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Introduction
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Introduction

1 Background

The journey of human beings from the stage of homo- sapiens to modern man as a social animal has been an evolutionary process. The journey witnessed a number of changes not only in outer physiques of species but also in the brain and thinking power of them. Man became rational animal passing through various stages of growth, development and progress. The changes took place basically due to urge of fulfillment of basic requirements, biological requirements and intellectual requirements. Outcome of this whole process is named as human civilization and human culture which both are the sides of one coin. The span of the development was chronologically divided into Stone Age, Brass Age, Copper Age, Agrarian Society, Industrial Society and Information and Knowledge Society. Settlements and living with each other emerged. Human beings developed their abilities and capabilities of thinking; and creative and analytical reproduction of observed facts led to the birth of philosophical and scientific knowledge generation and various arts. Man as a social animal displays special characteristics which are quite different from those of other animal species. The evolutionary journey of human beings as social beings is interesting to study. The capability of thinking which again, is a distinct feature of human beings, has also evolved gradually.

Human beings in the process of fulfillment of the basic requirements viz. food, shelter and clothes learnt to adjust to atmosphere and environment to survive. Simultaneously, the inner instinct of sharing ideas and feelings resulted into communication finding outlets in varied formats and media.
Communication is a process or an act in which exchange of symbols is involved. The exchange is between generator and receiver through a medium.

The process of development of human beings from animal to social animal led to development of humans into citizens or civilians. This means that humans developed in a manner where there emerged systems of existence, systems of education, of government and of economy etc.

The process of becoming civic or civilized can be named as civilization. From hunter or food gatherer, transformation resulted into peasant, industrialist or information worker. The development is from animistic existence to sophistication. The other side of this is culture. The term ‘culture’ originates from the term cultivation. Human beings have cultivated themselves. They were capable to share their experiences symbolically. In the words of Edward Taylor

*Culture or civilization taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and many other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society* (1)

UNESCO described culture as:

*...culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs.* (2)

From these two descriptions it can be inferred that culture consists of knowledge, arts, customs, life style, etc. of individuals who live together and in that process evolve frameworks of life. The terms culture and civilization, though not synonymous are inter-related.
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Arts

The span of culture and civilization is very vast and inter-related. Arts happen to an integral part of any culture. Indian scriptures narrate that 64 arts have come up in this process of culture and civilization. It is not easy to comprehensively define the term 'Arts'. It can however, be said that arts is an expressive outlet of self-consciousness of artist; (3) or in an extensive manner Arts can be described as a skillful experiment with the capability of an individual to create something useful either for individual body or mind. The field of arts is exhaustive. The unique feature of arts is both the creators and recipients enjoy the experience which transcends beyond the boundaries of space and time. Human life has enriched through arts. Though there are 64 to 78 documented art forms, however, the most well known are - literature, painting, drawing, drama, music, sculpture, etc.

It is believed that music got evolved even before language and written word against the backdrop of 'natural sounds'. (4)

In comparison with other art forms, music originated in the pre-historic era. All arts including music have undergone change since their origin. Fortunately, they have not vanished or approached extinction in the course of time. They have continued to pass from one generation to another in a natural process. However, there is evidence that all arts are preserved through intentional efforts. Many agencies discharge this responsibility. Methods, tools and techniques to carryout this function varied and they also changed in course of time.

Libraries conventionally function as preservationist of arts as one of the cultural outputs. How music as a part of this cultural output is preserved through libraries
is the central theme of this research. The various facets of this function will be studied to bring out a comprehensive and holistic picture as regards what is done and is desired to be done to preserve music as an art form integral to the rich cultural heritage.

1.1 Need for the Present Study

The present study entitled as “Music Libraries in India” examines the status of music libraries in the country. This is undertaken specially because of the nature and state of Indian music and existing ways to preserve it.

Indian music is as old as Vedas. This means, the heritage of Indian culture in the form of music is quite ancient and ages old. The literary heritage of the country has been largely preserved through establishment of various types of libraries. Some of them have been mandated by law to carry out the function of legal repository, to preserve the printed material.

The cultural heritage consists of all arts, literature and others. Preservation of these for posterity is essential for country’s development from social aspect. Libraries are one of these agents whose main function is preservation.

In words of Joan M. Reitz music library is

A library containing a collection of materials on music and musicians, including printed and manuscript music scores, music periodicals, recorded music (CDs, audiocassettes, phonograph records, etc.), books about music and musicians, program notes, discographies, and music reference materials. (5)

A formal library system to preserve music is common in many parts of the world viz. Europe, USA, Australia, South Africa and other countries. But in India, whose music is older than the countries where music libraries are prevalent, lacks from a well organized and well established music library system.
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Alternative ways and means seem to exist which are responsible for preservation of music. Even few efforts in field of librarianship have also been initiated which can be identified as first steps in music librarianship. But still it is felt that there is scope for a formal music library system in the country to evolve.

Hence, the present study is undertaken where attempt has been made to define the concept of music library and to study the trend in music libraries in other parts of the world. With this background, the researcher aims to propose, if necessary, an appropriate framework for music preservation and dissemination through a formal library system.

The present study shall analyze the existing trends of music library system abroad. The investigator shall attempt to propose how a formal music library system can be established within the present legal framework, or identify the need and mode of developing newer alternatives to the present system in order to preserve the existing rich musical heritage.

1.2 Hypothesis

The problem for the present study as visualized is the non existence of a well established formal library system for preserving the musical heritage in India. With this hypothesis, the present study has been carried out. Here library system means an entity responsible for collection, organization, dissemination and preservation of material on and about music in all its form with a special reference to music in sound form.

1.3 The objectives of the present study are:

a. To study the concept of ‘Music Library’ and ‘Music Librarianship’ which has been covered in the next Chapter No 2
b. To review the present trend of music libraries in the world which has been reviewed with sufficient detail in Chapter No 2

c. To determine the requirements of users who are music enthusiasts. This requirement is studied, identified and described in Chapter No 3

d. To study and confirm the adequacy of the existing status of music collections and their organization by various libraries and institutes in the defined context of a Music Library and a Music Library System in the country. Attempt has been made to deal with this context appropriately with in Chapter No 3

e. To study and review the role of technology for preservation of music in sound form. This aspect is dealt with in good details Chapter 4.

f. To take a review of the methods of organizing Music and Music related material including Sound Music i.e. classification and cataloguing and examine the adequacy in the context of Indian music. This objective has been dealt with in Chapter No. 5

g. To examine the necessity of providing the appropriate legal support to the concept of Music Libraries through relevant changes in the Legal Deposit Act. To fulfill this objective attempt has been made to examine various provisions of Legal Deposit Act in countries where formal music libraries are prevalent. Chapter No. 6 will be focusing on this aspect in adequate details

h. To study the existence of formal institutions internationally for collecting, organizing disseminating and preserving Music and Music related information and their activities. Chapter No. 7 looks at these formal
institutions with the intention of comparing what exists internationally with what exists within the country and identify the desirable changes in the domestic context

i. To propose the establishment of formal frameworks for the collection, organization, dissemination and preservation of music and music related material. Chapter No. 8 will cover the detailed narration about a model for this purpose together with the recommendations on the provision of an appropriate legal framework for the same

j. To propose a draft amendment to the Delivery of Books Act, 1956 to incorporate music and music related material and also strengthen the various provisions for effective implementation of legal deposit in the country. Chapter No. 8 provides for this requirement

1.4 Scope and limitation of the study

The present study examines the present status of music library system, if it exists, in the country to support or negate the hypothesis of the non-existence of a well-established formal library system for preserving the musical heritage in India. While doing so, the detailed study of concept of music library, music librarianship and world trends is carried out. Along with it, concept of legal deposit is given adequate treatment. Legal deposit provisions in the light of music and music related material is examined. The study also incorporates the role of new technology i.e. digitization of music. The study is focusing on evolving a conceptual framework for Music Library System in which houses both the sound music and material on music in print and non-print form.
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The investigator touches upon the organization of music and music related material in a library. However, the investigator has not ventured into the detailed aspects of organizing of the music collection. Due to the inherent complexities related to music and music related material especially in the context of Indian Music and its diverse forms; Cataloguing, Classification, is a subject of separate research project. This is because the present techniques of organization are evolved with an aim to organize material in the print form. Furthermore, the present provisions in the prescribed norms for classifying, cataloguing Music and music related material have a natural bias towards western music and are thus, grossly inadequate for Indian Music.

The investigator tries to examine the feasibility and possibility of establishment of music library system in India which is having very rich musical heritage. Apparently, the music library system in the present form is more notional and is in existence as a subset of other formal library setups like public library, university library, broadcasting centres, etc. The researcher examines the present situation in India in order to evolve the desired conceptual framework. This has been examined especially from the perspective of how the framework will take care of preservation of already generated music in particular and music as an art form in general. Effort here is to propose possible ways to harmonize and synchronize the collection and organization of musical output, its dissemination in the context of habits of music enthusiasts and preservation of music as an art in ‘virtual reality’ with the help of modern technology.
1.5 Research Methodology

In conducting research, it is necessary to collect data and examine the hypothesis in the light of data. Different ways are there to do the same. Technically they are known as research methods.

To carry out the present work the methodology chosen for the purpose is descriptive methodology. According to Frederick Lamson Witney

...descriptive research is fact-finding with adequate interpretation. The basic caution to the neophyte here is that the descriptive method has to be something more and beyond just data-gathering, or it is not reflective thinking, not research. (6)

From the above citation, Descriptive Research is seen to be critical evaluation of collected data. This is like preparation of an art piece or a food item using appropriate raw material and complementing it with the individual touch or taste to be liked by all. Descriptive Research incorporates following steps – analysis, synthesis and interpretation.

Survey method is chosen to carry out the present research. In the opinion of Whitney, survey research is type of descriptive research. (7) According to Busha and Harter survey is a research method. (8) Whether a type or a method, survey is widely used.

Library surveys are systematic, in-depth examinations of libraries, library systems or networks of libraries. (9)

Steps involved into survey methods are:

a. Selection of samples randomly

b. Obtaining knowledge which is empirical

c. Generation of features or characteristics of population
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In the present survey population consist of

a. Music enthusiasts

b. University Libraries and the libraries in the Departments of music or Departments of Fine Arts in the universities

c. Music Training Institutes

d. Radio and Television Centres

e. National Library

The questionnaire technique was used for the user population listed at A, B and C categories and observation and interview techniques were employed for D and E categories.

The references and citations have been quoted as per the Chicago Style Manual.

1.6 Review of Literature

The investigator has searched for relevant documents pertaining to the topic of research along with the documents on – Music, Indian Music, Music Libraries and Librarianship, Legal Deposit, Legal Deposit Acts and Music Digitization.

As it is customary, the search started from tertiary documents to secondary and then to the primary documents.

In the present era of technology, resources on Internet were to be of great help to the researcher. The investigator too has collected good amount of information from Internet based sources initially. Specifically the researcher has referred to Online Databases like EBESCO (database for social science journal articles), JSTOR, Science Direct, Emerald online and relevant databases from INFONET - Consortium of UGC India.
The literature survey started with the search from LISA [i.e. Library and Information Science Abstracts] with the intention of finding out whether similar research projects exist already or not, together with the relevant articles on the related themes. The researcher has also searched the database of Thesis.com, INFLIBNET Theses database and Vidyanidhi database of research in India for the purpose of the present study. No instances of research on Music Libraries in India were found.

Based on the extensive literature search, the researcher now offers a commentary on the documents referred to theme-wise.

1.6.1 Documents on “Music”

The researcher has stated that one of the objectives of the present research is to study the concepts of Music Library and Music Librarianship. For this purpose it was essential to understand what constitutes Music especially Indian music. With this objective in mind, the following books were referred to. There are numerous books and related material on Music and Indian Music. But the investigator has referred to only those which explained Indian Music, its nature and history in a lucid manner. To quote the definition of the term Music and thoughts on music, reference source like Grove Dictionary of Music was referred to. These resources were of immense help though they deal more in terms typical to western music.

_Sangeet Ratnakar_ by Sharangdeo Tr by G H Taralekar (10) Sharangdeo belongs to time of 13 Century. The book written by him viz. Sangeet Ratnakar is the bible of Indian Music. Sharangdeo explains basics of Indian Music right from definition, nature of Indian Music, etc. It is a
very detailed analysis. Written in Sanskrit language, the investigator referred to its Marathi translation by G.H. Taralekar. Being a pioneering work in Indian Music, this work has been referred to for study even though the present study is concerned with Indian Music in a discrete manner.

Historical development of Indian Music by Swami Prajanananda (11)
Swami Prajanananda belongs to the tradition of great Indian philosopher Swami Ramkrishna Paramhansa. In spite of the fact that being a philosopher, Swami Prajanananda was a scholar and expert in India Classical Music. He is a well known writer and has a number of books on Indian Classical Music to his credit. This book under reference is about history of Indian Classical Music. Though biased to music in Bengal, historical evolution of Indian Music has been presented in a lucid manner. The author is successful in providing a historical outlook throughout. The author traces the subject matter since Vedic Times. Hence the book proves itself as an aid to the current study.

Philosophy of Music by Ritwik Sanyal (12) is bridging the gap between the diversity of music theory and practice. Ritwik Sanyal’s working experience as a lecturer in Music at Benaras and as a performing artist contributes to this aspect. Strong philosophical descriptions of music have been narrated here. The philosophical foundation to the definitions and explanations of musical terms gives new dimensions to the presentation of Indian Music as a subject. The source seems to be of great value for the researcher in comparing Indian Music with Western Music.
Music of India: History and development by Ram Avtar Veer (13) This book is an exhaustive account of the history of Indian Music. Divided into two volumes, the author treats the subject factually, considering the contributions of musicologists and theoreticians of all periods. Due consideration is given to types of Indian Music viz. North Indian and South Indian music. The author also takes note of ‘Thaat System’ i.e. grouping of styles of presentation envisaged by well known performers of Indian Classical Music.

1.6.2 Documents on Music Libraries

It was a challenging task for the researcher to search the material on Music Libraries, especially on Music Libraries in India. Literature on Music Libraries is not available in abundance. Whatever is available is old and of ephemeral type. As mentioned by Stevenson, Gordon in his article Music Librarianship in the United States,

In 1960, Harriet Nicewonger, reviewed the state of the literature on music librarianship. She found that there was an ‘overwhelming’ amount of material, but that ‘much of it is ephemeral, journalistic, repetitive and trivial’. (14)

According to Harriet Nicewonger, music librarianship does not have solid body of organized up-to-date knowledge and books on history of music libraries in US, organization of services, etc. are needed. She wrote this in 1960 but later, a few publications as per the desire expressed by her, appeared.

The investigator came across a few publications in print and tried to get maximum relevant ones. Here most relevant ones are being reviewed in
light of the stated objective of study of the concept of Music Libraries and librarianship.

Music Libraries and collections – an article ed by Guy Marco and others on Music Libraries in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science (15) - is one of the most detailed and descriptive articles on Music Libraries. It covers the meaning of the term Music Library and the historical development of music libraries. The article outlines the growth of music libraries chronologically and geographically. This approach is useful for the one who is interested in the historical study of the Music Libraries’ growth.

The article is prepared by a number of writers, who express their opinions and views on one single topic and the final outcome appears as if it is a single book edited by Marco and others. Starting from nature of music libraries in ancient days, the article described the types and nature of music libraries in various countries. The citations part is also extensive and elaborate. The elaborative nature of the article covers most of the countries of the world having music libraries as a part of their library system. The article also covers the aspects like music library building; music librarians; music periodicals; writings about music; Music printing and publishing, etc. This article is the vital source on Music Libraries. It is treating the concept and subject from all aspects. For the present research this article was of immense use and importance.

Reader in Music Librarianship ed by Carol June Bradley (16) - Carol June Bradley is a well known expert in the field of Music Libraries and Music Librarianship. “Reader in Music Librarianship” is a major work and
source in this field. Many of the authors have referred and cited this work. This is the authoritative work for music librarianship in USA. It covers the fundamental aspects viz. concept, definition, nature and services.

Divided in 6 parts, the book covers topics like –

- Scope and functions of Music Libraries in context of Musicology and Musicologists
- Forms of Music Library
- Discussion of Music Libraries by types like, Public, Academic, Radio Music Library
- Materials of Music (collections)
- Organization of music with special reference to classification and cataloguing
- Buildings of Music Libraries
- Music Librarianship

The articles in the six parts have been contributed by different experts in the field. As stated in the preface of the book, the editor and the contributors are successful in bringing together key elements required for comprehensive view of the subject matter.

Well organized bibliographies have been provided in each part of the book at the beginning of the part. The latest edition of the book appeared in 1990.

Music Librarianship in the United States by Gordon Stevenson (17) - This article features in Advances in Librarianship Vol 11. As the name
indicates, the article focuses on the Music Librarianship particularly in USA. The author is very logical in the presentation of the theme.

The author tries to show the changes in musical life and music librarianship and co-relation between the two. It is very significant to note that the author approaches music library as conceptual term. Author proves it when he defines the concept ‘Music Librarianship’. The foundation to music library from tradition is inscribed in the article, along with inter-relations of music and society. The author considers the importance of bibliographic control, literature about music librarianship and Music Library association (MLA) in particular. The role of MLA is focused to a very large extent.

American Music Libraries and Music Librarianship: An overview in the Eighties by Ruth Watanabe in Notes of Dec 1981 (18) covers the pattern of the change in librarianship and especially in music librarianship. The author is very logical and analytical in the presentation of the article. The Author depicted the appropriate picture of changing scenario of music librarianship in the USA. The experience of the author as a well known music librarian is realized through out.

American Music Libraries and Music Librarianship: Challenges for the Nineties by Mary Wallace Davidson in Notes of 1993 (19) appears as if it is a sequel to the previous one. It is written on the lines of the previous article. The article highlights upon how music libraries are different than other libraries for coping with the changes caused because of the changing times. The narration is from the perspective of collection development, catalogues, and services administration and computer technology.
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Music Librarianship at the turn of the century Ed by Richard Griscom and Amada Maple (20) Richard Griscom, a Music Librarian by profession, is the chief editor of the publication and has compiled 13 essays by eminent scholars covering the key issues of collection development, preservation, cataloguing, technology, copyright, reference and reference sources, user education, music publishing, sound recordings, antiquarian music market, archives and education for music librarianship. It is a good, explorative combination of issues related to past, present and future of music librarianship. The articles on the preservation and technology are thought provoking. The challenges to be faced by music librarians are well treated in foreword and later by the editor. The article on antiquarian market is a novel one.

Music Librarianship by Harry Miller (21) An article available on the Internet at the URL http://www.eskimo/~hmiller/musiclib.html (Accessed in September 2003 and March 2007) This is an article of introductory nature. In a very lucid and simple manner the author has furnished the details about the concept, nature of music library and the way the music library is managed. Aspect of duties of music librarian has also been considered. This is a good introduction of the concept of music libraries.

Working with music in libraries by Mary Wallace Davidson (22) This is another article introducing the new entrant with the notions of music librarianship, what do music librarians do, where do they work, music information centres, etc. The article furnishes the details about qualifications, duties and job opportunities for music librarians.
This has been published by International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres (IAML) UK.

This is a detailed and narrative article about music libraries and music librarianship.

*New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians – Vol 10, ed by Stanley Sadie* (23) Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians is a famous publication on music. Being a basic source of reference on music, it **covers the concept of music library** as well. It gives an account of music libraries in the world, the historical development of music libraries, types of music libraries, etc. The types of music libraries mentioned here are novel and much more elaborative than mentioned in any other source. This is an encyclopedic dictionary and gives directory of music libraries in the world. This directory is the base for articles in the other encyclopedias. This is also a detailed and exhaustive article on Music Libraries describing concept, types and places of music libraries.

*Musical Scores and Recordings* by Vincent H Duckels in *Library Trends: Special Material and Services* of 1955 (24) This article focuses on the material of musical libraries and their management. The discussion in the article centres on 1) Cataloguing and Classification 2) Bibliography 3) Processing and Storage

The article is more than 50 years old and the changes affecting the music material and processing them are tremendous. Since then there are changes in the outer forms of music as well as in preservation due to
technology changes. The processes which the article emphasized have also changed during the last 50 years.

The Library Trends released its issue No 4 of 1960 on Music Libraries. It includes articles by experts in the field. The issue has been published in 1960 i.e. about 46 years ago and hence it is quite old. But the articles covering fundamental concepts and ideas are still valid and helpful.

Music Librarian in 1960 by Vincent H Duckels (25) This article focuses on Music Librarian and traces the pattern of music librarianship very briefly. The article identifies the Qualitative Requirements (QRs) on who should be the Music Librarian – a person from library profession or from music field.

Training for music librarianship: a survey of current opportunities an article by Gordan Stevenson (26) is about training of music librarian and narrates the situation of that time as it is the report of a survey conducted. The author has raised a few points especially training in the light of music libraries and how it need be a specialized one.

Colby, Edward E: Sound recordings in Music Libraries with special reference to record archives (27) This article has realized the importance of sound recordings as a material for music libraries and from this perspective the physical nature of object, its preservation, cataloguing and its mechanical handling have been discussed in detail. The difficulties and the dangers on the part of the librarian have also been duly highlighted. The author suggests a setup of archival collections with logical analysis of
what should be done, why and how. This is very vital portion of article, which is relevant today as well.

Another noteworthy article in Library Trends is by Elizabeth E Smith and Ruth T Watanabe as Music Library in its Physical aspects (28) Music Library is more functional than the structural. On this background this article seems to be very important. The authors claim to have a basis of practical experience. Due consideration is given to the material of music collection and also to the type of library which stores it. As the article appeared in 1960 it can be limited in its consideration in context of present day practices for storage and preservation caused by technology.

Music Provision in UK Public Libraries by Carl Dorney and Cliff McNight (29) The article featured in Journal of Librarianship and Information Science of March 2004 concentrates upon present role of Public Libraries in handling of music material and providing services based on it especially in the background of LIP (Library and Information Plan) for music in UK. The authors have been very systematic in contributing to this article, as the same has been written on the basis of the survey conducted by them. The result of survey is surprising and clearly identifies the decline of services based on Music and Music related material in UK Public Libraries.

International Association of Music Libraries (IAML) – Past, Present and Future by John Wagstaff (30) The article referred here appeared in Vol 24 of Advances in Librarianship. IAML i.e. International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres is an international association active in the field of Music Librarianship. The author
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examines the aims, functions and activities of IAML critically and opines about the inability of IAML of being a good performer in the well being of Music Libraries. The author also makes a few recommendations for the development and improvement in the performance of IAML to become a true international association in the real sense.

Another article on IAML entitled as Music Library Movement through IAML by Sisirkumar Mukherjee in IASLIC Bulletin 41(3) 1996 (31) is a brief account of activities of IAML in field of Music Documentation. The author presents this article as he has contributed a paper in the 17th Congress of IAML at Helsinger, Denmark in 1995. In this article the author proclaims the need of music library movement in a country like India which is a land of rich musical heritage.

Music Librarianship: a neglected area of librarianship in India by Ratna Nandi in IASLIC Bulletin 49(1) March 2004 (32) is the only article describing the state of Music librarianship in India. This article narrates in brief what music library is, what is the collection of music library and how the music librarian should be. The article is almost like a state of the art report. It, however, does not suggest any remedies which the present research aims at providing.

Classification of Indian Music Literature: A study and scheme by M.K.R. Naidu (33). In 1978, Professor M.K.R. Naidu, eminent scholar and retired librarian of SNDT University, Mumbai submitted a dissertation on the said topic and proposed a new scheme of classification of Indian Music literature. The said dissertation was submitted for Masters Degree in Library and Information science at University of Mumbai.
He has outlined the concept of Indian Music in the light of seven classification schemes like DDC, CC, LC, UDC, Cutter’s Classification scheme, J. D. Brown Classification Scheme and Bliss’s Bibliographic Classification Scheme. It was found that these classification schemes are biased to Western Music and Indian Music was not covered. Professor Naidu’s suggested a scheme basically for literature on Indian Music. He has suggested Class MH for North Indian Music and Class MK for Carnatic Music. As a part of this work, the author enumerated the classification numbers based on the suggested scheme for 229 titles.

Sound Archives in All India Radio by H M Joshi in Global Trends in Library and Information Science (34) is about Sound Archives of All India Radio. The Sound Archives of All India Radio was set up in 1995. The stated article focuses on the setup of All India Radio, its current status, proposed plans and related matters. Since the article appeared in the year 1995, the latest information about the Archives of the Radio was collected from the website of the All India Radio i.e. http://www.allindiaradio.org. The relevant information for the study undertaken has been collected as the policy and the status of the Archives is one of the components of the present study.

Background for Broadcasters: the BBC Libraries in the 1970s by Geoffrey Whatmore (35) in Library Review of 1999 is about BBC libraries and their growth. BBC is a reputed broadcasting company in UK. Its library system is of help for the present study in view of sound records and especially music. The current article deals with the BBC Library in general and not music in particular.
In addition to the documents referred to above, information was searched on the Internet and was collected and consulted, especially about Digitization of Music, Legal Deposit Acts of various countries, National Music Information Centres and Music Archives. Other sources in the electronic form have been accessed from databases like EBSCO, JSTOR, JGATE, SCIENCE DIRECT and EMERALD. Few of these have been provided by consortium INFONET of the UGC.

Computer aided Music distribution: the future of selection, retrieval and transmission by Nancy Bogucki and Mark A Fox in First Monday, Volume 10, Number 4 (April 2005), at:

This article discusses the availability of music on media like gramophone records and others. The discussion in this article about digitization of music, its pros and cons is a detailed one and is from a futuristic point of view.

Where Music Will Be Coming From? an Article at the website http://www.kk.org/writings/music.php (as referred to in May 2006) (37). This article narrates in detail how internet has made music available in leaps and bounds. It is easy to avail music and get multiple copies in digitized file formats. Processes for them have been described precisely and accurately.

Digitization of music in the context of music libraries today mainly encompass the projects of different libraries which have taken up
digitization of mainly musical scores, print & sheet music. Sound music is also part of these projects. The searches on internet clearly reflect this.

1.6.3 Documents on Legal Deposit

One of the stated objectives is to study the concept legal deposit in the light of non print material especially music, the researcher referred to documents on Legal Deposit. Legal deposit is one of the fundamental functions of the National Libraries. Whatever is published in the country has to be deposited in the National Library. In the course of the time, items published changed their form. It became essential to incorporate them in the purview of Legal Deposit Act.

In the context of the present study the researcher was eager to refer to those documents which describe the concept of Legal Deposit, the material to be incorporated under them and how the documents of sound music as well as sound related material are treated under various Legal Deposit Acts. One book published in ASLIB Reader Series No 6 entitled as National Libraries: 2 1977–1985 ed. by Maurice B Line and Joyce Line (38) concentrates on national libraries their definitions, functions, role and other facts. Authors emphasize on the Legal Deposit aspect as main function of National Library. As the book is published in 1985, variety of documents that have to be considered as material for deposit has not been considered.

International Guide to Legal Deposit by Jan Jasion (39) is indeed a guide that studies legal deposit legislations of about 130 countries comparatively on the basis of political, legal, social and historical set-up.
Divided in three parts this guide considers the tradition of legal deposit in an exhaustive manner. The researcher finds this guide useful for objective g, which is the study of legal deposit in perspective of music libraries.

The legal deposit in changing environment is well depicted in the document Guidelines for Legal Deposit Legislation by Jules Laviere (40). This document guides how the electronic documents both online and offline have to be considered as one of the forms of legal deposit items. The author insists on the necessary amendments and the factors for consideration.

Caslon Analytics Profile (41) The article traced at the Website http://www.caslon.com.au (on 18th Dec 2006) is a detailed article considering how Legal Deposit Acts of various countries like UK, USA, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan and many European countries have been amended. The article also describes the material which has been incorporated in the amended Acts. The information is latest and updated.

In addition to this the investigator has collected information about the Legal Deposit Acts of various libraries from the websites of the National Libraries of respective countries. Some of them are from – UK, USA, Australia, Canada, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, India, Denmark, Korea and others.

This is the brief review of the documents relevant and referred to for the present research.
1.7 Organization of the present study

The present study is divided into nine chapters viz.

a. Introduction and background

b. Concept of Music and Music Libraries and world trend of Music Libraries

c. Current Status of Music Libraries and Collections in India

d. Digitization of Music

e. Organization of Music

f. Legal Deposit in the context of Music as non print medium

g. Music Information Centres and National Sound Archives

h. Suggested model of Indian Music Library System along with draft amendments in the Delivery of Books Act, 1956; and a model for National Sound Archives

i. Conclusions and Suggestions

Chapter 1 is the bird’s eye view of the research project undertaken. This is an outline of how the study is carried out with aims and objectives and limitations. The framework of research through research methodology is mentioned. A brief description of literature survey is provided.

Chapter 2 deals with the concept of Music Libraries, with a prelude in the form of a narration about what music is and why music is required. Along with this description of music libraries, their collections and services throughout the world are reviewed and in comparison to this, Indian situation is described. The objectives as stated in a and b above, are met with in this Chapter 2.
Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 3 deals with the analysis of collected data. Data which is collected by using the questionnaire technique regarding music collections in various types of libraries in the country and requirements of music enthusiasts is analyzed, interpreted and presented in this Chapter 3. The objectives as stated in c & d above are met with in this Chapter 3.

Today digitization has proved itself as a boon for preservation. Chapter 4 focuses on digitization of music from various angles. Rather than the technicalities of digitization, narration is focused more on the theoretical aspects, and historical perspective and the pros and cons of digitization of music especially in the context of Indian music. The stated objective in e above is met with in this Chapter 4.

Libraries not only collect the material but organize them too. Library classification and cataloguing are the main ways to organize the material in libraries. It is interesting to see how music in the non book form has been treated in the perspectives of classification and cataloguing schemes and a review of this is taken in the light of the standard schemes. The Chapter 5 is dealing with this aspect in sufficient detail. However, the scope of the study does not cover a deeper exposition on this aspect. Thus, the objective as stated in f above is met with in Chapter 5.

Chapter 6 is devoted solely to the Legal Deposit aspect of music material. The investigator explains the term legal deposit along with treatment of the aspect on how legal deposit is essential for music material especially in all its forms including non print form. While the provision for the same in various countries is reviewed in this Chapter 6 the relevant provisions for the same in the Indian context is identified. The objective stated in g above is met here.
Chapter 1: Introduction

The latest trend is to use appropriate technology for specific purposes. Using modern technology how Music Information Centers function in various countries is outlined here in Chapter 7. This review has helped the researcher immensely in crystallizing the thoughts for the formulation of the model for establishing a similar setup in India. The objective stated in h above is accomplished here in this Chapter 7.

The Chapter 8 suggests a library system for music in India specific to the nature of Indian music. This is because Indian Music is varied and different than the western music and this seems to be the distinctive and decisive factor in the presentation of proposed music library system in the country. Along with it as a support to the system, a draft amendment to the Delivery of Books Act, 1956 is proposed in continuum since it does not include non-book material including music in non print form. It is felt necessary to suggest the establishment of archives specially designed for music in the sound form. Here the issues related to its need, how it has to be managed, who should be responsible for the same, etc are discussed.

Chapter 9 lists out the conclusion which is the gist of the whole narration. Some suggestions for future research are also incorporated into it.

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