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CHAPTER - THIRD

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MADHYA PRADESH

31. INTRODUCTION:

The concept of Library is not new. It has been in existence right from the beginning of the civilization or right from the time when man learnt the art of recording and communicating ideas. We find evidence of some kind of libraries in the Indus Valley civilization, stocking a large number of cylindrical seals and the tablets with inscriptions. During the Buddhist period, there are evidences of great libraries at Nalanda, Taxila, Patilaputra, Vikramsilā & Tamralipte. The tradition of establishing libraries continued during Mughal and British period.

32. PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN INDIA:

India is the place of one of the ancient civilization in the world. Religion was the main spring of all activities in ancient India. It was of all absorbing interest and embraced not only prayer and worship but everything i.e. philosophy, morality, law and Government. Religion saturated educational ideals too. Education in ancient India was mainly the
education of the Vedas which consisted in the perfect acquirement of the
texts through oral repetition from the teacher. All the religious books were
in the Gurkul or Ashram and the message of Granthas, like Upanishad,
Veda, Purana etc. were transmitted to the disciple by verbal description.
The amarkosha and the works of Aryabhatta, Panini, Katyayana, Kautilya,
Patanjali and the Medical treatises of Charaka and Sasruta belong to the
massive literature of the Vedic period.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said that “in the old days teachers of
India were themselves librarians and they were held in the highest
esteem”. According to Nutan Mohan Dutta “they were mobile libraries”
and according to Richardson “they were memory libraries”. But the
Libraries as such were not agencies for the dissemination of knowledge for
one and all without any restriction. In other words they were not public
libraries. These libraries known as Sarasota Bandanna were attached to
temples, monasteries, educational institutions, palaces and the house of
wealthy and influential.

So India has her own ancient history of education and
learning, books and libraries, Taxila, Nalanda, Varanasi and Valabhi grew
to be great seats of learning and of libraries too. It is said that the Gateman
of the Nalanda University library himself was a great scholar. To enter into
the library, a person first has to face an interview with the gateman and if
he gave the permission then only the person could enter into the library.

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1 P.N. Kaula, Library Movement in India. First Delhi library Conference and Proceedings of
the Conference, Delhi, Delhi Library Association, 1958 pp.58
The Buddhist Viharas also became places of books and the arts and spiritualism.

In the middle ages we find references in foreign texts to libraries in various India cities - some of which are like those at Thaneswar, Jallundhar, Mathura and Pataliputra were laid in waste by invading armies. The Raja and Nawabs of the land also maintained beautiful collections of manuscripts written on Palm-leaves, Bhoja-patra, folios made from the barks of other trees and such other materials. But they were for the exclusive use of the privileged classes. The knowledge of these rules were not accessible to any but the chosen few.

A study of the growth of the library in modern India takes us back to the year 1498 when Vasco Da Gama's three little ships cast anchor off Calicut. The sea route to India became from then established fact and India was brought into contact with the western civilization. The Portuguese cut a path which was followed by other European nations, viz., the Dutch, the Danes, the English and the French.¹

Roman Catholic missionaries established different types of institution in course of time such as schools for Elementary education, Orphanages for India Children, Jesuit colleges for higher education, Seminaries for theological institutions etc.

The Jesuits among the Roman Catholic missionaries were the most enterprising. Their ability, youthful energy, wonderful organisation

¹ A.K. Ohdedar, Growth of Library in Modern India 1498-1836. Chap. II, pp.13
helped them to penetrate into the land governed by Mughals. The Jesuit participated in Akbar’s religious discussion and established a college and a church at Agra. The earliest mission of the Jesuit to Akbar was in 1580. Akbar’s library chanced to acquire quite a number of European books. The Jesuit possessed in due course of time a handsome library in Agra. They are looked upon as the natural repository of the books left by European dies in this country. Besides European books, the library of Jesuits in Mogor had a number of books written in Oriental language by fathers themselves.

The book composed by missionaries were less illustrious but not less devoted, were written upon palm leaves and constitute a portion of treasure of every church.

The Jesuit were also responsible for the introduction of art of printing by movable types in India in 1556. The first type of an Indian script were used in 1578. One by one quite a number of books in Indian languages were issued from this press. The catholic missionaries took recourse to the prevalent means of preserving and propagating knowledge and learning in the country, viz., the handwritten palm leave books and the temple library.

"The history of the library in modern India becomes to all intents and purposes an account of its growth and development since the advent of the English into this country."
The East India Company was established in India on the 31st December of 1600. From 1601 to 1639, the Company owned no land in this country. They purchased the site of Madras in 1639 and constructed Fort St. George in 1640. In 1661, there was a move at the Fort St. George for the establishment of a library. And that was the beginning of library by the British in India.1

The British in India with the treasure of knowledge they found in this country, established the India Office Library in London as early as 1789 and this has grown as the “largest specialist Oriental Library in existence.”

The year 1808 was a red letter day in the annals of public library in India. This year saw the beginning of public libraries in India. “FUNDS for encouragement of literature” was started in that year for the first time in Bombay and instruction were issued that books published from this funds are to be given to the public libraries. The Bombay Government put up a proposal to register libraries which were given copies of publications published from the “funds for encouragement of literature.”

In August 1835, the first public literacy was started at Calcutta from private resources and by 1841, it had a collection of 20,000 publications.

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By 1850, public libraries came to be established in the three presidency cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for the benefit of the British residents. These libraries were not public libraries in modern sense as they were funded by a few and meant for few. These libraries were not free also; they were supported by subscription. But such barrier could not be maintained for too long as the general public agitated for the general benefits of public libraries for general people at large. Towards the end of the nineteenth Century, free libraries were established in certain big cities, generally seats of provincial governments and also in the capital cities of certain Indian States.

In 1867, the government has passed "the press and Registration of Books Act" according to which provincial printing presses were bound to supply a copy of such books to the Provincial Government free of cost and if the state Government desired to acquire more than one copies then that are to be supplied and the rest should be handed over to the Central Government. But as actual efforts were not made in this direction, the general public could not derive any benefits.

The year 1900 is a landmark in the history of library movement. It was in this year that the Calcutta Public Library was purchased by the Government and soon after it opened a Reading Room, which later grew into the Imperial Library and now the National Library. This library was originally the amalgamation by Lord Curzon in 1903 of the Imperial Library, established in 1836. The library of the Asiatic
Society of Bengal, established in 1874 and the Vishvabharati Central Library are rich in books and manuscripts.

Simultaneously the Punjab library at Lahore (now in Pakistan) was also used as a public library and it added new dimension to the cause of libraries in India before the partition. It was brought into existence in 1900. But a movement to start a net work of free public library was not in existence. Neither the Government at the center nor those in the provinces, nor the Indian states gave any incentive to the public library movement.

The most notable event of the period was the pioneer attempt made by Baroda. Its late ruler Sir Siyaji Rao Gaekwad III being impressed by the splendid work done by public libraries in the West, imported an American Librarian W.C. Bordon and built up an elaborate library system for his state during a short span of three years 1907-10. He donated his palace library containing 20,000 volumes for this purpose.

Under the guidance of Siyaji Rao Gaekward in the state of Baroda Central libraries, mobile libraries and rural libraries were established in a most disciplined way. The Baroda Central Library which was prolific in Branch libraries. A separate library Department, a Bureau of publications and a network of village and mobile libraries were also established beside imparting instructions in librarianship. The Baroda Library Association also came into being in 1926.
Compulsory primary education regulations from 1907 led to the existence of a beautiful library in each village by 1935.\(^1\)

The ideal has been followed by the Andhras and others. The people in Andhra were stimulated by the movement in Baroda and were first in the country to form an organization. The Andhra Desa Library Association came into existence in 1914 and established several libraries through voluntary co-operation among the people themselves. In 1935 the Central Library of Peddapalem started library service in boats instead of motor vans and this service was later extended to passengers traveling by boats between 30 villages. This service is called “the floating libraries service: has produced good results. The association has also conducted library pilgrimages on foot as well as on cycles, the first of its kind in India. The Association has published about two dozen booklets and has “Andhra Granthalayamu” as its organ. Training course for rural librarians is also conducted by Association. Along with Sir Rao III, Amin Shah from Baroda and Munindra Dev Roy from Bengal were also in the forefront. Amin did his best to popularise library amongst the Gujrati speaking people, so did Roy in Bengal. The Bengal Library Association was started in Bengal. In 1929 and has been active in promoting library movement in the State. Its great president Munindra Dev Roy sought to introduce a public library bill in the Bengal Legislature in 1931. Calcutta has a library system serving most of its divisions in the absence of library legislature. The neighboring urban area also have a chain of public libraries. In order

\(^1\) P.N. Kaula, Library Movement in India, First Delhi Library Conference and Proceedings of the Conference, Delhi, Delhi Library Association, 1958, pp.60
to organise and co-ordinate libraries in rural areas, a central library has been started at Bankipur and three Area libraries at Kalmanagram, Sarisha and Sriniketan. These libraries organised book-exchange and circulation service by means of hamper mounted on mobile-vans and bicycles to adjacent area. There is also a film library which has got 346 films.¹

The movement took an effective shape in Madras state. The Madras Library Association was formed in 1928; and due to the dynamic personality and drive of the Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, it carried forward development in all the facets of library movements; this culminated in the passing of the first library Act of India in 1948.

The movement in Punjab state began with the reorganisation of the Punjab University Library by A. Dickenson in 1915 who also imparted practical training to librarians. The Punjab Library Association was formed in 1929 which started the quarterly the “Modern Librarian” to promote movement in and outside the state.

Likewise the library movement was in other states of India.

Meanwhile, general people became aware of the benefits of libraries. After Andhra Provincial Library Association in 1914, we hear of an All India Library Association founded only in October, 1933 mainly by the efforts of Khan Bahadur Asadullah. This particular association gave social status to the system of libraries in India and it gave immense inspiration to the love of knowledge. Inspire of a weak beginning, the

¹ P.N. Kaula, Library Movement in India, pp.60-62.
"Library Association” gathered momentum and later on Government was compelled to hear its views. Parallel Library Associations were formed in the provinces after this. The library movement acquired a great strength when the Indian National Congress assumed powers in some of the provinces in 1937. Backed by strong public opinion; Government actively participated towards the development of library in India. In the province of Tribancore, the education department alone established eighty libraries. In all other states similar attempts were made. In Assam, Bengal, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Cochin and Madras mobile libraries were set up. In the beginning of twentieth century, the people and Government could realise the importance and role of libraries in the life of a nation. Distinguished person like Dr. S.R. Ranganathan rendered invaluable service in this regard.

In the year 1939-40, under A.A. Eyzee “The report of library development Committee” had recommended a sixties development system of libraries. In the first phase, it recommended to establish one central library and three zonal library in each state. Then next fifteen district libraries and one hundred Tuluka town libraries and in this way embracing all the area in every level. Shortage of finance stood in the way of implementation of the recommendation fully. Inspite of this obstacle, the recommendation of Eyzee was the moving spirit of this period.

In the next stage of development, proper management to serve more people were some of the guiding features. To cater with the needs of these principle, library laws were framed in Madras. These “Libraries
Laws’ marked the beginning of the system of legal laws in the history of library in India. Sooner or later other states followed the system. The system of planned economy saw the first revolutionary change in library.

India’s constitutional structure is such that the center is not directly concerned with education and consequently with library legislation. The states have to adopt legislative measures themselves. Legislation is vital as it alone can lead to the rapid and established growth of libraries and library service.

After independence under the first five year plan, proposal had been for setting up of a National Central Library and “Improvement of Library Service”. The Government of India has appointed a National Central Library Committee in 1949 and had been of the view of establishing the library at New Delhi. The Delhi Public Library was established in 1951, as a pilot project of the UNESCO in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Government of India. There were two British Librarian - Frank Gardener and Edward Sydney under whose expert guidance Delhi Public Library was set up. The Library was planned to provide complete library Service as available in USA and UK Based on that concept it started as an open access library. Besides usual sections and departments, a social services department providing lectures, discussion groups, film shows and other extension works was established. A section for blind where sufficient Braille books were available, was also set up.
Some of the State Governments have set up an integrated library service for intensive educational development. The scheme initiated by the Central Government was to have a Central Library in each region with a network of circulating Libraries in villages served through deposit stations and Mobile Vans. By the end of the Plan, 29 areas in the country has adopted this type of integrated Library service.

The Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1955, in its report, submitted in 1958; recommended that library service should be free to every citizen of India and that the library pattern in the country should consist of national library, State Central Libraries, District Libraries and Block Libraries.

Nine State Government proposed to set up State Central Libraries. They include Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and the former States of Pepsu, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. Some states have set up or were in the process of setting up District Libraries. They were Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the former States of Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. The Central Government has provided finance for 129 District and Regional Libraries including 17 children's libraries.

Under the Second Five Year Plan Library provision has been made. The integrated Library Scheme envisages the development of a network of libraries in each State or linguistic region with a State Central Library at the apex and the District Libraries as the main distributory
libraries. The National Central Library was also established during this period.

Further development of the library services was proposed during the Fourth Plan Period.

The Committee of members of Parliament on Education, Government of India (1967) reviewed the recommendation made by the Kothari Commission. It recommended for adult and continuing education through expansion of Library Services. The role of libraries for neo-literate was emphasized by the National Board of Adult Education (1970).

As recommended by the Kothari Commission, the Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974-79, proposed to integrate adult education. The plan visualized the program of adult education and functional literacy with the support of a network of village and block libraries and other measures.

The New Educational Policy was set up in 1986. Working group of the Planning Commission on modernization of Library Services and Information for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) in its terms of reference included among others “to specify in clear terms the objectives of library services and information in relation to development programme to develop goals.

Today India has a national public library system that serves the population of 684 million in an area of 3.3. Million sq.km. The Urban population is 23.73 million sq.km. The Urban population is 23.73% of the
total rural 76.27% is spread over 2,643 towns and 5,75,000 villages, making a total of 5,77,643 habitations. The Country is divided into 22 states and 9 union territories for purpose of administration. These are subdivided into 401 districts and 5,027 development blocks.¹

The national public library envisages a national library, three regional libraries at Madras, Bombay and Delhi, State Central Library in each state, a district library in each district and a block library in each block. The district Public library system will have branches and deposit stations in towns and villages.²

Out of 22 States 15 have state Central Libraries, 291, 401 districts (73%) have district Central libraries, 1,798 district blocks out of 5,027 blocks (36%) have block libraries; 41,828 villages out of 5,75,937 (7%) have village libraries and 1,280 towns out 2,643 (48%) have town libraries. Out of 29 cities only 4 have city public libraries, branches and the deposit stations. It is estimated only 20 percent of the literate population of India has access to public Library.

¹² M.K. Jain, Public Library Development in India, Twenty Eighth All India Library Conference, pp.31-32.
33. HISTORY OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN

MADHYA PRADESH:

There were many libraries in the State before independence. The state of affairs of the Public libraries in Madhya Pradesh can be discussed in two parts, as follows:

(1) Public libraries before independence; and

(2) Public libraries after independence.

331. PUBLIC LIBRARIES BEFORE INDEPENDENCE -

A major part of the Madhya Pradesh was under princely rule before independence of India. The State comprised of several small provinces during pre-independence period. No appreciable library development had taken place in those princely states except for the setting up of a few libraries by the public in the capital towns and few big towns of the state. There are big collections of books in the royal palaces of Maharajas. The Majaharaja of Indore, Gwalior, Rewa, Dewas, Dhar, Panna, Nagod and Datiya had big collection of books. The personal collection of Maulvi Liyaqat Hussain in Bhopal and Sukhasampat Rai Bhandari in Bhanpura were also very valuable. Dr.Hari Singh Gaur of Sagar had very good collection of books. He donated a lot of books from his own collection to the Sagar University. The use of these collections was very limited, because the books were very limited in number and
costly. The books were made available to the members of royal families and their friends. The public in general had no approach to these rich collections. The use of these libraries was personal.

The notable libraries in the four component provinces were as follows:

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<th>Vindhya Pradesh area</th>
<th>Venkat Vindhya Sadan, Rewa</th>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Madhya Bharat area</td>
<td>Indore Public Library, Indore</td>
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<td>Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore</td>
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<td>Yuvraj Library, Ujjain</td>
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<td>Public Library, Dhar.</td>
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<td>Madhav Library, Lashkar</td>
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<td>Central Public Library, Lashkar</td>
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<td>Hindi Sahitya Samiti Library, Lashkar</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Mahakoshal Area</td>
<td>Central library, Jabalpur.</td>
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<td>Public library, Nagpur</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Bhopal area</td>
<td>Hamidiya State library, Bhopal</td>
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Indore Public Library, Indore was established in 1854; Madhav Library, Lashkar in 1899; and Hamidiya State Library of Bhopal in 1909 (now known as Maulana Azad Central library). These are the oldest libraries. Library of Hindi Shanty Semite which was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi had good collection of Hindi literature. Besides, there were many small subscription libraries managed by private body and financed by public subscriptions.

332. PUBLIC LIBRARIES AFTER INDEPENDENCE -

The present Madhya Pradesh is a state formed out of four units namely - Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Mahakoshal, and Madhya Bharat. Library movement became faster after independence of India. Different types of libraries were established during the first five year plan. Four central libraries were established under a government of India scheme for establishment and expansion of a network of libraries in the country during the first five year plan period. Each of these regions had its own established at the different district headquarters of Mahakoshal, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, and Madhya Bharat regions. This scheme provided for the establishment of a state central library at the seat of the capital, and district libraries at district headquarters of each district. To provide library service in the interior villages, book deposit centers were to be opened at convenient places and these centers were to be served with books by district libraries through mobile vans. fourteen district libraries in Mahakoshal region were provided with jeeps for this purpose. The district libraries were to serve as nucleus of the entire scheme. Exchanging
of books between libraries and provision of inter-library loan were special features of the scheme. In the absence of coordination and integration, the central and district libraries were left to function as city public libraries only for the respective cities where they were established. As a result library jeeps were later on declared, “all purpose vehicles” by and large book centers open in villages became defunct since library jeeps were not freely made available for exchange of books at these centers. The fifth Central library at Indore was established in 1964. The Barmendra library at Nagod (Satna) was taken over by the government in 1973. Although there are five regional libraries at Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, and Rewa, there is still no central library in the state. A committee was constituted by the State in 1958 under the Chairmanship of Shri M.G. Karnikar, I.A.S., the then commissioner of Bhopal Division to present a report on the development of Maulana Azad Central Library, Bhopal as State Central Library for the state. The committee submitted its report to the government in 1958. The report was later on published by the government but no further action appears to have been taken on it. During Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), 19 district libraries were established in the State. No efforts were made in respect of establishment of new public libraries after 1980-85.

The following regional and district libraries had changed their names:

1. Venkat Vindhya Sadan (1935), Rewa changed its name to Regional library, Rewa (1951).

3. Devendra library (1951), Tikamgarh changed its name to Government district library, Tikamgarh (1956).

4. Shri Yadvendra Pustakalaya, Panna (1928) changed its name to Government district library, Panna (1956).

5. Saraswati Sadan Pustakalaya, Chhatarpur (1928) changed its name to Government district library Chhatarpur (1960).

333. PRESENT POSITION -

There is no Public library act in Madhya Pradesh. The various libraries in the state are under the control and supervision of either (a) The Director of Public Instruction, or (b) The Panchayat and Social Welfare Department of the government. So far as urban libraries are concerned, they are under the over all control of Directorate of Public Instruction. The Regional and District libraries come in this category. There are 49 libraries (5 regional and 44 district) in the State. These libraries provide library services for urban area.

The libraries in rural and tribal area are looked after by directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare. These libraries provide library service to the rural and tribal area. In all there are four types of libraries in Madhya Pradesh :
(a) Libraries under the Directorate of Public Instruction;

(b) Libraries under the Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare;

(c) Public Libraries managed by Local self Govt. i.e. Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika etc.

(d) Libraries under Directorate of Information & Publicity.

3331. Public Libraries Under the Directorate of Public Instruction:

There are two types of libraries managed by the deptt.

- Govt. Library

- Govt. aided Library

Govt. Library is governed by the deptt. and these are two types:

- State regional library

- District Library

The regional libraries are under administrative control of the Divisional superintendents of Education (D.S.E.) now this name is changed to Joint Director Education. There are 13 educational divisions but only 5 regional libraries which are -

2. Government regional library, Jabalpur

3. Government regional Library, Lashkar, Gwalior

4. Ahilya Kendriya Purstakalaya, Indore

5. Govt. regional Library, Rewa

The district library governed by District Education officer (DEO) now this is know as Asstt. Director Education Officer. The division wise district libraries are as follows -


2. Government district library, Rajgarh

3. Government district library, Sehore

4. Government district library, Vidisha

5. Government district library, Tulsinagar, Bhopal

6. Government district library, Hoshangabad

7. Government district library, Khandwa

8. Government district library, Betul

9. Government district library, Seoni
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<td>Government district library, Chhindwara</td>
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<td>Government district library, Balaghat</td>
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<td>Government district library, Guna</td>
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27. Government district library, Datia
28. Government district library, Dabra (Gwalior)
29. Government district library, Dewas
30. Government district library, Dhar
31. Government district library, Khargone
32. Government district library, Jhabua
33. Government district library, Ujjain
34. Government district library, Ratlam
35. Government district library, Mandsaur
36. Government district library, Shajapur
37. Government district library, Satna
38. Government district library, Sidhi
39. Shri Barmendra government district library, Nagod (Satna)
40. Government district library, Shahdol
41. Government district library, Durg
42. Government district library Rajnandgaon.
43. Government district library, Sarguja

44. Government district library, Jagdalpur.

The govt. aided library is managed by a private committee. These committee totally non government and fully established by public donation. The education deptt. gave only a lom-som amount as aid for purchase books, papers etc. About 300 private libraries receive grant in aid from deptt. of education and punchayat & social welfare. About 200 private libraries not receive grant by our Govt. deptt.

There is no coordination between regional and district libraries, and not even in the same type of libraries. These libraries are independent and isolated units, while they are working under one agency. The administrative channel for regional libraries varies from district libraries. District libraries are under the control of an Education Officer, who is working under Divisional Superintendent of Education. On the other hand regional libraries are under the direct administrative control of Divisional Superintendent of Education. There are five divisional librarians and 44 district librarians in the state. There is a Deputy Director, Libraries attached to Directorate. Deputy Director visits and inspects the regional and district libraries and provides them necessary technical advise. Regional and district libraries are allotted funds every year under different heads of expenditure. Library services rendered by regional and district libraries are detailed in Chapter four.
There are about 300 private public libraries run by the public with grant-in-aid from the Education Department. This grant is given to these libraries by grant-in-aid section of Directorate as per rules prescribed for the purpose.

3332. Libraries under the Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare-

The rural and tribal library services are looked after by Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare of the state. This is so because social education is a part of education as in other constituent states.

The Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare provides library services to the rural and tribal area under three schemes as follows:

1. Village library scheme;
2. Village reading room scheme; and
3. Grant-in-aid scheme for registered societies.

33321. Village library scheme -

At present there are 23,537 gram panchayatas, 459 janpad panchayatas and 45 district panchayats in Madhya Pradesh. Gram Panchayat libraries were established under the village library scheme of the Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare. There are 14,691 gram Panchayat libraries in the state which are run by Sarpanchs of the gram panchayats. The books are centrally purchased by the Directorate. These book are distributed to the various gram panchayat libraries through the
divisional joint director. This is financial aid in the shape of books. The books for gram panchayat libraries are selected by the book selection committee constituted by the government for the purpose. About a sum of 5 lakhs is spent on the purchase of books every year. A sum of 3.50 lakh is met out from general head, and 1.71 lakhs from tribal head of expenditure.

33322. **Village Reading Room Scheme** -

Every year, a few gram panchayatas are selected with a view to start reading rooms. Each such gram panchayat is given a grant of Rs.700/-. A sum of Rs.200/- for the purchase of newspapers and magazines and a sum of Rs.500/- for the purchase of furniture and equipment. There are 16,711 gram panchayats who were benefited with this scheme.

33323. **Grant In Aid Scheme For Registered Societies** -

The public libraries managed by private management, if opened at the places where the population is more than 5000, and which are not assisted by any other department of government are given grants according to the grant-in-aid rules pertaining to this department, subject, however, to a maximum limit of Rs. 500/-. There are approximately 100 such public libraries working in the state which are given this above mentioned grant.

Directorate of Panchayat and social welfare also provides grant in aid for the construction of library building to the private public
libraries as per rules prescribed for the purpose, however, to a maximum limit upto Rs.50,000/-. In fact this grant in aid is given by central government on the recommendation of director, panchayat and social welfare.

There are nine divisional libraries at divisional headquarters of Ujjain, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Raipur, Bilaspur, Rewa, Sagar and Jabalpur. There is one chief librarian attached to the Directorate and nine divisional librarians. Divisional librarian visits various ram Panchayatas and guides them in the working of the libraries under the general control and supervision of the Chief librarian.

34. LIBRARY RESOURCE SHARING & NETWORK:

341. RESOURCE SHARING -

Resource sharing may then be defined as a mode of operation whereby, functions are shared in common by a number of participants having the same objective or goal in mind. In the context of public libraries, resources sharing means the sharing of the information resources available in one library by the clientele served by other libraries, when they are unable to get their requirements met from the local library. Resources here connote reading/audiovisual material that is of information value. In fact the modern concept of resource sharing overflows the boundaries as defined above and encompasses other spheres of activities like cooperative acquisition, cataloguing and classification;
cooperation in the training and development of the professional workers in public libraries and cooperative acquisition of equipment and machines which are extensively employed in the activity of information dissemination and which are too expensive for individual libraries to acquire on their own. While resource sharing activity has at its heart, the goal of maximising the availability and utilisation of information resources and services at minimum cost, some of the essential prerequisites for effective resources sharing are:

(1) Possession of sharable resources by the participating libraries;

(2) Willingness to share the resources;

(3) A planned mechanism of sharing;

(4) Precise understanding of the use and information potential of their respective collections; and

(5) A common bibliographic access to the collections of the participating libraries.

342. NETWORKING -

No library would be financially strong enough to be self sufficient as far as information resources are concerned. Hence, the concept of resource sharing becomes the central theme of any networking system. The rise in the cost of publications, lack of adequate manpower to
organise the same and the location of libraries at distant and remote places have necessitated the need for networking. The networking of libraries then is one way of achieving maximum results with minimum input.

3421. NEED OF NETWORKING -

Networking and modernisation are becoming very important in all types of libraries as they enable the users to have access to the resources of many others libraries in addition to their own one. The public libraries are also likely to benefit themselves by participating in networks. The benefits that acquire from networks of public libraries are preparation of union catalogs, provision of cataloging data/catalog cards for the publications available in the networks libraries. Provision of bibliographies; optimum utilisation of rare collection; cooperative acquisition of documents; cooperative exchange and distribution; cooperative stage of documents; saving, both of technical works and collections, and minimizes cost of the library service in the long run.

Above all, networks offer provision of more number of materials, that is comprehensively at less cost and quickly.

3422. TECHNICAL ASPECT OF NETWORK -

These are two general configurations of computer networks and these are illustrated in the connections of many relatively inexpensive terminals to one large central computer this allows many users to rent only that portion of the central computer that is needed only for as long as it is
needed the casts of the central computer and all the things the central computer can do are shared by all of the terminals users the central computer can do are shared by all of the terminal users. The terminals can all be in the same organization this allows the computing power to be delivered throughout a company to the desks and factory stations or where ever it is needed.

The data is carried electronically over telephone wires or through space using radio waves. Most user never even see the main computer that they are using in fact. The computer could be located in another state or country with the data communication link occurring over long distance telephone lines, cables, micro waves radio links, or via satellite data links.

3423. PROCESSOR ACTIVITIES -

In a time sharing system the computer continually monitors the progress of all jobs beings run. It updates the status of the system resources as old job are completed and new ones are begun.

Many user may be sending data and programs to the computers at the same time the computer must keep track of which user it is responding to at any given time. It also must know where it left off in the overall job being executed for to the computer on a time shared or time multi-pieced fusion. The computer keeps track of which block of memory and which program in that memory is being used by each terminal. It controls the time sequence in which the computer will respond to the
terminals and the telephone or radio connection to the terminals. It is portable for many terminals to time share the central computer because most terminals.

Communicate information to and form the computer in very short bursts. The fact that most terminal/computer communication occur in short bursts at widely spaced interest makes time-sharing motive to a computer.

3424. **TOPOLOGY OF NETWORK** -

"Physical lay out of a computer network. Inter connected in device in communication channels into a network configuration".

A network is a logical extension of a data communications system. In a computer networks two or more process or computers are linked together with carries and data communication devices for the purpose of communicating data and sharing resources. The term topology in the content of a communication network. Referring to the way in which the end point or stations of a network are linked together. It determines the data paths that may be use between any pair of stations of the network. Although the number of possible network configuration in seemingly limit less. Those are three major network configuration. They are:

(I) Star network

(ii) Ring network and
(iii) Tree Network Topology

(iv) Multi Drop or Bus Topology

(v) Mesh Network Topology

34241. **STAR NETWORK** -

In a Star network configuration of computer network there is a host computer, which is attached to local computers through multiple communications are not linked directly to each other and can communicate only via the host computer. The routing function is performed by the host computer which centrally controls communication between any two local computers by establishing a logical path between them.

34242. **RING TOPOLOGY** -

Computer network in which each computer connected to other computer, forming a continuous loop circle. Usually it employed when the Computer or geographically closed.

This Configuration is a no-host or ring arrangement of communicating equals. That is there is no main or controlling computer in the network illustration the Circular or ring arrangements of a computer network. Each ring processor has communicating subordinates, but containing the ring there is no master computer for controlling other computers.
34243. TREE NETWORK TOPOLOGY -

Network in which hierarchy nodes provides central and communication can be represented on paper as a universe of a family tree.

The apex of (main body) the network of top of the tree represented in primary center for the network but certain level of the control may be delegated down to the intermediate branch.

34244. MULTI DROP OR BUS TOPOLOGY -

A network in which all nodes or computers devices communicate by use of a main drop computer distribution channels.

34245. MESH NETWORK TOPOLOGY -

“Network in which node is connected to several other nodes allowing a variety of paths for transmission of messages.

A good way of describing a mesh topology would be a “mesh” here there are no rules. Indeed a mesh topology is what you have, when you connect computers without a LAN system. The connections are very complex often redundant.

3425. PROTOCOL OF NETWORKS -

The idea of standards is not new to just about anyone, who has ever tried to share files whom some one who uses a different
application program. As long as these is no interaction between the two types of files. There are no compatibility problems.

The problems arise because, the two programs use appropriately, incompatible file formats. Each program uses different codes to indicate special features. Such as initialized type of special information such as a file beginning, end, SBE and other characteristics.

The term protocol as it is used in diplomatic circles to cover specialized customs, the term has a similar meaning in the computer world. A network operating system must support a variety of computer. It "must learn" the customs and languages of these systems.

A protocol, then, is a set of rules. A communication protocol defines rule of:-

- Setting up a communication connection
- Terminating a communications connection
- Beginning a communication connection
- Beginning a transmission
- Ending a transaction
- Formatting the communicated information
- Controlling access to communications facilities.
There are dozens of protocols now used with computer and communications networks. These are the following three types:

- **LAN**: Local Area Network
- **MAN**: Metropolitan Area Network
- **WAN**: Wide Area Network

### 34251. LOCAL AREA NETWORK -

LAN is an acronym of Local Area Network system. That undertakes the job of inter-device communication within a limited distance.

### 34252. METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK -

The MAN is an acronym for Metropolitan Area Network. Hardware or Software system that undertakes a job of inter-device communication within a big city or in a metropolitan area, this type of network is designed to serve in an area of 100 miles.

They are bigger than LAN, but smaller than WAN. WAN can extend beyond the confines of a Local Area Network. Hardware it can not spread over as wide an area as you would expect. A MAN is usually limited to a single city obviously. A typical MAN does not usually require long-distance telephone communications. MANs have their own standards. The leaf 802.6 standard specially addresses MANs.
WAN is acronym for Wide Area Network. Network data communication network design to serve in area of 100 to 1000 of miles.

The individuals LANs inside the WAN network are usually referred to as sub networks. They are connected by various means including:

- Telephone lines
- The use of pocket switched networks
- Fiber optic cable
- Microwave transmitters
- Satellite links

A Wide Area Network (WAN) is a digital communication system which inter connects different sites, computer installations, user terminals and many also enable LANs to communicate each other. This type of communication network may be developed to operate nation wide or World wide in a WAN. The transmission medium - used are normally public systems such as telephone lines, microwave and satellite links. Pocket switching is most effective as public connection services are available for pocket switched WANs. A WAN is also known as a Long Haul Network.
3426. DISTANCE COVERED BY LAN, MAN, AND WAN (In kms.) -

The distance covered by LAN, MAN and WAN can be traced out as follows:

- **LAN** < 10Km
- **MAN** 10 to 100Km
- **WAN** > 100Km

LAN covers area from few kilometers to maximum of 10 kms.

MAN communicates within the range of 10-100 kms. of area.

WAN is set for the large communication links beyond 100 kms. of range.

3427. SPEED IN BPS (Bytes Per Second) -

The speed differs from one protocol to another protocol and its information can count through BPS (Bytes Per Second) these are:

- **LAN** 10 K Bps
- **MAN** 01 M Bps
- **WAN** 100 M Bps.
Channels of Communication -

Variety of channels of communication are available to send or receive information, the classification for various protocols of channels are as:

- **LAN** - Physical wiring, Telephone links, Fiber optic and co-axial cables.
- **MAN** - Microwave disc, Fiber optic cables.
- **WAN** - Telephone line, microwave links, Satellite links.

Resource Sharing & Networking of Public Libraries:

A public Library System is an important organ of the state, entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining organised collection of books and other reading material in these receive of the public. The system is designed to serve the twin purposes of providing educational support to the under privileged in the society as well as a means of continuing education for the working class who have no opportunity for formal schooling and education. It is, therefore, apparent that the public library system has a major role to play in propagating literacy, in supporting formal education of the weaker sections, and in providing facilities for continuing education for the working class. It is a pity that nearly half a century after the nation became independent our country has a very poor
system of public libraries, even in those states where formal library legislation has been introduced and public are levied of a library cess. The resources so assuring to the state combined with the matching grants made by the Government are too \( \text{merge} \) to sustain the existing public library services, not to speak of promoting a healthy growth in their acquisitions.

The economic scenario prevailing in the country at present makes it abundantly clear that no enhanced allocations to the public library sector will be coming forth from the Government and the libraries themselves will have to find the ways and means of augmenting and supplementing their resources. One way of doing this is to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement of pooling and sharing their available resource, both men and material, first at the local level, then at district level, next at the state level and finally at the national level. Such a system pooling of the resources would enhance modernisation through use of computers and communication technologies, the public libraries are lurching. It appears that there is no perceivable impact of modern technology on India public libraries. The possible reasons for this sad state of affairs are many. Some of these are:

- lack of realisation of the benefits of modernisation of public libraries.

- lack of political will for public library development.

- under estimation by the political leadership of the potential of public libraries in nation-building process.
With rapid advancements in the various technologies such as telecommunications, satellite communications, microprocessors, computers, etc., several networks are either presently functional or in the formative stage in India. They can be grouped into:

In India, among the various types of libraries, the public libraries are the most neglected ones. This is in spite of the fact that they are the oldest ones in terms of existence. Of late, there is a growing recognition of their services not only in inner addiction of illiteracy and promotion of adult literacy programs but also in socio-economic development of the nation. Public libraries cover a wide range of user groups: illiterates, neo-literates, children, disadvantaged groups like the blind, housewives, students, artisans, labors and many others engaged in a variety of professions and vocations. To put it in a nutshell, all individuals residing in the area of jurisdiction of a public library may be either its actual users or potential users.

In the earlier days, public libraries were thought to be self-sufficient in terms of acquisition and preservation of all the documents that are required by its user communities and also for provision of free and easy access to its literature/collection. But, of late, it is being felt that no public library can afford to operate in isolation; it has to join in a stream along with academic and special libraries and go in for modernisation and networking to provide effective and efficient services to its varied and demanding clientele.
The present state of Indian public libraries is deplorable. While other types of libraries such as academic and special libraries are in the process of the information resources of the public libraries indirectly, at the same time preventing avoidable duplication.

35. PRESENT STATUS OF RESOURCE SHARING & NETWORKING:

351. IN INDIA -

Writing in 1997 about the library automation scene in India, it can be said that there was very little activity in the libraries of the country and that library automation in fast was conspicuous by its absence. It also felt at that time that there was little or no incentive from bodies such as the council of scientific and industrial research, university Grants commission, professional association, library school etc. to evaluate, educate and plan for the introduction of new and relevant technologies in libraries and information centers of the country. We can now say that there is considerable thinking and activity in India for the application of new information technologies for library management, networking, information storage and retrieval, communication etc.

We can carry this study with two broad areas: automation efforts in the country and software development in the country for library automation and the library and information networking scene in the country.
In the second half of the 20th century the growth of new publications became unmanageable for traditional libraries. Its impact was felt primarily in major libraries that were growing fast in their acquisition programmes and later by the smaller libraries. The field of science and technology alone about three million documents are published each year which include articles, conference papers, books, technical reports and these.

Creation of bibliographic databases however became of the essential and key activities of libraries automation. The growth of libraries automation may be presented in the following:

1940 - 49  Semi mechanized application including edge note card cards, optical coincidence (i.e. peek-a-boo principle) etc.

1950 - 59  Use of punched cards data procession equipment’s (like tabulators, collators, sorters) early computers and micro image searching systems.

1960 - 69  Application of general purpose digital computers to information retrieval in an off line batch procession mode; feasibility studies of on-line interactive and advanced micro-image system; experiments in library networking.

1970 - 79  Design of on-line system and conversion of batch system into the on-line mode; growth of library networks and databases.

1990s -  Library networks expected to take firm root in developing countries like India.

3511. COMPUTER APPLICATION IN LIBRARIES OF INDIA -

1960 - 69  Training programmes arranged in library automation in various schools of Library and Information Science and Institution.

1970 - 79  Application of general purpose digital computers by nine libraries for procurement charging and discharging, cataloging of new addition and union catalog of periodicals.

1980 - 89  Promotion of library automation, feasibility studies on library networks and experiments on on-line systems conducted.

1990s -  Establishment of library networks like CALIBNET, DELNET and INFLIBNET.

3512. LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKING IN INDIA -

I would like to distinguish among various networks, and applications networks. The former are those that provide the hardware, software protocols and freeways for the free flow of information application networks are those which are set up or for a specific community (librarians, bankers, etc.) using the infrastructure to serve will define enclosure.
The last few years have been considerable thinking and investment in the development of India structure networks, several networks are either presently functional or in the formative stage in India, they can be ground into -

A-GENERAL NETWORKS : VIKRAM, NICNET, INDONET, I-NET,

B-SUBJECT NETWORKS : VIDYANET, BTISNET, SIRNET, INFLIBNET, ERNET.

C-SPECILISED/BUSINESS : BANKNET, COALNET, NETWORKS, RAILNET, TOURNET, SAILNET, POLNET.

D-GEOGRAPHICAL NETWORKS : CALIBNET, DELNET, HYLIBNET, PUNETET, BONET.

A brief note on the above networks is given below :-

**VIKRAM** -

Is a packet switched public data network being developed by the department of telecommunication, government of India. The networks main center is located in Delhi and would link to 8 switching modes. The
NICNET is solely for the use of government departments. INDONET and VIKRAM are public networks.

**VIDYANET**

Links several research institutions and laboratories, universities and higher education institutions, research centers of industrial and other commercial organizations.

**BTISNET**

Set up by the development of biotechnology, government of India is a specialized network linking the information centers in genetic engineering, cell culture, biology, etc.

**SIRNET**

Is a computer communication network of CSIR aimed at linking about 40 CSIR laboratories spread throughout India.

**INFLIBNET**

INFLIBNET is envisaged as a computer communication network linking libraries in universities and colleges in the country and libraries in institutions affiliated to the CSIR. It is envisaged that INFLIBNET will network 184 universities and 23 institutions deemed to be universities, 7200 colleges, and over 200 libraries affiliated to other organizations. INFLIBNET is envisaged as a multi-service network and will provide catalog-based service access to databases and document supply.
service and facilities for computer mediated communications such as E-mail, conferencing, bulletin board etc. INFLIBNET has followed a typically top-down approach to network planning, a few specialists comprising senior libraries, system analysts administrators and telematics professional met in the Delhi over a period of three months in 1988 to formulate the INFLIBNET plan. Such an approach obviously count not have a taken into detailed account ground relations in a large country like India. More importantly commitment to the plan not only from the libraries but also from the top management’s of the different institutions to be involve in the network needs to be obtained, unfortunately, these does not seem to have been any attempt at micro-planning required at the different institutions so that they could in turn take up suitable activities within their own organizations. INFLIBNET envisages a hierarchical model for the computer based communication paths in the network for instance. A college library will be linked to the university library which in turn will be linked to the regional center and sectoral information centers. Multilateral communication is possible but only via the central hub in new Delhi since the whole network in envisaged as a star configuration, expect in the large cities where libraries are to be linked by a terrestrial local area network as it is presently conceived, it appear that multilateral communication in most cases will be only for message transfer and not for database access.
**ERNET** -

Is a network meant for the academic and research community. It links 5 IISC, NCST and DOE.

**BANKNET** -

Is a computer communication network of banking aimed at linking about all bank of India.

**RAILNET** -

Is a packet switched public data network being developed by the department of railway network Govt. of India.

**POLNET** -

This type of network are known as police network. They are also connected one to another polnet in Govt. of India.

**CALIBNET** -

(Calcutta library network) CALIBNET will networks 38 science and technology libraries in the Calcutta metropolitan area. The plan is for the introduction of automated systems in the participating libraries before networking them. Each of the libraries is expected to automate their book acquisition, cataloging, series controls, find accounting and circulation control. It is not clear however if all the libraries will use the same software package, viz. MAITRAYEE developed by CMC Ltd. the
network center will provide on-line access to the network union catalogs, in addition. The networks center will provide current-awareness service (CAS) including SDI. Like in DELNET, each cluster of libraries will be serviced by a pocket switching exchange. Both DELNET and CALIBNET are in the initial stages of development and the experience guided by the libraries and software developers in these two networks will undoubtedly be very in similar work that will be taken up else where in the country.

**DELNET** -

DELNET is one of two experiments that are new on-going in the country to networks libraries in big metropolitans cities. These experiments may provide guidelines for the citywide subnetworks envisaged in the INFLIBNET project. DELNET will networks thirty five libraries in the Delhi area a packet-switched network is envisaged with each cluster of libraries being serviced by a packet switching exchange participating libraries have began creating databases of their monograph and several holding using CDS/ISIS. Records are in conformity with the common communication format (CCF). A union catalog of serials has been created and is available at one of the libraries in the networks all databases created co-operatively are expected to reside on a control computer system and dial up access will be provided to all participating libraries. In addition, the networks will have E-mail, file transfer and bulletin board facilities.
A unique infrastructural networks with a history that goes back to the 1970's is the national informatics centres (NIC) networks called NIC NET is unique in that it uses almost exclusively. Satellite based communication using low cost roof-top micro-earth station to connect 450 district head quarters and 32 state and union territory capitals with a central hub at Delhi. Another unique feature of NICNET is that it uses 500 very small operator terminals (VSATS). Each of which is connected to a specific out bound and inbound channel on the satellites transponder data transmitted by a VAST is received and relayed VIA the satellite (INSATID) to another VSAT. All which are addressable both individual and group addressing of VSATS is possible, VSATS have been used to connect computer, terminals, telexes or other devices to other computers/devices VIA the satellite, because of the technology used, even remote corners of the country are possible to be connected without recourse to telephone lines, multiple modems etc.

NICNET has large mainframes at your cities in the country and super mini computers at the state capitals and union territories all linked VIA the VSATS and satellite. Since NIC NET was designed primarily for governmental use, the extent to which it will be available for library networking and for access to public databases is not yet clear, once traffic on NIC NET becomes heavy. It may not be able to service the needs of the library community and information users among the general public as effectively as one would desired there is not doubt however that an
important network such as NICNET will keep abreast of new technologies in satellite based communication and therefore the library community in the governmental sector should state their claim to used NICNET wherever possible.

**INDONET** -

INDONET is a commercial distributed computer networks to provide access to the considerable computing and software resources of the CMC Ltd. A public sector company in India, the objective is to provide computing power and s/w to users who can not afford or fully justify. Investment in dedicated h/w and expensive, specialized business and scientific s/w, INDONET has three IBM main frames at Calcutta, Bombay ad Madras and smaller computers at Delhi and Hyderabad. The networks users dedicated lines operating at 2400 to 4800 Bps.

INDONET also has plans to mount public databases on one or more of its computers however, the casts of using INDONET will probably preclude its used by the library and information community to any appreciable degree, especially since cheaper alternatives have become available.

**352. IN MADHYA PRADESH**-

As for as resource sharing & networking of libraries of Madhya Pradesh is concerned the development is very slow. Because of the primary prerequisite requirement of resource sharing & networking is
the automation of library which is absent in most of the libraries. At present few libraries are having automated system only for their members. The academic libraries like college & university libraries are developing their data base for participating INFLIBNET but this work is also facing several crisis like manpower, finance and proper technology support. The condition of public libraries in Madhya Pradesh for resource sharing & networking is totally nil because as yet not a single sincere steps or consideration have been taken & the Madhya Pradesh Library Association is not taking this aspects as a important one. The Resource Sharing & Networking in Madhya Pradesh public library only can be materialised after the pass of Madhya Pradesh Library Legislation.