of readers.

We have deliberately said that the grant to these private libraries should be given by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and not by the Director of Public Libraries as at present. The statutory responsibility to establish, maintain and run the District Library service is on the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. It is this body therefore which should finance the private owned libraries and bring them into the system. The recommendations of the Indian Advisory Committee for libraries also proposed that State aid to private libraries in the district should be given to the District libraries and not to individual libraries directly.

The library enactment will have to enact or omit the provisions keeping in view the observations made above.

We therefore recommend that :

1. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should immediately carry on a survey regarding the existing association-owned public libraries. This survey should cover not only the number of such libraries but the area which they serve, the book stock they have, the periodicals and newspapers they make available to the readers, their financial and administrative position and whether their book stock has been classified and catalogued properly etc.
2. Grant in aid rules should be prepared by the Government in consultation with the State Library Council classifying the association-owned public libraries for the purposes of grant. Such grants should be made with a view to upgrade their standard with a view to bring them on par with the State Library service.

3. There should be an attempt to get absorbed in the State library system small association-owned libraries so that larger units of libraries can serve the people comprehensively and efficiently.
4. The departmental libraries should offer technical advice and assistance to the institutional libraries and bring them within the system for the purpose of inter-library co-operation including inter-library loan.
5. The Act should have a provision for amalgamation of institutionally owned public libraries

THE PLANNING OF LIBRARY SERVICE.

A number of factors, particularly recent developments, have brought to the surface the necessity of a perspective plan for the whole State for an integrated library service. If we want to promote education and research at different levels and economic and social endeavour of various kinds, then we will have to plan effective library and documentation services organised within an integral system. This system is itself conceived in relation to and as a part of State plan for economic and social development. Once the library service is treated as a part and parcel of educational, social and economic development plan, then it is bound to receive a wider political recognition and support which at the oment is lacking. Planning of a library system is defined as follows

“The planning of library and educational services is regarded as one specific aspect of educational, scientific and cultural planning within the social and economic planning of a country in a region, for only within this context can library and documentation planning acquire the foundations of support which it needs if it is to be effective. Regarded in that way, planning of library service implies a continuous systematised process of studying educational problems at all levels, including adult education and the problems of scientific research from the stand point of library needs; it also involves determining the aims of library services, setting targets for attending these aims and preparing realistic decisions to ensure that these objectives will be reached through the rational and reasonable use of available resources ”.

Unfortunately even now we have not realised the close connection of library service and the development of socio-cultural and socio-economic plans. Frequently the absence of provision for library service in many development plans is due to a surprising lack of awareness on the part of expert advisers in other fields concerning recent concepts and developments in library service. Of late, however, several libraries are coming into existence which are giving consulting service to various industries. But here again the library service is seldom made an essential part of development of industry. Schemes of economic and education advance quite often proceed without any provision being made for essential library and information elements.

It is of course true that our library services is also not developed in a manner to claim that it should be made a part of industrial and other socio-economic growth. There is, however, a good reason to give first priority to establishing clearly the specific economic, educational and cultural benefits of well developed library service so that library development may be given its place in the State and national development plans. It cannot of course be treated as chicken egg question. These services can also be planned along with the general plan to meet projected future requirements. It must now be realised that development plans are dependent on the support of good libraries and documentation services. It can make its own contribution to social and economic development, provided however that this planning is closely linked with educational planning at all levels.

Library surveys are necessary pre-requisites to any plan for library development. A State survey on the lines suggested by the Advisory Committee for Libraries appointed by the Government of India should be carried out without further delay. The findings of such survey should be reviewed periodically at intervals of not more than 5 years. As a preliminary to such survey, a directory of libraries similar to the directory compiled by Pakistan Bibliographic Working Group should be compiled by the State and brought upto date periodically. It is also necessary to carry on periodical surveys of library resources and statistics.

What then is the implication of planning for library service It means studying the goals and objectives of library service, declaring library needs in relation to educational, social and economic needs and calculation of costs for rendering such service. Without planning, the library system is bound to remain poorly organised and equipped; without a clear definition of their cultural, social, educational and economic roles, they will continue to be unenterpris-

ing and unable to win the political support and obtain the resources that are essential to them if they are to develop in concert with education.

In the existing Act except Section 14, there is no provision made casting an obligation on any specific authority to prepare a Statewide plan for library and documentation service. We are glad to find that the comprehensive education bill now before the Select Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in its Section 6 provides for the constitution of a committee for educational planning. It also empowers the Government to constitute for each District a committee for educational planning. The District Committee shall submit its plan to the State Committee through the Director. It empowers the Government to establish in the Director's office a cell exclusively for educational planning headed by a person not below the rank of a Joint Director. The Districts also will have planning cells. Schedule I item 2 gives the composition of the committee at centre. Its duties and functions and the procedure for its meeting is required to be laid down by the rules. It is pertinent to note that the function of the State Planning Committee is to prepare a plan for the State and "Submit it to the Government for its consideration and integration with the general economic plan of the State".

It is, however, unfortunate that the said Bill makes no provision for a comprehensive plan for library service. It nowhere even whispers that libraries are integral parts of education at all levels. It is therefore now left for the library legislation to provide a similar provision for the constitution of a central authority. A strong representative central body is essential for co-ordinated and efficient library planning and development of all types of libraries in the State.

This body can only be the State Library Council, which is the central body. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas would be the key bodies for the District plans. The plans would be so made as to integrate them with the educational plans on the one hand and the socio-economic development of the State on the other. It is of course expected that the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas will send the plan to the State Library Council and the Council would submit the plan to the Government.

At present apart from Section 14 there are two rules, *i.e.* rules 15 and 16, for the preparation and submission of schemes by the local library authority. Rule 15 envisages that each local library authority shall first prepare and submit to the Director a tentative outline scheme giving in skeleton form a picture of the number of main and branch libraries and delivery stations which its area should have ultimately, *i.e.* when the spread of library service reaches its fullness. It further enjoins that before any such scheme is prepared, the concerned local library authority should consult the concerned local bodies regarding the needs of their respective areas and "their willingness to fulfil their needs."

Rule 16 then lays down contents of the scheme and the information necessary for the same. The basis for the map is twofold:- Firstly, Municipalities within the District; and secondly the rural areas excluding municipalities. The basis for the municipality plan is that if the population does not exceed 50,000 there shall be one main library. If it exceeds, then for every 25,000 additional people one branch library shall be shown. A plan of the District showing the position of municipalities and the main and branch libraries and delivery stations existing and proposed to serve the whole of the District maps should be prepared.

In regard to the second, the basis for the map of rural area *i.e.* "the Jurisdiction of the local library authority excluding municipalities lying within it, shall be as follows:-

One District Central Library at each District Headquarters except Hyderabad, the library of which will be located at Vikarabad, one branch library for each Panchayat with a population of 5,000 and above; with the permission of the Government, in exceptional cases, it could be located even in Panchayats with a less population. One delivery station for each village or group of villages with a population between 1,000 and 5,000 and if possible, one delivery station for each village or group of villages with a population below 1,000.

Now, it is quite helpful to consult local bodies before a District Plan is prepared. But while they are asked whether they are willing to fulfil their needs, it is known that in most of the cases the local bodies do not have fullfledged libraries but only reading rooms. These reading rooms where newspapers and sometimes periodicals are kept do not fit in the library system. If there are municipal libraries as such, their willingness to implement the plan targets are understandable. But these libraries shall have to be brought in the system of library service

as discussed elsewhere. Nextly it is not clear as to why each municipal plan is prepared separately and a district plan is prepared showing only the area covered by the municipal libraries. The ultimate aim according to this rule is to cover the entire population of the district by some kind of library service or other, whether it is departmental, local Government or private one. One must have the plan of the whole district showing the existing position of different kinds of libraries first and then showing the proposed expansion of library service so as to cover the remaining area. Priorities thus will have to be fixed so that in the plan period, the entire population of the District shall be served by some kind or the other of the library service. The Plan has therefore to be prepared keeping in view all kinds of existing libraries including the private and aided libraries which under the Rules seem to have been omitted from consideration. It is only when all these kinds of libraries are included, then alone, the District Plan could be said to be complete. After getting such plans from each District, they could be integrated into a State Plan. While so integrating each District library plan can easily be integrated with the District education, social and economic plans and the same thing can be followed at the state level. One more thing is necessary to be borne in mind. The school, college and university libraries will also have to be taken into account when we prepare the Plan. Since we have suggested a full library co-operation with inter-library loaning, then the educational or special libraries also will have to be kept in view while preparing the main plan of each District.

Moreover, it is better to have a District Central Library at the District Headquarters which will be a comprehensive library and this would have libraries at all block Levels, which is, we are told, taken as the unit by the Government for the purpose of planning. These block libraries will constitute the main feeding centres for all the villages in the block. Below the block level the villages can be served by establishing full-fledged libraries wherever it is possible and necessary and by book deposit centres or mobile library service. A net-work of library service can thus be established and an easy communication for inter-library loan or expansion of technical service could be established.

Whether or not to embark on a mobile library service in an urban area is a decision which ought to be made only after a careful study of the area and its potentialities. All relevant factors must be carefully balanced. The main consideration is to ensure that the vehicle is more or less fully occupied. To have mobile libraries lying about unused or underused would be extremely uneconomical.

The same thing applies also to rural areas. So much depends upon whether or not the area is growing, to what extent it is likely to grow and the rate of growth. The question of some importance in all such cases is whether it could be better to serve in the areas in question by permanent library or by a mobile library service and it is not merely a matter of size but several other considerations have to be weighed. If the area is sufficiently big and expanding, it would obviously be better to have full-fledged library. The mobile library service is at its best when the scattered communities removed from the main library are not built up; when their future growth and rate of growth are very much in the nature of question marks. In a situation of this kind, the book mobile service not only provides a *pro-tempore* service but acts too as a kind of barometer demonstrating the neighbourhood expansion, pointing to the eventual time when a permanent library will be necessary, and giving some clue as to the potential of that library.

Book mobiles are always a welcome and regular feature in the lives of many people who would not be able to enjoy the benefits of a library service. It is a mistake to consider book mobile as a second best to a static library service. It should be an essential element in the build up of library facilities in a State like Andhra Pradesh. Wherever it has been tried, it has given, and we are sure will continue to give a stout service and sometimes it may be felt that a first rate mobile library is any day preferable to a second-rate static library.

There are, however, lot of difficulties in running mobile library. Snags abound, whether it is operating in the town or in the country. The vehicle, the driver, the librarian, proper selection of books and periodicals to be carried and above all regularity of service, all must continuously and smoothly run. Well staffed and backed with an adequate stock pool properly organised as though it will be a branch library, the mobile library can satisfy children and old people particularly as well as youngsters provided the subject demands of the readers are adequately met.

After the plan is thus prepared keeping in view the needs as above, the costs involved, man-power necessary, technical personnel required, furniture, building needed, audio-visual and other material required will have to be calculated. It will thus be phased out according to the money and the man-power as made available. This entire process is one and indivisible. It cannot be broken into pieces and worked out separately or in parts. It may be that the plan once prepared will have to be reviewed periodically, but a master plan must thoroughly be prepared first. In the light of this discussion, a provision will have to be made in the Act as stated earlier on the lines of the provision in the comprehensive Education Bill now pending before the Lsgislative Assembly and Rules will have to be frame accordingly.

It is clear that planning is continuous process requiring a constant re-appraisal. It is not an end in itself but a means to agreed aims and objectives. It considers the alternatives, full costs their impact with due regard to the limited resources available, proposed realistic ways of applying the solution chosen and checks and evaluates the results.

On the strength of the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held on 16th, 17th January, 1961, the Government of India advised the State Governments to prepare long term plans for development of library service. Accordingly in May, 1962 the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas were instructed to prepare and submit long term plans according to the Rules of 1961. Out of 22 Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas only 9 Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas submitted the plans of their Districts indicating as to how many branch libraries and book delivery stations existed at present and how many will have to be established in order to cover the entire area of each district.

Even the plans which the 9 Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas submitted were found defective in more than one respect. The financial position was not taken into account and the plans were prepared without reference to the population figures according to 1961 census. The Department itself therefore worked out the ultimate number of libraries which would be required basing their estimate on the Census figures of 1961. These estimates were prepared with a view to get special grants in the IVth five year plan for establishing more branch libraries and book deposit centres. These proposals were submitted in 1965 to the Government. These proposals do not, however, seem to have seen the light of the day. In the draft Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs was approved, but the funds allotted each year did not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs. In any case, it is obvious that these estimates prepared in the manner they are prepared can by no stretch of imagination be called as a master plan prepared for the whole State.

Waiting for a few more years in order to submit a long term plan for 15 years in a phased manner, details of such villages and towns were called for from the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas by the Director of Public Libraries in June 1971.

Based on the data thus supplied, the Department seems to have reached the conclusion that for the number of towns and villages with a population of 5,000 and more, the number of branch libraries could be increased from 710 according to 1961 Census to 973 according to 1971 Census. As against this figure, the Department has established so far only 629 branch libraries, which means 350 more branch libraries will have to be established to cover the whole area, besides about 7,000 village libraries or book delivery stations in villages for a population of less than 5,000. Based on this estimate proposals to be included in the Vth Plan were sent by the Department of Public Libraries. It was agreed that Rs. 30 lakhs should be provided. But, for the two years 1974-75 and 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 only has been released.

From the facts mentioned above, it would immediately be plain that the method adopted to work out the number of libraries and book deposit centres required is not only not satisfactory but is positively against even the existing rules. It cannot be stated that the estimates so prepared could be called as a plan for the whole state. It suffers from several infirmities and it is unnecessary to discuss them here.

We are therefore satisfied that no organised and systematic efforts seem to have been made by the Department of Public Libraries to prepare a blue print of a master plan for the whole State. The efforts so far have been sporadic and were spread over a very long period and the result has been that today we do not have any perspective plan of the Library Service. We therefore strongly suggest that after providing the necessary provisions in the Act and the

Rules, organised, efficient and immediate steps should be taken to prepare a master plan of the library service covering the entire area so that it can be implemented in a phased manner keeping in view the finances provided for that purpose.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) The State Library Council should be constituted as a State Planning Authority to prepare State Library Service Plan which would be approved by the Government.
- (2) Before finalising the plan at State level, a survey of each District as suggested above shall be carried on and the findings noted.
- (3) The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the light of these surveys should prepare District Plan keeping in view the existing library service provided by all kinds of libraries and then make plan for covering the remaining area by providing different kinds of library service. Such plans then will be submitted to the State Planning Authority for their integration into a State Plan.
- (4) The plan so finally approved by the Government will be implemented in a phased manner
- (5) Section 14 of the Act and Rules 15 and 16 of the Rules be substituted by provisions in the Act on the lines of the Comprehensive Education Bill now pending before the State Legislature.
- (6) As a measure to take library service to the door steps of the people, there can be no better method than providing services of Mobile Library in each revenue division of a district, apart from other methods adopted such as opening of Branch Libraries, Village Libraries, Book Deposit Centres, Mobile Rickshaws, etc.

LIBRARY BUILDING PROGRAMME

It is evident from the statement showing the number of libraries under the control of the Department of Libraries, that there are 22 District Central Libraries and 680 Branch Libraries, Book Deposit Centres being 589. Out of the 702 libraries of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, only 9 District Central Libraries are housed in their own buildings. 115 Branch Libraries also have their own buildings. Thus as many as 13 District Central Libraries and 536 Branch Libraries do not have their own buildings. The State Central Library has an impressive building of its own. But out of 5 Regional Libraries, only one Regional Library at Guntur has its own building.

Although the committee visited all the State Regional Libraries, a few District Central Libraries and Branch Libraries, we can say that most of the libraries which have been housed in the rented or rent free buildings are not placed in habitable and suitable buildings. Some of them are in dangerous condition. All of them were residential buildings now converted into library buildings. Many of them do not have light or air adequate for the readers to sit and read. Many of them are so small or housed on the second floor that the readers are either unwilling or find it difficult to use these libraries. Even the four Regional Libraries which are housed in the rented buildings are not suitably housed. At some places, the Library service has to be broken into several pieces and offered in different parts of the building with lot of difficulties to the readers. Very few District Central Libraries or Branch Libraries are built in a manner which is pleasant and suitable for libraries. Very poor, quite inadequate and hopelessly inflexible building is a bane and a real bar to progress in library service.

Right from 1949 in Andhra area and 1955 in Telangana area, no serious consideration seems to have been given to this acute problem of housing the libraries. Ad hoc and sporadic attempts, however, were made, but the results have not been spectacular.

In matters of providing suitable buildings to the libraries, the State has yet to travel a long distance. Very many libraries, particularly in rural areas and in the slum areas of the city and towns have yet to be opened. A considerably huge area of the State still remains to be covered. It is therefore not possible to know how many buildings and of what pattern involving what costs would be required for the existing as well as the future needs of the Library Department. If the building programme is not taken up immediately, it will assume a serious proportion when more and more libraries would be opened as they shall have to. It is therefore advisable to appoint a committee of experts consisting of architect, engineer, experienced librarian and senior Chairman of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to assess the present as well as the future needs, estimate the costs involved so that a phased programme of buildings could be taken over and completed in say 10 to 15 years hence.

Sites suitable for libraries and in the busy localities will have to be selected and earmarked for libraries. In view of the Urban Land Ceiling, some sites at least are likely to be available in the towns and cities to which the relevant Act is made applicable. Right from now the Urban Development authorities and the authorities which allot the surplus land under the Urban Land Ceilings Act should be requested to allot suitable sites for the construction of library buildings. In every urban development plan, it is necessary to provide libraries for not only general public but also for industries and other projects. The expert committee, referred to above would also prepare a few alternative library building plans suitable for libraries, keeping in view the modern trends in constructing the library buildings. The librarians will have to study the relevant literature concerning the buildings and must be able to tell the architect and the engineer the requirements and the nature of these requirements. The good architect will, at the very first conference, make it clear that the librarian is the client and that it is up to him to make his needs known. The librarian who must obviously have devoted a great deal of time and thought to details of accommodation, areas and the planning of departments and offices in relation to each will then pass on this information to the architect. It then becomes the duty of the architect to plan and the engineer to adjust the other

requirements. Unless a concerted effort with the assistance of expert committee is made, a situation might arise wherein it will not be possible for the Department of Libraries to cope up with the onslaught of establishment of new libraries. The present building programme itself is so huge and the conditions of these libraries have reached a state where it is not possible to postpone or delay the consideration of the construction of the buildings without detriment to the library service.

A modern public library serves all members of the community. It becomes a focus point for those seeking information on many diverse subjects, for those who wish to improve their education, for recreational reading, for research and for aesthetic appreciation. The provision of an effective library service presents a four fold problem :

(1) the selection of the best books and the other library materials; (2) the classification, or arrangement of these materials in a logical order; (3) the provision of a card catalogue and bibliographies as indexes to the materials in the library; and (4) the employment of a well-trained staff of professionals, to assist in the maximum use of the library. In addition to printed material, the public library makes use of other national media such as educational films, gramophone records, lectures, discussions, radio and television. Space and equipment have therefore to be planned for all these things.

A suitable library building plays a very vital part in bringing the library's materials into the lives and thinking of those who normally might not make use of this treasure house of knowledge. The spirit of the 'open door' has been the key-note of every new library building. It is true that fundamentally a library is not a building but a service organisation. But a public library building exemplifies the spirit of service that is library service. It offers to the community a compelling invitation to enter, read, look, listen and learn. The interior and exterior features of the library building should be such as to attain functional efficiency and beauty. In providing library service therefore the convenience and comfort of the people should be given primary consideration. The site chosen and the building built must be such that not only it serves the immediate needs but ever increasing number of readers and other library users. The building must be expandable also. It must ensure further vertical and or horizontal expansion of the building. We think it is high time that the Government should give some non-recurring grant for improving the existing public library buildings and make suitable provision for new libraries. More and better buildings for public libraries are needed and they will only be achieved if the Government both—Central and State—are persuaded to give the necessary capital expenditure and more higher priority than it has so far received.

We therefore recommend that:

- (1) To meet the existing as well as future needs for considerably improving the public library premises and for many new buildings, a higher priority should be given as soon as possible by the State and Central Governments to provide in a phased manner capital expenditure for sites, premises for public libraries so that the whole building programme could be completed in 10 to 15 years.
- (2) The Government should constitute a study group of experts consisting of Architect, engineer, librarian and Chairman of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to investigate the economic planning of library premises and buildings.
- (3) The Urban Land Ceiling Authority should be requested to set apart suitable sites in the towns and cities to which the relevant Act is made applicable for public libraries. The Librarians of the concerned Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be asked immediately to indicate their needs to the said authorities.
- (4) The Urban Development Authorities should be requested to set apart suitable sites or buildings for libraries while planning.
- (5) The study group suggested should not only inquire into the existing needs but also into future needs and estimate costs so that in a phased manner the building programme may be taken up. The Committee also should prepare alternative building plans which could be adopted to varying situations.

CHAPTER XI.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION AND INTER-LIBRARY LOAN.

Each library must have all those books for which there is a sufficient likelihood of demand to justify purchase and which are necessary if readers are to enjoy access to a comprehensive, well-balanced and upto date collection. Otherwise, the public library cannot satisfy the needs of its area and can do little to stimulate the wider and more valuable use of books and information.

Nevertheless, co-operation between all libraries of the State is essential. No library can be entirely self-sufficient. Money available for the purchase of books and other materials is always limited. It is impossible for any library to supply all the books which are needed by the readers. Moreover, there are many rare and out of print books which libraries cannot buy. It is this situation which cries out for a system of library inter-availability.

The complexity of specialised studies, which call for more extensive documentation, the inclination to pursue research in even greater depth, the sheer curiosity of readers and the inevitable gaps in collections make inter-library loan essential. A lending system is then the only means of enabling institutions to have, temporarily and quickly, what they cannot have or do not wish to have permanently.

The aim of this system is to pool together books and periodicals resources and to form a system of mutual help. Member libraries in such a library system would maintain reciprocal borrower's privileges enabling any person in the State to use materials in any library within a system whether by direct access or through inter-library loan.

In view of the purpose of lending, all institutions may find it necessary to borrow and almost all will be asked to make loans some day or other. It is a mistake to think that the richest institutions are the ones which borrow the least and that the poorer ones borrow the most. In point of fact, the larger the institutions, the more diversified are their categories of readers and consequently their requests. Institutions with fewer readers necessarily have fewer needs.

This brings in its turn the necessity of pooling the efforts to prepare a union catalogue and bibliography work. All possible administrative and organisational means have to be employed to extend local and area-wide resources. They include regular and frequent exchange of materials among member libraries. Co-operative evaluation and selection of materials to avoid unnecessary duplication developing orderly growth of collection and acquisition of specialised and expensive materials of State-wide interest and inventory and record keeping necessary to encourage and facilitate inter-library loan, exchange of bibliographic information and other auxiliary services. There is a necessity to organise supporting service for the system in order to effect economy and efficiency. These include access to centralised selection and purchase of library materials, supplies and equipment access to centralised cataloguing and preparation of materials and an organised programme of staff guidance, orientation and inservice training.

This means that library system within a State should function together to make the full resources of the State available to all residents. In its net work of planning approach such a system should include the resources and services of all types of libraries of public-school; academic; research and special as well as any area bibliographic and resource centres. Librarians will have to be thoroughly acquainted and keep themselves abreast regarding the whereabouts of the books.

In order to accomplish this, the State Central Library and the State Regional Libraries should have the authority, responsibility and necessary financial support to plan and co-ordinate library services at local, intermediate and State levels.

At present there is practically no co-operation between the different kinds of libraries functioning in the State. Each library stands isolated and works as an independent unit.

Except the centralised selection of books and preparation of a part of bibliography and union catalogue, there is hardly any co-operation between the various libraries. If the scheme of co-operation is worked out effectively, it would benefit all public libraries in the State as well as many university and non-public libraries including those of learned societies, research associations, scientific and professional organisations and industrial concerns.

Such system is well knit in England and Denmark. In Denmark there are many small independent public libraries but they do not have to stand on their own feet. They are first helped by the financial assistance of the State and secondly by the existence of 33 country libraries by arranging inter-library loan. The Danish system of library co-operation is very well supported bibliographically by the existence of good newspapers and periodical indexes, but its real strength lies in its being based on copyright library which lends, supported by a good union catalogue showing the locations of foreign books, and the fact that the public and the research libraries work in close harmony.

In practice, however, several problems arise in connection with inter-library lending. The borrower and the lender both have their own problems. There are a number of drawbacks to sending out a book; it may be wanted by the readers at the institution to which it belongs; despatching the volume and returning it to store are operations which demand time, expense and qualified staff; further more, books lent to outside readers deteriorate much faster than those which are only made available in the reading room. Difficulties in obtaining works when they went to borrow, organisational difficulties when they lend, these and other problems arise and solutions shall have to be found for them in the rules made under the Act. Lenders and borrowers both may tend to feel discouraged if no solutions are found to them and to other connected matters. Various drafts regarding the inter-library loan laying down the code have been framed in this country. After going through some of them, we feel that our rules could profitably be based on "Draft General Code for Inter-library loan" prepared by a committee appointed by the third I.A.S.L.I.C., Seminar held in 1964 in Lucknow.

We may therefore suggest that the State Central Library and the State Regional Libraries be made statutorily responsible for providing efficient system of library co-operation the Regional Libraries responsible within their own regions and the State Central Library for the entire State and inter-state library loans.

Section 8(1) of the existing Act enjoins that the Director shall arrange for inter-library loan. In pursuance of this provision, instructions seem to have been issued in Director's Proceedings Rc. No. 5/M2/B4/60, dated 27-9-1962 for implementing this provision and to organise inter-library loan. The said proceedings merely say.

"The Head of schools and colleges may borrow books from those (departmental) libraries when necessary on the conditions stipulated by the librarian. Similarly they may also lend books to District Central Libraries and branch libraries under the control of local library authority as and when required on the conditions mutually agreed by them".

Rule 12 is framed in this regard. It states :

"Books may be lent to other approved libraries and recognised educational institution for a period not exceeding three months in and outside Hyderabad on reciprocal basis and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed".

No further terms and conditions, we were told, have been prescribed in pursuance of the said Rule. It is plain that these provisions have two drawbacks. Firstly the Director ought not to have been made statutorily responsible for carrying out the inter-library loan. He does not have the required technical staff to carry on the continuous duties of inter-library loan. The second drawback is that the Rule 12 framed and the instructions earlier given are too narrow and do not meet the requirements of such a useful scheme.

We regard the completion and maintenance of a proper system of regional catalogues and of the catalogue at the State Central Library level as a first priority in the field of library co-operation. It is certainly high time that we face upto the task of bringing the union catalogue upto date by using the most modern methods. The bibliography and the catalogues as far as they are available must have to be stocked in the State Central Library and to an extent in the State Regional Libraries, if the task of the inter-library loan is to be accomplished.

We have already suggested that the union catalogue and the bibliography work in the State must be financed by the State Government, so that it can be completed promptly. Its absence is working very adversely and has a pernicious impact upon the readers. Without elaborating any further, we would just endorse the views of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India in their views expressed at page 72.

Apart from the inter-library loan, another useful method of assisting the readers to get books from any part of the State he likes is that of ticket inter-availability in public libraries. Tickets of membership issued by one public library in the State should ordinarily be accepted for the purpose of lending books and periodicals by any other public library in the State without paying anything. Current library tickets of one public library with identity cards, etc. ought to be accepted and honoured by all other public libraries.

This system of inter-availability of tickets is working very well in Great Britain and other countries. Losses are negligible and it creates a good public relationship. There does not appear to be any hitch in putting this scheme along with inter-library loan in practice in our State.

In the scheme of inter-library loan and inter-availability of tickets should be included public libraries of all kinds. If the university and special academic libraries are not immediately willing to join the scheme, doors could be kept open for them. But in the meanwhile, all the public libraries in the State, whether departmental or otherwise, could take the benefit of the scheme.

If the scheme is to be worked out comprehensively and effectively, it should not be entrusted for its implementation to the Director. It is in reality the function of the State Central Library and of the State Regional Libraries. Since both these statutory bodies would be looked after by the State Library Council, the implementation of these schemes may very legitimately be entrusted to these libraries. Further details of the scheme and the framing of the Rules can be done on the advice of the State Library Council by the Department. What we would like to emphasise is that the scheme of inter-library co-operation useful as it is from many points of view should not be neglected any more. As long as our book-stock is not what it ought to be, as long as the periodicals are not available in the public libraries, the only remedy by which the entire State Library resources can be made available to different kinds of readers is to organise systematically the inter-libraries lending and inter-availability of library tickets.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) The State Central and State Regional Libraries should be statutorily authorised to organise inter-library loan in the State and the regions respectively along with the scheme of inter-availability of tickets.

Section 8 has to be accordingly amended. Rules regarding the inter-library loan and the inter-availability of tickets should be framed by the Government after consulting the State Library Council.

- (2) The librarians should be trained for these purposes.
- (3) Adequate bibliographies and union catalogues should be kept in the State Central Library and the State Regional Libraries.

LIBRARIANS AND THEIR TRAINING.

As is the librarian, so is the library is an axiomatic truth. In other words, libraries will be what libraries make of them that services will reflect the worth of those who provide them. This primary truth applies to all occupations and there is no reason why librarians should be an exception.

The success of libraries which are cultural centres in consolidating the work of literacy campaigns, and of school and colleges in providing lifelong formal and informal adult education, depends on a professional staff of dedicated and qualified educators—librarians. Public libraries suitably adopted to the socio-economic and socio-cultural conditions of a region or State become cultural centres. In order to run these libraries and cultural centres we must have librarians who are specially trained with a general knowledge of library techniques and a more detailed knowledge of books and other sources of information and in addition, knowledge of audio-visual materials, reader's psychology, and above all, a marked vocation for informal education.

Professional positions of libraries require for their adequate performance (a) an understanding of library objective, functions, procedures and techniques; (b) a familiarity with principles of library organisation and administration; (c) acquaintance with the content and use of information and bibliographic tools; and (d) an understanding of materials and uses, and the means by which they are brought together effectively. Besides these professional attitude, they must have some personal qualities which include a sense of purpose, understanding of people, dedication to service, and awareness of community needs, objectives and problems. The public librarian should be open minded, alert to changing conditions, free from parochial views and able to devise and utilise new means and methods. With intelligence, imagination, and wide knowledge of materials, he should make library resources vital to individual and groups. In short attention must be focussed on the professional who has to perfect both his technical knowledge and his human qualities. He must not only have technical knowledge but more important than that he must know and learn how to use it. These and other qualities required of a good librarian demand appropriate emphasis on library education programmes.

We have therefore to consider what should be the type and level of library education, that is to say, the training of librarians.

In the first place, library education is professional education, that it is a specialised line of human training. Accordingly it has a concrete content and concrete objectives, in the same way as the training taken by teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers or technicians. Any programme of courses laid down in the syllabus therefore should reflect the belief that librarianship is a practical rather than a purely theoretical science, that it aims not at knowledge for its own sake but for the sake of excellence in the functioning of librarians.

As a circumscribed sector of education, library education in respect of its content and orientation, works primarily with elements from the domain of intellectual education, while so drawing on other aspects social, moral, aesthetic. As regards its methodology, it combined procedural training with theoretical and practical instructions, and also, after a fashion, formal education with the material handled.

What should be the general educational qualification for the admission of a student to library education is a question of great importance. It is of course necessary to determine their aptitude for adopting to this profession. Leaders of library education hold some emphatic views on this aspect. Having regard to the importance of books in modern civilisation, the advance of library science and the inter-disciplinary character of its sphere of activity, and the value of libraries for the social and economic development of the State, the predominant tendency today is to raise education for librarianship to the higher level. A common opinion in some advanced and also in some developing countries is that it should be of a graduate level.

They lay down two major preliminary requirements. The first is that a school should have close relationship with, and preferably should be an integral part of, an established institution of higher learning; the second is that a school should be located in close proximity to a number of good libraries of different sorts. (See Education for Librarian-ship by J.D. Danton P.7.). This is also the view expressed at the Round Table on Training and Inservice Training of Librarians in Latin America held in November, 1963. It is, however pointed out that "..... it is to be desired that those who have not yet reached university standards should put forth every possible effort to achieve indices equivalent to those of the university schools. Having reached this level, it is advisable for them to become attached to some university".

There could, however, be different levels at which library education could be imparted. While separate "infra-university" library schools may continue as today. We can, under a different designation under a suitable agency, run a library course for library technicians—whatever nomenclature one may like to give it. There should thus be two-tier schools, one with a lower cycle for library technicians and a higher one for librarians of academic level.

At present, training facilities are available at two levels, one at the university level, that is a graduate degree in library science and a certificate course awarded under the authority of the Director of Public Libraries.

A. Degree Course :

All the three Universities in our State, that is to say Osmania, Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities have arrangements for Degree Courses. Osmania started it in 1965, Andhra in 1968 and Venkateswara in 1971. It does not come within our province to consider anything with regard to these university courses.

B. Certificate Course :

The State Government in their order M.S.No. 2445, Education, dated 4-9-1964 permitted the Institute of Library Science to conduct the Certificate Course with English medium.

Secondly, the Government also accorded permission to the Andhra Pradesh Library Association to conduct the Certificate Course with Telugu medium by their Order M.S. No. 2878, Education, dated 5-11-1965.

The Government has, however, laid down certain conditions while granting permission and awarding grants. The conditions include that these institutions should conduct the course on the requisition of the Director and that the syllabus, Board of Studies and Board of Examinations, appointment of lecturers should be approved by the Director of Public Libraries. Likewise, schemes of fees, conduct of examinations, etc., should also be carried on with the approval of the Director.

The State Central Librarian is at present the authority to conduct examinations of these two institutions. While the entire examinations for school of library science, Vijayawada are conducted by the Librarian, State Central Library, those for the Library Institute at Hyderabad are conducted by the Institute itself under the supervision of the State Central Library. There is some difference in award of the Certificate also. While the Certificates issued by the Institute at Vijayawada are signed by the Principal of the School as well as by the Librarian, State Central Library, the Certificates issued by the Institute at Hyderabad are signed only by the Director of the Institute itself. In announcing the results also, there appears to be some difference.

It is also brought to our notice that a third Institute entitled "The Central Institute of Library Science, Secunderabad" is continuing the certificate course although its application for recognition under the Rules has been rejected by the Government.

In spite of the fact that some kind of commonness has been brought about between the two institutions holding the certificate course, their syllabus differs, method of teaching followed is different and other differences exist some of which have already been pointed out. Thus, the syllabus, curriculum, method and standard of teaching and examinations, essential qualification for admission, provision for practical training and finally the direction of such courses vary from school to school.

The staff employed in these two institutions are part-time staff who work mostly on voluntary basis. They have no means to employ full time staff. The teachers, at least some of them, are certificate holders. Competence to teach and to maintain the standard should be the criterion of the teaching. The schools do suffer from want of well-qualified and competent lecturers. They have no libraries of their own. These and other things must affect the quality of the library education. They are running mostly because of the Government aid. Not only grants are given to them but 50% of the students are deputed by the Department of Public Libraries. Supervision of these institutions has not been thorough.

The Government was aware of the enormous differences existing between the two certificate courses run by these two institutions. In 1972, the Director of Public Libraries constituted a Sub-Committee with the representatives of both the institutions thereon to make recommendations for adoption of a uniform syllabus and scheme of examination and other rules and regulations regarding fees, Boards of Studies and examinations, etc. A consolidated proposal based on the report submitted by the sub-committee seems to be still pending with the Government.

It is quite relevant to note that the U.S.S.R. opted boldly for training at two levels.

The fear is groundless that such kind of a grading at the two levels would firstly create a tendency to build up a depressed class within the profession ; and secondly, the difficulty of co-ordinating the levels mutually. The advantages of such a system are undeniable particularly for Indian States which are obliged to tackle the problem of training librarians on mass with all or almost all the posts of librarians occupied by unqualified attenders and sometimes even by peons. In such a situation, the training of a nucleus of librarians by the University and of large numbers of library technicians are of great urgency.

It is no doubt true that it is some what a difficult thing to settle in a training structure with different levels of qualifications as to how the mutual articulation of these grades is possible. The acceptability of qualifications, degrees and professional prestige can be worked out in maintaining the channel of promotion, keeping in view the basic general education, qualification which can be, in practice, worked without of course deteriorating the standard of library service even at the highest level.

Bearing in mind the above said, we are of the opinion that the basic qualification of admission to the Library School should be not less than the Intermediate wherein the candidate should have obtained first or second class. The existing Matriculation 10th Class is too low and inadequate a general qualification for allowing library training.

The selection of candidates for admission to the school should be rigorous, and only persons with suitable personal qualities be admitted. In order to attract talented students, the status and pay of the librarians shall have to be raised.

Most schools in U.S.A. ask candidates for admission to take the verbal and qualitative portions of the aptitude test, a portion of the battery which many college seniors take routine way. These tests, administered frequently and widely, are the tests most commonly used by the library schools in that country. There has been talk from time to time to special tests designed for library schools. Law schools there use such a test, prepared by the Educational Testing Service but U.S.A. has not yet been able to agree on the ground rules.

Today no school in our country insists on the requirement of apprentice of a certain period before he is admitted to the school. In some universities, however, this is required. As professional education, it should be backed by apprenticeship in a recognised library. In fact, a library is a laboratory to understand and test the techniques involved in the process of library education. Apprenticeship therefore should precede and also succeed the formal training period. It would be necessary to give facility to a trainee to observe and apply library techniques.

The next question is what should be the duration of the course. At present, it is four months at Vijayawada and 5 months at Hyderabad school. In view of the content of education sought to be imparted and bearing in mind the fact that these schools are not day schools but part-time schools, we have reached the conclusion that if the standard of library technicians is to be updated and upgraded, the course should be at least of the duration of 150 days, five hours of 60 minutes each day.

The next question to be considered is as to what should be the content of the curricular. It is a moot question. The curriculum requirements however are subordinated to the objectives and contents of library science. On the technical side, in cataloguing practice, the problem of "India Names" and the provision of subject headings in the regional languages are the two major issues with which a trained librarian has to concern himself. The latter of these two issues is not at all covered during the training, while the former is not fully taught in the library schools. - A product of these schools is not aware of the problems of book selection in the Indian context. He may evaluate too many reference tools of the west, but he may not even know and evaluate the few Indian reference works available.

It was moreover felt that the present education falls short mainly in three respects. Firstly, the librarians do not know what their role is in the wider social context. They are also ignorant of what the role of libraries is in the transformation of society on desired lines. They thus seriously lack any sociological and philosophical aspect of library service. Secondly, they are not familiar with the tools and technique of maintaining public relationship with actual and potential users of libraries. And thirdly, their education is inadequate in so far as practical aspect is concerned.

The role of public library in the society of today needs to be defined and explained more fully to the students more precisely and in the certainty that it will be subject to rapid changes.

An important aspect in formulating the content of a library school curriculum is the characteristics of the milieu in which the prospective librarian will be serving plus whatever changes the concerned population group may be experiencing now or is likely to experience within the next few years. In a developing country such as ours, libraries have to be more multi-valent than their counterparts in the industrialised countries, and this multi-valence is needed in respect of both profession and techniques and of social and economic infra structures.

We can properly ask how far the library is a mere repository. To what extent it is an element in the educational process, whether or not it is a force in social and economic development, how it operates in the re-shaping and creation of culture and finally—a question of big importance to day—what part it plays in the complex sphere of information. It is on the answers to all these questions that the objectives ascribed to the library will depend and then with the concepts, ends and functions of training for librarianship.

Librarians will have to accept the main responsibility of meeting people and ideas in order to accomplish the above said objective set before the training schools.

It is suggested to us by many librarians who appeared before us that it would be useful to introduce a paper on philosophical and sociological foundation of library service in the context of education. We agree with this view of theirs.

Next with regard to maintenance of good relationship with readers, one way in which good relations can be fostered between librarians and readers is through warm and human correspondence and maintenance of relationship. We must no longer tolerate cold and impersonal letters or behaviour which only creates gibes about bureaucracy. The librarian is expected to watch and study the readers, their reading behaviour and try thereby to assess their needs. He is expected to direct the reading to a profitable end and assist the requirements of potential readers in order to attract them to the libraries. In short this public relationship must be taught to them so that the users of the libraries will be benefited.

The third thing about the training refers to the practical aspect of it. It is conceded on all hands that the practice side of training today is far from satisfactory. The school is neither located in the midst of varied and reputed libraries, nor it is connected with any particular rich library. There are practically no laboratories attached to these schools. The terms "laboratory" designates a selection of books or material assembled in a part of the school and disposed in such a way that the student can carry out practical operations with it. This type of institution is especially suitable for subjects dealing with the handling and processing of documents, for instance cataloguing, classification and reference. The ideal is for schools to have their own laboratories. The arrangements which the schools today make in imparting this part of education is totally inadequate. The range of case and situations which are presented today is subordinated to what material is available in the library used by the school for the purposes of classification and cataloguing teaching. For reference work and bibliography,

the problem is more serious. Of course, the institution and upkeep of laboratories are costly, involving the provision of suitable premises, special bibliographical material and documents and library furniture and other equipment. The financial question may be crucial in the case of reference works which are usually very expensive. In the near future, it does not seem possible for the two schools to equip themselves with such laboratories. The only alternative in the present context is to make use of several well-equipped libraries, departmental or otherwise, for the purpose of practical training. Care of course will be taken to see that while using the libraries as laboratories, the routine work of the public library is not affected. It must, however, be clearly understood that the practical work is useful and more important than core subjects. It means that the library education ought to be practice-oriented.

The traditional subjects will of course continue. The instruction is built up around these traditional discipline. Cataloguing and classifying, reference and bibliography, administration, the history of books and history of libraries. Apart from these, the general subject concerning the theory or introduction to librarianship and the book selection. Thus the library profession should be given a broader conceptual basis and an equal place to theory and practice. There is also need to incorporate the techniques of information and problems of communications into the library education to a greater degree. Otherwise, it may be that the librarian might be left hopelessly unequal to the situation in a few years time.

The modalities and methods of teaching should include class room lessons followed by discussions. Question and answer and seminar methods must have to be adopted frequently. The students should be brought on contact with experienced librarians. It would take two forms: Interviews with librarians and visits by librarians to classes, to give talks and to converse and exchange ideas with the students. The students should observe the working of the libraries and participate in the total working of a good library both in its main library service as well as in its extension activities. Their visits to library should lead from observation to investigation, direct experience and analysis. It is perhaps profitable to introduce case studies method. The case study is one of the methods most deserving of attention at the present time

The difficulty invariably felt is the lack of suitable library education material. Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the lack of library science literature useful to the teachers for a country like ours where the subject is in the course of development, but so far no remedy of substance has been found. The result is that students get much of their schooling from the spoken word and some efforts in our country have even reached the point of adopting the lamentable practice of dictating or printing "class notes." The utility of text books in the teaching of library science is an established fact, but librarians of our nation complain about shortage of both manuals and of anthologies. Some of the material published is of course of satisfactory quality, but the supply is sparse, particularly in regional languages. Classes run with English medium are in a privileged position, since it is in English that the fullest, most advanced and often the best material is published and available. It becomes therefore necessary to publish more material in Telugu. Text books for students and course books which are required by the teachers ought to be written in Telugu. If original work is not available, it would continue to be profitable if such books are translated from English into Telugu language. Till such time that enough material in the regional language is made available, the education shall have to be supplemented by the English library literature and for that both the teachers and students must have enough capacity to read and understand such English material.

In the case of this situation, there is nothing for the schools to do but to insist on the maximum amount of compulsory and recommended reading for their students and additionally to use all possible means of introducing their teaching staff to put their own knowledge into book form—not notes—and to turn out translations in Telugu, more particularly of any review articles expounding new ideas on posing problems which will force the students to think. Some machinery will have, in the meanwhile to be evolved which would co-ordinate its activities with those of the library schools to make both a modern and abundant literature available as soon as possible. The situation becomes more difficult for the staff because the library school teachers have had no training in the principles of teaching or its methodology. Moreover, they do not keep themselves abreast of new methods and do not adjust or change their programmes. The immediate consequence is a permanent handicap imposed on students passing out of the schools.

It is really surprising that so far very little attention seems to have been bestowed upon the question of training teachers of library science. Neither any curriculum is prepared nor principles and methodology of teaching evolved with the result that untrained teachers today teach in the schools. It is high time that the Government should appoint a committee of experts to evolve curriculum for teachers in the library science and prescribe a course for them so that we may have trained and able teachers who would man the library schools.

There was some discussion as to who should run the library schools. At present, as noted earlier, there are only two schools. The Department of Public Libraries or the State Central Library is not running any school. There is some kind of co-ordination between the schools and the Department of Libraries in holding the examinations of these schools separately. But beyond that the Department's control is almost nil. Even if it is not possible for the Department of Libraries to run a Library School, it can make rules to evolve common duration, content of education and holding of common examinations and award of certificates. It will on the one hand ensure standards and on the other uniformity in imparting the education. If the standard of these schools is to be updated and upgraded as it must, then the Government should evince more interest in putting the schools on sound finance and administrative foundations. Necessary qualification for teachers must be fixed.

It is felt necessary that the Government should constitute a small but effective committee of experts to lay down curriculum and the syllabus both for preservice and inservice training of librarians in the light of what is stated above.

Before we part with this topic, we think we must say a few words about the need for good inservice training of librarians. Although we have employed librarians some 20 years before, no arrangement has so far been made either by the Government or by the professional associations to arrange for their inservice training. No one can doubt that such refresher training is quite essential, particularly when their general qualifications when they were employed were low and their professional training has been found to be inadequate. Moreover, the library service tools and techniques have undergone since then enormous change. There are various methods of keeping these librarians professionally growing; otherwise they are likely to get stagnated and would continue to use for all the time the same technical knowledge which was taught to them during the pre-service training, which in some respects at least has gone obsolete. There should be a short inservice training of 2 or 3 months. There can be short sessions of training of a week or two for training in several subjects. There can be seminars and symposia just to keep the librarians abreast of the new ideas and techniques developed in their profession. Properly organised, they can be of great help and profit to these librarians. Though no formal examination at the conclusion of the inservice training need be held, but attendance must be made obligatory. Students should be compelled to keep notes of this training. There is no doubt that inservice course may be quite a strain upon the senior librarians, but they are invaluable because they help to inculcate a spirit of staff loyalty, solidarity as well as getting the essential information as to how things are done in the library.

You can have the finest building possible, packed with good books, but if librarian and the staff are cheerless and uninspired and unwelcoming, the readership will quickly fall off. It is of supreme importance that there should be a happy, contented and willing staff to offer best possible services in the existing circumstances. They have to be trained and re-trained for this purpose.

It is immaterial whether such short-term courses are conducted by the Library Association or by the State Central Library. They must be encouraged by the Government by providing sufficient finances. It would be more profitable if the State Central Library in co-operation with the Library Associations organises properly such courses in the capital city as well as in the districts. It is however, necessary that there should be a central recognised authority, preferably the State Central Library, to lay down standards of training and approve of library schools imparting such training.

We must, we think, consider the utility of encouraging professional library associations. Professional association have played a vital role in many countries in the advancement of library science and in securing proper status for librarians. They also are responsible in many cases for keeping the librarians abreast of the library problems. The healthy growth of such associations within the State is a pre-requisite to the development of an effective library movement.

The aims of such associations in general should be to safeguard the interests of the library professions to publish a library journal, library directories and bibliographies ; to encourage inter-library co-operation ; to keep a vigil on the implementation of library legislation and establish library standards.

The State Government should recognise properly constituted professional library associations assist them financially. Working librarians should support these library associations by becoming member and by making professional contributions in technical matters.

We therefore recommend that :

- (1) There should be a library training course for training library assistants or library technicians in the course now known as certificate course. There should be arrangement for inservice training for librarians.
- (2) The basic general qualification for admission to this course should not be lower than a first or second class pass in intermediate or Junior College.
- (3) Before the students are admitted to the school, written and oral aptitude test should be rigorously taken so that only persons suitable for the profession will be admitted.
- (4) Pre and Post apprenticeship of not less than three months in a recognised library should be insisted on for the purpose of admission for training in the school.
- (5) The duration of the course should be not less than 150 working days of five hours a day each hour being of 60 minutes.
- (6) The course can be run either by the Department of Public Libraries or by a recognised Library School. But the Government in either case shall extend all possible help.
- (7) The syllabus and curriculum should contain the aspects mentioned above. The present syllabus is required to be revised in the light of the above discussion.
- (8) The Government should constitute a small but effective committee of experts to draft syllabus for (a) Library Course ; (b) Teachers training for teachers who teach in the schools or for their re-training ; (c) inservice training of the librarians as well as the teachers. This ought to be done without any more delay as it is affecting the library service.
- (9) There should be uniform syllabus, duration of period and examination etc., for the course run by the Association and/or Department.
- (10) The library law should provide a central authority preferably the State Central Library to organise and/or supervise work of library education which includes library course for inservice training as well as training of teachers.
- (11) Inservice training should be organised by the State Central Library periodically in co-operation with the library associations. Such training could be organised either at the State capital or at the district level.
- (12) The Library Schools should gradually build up their own laboratories and for doing so, the Government should extend to them financial help. Till such laboratories are developed, the schools should make arrangements with different kinds of good libraries situated near about the place where the school is located.
- (13) In the training of librarians for public libraries, a course in adult education administration and techniques should be added. Similarly library administration and library extension methods should form part of training, of adult education workers.
- (14) In order to attract talented men and women for the development of library service, the librarians should be offered appropriate status and pay.
- (15) More textbooks and other books on library science should be written in Telugu or translated from foreign languages ; glossaries of technical terms in library science should be compiled with a view to assisting the early publication of library science books in Telugu, and for such publications adequate direct or indirect Government subsidies should be given. These books should also be written or translated for the purpose of training of teachers and inservices training of the librarians.

- (16) Professional associations of librarians should be recognised and financial help should be given to them by the Government.
- (17) The teachers in library schools should take tutorials, adopt seminar and discussion method of teaching rather than relying only on lectures. Case study method should also be followed.
- (18) Teachers should know new methodology of teaching and if necessary undergo training for that purpose.
- (19) At least part of the teaching staff in a library science school should be full-time.

CHAPTER XIII.

ADDITIONS TO AND OMISSION OF SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT, IN ADDITION TO THE AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED IN OTHER CHAPTERS.

1. It shall be the general duty of every library authority to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service for all persons desiring to make use thereof, and for that purpose to employ such officers, to provide and maintain such buildings and equipment, and such books and other materials, and to do such other things as may be requisite:

Provided that although a library authority shall have power to make facilities for the borrowing of books and other materials available to any person, it shall not by virtue of this section be under a duty to make such facilities available to persons other than those whose residence or place of work is within the library area of the authority or who are undergoing full-time education within that area.

2. In fulfilling its duty under the above said provision, a library authority shall in particular have regard to the desirability :

(a) of securing, by the keeping of adequate stocks, by arrangement with other library authorities, and by any other appropriate means, that facilities are available for the borrowing of, or reference to, books and other printed material and pictures, gramophone records, films and other materials, sufficient in number, range and quality to meet the general requirements and any special requirements both of adults and children;

(b) of encouraging both adults and children to make full use of its library service and of providing advice as to its use and of making available such bibliographical and other information as may be required by persons using it; and,

(c) of securing, in relation to any matter concerning the functions of the library authority as such and any other authority whose functions are exercisable within the library area, that there is full co-operation between the persons engaged in carrying out these functions.

The above said provision, we have borrowed from the British Libraries and Museums Act, 1964. It spells out in detail as to what public libraries should and are expected to do, in a positive sense of not only providing the library material but encouraging its use, Clause (c) of sub-section (2) is, without spelling it out in detail, to encourage service to special classes such as hospital patients, old and infirm people, handicapped and for services of special interest such as for instance, medical, legal and local government libraries where required. The Clause could also be used to permit co-operation in provision of libraries in colleges. For schools which term includes pre-primary to the end of 12th Class in a Higher Secondary School-we have already suggested a provision in the Act.

This provision should be inserted at the beginning as it is general and is applicable to all the libraries and library authorities-State and District. The present Act is silent in this respect. The presence of such a provision, in our view, is very essential because it sets an ideal before the librarians.

With regard to charges for library facilities also, there should be a provision made in the Act itself. We postulate a State Library system which will ultimately embrace both departmental as well as private aided libraries. At the moment, although no charges are levied by the departmental libraries for providing library facilities, they take deposits-albeit nominal-for the borrowing of books. They hold the librarians and their subordinates responsible for the book losses. The private libraries not only take considerable deposit but also collect subscriptions from the members to whom the books are lent.

The Government of India circulated a model libraries Bill for comments of the various State Governments and professional organisations. What comments the States and Organisations have offered, we have had no means to know. It is, however, clear that no further action has yet been taken.

The Model Bill, in Section 20, provides that "No librarian shall be asked to furnish security for his being in charge of the library books, nor shall a librarian be asked to pay for loss or damage to books *except through negligence*".

Wherever we went, the librarians have made strong representations against the Rules which provide that they are personally responsible for the book-stock put in their custody and that any losses disclosed at the time of stock taking must be made good by the librarians.

We cannot have open access for the books on the one hand and hold the librarians responsible for any loss of books on the other. If we do so, as is the case today, the librarians are bound to take extra-ordinary precaution to protect themselves. It is bound to result in rigid supervision and hesitancy on the part of librarians to lend books or even allow the system of open access to succeed. They are inclined to take financial guarantee in the form of deposit from the borrowers of the books. This must necessarily affect the free library service. Only those who can afford to make deposit will borrow and others will go without having the facility of borrowing and reading the books. Although seemingly it is a small matter, but it affects and hampers the development of library service.

The English Act keeping in view the basic principle of free library service provides in Section 8 of the Act of 1964 as follows :

(1) "No charge shall be made by a library authority (otherwise than to another library authority) for library facilities made available by the authority.

(2) A library authority may make a charge not exceeding such amount as may be prescribed in the Rules (a) for notifying a person that a book or other article reserved by him has become available for borrowing; or (b) in respect of failure to return a book or other article before the end of the period for which it was lent.

(3) A Library authority may make charge for the borrowing of any article except that where under clause 7.1, the authority is under a duty to make facilities for borrowing available to a person, the authority shall not charge that person for borrowing : (a) a book, journal, pamphlet or similar article; or (b) a reproduction made by photographic or other means of the whole or a part of any such article.

(4) A library authority may make a charge for supplying book catalogue and other indices or any similar articles, where the articles become the property of the persons to whom they are supplied.

(5) Where facilities made available to any person by a library authority go beyond, those ordinarily provided by the authority as part of library service, the authority may make a charge for the provision of those facilities."

These clauses make it plain that no charge can be made for borrowing books or similar material by persons living, working or studying within the area of the library authority. It provides specifically for charges for reservation or non-return of books in time. It does not specifically authorise a charge for loss or damage. It is generally taken that this includes the borrowing of gramophone records, pictures or films for consultation of any material on the premises.

We feel that a similar provision may be incorporated in our Act by making necessary modifications in it in view of the provisions of Model Bill referred to above.

(6) There should be some definition of the materials to be provided by a public library and the service to be given to the users, though they should not be laid down in terms that, could limit the expansion of the service as circumstances required.

(7) The public library service should by a provision be empowered to provide such ancillary service as thought desirable; extension activities such as lectures, exhibitions, dramatic performances, film shows etc., and other cultural activities.

It should, however be made clear that the term "extension activities" of late has not been favoured, because it implies that it is optional on the part of the public libraries to provide extension services. The latest thinking in this behalf is that the extension activities are not optional but are as compelling as providing book reading facilities. They are part and parcel of the cultural activities which the public library provides. What kind of extension activity could be provided in view of the premises and the financial restrictions may be left to the libraries. But every library must necessarily carry on some kind or the other of extension activities so that the public library becomes a cultural centre.

Our attention was drawn to Section 18-A which was added in 1969 and to Section 19 of the present Act. While Section 18-A empowers the Government in certain cases to remove Chairman of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Section 19 authorises the Government to suspend, dissolve or supersede the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha.

In so far as Section 18-A is concerned, it is seen that no such provision exists in any library legislation in India. We have examined Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra Acts. We have also examined the Kerala Bill. Such a provision is not found in any of these legislations.

It is not clear as to why the necessity of such a provision was felt in 1969 when it was not there originally. A careful reading of the whole Act does not indicate that any duty is cast on the Chairman or any specific power has been conferred on him as such. No question of "wilfully omitting or refusing to carry out or disobeying the provisions of the Act" therefore can really arise. There are no powers which the Act specifically or otherwise confers on him, nor there can be any question of abusing his position because the Act does not allow him any power or give him any position which can at any time be abused.

Section 13 (1) (c) authorised the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to employ such staff as it considers necessary for libraries. This provision which was originally enacted, we are told, is deleted in 1964.

By various G.Os., Rules were made in 1966, 1967 and 1968 separately for the posts of Attenders, Peons, U.D.Cs., L.D.Cs., Typists, Book Binders, Grade II Librarians, Grade III Librarians and Drivers and Motor Cleaners. The Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha has been made the appointing authority in all these cases. In cases of U.D.Cs., and Grade II and Grade III Librarians, however, he has to obtain approval and prior approval respectively of the Secretary, State Library Committee.

It is not clear as to why the Chairman alone is authorised to make appointments in all these cases. There was no necessity to delete Section 13 (1) (c) totally. If the Government wanted the power of appointment of certain higher categories of the librarians reserved to the Director of Public Libraries, the provision could have been amended accordingly. If the Government desired the power to appoint to the above said posts to be retained with the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, which is a corporate body, it could have been allowed to make such appointments. Instead of giving powers of appointment to the Chairman alone, such power could have been given to an appointment sub-committee of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, which is entitled to constitute such a sub-committee under Section 15 of the Act. While the Act expects the incorporated body of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to act in all matters as a body, why only in such matters of appointment, the Chairman alone is authorised, one fails to comprehend.

In any case, this power vested in the Chairman does not warrant the provision of Section 18-A because this cannot be called as a power or there is very little likelihood of its abuse entailing a heavy punishment of removal with a disqualification to hold the post of Chairmanship for three long years.

Rule 14 of the 1961 Rules empowers the Chairman to preside over all the meetings of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. But when he is unable to attend, one of the members present can be elected to preside over the meeting. This is only a procedural matter and no substantial

power to do anything can be said to be involved. The same Rule authorises him to exercise general control over the local library authority. That again is not vesting in him of any power to do anything except supervision and control.

No other provision of the Act or any Rule could be pointed out which vests any specific power or casts any duty or obligation on the Chairman, the violation of which should entail his removal with a tag of disqualification attached to it. If he is found wanting in any material respect, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha can take suitable steps to express dissatisfaction or even censure. But there are no powers or duties which are conferred on the Chairman under the Act and what little rights are conferred on him under the Rules are not that serious as to warrant a provision like section 18-A in the Act. If our suggestion to restore the original provision of Section 13 (1) (c) in the modified form is accepted, then the rules relating to the appointment to the abovesaid posts will have to be deleted. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha can appoint a sub-committee of its own and make such appointments which would incidentally remove the allegations made before the Committee by some that sometimes even branch libraries or book deposit centres are opened with a view to provide service to the henchmen of the Chairman.

Rule 17, which requires him to countersign cheques, also does not amount to conferring any power as such on him. In fact the countersigning business by the chairman is creating some difficulties. In many cases, the Chairman is not the resident of the town where the District Library is established. It is only for this purpose he has to come and there is always delay in countersigning the cheques. In any case, this is not a case which should warrant a provision like Section 18-A.

In view of what is stated above, we are of the considered opinion that Section 18-A should be omitted from the Act with a view to bring it on par with all other southern library legislations.

We then come to Section 19 of the present Act. That Section authorises the Government to suspend, dissolve or supersede the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha in certain circumstances. In what cases one and in what cases the other alternative could be used is not made clear in the section. What consequences flow separately from each of these alternatives is also not clear from the section. In fact there appears to be no difference in these terms in so far as the legal consequences are concerned. The only result in any of these alternatives is that powers and functions of such Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha would be exercised and performed by any person or agency appointed by the Government. When that is so, we fail to see why three alternatives should be provided in the Section.

Another matter, which requires consideration is in what circumstances the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha can be suspended, dissolved or superseded and for what period; and in what circumstances directions could be given for its immediate reconstitution is again left to the sweet will and discretion of the Government. The Section is too vague and ambiguous. It confers very wide and unguided powers on the Government.

When we compare this provision with Section 44 of the Mysore Act, 1965, or Clause 84 of the Model Public Libraries Bill framed by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, we find material differences in them. Both these provisions only provide for supersession and making it very clear that such a supersession would be only for a certain period, that the property in such a case shall vest in the Government, and that on the expiry of the period, the local library authority shall be re-constituted. The only lacuna in this provision is that it does not fix any limit on the period of supersession. In our view, the supersession period should not exceed in any case for more than a year. In any case, reconstitution cannot be an alternative for suspension, dissolution or supersession. Reconstitution must follow any one of the abovesaid three things.

We would therefore suggest that Section 19 should be substituted by a provision drafted on the lines of Section 44 of the Mysore Act with a stipulation that the period of supersession in no case shall exceed one year.

CHAPTER - XIV

CONCLUSION

Whatever we have said so far is perhaps likely to be misunderstood. We would therefore like to remove any impression created by what we have said that we devoted a considerable amount of attention to the faults and drawbacks of the public library legislation and the working of the library in practice. We are not at the same time ignorant of the good points of the existing enactment and the good it has done in practice to the library service to have led such impressive development, in spite of adversities, in the last two decades. Guidelines there must have been, and we are indebted to the early legislation for many things, chief among which is the cardinal principle that access to the public libraries is made freely available to all. The pressure of mass media-television, radio, high-circulation news papers, public relations and advertising already weigh heavily upon the thoughts and actions of the individual. There are very few strongholds of individual thought left, but one of them is the public libraries, a place where each member of the community can enter and probe freely, making up his own mind about the books and material he borrows, whether it be for education, recreation, or vocational improvement. The three R's that is to say recreation, reference and research have started finding roots in the soil of the Andhra Pradesh. It should be the concern of all intelligent people to reserve this state of affairs.

Ours is a State which still is economically backward, we are trying to grow out of this backwardness into more advanced scientific and technological society. There is also a great need for conserving cultural values and for establishing a new and enlightened social order. In society which wants to grow or to develop must have a good library system. As referred to earlier, there has been an impressive growth in education at all levels in our State but what has been the co-relating growth in libraries? Statistics produced elsewhere do not however indicate that libraries have maintained a comparable place.

As we have introduced compulsory education, we should also have a compulsory system of libraries. Libraries should not remain as they tend to do, mere store house of books, they should be made dynamic and set out to educate the people for socio-economic betterment. It seems to us that there is an urgent need to build more and better equipped libraries in Andhra Pradesh, and to plan library resources in such a way that they can be put to maximum use by the greatest number of people.

We believe and trust that the acceptance and implementation of the recommendations we have made to the Government would give a new dimension to library development and planning and the preparation of State plan to facilitate co-ordinated development, better utilisation of available resources and a library programme fully related to the social and economic needs of the State.

One can only hope that the library movement will gather speed and energy and that the day will come when every citizen of Andhra Pradesh will have access to a library administered within a State library system. Every major programme needs the support of the public to succeed. It is hoped that the people of Andhra Pradesh will continue to give whole-hearted support for libraries as a vital and indispensable pre-requisite for the improvement of the whole society. The public will not do this unless librarians find ways to increase the libraries' responsiveness. Mere establishment of libraries and stocking books in them is not enough. The libraries will have to play a dynamic role in the ever changing socio-economic conditions. Our libraries must free themselves from the rules and symbolism that are better applied to institutions whose history and culture are different from their own and must project their image and materials into the life and thinking of their own community.

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

For convenience we give below a list of our recommendations.

Chapter III (c)—Minister to be the State Library Authority:

- (1) The Minister in charge of Libraries should be the State Library Authority, charged with the duty of implementing the Act. It will be his duty to superintend and promote the improvement of the Library service, provided by library authorities and to secure the proper discharge, by them of their functions. It shall be his statutory duty to establish, equip and administer a State library system providing comprehensive and efficient library services, free of charge, to all the citizens in the State.
- (2) He shall have the necessary powers of overseeing the functioning of the libraries under the Act, and to act in default, on failure, to perform any duty by any library authority
- (3) He shall also be authorised to make rules under the Act, on the advice of the State Library Council, including the power to make rules governing standards of library service.
- (4) The Minister must have power to act in default of any library authority.
- (5) He shall also specify, lay down and publish the standards of library service, and see that those standards are strictly observed and that he shall keep the standards under continuous review.
- (6) Provisions to these effects may be incorporated in the Act.

Chapter III (d)—Directorate:

- (7) The Director should ordinarily be a person who possesses academic and professional qualification and has adequate administrative experience.
- (8) The Director should be relieved of the technical work assigned to him in the present Act. Instead those duties as referred to above be assigned to the State Central Library.
- (9) The Director in addition to the present duties should be empowered to exercise powers as mentioned above.
- (10) (a) The Director's post should be ultimately a co-ordinate post to that of any Director in the Department of Education. His pay and status should be co-ordinate with such office.
(b) The post of Director should be a selection post to be filled only on merit.
- (11) The Director should have three cells in the Directorate:
 - (a) Administration.
 - (b) Inspection.
 - (c) Audit.
 - (A) A deputy Director's post on the administrative side should be created for the above said purposes.
 - (B) A Deputy Director's post may be created and a senior experienced professional man be appointed to carry on the work of inspection. He would be assisted by Junior professionals.
 - (C) The auditors must also be qualified and experienced persons. The Audit unit should be headed by an officer of the rank of at least an Assistant Director.
- (12) The Director should prepare report annually and submit the same to the State Library Council before it is presented to the legislature. Such a report would include the findings of the inspection and audit parties. The report should be critical and analytical with a view to throw light upon the working of the library system in the State.
- 13) The Department of the Public Libraries under the Director be expanded, improved and strengthened. Financial provision of the Directorate has to be increased.

Chapter III (e)—State Library Council:

- (14) The State Library Committee should hereafter be called State Library Council.
- (15) The State Library Council should have 17 members as detailed above.
- (16) Instead of Minister of Public Libraries as at present to head the body, the body should have a Chairman elected by the State Library Council at its first meeting from amongst its non-official members. ¶
- (17) The term of office and other procedure for holding meetings of the Council shall be the same as at present.
- (18) The Council will perform two functions :
 - (a) On their own initiative tender advice on all matters under the Act or otherwise and as they think fit.
 - (b) They also will advise on all matters specially and specifically referred to them by the Minister or Director of Public Libraries. Its main work would be to watch and guide the achievement of standards and the general working of the Act including the development and coordination of library services.
- (19) The State Library Council shall also be library Authority for the State Central Library and all Regional Libraries. The body when it sits as the Library Authority for the State Central Library shall have the powers and functions as are conferred on it under the rules made by the Government. When the State Library Council sits as a Library Authority for the State Central Library, the Librarian of the State Central Library shall be its Member-Secretary.
- (20) The Council will report every 6 months or a year its findings, regarding the working of the Public Libraries Act.

Chapter III (f)—The State Central Library :

- (21) The State Central Library should be developed only as a reference and research library.)
- (22) It should stock books, periodicals and other non-book materials meant for reference and research.
- (23) It should develop reprographic section by acquiring the most modern equipment.
- (24) It should discharge all the functions enunciated by us above and provide leadership in all activities in the field of libraries.
- (25) It should arrange exhibitions and other extension activities on a more meaningful and larger scale. ¶ ¶
- (26) The bibliographical work, the union catalogue work and the bibliography of children's literature and for the blind should be carried by the State Central Library in co-ordination with Regional Libraries. The Government should give special grants for this important and urgent work.
- (27) The Classification and card cataloguing should be centrally organised by the State Central Library in co-ordination with the Regional Libraries and the District Central Libraries.
- (28) The book selection work, the selection of periodicals and newspapers should be entrusted to the State Central Library which would constitute a Book Selection Committee and do the work in consultation with the District Central Libraries and the Regional Libraries.
- (29) It should organise a survey and research unit and continuously carry on survey and research on different aspects of the library work.

- (30) The Inter Regional Library loan and loan of books and Periodicals to and from outside the State should be organised by the State Central Library.
- (31) The State Central Library ought to provide documentation and information services to all and in particular to the Legislative Houses and other departments of the State Government.
- (32) The State Central Library should plan short and long term library services throughout the State.
- (33) It should supervise and aid library education in the State.
- (34) The State Central Library should be responsible for production of literature for neo-literates and of children of different age groups and blind people and supervise the work of book production council.
- (35) It should prepare annual report on the functioning of the libraries in the State.
- (36) It should perform such other functions as are entrusted to it by the State Library Council or the Government.
- (37) There should be a State Central Library Authority for the State Central Library and the Regional Libraries. Its composition should be on the lines suggested by us. Its powers and functions should be such as are conferred on it by Rules made under the Act by the Government keeping in view the character of the State Central and Regional Libraries.
- (38) The definition "State Regional Library" in Section 2 (12) be changed as "Regional Library".
- (39) The State Central Librarian's status should be that of a Deputy Director.

Chapter III (g)—Regional Libraries :

- (40) There should be only three Regional Libraries : One at Guntur, the other at Tirupathi and the third at Warangal. They shall as at present be wholly financed by the State Government.
- (41) Reference books and other library material of that nature existing in the Vishahapatnam and Nizamabad Regional Libraries be transferred to Regional Libraries of Guntur and Warangal respectively.
- (42) The status of the Regional Librarians should be that of Assistant Director.
- (43) The Regional Libraries at Vishkhatnam and Nizamabad be developed as Branch Libraries of the concerned District Central Library.
- (44) The Regional Libraries shall be reference Libraries and shall not be lending libraries except to the extent permitted for the reference section and that too to an institution recognised for that purpose.
- (45) The functions of the Regional Libraries will be as mentioned above. Their powers and duties will be as stated earlier.
- (46) The growth of all the three Regional Libraries suggested by us should be ensured on equal basis and discrimination of every kind should be avoided, so that the people of the three regions will have equal access to reference and research material.

Chapter III (h)—Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas :

- (47) Revenue District as at present should continue to be the unit of the library service. It will serve the entire district consisting of both urban as well as rural areas.
- (48) The composition of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha should be as above.
- (49) There should be a District Central Library in each district. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be empowered to open branch libraries, Deposit Stations and Mobile Libraries

etc., in accordance with the Rules prescribed, so that the entire district will have the library service on the basis of equality.

- (50) Amendments to the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder should be effected as suggested by us.
- (51) The rule requiring administrative sanction of the Director of Public Libraries for every expenditure even when provided in the approved budget should be deleted.

Chapter III (h) (B)—Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha for the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad :

- (52) The composition of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha for the City of Hyderabad and Secunderabad should be on the lines suggested above.
- (53) The relevant provisions of the Act should be amended on the above lines.
- (54) Except twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, in no other city a separate Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha need be constituted.

Chapter III (i)—Employees of the Department of the Libraries :

- (54-A.) Section 19-A be repealed and instead, provisions on the lines of Section 15 of the Mysore Public Libraries Act be introduced.

Chapter IV. Finance. :

- (55). The Government should maintain a separate fund called the State Library Fund to meet expenses for development of library services in the State.
- (56). A cess at the rate of six paise per rupee on the following taxes be levied and collected by the agencies which collect the tax and be remitted to the State Library Fund apart from the cess collected on property tax which is being remitted to the respective Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Library Fund.
- (1) Sales Tax.
 - (2) Vehicles Tax .
 - (3) Land Revenue.
- (57) In addition to the matching grant provided in Section 21 (3) of the Act, the Government should contribute an amount not less than the total amount of cess collected on the above said three taxes or 10% of the education budget whichever is higher. The Government contribution on the cess collected on sales tax, vehicles tax and land revenue should be credited to the state Library Fund. The grant should be increased as and when new areas are covered by the library service.
- (58) The Central Government should contribute a certain percentage of their education budget for the development of libraries in the country and distribute the same equitably amongst all the States. Contingent grants and grants based on relative population should be avoided.
- (58-A) The Local bodies, that is to say, the Municipal Corporation, the Municipalities, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Village Panchayats should contribute an amount not less than 1½% of their total budget to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas library fund in whose district these local bodies function.
- (59) The Government should help the backward districts by evolving suitable criteria in order to ensure equal library service to the people of the State.

- (60) The cess collected on the property tax as well as the land revenue, sales tax and vehicles tax should be deducted by the Government at source and remitted to the library funds of each district or the State Library Fund as the case may be. A provision on the lines of Kerala Bill be enacted to that effect in our Act.
- (61) The ban or the restriction put by the Government on the expansion of the library service and employment of library staff should immediately be lifted.
- (62) The budget demand relating to public libraries should be separated from the education budget and such a demand should be moved in the Legislature by the Minister for Public Libraries.

Chapter-V. Libraries Role in Eradicating Illiteracy :

- (63) The Government should constitute an agency on a permanent basis or entrust this to public libraries after strengthening the department, to fight against illiteracy on a war footing so that the agency could carry on the work mostly in the rural areas.
- (64) The library service should participate and co-operate in the campaign of removing illiteracy by organising library service stocked with books and other non-book material such as audio-visual materials for that purpose.
- (65) The Government should have its own publications for neo-literates, particularly in Telugu language as well as should encourage private publishers, authors and illustrators suitable for writing illustrating and producing literature of the type mentioned above for neo-literates.
- (66) A book development council should be appointed by the Government as stated above.
- (67) From the assistance which the State gets from Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, highest priority should be given for the purchase of audio-visual materials with a view to organise the campaign for the removal of illiteracy in the rural areas.
- (68) The Central Institute of Indian Languages should be requested to prepare a film on how to learn Telugu script, if they have not already made.
- (69) Each library, particularly in the rural area, should stock books and other reading materials helpful to the neo-literates.

Chapter -VI.—School and Children's Libraries :

- (70) The comprehensive Education Bill, at present pending before the Legislative Assembly, should contain a provision for the establishment, equipment, and administration of school libraries in every pre-primary, primary and secondary school. In any event, the library law should contain provisions for making it compulsory to have a children's section in each Public Library.
- (71) Every Primary and Secondary School should have a well-equipped library. It should have enough stock of books and other reading material. Wherever it exists, it should be improved according to definite plans, so that it would be made available to all children at school, as well as teachers teaching in such schools.
- (72) (a) One teacher from each school should be given training in library services with education in the child psychology so as to be helpful to the children in their library work.
- (b) Courses in children's library services should be made a part of training of teachers in all teacher-educational institutions.
- (73) The school libraries should have co-operative arrangements with Public Libraries or sections so as to have a smooth change over from child-hood to adolescence developing library

habits. There should be continuous joint planning on a local and area-wide basis by those who are responsible for school and college libraries, so that complete and Co-ordinated library services may be provided to the children.

- (74) Selection of the books for schools must be made by the school committee and the librarians of the Public Libraries, to avoid duplication and to enrich the collection.
- (75) The school libraries should provide books and reading material not only to help the education process, but to develop an attitude and habit of self and independent reading in the children.
- (76) Every Public Library should have a Children's Section housed in attractive place. The Public Libraries must organise various programmes such as exhibition of children's books and reading material, filmshows, story-telling programmes, dramas and other cultural activities for the children.
- (77) Every children's library and children's section in a Public Library, as far as possible, should be placed under the charge of a trained librarian with knowledge of child psychology.
- (78) Books for children written in Telugu and other languages spoken in the State should be got written from competent persons and illustrators. Writers and publishers in this field should be appropriately encouraged by offering awards, prizes or royalties or by guaranteeing minimum sale of their books. The books and their content and designs in such cases should be approved by the department. Such a production should include books designed to keep the neo-literate reading, whether child or adult.
- (79) That special consideration should be given to the library services for mentally and physically handicapped children, in particular, the blind and the orphans and delinquents housed in institutions.
- (80) The Public Library planning and their activities should be designed to encourage the growth of school and academic libraries, the development of centralised school library programmes and the attainment of school library standards.
- (81) Public Libraries with the co-operation of school, college and university libraries should be able to meet the growing needs of part-time, private and other students who appear for examinations through correspondence courses.
- (82) The school libraries should be made to work all the year round and should be utilised for at least eight hours a day, if not longer.
- (83) Nothing would be more dangerous to a growing school than to neglect its library or to give it a low priority. On the contrary, the school library should become an important centre of attraction on school campus. The Government should, therefore, provide sufficient funds for establishing school libraries.

Chapter - VII (a) —Implementation of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the Books Delivery Act, of 1954 :

- (84) The penalty clauses of both the said Acts should be made, by amendment, more stringent so as to act as deterrent for those who violate the provisions of the said Acts.
- (85) The machinery for the implementation of these two Acts must be strengthened and every possible effort should be made to effectively implement the Acts.
- (86) The Book Selection Committee of the State should select books for the public libraries only from the list of the books delivered under the two Acts, and refuse to select any book not so delivered. If necessary, a provision may be made in this behalf in the library Act, or rules made thereunder.

Chapter - VII (b)—Selection of books and other library material:

- (87) The selection of books and periodicals should be made by a Selection Committee or Committees constituted by the State Library Council.
- (88) Such Selection Committee should consist of various interests represented by experts and librarians. It should meet as often as should be required.
- (89) The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should have their own selection committees both for suggesting material to be selected by Selection Committee, as well as, for the purchase of materials out of the list prepared by the Committee.
- (90) Once the Selection Committee selects materials, then it should not require anybody's approval. It should be treated as final selection. The two provisos to Section 13 (1) (b) of the Act should be substituted by the following provisos "Provided that the books that may be stocked in the libraries shall be selected from the list of books approved from time to time by the Book Selection Committee constituted by the State Library Council the aggregate value whereof shall be not less than 75% of the provision made in the budget of the Samstha for the purpose of this clause."

"Provided further that a Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is at liberty to purchase books upto the value of 25% of the budget provision for the year." Every delay in selection and remitting the list of books so selected, to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas be scrupulously avoided.

- (91) Selection of books should be made keeping in view the purposes mentioned above.
- (92) The-number of books should be increased in the manner suggested above.

Chapter - VII (c.)—Removal of Unwanted Material :

- (93) Material no longer useful, obviously pernicious material, material damaged beyond repairs be systematically removed in order to enliven the library system.
- (94) Weeding out of the material should be done periodically but with great care and caution. A Committee consisting of experts should be appointed and it is only on their advice and in any case under the supervision of a high library authority the process of weeding out should be completed.
- (95) The same or separate committee may be constituted for the purpose of separating the pernicious stock of books from the general stock of books and reading material.

Chapter - VIII—Institutional and Private Libraries :

- (96) The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should immediately carry on a survey regarding the existing association owned public libraries. This survey should cover not only the number of such libraries but the area which they serve, the book-stocks-they have, the periodicals and newspapers they make available to the readers, their financial and administrative position and whether their bookstock has been classified and catalogued properly etc.
- (97) Grant in aid rules be prepared by the Government in consultation with the State Library Council classifying the association-owned public libraries for the purposes of grant. Such grants should be made with a view to upgrade their standard with a view to bring them on par with the State Library Service.
- (98) There should be an attempt to get absorbed in the State Library system small association owned libraries so that larger units of libraries can serve the people comprehensively and efficiently.

- (99) The departmental libraries should offer technical advice and assistance to the institutional libraries and bring them within the system for the purpose of inter-library co-operation including inter-library loan.
- (100) The Act should have a provision for amalgamation of institutionally owned Public Libraries.

Chapter - IX—The Planning of Library Services :

- (101) The State Library Council should be constituted as a State Planning Authority to prepare State Library Service Plan which would be approved by the Government.
- (102) Before finalising the plan at State level, a survey of each District as suggested above shall be carried on and the findings noted.
- (103) The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the light of these surveys should prepare District Plans keeping in view the existing library service provided by all kinds of libraries and then make plan for covering the remaining area by providing different kinds of library service. Such plans then will be submitted to the State Planning Authority for their integration into a State Plan.
- (104) The plan so finally approved by the Government will be implemented in a phased manner.
- (105) Section 14 of the Act and Rules 15 and 16 of the Rules be substituted by provisions in the Act on the lines of the Comprehensive Education Bill now pending before the State Legislature.
- (106) As a measure to take library service to the door steps of the people there can be no better method than providing services of Mobile Library in each revenue division of a district, apart from other methods adopted such as opening of Branch Libraries, Village Libraries, Book Deposit Centres, Mobile rickshaws' etc.

Chapter - X—Library Building Programme :

- (107) To meet the existing as well as future needs for considerably improving the public library premises and for many new buildings, a higher priority should be given as soon as possible by the State and Central Governments to provide in a phased manner capital expenditure for sites, premises for public libraries so that the whole building programme could be completed in 10 to 15 years.
- (108) The Government should constitute a study group of experts consisting of architect, engineer, librarian and Chairman of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to investigate the economic planning of library premises and buildings.
- (109) The Urban Land Ceiling Authority should be requested to set apart suitable sites in the towns and cities to which the relevant Act is made applicable for public libraries. The librarians of the concerned Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be asked immediately to indicate their needs to the said authorities.
- (110) The Urban Development Authorities should be requested to set apart suitable sites or buildings for libraries while planning.
- (111) The study group suggested should not only inquire into the existing needs but also into future needs and estimate costs so that in a phased manner the building programme may be taken up. The Committee also should prepare alternative building plans which could be adopted to varying situations.

Chapter - XI—Library Co-operation and Inter-Library Loan :

- (112) The State Central and Regional Libraries should be statutorily authorised to organise inter-library loan in the State and the Regions respectively along with the scheme of inter availability of tickets.
- (113) Section 8 has to be accordingly amended. Rules regarding the inter-library loan and the inter availability of tickets should be framed by the Government after consulting the State Library Council.
- (114) The Librarians should be trained for these purposes.
- (115) Adequate bibliographies and union catalogues should be kept in the State Central—Library and the Regional Libraries.

Chapter - XII—Librarians and their training :

- (116) There should be a library training course for training library assistants or library technicians in the course now known as certificate course. There should be arrangement for inservice training for librarians.
- (117) The basic general qualification for admission to this course should not be lower than a first or second class pass in Intermediate or Junior College.
- (118) Before the students are admitted to the school, written and oral aptitude tests should be rigorously taken so that only persons suitable for the profession will be admitted.
- (119) Pre and Post apprenticeship of not less than three months in a recognised library should be insisted on for the purpose of admission for training in the school.
- (120) The duration of the course should not be less than 150 working days of five hours a day, each hour being of 60 minutes.
- (121) The course can be run either by the Department of Public Libraries or by a recognised Library School. But the Government in either case shall extend all possible help.
- (122) The syllabus and curriculum should contain the aspects mentioned above. The present syllabus is required to be revised in the light of the above discussion.
- (123) The Government should constitute a small but effective committee of experts to draft syllabus for (a) Library Course ; (b) Teachers training for teachers who teach in the schools or for their re-training ; (c) inservice training of the librarians as well as the teachers. This ought to be done without any more delay as it is affecting the library service
- (124) There should be uniform syllabus, duration of period and examination etc., for the course run by the Association and/or Department.
- (125) The library law should provide a central authority preferably the State Central Library to organise and/or supervise work of library education which includes library course for inservice training as well as training of teachers.
- (126) Inservice training should be organised by the State Central Library periodically in co-operation with the library association. Such training could be organised either at the State Capital or at the district level.
- (127) The Library Schools should gradually build up their own laboratories and for doing so, the Government should extend to them financial help. Till such laboratories are developed, the schools should make arrangements with different kinds of good libraries situated near about the place where the school is located.
- (128) In the training of librarians for public libraries, a course in adult education administration and techniques should be added. Similarly, library administration and library extension methods should form part of training of adult education workers.

- (129) In order to attract talented men and women for the development of library service, the librarians should be offered appropriate status and pay.
- (130) More text books and other books on library science should be written in Telugu or translated from foreign languages ; glossaries of technical terms in library science should be compiled with a view to assisting the early publication of library science books in Telugu, and for such publications adequate direct or indirect Government subsidies should be given. These books should also be written or translated for the purpose of training of teachers and inservice training of librarians.
- (131) Professional associations of librarians should be recognised and financial help should be given to them by the Government.
- (132) The teachers in library school should take tutorials, adopt seminar and discussion—method of teaching rather than relying only on lectures. Case study method should also be followed.
- (133) Teachers should know new methodology of teaching and if necessary undergo training for that purpose.
- (134) At least part of the teaching staff in a library science school should be full-time.

NOTE : For recommendations made with regard to additions to or deletions from the Act, please see Chapter XIII.

(Sd.)
Chairman and Members.]

*A separate note given by Sri Vavila Gopala Krishnaiah the Member is appended to the report.

** The dissent note given by Sri C. V. K. Rao the member is appended to the report.

A SEPARATE NOTE TO BE APPENDED TO THE REPORT OF THE ANDHRA
PRADESH PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT REVIEW COMMITTEE—1976.

By

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH

LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Traditionally Andhra was a land of learning and libraries. Libraries came into being out of the initiative, drive imagination, planning and enthusiasm of individuals and groups of dedicated selfless workers willing to work at the grassroots level. It was never an institution imposed from above. That is the essential and distinguishing feature in the personality of the Andhra Library Movement as distinct from those in other parts of the country, with the exception of the movement in Bengal and Kerala, which have parallels with Andhra. It is its essentially democratic character that was proclaimed in the Grandhalaya Vedam (miniature manifesto) through that noted scholar and writer Sri Chilakamarathi Laxminarasimham when he said :

“ Knowledge should be available to all as universally as the air we breathe the water that quenches thirst and the Sun’s energy that sustains the cycle of life ”.

The urge to educate themselves through library service appeared in our time during the last quarter of the 19th century and steadily arose like a ground-swell which none could prevent or stop. In the year 1800 the ‘ Paravasthu ’ family library was opened to public use. 1820 saw the Saraswathy Mahal Library established by Raja Sarfoji at Thanjavuru. Wana-parthy’s Raja Rameshwar Rayalu’s library (1821-1865) also was opened to public.

The invention of printing in Telugu gave it further impetus. The first Telugu book was printed in the year, 1834. From then on availability of printed word on a large scale initiated a wave of reading clubs and libraries. In Rajahmundry a public library was opened by Justice James Thomas in 1839. The Theosophical Society started a library in 1850 at Guntur. Records give us the fact that Sri Mudigonda Sankararadhya promoted the “ Sankaranada Library ” in 1872 in Secunderabad. It was now the turn for Visakhapatnam to promote a library “Saraswathi Nilayam” in 1886 master minded by Sri Mantena Adinarayana Murthy, a school teacher by profession. Another library established at Hyderabad by Maulvi Abdul Qayum, a nationalist and patriot and Moulvi Syed Hussain Bilgrami (Nawab Emadul Mulk) in the year 1886. This was later acquired by the Nizam’s Government and declared open to public. This Asafia Library was finally converted into the State Central Library. Steadily there sprang libraries/reading clubs, the “Saraswathi Vilasamu’ in Pulivendla, Cuddapah District (1889), the ‘C V. N. Library’ at Ongole (1890), the ‘ Simhachalapathi Rao Library’ at Vijayanagaram (1894), the ‘ Naoroji Club’ at Undi (1895), Veerasalinga Kavi Samajam’ at Kumudavalli, West Godavari started by Sri Bhoopathi Raju Thirupathi Raju and others (1897), in the then Krishna District, now West Godavari District, Gautami Grandhalaya, Rajahmundry, Tikkana Grandhalaya, Nellore the ‘ Reading Club’ at Kollur in Guntur District (1899), the ‘ Young Men’s Literary Association (1900) at Guntur by Sri Jonnavaittula Gurunatham, Sri Unnava Laxminarayana, Sri Challa Seshagiri Rao and Chatti Narasima Rao (1900) and the ‘ Sri-krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam at Hyderabad established by Sri Ravichettu Ranga Rao, Komarraju Laxman Rao and Raja Nayani Venkat Ranga Rao, Raja of Munugal etc. (1901).

The political stirrings that came in the wake of the division of Bengal 1907-1908 gave rise to crescendo of demands from the people for more libraries and centres of information in

different places in the State. The year 1911 saw the birth of the Rama Mohan Library at Vijayawada. The Andhra Grandhalayam was started by Sri Dharani Ramachander Rao at Kurnool and the Saraswati Nilayam at Vetapalem. The situation was now ripe for efforts to co-ordinate the activities of the different units in the State. It culminated, thanks to the foresight of the organisers, in the establishment in 1914 of the Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Sangham. Sri Mocherla Ramachandra Rao was its first President; Sri Chilakamarti and Sri Narasimha Sastry, its Vice-Presidents and Sri Ayyanki Venkata Ramanayya and Sri Nalam Krishna Rao were its Secretaries. In the British India and Hyderabad regions library movement was not a weak, enervated and isolated movement but a sturdy, all embracing socio-linguistic and political movement which strove to promote effective, free and universal library service to the people. In fact it would be no exaggeration to say that movements in other spheres were greatly benefited and strengthened directly by the *awareness* built up through the library movement. It was the product of the efforts of common people, intellectuals, students and peasants in the villages. The universal nature of the service attempted was very succinctly but categorically put forth a miniature manifesto (Grandhalaya Vedamu) of library movement, by that illustrious Telugu scholar and writer Sri Chilakamarthi Laxmi Narasimham who presided over the first Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Mahasbha at Vijayawada in 1914.

He had emphasised that schools for formal education will not help ameliorate the degradation, intellectual and otherwise of the people. He envisioned a net work of full-fledged libraries that could help people to rise from the seamy morass of illiteracy. To repeat it (Grandhalaya Vedam) now might appear a trifle trite to the present generation. But at the time it was first framed in 1914, it was an almost revolutionary slogan. Society was tradition bound. Superstition ruled the roost. Literacy was very low, what was available by way of formal education was an elementary school upto the third class. Women were relegated to the *purdah* and backyards and barred from acquiring education. Even in so called forward classes education was meagre. A whole traditional educational order was decaying, the new one was not yet in sight. In such a situation it needed immeasurable amount of imagination, conviction and courage, physical and otherwise to voice the idea and to launch a programme of work towards that goal was verily to condemn oneself to a lifetime's sweat and toil. And yet people plunged into this effort risking everything. The library was not conceived, at the time, as an isolated, ivory tower institution but was viewed as a real social centre. Many of them actively promoted and worked as schools, adult education and relief centres and also organised clinics and dispensaries for the sick and the infirm, the co-operative society, the Gram Panchayat and Women and Children Centres. The zeal and enthusiasm and the hard work with which library workers in the area organised relief work for the flood victims during 1916 Krishna Floods speaks of the self-less work of these volunteers. All this did not come about as a result of sudden revelation. It had its roots firmly planted in the cultural foundations of over 3,000 years of civilised living and ceaseless striving towards building a better man.

India's contribution to world's knowledge and its 3,000 years old civilisation always fascinated people from far and near. Flanked by the Sumerian, Assyrian and Babylonian and Nile Valley civilisation on the West and those of the Chinese and Japanese on the East, the innate virility strength of the Indo-Gangetic Valley civilisation impressed some and its beauty charmed many. Historians like Firishta, Ibn Batuta, Al Beruni, Nikitin, Nunaz and Paes sang its praises and other scholars like Fahean and Heun Tsang etc. drank deep at the founts of learning like Takasila, Nalanda, Vikramasila, Udantapuri and Sripervatha (Nagarjunakonda) etc; not taking into consideration the Mohanjodaro and Harappa civilisation. All these seats of learning are known to have possessed large collections of works for consultation by scholars. Of these we know that Nalanda University's valuable collection was distributed over three buildings named Ratnadadhi, Ratna Sagara and Ratna Ranjika. All this

rich treasure however was lost partly through natural decay, partly through intensive bickering and through vandalism at the hands of invading hordes of foreigners. Visiting foreign scholars too, partly out of anxiety to get hold of old and unprocurable classics and partly tearing-off, loss of valuable material through ravages of internal warring religious groups took away valuable books. Heun Tsang it is said took away 657 such texts to China. And finally the curtain of total eclipse was wrung down by the colonial administration who deliberately substituted and imposed an alien set of values and system of education. Then followed an era of darkness and cultural servitude.

Wave after wave of intense privations under the colonial dispensation hurting the people deep down to their bone marrow, people began a conscious effort at throwing off the brutal yoke of dominance and at not only on recapturing and relieving the old glory but also reaching out to newer heights. The first stirrings can be seen in the resolute rebuttals of 1857 and peasant uprising etc. and the rising of crescendo of violent activity. Andhra was not far behind with the 1907-1908 Bengal division and the Vandemataram movement, a sense of new unity and natural resurgence manifested.

Conveived in this mound, at the sixth Annual Conference of the Grandhalaya Sangha held at Madras, 5 years later in 1919, an attempt was made to set the sights clear and define the goal s more precisely. Sri Suri Venkata Narasimha Sastry, that great pioneer in the field defined afresh the movements objectives :

He said:

- (i) A library is no longer a place where books are merely stocked and made available to visitors nor a librarian a custodian. It is a centre where the tastes and inclinations of each individual are noticed and every individual reader served according to (a) his aptitude (b) the stage of his intellectual development and (c) the social purposes he attempts to serve.
- (ii) Books should be taken to the needy without insisting on their calling at the library.
- (iii) Library service should help in the full development of the human personality.
- (iv) A movement fulfills its mission only when it has the innate capacity to anticipate new forces that surface from time to time and channelise them in the right direction.
- (v) A library should arrange for every reader a book after his taste and a suitable reader for every book in the stock.
- (vi) No library can be entirely self sufficient and self reliant. Therefore libraries in any region have necessarily to develop inter-dependence and depend on each other. In the matter of acquisition of a collection, it may be appropriate for a library to concentrate on one or more disciplines or areas of knowledge by building up a strong and comprehensive collection supported by some books generally required in other areas. Occasionally when need arises one could draw on the book stock of another library strong in another field. Such an arrangement results in available resources being utilised more economically and a larger book stock being used by readers in the region.
- (vii) Bibliographies of all books published in the regions should be compiled. These should be retrospective as well as prospective.
- (viii) A library should so organise its activities that they make every citizen feel that he has something beneficial to obtain from the library and
- (ix) To cover the entire Andhra Dēsa one Association at the State level would be inadequate. Every district should have a district association.

The objectives were set out by Sri Narasimha Sastry 57 years ago. He had indeed expounded them with great clarity. They are equally valid today.

Early in 1918 Government of India had convened a conference of librarians at Lahore. Although some representatives from the Indian states attended it, it was noticed that the Conference, subject as it was to bureaucratic rigidities, could not focus attention of the common man's needs, hopes and aspirations. Representatives from Andhra were not admitted by Government to the Lahore Conference which confined itself to consideration entirely problems of librarianship as a philosophy and science with no place for problems of libraries for the common man in the far flung areas of the country. All this gave rise to the need for holding a public libraries conference by representatives of the people to discuss problems. The result was the First All India Public Libraries Conference in November, 1919 at Madras chaired by Sri J.S. Kudalkar from Baroda. The Conference owed its success to Sri Ayyanki Venkataramanayya among others, who was its Secretary.

Thanks to the understanding and sympathy of Sri P.S. Sivaswamy Iyer, then Executive Member, Government of Madras, Local Bodies were permitted to release grants to libraries. Later in 1920 with a view to make the Government also to lend a helping hand and support library effort, Sri Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya Panthulu moved resolution in the Madras Legislative Council. The Madras Government thereupon decided to set apart Rs. 20,000 towards grants to libraries in the State subject to the following conditions :

- (i) a library could aspire to benefit by Government grants if only register itself with the Government on payment of Rs. 50.
- (ii) Such a library should necessarily agree to contribute an amount equal to the amount of grant sanctioned by Government.
- (iii) it shall purchase only those books that are approved by Government.
- (vi) such a library should subject itself to inspection by officers of the Education Department and
- (v) such a library should provide admission to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed and religion etc.

While for the last of these there was no objection, the other conditions imposed by Government were resented by the people. In reality these conditions only helped Government in preventing libraries from acquiring books and periodicals needed by people as also in creating obstacles in the matter of assistance to other libraries. Thus all Government activity at the time, remained negative and resulted in restricting the spread of library service created on peoples initiative down from the grass roots level. Of the other more prominent people who played a notable part in the movement in this part of the State are Sri Gadicharla Harisarvathama Rao who later became the President of the Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Sangham and Director Adult Education in Madras Presidency, Sri Kasinadhuni-Negeswara Rao, Sri Sivarapu Subba Rao.

Another interesting feature of the movement was the library tours conducted by the organisers. In 1934 and 1937 batches of prominent workers went touring extensively for weeks, village after village in the interior of Bhimvaram, Tadepalligudem Taluk in West Godavari District and other areas led by Sri Bhoopathi Raju Tirupathi Raju and Sri Tetali Satyanarayana Murthy and others arousing people's enthusiasm. The teams carried magic lanterns and other available audio visual equipment which helped in graphically bringing home the message of library service. A 'Bhajan' party was an inevitable part of these groups. They helped in reviving old libraries and establishing new ones. The tours were a significant success because the fervour of the workers swept away any lingering indifference in people's minds.

Books were carried by carts, bicycles and every other available conveyance to distant villages' Boats in which people travelled were supplied with books and people were encouraged to read. This innovation was initiated by Sri Paturi Nagabhusanam of the Sevasram Library, Pedapalem, presentey Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Library Association, Patamatalanka. In short, whole areas were flooded with books and reading material and every conceivable

contrivance was pressed into service in creating an environment where people came face to face with books and reading material.

Cuddapah district soon offered to establish a branch of Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Sangham at Anandasram. In 1942 Hindupur in Anantapur district hosted the 24th Annual-conference of the Association.

The year 1951 saw the scene shifting to Chagalamerri, Kurnool district which hosted another annual conference. One notable feature was that all annual conferences organised the Adult Education Training Camps and camps for training in library Management as integral part of the movement.

In Telangana region of the Nizam's State, as in the then British India, library movement paved the way far and strengthened political, social and cultural renaissance of the people. In the peculiar conditions obtaining under the Nizam's rule in Hyderabad State, library movement helped in forging an awareness and unity in the struggle against oppression and the feudal forces. Later it stabilised as an integral component of the Andhra Jana Sangham and Andhra Mahasabha which eventually prepared the people for the armed revolt against the Nizam Shahi.

Its beginnings can be traced to the year, 1872 when the "Sankarananda Library" was established by Sri Umdigonda Sankaradhya. The year 1886 saw the origins of the present State Central Library in the efforts of Moulvi Abdul Quayyum, a nationalist and patriot and Moulvi Sayed Hussain Bilgrami (Nawab Emadul Mulk) who established a library. This was later taken over by the then Nizam's Government and declared open to public as mentioned earlier. The Bharat Guna Vardhak Samstha was established in 1895. The turn of the century saw the establishment of the Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam in 1901 at Hyderabad as a result of the strivings of Sri Ravichettu Ranga Rao, Sri Kommarjau Laxmana Rao and Raja Nayani Venkata Ranga Rao, Raja of Manugala. Another institution in the city is the Bala Saraswathi Grandhalayam the first annual celebrations of which were attended by Desodharaka Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao. Others which came into being thereafter were the Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam at Warangal in 1904 through the efforts of Sri Madpati Hanumantha Rao, the Andhra Samvardhani in Secunderabad (1905), the Andhra Vigyana Prakasini Grandha Nilayam at Suryapet, Nalgonda District the Vigyana Niketan at Khammam. By the year, 1925 Sri Hanumantha Rao was able to organise about 100 libraries. Another notable personality is Sri Suravaram Pratapa Reddy who rendered valuable services. The notorious circular (Gashti Nishan) (53) was promulgated thereafter to bottle up the growing enthusiasm of the people in the library movement. The organiser of the Andhra Vigyana Prakasini Grandha Nilayam, Sri Venkatappayya was a dedicated worker who was forced to give up Government employment and continued service through the "Krishi Pracharini Grandha Mala". This was the library which challenged the censorship imposed by the Nizam's Government and the District Collector on its annual conference in the Court of Law. The High court ruled that the Government had no right to prevent the organisers from proceeding with the conference. Similarly the Bharati Grandhalayam established by Sri Chavadavarapu Viswandham in Gudur in Jangaon Taluk created history by organising a conference in 1944 which was not cleared by the Government Sri Viswanatham was prosecuted, was sentenced to a week's term in Jail and gained the lasting sympathy and affection of the people. In the history of library movement the two incidents are brilliant examples of the struggle.

The Second Grandhalaya Mahasabha at Suryapet 1926, the Third Conference at Khammam in 1934, the 25th Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Mahasabha at Singareni Collieries in 1944 stand as great landmarks in the history of the library movement in the area. It was at Singareni that the two streams, one from British India and the other from the Hyderabad State merged to become the bigger stream. The 27th Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Mahasabha held at Suryapet in 1950 -presided over by Sri Pratapa Giri Ramamurthy was another notable event. About 81000 people who attended sat through a whole night participating in the proceedings which included celebration of the 60th birthday of Sri Harisarvothama Rao. A speech delivered at this conference earned for Sri Vavilala the order externing him from Hyderabad State.

It will thus be evident that the library movement developed as an entirely people's movement soon out of people's own enthusiasm and through their own efforts despite abundant indifference and apathy from the Government, in some areas, and open hostility in other areas. It was to this enthusiasm, initiative and creativity that Dr.S.R. Ranganathan paid tribute. Averting to this subject in his article on 'March of Library Service in India' in the Diamond Jubilee Souvenir of Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam in 1962, he recorded :

"The distinctive contribution of Andhra Pradesh to the dawn of library consciousness in India is the demonstration of what private effort can do in spreading library service in spite of indifference on the part of the Government. Andhra Pradesh may be described as the land of Library Associations, State Associations, District Associations, Taluk Associations, Local Associations and even associations in different parts of one and the same city. These associations have been holding annual conferences. These conferences have been whipping up popular enthusiasm for libraries....."

It is interesting to note that the origins of what later came to be defined as the 'Five Laws of Library Science' can be traced to the principles originally enunciated by Sri Chilaka Marthi (1914) and Sri Narasimha Sastry (1919). While the former under scored the universality of application of library service the later stipulated :—

1. Library service must be offered to every reader according to his aptitude, the stage of his intellectual development and the social purposes he attempts to serve ;
2. a library should arrange for every reader a book after his taste, and
3. a library should arrange for a suitable reader for every book on the shelf. ■

These in essence sum up to the first three of what later were propounded as the Five Laws of Library Science by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and which today regulate all library practice viz :—

- (1) Books are for use.
- (2) Every reader his or her book.
- (3) Every book its reader.
- (4) Save the time of the reader.
- (5) Library is a growing organism.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

A piece of legislation helps in two ways. It attempts to systematise existing services and provides means for improvement over existing patterns to reach higher. In 1867 Government of India had put on the statute the Press and Registration of Books Act which required every publisher to furnish to Government copies of books published. But this was intended more as a weapon to control literary output for political reasons.

In Andhra Pradesh Library Legislation attempted to systematise library services organised through peoples' effort. Despite suspicions about Government's control on library matters through legislation, people did extend support for ameliorative measures through legislation. Its origin can be traced to the call given by Sri Chilakamarthi Laxmi Narasimham at the first Andhradesa Grandhalaya Mahasabha held at Vijayawada in 1914. While emphasising the urgent need for aid and assistance to libraries from Municipalities at that stage of the development, he said :—

" If the existing provisions of Municipal Act do not facilitate extension of aid to libraries it needs amendment to arrange for such aid "

Accordingly in 1919 a delegation of library workers waited on Sri P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, then member of the Executive Council, Madras and as a result orders were issued permitting all local bodies to release grants to libraries.

A second attempt to secure financial support from Government was made in 1920 when Sri Desabhakta Konda Venkatappaiah Panthulu moved a resolution in the Madras Legislative Council directing Government to ear-mark specific amounts as aid to libraries. It resulted in Government setting apart Rs. 20,000 for the purpose in Madras province. It was reduced and subsequently withdrawn.

Next, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan presented a comprehensive model Public Libraries Bill at the first Asian Librarians Conference held at Banaras in 1934. This model Bill was adopted and published in 1936 by the Madras Library Association headed by Sri K. V. Krishna Swamy Iyer. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya presented another draft Bill in 1938. Copies were submitted to all the Governments of the Provinces in British India. Finally, in 1939, Madras Library Association through Sri Bashir Ahmed, M.L.C. gave notice of a comprehensive bill. Sri Vavilala's Bill purported to provide for registration of libraries for gaining eligibility for aid by separate registration under the bill as in the case of Co-operative Societies without any fee, establishment of State Regional Libraries for linguistic areas in the Madras province, constitution of a separate fund for aid to libraries, and building up copy right collection in the State Regional Libraries of linguistic areas by acquiring copies free of cost from publishers. The suggestion for registration of libraries without charges came as a counter blast to the Government's stipulation laid down in 1920 that every library should get registered by paying Rs. 50. The other bill asked for management of libraries by Local Library Authorities and levy of a cess to support library service. In the meanwhile the Andhra Desa Library Association waited on the Government with proposals for earmarking an amount of Rs. 1 lakh as aid to libraries. But nothing came of it.

With the advent of Independence in 1947, it was felt that the way opened up for forging ahead for enacting a comprehensive legislation. Dr. Ranganathan lobbied with Sri Avinashalingam Chettiar, the then Education Minister, Madras province who agreed to have a bill. With a few modifications a draft was presented. It was adopted by the Madras Assembly and the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, the first such Act in India came into being.

Thereafter in 1953, in Hyderabad State, the Hyderabad Library Association formed by Sri K. M. Julambkar organised its annual conference which Dr. Ranganathan inaugurated. He discussed a draft bill with Mr. Gopal Rao Ekbote the then Education Minister in Hyderabad State and now the Chairman of this Committee presented a draft bill. While in essentials it was similar to the Madras Act, it contained some modifications. It was adopted by the Hyderabad Assembly in 1953 and became the second library Act in India.

The year 1956 saw the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis and the formation of Visalandhra. We were now presented with the peculiarity of two different Acts operating in the same State. This necessitated the integration of the two Acts to facilitate a united and common integrated approach to the problem. The State Government accordingly appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sarva Sri Kodati Narayana Rao, Paturi Nagabhushanam, S. V. Naik, bar-at-law, K. Raghava Reddy, Special Officer Libraries and others. The Sub-Committee finalised and presented a report which was not published.

In 1960 the Government presented a draft integrated bill to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. A group of persons engaged in the library movement consisting of S/Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Kodati Narayana, Baddam Yella Reddi, R. S. Sastry and Abdul Hai, after deliberations, sponsored about 40 amendments to the draft bill. These were given notice of by Sri Vavilala. Three fourth of them were agreed to by Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao, Minister for Education on behalf of the Government and the new unified Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act of 1960, was put on the statute.

The advantages that accrued through the new Act are (1) a separate Director, (2) a separate department of Libraries and (3) making the District Librarians, Secretaries of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. It should, however, be mentioned here that owing to the very short time available, certain defects in drafting resulted in difficulties in the working of the Act. In the subsequent amendments, the selection of books was unfortunately centralised.

The Act has worked for 16 years. Efflux of time, intensive working of the service, growth of libraries and various other attendant complexities made it necessary for taking a second look at the provisions of the Act. This demand was voiced at the two State level conferences held in 1972 and 1974. Persuaded by the need for reviewing the working of the Act, Sri Vavilala-Gopalakrishnayya wrote on 11-10-1975 to Dr. Ch. Devananda Rao, Minister for Libraries requesting him to appoint a Committee for the purpose and hence it culminated in the Constitution of this Committee.

LIBRARY SERVICE AND SERVICES

The Madras, Hyderabad and unified Andhra Pradesh Act, 1960 left the service personnel without adequate facilities in terms of security of service, pension, provident fund or other benefits, terminal or otherwise. Only in 1975 after 15 years (since 1960) did the Government decide to give them benefits on par with employees of local bodies in the State. Employees have been demanding that they should be declared as Government servants. It is not clear what additional benefits monetarily or by way of status, such declaration is likely to confer on them. However this question may be examined further in detail and additional benefits, if any, not now available to them but enjoyed by Government employees, may be extended to them as an immediate measure since Government's objective is to level up inequalities. Also all differences in pay scales and pay etc., between library staff in Government-run-libraries and those run by Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas should be removed.

A word about library service. It is time that the staff are made to understand that their existence is for rendering library service to people. Libraries are not established merely for supporting or creating employment for skilled and semi-skilled staff. It is regretfully to be noted that working of the libraries in the State has shown that there is hardly any library service in the real sense. All their time is, by a strange combination of events, expended in (i) Collection of cess amounts from Gram Panchayats and other Agencies and (ii) Canvassing for better pay scales and service conditions. The old enthusiasm and commitment to service is lost. Fears about such a predicament were expressed by Sri Vavilala even in 1948 when the Madras Act came into being. He had recorded at the time :—

“ We will need staff. Training facilities till now are available only to those who have had college education. Consequently they might acquire a semblance of the mechanics of librarianship but will lack the needed intimate touch either with the people or library movement.....choosing persons with only technical qualification will take the movement away from the people and give it the image of some stand-offish official imposition.....”

Those fears seem to have taken concrete shape today in our State Library movement today, scarcely presents the nerve and vigour of yester years and is a caricature of the earlier pulsating movement that carried people with it.

Again, while the growth in the number of branches may be found agreeable, the consequential increase in personnel and absorption of scarce resources towards salaries etc., cannot be healthy feature.

This is the reality. In a recent appraisal, the Estimates Committee of the Tamilnadu Legislature in its 13th report relating to “ Public Libraries ” made the following observations on the condition of libraries in the State :—

“ Most of the Local Library Authorities' Funds are being spent on the administrative expenditure mainly for the payment of salaries to the staff of the Local Librar

Authorities. As such the library authorities are not in a position to supply books, furniture and other equipment required

This is sad commentary on the state of affairs which speaks at once about faulty planning and lack of understanding of the purpose and priorities in libraries.

Andhra Pradesh presents a similar spectacle in many essentials. It is therefore imperative that an effective planned and popular movement with emphasis on service to the community and its needs of continuous self education through libraries is built up.

STRUCTURE.

There should be a State Library Council presided over by the Minister for Libraries. It shall have executive powers also. Its decisions should be final and should not be subjected to further scrutiny at the Directorate or Secretariat level. All scrutiny should be taken up and completed even as the agenda is finalised and the views of the Department or Departments involved should be made available officially at the meeting to enable the Council to take a final decision. Once a decision is taken it shall be implemented unless the Council decides to take a second look at it. Membership of the Council should be a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 25 with a majority of elected members from different walks of life. The ratio of elected and nominated members may be 2 : 1. This principle should be adopted in respect of membership of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas also. The Council should manage the State Central Library and the Regional Libraries.

The State Central Library should be reorganised with all technical services centralised with the State Central Library. Preparatory to this, those services must be centralised with the District Central Libraries, with a time limit fixed for their eventually being shifted over to the State Central Library.

The entire State Library system should be headed by a professionally qualified person. The designation of 'Director' which is at once a myth and a fad should be discarded and a bold decision taken only to call him 'State Librarian' or 'Chief Librarian,' calling him 'Librarian' should be considered a matter of honour like the 'Parliaments' 'Clerk' in England. He may manage and administer the entire system with the help of the following four wings,

- (1) Administrative Wing.
- (2) Technical Wing.
- (3) Accounts and Audit Wing, and
- (4) Planning Inspection and Evaluation Wing.

In respect of two of these, viz., Administrative Wing and Technical Wing he may be assisted by a Deputy Librarian each. The other two wings may initially have an Assistant Librarian each to look after them.

The five (5) Regional Libraries should be continued and strengthened. Each will attend to co-ordination and other related work in contiguous Districts. The Gautami Library, Rajahmundry may be taken over and organised and maintained as a research library.

BOOK SELECTION

The present provision in the Act centralising book selection for the entire network in a Committee appointed by Government was incorporated in the year 1969. The plea was that libraries were being stocked with cheap books and those of an obscene nature.

The original provision entrusting it to Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas is based on the sound principle of awareness of local needs by the Zilla Grandhalayas and which are the primary point of contact with popular urges and the democratic principle of decentralisation. This should be restored forthwith. The problem of obscenity could be tackled by circulating confidentially lists of such books to the Zilla Grandhalayas and alerting them to avoid purchases of the kind.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

In the matter of production of childrens' literature all existing institutions should co-operate to bring out material, attractive, imaginative and which will present information in an easy and simple style leaving lasting and indelible impressions, arousing thirst for more knowledge. The text book committee, the State Council for Education, Research and Training, the newly established Balala Akademi should be actively associated with this effort.

FINANCE

Organisation of effective library service is an obligation devolving on Government. Working of the Andhra Pradesh Library Act, 1960 during the last 16 years has shown that collection of library cess by agencies like local bodies has either been slack or collections had been appropriated by them without being credited to the respective Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and diverted attention of library staff and turned them into tax collectors hunting for it from door to door. And library service suffered enormously. Merely diversifying the tax base and levying cess on more local indirect taxes like Sales Tax and Land Revenue, which is likely to arouse massive opposition from people who are already over-taxed, might only take more time of library staff, away from 'service' to 'tax collection' in their running about from one agency to another. Instead, Government should straightaway undertake library service and allot funds from out of general revenues as in the case of Education, Health and Medicine, and Social Services. Allocation of funds should be one per cent of the total Budget or at least one rupee per capita. The expenditure on library service should constitute a separate head in the State Budget, the demand in respect of which should be presented by the Minister for Libraries. In case Government feels that this demand needs collection of additional funds they might devise methods of obtaining them. But provisions of funds for this cause it needs to be admitted, is as much of a primary obligation as provision of funds for formal education on which Government is now spending Rs. 140 Croers. The Central Government should also be persuaded to contribute an amount equal to the State Government's contribution. The Act may be amended suitably to provide for this.

RECOGNITION OF ASSOCIATIONS

The Andhra Pradesh Library Association has a tradition and past history of pioneering service to the people. It may have fallen on lean days in recent years. That should cause us to think of improving its functioning and not break it. More and more enlightened people should join it, make it a more broad based, representative organisation and raise to higher levels of effective functioning. The representation accorded to it in this Act should therefore continue and District Associations may be allowed to nominate representatives. All efforts should be bent towards improving the organisation by removing defects presently noticed, restructuring where necessary and bringing in changes in leadership and formulation at different levels. It is time that the organisation made earnest efforts to live down the reputation that it is a moribund organisation which survives only on paper.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Historically Andhra Pradesh has a different tradition as against the movements in other States. It has a past tradition of training programme integrally inter-twined with efforts of extending services to new areas right from 1920. It appears to be in recognition of these efforts and in Bengal that the Advisory Committee on Libraries (Government of India) 1959 recommended :

“ Where a library Association is functioning effectively it should be entrusted with the responsibility of training semi-professional personnel by giving them training in elementary library work and awarding certificates of efficiency in 'Elementary Library Work' to successful candidates. The State Government should however lay down standards with regard to contents of the syllabi, duration of courses and selection of teachers and ensure by conducting the examinations that the standards laid down are

maintained. Where no library association exists or where it is functioning ineffectively, the State Government through the State Librarian should take up the entire responsibility of training this type of personnel.”

(Para 308 of Report)

It is in pursuance of the recommendation and in recognition of this tradition in Andhra Pradesh that Government accorded recognition in 1964 to the training course at certificate level at Hyderabad, conducted since 1953, and the other at Vijayawada in 1965. This tradition and history should continue to be respected and recognised and encouraged to grow. Where necessary the two programmes may be evaluated systematically in all its aspects and improvements suggested. Any difference in procedures and modalities in the conduct of examination, etc., may be removed by constituting a common Board of Examination, etc., consisting of representatives of the two existing schools, the university librarian and headed by the Director of Libraries. In selecting teachers, experience and aptitude should weigh as much as, if not more than, the qualification on paper. In the matter of content of teaching the schools should strive to give candidates basic orientation towards the primacy of social obligations of library profession. In no case should Government think of ignoring these existing institutions. Proliferation of training programmes like these must positively be discouraged.

At the next higher level (i.e., degree level) training programmes should continue to be handled by the universities. Even here the present set up of programmes, etc., leave much to be desired. This is a matter that Government should get investigated by a Committee or other agency without delay.

IMPORTANCE OF MAN BEHIND THE ORGANISATION

Whatever the structure, the organisational pattern, financial resources, etc., it is essentially the quality of the personnel that man the organisation which matters. The character, the aptitude, the level and sense of awareness of his social obligations and dedication of the individual to the cause that make or mar an organisation. The best of organisation with inadequately or badly motivated personnel is soon bound to crumble. And however badly structured an organisation, dedicated man can mould it into a vibrating instrument in the service of the community. This then is the essential ingredient that can lift library service to its old glory

ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT
DISSENT NOTE.

BY

Sri C.V.K. Rao, M.L.A.

I give below some more of my view points on the functioning, and development of library services not dealt in the report and such of the aspects on which there are differences between me and my colleagues on the Committee. On the rest of the report on recommendations we agree together though with regard to certain formulations, elaborations and narration of certain individuals role in Andhra Pradesh Library Movement.

I believe there is certain exaggeration which is not really relevant for our report. That the public libraries be fully developed in the State for the educational, and cultural advancement of the citizens without any distinction of class, creed, caste or locality, open to the public free of charge and the library services to be thorough effective and useful to be fully financed by public funds, we have no two opinions on that.

STATE LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

My colleagues suggest that the Minister for Libraries be the State Library Authority and a provision be made in the Act. In reality the Minister for Libraries is responsible for the policy of promoting and advancing the library system in the State and therefore he is a policy maker responsible to the legislature and has an administrative machinery for implementing policies and statutory provisions. It would be limiting the responsibilities of the Minister for Libraries by putting him just as a State Library Authority. Under the Minister, the Secretary for Government for the Department of Libraries be there to see to the policy of the public libraries administration are executed by the Department of Libraries under the Director of Libraries. Both hold responsibilities under the guidance of the Minister for Libraries. And I recommend that the Minister for libraries be put on the Cabinet rank and should be solely in charge of the libraries in view of its prime importance for developing the library system.

In the developing countries where democracy should thrive literacy and self- education for life is highly essential and libraries are important institutions for that and as such it is the responsibility of the Government.

STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

There is no need to change the name of the Committee as council. My colleagues want a non-official to be the Chairman of the Committee in the place of present provision of Minister for Libraries being the Chairman and I do not agree with that suggestion because the Minister for Libraries being the Chairman of the Committee he can guide the Committee as well as be guided by Committee discussions. The Committee being an advisory body on all matters arising under the provisions of the Library Act, the direct association of the Minister for Libraries with that will be helpful for getting policies implemented.

The Committee should consist of representatives as at present drawn from official and non-official representatives with the following additions namely the Secretary to Government in the Panchayat Raj Department and one from the members of other City Grandhalaya Samsthas (City Library Authority) in addition to Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Samstha. In the place of two from District Central Libraries, there should be one each from City and District Central librarians.

Vacancy.

If any member other than an ex-officio member of the State Library Committee, nominated or elected, absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Committee he ceases to be a member and his vacancy will be filled up by the appropriate process.

Members should be active participants in the Committee as that is good for the proper functioning of the library services.

Meetings.

The State Library Committee shall at least meet thrice a year and one of such meetings shall be the annual meeting. There should be provision for convening special meetings by the Chairman on urgent matters and provision for special meetings on requisition by the members of the Committee on any important matter. Two-fifths of the total number of members be fixed as quorum.

STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM.

In the Act the structural set-up of the State Public Library System should be embodied on tier system. (1) The State Central Library, (2) The State Regional Libraries, (3) The City Central Libraries (City Grandhalaya Samstha), (4) The District Central Libraries (Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha), (5) The Branch libraries and (6) Delivery Stations, Travelling libraries. Libraries located in Educational Institutions, Libraries under Panchayats, Co-operative Societies and aided managements, Libraries in hospitals and prisons and any other library in a village or in a town or City recognised by the Government.

And the library service in the State should be organised on an integrated basis from the State Central Library to the village libraries and there should be a plan for that. A city having a population of one lakh and more shall have a City Library Authority (City Grandhalaya Samstha). The cities in the State being cultural and educational centres, it is essential that a library service like City Library Authority be constituted under the Act. Now there is only one Hyderabad City Library Authority and other cities also should get the facility in the interest of the public. The existing Regional Libraries should be continued in the areas now located and they should be improved and developed as regional reference and research libraries.

In Andhra Pradesh with the experience of two decades of experimentation of library legislation and service, it is not wise to restrict any aspect of its existing service and on the other hand it is the need of the times that the library services should be spread to every nook and corner of the State in a scientific and far-sighted manner.

STATE LIBRARY ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.

In the Library Act there should be a separate clause for the Government to establish the— State Library Service.

The Andhra Pradesh State library service should consist of the Director of Public Libraries, the State Central Librarian, Regional Director of Libraries, Assistant Director of Libraries, District Library Officers, Regional Librarians, Librarians of City, District and Branch Libraries and other employees in Public Libraries in the State and such other classes and categories of posts as are necessary for efficient functioning of library system in the State.

The members of State Library service shall be Government servants. The recruitment and conditions of service shall be subject to the provisions of Article 309 of the Constitution, be regulated by such rules as may be framed.

The salary, allowance, gratuity, pension and other benefits of the members of the said service shall be made from the consolidated fund of the State.

FINANCES

It is the responsibility of the State Government to provide enough finances for the development of public libraries.

Here I quote an important relevant declaration from the education code of Californic state on the moral and material grounds which deserve being reminded of "adequate financial support from Government at all levels".

"The legislature hereby declares that in the interest of the people and of the state there be a general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence through the establishment and operation of public libraries. Such diffusion is a matter of general concern as much as it is the duty of the

state to provide encouragement to the voluntary life-long learning of the people of the State. The legislature further declares that the public library is a supplement to the formal system of free education and a source of information and inspiration to persons of all ages, and a resource for continuing education and re-education beyond the years of formal education and as such deserves adequate financial support from Government at all levels".

While I support a cess at the rate of eight paise per Rupee on (1) Property Tax, (2) Sales Tax, (3) Vehicles Tax and (4) Land Revenue, the cess so collected shall be paid to the City Library Authority or the District Library Authority as the case may be.

I suggest that the Government should contribute special grant of 10% of the educational budget of the State to the library fund.

A separate demand on public libraries be moved in the Budget session of the Assembly allocating necessary sums for the development and improvement of public libraries by the Minister for Libraries.

Every City Library Authority and District Library Authority shall maintain a fund called the City Library fund and the District Library fund.

The contribution from the Central Government should be sought by the State Government for library development in the State which should be utilised on capital expenditure on library buildings, fittings and furniture and their periodical extension and renewal.

Each local library authority should lay down the budget policy and the necessary instructions for framing the budget and the librarian should draft the budget.

The local library authority should lay down broad outlines of policy for the allocation of annual book fund to different subject fields.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTORATE.

The functions assigned to the Directorate under the existing Act could not be fully performed due to the insufficient staff and as such the Directorate has to be strengthened on the lines already given under State Library Administrative Service.

In addition to the functions already given under the present Act which should be fully performed, the following functional responsibilities to be fixed to the Directorate.

- (1) The public libraries and public library system should be scientifically planned and organised.
- (2) Conduct inspection of District, City, Branch and other libraries such as travelling libraries, delivery stations in the State. There should be constant evaluation of library service in the State and standards of good service should more and more be put into effect.
- (3) Maintain a Register of Libraries and Librarians in the State.
- (4) Ensure proper utilisation of library fund and library man power of the State.
- (5) Fix minimum standards of library service by various libraries under the State Library Department and assist the libraries in maintaining those standards prepare standard designs for library buildings, equipment, furniture *etc.*
- (6) Such of the recommendations of the State Library Committee approved by the Government should be implemented at the earliest.
- (7) The work concerning acquisition, classification and cataloguing should be made centralised. The selection, service and maintenance of reading and allied material in the public libraries, academic and departmental libraries and cultural and educational institutions in the state should be co-ordinated.
- (8) A quarterly bibliography of all books published in the State except English and Sanskrit should be published.

- (9) The old and rare books, periodicals, manuscripts and other documents of educational value in public libraries in the State should be collected and preserved.
- (10) Publication of useful, educational, cultured, and standard literature should be encouraged for publication.
- (11) Library Seminars, Conferences and book exhibitions should be undertaken.
- (12) On recognised library training courses, candidates in library services should be encouraged to study and also examinations should be conducted.
- (13) The Directorate should control appointments, postings and transfers of officers and servants in the library service.
- (14) The boundaries of operation of City Central Library and the District Central Library and of different libraries in a District should be fixed.

LOCAL LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

In the State there shall be constituted a local library authority for each City and a local library Authority for each District. They will be known by the name of the City or the District.

An efficient library service in the area of its jurisdiction shall be provided by the local library authority.

CITY LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

It shall consist of six persons elected and ten persons nominated by the Government. The members will elect a Chairman from among them. The chief Librarian, City Central Library shall be its ex-officio Secretary.

The elected members shall be two councillors elected by the Municipal Corporation or other Municipality of the City as the case may be; two persons from the City branch of the State Library association elected from among its members; and two persons elected from among themselves by the presidents of the governing bodies of the public libraries other than those of the branches of the local library authority and government libraries in the City.

The nominated members shall be two persons of the City who have done eminent service in the City in the field of education or public libraries a principal or a librarian of a College, Headmaster or Headmistress of a High School, Headmaster or Headmistress of an elementary school in the City, District Educational Officer in the City, an officer of Social Welfare Department and Women Welfare Department, a librarian of a Branch library, one person with special knowledge of public libraries in the City and a library expert.

DISTRICT LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

In the Act the Telugu words "Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha" is used as a body intended for "organising and administering public libraries". Translated into English it should mean District Library Authority. But it is curious to note that for twin cities the word Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is also used and for Hyderabad District the nomenclature is Hyderabad Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is adopted. And for other District Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are named after the District concerned.

The then drafting authority meant by "Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha" as a Local Library Authority, if that were not as so the twin cities cannot be Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The Telugu word "Zilla" means "District" in English. To Conglomerate Telugu words with English words in the Act creates confusion and as such the District Library Authority be called as such in English and that should be distinct from City Library Authority.

COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT LIBRARY AUTHORITY.

The District Library Authority should consist of :

- (1) Two members elected from among themselves by the Presidents of the governing bodies of public libraries other than those of the branch libraries of the District Library Authority and Government libraries in the District.

- (2) One member elected from among themselves by the Sarpanchas of Gram Panchayats in each Taluk in the District.
- (3) One person elected by the councillors of each Municipal body within the jurisdiction of the District other than area of jurisdiction of a City Library Authority.
- (4) Two persons elected by the District branch of the State Library Association from among its members.
- (5) Eleven persons to be nominated by the Government.

One person from Medical profession in the district; one person from legal profession in the district; two persons with record of notable service to education or public libraries; a principal or college librarian of a college in the district; a Headmaster or Head Mistress or a qualified librarian of a High School in the district; the District Educational Officer in the district; an officer of the social welfare department or social worker in the district; a librarian of a Branch library in the district; one person with special knowledge of libraries in the District; a Library expert.

The Chairman of the District Library Authority is elected by its members. The Chief Librarian of the District Central Library shall be ex-officio Secretary.

LIBRARY ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

In order to advise on local needs concerning the library service of each Branch Library and each library in a village, Advisory Committees should be constituted by nominating members of the area concerned which should not exceed five in number from teachers and registered borrowers and a Sarpanch of the village concerned.

APPENDIX I.

General Public Library Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, 1975-76.

(a) People :

| (i) Population as per 1971 Census : | Literate and Educated | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|------------|
| | lakhs | lakhs | Percentage |
| Total | 435.03 | 106.88 | 24.57 |
| Males .. | 220.09 | 73.03 | 33.18 |
| Females .. | 214.94 | 33.85 | 15.75 |

| ii) Population served : | Total population served. | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| By Z.G.S., and Govt. Libraries | 118.44 | |
| By Aided and un aided Public Libraries (Approximately) | 60.00 | |
| | <u>178.44</u> | |

| (iii) No. of registered borrowers : (as on 31-3-1976). | .. | Percentage to total population | Percentage to total literates in the State. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (a) Govt. Libraries .. | 12,795 | | |
| (b) Z.G.S., Libraries .. | 2,10,937 | | |
| (c) Aided Libraries (Approximately). | 33,200 | | |
| | <u>2,56,932</u> | 0.59 | 2.4 |

| (b) Libraries : | Children | Women | Adults | Total |
|---|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| (i) No. of Libraries (S.C.L. 1, R. Ls. 5, D.C.Ls. 22, B.Ls. 680, Aided 2,121 | 20 | 20 | 2,789 | 2,829 |
| (ii) No. of Books Deposit Centres. | .. | .. | 589 | 589 |
| (iii) No. of Mobile Libraries (Vans-2, Rickshaws-41). | .. | .. | 43 | 43 |
| (iv) Village Libraries | .. | .. | 44 | 44 |
| Total | 20 | 20 | 3,465 | 3,505 |

(c) BOOKS :

(i) Total bookstock (as on 31-3-1976) :

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| In Govt Libraries | .. | .. | .. | 3,51,377 |
| In Z.G.S., Libraries | .. | .. | .. | 31,09,480 |
| In Aided Libraries | .. | .. | .. | 17,00,000 |
| | | | | 51,60,857 |

(ii) ISSUES :

(During 1975-76)

| | .. | Home reading | Consultation within library premises. | Total |
|-------------------|----|--------------|---|-------------|
| Govt. Libraries | .. | 3,40,002 | 6,06,976 | 9,46,978 |
| Z.G.S., Libraries | .. | 49,35,489 | 35,88,219 | 85,23,708 |
| Aided Libraries | .. | 26,11,000 | 13,92,000 | 40,03,000 |
| Total | .. | 78,86,491 | 55,87,195 | 1,34,73,686 |

(d) NUMBER OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STAFF AS ON 31-3-1976.

| | | | | | |
|--|----|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| Full-Time (S.O.L., R.Ls. & Z.G.Ss.) | .. | 2,127 | Part-Time (Govt. and Z.G.S.) | 2,811 | Ratio to the total popu- tion. |
| Librarians B.L.Sc. Holders | .. | 145 | Aided Libraries | 2,121 | 1 : 20,500 persons. |
| Librarians C.L.Sc. Holders | .. | 480 | | | |
| Ministerial and others | .. | 1,502 | | | |

(e) EXPENDITURE DURING 1975-76.

| | | (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|--|----|----------------|--------------|
| Total Expenditure : | | 137.46 | |
| Directorate | .. | 2.91 | |
| S.C.L. & R.L. Libraries | .. | 13.02 | |
| Z.G.S., Libraries | .. | 114.31 | |
| R.R.R.L.F. assistance for Books | .. | 7.22 | |
| | | 137.46 | |
| | | | (Rs. lakhs.) |
| (i) Total Expenditure on purchase of books (Govt. Z.O.S., R.R.R.L.F.) | .. | | 20.54 |
| (ii) Total expenditure on periodicals | .. | | 7.53 |
| (iii) Total expenditure on audio-visual equipment | .. | | 0.09 |
| (iv) Total expenditure on establishment | .. | | 80.65 |
| Z.G.S. | .. | 69.36 | |
| Govt. | .. | 11.29 | |
| | | 80.65 | |

APPENDIX-2.

Expenditure on books during 1975-76 (including books supplied by R.R.R.L.F.) and ratio of staff to population—District Library Authorities.

| Sl. No. | District (Z.G.S.) | Population (in lakhs) | Expenditure on books | | Full-time staff-ratio to population |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Total Rs. | Per Head of population Paise | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Adilabad | 12.88 | 38,992 | 0.03 | 1 : 34,000 |
| 2. | Anantapur | 21.15 | 92,022 | 0.04 | 1 : 28,600 |
| 3. | Chittoor | 22.86 | 61,536 | 0.03 | 1 : 34,600 |
| 4. | Cuddapah | 15.77 | 72,258 | 0.05 | 1 : 18,000 |
| 5. | East Godavari | 30.87 | 1,33,278 | 0.04 | 1 : 17,800 |
| 6. | Guntur | 28.45 | 1,33,042 | 0.05 | 1 : 16,700 |
| 7. | Hyderabad City | 61.07 | 2,60,671 | 0.16 | 1 : 9,400 |
| 8. | Hyderabad District | 11.85 | 62,987 | 0.05 | 1 : 20,300 |
| 9. | Karimnagar | 19.64 | 41,584 | 0.02 | 1 : 40,700 |
| 10. | Khammam | 13.70 | 52,337 | 0.04 | 1 : 38,000 |
| 11. | Krishna | 24.94 | 1,92,586 | 0.08 | 1 : 10,900 |
| 12. | Kurnool | 18.82 | 62,721 | 0.03 | 1 : 28,300 |
| 13. | Mahabubnagar | 19.32 | 38,158 | 0.02 | 1 : 49,500 |
| 14. | Medak | 14.68 | 33,262 | 0.02 | 1 : 35,600 |
| 15. | Nalgonda | 18.20 | 37,503 | 0.02 | 1 : 45,200 |
| 16. | Nellore | 16.10 | 63,076 | 0.04 | 1 : 24,700 |
| 17. | Nizamabad | 13.13 | 82,921 | 0.06 | 1 : 20,500 |
| 18. | Prakasam | 19.20 | 87,917 | 0.05 | 1 : 34,200 |
| 19. | Srikakulam | 25.90 | 38,038 | 0.01 | 1 : 52,800 |
| 20. | Visakhapatnam | 28.05 | 41,916 | 0.01 | 1 : 22,000 |
| 21. | Warangal | 18.71 | 45,613 | 0.02 | 1 : 45,400 |
| 22. | West Godavari | 23.74 | 1,01,802 | 0.04 | 1 : 24,900 |
| Total | | 435.03 | 17,74,220 | 0.04 | 1 : 20,500 |

NOTE : Expenditure incurred by Aided Libraries and the staff employed in them are not taken into account for want of authentic information.

APPENDIX—3

Co-operation between Libraries 1975-76

| Sl. No. | District | No. of volumes lent | | | No. of volumes borrowed from outside |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Within | Outside | Total | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Adilabad | 459 | Nil | 459 | Nil |
| 2. | Anantapur | 16,562 | Nil | 16,562 | 668 |
| 3. | Chittoor | 8,400 | Nil | 8,400 | 397 |
| 4. | Ouddapah | 25,498 | Nil | 25,498 | Nil |
| 5. | East Godavari | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 6. | Guntur | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 7. | Hyderabad Cicy | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 8. | Hyderabad District | 6,587 | Nil | 6,587 | Nil |
| 9. | Karimnagar | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 10. | Khammam | 67 | Nil | 67 | 279 |
| 11. | Krishna | 550 | Nil | 550 | Nil |
| 12. | Kurnool | 6,689 | Nil | 6,689 | 1,148 |
| 13. | Mahaboobnagar | 4,572 | Nil | 4,572 | Nil |
| 14. | Medak | 600 | Nil | 600 | Nil |
| 15. | Nalgonda | 3,948 | Nil | 3,948 | Nil |
| 16. | Nellore | 4,226 | Nil | 4,226 | 764 |
| 17. | Nizamabad | 2,860 | Nil | 2,860 | 2,141 |
| 18. | Srikakulam | Nil | Nil | Nil | 350 |
| 19. | Prakasam | 1,532 | Nil | 1,532 | 1,416 |
| 20. | Visakahapatnam | 21,825 | Nil | 21,825 | Nil |
| 21. | Warangal | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 22. | West Godavari | 7,788 | Nil | 7,788 | 1,575 |
| Total | | 1,21,163 | Nil | 1,21,163 | 12,104 |

NOTE: (1) The inter-library loan is substantially between D.O.L. & its branches. Few R.Ls. are lending few books to D.O.Ls.

(2) There is very meagre inter-library loan from D.C.L. or its branches to other kinds of libraries.

APPENDIX - 4

Expenditure on Newspapers & Periodicals incurred
by Govt. & Z.G.Ss. Libraries during 1975-76.

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Libraries (Govt & Z.G.Ss.) | Expenditure. | Expenditure per Library. |
|------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. | Adilabad | 17 | 14,583 | 859 |
| 2. | Anantapur | 36 | 25,078 | 697 |
| 3. | Chittoor | 30 | 36,711 | 1,214 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 75 | 75,864 | 1,012 |
| 5. | Cuddapah | 39 | 18,320 | 470 |
| 6. | Guntur | 68 | 63,913 | 940 |
| 7. | Hyderabad City | 38 | 1,46,532 | 3,856 |
| 8. | Hyderabad District | 29 | 20,771 | 716 |
| 9. | Karimnagar | 20 | 14,898 | 745 |
| 10. | Khammam | 14 | 8,097 | 578 |
| 11. | Krishna | 92 | 74,596 | 811 |
| 12. | Kurnool | 31 | 29,609 | 955 |
| 13. | Mahabubnagar | 16 | 11,897 | 744 |
| 14. | Medak | 21 | 11,819 | 563 |
| 15. | Nalgonda | 17 | 9,764 | 574 |
| 16. | Nellore | 25 | 22,318 | 893 |
| 17. | Nizamabad | 29 | 27,323 | 942 |
| 18. | Prakasam | 29 | 25,211 | 869 |
| 19. | Srikakulam | 25 | 16,925 | 677 |
| 20. | Visakhapatnam | 51 | 39,202 | 769 |
| 21. | Warangal | 17 | 17,473 | 1,028 |
| 22. | West Godavari | 34 | 42,264 | 1,243 |
| | Total .. | 753 | 7,53,178 | 1,000 |

(Approx)

APPENDIX-5.

*Number of books consulted (Government Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and Aided Libraries)
During 1975-76.*

| Sl.No. | District. | No. of Visitors. | No. of Books consulted within Library premises. | Total No. of literates in the Dist. (in lakhs). | Percentage of books con- sulted to literate population of the district. |
|----------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Adilabad | 4,90,398 | 1,94,785 | 1.82 | 107.14 |
| 2. | Anantapur | 6,84,915 | 1,72,846 | 5.04 | 34.33 |
| 3. | Chittoor | 11,31,915 | 2,26,598 | 5.81 | 39.07 |
| 4. | Cuddapah | 9,02,272 | 3,08,805 | 3.90 | 79.23 |
| 5. | East Godavari | 16,15,211 | 2,86,634 | 9.52 | 30.15 |
| 6. | Guntur | 23,50,374 | 6,67,403 | 8.74 | 76.31 |
| 7. | Hyderabad City | 33,79,303 | 10,16,251 | 8.51 | 119.39 |
| 8. | Hyderabad District | 5,33,389 | 1,11,916 | 2.76 | 40.58 |
| 9. | Karimnagar | 7,91,655 | 1,15,956 | 3.01 | 38.54 |
| 10. | Khammam | 3,54,522 | 1,11,567 | 2.54 | 44.09 |
| 11. | Krishna | 25,99,544 | 6,21,713 | 8.77 | 70.92 |
| 12. | Kurnool | 10,46,570 | 3,13,576 | 4.67 | 67.24 |
| 13. | Mahboobnagar | 7,06,937 | 57,442 | 3.00 | 19.00 |
| 14. | Medak | 5,29,859 | 59,042 | 2.36 | 25.00 |
| 15. | Nalgonda | 6,67,484 | 2,03,129 | 3.10 | 65.48 |
| 16. | Nellore | 8,93,624 | 91,885 | 4.32 | 21.29 |
| 17. | Nizamabad | 8,15,281 | 1,82,905 | 2.26 | 80.97 |
| 18. | Prakasam | 7,16,683 | 1,75,138 | 4.45 | 39.33 |
| 19. | Srikakulam | 5,08,941 | 1,15,311 | 4.80 | 23.96 |
| 20. | Visakhapatnam | 15,25,430 | 2,45,372 | 5.96 | 41.10 |
| 21. | Warangal | 6,94,528 | 87,385 | 3.39 | 25.66 |
| 22. | West Godavari | 14,35,058 | 1,67,132 | 8.17 | 20.44 |
| Total .. | | 2,43,73,893 | 55,32,791 | 106.88 | 51.77 |

APPENDIX—6

Number of books borrowed during 1975 - 76.

| Sl.No. | District. | Z.G.S., Govt. & Aided Libraries. | | Total No. of literate in the District (In Lakh) | Percentage of books borrowed to literate population of Dist. | Average No. of books borrowed by each Registered Borrower. |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | No. of Registered borrowers. | No. of books borrowed. | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. | Adilabad .. | 5,868 | 1,65,198 | 1.82 | 90.66 | 28 |
| 2. | Anantapur .. | 12,843 | 1,62,591 | 5.04 | 32.34 | 13 |
| 3. | Chittoor .. | 9,916 | 1,90,694 | 5.81 | 32.87 | 19 |
| 4. | Cuddapah .. | 5,488 | 1,54,807 | 3.90 | 39.74 | 28 |
| 5. | East Godavari .. | 23,421 | 5,36,544 | 9.52 | 56.40 | 23 |
| 6. | Guntur .. | 25,955 | 5,87,075 | 8.74 | 67.16 | 23 |
| 7. | Hyderabad City .. | 28,057 | 12,43,231 | 8.51 | 146.00 | 44 |
| 8. | Hyderabad District .. | 5,218 | 1,62,804 | 2.76 | 59.06 | 31 |
| 9. | Karimnagar .. | 5,485 | 1,05,877 | 3.01 | 35.22 | 19 |
| 10. | Khammam ... | 4,371 | 1,54,026 | 2.54 | 60.63 | 35 |
| 11. | Krishna .. | 32,816 | 7,65,076 | 8.77 | 87.23 | 23 |
| 12. | Kurnool .. | 8,762 | 2,59,176 | 4.67 | 55.46 | 29 |
| 13. | Mahboobnagar .. | 3,835 | 1,21,077 | 3.00 | 40.33 | 32 |
| 14. | Medak .. | 4,566 | 96,802 | 2.36 | 41.10 | 21 |
| 15. | Nalgonda .. | 5,526 | 2,61,995 | 3.10 | 84.52 | 48 |
| 16. | Nellore .. | 8,105 | 2,33,595 | 4.32 | 54.17 | 29 |
| 17. | Nizamabad .. | 8,251 | 2,46,136 | 2.26 | 108.85 | 30 |
| 18. | Prakasam .. | 10,086 | 2,32,155 | 4.45 | 94.69 | 23 |
| 19. | Srikakulam .. | 2,749 | 96,621 | 4.80 | 20.20 | 36 |
| 20. | Visakhapatnam .. | 13,604 | 3,48,972 | 5.96 | 58.56 | 26 |
| 21. | Warangal .. | 5,725 | 3,07,614 | 3.39 | 90.86 | 54 |
| 22. | West Godavari .. | 26,295 | 4,03,263 | 8.17 | 49.33 | 15 |
| Total .. | | 2,56,942 | 68,35,319 | 106.88 | 63.95 | 27 |

APPENDIX—7.

Statement showing, Cess Collected & Grants Received during 1975-76.

| Sl. No. | District. | Cess Collected during 1975-76. | *Government contribution paid during 1975-76 | Special Grants sanctioned during 1975-76 | Total. |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Adilabad | 66,385 | 11,458 | 1,31,800 | 2,09,643 |
| 2. | Anantapur | 1,26,267 | 1,89,440 | 1,25,200 | 4,40,907 |
| 3. | Chittoor | 2,15,712 | 1,45,212 | 1,03,500 | 4,64,424 |
| 4. | Cuddapah | 1,22,335 | 1,48,539 | 1,29,900 | 4,00,774 |
| 5. | East Godavari | 3,45,173 | 8,36,902 | 2,23,400 | 14,05,475 |
| 6. | Guntur | 2,90,044 | 4,13,404 | 2,43,300 | 9,46,748 |
| 7. | Hyderabad City | 7,73,732 | 11,72,390 | 2,34,400 | 21,00,522 |
| 8. | Hyderabad District | 48,271 | ** .. | 1,54,000 | 2,02,274 |
| 9. | Karimnagar | 56,598 | 61,351 | 1,03,300 | 2,21,249 |
| 10. | Khammam | 83,371 | ** .. | 1,14,600 | 1,97,971 |
| 11. | Krishna | 4,55,096 | 7,19,322 | 2,69,500 | 14,43,98 |
| 12. | Kurnool | 1,93,302 | 1,91,403 | 2,11,700 | 5,96,405 |
| 13. | Mahboobnagar | 38,025 | 244 | 86,500 | 1,24,770 |
| 14. | Medak | 38,518 | ** .. | 1,21,500 | 1,68,018 |
| 15. | Nalgonda | 30,572 | ** .. | 96,400 | 1,26,972 |
| 16. | Nellore | 1,88,326 | 1,89,535 | 94,900 | 4,72,761 |
| 17. | Nizamabad | 1,57,335 | 1,62,767 | 79,900 | 4,00,000 |
| 18. | Prakasam | 1,52,191 | 1,45,455 | 76,300 | 3,73,946 |
| 19. | Srikakulam | 62,882 | 1,33,447 | 77,000 | 2,73,329 |
| 20. | Visakhapatnam | 2,52,190 | 2,61,518 | 3,33,900 | 8,47,608 |
| 21. | Warangal | 1,24,760 | 89,669 | 73,000 | 2,87,429 |
| | West Godavari | 3,42,602 | 3,28,116 | 1,40,000 | 8,10,718 |
| | Total | 41,63,686 | 52,00,172 | 31,24,000 | 1,24,87,858 |

* The Government contribution figures shown above are in addition to which was paid earlier towards the contribution.

** The advance sanctioned during 1974-75 was more than the cess collection. Hence contribution was not sanctioned during 1975-76.

APPENDIX—8

Statement Showing Progress From 1960-76.

| Sl. No. | Year | No. of Libraries. | Books | Readers | Borrowers | Cess |
|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. | 1960-61 | 1,725 | 9,40,000 | 88,35,000 | N.A. | 7,37,000 |
| 2. | 1961-62 | 1,740 | 12,25,000 | N.A. | N.A. | 5,75,000 |
| 3. | 1962-63 | 2,062 | 12,43,000 | N.A. | N.A. | 10,80,100 |
| 4. | 1963-64 | 2,090 | 14,70,000 | N.A. | N.A. | 15,08,300 |
| 5. | 1964-65 | 2,115 | 19,29,000 | N.A. | 55,400 | 9,28,000 |
| 6. | 1965-66 | 2,280 | 21,96,000 | N.A. | 57,600 | 14,76,200 |
| 7. | 1966-67 | 2,533 | 22,32,900 | N.A. | 68,900 | 12,28,300 |
| 8. | 1967-68 | 2,809 | 25,09,300 | N.A. | 99,900 | 15,10,400 |
| 9. | 1968-69 | 2,865 | 28,09,300 | 1,40,35,000 | 1,09,900 | 19,27,500 |
| 10. | 1969-70 | 2,879 | 36,30,000 | 1,50,04,000 | 1,00,200 | 18,37,400 |
| 11. | 1970-71 | 2,934 | 37,30,000 | 1,52,14,000 | 1,27,000 | 22,05,300 |
| 12. | 1971-72 | 3,050 | 39,96,000 | 1,86,53,000 | 1,34,300 | 25,99,500 |
| 13. | 1972-73 | 3,268 | 41,10,000 | 1,77,27,000 | 1,61,000 | 16,64,100 |
| 14. | 1973-74 | 3,306 | 46,66,000 | 1,78,99,000 | 1,60,000 | 37,77,000 |
| 15. | 1974-75 | 3,395 | 47,80,000 | 1,88,60,000 | 1,92,000 | 47,11,000 |
| 16. | 1975-76 | 3,464 | 51,60,000 | 2,43,74,000 | 2,56,900 | 41,64,000 |

NOTE:—N.A. Figures not available.

(Contd. on P. 135)

APPENDIX—8

Statement Showing Progress From 1960-76.

| Government Contribution | Special Grants. | Total (Cess, Contribu- tion & Grants) | Grants to Aided Libraries. | DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | | | Non-Plan | Plan | Total |
| (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 4,68,900 | 1,23,000 | 13,28,900 | 49,600 | 11,00,000 | N.A. | 11,00,000 |
| 4,10,400 | 3,79,500 | 13,84,900 | 78,400 | 11,40,000 | 2,37,200 | 13,77,200 |
| 5,29,600 | 1,83,500 | 17,93,200 | 58,000 | 11,72,500 | 26,500 | 11,99,000 |
| 6,75,000 | 2,30,600 | 24,13,900 | 84,000 | 13,29,400 | 84,900 | 14,14,300 |
| 11,00,000 | 2,63,400 | 22,91,400 | 1,03,500 | 17,48,100 | 2,15,000 | 19,63,100 |
| 16,99,900 | 2,83,500 | 34,59,600 | 2,08,000 | 24,85,100 | 2,15,700 | 27,00,800 |
| 11,89,100 | 3,70,500 | 27,87,900 | 1,95,600 | 25,31,000 | 4,00,000 | 29,31,000 |
| 12,65,000 | 3,92,900 | 31,68,300 | 1,80,100 | 23,13,000 | 2,70,000 | 25,83,000 |
| 11,76,000 | 4,22,600 | 35,26,100 | 1,76,400 | 23,50,000 | 3,00,000 | 26,50,000 |
| 23,06,500 | 5,94,900 | 47,38,800 | 1,99,000 | 37,85,000 | 1,00,000 | 38,85,000 |
| 17,42,900 | 6,50,000 | 45,98,200 | 1,80,400 | 37,85,000 | 1,00,000 | 38,85,000 |
| 21,71,500 | 8,68,000 | 56,39,000 | 2,11,400 | 38,34,000 | 1,00,000 | 39,34,000 |
| 21,18,600 | 6,84,000 | 44,66,700 | 2,00,000 | 44,33,000 | 2,00,000 | 46,33,000 |
| 14,82,900 | 8,56,000 | 61,15,900 | 97,500 | 39,48,000 | 2,00,000 | 41,48,000 |
| 29,00,000 | 14,69,000 | 90,80,000 | 1,93,500 | 54,83,000 | 4,00,000 | 58,83,000 |
| 52,00,200 | 31,24,000 | 1,24,88,200 | 1,95,000 | 1,02,06,000 | 2,00,000 | 1,04,06,000 |

APPENDIX—9
Questionnaire.
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

No. APPLA/RC/76.

Dated 27th March 1976.

FROM

SAMSON RAMAKRISHNAIAH,
MEMBER-SECRETARY, REVIEW COMMITTEE,
AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES,
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH,
HYDERABAD.

TO

.....
.....
.....

SIR,

SUB.—Libraries—Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, and its working—Review of—
Questionnaire—Sent—Information—Requested.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have appointed a Committee to review the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 and its working.

enclose a Questionnaire in this behalf.

I request you kindly to fill in the Questionnaire and return it to me with your great valuable opinions in my name so as to reach not later than the 20th April 1976. You may please use additional sheets, if necessary.

In case you do not have information in respect of any question, or any question is inapplicable, you may draw a line against it.

I request your kind Co-operation in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

SAMSON RAMAKRISHNAIAH,
Member-Secretary, Review Committee &
Director of Public Libraries.

Encl : One

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

THE ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1960

REVIEW COMMITTEE

QUESTIONNAIRE

(Aims and objects of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act and the purpose of the Review Committee).

The composite State of Madras of which the Andhra Region of Andhra Pradesh formed part, enacted the first library legislation in the country, called the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948. This was followed by the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955, enacted by the former Hyderabad State. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the need arose to have an integrated Act applicable to the whole of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, was, therefore, enacted consolidating and amending the said two Acts. The Act came into force with effect from 1st April, 1960. The Rules under the said Act came into force from 1st April, 1961.

It has been felt necessary that the working of the Act and the various rules framed thereunder should be reviewed with a view to making the Act and the rules up to date to achieve the aims and objects of the Act.

The Government have, therefore, constituted a Review Committee to go into the working of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, and the library Administration in Andhra Pradesh, and for suggesting amendments, wherever, necessary, to the existing provisions and incorporation of new provisions to the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act and the Rules issued thereunder, for the further development of libraries in the State.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

A. AIMS AND OBJECTS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. What are your suggestions for providing a comprehensive fair, and efficient library service ?
2. What are your suggestions for making the Public Library as an agency :
 - (a) to supplement formal education ?
 - (b) for informal lifelong, continuing self-directed education ?
3. (a) How can the library be used for eradication of illiteracy ?
(b) What role can a library play in preventing literates lapsing into illiteracy ?
4. How can Libraries be used to adequately merge Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the other sections of the society ?
5. How can the library be used for the removal of caste and communal distinctions in the public life ?
6. What special steps should be taken to improve library service to reach out more and more women, the aged and the infirm ?
7. How can a library be used to loosen the stronghold of caste and community, customs, tradition and hierarchical stratified society ?

8. How can the library be used for the spread of science and technology among the under-privileged and deprived sections of society ?
9. How to make the library a real democratic institution, so that it can be said to be an institution for the public, by the public and of the public?
10. How can a library be used for giving citizenship education ?
11. What should be the general duties of the library What other functions can be entrusted to a library ?

B. LIBRARY SET-UP :

1. (1) What are the different types of libraries in your district/State ? Please give the number of Libraries of each of the following types :

| Sl. No. | Types of Libraries | Run by | | |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | | State Government | Library Authorities | (Grandhalaya Samsthas) |
| 1. | State Central Library | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. | State Regional Libraries | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. | District Central Libraries | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. | Branch Libraries | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. | Village Libraries | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. | Book Delivery Stations | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. | Children's Libraries | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. | Women's Libraries | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. | Circulating Libraries | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. | Departmental Libraries | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. | Other Libraries | .. | .. | .. |

(2) Zilla Parishad Libraries/Panchayat Libraries :

- (i) Aided
- (ii) Unaided

(3) Municipal Libraries :

- (i) Aided
- (ii) Unaided

4) Co-operative Libraries :

- (i) Aided
- (ii) Unaided

(5) Libraries run by private managements/associations :

- (a) Recognised : (i) Aided
(ii) Unaided

(b) Unrecognised :

(6) Special Libraries (such as commercial, departmental, technical, industrial, etc.)

(7) Libraries attached to educational institutions :

- (i) University Libraries
(ii) College Libraries
(iii) Secondary School Libraries
(iv) Elementary School Libraries
(v) Libraries attached to Research Institutions.

(8) Other types of Libraries.

2. What should be the structure of the State Public Library System ?
3. What steps do you suggest to discourage an uneven and imbalanced growth of library service ?

C. STATE LIBRARY AUTHORITY :

1. Should there be a State Library Authority ? If so, who should be the State Library Authority who is expected to provide adequate library service in the State ?
2. (a) Should the State Library Authority have the default power ?
(b) Should the State Library Authority have the power to direct enquiries relating to the (Grandhalaya Samsthas) Local Library Authorities ?

D. STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE :

1. Should the State Library Committee be deliberative and executive bodies separately or should they both combined ?
2. What should be the relationship between the Government and the State Library Committee ?
3. Is the present constitution of the State Library Committee satisfactory ? If not, what are your suggestions ? If you desire to have nominated members in such a committee, what should be the criteria for such nomination and what should be the proportion of the nominated members to that of the elected ones ?

**E. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES
AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES :**

1. What do you think should be the powers, duties and functions of the Department of Public Libraries ?
2. Are the powers, duties and functions assigned at present to the Director of Public Libraries satisfactory ? What are your suggestions in that behalf ?

F. STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY :

1. What should be the function of the State Central Library and its relations with Government Libraries and other Libraries ?
2. (a) Do you suggest that State Central Library should have the following Departments ?
 - (i) State Copyright Library ;
 - (ii) State Library for the Blind ;
 - (iii) State Bureau of Inter-Library loan ;
 - (iv) State Bureau of Bibliography ;
 - (v) State Bureau of Technical Services ;
 - (vi) State Dormitory Library ;
 - (vii) Children's Department ;
 - (viii) Social Education Department ;
 - (ix) Audio-Visual Education Department ;
 - (x) Repographic and Documentation Cell.
- (b) What other departments would you suggest to be in the State Central Library ?

**G. STATE REGIONAL LIBRARIES AND STATE
REGIONAL COMMITTEES :**

1. Should there be Regional Libraries, as at present ? If so, what should be the criteria for the establishment of these Libraries ?
2. Should there be Regional Committees ? If so, what should be the constitution of these Committees ?
3. What should be the functions of the Regional Libraries, both in regard to library service and administration ?
4. Should the Regional Committees be bodies incorporate, or is it better to incorporate to the district bodies ?

H. CITY/DISTRICT LIBRARY AUTHORITIES :

1. Do you consider that a separate library authority should be constituted for each City, called the City Library Authority of the City concerned ? If so what shall be the criteria for determining the constitution of a City Library Authority ? What should be the population and financial norms and viability without detriment to the development of libraries in the rural areas
2. (a) If a City is taken out of the jurisdiction of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha and a separate City Grandhalaya Samstha is constituted for each city, what other sources of income would you suggest to carry out the purposes of the Act in the rest of the rural areas of the jurisdiction of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, so as to make them viable ?
 (b) What should be the relationship of the City Grandhalaya Samstha with the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha ?
3. Should the jurisdiction of the City Grandhalaya Samstha be defined in the Act in terms of the corporation limits ? For that matter, do you think that the jurisdiction of the areas of operation by each Grandhalaya Samstha be clearly defined in the Act ?
4. (a) What do you think should be the size and composition of the City Grandhalaya Samstha and the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha ? Should the members be all elected or nominated or both ?
 (b) Should the City/Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha be deliberative and executive bodies separately, or should they be both combined ?
5. Should the Librarian, City Central Library and the Librarians of the District Central Libraries be designated as the City Library Officer and the District Library Officers of the districts as the case may be ? If not, what other designation would you suggest ?
6. Should the Secretary of the City Grandhalaya Samstha or the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, as the case may be, have the power of voting in the elections, or in passing resolutions by the Samsthas.
7. Do you think it is necessary for the Director of Public Libraries to authorise any member of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to exercise the powers and duties of the Chairman, either when the Office of the Chairman is vacant, or when elected Chairman is on long absence ? If not who should exercise these functions under these circumstances ?

8. Is it necessary or desirable to constitute library advisory committees for Branch Libraries and Village Libraries ?
9. (a) Under what circumstances shall the Government have power to supersede or dissolve Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas ?
 - (b) what should be the interim arrangement ?
 - (c) What should be the criteria to re-establish them, and in what time ?
10. (a) Under what circumstances shall the Government have power to remove the Chairman of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas ?
 - (b) What should be the procedure to be followed in such removal proceedings ?
 - (c) What should be the criteria for reviewing the order of removal of the Chairman ?

J. POWERS AND DUTIES OF ZILLA GRANDHALAYA SAMSTHAS :

1. What should be the powers and functions of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas ?
2. Is the present system of selection and purchase of books for the use of the libraries under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas satisfactory ? What are your suggestions, of any, in this regard ?

K. ANDHRA PRADESH STATE LIBRARY SERVICE:

1. At present there is only one Assistant Director besides the Director of Public Libraries in the Directorate. Do you feel there is need to have Deputy Director, and Assistant Directors in the Directorate, and Regional Deputy Directors, etc., in the regions ? What should be the minimum requirements of the Department ?
2. What do you think should be the uniform pattern of staff of the various categories of Libraries ? Is the present pattern for the District Central Libraries and Branch Libraries satisfactory ? What other suggestions do you have for maintaining high standard of library service ?
3. Are you satisfied with the present channel of promotion for library personnel ? What further incentives do you think they may be given

L. LIBRARY CESS, GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION AND SPECIAL GRANTS :

1. Do you think that the present income from library cess on house or property tax is sufficient for providing a comprehensive and efficient library Service ?
2. If not, do you suggest that the library cess/surcharge should be levied on other taxes such as land revenue, vehicle tax, profession tax, sales tax, entertainment tax, etc.? If so on what items, and at what rate ?
3. Should the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas be empowered to levy a library cess within a range, say of six paise to 12 paise, according to its needs without the permission of the Government ?
4. What are difficulties experienced in collection and remittance of the library Cess ? What are your suggestions to get over the difficulty in the realisation of the cess from the local bodies ?
5. Should the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have the power to proceed against the local bodies if they collect cess but do not remit to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas Within, say, a period of two months ?
6. What machinery or system do you suggest to enable the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas to know what their demands of cess are, the amounts remitted and the amount still outstanding ?
7. "Government grant should not be determined by the income of the library authority but by its needs". Do you agree with this ? What should be the criteria to determine the needs? What other suggestions do you offer ?
8. Should there be a separate and independent demand in the State's Budget for "Public Libraries" ?

M. AIDED LIBRARIES AND GRANT-IN-AID:

1. What should be the criteria for recognising a Library ? Who should be the authority to accord recognition and sanction grants ? What shall be the procedure ?
2. On what conditions should grants and special grants be sanctioned to the libraries under private managements, panchayats, etc., ? What should be the minimum standards of these Libraries for recognition and aid ?

3. How should these libraries be brought into the public library system ?
4. Should the library service in its entirety be organised by the Department of Public Libraries ? If not, what steps should be taken to organise aided and unaided libraries both in urban and rural areas ?
5. What steps should be taken to organise a balanced growth of libraries in the departmental sector as well as private sector ?
6. Would you permit private libraries to charge the readers for the use of the library ?

N. LIBRARY CO-OPERATION :

1. In what respects (*eg.* book selection and purchase, classification, cataloguing, technical service, etc.) should there be co-operation.—
 - (1) amongst public libraries;
 - (2) between public libraries and academic libraries ;
 - (3) between public libraries and other types of libraries (Special Libraries, Departmental Libraries, Oriental Manuscripts Libraries, etc.). ¶
 - (4) between public libraries and various other agencies (like social education agencies, etc.) ?

P. MOBILE LIBRARIES :

What should be the mechanism of circulation of books in a book circulating system ?

Q. LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS :

1. Is there a need for a number of library associations to be recognised by the Government ? If so, why ?
2. What should be the conditions on which library associations should be recognised ?
3. For what purposes may grants be sanctioned to the library associations ?
4. What should be the functions of these associations ?
5. Should all the library associations recognised by the Government be given representation on the State Library Committee and the City and Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and if so, to what extent ?

R. TRAINING COURSES :

1. Who shall conduct pre-service library training courses (certificate course) for the Librarians, Public Libraries and School Librarians-Library Associations, or private bodies, or the department of Public Libraries ?
2. Do you think it is desirable to permit private organisations to conduct the pre-service (certificate course) training ?
3. What shall be the criteria for according recognition to the certificates issued by such private organisations conducting the certificate course, as at present ? What amendments do you suggest to the present arrangement ?
4. What are your suggestions regarding syllabus, duration of course, conduct of examinations and award of certificates ?
5. What should be considered the minimum standards to be maintained by the institutions engaged in the conduct of the certificate course ?
6. What shall be the mechanism or machinery to test the standards and efficiency of the institutions ?
7. Do you agree that it is the responsibility of the Director of Public Libraries to look to the constant professional growth of library personnel of the Department of Public Libraries ? If so, should the Department of Public Libraries undertake the conduct of :
 - (i) the pre-service training course;
 - (ii) in service training for the Public Librarians and short-term courses for school librarians and teachers in-charge of school libraries ?
 - (a) in documentation;
 - (b) in specialised training in modern library techniques;
 - (c) in specialised training in reference service;
 - (d) in specialised training in organising adult education programmes, audio-visual programmes, etc;
 - (e) in special short-term training course for librarians in-charge of Children's Libraries in conducting Children's Programmes;

(f) in training courses for Branch Librarians in batches, to conduct refresher courses for Village Librarians and the honorary workers in recognised aided and unaided libraries;

(g) in short-term training course for teachers in-charge of school libraries in library methods and librarianship;

(h) Training in organising social education and extension programmes;

(i) Elementary training in preservation, care, etc., of manuscripts and rare books ?

(iii) Subject Seminars :

(iv) Library survey and evaluation;

(v) Publications of Library manuals and journals.

9. Should any of the tasks enumerated above be undertaken by any agencies other than the Department ?

S. INSPECTION :

1. Are you satisfied with the existing arrangements of supervision and inspection of libraries ?
2. What other suggestions do you offer to make inspection more meaningful, and calculated to promote the quality of library service ?
3. Do you suggest that the Director of Public Libraries or the Officers of the Department under his control should provide technical guidance to the School and College Libraries ?

T. BUILDINGS :

1. Do you agree that provision of a suitable building should be a condition precedent to the opening of a Branch Library ?
2. Should the donation of buildings or building sites or cash for Public Libraries be considered for exemption from the Urban Property Ceiling, Land Ceiling Act or Income-tax and other taxes ?

U. PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS, ACT, 1867 :

1. Do you suggest any amendment to the press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, in relation to its application to the State of Andhra Pradesh in particular, and if so, give your suggestions ?
2. Should the Director of Public Libraries in his ex-officio capacity as Registrar of Publications, or in his own capacity, or the Librarian State Central Library, Superintendent, direct and deal with all matters relating to the Press and Registration of Books, Act, 1867, and to the maintenance and service of the books sent under the said Act ?

V. LIBRARIANS AND SOCIAL EDUCATION:

What activities do you suggest to be added to the libraries to make them really social, cultural and literary centres ?

W. REPORTS AND RETURNS :

1. Do you think that the reports annually presented to the legislature are analytical and critical enough to throw light on the development and growth of the library service in the State ? What suggestions do you make in this regard ?
2. Should the Government be statutorily obliged to the city and each of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas two copies each of the State Gazette and District Gazettes, as well as other publications of the Government meant for Public Information ?

X. INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED SPECIFICALLY BY OTHER STATES :

1. Kindly furnish the provision made in the budget for "Public Libraries" in your State for the three years, 1972-73; 1973-74 and 1974-75.
2. Kindly furnish figures of income and expenditure on "Public Libraries" in your State for the above triennium.
3. Kindly furnish details of cess collections for each City and each District Library Authority for the above triennium (1972-73 to 1974-75) under :
 - (i) House or Property Tax;
 - (ii) Octroi;

- (iii) Profession Tax;
- (iv) Entertainment Tax;
- (v) Land revenue;
- (vi) any other taxes;

4. Kindly furnish details of:

- (i) Government contribution for the said triennium;
- (ii) Special grants sanctioned for the said triennium;
 - (a) by State Government;
 - (b) by the Central Government;
 - (c) other agencies.

5. What constitutes State Library Fund, City Library Fund and District Library Fund, in your State?

6. What was the income credited to the State Library Fund, each City Library Fund and each District Library Fund, for each of the said three-year period?

7. What are the rules for grant-in-aid in your States? Kindly furnish a copy of the Rules in this behalf.

8. What was the amount of recurring and non-recurring grants sanctioned to the Aided Libraries for the said three-year period, year wise?

Y. SUGGESTIONS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT :

1. What are your suggestions to make the Act more meaningful and purposeful and to make up deficiencies, if any?
2. Kindly suggest amendments, if any.

ADDRESS :

Dt.

Signature.
(Designation)

NOTE.—Please add additional sheets, if necessary.

APPENDIX—10

List of bodies who submitted Memoranda to Review Committee.

| Sl. No. | <i>Name and address of Association</i> |
|------------|---|
| 1. | Cuddapah Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Employees Association, Cuddapah. |
| 2. | Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Employee's Association, Guntur. |
| 3. | Zilla Grandhalaya Sangham, Guntur. |
| 4. | Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Guntur. |
| 5. | Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Samstha Employees Association, Hyderabad. |
| 6. | Indian College Library Association, 25, Bahadurpura Colony, Hyderabad-500264. |
| 7. | C. L. Sc. Students, School of Library Science, Sarvotham Bhavan, Vijayawada. |
| 8. | Krishna Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Employees' Association, Vijayawada. |
| 9. | Andhra Pradesh Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Employees' Association, Vijayawada. |
| 10. | Andhra Pradesh Publishers and Book Sellers Association, Vijayawada. |
| 11. | Sri Bhramaramba Malleswara Andhra Grandhalayam, Vijayawada-1. |
| 12. | School of Library Science, Sarvotham Bhavan, Vijayawada. |
| 13. | Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Employees' Association, District Branch, Nalgonda. |
| 14. | Samskruti Samsodhan Samstha, Kandukuri Post, Nizamabad District. |
| 15. | National Teachers Congress, Amarnagar, 9-1-47 A, Visakhapatnam-3. |
| 16. | Indian Association of Teachers of Library Science, Dept. of Library Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi - 221005. |
| 17. | Librarians of Saraswathi Nikethanam, Vetapalem, Prakasam District. |
| 18. | Saraswathi Nikethanam, Vetapalem, Prakasam District. |
| 19. | Government Mobile Library, Eluru. |
| 20. | Librarians' Study Circle, Guntur. |
| 21. | West Bengal Pravasandhra Education Society, 7. Railand Circular Road, Mabesh, Rishra, Hoogly District. |
| 22. | Nizamia Womens' Educational Centre, Hyderabad.] |
| 23. | British Council Library, Calcutta. |
| 24. | All India Library Association, Delhi. |

List of individuals who submitted Memoranda to the Review Committee.

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name and address of individual</i> |
|----------------|--|
| 1. | Sri Battula Venkata Rami Reddi, Member, Z.G.S., Anantapur. |
| 2. | Sri Rampalle Ramachandra Murthy, Poduru, East Godavari district. |
| 3. | Sri Nandigam Nagasrihari Rao, Member, Z.G.S., East Godavari district. |
| 4. | Prof. N.G, Ranga, Nidubrolu, Guntur District. |
| 5. | Sri Velaga Venkatappayya, Secretary, Z.G.S., Guntur. |
| 6. | Sri Yedire Chenna Kesavulu, Member, Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Sangham, 4-2-739, Ramkote, Hyderabad. |
| 7. | Sri M. Ramakrishnayya, Vijayawada. |
| 8. | Sri P. Pundareekaksh Rao, Advocate, Machilipatnam. |
| 9. | Sri Kavikondala Suryanarayana Sastry, Writer, Publisher, Premchand Publications, Vijayawada-1. |
| 10. | Sri Turlapaty Kutumba Rao, President, Press Club, Vijayawada. |
| 11. | Dr. Miss. Gahver Kapadia, Hyderabad. |
| 12. | Sri C.V.S.L. Narasimha Raju, Andhra University, Waltair. |
| 13. | Smt. K. Sharada, Andhra University, Waltair. |
| 14. | Sri R.S. Shastri, Hyderabad. |

*List of persons who appeared before the Committee to give Evidence.***ADILABAD DISTRICT:**

- (1) Sri B. Surendra Rao,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Adilabad.
- (2) Sri K. Rama Rao,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Adilabad.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT:

- (3) Sri P. Lakshmi Narayana Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Anantapur.
- (4) Sri Ch. Gopalakrishna Murthy,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Anantapur.
- (5) Sri A.R.S. Harinath,
Secretary, R.C.R.T. & Saraswathi Nilayam,
Dharmavaram, Anantapur.
- (6) Sri N. Narayana Sastry,
Advocate and Member,
Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Anantapur.
- (7) Sri Ch. Lakshmipathi Sastry,
District Panchayat Officer,
Anantapur.
- (8) Sri A. Narasimha Murthy,
Secretary, Lalithakala Parishad,
Anantapur.
- (9) Sri S. Johan David,
Christian Library Representative,
Anantapur.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT:

- (10) Sri D. Chenchu Krishna Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Chittoor.
- (11) Sri G. Venkatasubbaiah,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Chittoor.
- (12) Sri P. Janardhan,
Librarian, Regional Library,
Tirupathi.
- (13) Sri V.S. Venkata Narayana,
Retired Headmaster,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Chittoor.
- (14) Sri P.S. Prakash Rao,
Librarian, Sanskrit Vidyanikethan,
S.G.S. Arts College, Tirupathi.

- (15) Sri B.V. Ramana,
Student Leader,
Regional Library, Tirupathi.
- (16) Sri P.G. Sreeramulu,
Municipal Commissioner and Special Officer,
Tirupathi.
- (17) Sri K. Balakrishna Reddy,
President, District Writers' Association,
Chittoor.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT:

- (18) Sri V. Subrahmanyam Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
cuddapah.
- (19) Sri K. Venkateswarlu,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Ouddapah.
- (20) Sri Varra Pulla Reddy,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Cuddapah.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT:

- (21) Sri K.V. Kondala Rao,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Kakinada.
- (22) Sri P. Chandrasekara Rao,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Kakinada.
- (23) Sri Nandigam Nagasrihari,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Kakinada.
- (24) Smt. P. Chiranjeevini Kumari,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Kakinada.
- (25) Sri P.S. Sarma,
Public Worker, Workers' Education Society,
Kakinada.
- (26) Sri O. Seshagiri Rao,
Secretary, East Godavari District Association,
K.R.V.K. Library, Kakinada.
- (27) Sri G.R.B. Framlin,
District Panchayat Officer,
Kakinada.
- (28) Sri Gummaluru Satyanarayana
Retd. Former Radio Officer,
A.I.R., Kakinada.
- (29) Smt. B. Kameswari Devi,
District Educational Officer,
Kakinada.

- (30) Sri C. Bhavana Rao,
President, Sri Suryaraya Vidyanaanda Grandhalayam,
Kakinada.
- (31) Sri V. Ramakrishna Sastry,
Pithapuram, Kakinada.
- (32) Sri Ch. V. Subba Rao,
Deputy Librarian, President, East Godavari
Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Employees' Association.
- (33) Sri T. Kesava Rao,
Grade I Librarian,
Ramachandrapur, Kakinada.
- (34) Sri V.R.P. Narayana Rao,
Librarian, Grade I,
Amalapuram, Kakinada.
- (35) Sri Akella Seshadri,
Secretary, Eswarapustaka Bhandagaram,
Kakinada.

GUNTUR DISTRICT:

- (36) Sri N.V. Narisi Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Guntur.
- (37) Sri V. Venkatappayya,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Guntur.
- (38) Sri B. Satyanarayana,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Guntur.
- (39) Sri K. Umamaheswara Rao,
Ex-Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Guntur.
- (40) Sri Siva Ramaiah, Meduri,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Guntur.
- (41) Sri Narayya,
Municipal Chairman,
Guntur.
- (42) Sri Gudivada Pulla Rao,
Social Worker, Guntur.
- (43) Sri Tripuramalla Lakshmaiah Gupta,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Sangham,
Guntur.
- (44) Sri T. Vasant Kumar,
District Educational Officer,
Guntur.
- (45) Sri R.L. Narasimha Rao,
Chemists & Druggists, Executive Committee Member,
Guntur District, A.P.L. Association.
- (46) Sri A. Raghavaiah,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Employees'
Association, Guntur.

HYDERABAD CITY:

- (47) Sri B. Ramdev, M.L.C.,
Member, Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Samstha,
Hyderabad.
- (48) Sri M.S. Deshpande,
President & Secretary, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya,
Hyderabad.
- (49) Sri Mir Akbar Ali Nasiri, M.L.C.,
20-1-330, Koka Bazar, Hyderabad.
- (50) Sri Moinuddin Ahmed,
Treasurer, Shah Memorial Library,
New Malakpet, Hyderabad.
- (51) Sri G.R. Narasimha Rao,
President,
Abhyudaya Public Library and Free Reading Room,
Hyderabad.
- (52) Smt. A.N. Shakira,
Secretary, Hyderi Circulating Library,
Malakpet.
- (53) Sri Pawan Kumar,
President, Hyderi Circulating Library,
Malakpet, Hyderabad.
- (54) Sri B. Kishtaiah,
Superintendent, Examination Department,
Hindi Pracharasabha, Hyderabad.
- (55) Sri Syed Hasan, M.L.A.,
Hyderabad-24.
- (56) Sri R.S. Sastry,
Director, Institute of Library Science,
Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam,
Hyderabad.
- (57) Dr. V.K. Bawa,
Vice-Chairman,
Hyderabad Urban Development Authority.
- (58) Sri Roy Mahboobnarayana,
President of Youngmen's Association,
Sultan Shahi, Hyderabad.
- (59) Sri A. Ohenna Keshavulu,
Ex-Member, City Central Library.
- (60) Sri Kalidas Kashikar,
Senior Hindi Pandit,
Social Worker, Bharat Gunvardhak Samstha,
Shalibanda.
- (61) Sri A.A.N. Raju,
Head, Department of Library Science,
Osmania University, Hyderabad.
- (62) Sri M.R. Riswadkar,
Chief Librarian, Small Industry Extension Training
Institute, Hyderabad.

- (63) Sri A.K. Dasgupta,
Librarian, Administrative Staff College of India,
Hyderabad.
- (64) Sri A.P. Jain,
Librarian, N.B. Science College,
Hyderabad.
- (65) Sri N. Madhusudhana Raj,
Advocate, High Court,
3-5-1004, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad.
- (66) Sri K.B. Satyanarayana,
Director, State Book Club,
Hyderabad.
- (67) Sri Mohd. Abdul Hai, Joint Secretary,
Institute of Library Science,
1-10-57, Ashoknagar, Hyderabad.
- (68) Sri M.A. Majeed Khan,
General Secretary,
Andhra Pradesh Public Library Association.
- (69) Sri P.S. Prasad,
Assistant Librarian, Grade II,
City Central Library, Hyderabad.
- (70) Smt. Shantha Bai, M.L.A.
- (71) Sri Mohd. Sultanuddin,
Superintendent, District Panchayat Office,
Hyderabad.
- (72) Sri Saadat Nazeer,
Master, The Hyderabad Public School,
Begumpet.
- (73) Sri D.S. Rama Sastry,
Proprietor (S.K.M.O.) Engineer,
Bowinpalli.
- (74) Sri Kishanlal Khanna,
Business, Secunderabad.
- (75) Sri M. Gopala Chari,
Aruna Arts Association,
Hyderabad.
- (76) Sri G. Krishna Murthy,
Youth Club, Shamshabad.
- (77) Sri T. Lakshmayya,
Gazetted Inspector of Schools.
- (78) Sri D. Ramanuja Rao,
Secretary,
Andhra Saraswatha Parishad.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT (VIKARABAD):

- (79) Smt. Sangama Laxmi Bai,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Vikarabad.

- (80) Sri Syed Ali Hashmi,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Vikarabad.
- (81) Sri K. Rangunandan,
Teacher, Branch Library,
Mominpet, Vikarabad.
- (82) Sri M. Srinivas Reddy,
Principal, Junior College
Medchal
- (83) Sri A. Janardhan, Teacher,
Medchal, Vikarabad.
- (84) Sri Mamidi Rama Reddy
Agriculture, Multipurpose Co-operative Society,
Shamshabad, Hyderabad District.
- (85) Sri E. Malla Reddy,
Sarpanch, Pargi, Hyderabad District.
- (86) Sri T. Lakshmayya,
Gazetted Inspector of Schools,
Hyderabad District.
- (87) Sri M. Sathender,
Secretary, L.B. Youth Congress Association,
District Central Library, Vikarabad.
- (88) Sri Anil Kumar,
President, Lal Bahadur Youth Association,
Vikarabad.
- (89) Sri D.B. Eswara Reddy, University Librarian,
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University,
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT:

- (90) Sri B. Venkata Rama Rao,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Karimnagar.
- (91) Sri B. Lakshmi Kantha Rao,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Karimnagar.
- (92) Sri M. Narayana Reddy,
Librarian, Branch Library,
Parkal, Karimnagar.
- (93) Sri K. Damodar Rao,
Secretary,
Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Karimnagar.

KHAMMAM DISTRICT:

- (94) Sri Syed Khader Ali,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Khammam.
- (95) Sri Balakrishna Reddy,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Khammam.

- (96) Sri Komarraju Satyanarayana Rao,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Khammam.

KRISHNA DISTRICT:

- (97) Sri K.V. Subba Rao,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Machilipatnam.
- (98) Sri K. Mallikarjuna Rao,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Machilipatnam.
- (99) Sri Kolluri Koteswara Rao, M.L.C.,
President, Andhra Pradesh Zilla Grandhalaya
Samstha Employees' Association,
Machilipatnam.
- (100) Sri Tekumalla Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Grandhalaya Field
Workers Association, Machilipatnam.
- (101) Sri P. Pundareekaksha Rao,
Advocate, Frenchpeta, Machilipatnam.
- (102) Sri T. Chandramouli,
Secretary, Sree Karmika Sangh Dharma Grandhalayam,
Vijayawada.
- (103) Sri Nidumuddala Nagabhushana Rao,
Secretary, Sri Bhramaramba Malleswara Grandhalayam,
Vijayawada.
- (104) Sri Chinta Sarva Rao,
Merchant, Sree Bramaramba Malleswara Andhra
Grandhalayam, Vijayawada.
- (105) Smt. G. Nagarathnamma,
Gazetted Inspector of Schools (W),
Krishna District, Machilipatnam.
- (106) Sri M. V. Subba Rao,
Secretary, Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Field Workers
Association, Machilipatnam.
- (107) Sri Y. Koteswara Rao,
Librarian, Government Mobile Library,
West Godavari District, Eluru.

KURNOOL DISTRICT:

- (108) Sri K. Kesava Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Kurnool.
- (109) Sri P. Lakshmi Reddy,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Kurnool.
- (110) Sri K.N.S. Raju,
President, The Kurnool District Writers
Co-operative Publishing Society, Kurnool.
- (111) Sri A. Gopinath, Grade I, Librarian,
District Central Library, Ananthapur.

- (112) Sri M. Subba Reddy,
Ex-Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Kurnool.
- (113) Sri K.V. Krishna Murthy Rao,
Journalist, Representative 'Hindu' & A.I.R.,
Kurnool.
- (114) Smt. G. Padmavathi, Principal,
Government College of Education and District
Educational Officer I/c., Kurnool.
- (115) Sri P. Ramanth Sastry, Advocate,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Kurnool.
- (116) Sri K.V. Siva Sarma,
Journalist, Kurnool.
- (117) Sri P. Ramachandra Pillai,
Deputy Secretary (S.L.),
Zilla Parishad, Kurnool.
- (118) Sri R.V. Seshadri,
Press Correspondent, Kurnool.
- (119) Sri C. Seshagiri Rao,
President, Hindi Prema Mandali Library,
Allagadda, Kurnool.
- (120) Sri P.V. Subba Rao,
District Panchayat Officer,
Kurnool.

MAHBOOBNAGAR DISTRICT:

- (121) Sri P. Ranga Rao,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Mahboobnagar.
- (122) Sri S. Panduranga Reddy,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Mahboobnagar.

MEDAK DISTRICT:

- (123) Sri S. Narsinga Rao,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Sangareddy, Medak District.
- (124) Sri Iqbal Muzaffar Ahmed,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Sangareddy, Medak District.

NALGONDA DISTRICT:

- (125) Sri K. Venkatanarayana Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nalgonda.
- (126) Sri P. Sudershan,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nalgonda.
- (127) Sri P. Rangacharyulu,
Librarian Grade I,
Nalgonda District.

NELLORE DISTRICT:

- (128) Sri N. Harischandra Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nellore.
- (129) Sri N.V. Rami Reddy,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nellore.
- (130) Sri Chundi Viswanatham,
Journalist, 16/492, Tobacco Gardens,
Nellore.
- (131) Sri M.V. Sekharaiah,
District Public Relations Officer,
Nellore.
- (132) Sri S. Yanadhi Reddy,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nellore.
- (133) Sri P. Ramalinga Reddy,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nellore.
- (134) Sri S. Chandrasekhara Reddy,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nellore.
- (135) Sri K. Seshagiri Rao,
Asst. Examiner of Local Fund & Accounts,
Nellore.
- (136) Sri Vennelakanti Raghavaiah,
Advocate, Nellore.
- (137) Miss S. Ahmed Bee,
Principal, D.K. Govt. College for Women,
Nellore.
- (138) Sri C.V. Subbayya Gupta,
Nellore.
- (139) Sri M.V. Krishna Reddy,
Ex-M.L.C., Nellore.
- (140) Sri A. Sitarami Reddy,
Kovur Taluq, Nellore District.
- (141) Dr. Bezwada Gopal Reddy.

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT:

- (142) Sri B.L. Gangaram,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nizamabad.
- (143) Sri K. Nageswara Rao,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nizamabad.
- (144) Sri Lakshmaiah,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nizamabad.

- (145) Sri Nageswara Sarma,
Deputy Secretary, Education,
Zilla Parishad, Nizamabad.
- (146) Sri Abbarao Deshmukh,
Ex-Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nizamabad.
- (147) District Panchayat Officer, Nizamabad.
- (148) Mrs. M. Sarojini,
District Educational Officer, Nizamabad.
- (149) Miss Vidyavathi, Nizamabad.
- (150) Sri Srinivasa Rao, Nizamabad.
- (151) Sri Srinivasa Reddy, Nizamabad.
- (152) Sri Rama Rao,
Local Fund Examiner,
Nizamabad.
- (153) Sri K. Mohan Rao,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nizamabad.
- (154) Sri Gangukrsihan,
Ex-Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Nizamabad.
- (155) Sri Munipalli Narasaiah,
Nizamabad.
- (156) Sri S. Lakshminarayana, Nizamabad.
- (157) Sri Rukma Reddy,
Ex-Member, Z. G. S., Nizamabad.
- (158) Dr. K.R. Lingam,
Ex-Member, Z. G. S., Nizamabad.
- (159) Sri T. Purnachandra Rao,
Nizamabad.
- (160) Sri Shiva Ratnam,
Advocate, Nizamabad.
- (161) Sri A. Dritmaiah,
President, Andhra Pradesh Library Association,
District Branch, Nizamabad.
- (162) Sri Md. Yousuf Jaleel,
Card-writer, Regional Library,
Nizamabad.
- (163) Sri A. Rajaiyah,
Librarian, Branch Library,
Yellareddy, Nizamabad,
- (164) Sri Yadava Rao,
Nizamabad.
- (165) Sri Pada Alevelu Mangathayaramma,
Nizamabad.
- (166) Sri S. Deshmuk,
Librarian, Regional Library
Nizamabad.

- (167) Sri R. Narsimloo,
Nizamabad.
- (168) Sri T. Narsimhulu,
Nizamabad.
- (169) Sri S. Ramachander Reddy,
Nizamabad.

PRAKASAM DISTRICT:

- (170) Sri A. Srinivasa Rao,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Ongole.
- (171) Sri M. Srihari,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Ongole.
- (172) Smt. R. Kasturi Bai,
Principal, Y.A. Govt. College for Women,
Chirala.
- (173) Sri I. Parvateswara Sastry,
Retired Principal,
R.B.H. Junior College, Vetapalam.
- (174) Sri G.A.L. Acharya,
Dr. Sri Desodharaka Grandhalayam,
Uppuguru, Ongole.
- (175) Sri A. Venkateswara Rao,
Block Development Officer,
Vetapalem.
- (176) Sri T.V. Subba Rao,
Headmaster, Z.P. High School (Boys),
Kandukur, Prakasam District.
- (177) Sri Nagineni Venkaiah,
Andhra Pradesh Grandhalaya Sangham,
Vice-President,
Penugonda, Addanki Taluq.
- (178) Sri P. Balakrishna Rao,
Municipal Commissioner,
Chirala, Ongole District.
- (179) Smt. Male Rangamma,
President, Veerapalli Vari Dharma Vignana
Grandhalayam,
Pothavaram, Prakasam District.

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT:

- (180) Sri G. Mallikarjuna Swamy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Srikakulam.
- (181) Sri K. Vithal Sastry,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Srikakulam.
- (182) Sri J. Kurmanayakulu,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Srikakulam.

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT:

- (183) Sri B. Venkateswara Rao,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Visakhapatnam.
- (184) Sri K.V. Ramana Murthy,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Visakhapatnam.
- (185) Sri P. Devadanam,
Librarian, Regional Library,
Visakhapatnam.
- (186) Smt. K. Sarada,
Lecturer in Library Science,
Andhra University, Department of Library Science,
Visakhapatnam.
- (187) Sri K. Siva Reddy,]
Head, Department of Library Science,
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
- (188) Sri G. V. S. L. Narasimha Raju,
Lecturer, Department of Library Science,
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
- (189) Sri P. Satyaraju,
Member, A. P. Z. G. S. Employees Association,
Branch Library, Ellamanchili, Visakhapatnam.
- (190) Sri L. Venkateswarulu,
Sarpanch, Vanchala, Member,
Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Visakhapatnam.
- (191) Sri K. D. S. S. V. Appa Rao,
President, Andhra Pradesh Gandhalaya Sangham, Visakhapatnam.
- (192) Sri Bandaru Kannai Naidu,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Visakhapatnam.
- (193) Sri Adari Appa Rao,
President, Gramina Yuvajana Mandiram,
Munagapaka, Visakhapatnam.
- (194) Sri T. Appa Rao,
General Secretary, Youth Congress,
Visakhapatnam.
- (195) Sri M. Somaiah,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Visakhapatnam.
- (196) Sri Mogalapalli Venkataramana,
Secretary, Sarada Library,
Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam.
- (197) Sri M. Sambasiva Rao,
Secretary, Sri Gouri Grandhalayam,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Visakhapatnam.
- (198) Sri M. Venkateswarulu,
President, City Congress,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Visakhapatnam.

Visakhapatnam District (Contd)

- (199) Sri C. V. Ramana,
Former Municipal Chairman,
Visakhapatnam.
- (200) Sri V. Narsinga Rao,
Freedom Fighter, Visakhapatnam.
- (201) Sri D. Bhemeswara Rao,
Asst. Examiner of Local Fund Accounts,
Visakhapatnam.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT :

- (202) Sri V. Dasaradha Ramaiah,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Eluru.
- (203) Sri C. Govinda Rao
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Eluru.
- (204) Sri Uppu Rama Rao,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Eluru.
- (205) Sri M. Jaganmohana Rao,
Secretary, District Library Association,
Secretary, Gouthami Library, Rajahmundry.
- (206) Sri R. B. Pendyala,
Correspondent, Indian Express,
Rajahmundry.
- (207) Sri M. Krishna, Correspondent, Eenadu.
- (208) Sri Kurmalaya Venkateswara Rao,
Secretary, Sree Rama Bala Bhakta Bandagaram,
Rajahmundry.
- (209) Sri B. B. C. Tilak,
Ex-Secretary, Gouthami Library,
Editor, Prajapatrika, Rajahmundry.
- (210) Sri Padala Rama Rao,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
East Godavari District, Kakinada.

WARANGAL DISTRICT :

- (211) Sri O. Vasudeva Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Warangal.
- (212) Sri Kaloji Rameswar Rao,
Advocate, Hanumakonda.
- (213) Sri P. Jagannadham,
Lecturer in Telugu,
Evening College, Warangal.
- (214) Sri D. Someswar Rao,
Principal, A.V.V. Jr. College,
Warangal.
- (215) Sri A. Satyanarayana,
Ex-Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Warangal.

WARANGAL DISTRICT—(Contd.)

- 216) Sri B. Hanumanth Rao,
Retd. Head Master,
Mahboobia, High School, Warangal.
- (217) Sri J. Prabhakar,
Asst. Examiner of Local Fund and Accounts,
Warangal.
- (218) Dr. K. Suprasanna Charya,
Reader in Telugu, P. G. Centre,
Warangal.
- (219) Sri A. Venkata Rathnam,
President, Sri Vasavi Grandhalayam,
Warangal.
- (220) Sri N. Jwala Narsimha Rao,
Secretary, Sri Vasavi Grandhalayam,
Warangal.

BANGALORE :

- (221) Prof. T. K. S. Iyengar,
Director of Library,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore-12.
- (222) Sri S. Kohli,
Manager, Allied Publishers Limited,
Bangalore-9.
- (223) Sri Joginder Singh,
Director of Youth Services and Ex-Officio
Deputy Secretary to Government, Education and
Youth Services Department, Bangalore.
- (224) Sri B.S. Venkatarama Setty,
Secretary to Karnataka Publishers and Book
Sellers' Association, Bangalore.
- (225) Dr. A. C. Deva Gowda,
Director of Public Instruction,
Karnataka State Library Association,
Bangalore.
- (226) Sri N. D. Bagari,
State Librarian and Head of Dept. of Libraries,
Bangalore.
- (227) Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy,
Minister for Education,
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
- (228) Sri Murthy,
Librarian, University Library, Bangalore.
- (229) Sri Kumba,
Head, Department of Library Science,
Dharvar University, Kumba.

MAHARASHTRA STATE :

- (230) Sri S. R. Ganpule,
Librarian, National Institute,
85, Jagmachandas Road, Bombay-6.

Maharashtra State —(Contd)

- (231) Sri P. R. Sathe,
Librarian, Pitru-Vandana,
N. S. Road, Muland West,
Bombay-80.
- (232) Sri Vidyat Khawele,
Librarian, S. N. D. T. Bombay.
- (233) Sri Ramakrishna Shankar Bivalkar,
Librarian, M. N. High School, Thana.
- (234) Sri S. S. Rege,
Librarian, Siddharth College of Arts and Science, Bombay.
- (235) Sri D. K. Devnally,
Regional Librarian,
The British Council Library, Bombay.
- (236) Sri T. D. Wakhis,
Curator of Libraries (Retd), Bombay.
- (237) Mrs. Prabha Rao,
Minister for Education,
Maharashtra State.
- (238) Sri Sukthankar,
Secretary to Government, Education Department,
Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.
- (239) Sri Ali Yavar Jung,
Governor of Maharashtra, Bombay.
- (240) Sri R. K. Puranik,
Director of Public Libraries,
Maharashtra State, Bombay.

KERALA STATE :

- (241) Sri N. K. Goll,
Vice-President, Indian Library Association, Delhi.
- (242) Sri B. L. Bharadwaja,
Vice-President, Indian Library Association, Delhi.
- (243) Sri P. Govinda Pillai,
Journalist, Chief Editor,
Deshabhimani Daily, Cochin.
- (244) Sri P. A. John,
Librarian, Kottayam Public Library,
Trivandrum.
- (245) Sri P. V. Varghen,
State Librarian, Trivandrum Public Library,
Trivendrum.
- (246) Sri C. A. Augustine,
Lecturer in Library Science, Department of
Library Science, University of Kerala,
Trivandrum.
- (247) Prof. Syed Mohiddeen Shab,
Ex-Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Calicut,
Vice-President, Central Library Association of
Kerala, Trichur.

KERALA STATE—(Contd.)

- (248) Sri V. Aravindakshan,
Lecturer in English, S.K.V. College, Trichur.
- (249) Smt. M. P. Ammini Devi,
Advocate, Municipal Library, Kerala State.
- (250) Sri B. Hole,
Librarian / Lecturer, National Biblical
Cathatical and Libugical Centre,
Bangalore.
- (251) Sri Thomas Jacob,
Hon. Secretary, Lotyam Public Library,
Kottayam.
- (252) Sri A. Balagopal,
Ex-M.L.A., Chairman, Local Library
Authority, Cochin.
- (253) Sri N. Sukumaran Nambudiripad,
Manager, Documentation Centre,
Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.,
Cochin.
- (254) Dr. Kalia,
President, Indian Library Association, Delhi.
- (255) Sri O. P. Trikah,
Secretary, Indian Library Association, Delhi.
- (256) Sri K. Achyutamenan,
Chief Minister of Kerala,
Kerala State.

TAMIL NAIDU :

- (257) Sri R. K. Komathi Nayagam,
Librarian, Madras District Central Library, Madras.
- (258) Mrs. J. Durairaj,
Asst. Librarian, Indian Institute of
Technology, Madras.
- (259) Sri V. Balaveaman,
President, Publishers and Booksellers
Association, of South India, Madras.
- (260) Sri T. V. S. Mani,
President, Publishers' Association of
South India, 11, Sunkurama Chetti Street,
Madras.
- (261) Sri S. Ponnuswamy,
Secretary, Booksellers and Publishers
Association, Madras.
- (262) Sri R. K. Komathi Nayagam,
Librarian, District Central Library, Madras.
- (263) Sri Thilliyamayagam,
Director of Public Libraries, Madras.
- (264) Sri R. Thiruvengadem,
Chief Librarian, U.S.L.S. Madras.

Tamil Nadu (Contd)

- (265) Sri Kailasam,
Chief Justice of High Court, Madras.
- (266) Sri Mohanlal Sukhadia,
Governor of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
- (267) Sri Karthikeyan,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
- (268) Dr. Thiruvengalem Adiseshayya,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras,
Madras.
- (269) Sri Rangabhashyam,
Secretary to Government, Education Department,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras.

CALCUTTA :

- (270) Sri S. K. Saha,
Member-Secretary,
Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation,
110, Jodhpur Park, Calcutta.
- (277) Sri M. N. Nagaraj,
Deputy Librarian, National Library,
Calcutta.
- (272) Dr. B. P. Barva,
Field Officer,
Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation,
110, Jodhpur Park Calcutta.
- (273) Sri Phani Bhushan Ray,
Vice-President, IA SLIC & BLA,
M. N. K. Road, Calcutta-19.
- (274) Sri S.M. Ganguly,
General Secretary, IASLIC,
P. 291, Xankurgachi, Calcutta.
- (275) Sri S. B. Banerjee,
Joint Secretary, Bengal Library Association,
Calcutta.
- (276) Sri Chanchal Kumar Sen,
Secretary, Library Science Training and
Treasurer of the Bengal Library Association,
Calcutta-14.
- (277) Sri Ram Ranjan Bhattacharya,
District Librarian, District Library,
Tambule, Midnapore.
- (278) Sri A. K. Chakravarty,
Librarian, West Bengal Secretariat Library,
Calcutta-1.
- (279) Sri B. B. Chaudhuri,
Librarian, National Library,
Calcutta-27.
- (280) Sri M. N. Nagaraj,
Deputy Librarian,
National Library, Calcutta-24.

List of persons who answered the questionnaire.

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name and address</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | (2) |

ADILABAD DISTRICT:

- (1) Sri K. Rama Rao,
Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Adilabad.
- (2) Sri D. Prabhakar Rao,
Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat,
Takkellapalli, Asifabad Taluq,
Adilabad District.
- (3) Sri Balakrishna Rao,
Advocate, Asifabad,
Adilabad District,
- (4) Sri Phrushotham,
Wankidi, Asifabad Taluk,
Adilabad, District.
- (5) Sri C. Gopala Swamy,
Thammimadugu, Laxetipet Taluk,
Adilabad District.
- (6) T. Chidambraiah,
Gram Panchayat, Ada,
Asifabad Taluk, Adilabad Dist.

ANANTHAPUR DISTRICT.

- (7) Kum. N. Laxmi Devi,
D.E.O. Ananthapur.
- (8) Sri A. Chidambara Reddy, M.L.C.
Ananthapur.
- (9) Sri G.D. Jwalanaiah,
Ex-Chairman.
Municipal Council
Ananthapur.
- (10) The Commissioner and Special Officer,
Guntakal Municipality, Guntakal.
- (11) Dr. L. Venkataramana, M.B.B.S.,
Member, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Ananthapur.
- (12) Sri C. Eswara Reddy,
Sarpanch, Utudur,
Hindupur Taluk.
- (13) Sri Ekanthappa,
Thimmapuram,
Kalyandurg, Taluk.
- (14) Sri A. Narasimha Murthy,
Secretary,
Lalithakala Parishad,
Ananthapur.

(1) (2)

Ananthapur District (Contd.)

- (15) The Commissioner,
Ananthapur, Municipality.
- (16) Sri A. Harinath,
Secretary, Edward Corporation Reading and
Sarsawathi Nilayam,
Dharmavaram.
- (17) Sri N. Rama Rao,
President, R.C. Institute,
Ananthapur.
- (18) Sri John Daniel,
Christian Library,
Gooty.
- (19) Sri P.L.N. Reddy,
Chairman, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,
Anantapur.
- (20) Sri A. Gopinath,
Secretary,
Zilla Writers Association,
Anantapur.
- (21) President,
Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha
Employees Association,
Anantapur.
- (22) Sri N.V. Subba Rao,
Retd., B.D.O., Chennkothapalli,
Anantapur District.
- (23) Sri P. Nanjundiah,
Member, Z.G.S.,
Anantapur.
- (24) Mrs. Vasundhara Srinivasan,
14-94, Kamalanagar,
Ananthapur.
- (25) Sri R. Narayana Sastry,
Advocate,
Member, Z.G.S.,
Dharmavaram.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT :

- (26) Sri M.R. Chandra,
Editor Palleseema,
Chittoor.
- (27) Sri P.M. Govindappa,
Member, Z.G.S., V. Kota,
Palmaner Taluk.
- (28) Sri P. Gopichand,
Editor, Jabili,
Chittoor.

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Chittoor District (Contd.)

- (29) Sri Jayaram,
Tholakari, Chittoor.
- (30) Sri Bala Krishna Reddy,
President,
District Writers Association,
Chittoor.
- (31) Sri G. Venkataramana Reddy,
Member, Z.G.S., Nadigadda,
Punganur Taluk.
- (32) Sri L. Venkateswar Rao,
Commissioner,
Madanapalli Municipality.
- (33) Sri V.S. Venkatanarayana,
Retd. Headmaster,
Bhavani Nagar, Tirupathi.
- (34) Sri P.S. Prakash Rao,
Librarian, S.G.S. Arts College,
Tirupathi.
- (35) Sri K. Balarami Reddy,
Lecturer,
S.G.S. Arts College,
Tirupathi.
- (36) Sri A. Janardhanam,
Librarian,
Regional Library,
Tirupathi.
- (37) Sri M. Balarami Reddy,
Syndicate Member,
S.V. University, Tirupathi.
- (38) Sri Guruswamy Naidu,
Lecturer,
Dept. of Library Science,
S.V. Univeristy, Tirupathi.
- (39) Sri G. Venkata Subbaiah,
District Central Librarian, Chittoor.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

- (40) Sri K. Satyanarayana,
D.E.O. Cuddapah.
- (41) Sri V. Subrahmanya Reddy,
Chairman,
Z.G.S. Cuddapah.
- (42) Sri R. Ranganatham,
Member,
Z.G.S. Cuddapah.
- (43) Sri S. Rama Bhadraiah,
Member, Z.G.S.
Madhavaram.

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Cuddapah District (Conid.)

- (44) Sri B. Venkateswarlu,
Secretary, Z.G.S.
Cuddapah.
- (45) Sri J. Hanumatha Sastry,
1/508, Gandhinagar,
Cuddapah.
- (46) Sri P.L. Sanjeeva Reddy,
Dist. Collector,
Cuddapah.
- (47) Sri Vijayarama Raju,
Editor, Upadayaya Vani,
Cuddapah.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

- (48) Sri V. Papayamma,
Secretary, Rajyalakshmi
pustaka Bhandgaram,
Kakinada.
- (49) Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao,
Member,
Z.G.S. Samkhavaram.
- (50) Shri N. Nagasrihari,
Member,
Z.G.S. Alampur.
- (51) Sri A. Sambasiva Rao,
Commissioner,
peddapuram Municipality.
- (52) Sri Adinarayana Murthy,
Member,
Z.G.S., Gopalapuram.
- (53) Sri G. Suryanarayana Murthy,
M.L.A.
pithapuram.
- (54) Sri K. Ramachandra Rao,
M.L.A.,
Raghavapuram.
- (55) Sri K. Venkateswara Rao,
Secretary,
Sri Rama Bala Bhakta pustaka,
Bhandagaram, Rajahmundry.
- (56) Sri N. Kedareswarulu,
president,
Gouthami Library,
Rajahmundry.
- (57) Sri P. Rama Rao,
Member,
Z.G.S. Rajahmundry.

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| East Godovari District (Contd.) | |
| (58) | Sri T. Bullaiah, M.L.C., Rajahmundry. |
| (59) | Sri Ch. V. Subba Rao, Deputy Librarian, D.C.O. Kakinada. |
| (60) | Sri P. Padmanabham, M.L.A. Geddanapalli. |
| (61) | Smt. N. Vijayalakshmi, M.L.A., Kothapalli, Tuni. |
| (62) | Sri G. Satyanarayana, Kondagapalem, Military Road, Kakinada. |
| (63) | Sri R. Villu Murthy, Member, Z.G.S. |
| (64) | Sri M.V.S. prasada Rao, M.L.A. Katreniketa, Mummadivaram Taluk. |
| (65) | Sri B. Sessa Rao, president, Narendra Grandhalayam, Narendrapatnam. |
| (66) | Sri G. Someswara Rao, president, Simhachala Memorial Library, Malikipuram. |
| (67) | Sri A. Sri Rama Murthy, Member, Z.G.S. Nagallanka, Razole Taluk. |
| (68) | Sri A.S. Raju, Memorial Grandhalayam, Rama Raju Lanka, Razole Taluk. |
| (69) | Sri K. Vijaya Ratnam, President, National, Library, Prakashnagar, Rajahmundry-3. |
| (70) | The Commissoner, Pithapuram, Municipality. |
| (71) | Sri V. R. P. Narayana Raju, Librarian, Branch Library, Tuni. |
| (72) | Ratnabai,, M.L.A. Yellavaram. |
| (73) | Sri M. Subba Rao, Member, Z.G.S. Amala Puram. |

| (1) | (2) |
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East Godavari District (Contd.)

- (74) Sri C. Bharan Rao,
President,
Sri Suryaraya Vidyananda
Grandhalayam,
Pithapuram.
- (75) Sri G.N. Narayana Rao,
Municipal Commissioner,
Rajahmundry.
- (76) Dr. D. Sundra Siva Rao, M.D.
Principal,
Rangaraya Medical College,
Kakinada.
- (77) The Commissioner,
Tuni Municipality.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

- (78) Sri M. Ramakrishna Rao,
Balabharathi, RailPet,
Bapatla.
- (79) Sri Subbakrishna,
Nidubrolu, Guntur District.
- (80) Sri K. Bapaiah,
Librarian,
P.B.N. College, Nidubrolu.
- (81) Sri Ch. Nagabushanachari,
Retd. panchayat Officer,
NarsaraoPet.
- (82) Librarian,
State Regional Library,
Guntur.
- (83) Sri P. Veera Reddy,
Librarian,
M.B.T.S. Govt. Polytechnic,
Guntur-5.

HYDERABAD CITY.

- (84) Smt. A.W. Shakira,
Hyderi Circulating Library,
Malakpet, Hyderabad.
- (85) Sri L.S. Vaidya,
Secretary,
Marathi Grandha Sagrahalaya,
Esamiah Bazar, Hyderabad.
- (86) Sri P.V. Chellayamma Drishnaiah,
Vice-president, Tarvakamabila Samajam,
Tarvaka House, Secunderabad-17.
- (87) Sri Veeramani,
A.P. Govt. Text Book, Press,
Hyderabad.

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Hyderabad City (Contd.)

- (88) Registrar of publications,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- (89) Institute of Library Science,
Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
- (90) Andhra Pradesh Public Library
Association, Hyderabad-500001.
- (91) Sri S.T.V.P. Kurmacharyulu,
Room No. 11, New M.L.A. Quarters,
Hyderabad.
- (92) Sri B. Ramdeo,
M.L.C, Hyderabad.
- (93) Sri M.R. Riswadkar,
Chief Librarian,
S.I.E.T. Institute, Hyderabad.
- (94) The Director,
Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Public Gardens,
Hyderabad.
- (95) Sri R. Dasratharama Reddy,
Speaker, Legislative Assembly,
Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

- (96) Sri B. Baaarao,
1-56, Medchal,
Hyderabad District.
- (97) Sri K. Anil Kumar,
Lal Bhadur Youth Farmers Association,
Ebbanoor.
- (98) Sri Bondi Raghava Reddy,
Member, Z.G.S. Aliabad,
Medchal Taluk.
- (99) Sri M. Rama Chandra Reddy,
Member, Z.G.S. Mominpet,
Vikarabad Taluk.
- (100) Sri Syed Ali Hashmi,
Secretary,
Z.G.S. Hyderabad District.
- (101) Sri S. Madhusudhan Reddy,
M.L.C.
- (102) Sri K. Laxminarayana Yadav,
M.L.C.,
7-2-1192, Sanathnagar,
Hyderabad-18.
- (103) Sri Syed Hasan,
M.L.A.,
Ali Lodge, Hyderabad-24.

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Hyderabad District (Contd.)

- (104) Smt. Sumitra Devi,
M.L.A.
3-5-644, Narayanaguda,
Hyderabad.
- (105) Sri Veera Mallappa,
Chairman,
Agricultural Market Committee,
Vikarabad.
- (106) Smt. Kamala Elias,
District Educational Officer,
Hyderabad-

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT.

- (107) Sri B. Venkata Rama Rao,
Chairman, Z.G.S.
Karimnagar.
- (108) Sri K. Mohan Rao,
3-4-57, Kotagalli.
- (109) Sri J. Pandurangam,
Deputy Librarian,
D.C.L. Karimnagar.

KHAMMAM DISTRICT.

- (110) Sri Upendar Rao,
Jublipura, Khammam.
- (111) Sri G. Sitaramulu,
Nizampet, Wyra Road,
- (112) President,
Z.G.S. Employees Association (Branch),
Khammam.
- (113) Sri V. Viswanatham,
Advocate, Khamma.
- (114) Sri T. Satyam,
president,
Ravindra Grandhalayam,
Tanikella.
- (115) Sri A. Veera Raghava Swamy,
Forest Settlement Officer,
Khammam.
- (116) Sri D. Sridhara,
1-1-68, Mamillagudem,
Khammam
- (117) Sri-B. Bala Krishna Reddy,
Secretary,
Z.G.S., Khammam.

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KRISHNA DISTRICT.

- (118) Sri Tekumalla Ramachndra Rao, M.A., B.L.,
Secretary,
Andhra Seva Literary Field Workers,
17/523, Ramanadanapeta,
Machilipatnam.
- (119) Sri P. Nagabhushanam,
Secretary,
Andhra Pradesh Library Association,
Vijayawada.-6.
- (120) Secretary,
- Yung Men's Muslim Association,
Vijayawada-2.
- (121) S.R.V. Rajayalakshamma,
M.L.A.,
Miktyala, Krishna District.
- (122) Sri K.L. Rao, M.P.
No. 7, Lodi Estate,
New Delhi-110003.
- (123) Sri J. Venkateswara Rao,
Member, Z.G.S. Krishna,
Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat,
Gannavaram post,
Krishna, District.
- (124) Sri M.V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate,
Machilipatnam.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

- (125) Sri A. Janardhana Rao,
Executive Engineer,
P.W.D., SRC/ Division,
Kurnool.
- (126) Sri D. Abraham,
principal,
Govt. Junior College, Alur,
Kurnool District.
- (127) Sri Vasavi Grandhalayam,
Chagalamarri.
- (128) Commissioner and Spcial Officer,
Yemmiganur Municipality.
- (129) Headmistress,
Prashad High School for Girls,
Hemmiganur, Kurnool District.
- (130) Sri B. Devendrappa,
Sarpanch,
Gram Panchayat, Alur,
Kurnool.

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Kurnool District (Contd.)

- (131) Sri Rami Reddy,
Sarpanch,
Gram panchayat,
Cement Nagar post,
Kurnool.
- (132) Secretary,
The Yemmiganur Free Reading Room,
and Library, Yemmiganur,
Kurnool.
- (133) Sri P. Nagaraja Rao,
Retd. Headmaster,
15/56, Saibabapet, Nandikotcur,
Kurnool.
- (134) L. Vimala,
B.C.10-B, Camp Quarters,
Kurnool.
- (135) Sri N.C. Srinivasulu, B.Sc., B.Ed.,
Budavarapeta,
Kurnool.
- (136) Sri D. Manohar Rao,
Member, Z.G.S., Kurnool.
- (137) Sri P. Lakshmi Reddy, B.A., B.Ed., D.L.Sc.,
Secretary,
Z.G.S. Kurnool.
- (138) Sri T. Venkata Rathnam,
Headmaster, T.M.S. Yemmiganur post,
Adoni Taluk, Kurnool.
- (139) Sri B.V. Raghavulu Setty,
Secretary, The Reading Room,
Pathikonda, Kurnool..
- (140) Sri K. Aseervada Rao,
Junior Lecturer, Vaddepeta, Alur (Kurnool).
- (141) Sri B. Nagabhusanam Setty,
President, Kurnool District,
Telugu Writers Association, Kurnool.
- (142) Sri P. Marreddy,
President, A.P. Z.G.Ss. Employees Association,
Kurnool District Branch.
- (143) Sri M. Subba Reddy, M.L.A.,
Brahmanakotkur,
Nandikotkur Taluk, Kurnool.
- (144) Sri P. Ramanatha Sastri, B.A., B.L.,
President, M. Subbayas Memorial Library,
Kriduthy, Kurnool.
- (145) Commissioner and Special Officer,
Nandyal Municipality.

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MAHBOOBNAGAR DISTRICT ;

- (146) Sri M. Balakrishna Reddy,
Nominated Member, Z.G.S. Mahaboobnagar,
Headmaster, Z.P. High School Davarkonda,
Mahboobnagar.
- (147) Sri B. Laxmi Reddy,
Asst. Examiner of Local Fund Accounts,
Mahboobnagar.
- (148) Sri Gadiaram Ramakrishna Sarma,
Member, Z.G.S. Mahboobnagar, Alampur.
- (149) Sri G. V. K. Raju,
President,
District Branch, Z.G.S. Employees Association,
Mahboobnagar.
- (150) Sri K. Madhusudan Rao, B.A.,
Babu Rao Compound, Ramnagar, Mahboobnagar.
- (151) Sri S. Pandu Ranga Reddy,
Secretary, Z.G.S. Mahboobnagar.
- (152) District Educational Officer,
Mahboobnagar.

MEDAK DISTRICT :

- (153) Sri Iqbal Muzafar Ahmed,
Secretary, Z.G.S. Medak.
- (154) Sri B. Chennappa, B.A., B.L.Sc.
President, Z.G.S.E. Association,
Medak District.
- (155) Sri N.S. Hariharan,
D. R. O. Medak.
- (156) Sri D.S. Chary,
D.P.O. Medak.

NALGONDA DISTRICT.

- (157) Sri A. Venugopal Rao,
Advocate, & Member, Z.G.S. Nalgonda.
- (158) Sri P.V. Ranga Rao,
Advocate and Ex-Member, Z.G.S. Nalgonda.
- (159) Sri K. Ch. Venkat Rama Rao,
Advocate, Ramagiri, Nalgonda.
- (160) Sri K. Shankaraiah, M.A., B.L.Sc.,
Librarian,
Nagarjuna Government College, Nalgonda.
- (161) Sri M. Rama Rao,
Field Publicity Officer, Nalgonda.
- (162) District Employment Officer,
Nalgonda.

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NALGONDA DISTRICT—(Contd.)

- (163) Sri Ch. Ramulu,
Member, Z.G.S. Nalgonda.
- (164) Sri D. Rangayya,
Principal, Government Jr. College for boys,
Nalgonda.
- (165) Sri P. R. Mohan Rao,
Secretary, Lions Club, Nalgonda.
- (166) Sri A. Venkataramaiah,
F.A., F.C.I., Kodad.
- (167) Sri Maram Gopala Reddy,
Gurajala, Nalgonda.
- (168) Sri C. Dasaratha Reddy,
President, Yuvaka Mandali Library,
Saligowraram.
- (169) Sri Dr. S.B. Ramulu, B.Sc., M.S., (General)
Asst. Surgeon, H. Q., Hospital, Nalgonda.
- (170) Sri N. Satyanarayana,
Jr. Lecturer, in English,
Government Jr. College for Boys, Nalgonda.
- (171) Sri K.V. Gopala Rao,
Member, Z.G.S. Nalgonda.
- (172) Sri C.H. Shankara Rao,
Ex-M.L.C. Nalgonda.
- (173) Sri K.V. Reddy,
Chairman, Z.G.S., Huzurnagar Post,
Nalgonda.

NELLORE DISTRICT :

- (174) Sri J. Sivarama Reddy,
President, Z.G.S.E. Association, Nellore.
- (175) Sri Y.C. Ranga Reddy,
M.L.C., Sreenivasa Nagar, Nellore.
- (176) Sri N. Harischandra Reddy,
Chairman, Z.G.S. Nellore.
- (177) President,
District Branch of A.P. Library Association,
Nellore.
- (178) Commissioner,
Kavali Municipality.
- (179) Sri P. Ramalinga Reddy,
Member, Z.G.S. Mypaud (Post),
Nellore.
- (180) Sri P. Nageswara Rao, B.A., LL.B.,
Commissioner, Nellore Municipality.

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NELLORE DISTRICT—(Contd.)

- (181) Sri G. Veerasubrahmanyam,
Mittapalem Street,
Gudur, Nellore.
- (182) Sri Syandi Reddy,
President, Saraswatha Grandhalayam,
Chinakraka, Kavali Taluk.
- (183) Sri D. Kamakshaiah, M.P.
Atmakur (Post), Nellore.
- (184) Sri P. Madhusudhana Sastry, M.B.B.S., MS., F.I.C.S.,
Sri Vijaya Nursing Home, Pogathota, Nellore-1.
- (185) Sri M. Bhaskar Reddy,
President, South Mopur Students Youth Club
Library, South Mopur.
- (186) Sri V. Raghavaiah,
Nellore.
- (187) Sri V. Basaraiah, Naidu,
Member, Z.G.S. Sarpanch, Kammavari Palem.
- (188) Sri T.V. Rajaiah,
Secretary,
Sri Sarvodaya Library Pottempadu.
- (189) Sri V. Subramanyam Reddy,
Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Meezur.
- (190) Sri G. Narayana Reddy,
Sarpanch, Chowdepalli.
- (191) Smt. Alladi Annapurnamma,
Social Worker, Nellore.
- (192) Sri C.V. Subbaraya Gupta,
President, Sri Ramakrishna Grandhalayam,
Nawab Pet, Nellore.
- (193) District Panchayat Officer, Nellore.
- (194) Sri A. Seetharami Reddy,
Sarpanch, Allur, Kovur Taluk.
- (195) Headmaster,
R.S. R.M. High School, Nellore.
- (196) Sri G. Radhakrishna Reddy,
President, Smt. E. Annapurnamma Memorial Library,
Yellapalem, Kovvur Taluk,
Nellore.
- (197) Sri Pallakuri Ramachandra Reddy, M.L.A.,
Ramanapalem, Kovvur Taluk, Nellore.

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT :

- (198) Sri Mamidipudi Venkata Rangaiah,
Nehru Nagar, Secunderabad-500026.
- (199) Sri Pratab Karan, I.A.S.,
Collector and District Magistrate,
Nizamabad.

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NIZAMABAD DISTRICT—(Contd.)

- (200) Smt. M. Saroja Acharya, B.Sc. B.Ed.,
D.E.O. Nizamabad.
- (201) Sri Nageshwara Sarma,
Deputy Secretary (Edn.)
Zilla Parishad, Nizamabad.
- (202) Sri Dharmandra
Manager, New India Assurance Company,
Khaleelwadi, Nizamabad.
- (203) Sri Raj Ganesh,
Advocate, Nizamabad.
- (204) Sri M. Ganga Kishan,
Ex-Member, Z.G.S. Nizamabad.
- (205) Kum. Vidyavathi, M.A., B.L.Sc.,
Lecturer, Women's College, Nizamabad.
- (206) Sri Tenneti Poorna Chandra Rao,
Principal, Government Arts and Science College,
Nizamabad.
- (207) Sri T. Narsimhulu,
General Secretary, Telugu Rachageethala Sangham,
6-2-15/1, Subhash Nagar, Nizamabad.
- (208) Sri Linga Reddy,
Librarian, Girraj Government College,
Nizamabad.
- (209) Sri Yadava Rao,
Sanchalak, Seema Samaskurthi Samsh odhan Samstha,
Kandkurthi Post, Nizamabad.
- (210) Sri S. Narayan,
Executive Officer,
District Schedule Castes Service Co-operative
Society Ltd., Nizamabad.
- (211) Sri S.G. Ram,
H. No. 6-2-41, Subhashnagar,
Nizamabad.
- (212) Sri L. Lakshmaiah, B.Com., LL. B.,
Advocate,
Chinnur Post,
Yellareddy Taluk, Nizamabad.
- (213) Sri N. Rukma Reddy,
Advocate,
Ex-Chairman, Z.G.S. Nizamabad.
- (214) Dr. V. Chakradhara Rao, M.L.A.,
Nizamabad.
- (215) Sri Aba Rao Deshmukh,
Ex-Chairman, Z.G.S. Nizamabad.
- (216) Dr. L.R. Lingam, M.B.B.S.,
- Ex-Member,
Z.G.S. Nizamabad.

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Nizamabad District (Contd.)

- (217) Sri Bhandrapal, P. Shah,
Editor,
My Right Weekly & Journalist,
Nizamabad.

PRAKASHAM DISTRICT :

- (218) Sri T. V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.Sc., M.Ed.,
Headmaster, Z.P. High School (Boys),
Kandukur, Prakasham.
- (219) Sri S. Kotaiah,
Gudur Post, Kandukur Taluk,
Prakasam District.
- (220) Secretary,
Sri Vidya Prachara Grandhalayam,
Mukthi Nukalavadu (Post) Ongole Taluk.
- (221) Sri K. Venkata Subbaiah,
Secretary, Rammohan Grandhalayam,
Chirala, Prakasam District.
- (222) Sri Bhushan Babu,
Secretary, Veerapallivari Dharma Vignana,
Grandhalayam, Ongole Taluk,
Prakasam District.
- (223) Sri M. Sreehar Rao,
Secretary, Z.G.S. Prakasam District.
- (224) Sri Nagineni Venkaiah,
Chairman, A. P. Grandhalayam .
- (225) Sri P. Jagadeeshwara Rao, M.A., LL .B.,
Principal, V.R.S. & Y.R.N. College, Chirala.
- (226) Sri Akkala Kolaiah, M.L.C.,
Chirala.
- (227) Commissioner and Special O
Chirala Municipality.
- (228) Sri Cheruvu Venkata Subramanya Sastra,
Secretary and Correspondent,
C.S.R. Sarma College, Ongole
- (229) Sri V.G. Kota Reddy,
Kandukur (Ongole).
- (230) Sri Yarlagadda Ranganayakulu Chowdary,
Correspondent, Y.V.C.R.C. S.P. Jr. College
Kandukur.
- (231) President,
Sri Rama Grandhalayam,
Ongloe (Talug).
- (232) Malecy Rangamma,
President,
Veerapallivari Dharma Vignana Grandha Nilayam,
Ongole Taluk.

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Prakasam District (Contd.)

- (233) Sri D. Raghava Rao,
Retd. Headmaster, Municipal High School,
Ongole.
- (234) Sri K. Raghavendrudu,
Retd. Gazetted Headmaster,
Perala, Chirala Taluk.
- (235) Sri S. Subba Rao.
Rudranaram (Post), Via ; S. N. Padee,
523225 Prakasam District.
- (236) Sri A. Sreenivas Rao,
Chairman, Z.G.S. Prakasam District.

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT :

- (237) Sri S. Eswara Rao,
Asst. Examiner of L.F. Accounts,
Srikakulam.
- (238) Sri S.T.P.U. Kurmacharyulu,
Ex-M.L.C., Srikakulam.
- (239) Smt. Sukka Pagudalu, M.L.A.,
Multapuram, Pathapatnam.
- (240) Sri A.V. Ramana,
District Correspondent,
"Eenadu", Srikakulam.
- (241) President,
Vani Grandhalayam,
Piridi.
- (242) Sri J.V. Subba Rao,
Journalist, Srikakulam.
- (243) President,
Yuvajana Grandhalaya, Kesavarayanipalem.
- (244) President,
Indira Gandhi Mahilamandali,
Kesavarayanipalem.

VIKSHAPATNAM DISTRICT :

- (245) Sri R.S.D.K.S.S.S. Raju, M.L.A.,
Bheemunipatnam, Constituency,
Visakhapatnam District.
- (246) Sri Indukuri Narsimha Raju,
Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Paddakondapalli, Vizag.
- (247) Sri Appanna Dora, Appasavi, M.L.A.,
14-5-16, Kamma Street, Vizianagaram,
Visakhapatnam, District.
- (248) Sri Sreeman,
Deputy Commissioner of Labour,
Visakhapatnam (A.P.).

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Vishakapatnam District (Contd.)

- (249) Sri Simhachalam,
Deputy Collector,
Land Ceiling, Visakhapatnam.
- (250) Sri M. Venkateshwarulu,
Field Publicity Officer,
Government of India, Visakhapatnam.
- (251) Sri Venkateshwar Rao, Ph. D. (USA) D.I.C. (Lon), F.N.A.,
Retired Principal,
Engineering College, Andhra University,
Waltair.
- (252) Sri S. Surya Rao,
Retd. Deputy Chief Controller,
Dwarakanagar, Vizag-4.
- (253) Sri M.V. Bhasker, B.Com.,
U.D.C. Office of the Deputy Inspector General
Registration and Stamps, Visakhapatnam.
- (254) Smt. Madhavi Dinger, M.A.,
former Lecturer,
Jail Training School, Lucknow-(U.P.).
- (255) Sri V. Narsing Rao,
Retd. Manager, Zilla Parishad,
47-1-5, Visakhapatnam.
- (256) Sr M.V. Krishna Rao,
(Former Minister of Education & Libraries in
Composite Madras State), Visakhapatnam.
- (257) Sri S.R.A.S. Appala Naidu, M.P.
Pendurthi, Visakhapatnam.
- (258) Sri R. Latchpatrudu, M.L.C.,
Member, Legislative Council,
Narsipatnam, Visakhapatnam.
- (259) Sri M. Sambamurthy,
president, Laxmi Grandhalayam,
Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam.
- (260) Sri Ch. Appala Narasaiah,
Simhachalam Post, Visakhapatnam District.
- (261) Sri P.V. Chalapathi Rao, M.L.C.,
Narsingaraopeta, Anakapalli, Vizag.
- (262) Sri M.R. Appa Rao,
Vice Chancellor, Andhra University.
- (263) Smt. K. Sarada, M.A., M.L.Sc.,
Lecturer in Library Science, A.U., Waltair,.

WARANGAL DISTRICT

- (264) Sri T.S. Murthy,
Ex-M.L.A., Warangal.
- (265) Sri A. Anandam,
District Central Librarian, Warangal.

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Warangal District (Contd.)

- (266) Sri C. Vasudeva Reddy,
Chairman, Z.G.S., Warangal.
- (267) Sri C. Kanthayya,
Advocate, Warangal.
- (268) Sri M. Acharya,
Editor, "Janadharm", Warangal.
- (269) Sri G. Hanumantha Rao,
P.A. to Collector, Warangal.
- (270) Sri M. Narasimhulu,
Headmaster, Z.P. High School, Janagaon.
- (271) Sri B. Hanumantha Rao, Matwada.
- (272) Sri S. Laxminarayana,
President, Bapuji Grandhalayam,
Hanamkonda.
- (273) Sri P. Jayannadham,
Lecturer, Arts and Science College,
Warangal.
- (274) Sri A. Satyanarayana Rao,
Ex-Chairman, Z.G.S., Warangal.
- (275) Sri D. Someswara Rao,
Principal, V.V. Jr. College, Warangal.
- (276) Sri K. Suprasanna Charya,
Reader, P.G. Centre, Warangal.

BANGALORE AND MYSORE :

- (277) Miss. Lobo, M.A., LL.B., B.L.Sc.,
Librarian, N.B.C.L.C., Bangalore.
- (278) Sri B.S. Venkatarama Setty,
Karnataka Publishers & Book Sellers Association,
48, Avenue Road, Bangalore-560002.

TRIVANDRUM :

- (279) Sri D.P.N. Paniekar,
General Secretary,
Kerala Grandhasala Sangham, Trivandrum.

MADRAS :

- (280) Sr P. Gangadhara Rao,
Reader in Library Science,
University of Madras—Madras-600005.

MAHARASHTRA :

- (281) Sri T.D. Waknis,
Sri nikan,
-217, East Sion Road, Bombay-22.
- (282) Sri K.D. Wadjiker,
Librarian, Milind college of Service, Awrangabad.