CHAPTER - III

PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM IN INDIA & KENYA

This chapter compares public library system in India and Kenya along with historical, geographical, socio-cultural, demographical, political, economical, educational and technological background.

3.1 INDIA

3.1.1 Geography

India is a country in south Asia. It is the seventh largest country by geographical area, the second most populous country, and the most populous democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabic ocean on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, India has a coastline of 7,517 kilometers. It borders Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north-east; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Indonesia in the Indian Ocean. India is a federal republic with 28 states and seven union territories, the national capital city i.e. New Delhi one of the union territories.

Major Himalayan-origin rivers that substantially flow through India include the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, both of which drain into the Bay of Bengal. Important tributaries of the Ganges include the Yamuna and the Kosi, whose extremely low gradient causes disastrous floods every year. Major peninsular rivers whose steeper gradients prevent their waters from flooding include the Godavari, the Mahanadi, the Kaveri, and the Krishna, which also drain into the Bay of Bengal; and the Narmada and the Tapti, which drain into the Arabian Sea (Government of India, 2007). Among notable coastal features of India are the marshy Rann of Kutch in western India, and the alluvial Sundarbans delta, which India shares with Bangladesh. India has two archipelagos: the Lakshadweep, coral atolls off India’s south-western coast; and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a volcanic chain in the Andaman Sea (Kumar, Pathak & Pednekar et al, 2006).

India's climate is strongly influenced by the Himalayas and the Thar Desert, both of which drive the monsoons. The Himalayas prevent cold Central Asian katabatic winds from blowing in, keeping the bulk of the Indian subcontinent
warmer than most locations at similar latitudes. The Thar Desert plays a crucial role in attracting the moisture-laden southwest summer monsoon winds that, between June and October, provide the majority of India's rainfall. Four major climatic groupings predominate in India: tropical wet, tropical dry, subtropical and humid (Posey, 1994).

![Figure 3.1: Map of India with all states and cities](image)

### 3.1.2 History

The name *India* is derived from *Indus*, which is derived from the Old Persian word *Hindu*, from Sanskrit *Sindhu*, the historic local appellation for the Indus River. The ancient Greeks referred to the Indians as *Indoi*, the people of the Indus. The Constitution of India and common usage in various Indian languages also recognize *Bharat* as an official name of equal status. *Hindustan*, which is the Persian word for “Land of the Hindus” and historically referred to northern India, is also occasionally used as a synonym for all of India (Kulke and Dietmar, 2004).
In the third century BCE, most of South Asia was united into the Maurya Empire by Chandragupta Maurya and flourished under Ashoka the Great. From the third century CE, the Gupta dynasty oversaw the period referred to as ancient "India's Golden Age." Empires in Southern India included those of the Chalukyas, the Cholas and the Vijayanagara Empire. Science, engineering, art, literature, astronomy, and philosophy flourished under the patronage of these kings.

Following invasions from Central Asia between the tenth and twelfth centuries, much of North India came under the rule of the Delhi Sultanate, and later the Mughal Empire. Mughal emperors gradually expanded their empires to cover large parts of the subcontinent. However, in North-Eastern India, the dominant power was the Ahom kingdom of Assam, among the few kingdoms to have resisted Mughal subjugation (Spear, 1990).

From the sixteenth century, several European countries, including Portugal, the Netherlands, France, and the United Kingdom, started arriving as traders and later took advantage of the fractious nature of relations between the kingdoms to establish colonies in the country. By 1856, most of India was under the control of the British East India Company. A year later, a nationwide insurrection of rebelling military units and kingdoms, variously referred to as the India's First War of Independence or Sepoy Mutiny, seriously challenged the British Company's control but eventually failed. As a consequence, India came under the direct rule of the British Crown as a colony of the British Empire (Thapar, 1990).

During the first half of the twentieth century, a nationwide struggle for independence was launched by the Indian National Congress and other political organizations. In the 1920s and 1930, under a movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, characterized by the commitment to *ahimsa*, or non-violence, millions of protesters engaged in mass campaigns of civil disobedience. Finally, on 15 August 1947, India gained independence from British rule, but was partitioned with independent governments for the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan in accordance with the wishes of the Muslim League, to create a nation state along the lines of religion. Three years later, on 26 January 1950, India became a republic and a new constitution came into effect.
Since independence, India has suffered from religious violence, casteism and insurgencies in various parts, but has been able to control them through tolerance and constitutional reforms. Terrorism in India is also a major security problem, especially in Jammu and Kashmir, North-east India and recently in major cities like Delhi and Mumbai. 2008 Indian Parliament attack being the most prominent one. India has unresolved territorial disputes with China, which in 1962 escalated into the Sino-Indian War; and with Pakistan, which resulted in wars in 1947, 1965, and 1971. India is a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations (as part of British India). In 1974, India conducted an underground nuclear test. This was followed by five more tests in 1998, making India a nuclear state. Beginning in 1991, significant economic reforms have transformed India into one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, adding to its global and regional clout (“The Puzzle of India’s Growth”), (2006).

3.1.3 Government

The Constitution of India, the longest and the most exhaustive constitution of any independent nation in the world, came into force on January 26, 1950. The preamble of the constitution defines India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. India has a quasi-federal form of government and a bicameral parliament operating under a Westminster-style parliamentary system. It has three branches of governance: the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary (Pylee, 2004).

The President of India is the official head of country elected indirectly by an electoral college for a five-year term. The Prime Minister is, however, the de facto head of government and exercises most executive powers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President and, by convention, is the candidate supported by the party or political alliance holding the majority of seats in the lower house of Parliament (Thapar, 1990).

The legislature of India is the bicameral Parliament, which consists of the upper house called the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the lower house called the Lok Sabha (House of People). The Rajya Sabha, a permanent body, has 245 members serving staggered six year terms. Most are elected indirectly by the state and territorial legislatures in proportion to the state's population. The 543 of the
Lok Sabha's 545 members are directly elected by popular vote to represent individual constituencies for five year terms. The other two members are nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community if, in his opinion, the community is not adequately represented (Gledhill, 1964).

The executive branch consists of the President, Vice-President, and the Council of Ministers (the Cabinet being its executive committee) headed by the Prime Minister. Any minister holding a portfolio must be a member of either house of parliament. In the Indian parliamentary system, the executive is subordinate to the legislature, with the Prime Minister and his Council being directly responsible to the lower house of the parliament.

India has a unitary three-tier judiciary, consisting of the Supreme Court, headed by the Chief Justice of India, twenty-one High Courts, and a large number of trial courts. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over cases involving fundamental rights and over disputes between states and the Centre, and appellate jurisdiction over the High Courts. It is judicially independent, and has the power to declare the law and to strike down union or state laws which contravene the Constitution. The role as the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution is one of the most important functions of the Supreme Court (Neuborne, 2003).

3.1.4 Political system

India, at the federal level, is the most populous democracy in the world. For most of its democratic history, the federal government has been led by the Indian National Congress (INC). State politics have been dominated by several national parties including the INC, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI (M)), and various regional parties. From 1950 to 1990, barring two brief periods, the INC enjoyed a parliamentary majority. The INC was out of power between 1977 and 1980, when the Janata Party won the election owing to public discontent with the "Emergency" declared by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In 1989, a Janata Dal-led National Front coalition in alliance with the Left Front coalition won the elections but managed to stay in power for only two years (Bhambhri, 1992).
The years 1996–1998 were a period of turmoil in the federal government with several short-lived alliances holding sway. The BJP formed a government briefly in 1996, followed by the United Front coalition. In 1998, the BJP formed the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) with several regional parties and became the first non-Congress government to complete a full five-year term. In the 2009 Indian elections, the INC won the largest number of Lok Sabha seats and formed a government with a coalition called the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), supported by various left-leaning parties; BJP being the main opposition party.

3.1.5 Sub Division

India is a federal republic of twenty-eight states and seven Union Territories. All states, and two union territories of Pondicherry and the National Capital Territory of Delhi have elected governments and over 550 constituencies in across the country. The other five union territories have centrally appointed administrators and hence are under direct rule of the President. In 1956, under the States Reorganization Act, states were formed on a linguistic basis. Since then, this structure has remained largely unchanged (Country profile: India, 2004). Each state or union territory is divided into basic units of government and administration called districts. There are nearly 600 districts in India, (States Reorganization Act, 1956) The districts in turn are further divided into tehsils and eventually into villages.

3.1.6 States and Union Territories

Administrative divisions of India; includes 28 states and 7 union territories.

1. Andhra Pradesh  15. Maharashtra
2. Arunachal Pradesh  16. Manipur
3. Assam  17. Meghalaya
4. Bihar  18. Mizoram
5. Chhattisgarh  19. Nagaland
8. Haryana  22. Rajasthan
10. Jharkhand  24. Tamil Nadu
11. Karnataka  25. Telangana
13. Madhya Pradesh  27. Udaipur
14. Maharashtra  28. West Bengal
29. Delhi
9. Himachal Pradesh
11. Jharkhand
12. Karnataka
13. Kerala
14. Madhya Pradesh
24. Tamil Nadu
25. Tripura
26. Uttar Pradesh
27. Uttarkhand
28. West Bengal

Union Territories

A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
B. Chandigarh
C. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
D. Daman and Diu
E. Lakshadweep
F. National Capital Territory of Delhi
G. Pondicherry

3.1.7 Economy

For most of its post-independence history, India adhered to a quasi-socialist approach with strict government control over private sector participation, foreign trade, and foreign direct investment. However, since 1991, India has steadily opened up its markets through economic reforms and reduced government controls on foreign trade and investment (Reserve bank of India, 2007). Foreign exchange reserves have risen from US$5.8 billion in March 1991 to US$308 billion on 4 July 2008, while federal and state budget deficits have decreased. Privatization of publicly-owned companies and the opening of certain sectors to private and foreign participation have continued amid political debate. With a GDP growth rate of 9.4% in 2006-07, the economy is among the fastest growing in the world. India's GDP in terms of USD exchange-rate is US$1.089 trillion. When measured in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), India has the world's fourth largest GDP at US$4.726 trillion. India's per capita income (nominal) is US$977, while its per capita (PPP) is US$2700. (Quarterly estimates of gross domestic product, 2006).
India has the world's second largest labor force, with 516.3 million people, 60% of whom are employed in agriculture and related industries; 28% in services and related industries; and 12% in industry. Major agricultural crops include rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, and potatoes. The agricultural sector accounts for 28% of GDP; the service and industrial sectors make up 54% and 18% respectively. Major industries include automobiles, cement, chemicals, consumer electronics, food processing, machinery, mining, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, steel, transportation equipment, and textiles. Along with India’s fast economic growth comes its increasing demand for energy. According to the Energy Information Administration, India is the sixth largest consumer of oil and third largest consumer of coal.

Although the Indian economy has grown steadily over the last two decades; its growth has been uneven when comparing different social groups, economic groups, geographic regions, and rural and urban areas. Income inequality in India is relatively small (Gini coefficient: 36.8 in year 2004), though it has been increasing of late. Wealth distribution in India is fairly uneven, with the top 10% of income groups earning 33% of the income. Despite significant economic progress, a quarter of the nation's population earns less than the government-specified poverty threshold of $0.40 per day (In Pictures –middles class, upper class, 2003). In 2004–2005, 27.5% of the population was living below the poverty line.

More recently, India has capitalized on its large pool of educated, English-speaking people, and trained professionals to become an important outsourcing destination for multinational corporations and a popular destination for medical tourism. India has also become a major exporter of software as well as financial, research, and technological services. Its natural resources include arable land, bauxite, chromites, coal, diamonds, iron ore, limestone, manganese, mica, natural gas, petroleum, and titanium ore.

In 2007, estimated exports stood at US$140 billion and imports were around US$224.9 billion. Textiles, jewellery, engineering goods and software are major export commodities. While crude oil, machineries, fertilizers, and chemicals are major imports. India's most important trading partners are the United States, the European Union, and China. Its in the status of G20 (emerging economy)
3.1.8 Demography

By Dec 2007 its estimated population is 1.13 billion; India is the world's second most populous country. Almost 80% of Indians reside in rural areas, although in recent decades migration to larger cities has led to a dramatic increase in the country's urban population. India's largest cities are Mumbai (formerly Bombay), Delhi, Kolkata (formerly Calcutta), Chennai (formerly Madras), Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore), Hyderabad and Ahmadabad (CIA Factbook: India).

India is the second most culturally, linguistically and genetically diverse geographical entity after the African continent. India is home to two major linguistic families: Indo-Aryan (spoken by about 74% of the population) and Dravidian (spoken by about 24%). Other languages spoken in India come from the Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman linguistic families. Hindi, with the largest number of speakers, is the official language of the union. English, which is extensively used in business and administration, has the status of a 'subsidiary official language.' The constitution also recognizes in particular 21 other languages that are either abundantly spoken or have classical status. The number of dialects in India is as high as 1,652 (Mallikarjun, 2008).

Over 800 million Indians (80.5%) are Hindus. Other religious groups include Muslims (13.4%), Christians (2.3%), Sikhs (1.9%), Buddhists (0.8%), Jains (0.4%), Jews, Zoroastrians, Baha’is and others. Tribal constitute 8.1% of the population.

India's literacy rate is 64.8% (53.7% for females and 75.3% for males). The state of Kerala has the highest literacy rate (91%); Bihar state has the lowest (47%). The national human sex ratio is 944 females per 1,000 males. India's median age is 24.9, and the population growth rate of 1.38% per annum; there are 22.01 births per 1,000 people per year.

3.1.9 Socio-cultural

India's culture is marked by a high degree of syncretism and cultural pluralism. It has managed to preserve established traditions while absorbing new
customs, traditions, and ideas from invaders and immigrants and spreading its cultural influence to other parts of Asia.

Indian architecture is one area that represents the diversity of Indian culture. Much of it, including notable monuments such as the Taj Mahal, It is a UNESCO world heritage site and other examples of Mughal architecture and South Indian architecture, comprises a blend of ancient and varied local traditions from several parts of the country and abroad. Vernacular architecture also displays notable regional variation.

3.1.9.1 Food

Indian cuisine is characterized by a wide variety of regional styles and sophisticated use of herbs and spices. The staple foods in the region are rice (especially in the south and the east) and wheat (predominantly in the north). Spices originally were introduced by the Portuguese native to the Indian subcontinent that are now consumed worldwide include, black pepper; in contrast, hot chili peppers, popular across India.

3.1.9.2 Dressing

Traditional Indian dress varies across the regions in its colors and styles and depends on various factors, including climate. Popular styles of dress include draped garments such as sari for women and dhoti or lungi for men; in addition, stitched clothes such as salwar kameez for women and kurta-pyjama and European-style trousers and shirts for men, are also popular.

Many Indian festivals are religious in origin, although several are celebrated irrespective of caste and creed. Some popular festivals are Diwali, Pongal, Holi, Onam, Vijayadashami, Durga Puja, Eid ul-Fitr, Bakr-Id, Christmas, Buddha Jayanti and Vaisakhi. India has three national holidays. Other sets of holidays, varying between nine and twelve, are officially observed in individual states. Religious practices are an integral part of everyday life and are a very public affair (Baidyanath, 2006).
3.1.9.3 Music

Indian music covers a wide range of traditions and regional styles. Classical music largely encompasses the two genres – North Indian Hindustani, South Indian Carnatic traditions and their various offshoots in the form of regional folk music. Regionalized forms of popular music include film and folk music; the syncretism tradition of the bauls is a well-known form of the latter.

Indian dance too has diverse folk and classical forms. Among the well-known folk dances are the bhangra of the Punjab, the bihu of Assam, the chhau of West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa and the ghoomar of Rajasthan. Eight dance forms, many with narrative forms and mythological elements, have been accorded classical dance status by India's National Academy of Music, Dance, and Drama. These are: bharatanatyam of the state of Tamil Nadu, kathak of Uttar Pradesh, kathakali and mohiniyattam of Kerala, kuchipudi of Andhra Pradesh, manipuri of Manipur, odissi of Orissa and the sattriya of Assam (Krishna, 2003).

The Mahabodhi Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, at Bodhgaya in Bihar, is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment. The first temple was built by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century BC, and the present temple dates from the 5th century BC or 6th centuries. It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick, still standing in India, from the late Gupta period.

The Indian film industry is the largest in the world. Bollywood, based in Mumbai, makes commercial Hindi films and is the most prolific film industry in the world. Established traditions also exist in Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, and Telugu language cinemas.
The earliest works of Indian literature were transmitted orally and only later written down. These included works of Sanskrit literature – such as the early Vedas, the epics Mahabharata and Ramayana, the drama Abhijñānaśākuntalam (The Recognition of śakuntalā), and poetry such as the Mahākāvyā – and the Tamil language Sangam literature. Among Indian writers of the modern era active in Indian languages or English, Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize in 1913.

Traditional Indian family values are highly respected, although urban families now prefer the nuclear family structure due to the socio-economic constraints imposed by traditional joint family system.

### 3.1.9.4 Religion

India known as the land of spirituality and philosophy was the birthplace of some religions, which even exist today in the world.

The most dominant religion in India today is Hinduism. About 80% of Indians are Hindus. Hinduism is a colorful religion with a vast gallery of Gods and Goddesses. Hinduism is one of the ancient religions in the world. It is supposed to have developed about 5000 years ago. Later on in ancient period other religions developed in India.

Around 500 BC two other religions developed in India, namely, Buddhism and Jainism. Today only about 0.5% of Indians are Jains and about 0.7% are Buddhist. In ancient times Jainism and specially Buddhism were very popular in India. Indians who accepted Buddhist philosophy spread it not only within the Indian sub-continent but also to kingdoms east and south of India.

These three ancient religions, Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism, are seen as the molders of the India philosophy. In 'modern' period new religions were also established in India.

One comparatively new religion in India is Sikhism and it was established in the 15th century. About 2% of Indians are Sikhs.
Along with the religions that developed in India, there are followers of non-Indian religions. The largest non-Indian religion is Islam. They are about 12% of India's population. Christians are more then 2% of India's population. There are also Zoroastrians who even though make less then 0.01% of India's population, are known around India. There are also a few thousand Jews in India. Judaism and Christianity might have arrived in India before they arrived in Europe.

3.1.10 Education system

Before 1976, education was exclusively the responsibility of the state and central government was only concern with areas of coordination and determination of standards in technical and higher education. In 1976, through a constitutional amendment, education became a joint state and central responsibility. Education system in India is outlaid as elementary education, secondary education and university and higher education. The national policy on education envisages that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality to be provided to all children up to the age of 14 years. The education system is basically is made of 10+2+3 system, that is 10yrs in primary, 2 yrs in high school and three years at university level. The District Primary Education Program is a special thrust and a new initiative to achieve globalization of elementary education. Also through the same policy, in 1986 secondary education was accorded high priority, through vocational trainings, over 150 vocational training courses have been introduced in many states since then. Higher education is imparted through over 600 universities in the country. Of these are 24 central universities and the remaining are functioning under respective state Acts. Coordination and determination of standards in higher education is responsibility of the central government ,and its discharged mainly through University Grant Commission (UGC) which was established in 1956 under an Act of parliament to take measures for promotion and coordination of university education and determination and maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research in universities .The enrollment of students currently is over 85.6 lakh while number of teachers is over 5.7 lakh in all universities and colleges in India (Pylee, 2007).
3.1.11 Technology

India has a long distinguished tradition in science from the accomplishments of ancient times to the greatest recent achievement of being one of the few countries with satellite in the moon. Technology Policy Statement was formulated in 1983 with the basic objective of developing indigenous technology and ensuring efficient absorption and adaptation of imported technology appropriate to national priorities and availability of resources. There are various institutional structures, with research laboratories, who are main contributors to research and development being carried out in the country. Some of them are Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, India Council of Agricultural Research, India Council of Medical Research, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Electronics, Department of Space, Department of Ocean Development, Defence Research and Development Organization among others. National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) is to promote and support the development of compatible set of information system on science and technology and interlinking them into the network. National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) is the principal organization established for the transferring technologies from R&D laboratories to respective industry. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was constituted as an autonomous society, currently a family of over 30,000 strong staff, including 6,500 scientists, 60 per cent of whom hold PhD or M.Tech degrees. CSIR has an annual budget of over 2000 crore of which 75 per cent is provided by the government as grants. CSIR is a world class source of technology and technology services for the Indian industry. Two separate institutes are devoted to science publication and communication—National Institute of Science and Communication (NISCOM) and National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), based in New Delhi.

3.1.12 Public Library System in India

Public library development in India can be categorized into three parts namely:

i) Ancient and medieval India

ii) Before independence

iii) After independence
3.1.12. 1 Ancient and medieval India

For obvious reasons the historians of this period gave much more attention to narrate the fast changing political scenario than the social patterns including organization of education and development of libraries. They do occasionally refer to the establishment of makhtabas and madarsas, but they rarely try to give their organizational details. However, the information provided by the historical works of the period, is hardly sufficient to give details of all libraries at that particular time of history. The general scarcity of historical data pertaining to libraries and their management, brought about historical imagination was supplemented to make study complete.

The Muslims established their rule in India in the very beginning of 13th century.

A brief survey of the forms of libraries among the ancient civilizations of the world helped in discussing the nature and existence of public libraries in India. Scholars trace the beginning of libraries in Egypt from its dynastic period.

In India during the Mughal rule, the development of libraries appeared to have developed and existed to a greater extent. It was a period of literary excellence, when most of the emperors were not only themselves scholars, but they also extended their patronage to scholarship and learning in a big way. It appears that the Mughal emperor had fully realized the need for well organized administrative machinery on top of the very large collections of books and manuscripts.

The imperial library of the Mughal Empire was founded by the very first emperor Babar, who was himself a great scholar. He encouraged book writing and patronized the scholars who wrote many books. It may be recalled that Babar had served in his early career as in-charge of the library of Sultan Hussain of Heart which had a collection of valuable and rare books. With course of time Babar took possession of the Sultan Hussain’s library. (Elliot and Dowson, 1920) The librarian was called a mere Kitabdar. Several texts refer to Nazim (Zafar, 1945) or mutamad who was probably the highest official of the library.

The number of volumes is not known nor the nature of collection of these libraries in that particular period. There were several Hindu kings and their ministers, who flourished between 10th and 12th century. They are credited with
establishing various libraries and giving stimulus to the library movement. Among them is king Bhoja of Dhara, who flourished in the 11th century, was not only a distinguished scholar himself but also had a very rich library (Rama Rao, ). In the middle of the 12th century it was amalgamated with the imperial library of the Chalukyas of Gujarat at Anhilvadpattan, when Siddhara Jayasimha of his dynasty conquered Dhara. (Marshall) SiddharaJay employed as many as 300 scribes for preparing manuscripts for the imperial. Another King Kumarapaladeva of the same dynasty is said to be responsible for establishing 21 Jain libraries. He kept a copy of kalpasutra written in golden ink in each one of them.

3.1.12.2 Before Independence

The history of the development of the public library may be said to be as old as that of education in India. It will be erroneous to think that education or the public library came to be developed only after the advent of the British rule. With the rise of European settlements in India, the zeal of the Christian missionaries to reach out to the masses for propagating their religion, coupled with the temptation to introduce institutions which the westerners cherished in their counties, gave India a new direction to development of libraries. Although it is impossible to say when exactly texts come to written in the absence of extract records, it is certain that the sacred texts had, for hundreds of years, been transmitted from one generation to the other by word of mouth. According to Ekbote (1987) everything that was valuable was committed to memory and handed down from father to son, preceptor or guru to his disciples or shishyas with the result that they become embedded in the racial memory and preserved for posterity. Thus the Indian system of teaching and learning came to be connected with religion, arts, science, culture and learning may be said to owe their survival to this tradition.

Further, during the pre-vedic and post-vedic times the pupils usually stayed in the guru – gruha or the abode of the preceptor, for several years for their education Ashrams then came into existence where large numbers of students could study under well known teacher. Large numbers of manuscripts were kept in these ashrams for the use of teachers and students plus the visiting scholars. These collections might be likened to modern libraries since they were carefully maintained and extensively used by students and teachers alike. Such libraries
were found in different parts of the country could be called the pioneers and genesis of the library movement and history in India. The advent of the Muslim rule during the 13th century, marked the dawn of another era of learning and scholarship. They attached considerable importance to libraries, since distinguished scholars were appointed to be librarians and were recipients of honors. Relics of these great libraries are found in the Saraswati Mahal library of Tanjore and Khuda Baksh manuscript library Patna. These libraries, however, were not public libraries since the need for a public library was not widely felt because of low levels of literacy and consequently they were used by a small number of people. The idea of public library dawned in Europe, thereafter introduced in India in 19th century in three cities Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai) and Calcutta (Kolkata) their libraries were founded mostly at the instance and active support of the Europeans residing thereat.

The India library history or movement has shown appreciable strength in the face of heavy odds and should be seen as one that can explain the present and serve as a guide to the future like all social institutions:

a) Its evaluation and characteristics are inseparable from the social context with which it has developed. Indeed, the development of the public library may be considered as integral to social development;

b) It owes its developments to the contributions of personalities motivated by social and philanthropic considerations and professional zeal and enthusiasm;

c) The pace and character of its development are determined by interests which have come into play and given it a corporate expression. There might, indeed, have been organizations which are engaged in the promotion of libraries as a part of their wider program of social work or which are solely concerned with the stimulation of library development and library associations.

For a convenient approach on the public library movement in India, chronology of events should be followed. Such approach will consider development in the three cities (regions): (Ekbote, 1987).
1) Calcutta Presidency

2) Madras Presidency

3) Bombay Presidency

4) Other Provinces

3.1.12.2.1 Calcutta Presidency

In Calcutta and at other presidency cities the need for a public library was eagerly felt. It was in 1784 that Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic society of Calcutta. This has recently been declared as an institution of public importance and has been taken over by union government.

In Calcutta, around 1818, the Calcutta library society was formed by a number of ‘proprietors’ who invested money in the establishment of library that could be used by the public on payment of a subscription. The character of the library was really public as evidenced by the fact that it was housed in the local town hall. It is not known whether Indians were admitted to the membership of the Calcutta library society, since the list of members published in 1831 did not contain the name of even a single Indian. Efforts were thereafter made to establish public libraries for which a scheme was drafted in 1835. Prince Dwarkanath Tagore is considered to be the ‘proprietor’ of the Calcutta public library. Also Pyarichanda Mitra father of Bengali novel served as librarian in its early years and was of great assistance in the formation of Calcutta public library. Subsequently a number of public libraries came into existence in Calcutta, their growth expansion of libraries significantly contributed to the development of the educational and cultural life in Bengali community.

The Calcutta public library and an imperial library formed in 1881 were merged in 1903 to become the imperial library of colonial India and finally named the same as National library by the central government of India in 1948.

According to Kumbar (2006) the first decades of 20th century can be marked as the golden period of India library system. On 31st Jan 1902 the imperial library Act was passed and Lord Curzon transformed the Calcutta public library into Imperial library in 1906.
3.1.12.2.2 Madras Presidency

Madras Presidency, also known as Madras Province and known officially as Presidency of Fort St. George, was a province of British India. At its greatest extent, Madras Presidency included much of southern India, including the present-day Indian State of Tamil Nadu, the Malabar region of North Kerala, Lakshadweep Islands, the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions of Andhra Pradesh, Ganjam district of Orissa and the Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi districts of Karnataka. The presidency had its winter capital at Madras and summer capital at Ootacamund. The Asiatic society of Madras had started its first public library in Madras in 1830. The Presidency had its origins in the Agency of Fort St George established by the British East India Company soon after the purchase of the village of Madraspatnam in 1639. However, there have been Company factories at Machilipatnam and Armagon ever since the early 1600s. Madras was upgraded to a Presidency in 1652 before reverting to its previous status as an Agency. In 1684, Madras was elevated to a Presidency once again and Elihu Yale was appointed its first President. From 1785 onwards, as per the provisions of the Pitt's India Act, the ruler of the Presidency of Fort St George was styled Governor instead of President and was made subordinate to the Governor-General at Calcutta. Madras made a significant contribution to the Indian independence movement in the early decades of the 20th century. Madras was the first province in British India where the system of diarchy was first implemented. The Presidency was dissolved when India became independent on August 15, 1947. On January 26, 1950, when the Republic of India was inaugurated, Madras was admitted as one of the states of the Indian Union.

Madras was one of the three provinces originally established by the British East India Company as per the terms of the Pitt's India Act. The head of state held the title of Agent from 1640 to 1652 and 1655 to 1684, and President from 1652 to 1655 and 1684 to 1785, and Governor from 1785 to 1947. The judicial, legislative and executive powers are rested in the Governor who is assisted by a Council whose constitution has been modified by reforms enacted in 1861, 1909, 1919 and 1935. As per the Montague-Chelmsford reforms of 1919, a system of diarchy was established and regular elections were conducted till the outbreak of the Second World War. The head of the government was known as Prime Minister. In 1908,
the province comprised 22 districts each under a District Collector. Each district was further sub-divided into *taluks* and *firqas*. The smallest unit of administration was the village (India, 1908).

In free India, with the ground prepared by Dr S R Ranganathan the Madras public libraries bill introduced in the provincial legislature of Madras in the year 1948 became law, his sincere efforts and guidance were of great responsible for the systematic growth of public libraries in Madras. Madras was very fortunate in having for a long a tradition of library service established by the colonial ruler. Madras University extended help in establishing and organizing library institutions. Connemery library one of the old library, rendered various services to the categories of readers.

### 3.1.12.2.3 Bombay Presidency

Developing of library services in Bombay presidency was done in a way that the Englishmen in cooperation with the local citizens and established a number of small libraries. The first library was established in 1715 by the East India Company. In 1804, the Royal Asiatic society established its library more or less on the same lines as its counterpart in Calcutta with notable personalities working in various capacities.

In 1808 the Bombay government had put forward a proposal to register libraries which were to be issued copies of books published from the ‘funds for the encouragement of literature’. This was one of the greatest landmarks in the Bombay presidency public libraries development. A journalist by the name Joachim Hayward Stocquater through his vision and efforts by publishing in his memoirs made reference to his library. He recommended that the general library was needed because the Asiatic Society was only available to the patrician members, whereas, both libraries of Messers Lugri and Baxter were consecrated to the lightest literature. In 1880 the library was open to all ranks, classes and castes without discrimination. With the establishment of Indian National Congress in 1885, several libraries sprung up and were equipped with Marathi reading materials. This brought great political awakening and paved the way for libraries in the other regions.

Sayaji Rao Gaikwad III played a leading in developing a chain of libraries throughout the state, including the rural set up. Free public library was started in
1910. Baroda state library conference was held in 1925, and the following year 1926 Baroda state library Association was formed. These efforts set the pattern for the progress of the library movement both in Baroda and India in general. At all districts headquarters of the state libraries were set up. The best shining example for the Organization of library Services and administration was set by Baroda. The system efforts provided a stimulus and influences to libraries throughout the length and breadth of India for it had worked well in more than three decades.

According to Ekbote (1987) by 1941 there were four district libraries, 42 town libraries, 1351 village libraries, and 300 traveling libraries. The system extended library services to 83% of the population in the state who made regular use of the libraries. When Baroda state was merged with the former Bombay state, the central library in Baroda lost its significance and system gradually declined instead of extending the system to other parts of Bombay state, the heritage was allowed to diminish.

3.1.12.2.4 Other Provinces

3.1.12.2.4.1 Karnataka: The Kadambas, the Rastrakutas, the Chalukyas, the Hoyasalas and other royal dynasties of Karnataka state, who gave patronage to talented and gifted staff and built a chain of valuable libraries which had many collections despite the fact that there wasn’t any public library at that time.

3.1.12.2.4.2 Kerala: in 1829 public library movement had started in Kerala Trivandrum public library was founded by Colonel Edward Cadegam in the very year.

3.1.12.2.4.3 Rajasthan: There was no public library in the state only libraries were housed by different ruling houses of that time and so they established and maintained those libraries which were relatively big. The holding of these private libraries were subsequently handed over to the state libraries when library Act came to effect in the state.

3.1.12.2.4.4 Punjab: The state of Punjab had set a good example in establishing of a number of libraries. Mr. Asa Don Dickinson who was a pioneer in the writing of best books on library science in 1916. The university of Punjab started training course for librarians in 1915. The state hosted the first ever All India Library Conference sponsored by the government of India held in Lahore in
1918. Significantly the first library journal, ‘Indian libraries’ was published from Jullunder and since then has been appearing regularly from the same place.

3.1.12.4.5 Bihar: The Muslim ruled at Azamabad (Patna) there were very big manuscript library in Pataliputra which were attached to Buddhist monastery. The collections contained rich knowledge and they so attracted even the foreign scholars. Collections were both in Persian and Arabic books. Bihar and Orissa Research Society, was reputable organization in the two states also the personal collection of Dr Satchidanand Sinha and Khuda Baksh library attracted scholars and researchers from all over the country hence the had contributed greatly to public library movement.

Hyderabad: In 1872, the first public library was established called Shankarananda library in the city of Secunderabad, though there were quite a few personal libraries in Hyderabad. In 1891, the Hyderabad state central, then called the Nizam’s state library was established, its name later changed with enactment of the Hyderabad Public libraries Act, in 1956. There were a number of small and large libraries in the two cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and also headquarters of every district of the entire state of Hyderabad.

3.1.12.3 After Independence

According to Mookerjee (1969) ‘The majority of our so called public libraries are nothing more than subscription libraries. They are public in the sense that people in general may make use of them, but those are not exactly free as there is a subscription to pay however small it may be. The true public library –in the western sense of the term has not yet widely developed in India. The only truly speaking public library which serves a big city population with all modern public library activities, is the Delhi Public Library, Established under the joint auspices of the government of India and UNESCO in 1951’. There are quite a few small public libraries scattered throughout India some of the larger cities and suburbs but they are just shadow libraries. Further public libraries in India are not comparable to their western counterparts in many aspects e.g. level of development, operations, diverse services, funding, and legislation. Much activities and its position in our
society has yet to re-emphasized and systematically followed up in the policy and dynamic part of the community life.

In it the public library is only one source of books among several sources, but it is a major source for both children and adults. About one quarter of all the books read in the town are borrowed from the public library, and for some kinds of titles the public library is practically the sole source of supply Berelson (1978). The above statement underscores both the feature and honorable place the public occupies in any given community. The public library has to give opportunity to its users to keep in touch with their times, and educate themselves continuously.

Public libraries in the states of India belongs to one of the following categories : Government administered, autonomous or semi –autonomous in the form of Local Library Authority, or Library Board, government aided, municipality and panchayat, government recognized, private society and entirely private managed (Rajagopalan, T S ,1987).

India is a diverse federal country with wide variations in geographical, historical, political, economic, cultural, and educational backgrounds of its component states. Naturally the organizational pattern of public libraries differs from state to state. Public library system in India may be broadly classified into two groups:

   i) Statutory systems
   ii) Non statutory systems

The progress of library and library movement in the post independence era in India was done with many stakeholders playing different roles but towards one goal. The government, professionals, the professional organizations and the public played a great role towards attaining the current achievement of library status in the country. They provided inspiration and guidance to the developments of public libraries, policy, if any, promotion of library and book culture and developing library legislation and standards.
Maulana Azad, as first free India union education minister, addressed the participants of the UNESCO seminar on the development of public libraries in Asia, on October 6th, 1955 and observed:

“A district library services will .....Require support and guidance from a central library in every state. This central library’s must also be linked up with four National libraries in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, with the national central library of Delhi as the coping stone of the edifice. It is obvious that such a national central must be built not only to coordinate with UNESCO in organizing adequate library service for this region of the world’’ (Taher, 2001).

In his book free book service for all, Ranganathan (1968) states ‘Global social forces that promoted the idea of free book service for all, included, development in social thought, development in political thought, development of industrialization, spread of universal education and creation and production of books in abundance ….But none of these had taken shape in India till the beginning of the twentieth century…..’

3.1.13 Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF)

Among the most remarkable phase of the library movement in our country is the year 1972 when the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation was established by the Government of India, in memory of the great social reformer, Raja Rammohun Roy, who stressed the need for the modern education for the progress of the nation. The Foundation was established to spread library services all over the country in active co-operation with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and Voluntary Organizations (NGOs) working in the field; it was created to give an ever-lasting push to the library movement in the country. One of the principal objectives of (RRRLF) is ‘to enunciate national library policy and to work towards its adoption by the Central and state government’ this is as per (Documents on National Policy on Library and Information System, 1985).

During these years though several public library systems have developed but the irony of the situation is that neither any effective public library system
providing meaningful library services to the enormous rural masses nor an integrated chain of library network has so far developed in the country.

### 3.1.14 National Policy in Library and Information Science (NAPLIS)

Government of India in 1957 recommended that states government to enact comprehensive State Library Law to provide free public library service to the people. The committee on National Policy on Library and information System was appointed by the Department of culture, Government of India under the chairmanship of Prof. DP Chattopadhyaya and gave their report in 1986. The committee reaffirmed that each state to enact library legislation with a view to develop a network of public libraries extending from the community library of the village level through the intermediary levels, district and state central library at the apex.

The following are salient features in this model bill of Prof. Chattopadhyaya:

- i) The committee revived the slogan ‘No Library No School’
- ii) Village library to serve the rural based mass and primary schools
- iii) The professional associations like ILA opinions were incorporated
- iv) Charging of nominal membership fee ranging from Rs 10 to be fixed keeping in view of the economic conditions of targeted group users of public libraries
- v) Definition of Public library
- vi) State Library authority
- vii) State library Committee/ Council
- viii) Directorate of Libraries
- ix) Local/ district Library Authority
- x) Public Library Finance
- xi) Preamble

Unfortunately, the NAPLIS has not been approved by the parliament till date and for this its remains on paper without being implemented. The point of contention being in the Indian constitution the item Libraries are under the State
list, so it is the State Government to enact library legislation not Union (Venkatappiah, 1994).

3.1.15 Public Library Legislation in India

Public library development in India is the responsibility of the respective state government. Between 17 states in India has enacted Public Libraries Acts in their respective states. The public libraries Act ensures the smooth functioning of the public libraries in all times in the state. A state will have three tiers of public libraries in hierarchy. As state differs in size, population, literacy rate, status of books produced in regional language, economic growth, and public library system also differs from state to state so far as its infrastructural facilities and patterns are concerned. The library scenario is not uniform in the country.

Under the statutory are following states have already enacted the public library Act:

- Tamilnadu public libraries Act, 1948
- Andra Pradesh Public libraries Act, 1960
- Karnataka Public libraries Act, 1965
- Maharashtra public libraries Act, 1967
- West Bengal Public libraries Act, 1979
- Mizoram Public libraries Act, 1983
- Manipur Public libraries Act, 1988
- Kerala Public libraries Act, 1989
- Haryana Public libraries Act, 1989
- Goa Public libraries Act, 1993
- Orissa public libraries Act, 2001
- Gujarat Public libraries Act, 2002
- Rajasthan public libraries Act, 2006
- Madhya Pradesh public libraries Act 2005
- Uttaranchal public libraries Act 2005
- Uttar Pradesh public libraries Act 2005
- Pondicherry public libraries Act 2008
It is worthy to note that the above states still do not present a uniform pattern. The size and complexities of the union India with the constituent states with different size and population and much diversity it is practically impossible to have uniform pattern of library development and provision of services throughout the country.

Though, its worthy note to consider the main features of the Acts Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Haryana, Manipur and Kerala pattern which have some major similarities in their library legislation Act system.

3.1.15.1 Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act 1948

The Act is known as Tamil Nadu Public Library Act of 1948, the first State and library legislation in free India. Dr. S R Ranganathan assisted to prepare the Madras public libraries bill, and ultimately was introduced in the provincial legislature of Madras in the year 1948 and became law, his sincere efforts and guidance were of great responsible for the systematic growth of public libraries in the entire State of Tamil Nadu. Madras was very fortunate in having a long tradition of library service established by the colonial ruler.

In this state the main features of public library Act are:

(i) State Library Committee / Council, which is an advisory body
(ii) Director of Public Libraries implements the Act
(iii) Local Library Authorities, which are separate from Local governments like corporations, municipalities, and panchayats.
(iv) State Central Library as the Apex library system
(v) Creation of a District Library fund with cases as one of the components

3.1.15.2 Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act 1960

While the present State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in Nov 1956, there were many initiatives known to have taken interest in the movement of libraries. The enactment of Andhra Pradesh public libraries Act of 1960 was a landmark in the library development in the state. Since then the state has witnessed systematic and progressive development of public libraries in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Madras and Hyderabad public libraries Acts were integrated and Andhra Pradesh public library Act was produced.
The current status of public library system in Andhra Pradesh composite of:

i) State library committee, with the minister for libraries as chairman and the director of public libraries as the secretary to the committee.

ii) Department of public libraries with a full director as the head.

iii) State central library as the apex of the library system of the state and located in Hyderabad

iv) State regional libraries –which are directly under the control of department of public libraries.

v) District central libraries, established under Zilla Grandhalaya samasthas.

vi) Mobile library in Hyderabad

vii) Village libraries

viii) Aided private libraries

The public library development in the state of Andhra Pradesh has been very significant, much remains to be done and covered. The future of public library development in Andhra Pradesh is one of the most promising in India.

3.1.15.3 Karnataka Public Libraries Act 1965

The state has extended cess to some other taxes such as octroi duty motor vehicles tax (since abolished) and professional tax. The state has also created two library funds- State Library Fund and District Library Fund. Instead of an elected Chairman, the Karnataka Act has provided that the deputy commissioner and the mayor of the municipal corporation would be the ex-officio chairman of the district library Authority and city library Authority respectively.

At present, Karnataka public library system is one of the most popular and feasible system, as compared to those in the other 28 states in India.

The prominent features of the public library system in Karnataka are as under:

i. State Central Library

ii. City Central Libraries

iii. District Central Libraries

iv. Branch libraries
v. Mandal libraries
vi. Grant-in-aid-Libraries
vii. Book Depository Centres(Under RRRLF Scheme)
viii. Has library cess 6% on land, buildings and profession

Karnataka public libraries Act is indeed a milestone in the library history of the country about its vitality.

3.1.15.4 Maharashtra Public Libraries Act 1967

The Act is known as Maharashtra public library Act 1967. Its fundamental idea is to promote the library services through voluntary organizations in the state of Maharashtra. The minister of education in the state shall be Ex officio president of the state library council. Maharashtra state has constituted a State Library Council and Directorate of Libraries. The director of libraries shall be the secretary of the council, so also the Act has also created a State Library Fund library services are government funded and without the practice of levying library cess.

3.1.15.5 West Bengal Public Libraries Act 1979

Its pattern is mixed one with the library Act passed in 1979. The public library Act has retained the important features of the Tamil Nadu state. Here State Library Council, Library Directorate, State Library Fund and District library Fund and autonomous Local library Authority. However, it has not provided for any form of taxation; nor has it adopted the network principle. There are no linkages among different units of public libraries. The difference between the ‘aided’ libraries of Maharashtra state and the sponsored libraries of West Bengal lies in that the latter receive better financial support then the former. As in the case of Maharashtra the obligation of the free public library services has not been accepted by the state.

The following are notable features in West Bengal public library Act of 1979:

a) i No library cess as been provided in this Act
b) ii State Library Council
c) iii State Library Fund
d) iv District Library Fund
3.1.15.6 Manipur Public Libraries Act 1988

The Act is known as Manipur public library Act 1988. Its fundamentally is to encourage the library services through state funding and voluntary organizations to the whole state of Manipur. The Act has also created a State Library Fund, but also provision has been made for District Library Fund and library but without the practice of levying library cess, this is an opposite to most of the Indian states have levied library cess to be supplement by other sources of funds. There is no Local library Authority in Manipur, the state serves library service to the District Central Library or District Central Libraries and Taluka libraries level. The Department of library in the state is under the ministry of education.

The following are notable features in Manipur public library Act of 1988:

i) No Library cess

ii) Grant-in-aid system

iii) Hierarchical pattern

iv) State Library System

v) District Central libraries and Taluka Libraries

3.1.15.7 Haryana Public Libraries Act 1989

This state is had followed the Model Public Libraries Bill of the previous education ministry. On top of that the State Library Committee and district Library committee, the Haryana Public Libraries Act was passed in 1989 and has given a provision for Block Library Committee and Panchayat library committee which is charged with controls city or town or block or village Library Funds. The library cess has been provided in this Act. All the public libraries are to be organized in a hierarchical network structure.

i) Provision for library cess

ii) Hierarchical set up

iv) Apex is State Central Library
v) District and Local Library Authority to provide services
vi) Public Relation Department of the Govt. runs most of the public Libraries

3.1.15.8 Kerala Public Libraries Act 1989

The public library Act of Kerala represents a very unique pattern both in its features and operations amongst all the statutory systems in India. No any other state library legislation in India is like the Kerala one. Just from the title of the Act itself and the preamble, the constitution of the library councils at different levels, the provision for election of all office bearers shall be from among the non-official members. The State Library Council grants are allocated in the absence of Library Directorate. The Act is called Kerala Public Libraries (Kerala Granthashala Sangham) Act 1989. The State Library Council and the Kerala Granthashala Sangham are synonymous. The three tiers of the library authorities: namely State Library Council, the District Library Council, and the Taluka library Union. They all have no official majority and office bearers will be elected among non-official members. The Act creates a State Library Fund, however, no district library fund or taluka library fund is established. The grants of funds are given by the state government to the State Library Council of a sum which will not be more than one percent of the education budget of the state annually. The State Library Council is also authorized to levy library cess on the property tax. By its status Kerala Public Libraries Act is not an ideal library act to be followed by other states in their implementation.

In the legislative system, besides statutory libraries there are also other types of public libraries, like special public libraries and unaided public libraries organized by trust and societies in the above named states with legislation system. Though number of voluntary organization libraries are reducing year after year mostly in the southern states. In West Bengal non-sponsored and unaided libraries are in good number.

The following are notable features in Kerala public library Act of 1989:

1) Provision for library cess
2) Provides library service under the fourth public library system
3) No Regional nor District Libraries
4) Library expenditure is met from consolidated fund of the State Exchequer

5) Act recognizes the importance of public library service and organize them with public support and government involvement

6) The executive body of Kerala State Library Council is democratically elected

**3.1.15.9 Goa Public Libraries Act 1993**

The Goa public library Act referred as Goa public library Act of 1993. It was paced by the state legislature of Goa. It has the following features and the Act encourages a network of Libraries as follows:

- a) Central Library (State)
- b) District Libraries
- c) Taluka Libraries
- e) The state library system is in hierarchical pattern

2) Management and funding:

The Management of Government owned state, district, taluka and village Libraries shall be done by the State Government. However, the existing non-Government taluka libraries/village libraries run by the Municipality/NGO’s shall continue to function under the same management.

Management of Panchayat libraries shall be done through Gram Panchayat or non-Government Organisations registered under Societies Registration Act.

3) There is library cess provided through 1% of the education budget cess per year.

**3.1.15.10 Mizoram Public Libraries Act of 1993**

The Act is known as Mizoram public library Act 1993. Its fundamentally is to promote the library services through state funding and voluntary organizations to the whole state of Mizoram. The Act has also created a State Library Fund, but also provision has been made for District Library Fund and library but without the practice of levying library cess.

District Central Library and Taluka libraries level as the lowest in the pattern. The Department of library in the state is under the ministry of education.
The following are notable features in Mizoram public library Act of 1993:

i) No Library cess
ii) Grant-in-aid system
iii) Hierarchical pattern
iv) State Library System
v) District Central libraries and Taluka Libraries

3.1.15.11 Orissa Public Libraries Act 2001

The Act may be referred as Orissa public libraries 2001, it extend to whole of Orissa state. To provide for the establishment of a network of public libraries in the state of Orissa and to maintain, regulate, guide, control, supervise, integrate, and coordinate the libraries in the state as also to provide for a comprehensive rural urban library service in the state and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The following are the features of the Orissa public libraries Act:

i. State library council
ii. The Director of public libraries is the chief executive officer
iii. State Central library
iv. Under ministry of culture
v. Public library fund
vi. vi)Directorate of public libraries
vii. District library committees
viii. District libraries
ix. ix)No library cess

3.1.15.12 Gujarat Public Libraries Act 2002

With the establishment of Baroda State having established for the first time a network of public libraries in the state as earlier as 1909 earned Gujarat a special place in the public library movement in India. The state was formed in 1960 public library development has witnessed steady progress, as illustrated in the table below: The Act is call Gujarat state library Act 2002.

The Act establishes State Library Development Council as the highest authority in charge of public libraries system in the state. The minister of libraries
in the state shall be the Ex-officio president of the council whereas the director of libraries shall be the secretary to the council.

The public libraries are fully funded by the government. There shall be state library development Fund, through which funds shall be channeled to the state library.

The Act establishes state central library, district library and Taluka library with the following salient features:

i) State library Development Council
ii) Minister of libraries as the Ex officio president
iii) Funding is by the Government
iv) Hierarchical pattern – state library, district library and Taluka library
v) No library cess
vi) School libraries to serve the village rural based communities

3.1.15.13 Rajasthan Public Libraries Act 2006

The Act is known as Rajasthan Public Library Act 2006. It’s one of the most recent States to enact the Public Library Act.

These are the following feature in the Rajasthan public library Act: It as a hierarchical outline

I) State central Library
ii) Divisional libraries
iii) District libraries
IV) Tehsil libraries
V) Reading room
vi) No library cess (Patel & Kumar, 1984)

3.1.15.14 Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act 2005

The state was formed in 1960 public library development has witnessed steady progress. The Act is call Utter Pradesh state library Act 2005.

The Act establishes State Library Development Council as the highest authority in charge of public libraries system in the state. The minister of libraries in the state shall be the Ex-officio president of the council whereas the director of libraries shall be the secretary to the council.
The public libraries are fully funded by the government. There shall be state library development Fund, through which funds shall be channeled to the state library.

The Act establishes state central library, district library and Taluka library with the following salient features:

i) State library Development Council
ii) Minister of libraries as the Ex officio president
iii) Funding is by the Government
iv) Hierarchical pattern –state library, district library and Taluka library
v) No library cess
vi) School libraries to serve the village rural based communities

3.1.15.15 Uttaranchal Public Libraries Act 2005

Uttaranchal state is among the most lately formed states, it was formed in 1996 by the union cabinet resolution then there after pasted by parliament. Formerly it was part of UP and HP, public library Act was enacted in 2005, commonly known as Uttaranchal public library Act 2005. It has the following basic features:

i) Public libraries are under the ministry of public libraries
ii) Hierarchical pattern of library system
   ix) The state library council
   x) The state central library
   xi) District libraries
   xii) Local authorities libraries
   xiii) Library cess

3.1.15.16 Madhya Pradesh Public Libraries Act 2005

While the present State of Madhya Pradesh was formed in Nov 1956, there were many initiatives known to have taken interest in the movement of public libraries in the state. The enactment of Madhya Pradesh public libraries Act of 2005 was a landmark in the library development in the state. Since then the state has witnessed systematic and progressive development of public libraries in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

The current status of public library system in Madhya Pradesh composite of:
i. State library committee, with the minister for libraries as chairman and the director of public libraries as the secretary to the committee.
ii. Department of public libraries with a full director as the head.
iii. State central library
iv. Public library cess
v. State regional libraries –which are directly under the control a three tier system of department of education, social welfare and panchayat
vi. District central libraries,
vii. Village libraries
viii. Aided private libraries
ix. School- cum public libraries

The public library development in the state of Madhya Pradesh has been very significant, much remains to be done and covered owing to the fact that the Act as been in operation for rest than 5yrs.

3.1.15.17 Pondicherry Public Libraries Act 2008

Pondicherry is union territory, formed in 1956 along with other union territories like New Delhi. Public library movement in the union territory of Pondicherry was basically influence by the around states; that is Tamil Nadu &Andhra Pradesh. It enacted public library Act in 2005, and the Act is referred as Pondicherry public library Act 2005.

The Pondicherry public library Act of 2005 as the following features:
   i. Department of public libraries under ministry of education
   ii. State library council
   iii. State central Library
   iv. District libraries
   v. Romain Rolland libraries
   vi. Tehsil libraries
   vii. Local authority libraries
   viii. No library cess

3.1.15.18 Non–statutory systems

For the states which haven’t enacted library legislation is operating providing their library services through the following administrative measures:
a. Direct government efforts
b. Grant –in – aid system

Most of these states have preferred the grant-in-aid system. The current trend is to establish government libraries at divisional and district headquarters in most of the states. Library service provision in these states is looked after by the education department apart from Orissa state where it’s under department of sports and culture. Union territories have set up government public libraries at subdivision, taluka and at block level. The two states of Orissa and Assam have created directorates of public library services even without legislation the public library Act in their respective states.

The union territories, Delhi and Chandigarh are in very advanced in library services as compared to the rest, Delhi is served by the network of the Delhi Public library and for Chandigarh is served by the central state library. The State Central Libraries are not functioning as the apex of the Public Library System in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Megaland and Tripura. In the same states District Libraries are not given any central library functions of centralized acquisitions, processing and resource sharing, either other libraries are not branch libraries of the central library but independent unit without any vertical and horizontal linkage. Dual use of libraries (school-cum –public libraries) has been experimented from time to time in the state of Himachal Pradesh. This is according to (Barua, 1992).

Currently, states like Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa and most of north-eastern States where library legislation as not been enacted, public library service is provided by a Department (Education or Art & Culture) of the concerned State Government where in the hierarchical pattern, besides State Central Library as apex library in the concerned State, there are District/District Central/Divisional Libraries, Tehsil Libraries, Sub-Divisional Libraries and Village Libraries run by NGOs serving both urban and rural mass. But in most cases, besides District Libraries, School-cum-Public Libraries are providing library services. Currently there is a lot of pressure from the library associations, including Indian Library Association, emphasizing the need and urgency of such policy document in every respective state in India.
3.1.16 Provision under Maharashtra Act, 1967

With the enforcement of the Bombay reorganization Act 1969, the present Maharashtra State came into being on 1st May 1960. It is the third largest State in India having the area of 307,762 sq. kms and population of 6.27 crores. It consists of twenty six districts containing in all 195 talukas and mahals having in all 35,778 villages.

a) Library legislation: earlier attempts

Prior to the present Act was passed in 1967, attempts were made in the former Bombay province and the present Maharashtra State to have library legislative in the state. The first attempt was as early as in 1936 when Rao Bahadur Bole, a nominated non-official member of the Legislative council, gave notice of a bill known as the Bombay presidency Public Libraries Bill. It was nevertheless, not considered by the legislature. Later in 1939, the Government of Bombay appointed a Library Development Committee under the chairman of A.A.A. Fyzee; the committee made positive proposals for the promotion of the public library service in the state. Further, in 1946, with the request from R.S.Parkhi, the veteran librarian of Poona and a student of Madras school, S.R.Ranathan drafted a bill for the composite state of Bombay. The bill when published in the form of a book was presented to B.G Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay. Though Kher appointed a committee to consider the bill, its results were unproductive. Even the Maharashtra Library Association drafted in 1963 a bill based on its counter-part in karanataka; however, the bill was only discussed at their annual conference.

b) The Present Act

The Government of Maharashtra drafted a Public Library bill in 1967; the same was passed by the Legislative Assemble on 17th November 1967. The Act, in the words of Frank M. Gardner, “has some of the features of the Mysore Act in that it creates a State Library Council, with a director of library who is a member of the council, acts as its secretary, and must be a qualified librarian. A department of libraries is established and state library service with staff salaries to be paid from state funds”
c) Preliminary section

In the preliminary section of the Act are mentioned the Short Title, Extent and the Commencement of the Act, according to which the Act was to be called the Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967, extending to the whole the state of Maharashtra. The Act came into force on 1st May 1968.

It is true that the purpose of the Maharashtra Act, like that of other Acts in India, is to have the organization of a comprehensive libraries service in the State through the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. However, the difference lies in the fact that while Madras and Mysore Acts have included “comprehensive rural and urban library service” in the Maharashtra Act. Like the Mysore Act, the Maharashtra Act defines a public library as a library run the Government or by the local body and which is open for the use of the public. However, it does not incorporate the internationally accept characteristic of a public library viz. its service its service should be free to all.

d) State library council

There is a provision for a body corporate constituted at the state level known as the Library Council. The Minister for Education of the state is the ex-officio President of the Council, whereas the director of Libraries acts as its secretary. The constitution of the body is partly by nomination and partly by election from different section of the community concerned with public library service. The membership of the council is about 28 and includes such figures as the Director of Education, the Charity Commissioner, two members from the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, one member from the Maharashtra Legislative council, the president of the Maharashtra Rajya Granthalaya Sangha, the chairman of the Sahitya Mahamandal, one member from each division etc. from the above membership it is evident that no other Act in India gives wide representation to library associations as does the Maharashtra Act. As is mentioned in the Act, “it shall be the function of the Council to advise the state Government on all matters connected with the administration of this Act;” it is clear from this that the body is mainly advisory in nature while the final authority rests with the Government.
e) District library committees

For every district, the State Government has appointed a District Library Committee consisting of such members as the Chairman of the Education Committee of the Zilla Parishad (ex-officio president of the Committee), the president of the District Library Association (ex-officio Vise-President of the Committee), one of the Presidents of the Municipalities in the State. The Education Officer of the Zilla Parishad acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The function of the Committee include “to advise the state Government on all matters related to development of Library service in the District” and “to ensure that the prescribed function of the public libraries are performed by them satisfactorily”. However, many of the committees are not functioning due to one reason or another. The State Government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of S.V. Page. Among other things, the committee recommended a nomination of the secretary of the District Library Association as the secretary of the District Library Committee. The Government has yet to take any decision in the matter, currently the district library committee is non operational.

f) Department of libraries

In the Act, a Department of Libraries is constituted by the State Government with a Director of Libraries as its head, who is also a full-time officer having the prescribed qualifications. His functions include:-Administration of the Act with planning, maintenance, organization and development of public libraries and public library system.

It is the director who, for the purposes of grant-in-aid from the Library fund, recognizes public library associations and sanctions and disburses grants to them. The director is empowered to decide about the eligibility of public libraries for government grant. As the library funding is entirely from the government grants, provision of the local library authority is not considered necessary in the Act.

The Director is to collect and preserve old and rare books periodicals, manuscripts and other document of educative value in public libraries. It is the Director who has to organize programs for training candidates in library science and conduct examinations for the candidates of recognizes at ten different centres in Maharashtra and examinations are conducted by the director.
g) Library fund

The library fund made for the planning, maintenance, organization and development of public libraries consists of contribution of the State Government (which will not be less that twenty five lacs of rupees year); special grants given by the State Government; grants given by the Central Government to the State Government specifically for the purpose of development of Libraries and contributions or gifts made by public for development of public libraries.

The above provision of the Library fund in the Act shows that the Maharashtra Act differ from all the other Acts in India, in providing library cess. Though this non-provision of library cess is treated as a special feature of the Act, the time has come to consider of having the library cess as the same is necessary and is in demand by library workers. Rananathan and Neelameghan feel that “the prescription of a maximum of twenty-five lakh rupee to the library fund, by the State Government instead of making it depend upon the proceed of the local library rates is an usual provision”. It is true that for last two years, all public libraries, recognized by the Government for grant-in-aid purpose, have been sanctioned double the amount of their regular grants ; however, to fulfill the purpose of the Act, the Government should consider the possibility of library cess.

h) Three-tire structure, details and service points

All the Acts in India provide for a three-tier structure. At the top-most there is the State Central Library, which is the apex of the public library system in the state. At the second tier, a tripartite organization of rural and urban services is provided for. So far as the Maharashtra Act is concerned, it has provision for the city central library for Greater Bombay and one division library at each of the four divisions. So far as the third tier is concerned, the other Acts provide branch libraries, delivery sections and mobile library. However, the Maharashtra Act does no go beyond the second tier, but relies on local bodies, societies or trust in providing library service to local areas.
i) Public Libraries, service points and basic features:

The Asiatic Society of Bombay, a library Organized by voluntary Organization is treated as the Central Library for all practical purposes; they are on way to establish a State Central Library. Different classes of Libraries as on 2009 Maharashtra state was having over 5442 libraries, as given below:

i. Central Library -----------------------------------1
ii. Divisional Libraries-------------------------------7
iii. Government District Libraries----------------- 35
iv. Private District Libraries (Grant-in-Aid) --------40
v. Private Taluka Libraries (Grant-in-Aid) ---------391
vi. Private other Aided Libraries------------------5017
vii. Libraries of Research & Literary Institutions-----56

However, a caution is necessary. Beside with the quantitative growth should be given attention to; which requires co-operation of all-the government officials, workers in different public – the users- ultimately for whom these libraries exist.

The following are notable features in Maharashtra public library Act:

i. There is no library cess
i. Funding is done on grant-in-aid system

ii. There is hierarchical pattern—three tier structure

iii. No integration amongst libraries exist

iv. Divisional libraries, District libraries, sub-divisional library & tehsil library

v. District Library Fund is provided in this Act & district library committee

vi. State library Council

vii. Public library to spend 50% of the government grant on purchase of books

viii. Department of public libraries with Director

ix. Minister of education is the Ex-Officio president of state public library council

j) Director and its functions

1. Subjects to the superintendence, directions and control of the state government, the Directors shall be responsible for the administration of this Act.

2. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Directors shall—

   a. Be responsible for the planning, maintenance, organization and development of public libraries system;
   b. Superintend and direction all matter relating to public libraries;
   c. Promote the establishment of public libraries to achieve the purpose of this Act;
   d. Recognize; in accordance with the rules made under this Act, public libraries and State, Divisional and other public library associations, for the purpose of grant-in-aid from the Library Fund and sanction and disburse grants to them;
   e. Maintain accounts of the library fund and ensure its proper utilization;
   f. Publish annually a bibliography of all the books published in the State;
g. Submits to the state government every year; a report on the working of public libraries under this Act.

h. Collect and preserve old and rare books, periodicals, manuscripts and other documents of educative value in public libraries;

i. Organize programs for training candidates in library science and conduct examinations for the candidates of recognized library training courses and

j. Exercise such other power and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on him by rules made under this Act.

k) Grants from outside agencies

The State Government policy is to organize and maintain the library established in the past by the library workers. As such, the contribution of twenty-five lakhs rupees by the State Government is rather inadequate for the said purpose has made a provision of Departments of libraries and five divisional and five district libraries in the state. However, due to inadequacies of the funds when grants from some outside agencies such as Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, are made available, the Maharashtra Government tries to get the maximum benefit of it. Raja Rammon Roy Library foundation benefited, the Maharashtra State public libraries, by granting some from the Funds, which has been utilized for the development of over 6000 public libraries in the State.

l) Rules & Regulations

The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, and subject to the condition of previous publication make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

1. In particular; and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters namely:

i. Under sub-section (2) 5 and sub- section (2) of section 14, the compensatory allowances payable to member of the Council and of
the Committee and the rates which in such allowance shall be payable;

ii. Under sub-section (4) of section 7 and section 17, the manner in which and the procedure in accordance with which and the procedure in accordance with which the Council and a Committee shall transact their business;

iii. Under sub-section (2) of section 8, the qualifications required for the being appointed as the Director;

iv. Under (d) of sub-section (2) of section 9, rule, in accordance with which the Director shall recognize public libraries and State, Divisional and other public library associations for a grant-in-aid from the Library Fund;

v. Under clause(j) of sub-section(2) of section 9, the other power and duties which the Director may exercise or perform;

ii. Under section12, the function of public libraries;

iii. Under section 13, the qualifications of a librarian to be nominated on a Committee;

iv. Under section 25, the information and particulars to be submitted to the State Government.

Every rules made under this shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of the State legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty day which may be comprised in one session or in two successive session immediately following both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made and notify such decision in the official Gazette, the rule shall, from the date of publication of such notification, have effects only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done of omitted to be done under that rule.
3.1.17 INTERPRETATION- INDIA:

3.1.17.1 Public library movement:

   In India public library movement can be traced back to over 200 years before independence with the establishment of first public library by east India Company. However, Indian natives started establishing public libraries from 1818 with the establishment of Calcutta public library, it was the time when Britons had full control over the Indians and it was the end of Maratha Empire; Indians were influenced by the clamor for independence and freedom from the hands of the Britons. Independence movement in India started in Delhi when the British and Indians confronted each other in 1857, referred as the revolt of 1857. Indians were getting more and more informed about their rights through formal education and social interaction. British government had promoted the public library as a means to eradicate illiteracy by then so the literacy level as it was improving the right to information through public library gained momentum. After independence started modern public library movement through the establishment of Delhi public library under the joint auspices of the government of India and UNESCO in 1951 (Mookerjee, 1969).

3.1.17.2 National library board

   There is National library Board to manage national library Kolkata which has nothing to do with public libraries in India, as public libraries fall under the purview of state government. As per the constitution of India public library policy issue is still on paper not yet enacted by the central government legislature.

3.1.17.3 National library

   In India the Copy right Act, legal depository and literacy level were part of the factors that influenced the establishment of National Library Kolkata. It was formerly a Calcutta public library before being inaugurated by the colonial master in 1903 and renamed imperial library, fundamentally it was to be used as legal depository and for the enforcing of the copy right Act; the national library as the government institution was also a tool the Britons used to gauge what the Indian in general were thinking of them. In 1953 it was made a national library controlled by central government under the ministry of culture, with an objective to promote
growth of learning in all branches of studies in India. Because of the Indian sub
division feature the national institution like national library Kolkata falls under the
pursue of the central government instead of the state government even though the
public library domain are the state responsibility according to the Indian
constitution. (Rout, 1986)

Many educated citizens through many university, and colleges attained
knowledge of being scholars to produce scholarly work, which forms part of core

3.1.17.4 Public Library Legislation:

India with its library movement stretch over 200 years has been a great
resource to which they have drawn their different public library models from
which they have refined them to suit their respective structure of governance.
States in India have powers with the constitution to legislate matters related to
public libraries in their respective states; this has contributed much increase of
public libraries in India. The legislation provides better funding system and the
structure of governance in the state public library system. Further, legislation has
brought in uniformity and standards of public libraries across Indian states.

Through the state legislature of India which is legislative assembly and
legislative council who legislates the laws in Indian states. Of the 28 states and 8
union territories 17 states have enacted the public library Act in their respective
states, in all the 17 states, there is a provision for constituting state library council.
The 17 states which have enacted public library Act in India are: Tamil Nadu
public libraries Act (1948), Andhra Pradesh Public libraries Act (1960), Karnataka
Public libraries Act (1965), Maharashtra public libraries Act (1967), West Bengal
Public libraries Act (1979), Mizoram Public libraries Act (1983), Manipur Public
libraries Act (1988), Kerala Public libraries Act (1989), Haryana Public libraries
Gujarat Public libraries Act (2002), Rajasthan public libraries Act (2006), Madhya
Pradesh public libraries Act (2005), Uttarakhand public libraries Act (2005), Utter
Pradesh public libraries Act (2005), Pondicherry public libraries Act (2008).,
Maharashtra state is the fourth state to enact the public library Act in India in 1967.

In Maharashtra before the present Act was passed in 1967, attempts were
made in the former Bombay province and the present Maharashtra State to have
library legislation in the state. The first attempt was as early as in 1936 when Rao Bahadur Bhole, a nominated non-official member of the Legislative council, gave notice of a bill known as the Bombay presidency Public Libraries Bill. It was however, not considered by the legislature. In 1939, the Government of Bombay appointed a Library Development Committee under the chairmanship of A.A.A. Fyzee; the committee made certain proposals for the promotion of the public library service in the state with a state central library; each district and taluka to have a public library; further while implementing the report in 1940 government of Bombay appointed Curator of libraries to manage public libraries in the state and assistant Curator of libraries for each division of Maharashtra. Asiatic society’s library was recognized as the state central library. Further it was recommended that all the public libraries in the state be funded by the government and its staff be government servants and their recruitment and conditions be regulated by government (Venkatappaiyah, 1990).

Further, in 1946, with the request from R.S.Parkhi, the veteran librarian of Poona and a student of Madras school, S.R.Ranathan drafted a bill for the composite state of Bombay. The bill when published in the form of a book was presented to B.G Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay. Though Kher appointed a committee to consider the bill, its results were fruitless. Maharashtra state public library association worked as a pressure group to enact public library Act in 1962, further it drafted a bill in 1963 based on its counter-part in Karnataka; however, the bill was only discussed at their annual conference (Sahai, 1973).

**Maharashtra Public Libraries Act (1967)**

The government reacted to the increasing pressure of the Maharashtra Rajya Granthalaya Sangh to introduce its bill, by introducing its own official bill in early 1967. It was introduced in the state legislative council by the then education minister MD Choudhary. It was passed by the council on 27th July 1967. The bill was passed by the legislative assembly on 27th November 1967 at its Nagpur session with some amendments. The amendments were passed by the legislative council on 28th November 1967 and the Act was implemented with effect from 1st may 1968.
A non official bill to amend the Act was introduced in Maharashtra legislative council on 10th August 1973, discussed on 7th September and withdrawn on the same day.

**The Salient features of the Act**

a. State library council was to be established to advise the state government on all matters connected with libraries.
b. A department of libraries was to be constituted
c. A state central library and divisional libraries were to be set up
d. A scheme of recognition of public libraries was to be developed. If the existing public libraries were unable to maintain satisfactory public libraries, the government establishes its own libraries.
e. District library committees and library committee for greater Bombay were to be formed
f. A library fund was to be created. The state government’s contribution to it would be not less than 25 lakhs annually. Grant-in-aid to recognized libraries would be given from the fund.

**Implementation of the Act**

The library of the Asiatic society of Bombay had been recognized as the state central library prior to the implementation of the Act and this recognition has continued, although the Act provided for setting up of a separate state central library for the whole of the state. While in 1991 government has established separate State Central Library. The Nagpur divisional library was also functioning before the implementation of the Act and continued to do so. The divisional library for Aurangabad was established in September in 1967. In Pune, there was a regional library which was operated by the Pune municipal corporation. This was taken over by the department of libraries in October 1969 and recognized as Pune divisional library. A divisional library for Bombay was set up at Nasik only in 1974. A branch of this library was established at Ratnagiri in September 1976.

The department also continued to maintain 8 district libraries in Nagpur division which were set up by the government in 1954.
Under the Act, 4 different sets of rules have been framed; some of these have undergone more than one amendment. These rules and their amendments are as follows:

1. Maharashtra public libraries (recognition for grant-in-aid and building and equipment grants) Rules, 1970 passed on 16\textsuperscript{th} January 197. These have been amended twice; on 3\textsuperscript{rd} December 1973 and March 31\textsuperscript{st} 1975; and again changed by a circular letter dated September 22\textsuperscript{nd} 1980. These rules with the amendments indicated thereon are reproduced in appendix.

2. Maharashtra public library Associations (recognition for grant-in-aid) Rules, 1971 passed on March 22\textsuperscript{nd} 1971 have been amended twice, on November 25\textsuperscript{th} 1978 and Feb 2\textsuperscript{nd} 1983.

3. Maharashtra public libraries, state library council and district library committees (transaction of business procedure) Rules, 1973 were framed on June 15\textsuperscript{th} 1973.

4. Maharashtra libraries (libraries of research and literary institutions recognition for grant-in-aid) rules, 1974 were framed on August 5\textsuperscript{th} 1974.

Two important bodies connected with the working of the recognized public libraries are (1) State library council which is the policy making and grant authorizing body and (2) The book selection committee which is responsible for publishing the government circulars of approved books. The term of office for both these bodies is 3 years.

The objectives of Maharashtra public library Act and implementation are: ‘There is no legislation at present in force in the state for the establishing, maintaining, Organizing or developing libraries whether managed by government or by private agency. The government of India has recommended such legislation. The bill aims at providing such legislation. It is proposed to establish a state central library for the whole of the state and a regional library for every division consisting of five to nine districts in each. The libraries so established will be maintained and developed by the state government. For this purpose it is proposed to constitute a department of libraries with the director of libraries as its head. Although the superintendence, direction and control vests in the state government, the director will be responsible for the administration of the Act and provision has been made for detailing the powers which the director should exercise for the administration
of the Act. The director will be assisted by officers and servants appointed by the state government. It is also proposed to establish a Maharashtra State Library service and appoint persons thereto. The personnel of this service will consist of such classes and categories of posts as the state government may determine from time to time. The recruitment and terms and conditions of services of members of this service will be regulated by the rules made by the state government. The library department will be assisted by state library council at the state level and by district library committees at the district level. For the purpose of maintaining, organizing and developing public libraries it is proposed to constitute a library fund. The library fund will be fed by contribution and special grants made by the state government and contributions or gifts made by the public for the maintenance or development of public libraries. The fund will be utilized not only for establishment and maintenance of public libraries but for grant-in-aided to public libraries and library association recognized by the director of libraries in that behalf and for payment of compensatory allowances to members of the council and of the district library committees. The other provisions are ancillary to the main provisions of the bill’ (Vaishnav, 1983).

3.1.17.5 State Library Council

The detailed information of State Library Council has been provided under 3.1.16 d.

3.1.17.6 Department of Libraries and Director

The federal system in India all state have the responsibility under the Indian constitution to enact and develop of public libraries within their respective state. The post of director of public libraries in the states has been in harmony with the state government structure that; all organs of the government at state level to have the head at the top i.e. Director/ secretary, in this case of public libraries the director. Director is the executive authority for superintend, direct and control of state public libraries and responsible for the Act. In Maharashtra public library Act establishes the department of libraries and be headed by the director as per the section 8 (a) of the Act, section 8 (b) states that the state government shall appoint a whole-time officer having the prescribed qualifications to be the Director of libraries. Further section 9 (2) provide all the duties and functions of the director of public libraries in the state as follows:
a) Be responsible for the planning, maintenance, organization and development of public libraries and public library system;
b) Superintend and direct all matters relating to public libraries;
c) Promote the establishment of public libraries to achieve the purposes of this Act;
d) Recognize; in accordance with rules made under this Act, public libraries and state. Divisional and other public library associations, for the purpose of grant-in-aid form the library fund and sanction and disburse grants to them;
e) Maintain accounts of the library fund and ensure its proper utilization;
f) Publish annually a bibliography of all the books published in the state;
g) Submit to the state government every year; a report on the working of public libraries under this Act;
h) Collect and preserve old and rare books, periodicals, manuscripts and other documents of educative value in public libraries;
i) Exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on him by the rules under the Act.

3.1.17.7 State Central Library

The federal system in India permit the states to have at the apex of the state an organ which controls all others below it as there are hierarchical pattern in nature. So the State Central Library is perfectly fitting in this kind of Government structure of the state for both those states which have enacted the public library Act and those who haven’t. For example in Maharashtra state the state central library is in Mumbai in the same building hosting the Asiatic society library which was established in 1804 was recognized as state central library while in 1991 Maharashtra government established separate state central library which is located in the premises of Asiatic Society’s library campus.

Divisional library- As per section 11(1) states that there shall be a divisional library for every division. There are 7 divisions in Maharashtra state, namely Marathwada, Poona, Nagpur, Northern division, Amravati, Konkani and Kolhapur. Due to the administrative structure in the state level all the state organs have to be in the hierarchical manner, so is the case of the public libraries. Below
the state central library there is divisional public library is charged with all divisional activities related to libraries in the whole division.

District public library: In Maharashtra state there are 35 districts with all of them having the public libraries fully supported by the state government, which are below the divisional public library as the government structure there are district public library charged with running & coordinating all the affairs of public libraries within the district.

Taluka public library: There are 391 taluka and 43,722 villages in Maharashtra state, all with fully supported public libraries by the government so they are government public libraries. They are below hierarch of the district libraries the Taluka public library charged with duties to manage all matters of public libraries in the taluka level. Currently Maharashtra state has over 5442 public libraries spread across the state (India, 2010).

Collection: The Maharashtra public library Act gives the provision that the public library shall spend not less than 50% of the grant-in-aid on books, provided that not less than 25% of the grant shall be spent on purchase of books from not less than two list of books issued by the director during the year. Further in section 2 (1) the Act of Maharashtra public library Act the book denotes the collection of public libraries. It includes every volume, part or division of a volume and pamphlet in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed newspapers, periodicals, printings, films, slides, discs or tapes used for audio-visual information and such other materials (Vaishnav, 1983).

3.1.17.8 Outline of Public Libraries

India has over 2 lakh public libraries across the country. India has over 1000 yrs of historical development in different facets and structures. India is very fast country with an Area of 3,287,368 sq km is referred as a sub-continent with a population of 1.18 billion and 65.3% literacy level has really influenced such great number of public libraries development. In Education sector India has over 300 universities and over 600,000 colleges. Thirst for knowledge and Government policy to eliminate illiteracy has impacted the great expansion of public libraries to this great magnitude. Public library legislation enactment across many Indian states has also boosted the increase of many public libraries in India; as the state provides Funds and Legal status for the public the better development conditions for their
growth. India has a GDP of 1.3 trillion dollars that one from the economical point of view it is an indicator that economical power has influenced in a great deal the big number of public libraries in the country. With great technology India is now moving its libraries to the villages.

3.1.17.9 Hierarchical pattern

The hierarchical structure of governance in India is both historical and administrational. All the government structure of governance has this structure for easy chain of command, communication, administration and accounting matters. The sub division system makes it easier for other organs of governance to fit to that system. First the nation, then, state, division, district, taluka, and village, if it’s the government policy to have a public library in each taluka it are very easy to ascertain that. For the development of public libraries in India and across the states the pattern has contributed to greater expansion.

3.1.17.10 Finance

These public libraries give services to the villages and even to the district level but mostly they are private public libraries which the government extends financial aid from time to time as the rules permits.

As per section 18 of the Maharashtra public library Act, it stipulate that the state government funds public libraries in the state every year, a sum of money not less than twenty-five lakhs of rupees. Funding can also of any other grants given by the government to the state for developments of public libraries in the state. Below is the table that gives how each classified public library and the grants provision as per state government provision under annual grant to the directorate of public libraries in Maharashtra.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Library Grade</th>
<th>Salary Expenditure</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Salary Expenditure</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Total Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Library class A</td>
<td>266668</td>
<td>240000</td>
<td>266668</td>
<td>240000</td>
<td>490000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Library class B</td>
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<td>129000</td>
<td>242228</td>
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<td>16000</td>
<td>107779</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>122000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other libraries</td>
<td>53336</td>
<td>48000</td>
<td>53336</td>
<td>48000</td>
<td>96000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.17.11 Manpower

Annual expenditure of the pay and allowance to the staff of public libraries be 50% of the total admissible expenditure whichever is less, further, as per section 10(b) of Maharashtra public library Act, all members of the Maharashtra state library services shall be government servants and their recruitment be done by government.

3.2 KENYA

This section of the chapter discusses public library system in Kenya along with historical, geographical, socio-political, educational, economical and technological background.

3.2.1 Geography

Kenya lies across the equator in the East African region. The Republic of Somalia and the Indian Ocean in the East and South-East, Ethiopia in the North, Sudan in the Northwest, Uganda and Lake Victoria in the West and Tanzania in the South border the country. The country is named after Mount Kenya, a very significant landmark and the second highest mountain in Africa (British East Africa Annexed, 1920). The landscape rises from the sea level in the East to the peak of Mount Kenya, which is about 5,200 meters above sea level. It slopes westwards gently through the Great Rift Valley to the Lake Victoria Basin. The country covers an area of approximately 582,366 square kilometers, ranging from high potential land on the slopes of Mount Kenya, Mount Elgon and the Aberdares to the Savannah grasslands. Three quarters of the country lies in the arid and semi-arid lands and wastelands in the North and North Eastern regions. The arid and semi-arid regions experience dry spells, often leading to prolonged drought.

The geographical and climatic variations cited above have significant influence on the socio-economic activities of the people in different parts of the country. In the high potential regions people are able to engage in productive agricultural and commercial activities. In the arid and semi-arid lands, however, the major economic preoccupation is nomadic pastoralist, which has very little economical returns.

3.2.2 Historical
Footitt, Claire (2006) until 1920 the area that is now Kenya was called the British East African Protectorate. In 1920 Kenya Colony was formed, named after its highest peak, and pronounced as Kirinyanga.

The early history of East Africa is still largely a matter of conjecture. A few isolated but important records carry the story of the coastal region back to the first century A.D., but anything approaching continuity in the written sources can be claimed only for the period since the late 15th century. Written records concerned with the interior are still more recent, dating back only to the 19th century (Ingham, 1962). The first foreigners to come to East Africa, and Kenya in particular were the Arabs, as indicated by the link between Kenya’s coast and southern Arabia stretching back for several centuries (Wainwright, 1947). By the 15th century, there was full flowering of Islamic influence.

Ingham (1962) further stated that the Portuguese came to the East African coast and camped in Malindi, Kenya, with the aim of seizing the whole Indian trade and that of the distant Spice Islands. The Portuguese were defeated in 1729. Thus, the earliest travelers along the East African trade routes appear in most cases to have been the Africans themselves. It was the Arabs, however, who transformed these unknown pathways into broad highways of commerce. But their days of profit were short, and a new and greater power, the countries of Europe, trod hard on the heels of Arab exploitation.

According to Lyne (1936), there was a major conflict between Europeans and Arabs during the 19th century. The Arabs tried to defend the Island of Mombasa, but the Portuguese were stronger and had superior weapons. The Portuguese took control of Mombasa before they were defeated by the British who then took direct responsibility for administering Kenya.

The part played by European settlers in the political life of Kenya during World Wars I and II had encouraged the Kenyans to hope for self-government. Independence, first called for by Lord Delemere in 1913, was now capable of realization. The new governor, General Northey, arrived in Nairobi in February, 1919. He was followed by Governor Sir Edward Crigg, who took office in 1926 and returned eleven elected members of the Kenya legislative council as a pledge to press for a European-elected majority so as to defend their position (Ingham, 1962).
Native Kenyans were more aware of their rights than before, after mixing with whites during World Wars I and II. These whites could now see the native Kenyans as human beings who were as vulnerable as the white Kenyans. The native Kenyans started their war for freedom; the formation of the Kikuyu Home Guard and the Mau Mau led to the new governor, Sir Patrick Renison, declaring an emergency in Kenya in early 1960. According to Meister (1966), Great Britain attempted to make African Kenyans and public opinion in general forget its pitiless repression by representing the Mau Mau warriors as common-law criminals. Despite its obvious economic origins, the war was blamed on population pressures, and it was even said officially that the insurrection had held up the development of the country and independence itself. Ingham (1962) added that the demand for self-government, on the lips of the European population of Kenya for more than a generation, was now taken up by the African people in an atmosphere of world opinion that made it difficult for Great Britain to withhold its approval, even though, in the interests of the African people themselves, the demand appeared premature.

According to Leys (1975), this was the agreed formula as stipulated in the New Kenya Group’s Kenya’s representatives thinking during 1960, after the Lancaster House Conference of January, 1960, at which the British government finally made it clear that there would be an elected African majority in the Kenyan legislature. This was brought about at elections held in February, 1961. Early in 1962, there was a second conference at Lancaster House to work out a program for independence. Kenya gained its independence in 1963 with Jomo Kenyatta becoming the first Prime Minister and later President of Kenya. Kenya became a republic in 1964 and a multi-party state in 1992, after achieving much progress in the political arena. As Sing (1969) concluded, the real purpose of reactionary colonial officials was to crush African nationalism that, as in West Africa, demanded complete independence of the country. Therefore, day in and day out, they continued their pressure. This began to affect both the conservative government in Britain and the colonial government in Kenya. A new chapter began, and African Kenyans started to take charge of their country and its destiny.
There has been recent government policy changes in the context of the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) aimed at revitalizing the economy in the long-term. However, in the short-term the effect of these changes has been the reduction of public expenditure and rationalization of public services on basic needs services through the institution of cost sharing in such services as health and education. Thus the new changes have accentuated the plight of the poor who form 46% of the rural population of Kenya. This has had adverse effect on the educational participation by children from poor families, especially in the arid and semi-arid areas, and in the urban slums.

3.2.3 Government

Kenya is a presidential representative democratic republic, whereby the President is both the head of state and head of government, and of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. The prime minister is the head of the cabinet. Current system of Government is quasi parliamentary system quasi presidential system for some of the previous presidential power is exercised by the prime minister.
The last general elections were held on 27 December 2007. In them, President Kibaki under the Party of National Unity ran for re-election against the main opposition party, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). After a split which took a crucial 8% of the votes away from the ODM to the newly formed Orange Democratic Movement-Kenya (ODM-K)’s candidate, Kalonzo Musyoka, the race tightened between ODM candidate Raila Odinga and Kibaki. As the count came in to the Kenyan Election Commission, Odinga was shown to have a slight, and then substantial lead. However, as the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) continued to count the votes, Kibaki closed the gap and then overtook his opponent by a substantial margin amid largely substantiated claims of rigging from both sides of the political divide (notably by the EU Observers). This led to protests and riots, open discrediting of the ECK for complicity and to Odinga declaring himself the "people's president" and calling for a recount and Kibaki to resign.

The protests escalated into unprecedented violence and destruction of property, leading to over 1000 deaths and the internal displacement of over 350,000 people. A Kofi Annan led group of eminent persons of Africa was called in to broker a peaceful solution to the political stalemate. It enjoyed the backing of the United Nations, European Union, African Union, United States as well governments of various other notable countries across the world.

On 28th February 2008, President Mwai Kibaki and Mr Raila Odinga signed an agreement on the formation of a coalition government in which Mr. Odinga would become Kenya's second prime Minister. Under the deal, the president would also appoint cabinet ministers from both PNU and ODM camps depending on each party's strength in parliament. The agreement stipulated that the cabinet would also include a vice-president and two deputy Prime Ministers. After being debated and passed by parliament, the coalition would hold till the end of the current Parliament or if either of the parties withdraws from the deal before then.

The new office of the PM created with power and authority to co-ordinate and supervises the functions of the Government. The deal brought President Kibaki's PNU and opposition leader's ODM together and heralded the formation of the Grand Coalition in which the two Political parties shared power equally.

3.2.4 Political System
Until the 2008 changes in the Kenyan political dispensation which introduced the Prime minister as the head of the cabinet, Kenya was a presidential representative democratic republic, whereby the President was both the head of state and head of government, and of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the National Assembly. The Judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. However, there was growing concern especially during former president Daniel Arap Moi’s regime that the executive was increasingly meddling with operations of the legal system.

In December 2002, Kenyans held democratic and open elections, most of which were judged free and fair by international observers. The 2002 elections marked an important turning point in Kenya's democratic evolution in that, power was transferred peacefully from the Kenya African Union (KANU), which had ruled the country since independence to the National Rainbow Coalition (Narc), a coalition of political parties.

Under the presidency of Mwai Kibaki, the new ruling coalition promised to focus its efforts on generating economic growth, combating corruption, improving education system and a new constitution. A few of these promises were met. Free primary education topping the list. In 2007 the government issued a statement declaring that from 2008, secondary education would be heavily subsidized, with the government footing all tuition fees. President Kibaki subsequently launched the ambitious free Secondary education program in early February 2008 at Jamhuri High School in the outskirts of the city of Nairobi. Before the contentious elections were held, a general overview indicated that under president Kibaki, the democratic space had expanded; the media was freer than before. Kenyans could associate and express themselves without fearing being harassed by security agents as it used to be the case during the past regimes. In November 2005, the Kenyan electorate resoundingly defeated a new draft constitution supported by Parliament and President Kibaki. Kibaki responded by dismissing his entire cabinet. Kibaki eventually appointed a new slate of ministers.

Until post election unrest occasioned by the disputed election results of December 2007, Kenya had hitherto maintained remarkable stability despite changes in its political system and crises in neighboring countries.
3.2.5 Sub-Divisions

Kenya comprises eight provinces each headed by a Provincial Commissioner (centrally appointed by the president). The provinces (*mkoa* singular *mikoa* plural in Swahili) are subdivided into districts (*wilaya*). There were over 200 districts and over 220 constituencies as of 2008 December. Districts are then subdivided into over 600 divisions (*taarafa*). The divisions are then subdivided into over 2,800 locations (*mtaa*) and then 7,612 sublocations (*kata ndogo*) (Central Bureaus of statistics, 2008). The City of Nairobi enjoys the status of a full administrative province.

3.2.6 Provinces/States

The government supervises administration of districts and provinces. The provinces are:

1. Central
2. Coast
3. Eastern
4. Nairobi
5. North Eastern
6. Nyanza
7. Rift Valley
8. Western

Local governance in Kenya is practiced through local authorities. Many urban centres host city, municipal or town councils. Local authorities in rural areas are known as county councils. Local councilors are elected by civic elections, held alongside general elections.

Constituencies are an electoral subdivision. There are 210 Constituencies in Kenya (Kenya Roads Boards, 2006).

3.2.7 Economy

After independence, Kenya promoted rapid economic growth through public investment, encouragement of smallholder agricultural production, and
incentives for private (often foreign) industrial investment. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an annual average of 6.6% from 1963 to 1973. Agricultural production grew by 4.7% annually during the same period, stimulated by redistributing estates, diffusing new crop strains, and opening new areas to cultivation. Currently the Kenya’s GDP is 38 billion Dollars.

Between 1974 and 1990, however, Kenya's economic performance declined. Inappropriate agricultural policies, inadequate credit, and poor international terms of trade contributed to the decline in agriculture. Kenya's inward-looking policy of import substitution and rising oil prices made Kenya's manufacturing sector uncompetitive. The government began a massive intrusion into the private sector. Lack of export incentives, tight import controls, and foreign exchange controls made the domestic environment for investment even less attractive.

From 1991 to 1993, Kenya had its worst economic performance since independence. Growth in GDP stagnated, and agricultural production shrank at an annual rate of 3.9%. Inflation reached a record 100% in August 1993, and the government's budget deficit was over 10% of GDP. As a result of these combined problems, bilateral and multilateral donors suspended program aid to Kenya in 1991.

In 1993, the Government of Kenya began a major program of economic reform and liberalization. A new minister of finance and a new governor of the Central Bank of Kenya undertook a series of economic measures with the assistance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). As part of this program, the government eliminated price controls and import licensing, removed foreign exchange controls, privatized a range of publicly owned companies, reduced the number of civil servants, and introduced conservative fiscal and monetary policies. From 1994 to 1996, Kenya's real GDP growth rate averaged just over 4% a year.

In 1997, however, the economy entered a period of slowing or stagnant growth, due in part to adverse weather conditions and reduced economic activity prior to general elections in December 1997. In 2000, GDP growth was negative,
but improved slightly in 2001 as rainfall returned closer to normal levels. Economic growth continued to improve slightly in 2002 and reached 1.4% in 2003. It was 4.3% in 2004 and 5.8% in 2005.

In July 1997, the Government of Kenya refused to meet commitments made earlier to the IMF on governance reforms. As a result, the IMF suspended lending for 3 years, and the World Bank also put a $90-million structural adjustment credit on hold. Although many economic reforms put in place in 1993-94 remained, conservative economists believe that Kenya needs further reforms, particularly in governance, in order to increase GDP growth and combat the poverty that afflicts more than 57% of its population.

The Government of Kenya took some positive steps on reform, including the 1999 establishment of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA), and measures to improve the transparency of government procurements and reduce the government payroll. In July 2000, the IMF signed a $150 million Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF), and the World Bank followed suit shortly after with a $157 million Economic and Public Sector Reform credit. The Anti-Corruption Authority was declared unconstitutional in December 2000, and other parts of the reform effort faltered in 2001. The IMF and World Bank again suspended their programs. Various efforts to restart the program through mid-2002 were unsuccessful.

Under the leadership of President Kibaki, who took over on December 30, 2002, the Government of Kenya began an ambitious economic reform program and had resumed its cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF. The new National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) government enacted the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act and Public Officers Ethics Act in May 2003 aimed at fighting graft in public offices. Other reforms include the judiciary and public procurement. In November 2003, following the adoption of key anti-corruption laws and other reforms by the new government, donors reengaged as the IMF approved a three-year $250 million Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and donors committed $4.2 billion in support over 4 years. The renewal of donor involvement had provided a much-needed boost to investor confidence.
The Privatization Bill had been enacted although the setting up of a privatization commission was finalized, civil service reform had been implemented and in the year 2007 the country won the UN Public Service reform award.

In 2007, the Kenyan government unveiled Vision 2030, which is a very ambitious economic blueprint and which, if implemented in its entirety, has the potential of putting the country in the same league as the Asian Economic Tigers (Economic survey, 2008).

Nairobi continues to be the primary communication and financial hub of East Africa. It enjoys the region's best transportation linkages, communications infrastructure, and trained personnel, although these advantages are less prominent than in past years. A wide range of foreign firms maintain regional branch or representative offices in the city. In March 1996, the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda re-established the East African Community (EAC). The EAC's objectives include harmonizing tariffs and customs regimes, free movement of people, and improving regional infrastructures. In March 2004, the three East African countries signed a Customs Union Agreement.

Early in 2006 Chinese President Hu Jintao signed an oil exploration contract with Kenya; the latest in a series of deals designed by China to keep Africa's natural resources flowing to China's expanding economy.

The deal allowed for China's state-controlled offshore oil and gas company, CNOOC Ltd., to prospect for oil in Kenya, which is just beginning to drill its first exploratory wells on the borders of Sudan and Somalia and in coastal waters. No oil has been produced yet, and there has been no formal estimate of the possible reserves (Kenya roads, 2008).

In brief Kenya's economy is basically agriculture, which produces both for domestic consumption and export. The major export crops are tea and coffee, while horticultural products are gaining ground in the recent past. Tourism has taken the second position to agriculture in terms of foreign exchange earnings. The industrial sector has been picking up slowly and is expected to benefit from recent
government policy changes aimed at promoting the entire national economy to achieve 2030 vision.

3.2.8 Demography

Kenya's population is currently estimated to be about 39 million (2009 Economical survey estimate). The female population is over 51%, and over 50% of the country's population is composed of dependent youth less than 15 years of age, thus high dependency ratio which puts considerable pressure on social and welfare services. There is, for instance, high demand for education and training to which the available resources cannot adequately respond and sustain.

However, since 1990, there has been evidence of declining annual population growth from 3.8% to 3.4%. The majority of Kenya's population live in the rural areas but there is an upsurge in the urban population, the result of rural-urban migration, especially by school leavers who go to the cities to look for employment opportunities. Currently the population of the capital city of Nairobi is estimated to be over 4 million while Mombasa, the main seaport has over 1 million inhabitants. Again the negative implication of this development to the adequate provision of social services, including education, cannot be overstated.

Kenya is a country of great ethnic diversity. Most Kenyans are bilingual in English and Swahili, also the highest percentage speak their mother tongue of their ethnic tribe.

Ethnic groups
Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab) 1% (The World Factbook—Kenya, 2008)

Religious affiliation
Protestant and Quaker 45%, Roman Catholic 25%, Islam 10%, Traditional Religions 10%, Orthodox 1%. Others include Hinduism, Sikhism, Jainism and the Bahá’í Faith. Kenya contains the largest body of Quakers in a single nation.
Largest cities:
   Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret.

3.2.9 Socio-Cultural

Kenya is a diverse country, with many different cultures represented. Notable cultures include the Swahili on the coast, pastoralist communities in the north, and several different communities in the central and western regions. Today, the Maasai culture is well known, due to its heavy exposure from tourism, however, Maasai make up a relatively minor percentage of the Kenyan population its culture is very intact. The Maasai are known for their elaborate upper body adornment and jewelry.

3.2.9.1 Food

There is no singular dish that represents all of Kenya. Different communities have their own different foods. Staples are maize and other cereals depending on the region including millet and sorghum eaten with various meats and vegetables. The foods that are universally eaten in Kenya are ugali, sukuma wiki, and nyama choma. Sukuma wiki, a Kiswahili phrase literally meaning "to push the week," is a simple dish made with greens similar to kale or collards, but can also be made with cassava leaves, sweet potato leaves, or pumpkin leaves. Its Kiswahili name comes from the fact that it is typically eaten to "get through the week" or "stretch the week." Nyama choma is roasted meat - usually goat, cow or sheep- roasted over an open fire. It is best eaten with ugali and kachumbari. Among The Luhyas residing in the western region of Kenya, Ingokho(Chicken) and ugali is a favourite meal. other than these, they also eat tsisaka, miroo, managu etc. Also Among the Kikuyu of Central Kenya, a lot of tubers: ngwaci (sweet potatoes), ndūma (taro root) known in Kenya as arrowroot, ikwa (yams), mianga (cassava) are eaten as well as legumes like beans and a Kikuyu bean known as njahi.

3.2.9.2 Dressing

Apart from the national flag, Kenya is yet to have a national dress that cuts across its diverse ethnic divide. With each of the more than 42 ethnic communities in Kenya having its own traditional practices and symbols that make it unique, this
is a task that has proved elusive in the past. However, several attempts have been made to design an outfit that can be worn to identify Kenyans, much like the Kente' cloth of Ghana.

The most recent effort was the Unilever-sponsored "Sunlight quest for Kenya's National Dress". A design was chosen and though it was unveiled with much pomp at a ceremony in which public figures modeled the dress, the dress design never took hold with the ordinary people.

Kitenge, a cotton fabric made into various colors and design through tie-and-dye and heavy embroidery, is generally accepted as the African dress. Though used in many African countries, Kitenge is yet to be accepted as an official dress as it is only worn during ceremonies and non-official functions. The Maasai wear dark red garments to symbolize their love for the earth and also their dependence on it. It also stands for courage and blood that is given to them by nature. The Kanga (Khanga, Lesso) is another cloth that is in common use in practically every Kenyan home. The Kanga is a piece of clothing about 1.5 meters by 1 meter; screen printed with beautiful sayings in Swahili (or English) and is largely worn by women around the waist and torso. Kangas are a flexible item, used in many ways such as aprons, child-carrying slings, picnic blankets, swimwear etc. However, except among the coastal people, it is usually not worn as a full outfit.

3.2.9.3 Music

Kenya is home to a diverse range of music styles, ranging from imported popular music, afro-fusion, nyatiti, oangila, kilume, obokamo, ishkuti and benga music to traditional folk songs. The guitar is the most popular instrument in Kenyan music, and songs often feature intricate guitar rhythms. The most famous guitarist of the early 20th century was Fundi Konde. Other notable musicians of the 60s era include Fadhili Williams (recognized by many as the author of the hit song "Malaika" that was later re-done by Miriam Makeba, Boney M and Daudi Kabaka.

Popular music in the 1980s and 90s in Kenya could be divided into two genres: the Swahili sound and the Congolese sound. There are varying regional
styles, and some performers create tourist-oriented "hotel pop" that is similar to western music. Them Mushrooms, later renamed Uyoga, was one of the popular groups in this era (Footit, 2006).

3.2.9.4 Religion

As far as Kenya religion is concerned, the Constitution of Kenya guarantees freedom of religion and worship to its people. The vast majority of Kenyans are Christians, and the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches are the most established Christian denominations. Other well established African religions and denominations include the African Inland Church (AIC), Seventh Day Adventists (SDA), and the Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA).

In addition, there are a number of Evangelical churches and Independent African Christian churches.

Islam is the other major religion in Kenya. Followers include both Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims. The largest number of Muslims in Kenya is found in Mombasa and the neighboring coastal regions, as well as the northeastern regions of Kenya. Nairobi also has numerous mosques and a notable Muslim following.

Many of the traditional African religions are no longer widely practiced. Some of the denominations considered as indigenous religions combine aspects of Christianity with traditional religious beliefs. One of these denominations is Dini ya Msambwa, found mostly in Kenya's Western province. The few Kenyans who adhere to Hinduism and Sikhism are mostly Indians. They reside in most major towns and cities across Kenya. The following statistics show Kenya's most recent religious composition:

Christian-Protestant 45% (This includes the Anglican Church of Kenya)  
Roman Catholic 33% Islam 10% Indigenous Religions 10% other 2%.

3.2.10 Education system

Kenya’s education system is based on an 8:4:4 structure which provides 8 years in primary education, 4 years of secondary and a minimum of 4 years of
university education. Such professional university courses like medicine and architecture take longer than four years. The formal education system is the most widespread in the country, both in terms of resources devoted to it and the proportion of Kenyans involved.

The current enrolment in the entire formal education programs is over 7 million, which is about a quarter of the total population.

The primary school is the first level of formal education in Kenya. However, for some children, mainly those in the large urban centers, the primary schooling is preceded by pre-primary education, which though not compulsory, serves as a useful preparatory stage to children from 3 to 5 years. Primary education starts at six years of age and at the end of the eight years of schooling the children sit for the highly competitive national Kenya Certificate of Primary Education examination (KCPE). Secondary education constitutes a consolidation and transition between primary education and higher education and training, and world of work. The four years of secondary education are an important stage of physical, intellectual and psychological development when the youth mature into readiness for adult roles. At the end of the four years the students sit for the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) and proceed to the university (Kenet, 2008).

University education is the apex of Kenya's formal education and training. Apart from preparing high-level manpower for national development, the universities are also charged with undertaking research, development, storage and dissemination of knowledge. There are over 23 universities in Kenya both public and private offering various courses. Other than the universities, post-secondary education and training is also provided by middle colleges such as the national polytechnics, teacher training colleges, institutes of technology and the more specialized institutions run by some technical ministries. There are four national polytechnics, which offer certificate, diploma and higher diploma courses in various fields of technical training. Among the middle level colleges there are 17 institutes of technology, which offer mainly diploma and certificate programs. There are also 20 technical training institutes (TTIs), which also offer training in both craft and diploma level. These were formerly secondary technical schools
before being upgraded to institute level in 1986 with the advent of the 8:4:4 system of education.

Several government departments through extension services and the literacy programs provide non-formal education for adults. Notable among the government agencies are the Board of Adult Education and the Department of Adult Education in the Ministry of Culture and Social Services which co-ordinate non-formal education activities. There are also non-governmental agencies, which collaborate with the government agencies in the provision of non-formal education. Their educational programs are aimed at enhancing the participation of target communities in projects for the income generating activities, among others.

Education is seen as a fundamental right to every Kenyan and therefore there is a major concern to provide education on the basis of political equality, national unity, social justice and human dignity, equal opportunity for all citizens, irrespective of race, sex religion, or colors, equitable distribution of national income and promotion and preservation of the cultural heritage. On the basis of this the general goal is seen as to prepare and equip citizens to function effectively in their environment and be useful members of the society. Education is therefore expected to foster national unity based on adaptation of the diverse cultural heritage of the people of the country, serve the needs of national development through production of skilled manpower, dissemination of knowledge and inculcation of the right attitudes and relating what is learned to the real problems of the society. Preparing and equipping the youth with the knowledge, skills and expertise necessary to enable them play a useful role in national life by engaging in activities that enhance the quality of life. Promote social justice and morality by instilling the right attitudes necessary for training in social obligations and responsibilities. Finally to foster, develop and communicate the rich and varied cultures of the country and foster positive attitude and consciousness towards other nations (Kenya, 2007).

3.2.11 Technology

Kenya is very young in terms of technology most of the available technology is imported one. Technology Policy Statement was formulated in 1999 with the basic objective of developing indigenous technology and ensuring efficient absorption and adaptation of imported technology appropriate to national
priorities and availability of resources. There are various institutional structures, with research laboratories, who are main contributors to research and development being carried out in the country, though they are in development stage. Some of them are National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) Kenya Agricultural research institute (KARI) Kenya medical research institute (KEMRI) Kenya industrial research and development institute (KIRDI) among others (Kenet, 2008).

3.2.12 Public Library System in Kenya

Libraries existed in Kenya before there were Kenya African librarians. The establishment of libraries in Kenya is very much linked to the coming of British colonial rule. After attaining its independence in 1964 from Britain, it was imperative on the part of it as democratic country to establish the service institutions like public libraries in order to strengthen the democratization of information and promote the social, cultural, historical, and scientific and technical knowledge in the public at large. The growth and development of public library system in Kenya can reasonably be examined and studied by categorizing it broadly into three groups in accordance with general periods: pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial periods.

a) Ancient and medieval period
b) Before independence
c) After independence

3.2.12.1 Ancient and medieval period

There is no record of a library having existed in this period. The only existing one is thought to have been in Kilwa on the East African coast. However, the philosophy of Islam did not encourage reading, as this was thought to be the preserve of a small literate ruling class.

Also the history and culture of the communities of those times were communicated and passed to future generations by oral tradition and the arts. Therefore, libraries would not have played any specific role in the society.
3.2.12.2 Before Independence

European Missionaries were the first people to set up a library. Through Christian missionary society (CMS) Mission set up a small mission library in Free Town near Mombasa in 1887.

The other early library stemmed from the construction of the Kenya-Uganda Railway. In 1902, Mr. Jeevanjee, who had been the main supplier of materials towards the construction of the railway, decided to invest in the first ever newspaper, the East African Standard. The newspaper company started a new library, which also stocked reference books and manuscripts. In 1903, a group of Asian philanthropists set up the Mombasa Public Library and Free Reading Room. It was paid for by public subscription. Later on, the library was named the Seif Bin Salim Public Library and Free Reading Room. As a result of the socio-economic and political conditions of the time, materials bought for the library reflected a bias in favor of Indian clientele only (IFLA, 1999).

During this colonial period, the colonial government felt the need for information, which could help in finding out how the colony could be financially self-sufficient. There was a need to use some Africans in governing and so they had to educate them. On one hand they wanted to control the amount of education so that Africans did not have the ability to confront the colonial government. The colonial government did not support creation of public libraries. On the other hand, Africans realized that their development lay in a European type of education and that also needed access to information.

In 1902 the High Court of Kenya was established in Mombasa. Then known as the Supreme Court, it moved its headquarters to Nairobi in 1905. It had a rich collection of reading materials on law. In 1935 a new building was completed in Nairobi which to date houses a big library that serves the judges, magistrates and advocates of the High Court. The Kenya Legislative council sat for the first time in 1907 and its library was established then.

The Kenya National Assembly Library was established in 1910 to meet the information needs of the members of the legislative council as it was then known
with the use of lay language in law, Administration and Studies of Parliament and also to store recorded parliamentary proceedings (Kenya, 1910).

The National Museum Library was set-up in 1910. This was initially established by a society known as the East African Natural History Society, which was involved in the study of flora and fauna and set up the library as part of their activities. Public subscription libraries emerged later, and were mainly established by philanthropists or groups of people mainly for use by the European and Asian communities. The first among these was the MacMillan Memorial Library, which was started in 1931 from funds provided by Lady MacMillan. This was in memory of her husband, Sir Northrup MacMillan and was for use by the European community only. This library was taken over by the Nairobi City Council in 1962 and is now the headquarters of the Nairobi City Library Service.

From the foregoing, it is clear that no library had been set up by the 1940s to serve African communities. However as from 1945, many Africans who had gone to fight in the Second World War came back and with them they brought some reading and writing skills. Political agitation and the spirit of nationalism had been awakened, and more Africans were sent to mission schools and, as happened later to independent schools.

In 1945, Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley was appointed to inquire into the needs of the East Africans in popular literature and make proposals as to how these needs could be met. Following her report which advised that the government should control the provision of literature to then considerable Africans reading public, that resulted the setting of East African Literature Bureau (EALB) in 1948, with Charles Richard as director and George Annexley as the bureau librarian. EALB was under the East African High Commission and was to provide a public library services. The Bureau started with publishing of books in local languages, and establishing library services. The same year the British Council established its offices in Nairobi and took the responsibility of inaugurating library services in East Africa, with the view of handing them over to the individual countries. The library service for Africans was operated through the provision of book boxes and the introduction of
a postal lending service to 40 centers. The Bureau had a publishing division, which was meant to encourage African authorship by publishing indigenous literature.

According to Hockey (1960) ‘The governments of East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) are spending increasingly large sum of money on programs of educational and community development at all levels, and it only by the provision of well-organized library services, freely available to all, which can expand and develop for the individual the interests and skills acquired in the class, the group or the workshop, that the true ends of all this endeavor can be achieved’. Training of staff to run the centres was also included, this appeared to be an insoluble problem, as governments of East Africa were naturally reluctant to undertake any considerable program of training until they were assured that the people emerging can be absorbed into suitable posts, and unable to accept the fact that the development of services will inevitably outstrip the trained staff available. The inadequacy of the activities of the Bureau led and the setting up of separate national library systems for each of the East African countries. The secretary of State (UK) through the British Council had set Advisory Committee for each of the East Africa countries. Each Advisory Committees had recommended the establishment of Central Library Service, which will be responsible for the administration of a library services in each country, at the same time integrate all the existing public library services and eventually be responsible for the whole country. This was a perfectly sound policy and keeping with accepted, library practice which recognizes that only a sufficiently large unit can provide and organize efficiently the many and varied services expected of a modern library or information system. During that time in East Africa there was no public library services in the accepted sense of the term; all the existing services were limited either by the terms of reference under which they were established or by the fact that they were forced to charge subscriptions to augment the inadequate funds available to them. They could not provide trained staff or a wide range of books, both of which were essential in any library service in East Africa at that time. However, many of these libraries were offering excellent work within their limitations; unfortunately they had no future as isolated units. (Hockey, 1960)
Provision of a centrally controlled public library system was part of the decolonization strategy. It would encourage the ideas of democracy and responsible citizenship and at the same time give the state monopoly on the supply and control of information. Dr C. Hill, in announcing the new measures to the House of Commons in 1959, did not hide the fact that the new policy to aid the development of public libraries in a number of colonial territories was not wholly altruistic. The purpose of the measure was ‘to increase the flow of British books and periodicals abroad’ (UK, 1959).

The British council’s role in the development of national library services was as an implementer rather than initiator. In the words of (Coombs, 1988) he stated that it may be true that the British Council ‘has laid the foundations, at least in part, of many library systems in the developing world’. However, this has always been at the behest of the British government, who provided the funds and other stipulated types of development to be carried out. Unlike some more fortunate experts, British Council Libraries Organizers were expected to follow up their reports with assistance in their implementation and efforts to set up the proposed services, which had been going on during the past two years against the background of rapid political and economic changes during that time. The library organizer was housed in the literature Bureau’s offices in Kenya, and had been given full authority by the Director to cooperate with the library staff in any reorganization of the library services which might have been considered necessary at that period. A library school with the limited aim of providing elementary training was set up in Makerere university college, Uganda in 1963, with British Council and UNESCO aid, under the direction of Mr. Knud Larsen a UNESCO officer.

In other related literature on this research topic (Roche, 1987) states that ‘it was through the council’s public library development scheme that the British council Librarian, Sidney Hockey, was posted to Kenya as library adviser. However, his terms of reference were clearly stipulated by British government’.

UNESCO is noted for supporting the idea of library planning and national public library systems during the colonial and post colonial period; during the colonial period UNESCO held seminars and conferences in 1950s and 1960s in
Enugu, (Nigeria), Dakar, (Senegal) and Kampala (Uganda) were very crucial in popularizing this idea in Africa countries including Kenya. However, the inception of the idea owed much to the British government. The approach of British government towards public libraries systems in various countries was therefore both supported by UNESCO and in line with their approach.

The Kenya National Archives Library was established in 1946 and was then known as the Chief Native Commissioner's Library. The EALA of this time represented European rather than African views. In 1961 there was only one African member. Until independence, EALA acted almost as a branch of the British Library Association (BLA) and was colonial in its outlook (Kenya, 2010).

3.2.12.3 After Independence

An understanding of the historical dimension in this research work was considered important. The Researcher couldn’t ignore the legacies of the past. Capabilities and requirements were always considered against the perspective of circumstances and institutions inherited from the past. Everything worked within an inherited framework, which was more difficult to change than it might appear. An in–depth analysis of the origins of national library services went this way in enabling researcher to understand the subsequent history of public libraries in Kenya and East Africa as a whole, and provided a base on which realistic suggestions for improvement and change could be adopted.

UNESCO believed libraries to be good things but this belief stemmed from the influence of western thinking. The formulation of UNESCO’s library program relied much on the active role played by British and American Librarians. Although the desirability of shaping public libraries to the national needs of each country was recognized, there was little experience or library knowledge on how to do it. Therefore national advisory committee, a central planning, state grants and state supervision of all the public libraries was formulated in this favored approach. So is Kenya National Library Services was therefore a creation of the departing colonial state. It had less of home grown—the Kenya community (Kenya, 2009).

3.2.13 Jomo Kenyatta Book Foundation
A pioneer publishing house formed in 1966 and was given the name from the founding father of Kenya. Its main objective is to publish and print quality selected text books for approved primary and secondary curriculum. The foundation has no much link with the public library system – that is KNLS, but the selected text books to schools and tertiary institution get high preference in the KNLS selection list and are part of their stock. It is under the ministry of education for publisher of different books met the criteria for selection they recommend them to Kenya institute of Education hence they are incorporated in the schools’ curriculum.

3.2.14 National Policy for Library and Information Service (NAPLIS)

For Kenya currently there is no documented policy on library and information services.

3.2.15 Public Library Legislation in Kenya

The bulk of public libraries is organized and run by the Kenya National Library Services, which was established by an Act of Parliament. To: Promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries. Carry out and encourage research in the development of library and related services among others.

There were, of course, libraries of a public nature already existing in Kenya prior to KNLS, these had begun during the earliest days of British rule and had grown up separately around different racial and religious communities; the major ones had been given local and central government support. A library service for Africans, run through the East African Literature Bureau (EALB), was one of the last on the scene, approved in 1950. Opinions differ as to the connection between KNLS and the earlier libraries. One view is that “Kenya National Library Service is the direct product of East African Literature Bureau and East African Library Association” (Musisi, 1985). It was then the East African Library Association (EALA) which urged in 1958 the replacement of EALB with statutory library boards in each of the three countries of East Africa (Kenya Uganda and Tanzania). Thus Kenyans had already made plans, in anticipation of the British decision in 1959, to make grants for the development of national library services. Another
view is that “before independence, public library development in Kenya was fragmented and often undertaken to the benefit of the privileged few” and that KNLS “was started from scratch.” (Wambugu, 1978) This view is supported by a second scholar who argues that EALB foundered through lack of support and “the development of a modern public library service in Kenya ... can be said to have started in 1959” with the offer of aid from the British Government; that “the sixties can therefore be said to be the beginning of librarianship–as we know it today in Kenya.” (Ngang’a, 1982; Rosenberg, 1997)

The Act proposals for the establishment of a Public Library Service in Kenya, was prepared for the Advisory Committee which was formed by the government shortly before independence, were preceded by extracts from the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto to which has been widely used as a definitive statement in the nature of a public service.

The Kenya National Library Service Board (KNLSB) is a typical example of those Africa public library services set up at the time of independence. Kenya gained independence in 1963; KNLSB was passed in 1965 after the Act was gazette. In 1967 the Board commenced its functions under the Act of Parliament; Cap 225 of the Laws of Kenya KNLSB is a state corporation. It is interesting to note that there was two years lapse from the date of Act gazette 1965 to the date of KNLSB started its operation 1967.

Board was empowered to develop public library services in Kenya to fill the vacuum that existed before and soon after independence regarding the provision of public library services hence bridge the level of literacy. The ultimate answer for library service provision was and is in the hands of KNSL.

The headquarters library in Nairobi opened its doors to the public in 1969. Currently, the Board is responsible for managing over 30 libraries spread throughout the country. They are categorized into Provincial, District, and community libraries. The bulk of public libraries is organized and run by the Kenya National Library Services, which was established by an Act of Parliament as state above. The national library services has currently a network of 8 provincial libraries, over 30 district libraries and 12 community-based libraries spread out in
different parts of the country with a total collection of over 1,000,000 volumes of books and 159,000 volumes of journals (KNLS, 2009).

As a public library service, the KNLS provides services that include lending services, postal lending, reference services, services to schools and other institutions, for informal training, institutional advisory services and mobile library service. The National Library Services carries out the duties and responsibilities of a national library. With a Kenya National Reference and Bibliographic Department which serves as the national library and provides a range of services including legal deposit, compiles Kenya National bibliography -which is a listing of Kenyan materials published in every year at the same time provides Kenya Periodicals Index. Its mandatory, every publisher in Kenya should deposit two copies of every title published with the director of the KNLS, within 14 days of publishing the title at their own cost, this is under the current legal deposit Act (Kenya, 1987).

The national bibliography therefore is an authoritative, regular, comprehensive, and standardized record of Kenya's publishing output and foreign publications of interest to Kenya and provides information of practical nature. It is a very useful tool for selection and acquisition of materials by information and library centers in Kenya and other parts of the world. Kenya National Bibliography is the source of most statistical information regarding Kenyan publication output supplied to international agencies and programs such as the International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA), Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) and the Universal Availability of Publications (UAP), programs. It is also a cataloguing tool that provides a model catalogue entry that may be directly copied by libraries and other information systems in the country. There are many challenges that face the public library system in Kenya as any developing nation in its provision of library service to its citizen.

According to (Odini, 2000) Besides problems of funds for purchasing, inadequate professional human resources, poor physical infrastructure, inadequate use of information technology and lack of co-ordination and interlibrary cooperation and above all the absence of a national policy on the collection and distribution of information hinder the optimal functioning of libraries in Kenya irrespective of size and type. So much so, ”apart from some special libraries in
research organizations, most Kenyan libraries have been based on “print” resources as opposed to other media. In spite of the fact that there has been movement towards multimedia including electronic and Internet sources, this development is slow.’ (Agalo, 1998).

3.2.16 Provisions under KNLS Act, 1967

KNLS Mission

To lead in knowledge management by adopting best technologies and provide access to information materials for a sustained reading culture to facilitate Kenyan’s participation in national development.

Functions performed by Kenya National Library Services:

i. To establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop the national and public libraries services in Kenya;

ii. To Plan and co-ordinate library documentation and related services, advice the Government, local authorities and other public bodies on all matters relating to library documentation and related services;

iii. Provide library education, training in principles, procedures, and techniques of librarianship and improve library standards, by providing documentation, related services, sponsor, and facilities for conferences and encourage research in library related fields;

iv. Participate and assist in the campaign for eradication of illiteracy, by stimulating the public interest in books and to promote reading for information and enjoyment among Kenyans;

v. Acquire books produced in and outside Kenya and such other materials and services of knowledge necessary for a comprehensive library services;

vi. Publish the National Bibliography of Kenya and to provide bibliographic and reference services. It is the national agent for the International Standard Book Number, ISBN and International Standard Serial Number, ISSN thus assigns the ISBN &ISSN numbers to Kenyan publishers respectively;

vii. KNLS is a depository library for World Bank publications and hosts a special collection of UN publications. All World Bank reports and
bulletins totaling to over four thousand (4,000) documents form the core of the collection;

viii. Maintains rare books collection composed of old and rare publications that are no longer in print. The collection has about six hundred (600) documents. These materials are available on request and are strictly for reference within the library;

ix. Subscribes to a variety of journals both locally and internationally. Subscriptions for the entire network are done centrally. So far, the library has a collection of over 58,882 copies including current and back issues of various periodicals;

x. Hosts a collection non-conventional document in forms of microfilms and microfiches of important national records preserved for posterity. With limited or controlled access to them, but they can be made available on request for strict use within the library;

xi. Collects and facilitates the use of government publications of different types such as District Development Plans, Session Papers, the Kenya Gazette, Laws of Kenya, and the Constitution of Kenya;

xii. KNLS through its National Library Services carries out the duties and responsibilities of a national library and it’s a legal national depository (KNLS, 2009).
PUBLIC LIBRARY STRUCTURE IN KENYA

Figure: 3.4 KNLS Organ-gram

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

KENYA NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD

DIRECTOR OF KNLSB

Community libraries

Provincial / State Level

NYANZA
- Kisumu
- Kisii
- Nyilima
- Awendo
- Ukwala

NAIROBI
- KNLS/ HQ
- Buru Buru

NORTH EASTERN
- Garissa
- Moyale
- Mandera
- Malindi
- Voi

COAST
- Mombasa
- Kwale
- Kithasyu
- Mwingi

EASTERN
- Embu
- Meru
- Kapsabet

CENTRAL
- Nyeri
- Karatina
- Kapsabet

WESTERN
- Kakamega
- Meru
- Olkalou
- Thika

RIFT VALLEY
- Nakuru
- Kericho
- Naivasha
- Kabarnet
- Eldoret
- Silibwet
- Laikipia
Structure details

The above chart shows the exciting structure in Kenya on the public library system. It is a very important entity underlying public library system in Kenya through KNLS. It is the administrative machinery or operative unit which carries out the objectives of public library service in Kenya. Organization and structure is with the provision of KNLS system, for the effective implementation of its provisions and, therefore, the extent to which its objectives could be achieved and assessed. ‘If the structure is well-knit and effective the attainment of its objectives could not prove difficult. A potentially weak library structure with no or inadequate linkages render the library law ineffective and futile. For its functions, linkages and accountability together with its composition lies with the structure’ (Ekbote, 1987).

Kenya national library service saw its beginnings in the era of Africa’s political independence. KNLS is direct creation of the departing colonial state. It is a part of the state structures left behind by the British. Kenya is typical nation with same system of countries which were under the colonial power of Britain.

The national library services has currently a network of 8 provincial/state libraries, over 30 district libraries and some community-based libraries spread out in different parts of the country with a total collection of over 1,000,000 volumes of books and 159,000 volumes of journals. The KNLS is currently under the ministry of culture with board of directors appointed by the minister for a period of 3 years. The Director of KNLS is the secretary of the board at the same time a member. He/ She must be librarian by profession, with a masters degree and above with working experience of more than 10 years at managerial level in university library, KNLS or its equivalent. The Director of KNLS has two deputies one in
charge of technical services, another one administration and finance. Being a national affair KNLS as got state branches all over the eight provinces/states based in the capital cities of respective states/provinces, and they are call state/provincial libraries managed by Principal Librarian who reports directly to the director of KNLS. The principal Librarian supervise and coordinate all the library affairs of the state. Below the state library, there are district libraries which are also under the jurisdiction of the principal librarian in their respective state/province. The district library at district level, are under the senior librarian who also reports directly to the principal librarian. There are community based libraries in Kenya which are set, managed, and financed by the community, (mostly through Constituent Development Fund) but they are provided technical assistance by Kenya national library services from time to time. With the government, industrialization vision 2030, it is now providing financial and technical assistance in establishing public libraries in most districts.

As a public library service, KNLS provides services that include lending services, postal lending, reference services, services to schools and other institutions, informal training, institutional advisory services and mobile library service as stated above (KNLS, 2009).

The national library services has currently a network of 8 provincial/state libraries, over 30 district libraries and community-based libraries in different parts of the country, the following are Public Libraries under KNLS:
1. Awendo
2. Buruburu
3. Eldoret
4. Embu
5. Garissa
6. Kabarnet
7. Kakamega
8. Kapsabet
9. Karatina
10. Kericho
11. Kilifi
12. Kisii
13. Kisumu
14. Kithasyu
15. Kwale
16. Laikipia
17. Mandera
18. Meru
19. Mombasa
20. Mwingi
21. Nairobi
22. Naivasha
23. Nakuru
24. Nyeri
25. Nyilima
26. Olkalou
27. Rumuruti
28. Silibwet
29. Thika
30. Ukwala
31. Voi
32. Wajir
**Authority of KNLS**

The statutory obligation to provide library service remains with the minister of culture who is the national library authority, charged with the duty of implementing the KNLS Act. It is the responsibility and duty of the minister to superintend and promote the improvement of library service, provided by the library Act. It’s the minister statutory duty also to establish, equip, and administer a national library system through KNLSB. The Act empowers the minister to constitute the KNLSB.

**Kenya National Library Services Board**

The constitution of this body is partly by nomination and partly by election from different sections of the community concerned with public library service throughout the country as it’s provided in the Act.

To advise the government, the minister through the Act provides that the Board will be constituted with 19 members, to advise the government on all matters concerning with the administration of the Act, to promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries in Kenya. Also to coordinate library documentation and related services and advise the government about library education and training. Permanent secretary of ministry of Culture & Heritage will have alternative representative on behalf of the ministry. The same representation will be application to the ministry of education, finance, planning, 8 provinces with one member each, Nairobi University, Kenya library Association, Nairobi city council and two nominated members by the minister. The Board may in its discretion invite any person who is not a member of the Board to attend a meeting or meetings of the Board, but such person shall have no power to vote at such meetings, and within the opinion of the Board she/he is an expert in one area Board may be looking for expertise opinion. The chairman of the Board will be an elected person from the non-official members of the Board for a period of 3 years. The Director of KNLS is the secretary to the Board. Board members shall be paid out of the funds thereof such expenses as the minister may from time to time determine.

The role of the Board, in this context deals with the type of support it provides to the development of libraries, policy development of libraries, and
promotion of library and book culture. The Board has to provide both material and the political will, in solicitation to build the required infrastructure in the rural setup and influence the legislation system to provide with needs and requirements of the time in public libraries. Also the role of the Board is to place library service in the national agenda for funding, planning and implementation to achieve national development. Further, the Board has to facilitate public library with community statistics and help to establish formal links with other organizations in the local community. Board is the main player for KNLS attainment of its set goals and objectives.

**Director of KNLS**

The executive responsibility is entrusted to the Director of KNLS. Then, the functions are cleared in paving way for development of library service in the country. She/he should ensure proper utilization of the library funds and also manpower; submit annually report to the government on critical, progress in libraries development, findings from inspection and audit parties. The Director is full time head having the prescribed qualification, with a master’s degree and above, charged with planning maintenance organization and development of public libraries and public library system. Day to day affairs of KNLS is charged with director, also he is the accounting officer, the library funding being entirely from the government grants, for the purpose of developing libraries and establishment of new branches throughout the country the Director is directly responsible in all financial matters of KNLS (KNLS, 2009).

**Current status of KNLS**

The Act of 1967 CAP 225 which created KNLS is the one in use with many shortcomings and lacunas, from the funding system, appointment of the director, staff and lack of ICT policy in the Act by the time of enactment renders inefficiency in the service leading of KNLS. During the time of enactment community based libraries were not envisaged, but they are currently making bulk of KNLS public libraries.

Kenya is currently in the process of new constitution making hope by the end of the process the new law will address all the wanting sections of KNLS. However, despite all the legal shortcoming KNLS is in ambitious and vigorous
expanding phase of its public libraries network to the divisional and constituency level commonly referred as community libraries for better utilization of Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

3.2.17 Interpretation - Kenya

3.2.17.1 Public Library movement

In Kenya movement for public system started over 50 before independence with the establishment of the first public library in 1887 in Free town near Mombasa in the coastal region of Kenya by the missionaries. However, many Kenyans who were taken for the Second World War came back after war well informed about their rights, using that knowledge through reading and writing they joined the independent struggle early 1950s through Mau Mau warriors, then later declaration of state of emergency in 1960 by the colonial government. Literacy raised thus the demand for public libraries were apparent.

3.1.17.2 Kenya National Library Service Board

The Kenya National Library Service Board (KNLSB) is the direct product of East African Literature Bureau (EALB) and East African Library Association (EALA). The Act proposing for the establishment of a Public Library Service in Kenya, was prepared for the Advisory Committee which was formed by the government shortly before independence in 1964, which were preceded by extracts from the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto to which has been widely used as a definitive statement in the nature of a public service.

The KNLSB is a typical example of those Africa public library services set up at the time of independence. Kenya gained independence in 1963; KNLSB was enacted in parliament in 1965 and the Act was gazette at the same year. In 1967 the Board commenced its functions under the Act of Parliament; Cap 225 of the constitution of Kenya KNLSB is a government corporation. It is interesting to note that there was two years lapse from the date of Act gazette 1965 to the date of KNLSB started its operation 1967.

The constitution of this body is partly by nomination and partly by election from different sections of the community concerned with public library service throughout the country as it is provided in the Act.
KNLSB is to advise the government in all matters related to library service and implementation of the Act in the country. The minister through the Act provides that the Board will be constituted with 19 members, to advise the government on all matters concerning with the administration of the Act, to promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries in Kenya. Also to coordinate library documentation and related services and advise the government about library education and training.

Board was empowered to develop public library services in Kenya to fill the void that existed before and soon after independence regarding the provision of public library services, hence bridge the level of literacy. The ultimate answer for library service provision was and is in the hands of KNSL. The role of the Board, in this context deals with the type of support it provides to the development of libraries, policy development of libraries, and promotion of library and book culture. The Board has to provide both material and the political will, in solicitation to build the required infrastructure in the rural set up and influence the legislation system to provide with needs and requirements of the time in public libraries. Also the role of the Board is to place library service in the national agenda for funding, planning and implementation to achieve national development. Further, the Board has to facilitate public library with community statistics and help to establish formal links with other organizations in the local community. Board is the main player for KNLS attainment of its set goals and objectives.

In Kenya the public library system is the national affair handled by KNLS which is the mandated authority to deal with all matters related to public libraries was formed in 1967.

3.1.17.3 National Library

East Africa Literature Bureau (EALB) which was mandated to operate in East African; the three countries; Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania was formed in 1948 by the colonial government under the East African High Commission, to provide a public library service and to raise export of British books to its colonies. The Bureau started with publishing of books in local languages, and establishing library services. The same year the British Council established its offices in Nairobi and took the responsibility of inaugurating library services in East Africa,
with the view of handing them over to the individual countries. The Commission appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley to survey and prepares recommendations for a literature organization for the regions.

Her most important proposal, which later stimulated the planning for national library services, was that-' The bureau should develop a central library system to which existing and proposed small local libraries would be linked under the supervision of a trained librarian’ (Were,1994).

The effect of this recommendation was the establishment of branches at Dar-Es-salaam in Tanzania, Kampala in Uganda and Nairobi- Kenya.

In June 1959 the British Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster introduced to the House of Commons a five-point program aiming at the increased export of British books to its colonies.

To achieve this plan the British Government intended to "assist, through the British Council, in the development of library systems in a number of colonial territories including the establishment of central libraries, regional branches, book vans and book-boxes". Following this statement, the colonial secretary sent a dispatch on September 1959 to the Governors of East Africa informing them of the colonial library development program. And in the absence of statutory library authorities or public systems it was proposed that the EALB be used as a springboard for library development because the Bureau was already running library service in East Africa.

The Governors requested the colonial government for a library development advisor for East Africa. Mr. S.W. Hockey then working as education officer in Sudan was appointed in early 1960 to work out a library development plan for the three territories. In December 1960 Mr. Hockey produced a report that recommended a national four-tier system comprising of the following:

1. Central headquarters for the whole system-responsible for selection, purchasing, processing and distribution to regional libraries.
2. Regional libraries to operate lending and reference services; supervising branch libraries within the region; operating mobile, book-box and postal library services.
3. District libraries to provide grassroots library services under the supervision of regional libraries, and
(4) Postal library services for individuals in remote areas

In addition Mr. Hockey made other two further, those recommendations that: 'Each country should develop its own National Library Service, based on legislation which would establish a board to act as a controlling body whose functions would be to establish, equip and manage libraries (Hockey, 1960) ….and each territory should consider a centralized library service and each branch of the service should contain a children's library.

The Bureau was to provide books and professional assistance.

Every country was ordered by the colonial government to establish a national library in their respective countries through Hockey report of 1960. With the Hockey recommendations and the inadequacy of the activities of the Bureau led in setting up a separate national library system for each country, which is now the Kenya national library established in 1960 (Hockey, 1960).

3.2.17.4 Public Library Legislation

With the public library movement in Kenya which was over 50 yrs, and the existence of the EALB shortly before independence worked favorably for the independence of Kenya to immediately embark on its own legal and governance structure of Kenya public library system. East Africa Library Association (EALA) which was formed in 1956 worked as a pressure group towards the new Kenyan government by urging to replace EALB which was by then in charge of all library service in Kenya to have a statutory library Board backed by the constitution of Kenya by drafting a bill and enact it. Eventually the government formed Advisory Committee in 1964, which drafted a bill and was passed in parliament in 1965. KNLS came in to existence through the CAP 225 of the Act in the Kenyan constitution that created it, with most of the features which were imposed upon by the colonist by structure, it’s the British one. With a few amendments on the Act still much is not elaborative on the exact formal way of funding apart from mentioning in the Act that KNLS will be funded by the grants from the government. This has contributed to the poorly funding of KNLS and hence it has directly impacted the slow and unequal expansion of public libraries across the country.
The Act has the following sections:

1. Short title
2. Interpretations
3. Establishment of Board
4. Functions of Board
5. Report of Board
6. Appointment of Director and other staff
7. Funds for Board
8. Investments
9. Accounts and Audit
10. Execution of documents
11. Regulations

Collection: The KNLS Act CAP 225 doesn’t expressly state the collection for public libraries in the KNLS. However, in section 4 (b &j) state that to acquire books produced in and outside Kenya and such other materials and resources of knowledge necessary for a comprehensive national library also plan and co-ordinate library, documentation and related services in Kenya.

3.2.17.5 State Library Council

Kenya is under the unitary set of government, where all the State public libraries are under one national council KNLS. Further, the state central libraries are charged only with responsibility of coordination state organs for the KNLS in the state level this mandate is limited within the main national structure of KNLS on administration and coordination only especially coordinating library services on the districts which are within their jurisdiction.

3.2.17.6 Department of Public Libraries and Director

As per section 6 (1& 2) of KNLS CAP 225 stipulates the appointment of the Director of Kenya national library services, who shall be the chief executive of the Board and the secretary. Kenya being under the unitary structure of governance public library system is under one arm of national structure KNLS, the director is one and at the national level charged with all planning, superintend, development and control the KNLS. The director is also charged with the KNLS Act implementation with the following functions:
i. To establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop the national and public libraries services in Kenya;

ii. To Plan and co-ordinate library documentation and related services, advice the Government, local authorities and other public bodies on all matters relating to library documentation and related services;

iii. Provide library education, training in principles, procedures, and techniques of librarianship and improve library standards, by providing documentation, related services, sponsor, and facilities for conferences and encourage research in library related fields;

iv. Participate and assist in the campaign for eradication of illiteracy, by stimulating the public interest in books and to promote reading for information and enjoyment among Kenyans;

v. To acquire books produced in and outside Kenya and such other materials and services of knowledge necessary for a comprehensive library services;

v. Publish the National Bibliography of Kenya and to provide bibliographic and reference services. It is the national agent for the International Standard Book Number, ISBN and International Standard Serial Number, ISSN thus assigns the ISBN &ISSN numbers to Kenyan publishers respectively;

vi. Exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on him by the rules under the Act from time to time.

3.2.17.7 State Central Libraries

In Kenya there are state/provincial central libraries in all 8 capital cities of each province. However, under the unitary set of government the State central public libraries are under one national council KNLS. Further, these state central libraries are charged only as coordinating organs for the KNLS their mandate is limited within the main national structure of KNLS on administration and coordination only especially coordinating library services on the districts which are within their jurisdiction. They are headed by Principal librarians.
3.2.17.8 Outline of Public Libraries

Kenya, historically is less than 100 years by records, there are over 32 public libraries run by KNLS, with an Area of 580,367 sq km almost the size of Maharashtra state in India and total population of 39 million which is also rest than half of that of Maharashtra. The literacy level 73.6%, are among the factor that have contributed to such undersized number of public libraries in Kenya. Kenya has over 30 universities and over 100 colleges. The enactment of KNLS Act was a land mark in the development of public library system in Kenya though with less satisfaction since then. Kenya is a developing country with 38 GDP billion dollars leaves many social amenities like public libraries with little if not non with economical powers; hence expansion is both negligible and un-proportional. With Kenya struggling with young technology village libraries are still mileage.

State central libraries: There are eight states/ provinces in Kenya all with state central library. However, under the unitary set of government the State public libraries are under one national council KNLS. Further, there are state central library which are charged only as coordinating organs for the KNLS their mandate is limited within the main national structure of KNLS on administration and coordination only especially coordinating library services on the districts which are within their jurisdiction. They are headed by Principal librarians.

District libraries: With over 200 districts in Kenya there are barely over 30 district libraries spread all over the country. They are just under the state/provincial library, mandated to provide public library services to the district level and all areas within their jurisdiction. They are headed by the senior librarians.

Other libraries: There are either community or Constituency development fund library but they are public library all the staff and funds are from Government hence they are under KNLS in all manner and terms. They are less than 10 in Kenya, headed by senior library assistants.

3.2.17.9 Hierarchical Pattern

Kenya sub division are the same in all organs of governance, this has been partly that both countries Kenya and India were British colonies. This pattern for some reason or the other has influenced the public libraries set up in Kenya. For in all the 8 states there is a state central library with over 28 district public libraries. Currently the government through constituency development funds (CDF) it’s
influencing towards every constituency to build the public library in its part of the achievement 2030 vision economic plan.

3.2.17.10 Finance

Section 7 (a-c) of KNLS Act states on funds and resources in very brief terms that;

a) Such sums as may, from time to time, be provided by parliament for the purposes of this Act;

b) Any sums or property which may in any manner become payable to or vested in the board in respect of any matter incidental to the carrying out of its functions; and

c) Any sums or property which may be donated to the Board: provided that the Board shall not be obliged to accept a donation for a particular purpose unless it approves of the terms and conditions attached to such donation.

3.2.17.11 Manpower

Section 6 (3) of KNLS Act states that; The Board may, from time to time, appoint on such terms and conditions as it may think fit such officers, clerks and servants as it may consider necessary for carrying out its functions under this Act. However, the personnel of this service will consist of such classes and categories of posts as the government may decide from time to time.

3.3 JUXTAPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) India got its independence on 15th August 1947, while it became republic on 26th January 1948</td>
<td>1) Kenya got its independence on 1st June 1963, while republic it became on 12th December 1964</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Public library movement started over 200 years before independence</td>
<td>2) Public library movement stated over 50 years before independence</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NATIONAL LIBRARY BOARD

1) There is a national library Board that manages National library Kolkata only which functions under the aegis of ministry of culture, government of India, however, it has nothing to do with public libraries as management of public libraries is the state affair.
2) No national public library Board, reason being- all public libraries is the state affair.
3) National policy on library and information services is on paper, not yet enacted by central government legislature.

1) Kenya National Library Service Board (KNLSB) is the national council charged with the responsibility of running the public libraries in Kenya. KNLSB functions under the aegis of ministry of Culture government of Kenya.
2) Management Public libraries is national affair.
3) National policy on library and information services is on paper.
4) KNLSB advises government in all matters of the public library services in Kenya.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

1) National library: Kolkata. It was formerly a Calcutta public library before being inaugurated by the colonial master in 1903 to imperial library, for legal depository purpose.
2) In 1953 it was made a National library.
3) National library is the legal depository of government publications as well as under delivery of books Act, 1954 amended in 1956.

1) In 1960 was made a National library, at Nairobi with Hockey report of the same year that separated the East Africa Literature Bureau (EALB) to each country.
2) National library: Nairobi. From 1960 it was known as EALB(Kenya) till 1967 when the of Kenya National Library Service (KNLS) Act 1967, was enacted.
3) National library is the legal depository of government publications.
PUBLIC LIBRARY LEGISLATION

1) Public library service is the state affairs
2) Over 17 states of India out of 28 state and 7 union territories have so far enacted public library Acts in their respective states
3) Maharashtra public libraries Act was enacted on 1st May 1967

1) Public library services in Kenya is a national affair with an Act of KNLS enacted by legislature on 1967
2) The states are just units of governance not having Autonomy e.g. legislative powers, they carry out their duties under the KNLS precisely, states only coordinates operations

STATE LIBRARY COUNCIL

1) State Library Council charged with State responsibility of public libraries management
2) Maharashtra state library council has 28 members including the Director of libraries as the ex-officio secretary while minister of education is the chairman
3) The council is more of government Advisory body in all matters of public library services
4) Term of office of the members is of three years

1) Public library matter is national one under KNLS
2) KNLSB members are 19 including the Director of libraries as ex-officio secretary while the chairman is appointed by the minister of culture from the Board members
3) KNLSB is more of a government advisory body in all matters of public library service
4) Term of office of members is of two years

DEPARTMENT AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

1) The department of public libraries runs under the ministry of Education
2) The director of public libraries is at the state level and heads public libraries department charged with the

1) The department of public libraries runs under the ministry of culture
2) The Director of the public libraries in Kenya is at the national level- charged with responsibility of managing all
responsibility of managing public libraries in the state
3) The Director is the chief executive officer of public libraries in the State
4) In every state there is Department as well as director of public libraries

**STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY**

1) Every State has got its own State Central Library run from the government funds
2) Situated in each State Capital city
3) State central library does not have controls over other public libraries in respective states
4) State central library for Maharashtra is in Mumbai, it is the legal depository library under press and registration Act, 1867

**OUTLINE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

1) India has over 2 lakh public libraries spread across the country
2) The public library system is hierarchical pattern in most of the states which have enacted the public library Act in their respective states
3) The state Government is the main stakeholder with few public libraries managed by local authorities
4) Maharashtra public libraries Act of 1967 classify public library in four classes: ABCD and grades viz. divisional, district, Taluka and other, with a total of 5442 libraries spread

1) Kenya has over 32 public libraries distributed across the nation.
2) The public libraries system in Kenya are in the Hierarchical pattern
3) The government is the main stake holder in running the Public Libraries with a few community and Organization aided libraries.
4) The public libraries are not classified but that they are known geographically; viz.

Total Provincial(state) ----- 8
across the state
Class A -----48
Class B-----373
Class C-----2071
Class D-----3019
Total Divisional -----7
    Divisional libraries ----7
Total Districts --------------35
    Government  District libraries------
    28
    Private Aided District libraries------
    7
Total Taluka ------------------------391
    Taluka libraries --------------------371
1)Funding: Government annual grant is
given to the KNLS without formal
formula in the Act it keeps on
fluctuating
Total Villages ------------------- 43,722
Other libraries -------------------4856

Finance:
1) Funding: A sum of money not less
than twenty- five Lakhs of rupees is
government grants given to public
libraries every year.
2) Manpower formula is not given in the
Act

Manpower:
1) Manpower: Annual expenditure of
staff pay and allowance to be 50% of
the total admissible expenditure and all
staff of government libraries are
government servants.
2) Manpower formula is not given in the
Act
3.4 COMPARISION

Public Library movement

Both the countries India and Kenya were British colonies and now independent, republic countries. Public library movement started before the attainment of independence in both countries. In India over 200 years while in Kenya over 50 years before independence.

National Library Board

In India National Library Board is charged with the responsibility of managing the National library Kolkata, only. No National public library Board for managing of public libraries because the management of public libraries is under the purview of state government, while in Kenya the Kenya National Library Service Board is charged with responsibility of managing the whole public library system in the country as public libraries come under the purview of central government.

In both the countries National Policy on library and information services is on paper

National Library

The National Library Kolkata was formerly a Calcutta public library before being inaugurated by the British in 1903 to imperial library. Shortly before independence, in 1953 it was made a national library by the government of India. The responsibility of the legal depository is the main function of the national library under delivery of books Act, 1954 amended in 1956.

The national library of Kenya was formed out of the Hockey report of 1960 that separated the East Africa Literature Bureau (EALB) to each three countries Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Till the attainment of Kenya’s independence in 1963, and thereafter the enactment of KNLS Act of 1967 the National Library was referred as East Africa Literature Bureau (Kenya). Like the Indian counterpart National library of Kenya is legal depository of government publications only.

Public Library Legislature

The historical and legal background for both countries India and Kenya were the British colony and economical factor because both are developing countries.
These Similarities have impacted the public library set up and development in all stages of Act enactment and implementation. Also the structure of governance in both countries has in one way or the other hampered the public library services, e.g. in India all the public library service is the state affair to worsen the current situation only 17 states out of 28 states have enacted public libraries Act in their respective state which represents 53.12% of the whole country. The Maharashtra public libraries Act was implemented in 1967.

In Kenya the KNLS was enacted in 1967 which mandated the whole public library service in the country to be managed by KNLS at the national level. However, the states in Kenya are just unit of governance without autonomy e.g. legislative power; they coordinate duties under the public library services in the state on behalf of KNLS.

Both the countries India in relation to Maharashtra and Kenya have passed library legislation in the same year i.e. 1967.

**State Library Council**

In India management of public libraries is state affair while in Kenya it is a national affair. Every state including Maharashtra has state library council, while in Kenya there is a national library service Board known as KNLSB. In India-Maharashtra public libraries are working under the aegis of ministry of education while in Kenya it is under ministry of culture.

In both the countries Director of libraries is the Ex-officio secretary. State library council in India and KNLSB are advisory bodies.

**Department and Director of Public Libraries**

The public library being the state affairs are run by the department of public libraries in India like in the case of Maharashtra it is under the ministry of education. The Director of public libraries is at the state level with responsibility of managing public libraries in the state. The Director is the chief executive officer of public libraries in the state.

In Kenya the public library being national affair and under the national body KNLS the Director of libraries is the national executive officer and he is placed under the ministry of culture. There is only one Director of public libraries
in Kenya as opposed to Indian system of every state with Director of public libraries.

**State Central Library**

In Indian structure of governance the 17 states have already enacted public library Act have established their state central library in their respective states mostly situated in the state capital cities, for Maharashtra it is in Mumbai, it is the legal depository library under press and registration Act, 1867.

Provincial/ state central libraries in Kenya are part of the KNLS structure like India they are situated in the provincial capital cities. In Kenya provincial central libraries are for coordination of public library service in the province as opposed to its counterpart in India, it has nothing to do with other public libraries within the state.

**Outline of the Public Libraries**

The Indian system of public libraries has over 2 lakhs public libraries spread all over the country. They are hierarchical in pattern in most of the states which have enacted the public library Act in their respective states, with few public libraries managed by local authorities. Maharashtra has 5442 public libraries in the state, which are in its structure classified them in four classes ABCD and on grades viz. Divisional, District, Taluka and others.

In Kenya system public libraries are national affair they are run by KNLS which has got more than 32 public libraries, not classified but they are known geographically viz. Provincial, District and other.

**Funding**

Funding of the public libraries in both Kenya and India is done by government grant given every year budgetary allocation by state legislature/parliament.

Dual system of the public library exists in India as well as in Kenya with those libraries fully run by the government and those with grant-aid- in libraries.

Funding is stipulated in the Maharashtra public library Act how it will be executed to meet the goals of public libraries in the state e.g. ( A sum of money not
less than twenty-five lakhs of rupees is government grants to public libraries every year), whereas in Kenya it is not elaborative in the Act about funding, annual budget allocation is given to KNLS without formal formula stipulated in the Act, it keeps on fluctuating.

**Manpower**

In both Kenya and India all the staff in the public libraries is government servant. In India like the case of Maharashtra Annual expenditure of staff pay and allowance to be 50% of the total admissible expenditure and all staff of government libraries are government servants.

In Kenya no specific clause that precisely states the amount of money to be used in the staff pays and allowance.

Both the countries have not given manpower formula for government as well as aided public libraries.

**3.5 Conclusions**

In both the countries public library movement started before independence, however, public library movement India is older than Kenya. In India public library affairs is under the state purview, whereas in Kenya is a national affair. There is hierarchical pattern in public library system in Indian states e.g. at the Apex is State central library, Divisional libraries, District libraries, Taluka libraries and village libraries at the bottom, while in Kenya also National library, Provincial (State) libraries, District libraries and others.

Both the countries have department of Public libraries, India and Kenya both have public libraries Act, however, India is having state library council and in Kenya KNLS as advisory bodies. The Director of libraries is the chief executive officer in both the countries. Public libraries in most of the states in India are under the ministry of education, while in Kenya they are under the ministry of culture.

Both the countries have failed to provide one village one public library. Further they provide funding and manpower to the public libraries, however, they have failed in providing the manpower formula.

To study the functioning of public libraries under the KNLS Act, 1967, it was felt necessary to survey public libraries in Kenya which has covered under the chapter 4.