CHAPTER - 1

PREAMBLE

1. Introduction:

India is celebrated the 60 year of sovereignty in 2007 and captivating store of growth in different fields. It is too a significant marker in the past of public library services in India. Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekward has introduced free compulsory elementary education backed by libraries in 1883 in the district of Baroda and henceforth for the first time in India free public library services were introduced as a system in 1907 and extended to the entire state. It can, therefore, be traced out that 2007 is the centenary year of free public library services in India. The Republic of India, or Bharat, is a sovereign nation in South Asia. It is the seventh biggest nation by geological range, the second generally crowded nation, and the biggest equitable nation on the planet. Limited by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east. Encompassed by neighbouring nations to be specific, Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north-east; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. (India; Wikipedia knowledge compilation book). The realm manufactured by the Maurya administration under Emperor Ashoka united the majority of South Asia in the third century BC. From 180 BC, an arrangement of attacks from Central Asia emulated, incorporating those headed by the Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythians, Indo-Parthians and Kushans in the north-western Indian Subcontinent.

From the third century BC, the Gupta administration directed the period alluded to as aged India's "Golden Age." While the north had bigger, fewer kingdoms, south India had some lines, for example the Chalukyas, Cholas, Pallavas, Pandyas, and Cheras which covered in time and region. Science, designing, workmanship, writing, astrochemistry, and theory thrived under the support of these lords. Taking after attacks from Central Asia between the tenth and twelfth centuries, much of north India went under the guideline of the Delhi Sultanate, and later the Mughal line.
Mughal sovereigns progressively broadened their kingdoms to blanket vast parts of the subcontinent. By and by, some indigenous kingdoms, for example the Vijayanagar Empire, thrived, particularly in the south. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century, the Mughal matchlessness declined and the Maratha Empire turned into the predominant force. From the sixteenth century, numerous European nations, incorporating Portugal, Netherlands, France and the United Kingdom began landing as brokers and later exploited the irritable nature of relations between the kingdoms to create states in the nation.

By 1856, a large portion of India was under the control of the British East India Company. In 1857, an across the nation insurgence of revolting military units and kingdoms, differently alluded to as the First War of Indian Independence or Sepoy Mutiny, genuinely tested British guideline however in the end fizzled. As a result, India went under the immediate control of the British Crown as a state of the British Empire. Throughout the first 50% of the twentieth century, an across the country battle for autonomy was started by the Indian National Congress and other political conglomerations. A large number of dissenters occupied with mass crusades of Civil Disobediende with a guarantee to ahimsa or passivity, headed by Mahatma Gandhi (Concise Encyclopedia; 1997;455). At long last, on 15 August 1947, India picked up freedom from British guideline, yet not before losing its Muslim-larger part territories, which were cut out into the differentiate country state of Pakistan. Three years after the fact, India turned into a republic, and another constitution went live on 26 January 1950.

India is officially separated into 28 states, 7 Union Territories, with National Capital Territory of Delhi. There are as much as 593 Districts, 5463 Sub-Districts, 3799 Community Development Blocks, 4378 Urban Agglomeration/Towns, 384 Urban Agglomeration, 5161 Towns, 593731 Inhabited Villages and 44656 Uninhabited Villages. The population of the country is increasing every year. The totals population, according to 2001 census, is 1,028,610,328, which is the second largest population of a country next to China. Its literacy rate is 560,687,797 that is 64.8% of the sum populace. Around then of India's freedom in 1947, its ability rate was 12.2%. Since then, it has expanded to 64.8% (53.7% for females and 75.3% for guys). The state of Kerala has the most elevated proficiency rate (91%); Bihar has the most
minimal (47%). The national sex degree is 944 females for every 1,000 guys. India's average age is 24.9, and the populace development rate of 1.38% for every annum; there are 22.01 births for every 1,000 individuals for every year. (Census of India 2001).

**Public Libraries in India**

Public library is largely regarded as the People’s University. It has tremendous developments in India from the early period to till date at various stages. Most of the Indian states now have gratis civic library services to expand the populace of India at different levels, which can be stated as below briefly;

**1.1 Ancient Period (before 1200 AD)**

“The history of the development of the public library may be said to be as old as that of education in India”. (Ekbote; 1987; 2). During Vedic times, the pupils stayed in the *guru-gruha* for several years for education. Since ancient times, India is being very much pertinent in search of knowledge and wisdom. Oral communication was the best means amongst the people of India and writing was not available. “The earliest written and recorded materials found in India are the inscriptions on stone pillars of King Asoka (300 BC); these inscriptions could be called the first outside open libraries”. (Patel; 2004; 3). Later, *Ashrams* came into existence in India and students study under the supervision of well-known teachers. They kept many manuscripts for use of the teachers and students as well as for the visitors.

Many students joined ashrams and such big ashrams were known as *vidyapeeth*, where numbers of teachers are engaged to teach the students. These educational institutions collected many different manuscripts and other materials which can help in their teaching and daily routine. They kept and preserved carefully. “The reading materials, of course, related to many subjects formed the source material for transmitting knowledge in different streams of education and culture. The collections might be likened to modern libraries since they were carefully maintained and extensively used by students and teachers alike”. (Ekbote; 1987; 3). Such *ashrams* or *vidyapeeths* where manuscripts and other reading materials were reserved may be regarded as a kind of library as they serve information and knowledge to the students and community in different ways. Pandey S K Sharma stated that; “In India, since the ancient times libraries have been functioning as light houses for those who wanted to read and to extend the boundaries of various disciplines. References are available to prove that Nalanda University (in
Bihar) had its own multistoried library in 600 AD with massive collection of manuscripts. The collection of the library was housed in three buildings, each having nine floors and three hundred rooms. This library was opened by the then Emperor of India, King Davapal. The library was open for any body that was known scholar and took interest in reading, interpreting and even copying the documents kept in the library. Chinese traveler When Sang is known to have consulted this library in the seventh century and to have taken from here hundreds of treatises to China and Japan. This library was completely destroyed by Bakhtiar Khilaji, who invaded India in 1205 AD. And burnt the library. The library kept on burning for about six months”. (Sharma;1987;97). Libraries in ancient India also developed at other famous centers of learning, such as Vikramshila and Odantapuri. Universities of ancient India, like Taxila and Vikramshala also have valuable collection on tantras and manuscripts in their libraries.

1.2 Medieval Period (1200-1757 AD)

Muslims mostly rule the Medieval Period of India. Historically, it is also known as Mughal Period. There were great changes not only in social and political, but also on education and library system during this period. The Muslim rulers made great contributions to Indian culture and libraries played an important position in the socio-cultural growth of the nation. “The period of Mughal is considered as the golden period of Indian history for its educational, literary, and library activities”. (Khursid;2004;6).

Babur, king of Kabul invaded India and annexed Delhi to his kingdom. “He established the first Mughal Imperial Library in 1526”. (Patel; 2004;6). Babur inherited manuscripts from his father and kept in his library and also collected books from different sources of his kingdom. Babur died in 1530 and was succeeded by his son Humayun. (Smith; 1981;321). Humayun much lived in Agra and established library in his palace. He set up a library at Agra Fort, which was managed by Lal Beg. (Sharma;1987;98). In his library, he kept books, gilded pen cases, portfolios, picture books and beautiful works of calligraphy. After the death of Humayun, his son, Akbar, succeeded him in 1356. Akbar is regarded as one of the greatest Mughal king. Akbar improved the management of library with some technical works. He appointed Sheik Faizi to manage and control library services. Akbar was very interest in manuscripts and appointed calligraphers to copy good manuscripts. He established a separate library for women at Fatehpur Sikri and made great improvement to the library. At the time of his death in 1605, the Imperial
Library has twenty-four thousand books. (Patel; 2004:6). Jahangir, another rule of Mughal period, made a law that when a wealthy man died heirless, the property should be used for building and repairing schools, monasteries, libraries, and other institutions.

Some wealthy and scholars, like Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, Shaik Faizi, Gulbadan Begum and ruler of Mysore and Jaipur also have their private libraries. Some Hindu learning centers also have libraries. “The libraries of these centers contain huge collections of manuscripts on religion and philosophy as well as other subjects like medicine, science and history”. (Datta;2004;172-173). Christian missionaries have also contributed for the libraries since the coming of Vasco da Gama in India. During the Mughal period, library technical works, viz. Accessioning, Classification and Cataloguing were also carried out in some ways. The head librarian was known as “Nizam” and the assistant librarian as “Muhatin” or “Darogha”. Other staff of libraries during Mughal period is Scribes, Book Illustrators, Calligraphers, Copyists, Translators, Bookbinders and Gilders. (Patel; 2004;7).

1.3 The British Period (1757-1947)

The Britishers came to India primarily to establish trade and commerce. Some of them were very interested for the upliftment of rich cultural heritage of India. “A number of Academic institutions were established during the British period by the East India Company (the representatives of the British Empire) and by the Christian missionaries”. (Patel; 2004;8). The University of Calcutta was established in 1857 and its library was opened in 1873. Other Universities, University of Bombay and University of Madras were established in 1879 and 1907 respectively. There were only nineteen Universities in India before 1947. Universities were equipped with libraries in accordance with the Indian University Act of 1904. The Bengal Royal Asiatic Society set up library in 1784, Bombay Royal Asiatic Society in 1804 and Calcutta Public Library in 1835. (Sharma; 1987;99). Establishment of these libraries enlightened the community and may be regarded as the foundation of the concept of public libraries to the Indian people. Some of the important libraries set up in 19th. Century in India are Andrews Library, Surat in 1850, Gaya Public Library, Gaya in 1855, Long Library, Rajkot in 1856, Connemara Public Library, Madras in 1860, Government Library, Janagarh in 1867, Adyar Library, Adyar in 1886 and Dahi Laxmi Library, Nadiad in 1892. (Sharma;1987;99). Apart from these, other libraries, like Gujarat Vernacular Society along with a library, in Ahmedabad 1848 and Barton
Library, Bhavnagar in 1882 were also established. Some of the Indian states also established public libraries. Such as Baroda established Baroda State Library in Baroda in 1877, Cochin established Public Library and Reading Room in Trichur in 1873, Dhar established Victoria General Library in Dhar in 1856, Indore established General Library in Indore in 1852, Jaipur established Maharajah’s Public Library in Jaipur in 1899. Others states also established such kind of libraries, viz. Jammu and Kashmir in 1879, Kahtiawar, in 1886, Kolhapur in 1850, Nizam’s Dominion in 1891 and Travancore in 1829. (Patel;2004;9). The main noteworthy date in the improvement of open libraries in India is 1808 when the Bombay Government launched a proposal to enroll libraries, which were to be given duplicates of books distributed from the 'Funds for the Encouragement of Literature'.. (Bhattacharjee; 2002;82).

The assistance of His tone the Maharaja Sayajirao III, Gaekwar of Baroda towards library movement in India cannot be overlooked. He is remembered today as the Father of Library Movement in India. At the age of 18, in 1881, he was entrusted with full power of the government of Baroda in the Gujarat speaking region of the Bombay Presidency and the Peninsula of Kathiawar. Baroda’s population was predominantly rural, the main occupation was agriculture. The people in general were economically poor and socially backward. According to him, education was the foundation to reconstruct a new social and economic life and education should be the right of the humblest villager. He introduced free and compulsory education in his princely states. Baroda became the first territory not only among the native states but also in British India to have compulsory free primary education. (Nagar; 1983;22). He opined that primary education was to be the very base and decided to preserve it by means of libraries, which were the only agencies for perpetual universal self-education. He decided to establish library as an experiment in one of the towns of a taluka and in order to implement his idea immediately; he issued orders to his ministers. “In conformity to his ruler’s instructions, the Minister of Education prepared a detailed plan to open Circulating Libraries in the State, which was approved in March, 1907. Every public library instituted through the State’s financial assistance was to be named as Circulating Library”. (Nagar; 1983;26). In 1906, he went to America as “an observer, a student desirous of acquiring all the knowledge and experience that could enable him to make his own State a model one in India”. (Nagar; 1983;20). He was very much impressed by the library services of America for the development of the people in their social, economic and educational life. He then invited an American, William Alanson Borden, a pupil-assistant of
Charles A Cutter, who is working as Librarian of the youthful Men’s organization, original
Haven, Connecticut to come and established library services in India. In response to his
invitation, Borden reached Baroda on November 6, 1910, and became the Director of State
Libraries. It can be traced back that public library movement started since 1910 in India. Borden
makes a survey of libraries in Baroda and concludes that there were over 241 libraries, holding a
little over 100000 volumes. But he did not find any of those libraries adequately housed, nor did
he find them shelved in such a manner as to make them most attractive to readers or convenient
to those in charge. He then make proposal for the best services of libraries in the State as:

1. Should Your Highness feel disposed to grant me the necessary authority, I propose to
organize a Department of Public Libraries, to rank with the other Departments of Your
State, with the necessary equipments of officers and clerks, etc. and to bring all the
libraries above mentioned under its control and management;

2. To unify all the collections of books in Baroda City into one Central library;

3. To add to this Central library, general and technical books;

4. To erect a suitable library building of fireproof construction, with reading grooms, study
rooms, Women’s Library, Children’s library, Lecture hall, Library school, and executive
offices;

5. To make that library to be Free Public Library of Baroda City, and also the main
storehouse for all the valuable historical documents and papers now in private hands in
the State, but which the owners would probably be glad to have stored in a safe place;

6. To make it also the center from which traveling libraries should start and from which the
books, new and old, could be distributed to the various branch libraries in the different
towns, cities, and villages of the State. (Nagar; 1983;38).

The Maharaja apparently accepted Borden’s proposals, and ordered that the whole
scheme might be implemented in parts. The Library Department was created under Order
No.9/19, January 30, 1911, for organizing libraries in Baroda. As the Director of state libraries,
he planned a system of free of charge civic libraries consisting a state vital library, four district or
divisional libraries, forty-five town libraries, and more than a thousand village libraries-all
integrated into one chain system. (Nagar; 1983;3). Borden played a leading role for the
institution, organization and association of civic libraries in India. As a effect of system, within two decades 85% of the Baroda urban and rural population had access to libraries. (Patel; 2004;10). Borden developed library classification scheme to suit Indian libraries. Another great contribution of Borden was the establishment of the first library school in India, in which he trained his own assistants and successors. Borden conducted the first formal library-training programme in India at Baroda in 1911. He was instrumental in the foundation of the Baroda Library association and its magazine, Lib.Miscellany, in print quarterly in three languages among 1912 and 1919.

University of Madras created the post of University Librarian in 1923 and Dr. S R Ranganathan joined the post on 4 January 1924. (Ranganathan; 1957;19). Ranganathan published his He likewise ready Model Public Library Bill and drives to administer library bill in Indian states. He made an enormous commitment for the advancement of libraries in India. Researchers, educationists and individuals of library curved of psyche established Calcutta Public Library in 1835 and the same was opened on 21 March 1836 for people in general. In 1944, Calcutta Public Library was moved to another and roomy building, developed in distinction of the Governor-General of India, Lord Metcalf. Indian War of Independence broke out in 1857 resulted in to Europeans of Calcutta withdrew their support for the library management in 1899. Consequently, the management and establishment of the library were gradually waning and by the end of the century, the activities of the library came into standstill.

Ruler Curzon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India went to Calcutta in 1899 and discovered a hopeless state of Calcutta Public Library. He purchased the privileges of the Library from the proprietors and later merged it with the Official imperial Library consisting of government departmental libraries of the East India Company. He then declared open of a new Imperial Library of India on 30 January 1903 in the Metcalf Hall. In 1948, one year after the independence of India, Imperial Library was transformed into National library of India and was housed to the Viceroy’s Palace in Calcutta, namely, the Belvedere Palace.

1.4 Post-Independence Period (1947 onwards)

Public libraries in India made a tremendous growth after the independence of India in 1947. The central and the state governments took a number of steps forward for the development of the nation from the point of education and considered library as essential part of it. The
systems executed by commonplace and focal governments since 1910 for the social and grown-
up training of the masses prepared for the institution of library laws and controls for stipends in-
support in the nation. Henceforth open library came to be part of the instruction plan. (Jambhekar; 1995:1). To upgrade the level of education of 16% in 1941, the administration attempted a few programmes, for example amplification administrations, proceeding instruction, social training, non-formal instruction and mature person training. The legislature further started steps for the advancement of group and ordered a few activities in this respect. Libraries were recognized to be a key part of the Community Development Project that was started throughout the first arrangement period. (Naidu; 1990). Keeping in mind the end goal to quicken the pace of socioeconomic advancement, the legislature recognized open libraries to be a basic part of improvement tasks. (Jambhekar; 1995).

The Connemara Public Library in Madras turned into the State Central Library in 1950 under the procurement of Madras Public Libraries Act 1948, and turned into one of the three vault libraries in 1955. Delhi Public Library was built in 1951 as the first UNESCO Public Library Pilot Project under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO and Government of India to receive "Modern Techniques to Indian Conditions" and to serve as a model open library for Asia. (Kumbar). In 1954, the Delivery of Book Act was gone to incorporate daily paper. The gesture committed each distributor in India to store one duplicate each of its productions to the National Library in Calcutta, the Asiatic Society Library in Bombay, Connemara Public Library in Madras, and Delhi Public Library in New Delhi.

The model bill was sent to all the states/uts, which don't have Public Libraries Act. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, a self-ruling form under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Education, was secured in 1972. The fundamental destination of the Foundation was to help state library administrations in developmental lives up to expectations.

In 1979, a library segment was built in the Department of Culture under the Ministry of Education, which area was under the charge of an Under Secretary. The goal was to advertise the
improvement of open libraries in India. (Jambhekar; 1995). A Working Group on Modernization of Library Services and Informatics was delegated by the Planning Commission in 1983 and submitted its report in 1984 with the definition of National Policy on Library Services and Informatics. Delhi Public Library turned into a copyright library in 1982. National Literacy Mission was received in 1986, which underlined training for ladies and additionally foundation of provincial libraries. Library systems and frameworks were fortified at the national level establishments in the advancement of written works in neoliterates.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 states that an across the country development for development of existing libraries and the foundation of new ones will be consumed, procurement will be made in all instructive establishments for library offices, and the status of librarianship made strides. (Jhambekar; 1995). The National Book Policy, 1986 likewise had an effect on libraries, as:

1) provision of perusing material for youngsters by all the offices included;

2) that 10 percent of the twelve-month instruction plan of the legislatures be utilized to buy books for libraries.

These objectives are to be realized by utilizing formal, non-formal, and open channels of studying. (Jhambekar; 1995). Rustic libraries might as well turn into the point of convergence for post education and proceeding instructive projects. Distributers, voluntary conglomerations, and school library programs embraced as a component of the "Operation Blackboard Scheme" of the National Education Policy on Education, 1986 were given aid. The accompanying five libraries were viewed as national criticalness and may be expressed in an extremely short manner:

1.5 National Library, Kolkata was built in 1836 in the name of Calcutta Public Library. It was not a Government organization running on a restrictive support. The then Governor General, Lord Metcalf exchanged 4,675 volumes from the library of the College of Fort William to the Calcutta Public Library. This and gifts of books from people shaped the core of the library.
Ruler Dwarkanath Tagore was the first proprietor of the Calcutta Public Library. Both the Indian and outside books, particularly from Britain, were acquired for the library. In the report of 1850 we discover that the library began gathering books in Gujarati, Marathi, Pali, Ceylonese and Punjabi. The Government of Bengal and North Western Provinces normally made gifts. The Calcutta Public Library had an extraordinary position as the first open library in this part of the nation. Such an overall arranged and productively run library was uncommon even in Europe throughout the first 50% of the nineteenth century. On account of the deliberations of the Calcutta Public Library, the National Library has improved uncommon books and diaries in its gathering.

The Imperial Library was shaped in 1891 by consolidating various Secretariat libraries. Of these, the most paramount and fascinating was the library of the Home Department, which held numerous books once in the past having a place with the library of East India College, Fort William and the library of the East India Board in London. Yet the utilization of the library was limited to the prevalent officers of the Government. Ruler Curzon, the then Governor General of India, was the individual who imagined thought of opening a library for the utilization of general society. He perceived both the libraries, Imperial Library and Calcutta Public Library, were under-used for the need of offices or limitations. Along these lines, he chose to amalgamate the rich accumulation of both of these libraries. He was fruitful in effecting the amalgamation of Calcutta Public Library with the then Imperial Library under certain terms.

The library, called Imperial Library, was formally opened to people in general on 30th January 1903 at Metcalf Hall, Kolkata. The points and goals of the Imperial Library, overall described in a Notification in the 'Gazette of India' as "It is proposed that it ought to be a library of reference, a working place for people and a vault of material for the what's to come students of history of India, in which, so far as could be allowed, each work expounded on India, at whatever time, might be seen and read."
Administrator of the British Museum, London, was delegated as the first Librarian of the Imperial Library. After his demise, the celebrated internationally researcher and etymologist Harinath De assumed control over the charge of the library. After his passing J. A. Chapman turned into the custodian. Mr. Chapman demonstrated unmistakable fascination in the issues of the library and endeavored to enhance its status. Asadulla was delegated as the administrator and he proceeded as the curator work July 1947. The arrangement of obtaining comprehensively stuck to by the Imperial Library was articulated by Lord Curzon in his discourse at the opening function of the library, "The general thought of the entire Library is that it may as well hold all the books that have been composed about India in mainstream tongues, with such increases as are solicited to make it a great surrounding library of standard works of reference." After the freedom the Government of India updated the name of the Imperial Library as the National Library, with an order of the Imperial Library (change of name) Act 1948 and the accumulation was moved from the Esplanade to the present Belvedere Estate. On first February 1953 the National Library was opened to general society, initiated by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Sri B.s. Kesavan was designated as the first bookkeeper of the National Library.

The assessing Committee in its report of 1969 proposed that the accompanying ought to be the essential characteristics of the National Library; Acquisition and preservation of all huge printed materials handled in the nation to the avoidance of ephemera:

- Collection of printed materials concerning the country wherever published and also acquisition of photographic record of such materials that are not available within the country;
- Obtaining and protection of original copies having national imperativeness;
- planned obtaining of outside materials needed by the nation;
- rendering of bibliographical and documentation administration of review materials, both general and specific;
• acting as a referral focus providing full and correct learning of all wellsprings of bibliographical exercises;

• Provision of photocopying and reprographic administrations; and acting as the core for universal book trade and global credit. (National library 2003)

1.6 Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna was open for general society in October 1891 with 4000 Oriental compositions. Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh gave his whole accumulation to the country by a deed of trust. Recognizing the tremendous chronicled and scholarly quality of its rich and esteemed gathering, the Govt. of India pronounced the Library as Institution of National Importance by a demonstration of Parliament in 1969. The Library is presently completely financed by the Ministry of Culture (Govt. of India).

This self-sufficient foundation is almost always represented by a Board with the Governor of Bihar as its ex-officio Chairman and Director is convey the authority of dayto-day administration of Library undertakings.

1.7 Rampur Raja library, Rampur It was carried under the administration of a Trust till the Government of India assumed control over the library on 1 July 1975 under the Act of Parliament, which announced it as an organization of National imperativeness. It holds exceptionally extraordinary and profitable gathering of original copies, chronicled records, examples of Islamic calligraphy, little compositions, cosmic instruments and uncommon outlined works in Arabic and Persian dialects plus 80,000 printed books. Nawab Faizullah Khan who controlled the state of Rampur, from 1774 to 1794, secured the library with his particular unassuming gathering kept in the Tosha Khana of his Palace. Right away the Library possesses the position of a self-sufficient establishment of national vitality under Department of Culture, Government of India and is completely financed by Central Government. The Library has now achieved an International status of higher studies.
1.8 Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur is one around a couple of medieval libraries existing on the planet. It holds exceptionally uncommon and profitable gatherings of compositions, books, maps and artworks on all parts of Art, Culture and Literature. The Encyclopedia Britannica in its study of the Libraries of the planet says this as "the most momentous Library in India". The Library houses a rich and extraordinary gathering of compositions on workmanship, society and expositive expression. Considered initiated as the Royal Palace Library by the Nayak Kings of Thanjavur (1535-1675 AD). Furthermore the Maratha rulers (1676-1855) supported it for savvy enhancement. In 1918 this Library was made as an open Library. A form constituted by the Government and financed by the Central and State Governments now regulates the library.

Throughout the rule of Nayaks of Thanjavur (1535-1675 A.d.), "Sarasvati Bhandar"(collection place of Manuscripts) was structured and advanced. The Maratha rulers who caught Thanjavur in 1675 A.d. belittled the society of Thanjavur and advanced the Royal Palace Library till 1855 A.d. The Sarasvati Bhandar was arranged inside the Palace grounds and the Manuscripts utilized with the end goal of perusing by the Royal personages. Around the Maratha Kings, King Serfoji II (1798- 1832), was a famous researcher in numerous limbs of studying and with extraordinary eagerness he took exceptional steps for the improvement of the Library. It is a fitting tribute to the incredible gatherer Serfoji that the Library is named after him. Till the survival of the final Maratha Queen, the Library was the Palace property. After that, the Library together with the Palace lands shaped the subject of prosecution in Civil Courts. The Royal Family parts voluntarily approached to erase this Library from the suit lands framed an Endowment and committed this Library to the general population with one lakh rupees for its support and upkeep. Appropriately, the Government of Madras in their G.o. Ms. No.1306 Home (Education) dated fifth October 1918, took ownership of the Library under the Charitable Endowment Act and surrounded plan for the Library administration.
In 1983, the Library was proclaimed as an Institution of National Importance. The Government of Tamil Nadu annulled the Five Member Committee of organization and made it as a Registered Society according to G.o. The Society comprises of ex-officio parts of Central and State Governments, named Scholars, Member from the Royal family and the Director of the Library. The Hon'ble Education Minister of the Government of Tamil Nadu is the ex-officio Chairman of this social order.

1.9 Harekrushna Mahtab State Library, Bhubaneswar was imagined first Five Year Plan under the consultation of Government of India and was finished in 1959, worshiped inside a wonderful place that is known for 3 sections of land in a prime area of Capital City of Bhubaneswar. In 1967, it was named as Gandhi Bhawan recognizing life commencement century of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the country. In 1987 it was revamped and whole space of the four storied building was used for the working of two Libraries i.e. State Library for the whole State of Orissa and an alternate Public Library for Bhubaneswar City. In 1987, Government chose to rename the State Library and the Public Library as Harekrushna Mahtab State Library (in memory of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, the developer of present day Orissa) and the Bhubaneswar Public Library individually. The previous is a Reference Library and giving of books is not allowed while the recent is a Lending Library for people in general of Bhubaneswar City. These two Libraries have devised a workable plan to capacity over the restricted space. Downright book lovers situates accessible are around the range of 350 against the present requests of 600-700 bookworms for every day.

Since the starting, general society libraries served as the neighborhood data focuses making the wellspring of learning promptly accessible to general society. The neighborhood group from the nearby reserve or singular generosity couldn't attain the administrations of an open library. Open pioneers, researchers and studied social orders have understood that the best way to make and improve an open library framework is through enactment. The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 1972 expressed that, people in general library ought to be secured under the agreeable command of law”, which is substantiated by the Ifla/unesco Public Library Manifesto 1994 as; general society library might in rule be on
the house. General society library is the authority of neighborhood and national powers. It must be backed by particular enactment and financed by national and nearby government. It must be a key part of any enduring method for society, data procurement, proficiency and education.

Libraries are recorded under the Article 246 of Indian Constitution, Seventh Schedule List II of State List No.12 and the Indian Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, Section 27 reads, “Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the State; ancient and historical monuments and records other than those to be of national importance”. Provision of public library service is the authority of the State Government as the topic of libraries is relatable to section 12 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India (Trehan; 1986;7). Dr. S R Ranganathan viewed as the pioneer of library enactment in India. "The idea of enactment for libraries is a commitment of S R Ranganathan to Indian open libraries”. (Sharma; 1976;123). He made library enactment mandatory for the usage of the second law of library science, "Every spectator his/her book.

According to Ranganathan the second law can be properly carried out only by legislation. (Ranganathan;1957;160). Dr. S R Ranganathan strived a lot for library legislation and prepared different library bills for the Indian Union and constituent states; such as; Model Library Act for constituent states of India (1930); Bengal (1931); Bombay (1946); Central Province and Berar (1946); Old Madras state (1946) which later became Act in 1948; United Province (1947); Cochin (1947); Travancore (1947); Union Government (1948); Madhya Pradesh (1950); Union and Constituent States (1950); Constituent States (1957); Union (1957); West Bengal (1958); Kerala (1959); Uttar Pradesh (1960); Mysore (1961) which became Act in 1965; Assam (1964); Gujarat (1964 and Model Library Bill (1972).

Public libraries also considered as community information centers furnishing access at neighborhood level to an extensive variety of information and data for the profit of the singular and social order in general. To guarantee upheld advancement and data system administrations open libraries ought to be dependent upon enactment. “Public library legislation may be in various forms depending upon the government structure. It can be simple, allowing the
establishment of public libraries but leaving standards of service to the level of government directly responsible for the library, or more complex, with specific detail on what services should be provided and to what standard”. (IFLA/UNESCO;2001;15). But no British Government passed library Act for creation of public library system in Indian states. (Buragohain;1999;8). There have been different efforts to work out library legislation models in India. In the pre-independent and post-independent of India, there have been five models of public library bills suggested by experts and national level professional associations and organizations.

1.10 Model Public Libraries Act of Dr. S R Ranganathan

The first Model Public Libraries Acts was prepared by Dr. S R Ranganathan in 1930 and revised in 1957 and 1972. It was discussed at the First All Asia Educational Conference held at Banaras during 26-30 December 1930. It was introduced in West Bengal Legislature in 1931 and in Madras Legislature in 1933. The Bill could not be passed due to financial clauses on library grant, library cess etc. Salient features of final version are: • stronghold of open libraries in city, provincial and different regions; • constitution of State Library Authority i.e. Pastor of Education; • constitution of State Library Committee as a report grouping of the State Library Authority; Constitution of Local Library Authority for every city and one for every area; State Library Authority, Government and Local Library Authority might verify library rate in such a way and might figure out accumulation of library cess every now and then.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education named an Advisory Committee for Libraries in 1957, under the Chairmanship of Shri K P Sinha, previous Director of Public Instruction, Bihar. This advisory group suggested the need for library enactment for each one state. As a catch up movement of the Advisory Committee, the Ministry of Education, Government of India designated a board under the Chairmanship of Dr. The remarkable parts of this Bill are:

- constitution of State Library Authority as a peak form to inform the Government in the matter with respect to library advancements;
• constitution of State Library Directorate for heading and regulating of library administrations;

• constitution of District Library Committee in every locale;

• treatment of representatives as government servant;

• collection of library cess at the rate of 6 paise for every rupee on house charge and property charge.

The Planning Commission, Government of India, constituted a 'Working Group on Libraries' in 1964 to arrange and consultation on the advancement of Libraries throughout the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Working Group suggested a Library Development Scheme to be actualized throughout the Fourth Plan period with a monetary duty of Rs.309 million, which was attached by Model Public Libraries Bill and submitted its report in 1965. Bill was not acknowledged even by a solitary state. The Bill incorporated the accompanying characteristics:

• Establish, administer, improve and mixed sufficient open library administration in the state;

• Constitution of Committee of Experts to endorse the principles of administration;

• Constitution of State Library Council to exhort the legislature for the advancement and improvement of library administration;
• Establishment of State Library Directorate to control, run and administer library framework in the state;

• Treatment of representatives in the arrangement of State Government Servants

• Government ought to be the fiscal source and shall maintain the public library system in the state.

1.11 Model Public Libraries Bill of Indian Library Association

The Indian Library Association (ILA) shaped in 1934 has keen interest in library legislation. The ILA discussed library legislation at its various seminars organized in 1964, 1978 and 1981. Consequently, ILA Council at its meeting held on 23 June 1989, keeping in view of the developments and experiences gain from the existing Acts, resolved to prepare a Model Library Bill. Accordingly, as asked by ILA, Dr. Velaga Venkatappaiah, Chairman, Central Sectional Committee on Public Libraries of the ILA prepared a Model Public Library Bill. ILA accepted the draft Bill with minor changes at its National Seminar on Public Library Legislation in 1990 at the final product of the Model Public Libraries Bill was published in 1991. The Bill was circulated to all the states and union territories but few states reacted favorably to the Bill. This Model Bill was again discussed in a National Seminar on Library Legislation and revised as the Model State Public Library and Information Service Act in 1995. In view of emergence of Information Technology at all levels, the model act was again revised in 2000. The important components of this Bill are:

• State Library and Information Service, based on a State Policy;

• Constitution of State Library Authority at the apex level with Minister of Libraries as Chairman as policy making and executive body;

• Establishment of Directorate of Public Libraries for directing, controlling and supervising;

• Constitution of City, District Library Authority for rendering service from district to village level;
Provision for network of Public Library and Information Services from state to village level;

Constitution of State Library and Information Service;

Collection of Library cess on house tax and property tax, entertainment tax, professional tax, vehicle tax, etc.;

Constitution of State Boards for education, book production, co-ordination, etc.;

Accountability of public expenditure and services.

1.12 Model Union Library Act

The administration of India selected a board to explore the possibilities to set up a National Central Library at New Delhi in 1948. Dr. S R Ranganathan, a member of the committee drafted a Library Development plan in 1950 with a 30-year programme and a draft Library Bill for the states and Union Public Library Act. This was revised in 1959 and again in 1972. However, libraries falls under the state list of the constitution and it may not be possible to pass Bill as a Union Act, unless and until the constitution is suitably amended for this purpose. The main features of this model Act are:

- Constitution of a National Library Authority;
- Establishment of national central libraries;
- Constitution of National Library Committee as an advisory body to the National library Authority;
- Constitution of National library fund;

The IFLA/UNESCO open Library Manifesto 1994 reads that, “The public library is the local center of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users”. (IFLA/UNESCO; 1994) Public library, to become an enthusiastic source of information and knowledge for the local community, needs certain forms of developments in terms of infrastructure, collection and the trinity of library as well. It cannot survive by the local contributions and dedication alone, but through the support of government. “The pubic library, as a democratic institution operated by the people for the people, should be established and maintained under the clear authority of law; supported wholly or mainly from public funds; open
for free use on equal terms to all members of the community regardless of occupation, creed, class or race”. (Ekbote; 1987:34). Efforts have been going on well under the initiatives of professional associations and learned societies in this context. “In India, the post independence era was favorable to the establishment of public libraries based on legal basis”. (Viswanathan; 2005:46).

1.13 States with Library Legislation

During the last six decades, 14 (fourteen) Public Library Bills were enacted in different states of India, such as:

1) Tamil Nadu - The Tamil Nadu (Madras) Public Libraries Act 1948;
2) Andhra Pradesh - The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act 1960 (previously known as The Hyderabad Public Libraries Act 1955, but renamed as a result of State Reorganization);
3) Karnataka - The Karnataka (Mysore) Public Libraries Act 1965;
4) Maharashtra - The Maharasthra Public Libraries Act 1967 (The Kolhapur Public Libraries Act was passed in 1945. Consequent upon the state reorganization, the state of Kolhapur was merged with Maharashtra state. Then Maharashtra Public Libraries Act came into being in 1967);
5) West Bengal - The West Bengal Public Libraries Act 1979;
7) Kerala - The Kerala Public Libraries Act 1989;
8) Haryana - The Haryana Public Libraries Act 1989;
9) Mizoram - The Mizoram Public Libraries Act 1993;
10) Goa - The Goa Public Libraries Act 1993;
11) Orissa - Orissa Public Libraries Act, 2001;
12) Gujarat - Gujarat Public Libraries Act, 2001;
14) Rajasthan - Rajasthan Public Libraries Act, 2006
1) Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is the first state that enacted Public Libraries Act in independent India. It came into force with effect from 1 April 1950. The objectives of the Act are contained in its Preamble as, 'A demonstration to accommodate the station of open libraries in the region of (Madras) Tamil Nadu and the conglomeration of complete country and urban Library Service in that". It has 19 segments. The remarkable characteristics of this Act are given underneath:

1) This Act expedites foundation of Public Libraries in the State.

2) Constitution of State Library Committee with the end goal of prompting the legislature on such matters identifying with libraries.

3) Provision for arrangement of Director of Public Libraries to control, coordinate and direct open libraries.

4) Constitution of Local Library Authorities, one for the City of Madras and one for every region.

5) Every Local Library Authority should demand in the territory a library cess as a surcharge on property charge or house imposes at the rate of six paise for every rupee.

6) The Government should help Library Fund to each of the Local Library Authority, aside from the City of Madras, to the measure of library cess gathered.

7) the Act changed Sec.9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, Central Act XXV of 1867 such that each printer might convey five duplicates of every book to the State Government out of which four will be saved in the State Central Library, Madras.
Tamil Nadu was exceptionally rich openly libraries. The Connemara Public Library was opened for people in general in 1896 and turned into the State Central Library from 1 April 1950. There is a huge development and improvement of open libraries since an order of Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act 1948 being the first state in India with Library Legislation.


2) **Andhra Pradesh**

The state of Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956, comprising Andhra areas of composite Madras state and Telengana area of Hyderabad area, whereas Madras Public Libraries Act in force in Andhra area. To solve administrative problems on two acts in operational in one state; both the acts were amalgamated, modified and up-to-date as Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act 1960. It received the Governor assent on 18th. February 1960. Andhra Pradesh is the second state that has enacted Public Libraries Act in independent India. Its Preamble reads that, “An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries in the State of Andhra Pradesh and matters connected therewith”.

It has seven chapters. Important features of this Act are as below:


2) Constitution of Directorate of Public Libraries to direct, supervise and control Public Library System.

3) Constitution of Zilla Granthalaya Samastha, one for the City of Hyderabad, one for the district of Hyderabad and one for each districts.
4) Provision to collect library cess by every Zilla Granthalaya Samstha in its area as surcharge on property tax or house tax up to eight paise per rupee.

5) The accounts of Zilla Granthalaya Samstha shall be open to inspection.

6) Provision of Government Grant-in-aid to private libraries.

7) Provision for constitution of a Library Service for the Zilla Granthalaya Samstha for the appointment of Librarians.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading states in India intended for the support of library services in India. It is the second in India with Public Libraries Act in 1960. The structure of public library services can be classified into three categories consisting of: (Patel;2004;156).

3) Karnataka

Karnataka is the third state in an independent India that have enacted Public Libraries Act. The objective of this Act can be seen in its Preamble that reads, 'An Act to accommodate the station and upkeep of Public Libraries and the conglomeration of an extensive provincial and urban library administration in the State of Karnataka (Mysore)'. Paramount characteristics of this Act are given underneath:

2) Provision for production of a free Department of Public Libraries with a calling as its head, to manage, guide and control library administrations.

3) Provision for the station of State Library as summit of open library framework in the state.

4) Constitution of Local Library Authority, City Library Authority and District Library Authority.

6) Collection of library cess on charge on grounds and edifices.
Karnataka is the third state in India that enacted Public Library Bill in 1965. The Belgaum Native General Library, established in 1848 by M.J.D.Invararity, was regarded as the first library started in Karnataka state. There were other seven libraries or reading rooms in Belgaum, namely, Library at Chikkodi established in 1886, Nippani Library in 1875, Gokak Library in 1865, Athani Library in 1865, Sampagaon Library in 1866, Khanapur Library in 1868, and Saundatti Library in 1870. (Ijari; 2001;173-174). The existing public libraries in Karnataka are - 1 State Central Library, 1 Indira Priyadarshini Chidren’s Library, 1 Public Technical Library, 27 District Central Library, 19 City Central Library, 14 Mobile Libraries (District & City), 490 Branch Libraries (District & City), 107 Service Stations (District & City), 31 Reading Rooms, 5766 Gram Panchayat Libraries, 21 Aided Libraries (District & City), 200 Slum Libraries and 600 Reading Rooms in Slum Areas. (Kumar).

4) Maharashtra

Consequent upon the constitution of Maharashtra state,. The fourth state in an independent India that has enacted Public Libraries Act is Maharashtra state. Preamble of the Act read that, “To provide for the establishment, maintenance, organization and development of public libraries in the state of Maharashtra”.

Important features of this Act are:

1) Constitution of State Library Council. Minister for Education ought be the ex-officio President of the Council. The Council will exhort the State Government on all matters associated with the organization of this Act.

2) Constitution of a divide division of Libraries and the errand of an expert Director;

3) Establishment of Maharashtra State Library Service;

4) Establishment of State Central library and a Divisional Library for each Division;

5) Constitution of District Library Committee in each of the district. Chairman of the Education Committee of a Zilla Parishad in the district shall be ex-officio President of the Committee.
6) Constitution of Library Fund by the administration for moving out the reason of this Act. The State administration will contribute not less than a sum of twenty-five lakhs to the Library Fund every year.

The Birtishers started public libraries in Maharashtra after defeating Marathas in 1818 but no Indians were allowed membership of these libraries till 1830. (Sen; 2001; 240) Pioneer libraries established by Indian in Maharashtra were at Ahmednagar in 1838, Bombay in 1845, and Poona in 1848. In 1939, the government constituted a Library Development Committee to get ready a diagram for open library growth in the state of Bombay. The report was implemented from 1955 to 1967. After an enactment of Maharashtra Public Libraries Act 1967, public library system was developed through voluntary organizations with grants from the government. As on 1998, Maharashtra has different categories of public libraries as – 1 State Central Library, 6 Divisional Libraries, 31 District Libraries, 63 Taluka Grade A Libraries, 144 Taluka Grade B Libraries, 58 Taluka Grade C Libraries, and 3842 Recognized Libraries.

5) West Bengal

The West Bengal Legislature passed this Act and assent of the President was first published in the Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary on the 7th January 1980. West Bengal enacted the Public Libraries Act in 1979 to become the fifth state of India with library legislation. Its preamble stated that, “An Act to provide for the establishment of Public libraries in the State of West Bengal and to regulate, guide, central, supervise and to grant recognition to the existing libraries in the State as also to provide for a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of West Bengal”.

Some of the important salient features of this Act are:

1) Constitution of State Library committee for the reason of advise the administration on the matters of public library services. Minister-in-Charge of Library Services shall be the Chairman of the Council;

2) Constitution of the Department of Libraries to supervise and direct the maintenance of Public Libraries;
3) Constitution of Local Library Authority for each district. The District Magistrate shall be the Head of the general Library power. stipulation for constitution of decision-making board for Local Library power;

4) Financial management of local libraries rests upon the Local Library Authority. Means of augmenting funds are:
   
a) Charity, contributions and proceeds form endowments;

b) Grants from the control

c) Compilation of Local Library Authority under the Act.

In 1780, Mr. John Andrews run a commercial library in Fort William and the first public library; Calcutta Public Library was established during the British period in 1836, which is now known as National Library. By 1900, there were 50 public libraries in Bengal. There are also around 3000 non-governmental/non-sponsored public libraries. (Chatterjee; 2001; 114-115) West Bengal is the fifth state in India with Library Legislation in 1979.

6) Manipur

Manipur is the sixth state in an independent India that has enacted Public Libraries Act in 1988. The preamble stated the objectives of this Acts as, “An Act to provide the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries in the State of Manipur and matters connected therewith”. Salient features of this Act are given hereunder:

1) Constitution of a State Library Committee, to prompt the State Government on all matters emerging under this Act and to practice and perform such different forces and jobs as may be recommended.

2) Foundation of a divide Department of open Libraries under the Director, as its top.

3) Constitution of District Library Authority for each district to supervise library services in the area of its jurisdiction.

4) Provision to constitute Executive Committee and Sub-Committees of District Library Authority to inquire into and report or advice on any matters, which it may refer to them.
5) Constitution of Library fund formed mainly with the contribution of the State Government.

Manipur is the sixth state in India with Public Library Acts in 1988. Manipur Club established in 1927 was changed over into Manipur Book Club/Manipur Club Library and again changed into Jubabati Memorial Library in 1933. But the library had a setback during the Second World War. Imphal Public Library, also known as Khwai Public Library was established in 1938 but was functioning till 1960 and later it was demolished in 1994. District Library and Children’s Library-cum- Museum were merged on 26 August 1970 and came to be known as State Central library. (Vidyavati Devi;2007;53-54). There are 9 District Libraries, 1 State Central Library, and 215 Libraries organized by Voluntary Organizations. (Singh;2007;38).

7) Kerala

Kerala Public Libraries Act, 1989 is also known as Kerala Granthasala Sanghom, 1989. Kerala enacted its public Libraries Act in 1989 to become the seventh state in India with library legislation. Preamble of this Act stated its objectives as, “An Act to consolidate and unify the library laws in the State and to provide for the recognition in the entire library system in the State of Kerala with a view to the development and maintenance of comprehensive rural and urban library service and for matters connected therewith or incidental hereto”.

Important features of the Act are:

1) Constitution of Kerala State Library Council with Executive board to counsel the administration on all matter linked with this Act and to administer and shortest all matters relating to library service in the state;

2) Escritoire of the State Library Council shall be the Chief Executive Authority of the State Library Council;

3) Constitution of District Library Council to supervise, organize and manage the Library service under its authority and to endorse co-operation among libraries and educational and instructive institutions in the state;

4) Constitution of Taluk Library Union, with the power to supervise, coordinate and control the library services in the Taluk and to give directions and advise to affiliated libraries in regard to their day to day function and management;
5) The Government may make every year a grant to the State library council with a maximum of one percent of the education budget of the State.

6) The State Library committee shall preserve a support called State Library subsidizes. Library cess collected and grants of State and Central Government will be credited to the State Library fund.

7) Transfer of Kerala Granthaala Sangham with its staff, assets, and liabilities to the State Library Council.

Christian missionaries started libraries in Kerala during the 19th century. The history of public library movement in Kerala (Bavakutty; 2001;183) started in 1829 with the establishment of Trivandrum Public Library. There are more than 5000 public libraries in Kerala now, one in every 8 square kilometers. Public libraries can be grouped into four categories, as – Libraries directly run by the Government, Libraries run by the local bodies, Grant-in-Aid libraries affiliated to the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham, and Libraries run by the Local Library Authorities. The Kerala Grandhasala Sangham was established in 1947 and was registered under Section 9 of the Travancore Company Act, 1939 and in 1948 the Government approved it as the Central Agency of the Libraries. It plays an incredible role for the promotion, development and encouraging the people of the state through library services. Kerala enacted Public Library Bill in 1989 to become the seventh state in India with Library Legislation.

8) Haryana

Haryana is the eighth state in India with library legislation. The preamble stated its objectives as, “An Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of Public Libraries in the State of Haryana and for matters ancillary thereto”.

Some of the important features of this Act are:

1) Constitution of State Library power to counsel the administration on all matter for the promotion of library services in the State. Minister-in-charge of libraries will be the Chairman;

2) Organization of State Library Directorate to execute the programmes permitted by the State Library power;
3) Establishment of State Central library;

4) Constitution of District Library in each district and Municipal/City/Town library; Block library; Village library; and Smaller book deposit centers;

5) Provision for three types of library funds, such as State Library Fund, District Library Fund, and City/Town/Block/Village Library Fund;

6) Stipulation to make out state library associations, and co-operative institutions by the State Library Authority.

Before the creation of this separate state, some public libraries were already established, Guru Gobind Singh Municipal Library (formerly Fyson Library) in 1926, Shri Parmeshwari Yuvak Library in 1927, and Sri Bal Amar Samiti Library in 1932. A State Central Library (Jagnayak; 1999; 67) was started in 1967 by the Government of Haryana. Besides it has started 12 District Libraries, 11 Sub-Divisional Libraries and 11 Municipal Libraries. Many philanthropic trusts and local bodies/organizations had also established public libraries, which took active role in the promotion of reading habits and library services in the state. The Haryana Library Association was founded in 1967. The Haryana Public Libraries Bill was passed in 1989 and independent Directorate of Libraries was established in January 1993. Mobile library services to reach the interior of the remote villages with reading facilities were started and the people are very much encouraged for the development of libraries at villages and panchayat levels as a social education center and community information center as well.

9) Mizoram

Mizoram is the ninth state of India to have library legislation. Preamble of this Act stated its objective as, “An Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of comprehensive public libraries system in the State of Mizoram”.

Important features of this Act are:

1) Constitution of State Library Council to advise the Government on all matters relating to libraries and also in regard to promotion and development of libraries in the State;

2) Constitution of the Department of Public Libraries to control and supervise the public library system in the State;
3) Constitution of State Library, District Library, Sub-Divisional Library and Village Libraries;

4) Provision of grant-in-aid to recognized libraries;

5) No library cess. All expenses shall be made from the Government funds. Mizoram Public Library Scenario is discussed at the next chapter in detail.

10) Goa

Goa is the tenth state to have library legislation in India. Preamble of this Act stated that, “An Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of Public Libraries in the State of Goa and for the matters ancillary hereto”.

Important salient features of this Act are:

1) Constitution of State Library Council with the Minister-in-charge a the Chairman to advise the Government on all matters arising under the Act;

2) Constitution of State Library Directorate for controlling and directing the public library system in the State;

3) Organization of State Library, District Library, Taluk Library, and Village library;

4) Creation of Public Library employees similar to the employees of State Government;

5) Recognition of one State Library Association as co-operating institution;

6) State library fund from different sources, viz. Government contribution, Government Grants, and any other contribution from the public;

7) Levy of Library Cess in the form of a surcharge on Indian Made Foreign Liquor at the rate of 50 paise per bulk litre of beer.

Under the order of the Viceroy, Dom Manuel de Portugal e Castro, a public library, Publica Livraría was opened and attached to Academia Militar in 1832 and it was named as Bibliotheca Nacional de Goa in 1959 and came under the administration of Education and Health Services department. (Ramasamy;2001;220) The Government of Goa constituted a State Level Expert Committee in 1978 and State Library Advisory Board in 1983 for the growth of library services in the state. The open libraries of Goa are able to be categorized into five levels,

11) Orissa

The establishment of Diamond Jubilee Library at Kendrapara in 1897 and at Baripada in 1898 started the development of public library and followed by establishment of other libraries in the state. (Rout; 2001; 95) Three Government functionaries, Department of Sports and Culture, and Department of Housing and Urban Development operated public libraries in the state for some times. In 1975, the Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Orissa took complete charge of Public Libraries from the Department of Education. There is one State Library, 13 District Libraries, 4 Sub- Divisional libraries, 6 Ex. District Board Libraries, and 4 Memorial Hall Libraries.

**Important features of this act are:**

1) Constitution of State Library Council with Minister –in-charge of Libraries as its Chairman;

2) Establishment of Public Library Department with Director as its head of office;

3) Establishment of District and Taluka Libraries at the headquarters of taluka;

4) Constitution of District and Taluka Library Advisory Committee;

5) Formation of State Library Development Fund;

6) Recognition of libraries run by voluntary organizations.

The first considered public library in Gujarat was called, “Himabhai Institute of Library” established in 1849 in Ahmedabad. (Ramasamy;2001;227) Other pioneer public libraries are Andrews Library established in 1850, Lang Library in 1857, Lakhajirao Pusthakalaya in 1868, Bhagavatsihji Library in 1884, State Library in 1865, Barton Library in 1882, Takhsini Library in 1877, and Victoria Jubilee Library in 1891. There are 2 State Central libraries, 18 District Libraries in all the districts, 45 Taluka Libraries, 129 Mahila Libraries run by voluntary organizations, more than 300 Book Service Centers and Mobile Library service.

13) Uttaranchal
Uttaranchal is the 27th state of Indian Union, separated from Uttar Pradesh and coming into existence on 9.11.2000. The state comprises ten districts, namely Uttarkashi, Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Uddam Singh Nagar, Pauri Garhwal and Hardwar. Public Libraries within these districts were automatically came under the Uttaranchal administration. (Singh;2001;80). The state literacy rate is 72.28%. The state government is very interested to serve the people through public libraries and the Uttaranchal Public Libraries Bill was enacted in 2005 to become the thirteenth state in India with Library legislation. Some of the well established libraries by the state government of Uttar Pradesh were taken over while coming up into existence.

14) Rajasthan

Libraries were established in Rajasthan as early as 14th. Century and maintained in the form of *Pothi-Khanas* consisting rich collections of manuscripts on different disciplines. (Trikha;2001;57-59) Rana Kumbha’s Saraswati Bhandar Library was established in 1448. Raja Man Singh established library, *Pothi-Khana* in 1592 by keeping rare and important manuscripts. Pioneer Public Libraries were established in Bharatpur in 1907, Sikar in 1908, Kota in 1910, Fatehpur in 1910, and Jodhpur in 1915. There Libraries with 600 Book Deposit Centers on 15 August 1956. Mobile van was also provided to Division Libraries to supervise library services in the state.

1.14 States / UTs without Library Legislation.

Public library systems and services of Indian states and Union Territories are highlighted hereunder:

1) Arunachal Pradesh

Previously recognized as North East Frontier organization, introduced library service since 1950s. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the state government took up the scheme of developing libraries in the state and set up a number of libraries at block and circle levels. Mobile library system was introduced in the state capital. The state has six categories of library, such as – 1 State Library, 2 Branch Libraries, 13 District Libraries, 2 Sub-Divisional Libraries, 20 Block Libraries, and 45 Circle Libraries. (Das; 2001;126)

2) Assam
In 1865, George Williamson, a tea-planter of Golaghat bequeathed 10,000 pounds for the purpose of educational and set up of libraries in Assam and the government taken up as an experiment measure to established public libraries at the initiatives of British government in 1902-1903 at Dhubri, Guwahati, Nagaon, Jorhat, Tezpur, Shillong, Sibsagar, Goalpara, Dibrugarh, Hailakandi, etc. and then handed over to the Local Boards. (Buragohain;2001;132-133) The people were awakened and established rural libraries in some areas. The Assam Library Association came into existence in 1938 and extended all possible help to established public libraries in different areas. The Central Library, established in 1954 at Shillong and the Assam Government Public Library established in 1903 was amalgamated in 1956 and renamed as the State Central Library. In 1955, seven District Libraries were set up at Guwahati, Nagaon, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Dhubri and Silchar. Book Mobile Service along with 70 Deposit Centers for Circulation of Books was organized to villages in 1959. Assam is running 1 State Library, 1 Branch Library, 22 District Libraries, 14 Sub-Divisional Libraries, and 1 Children Library.

3) Bihar

The ancient Educational and Cultural Centers like Nalanda, Vikramshala, Pataliputra and Taxila had magnificent libraries and Bihar Library Association was founded on 15 October 1936. The Association popularized importance of libraries and in 1937 prepared a Draft Scheme for the development of libraries in Bihar. There is one State Central Library at Patna, having seven wings, viz., State Reference Library, State Lending Library, and State Institute of Library Training and Research. (Thakur; 2006). At present, there is 1 State Central Library, 6 Divisional Libraries, 7 Special Libraries, 17 District Central Libraries, 2 State Libraries, 11 Sub-Divisional Libraries, 328 Block Libraries, and 4422 Village Libraries in Bihar (Singh;2007;26) The Library service is at the government level is under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Education. In the state of Jharkhand area, there are under the public library sector. (Chattopadhyay;2001;84-86). The state of Jharkhand came into existence on 15 November 2000 by separating some areas of Bihar state.

4) Himachal Pradesh
Under the scheme of Integrated Library Service formulated by the Union Ministry of Education, a small library system was introduced in 1952 (Sood; 2001;21). A State Central Library was established in Solan in 1959, and within two years six District Libraries were opened. The State Central Library created four departments, namely, reference, Lending, Periodicals, and Children Section for the benefit of the readers. Membership registration is free of charge to all the residents of Himachal Pradesh. It has 1 State Central Library, 11 District Libraries, 15 Community Central Public Libraries, and 101 Senior Secondary School (Public) Libraries in the state. The School Libraries are also used as public libraries after the school hours. (Jagnayak; 1999;66) Two Mobile units are set up in 1961 to provide the requirements of the group of people above all in the rural area of the state.

5) Jharkhand

The state of Jharkhand, separated from Bihar, is having 18(eighteen) public libraries established by the state government. These public libraries may be classified into four groups as below:

i) Three State Public Libraries, one each at Ranchi, Chaibasa, Dhanbad and Dumka.

ii) One Divisional Library at Hazaribagh;

iii) Five District Libraries, one each at Gumla, Lohardaga, Daltonganj and Godda; and

iv) Eight Sub-Divisional Libraries, one each at Garhwa, Lahetar, Pakur, Simdega, Chatra, Sahebganj, Saraikela, and Khunti.(Karn).

The library building are, generally, not functional to cater more readers at a time. Furniture is inadequate and water supply system is poor. No electricity connection was available to some of them due to non-payment of bills. Collection and subscription of periodicals/newspapers are not adequate to serve the library users as well. (Karn;2006;25).

6) Jammu & Kashmir

The state is divided into 14 districts. The Christian missionaries started education. Until 1947, the state has only two public libraries, namely, Sri Pratap Singh Library in 1893 in the city of Srinagar and Sri Ranbir Singh Library in Jammu. The state government establishes the department of public Libraries in 1961 for the enterprise and endorsement of open library

7) Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

The state of Madhya Pradesh including Chhattisgarh lies in the heart of the country came into existence on 1 November 1956. Madhya Pradesh was divided into two states, viz., Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh on 1 November 2000; hence the state of Chhattisgarh came into existence. It has 5 Regional Libraries in Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Rewa, and Indore, 42 District Libraries, 6 Information Centers, 80 Private Public Libraries, and 15800 Gram Panchayat Libraries. The Madhya Pradesh Library Association was formed in 1957. (Singh;2001;38).

8) Meghalaya

Meghalaya has taken up the State Library of Assam established in Shillong in 1903 as its State Central Library. It has one State Central Library, four District Libraries, and Libraries run by voluntary organizations in different localities. The Meghalaya Library Association was established in 1994. (Buragohain;2001;139)

9) Nagaland

Nagaland has established a State Central Library at Kohima in 1981 functioning under the Directorate of Art and Culture. It offers computer facilities and reprographic services to its readers. There are eight District Libraries and four of them have completed computerization. 330 Rural libraries are registered under the department of Art and Culture. (Mero;2007;15-16)

10) Punjab

The first public library in Punjab, known as Punjab Public Library was established at Lahore (now in Pakistan) in 1884. Other pioneer libraries are Dyal Singh Public Library was established at Lahore in 1896 through a trust created in the name of Dyal Singh, Sir Ganga Commercial Public Library established in 1923, and Dwarka Das Public Library at Lahore in 1921. Pioneer Municipality Libraries in the state were established in Ludhiana in 1878, Lahore in 1884, Patiala in 1897, Amritsar in 1900, Kapurthala in 1904, and Sangrur in 1912. There are 2 State Central Libraries at Chandigarh (1956) and Patiala (1956), 14 District Libraries, and 97
Municipal Libraries. (Singh;2001;50-51) Dr. A.C.Wooner founded the Punjab Library Association in 1915 at Lahore. The Association organize training, seminar, conferences and also publish some library literatures.

11) Sikkim

Sikkim public libraries came into existence under the influence of academic libraries in the state. After 1975 the Government of Sikkim realized the importance of public libraries and has started a few libraries but public libraries have not made much progress in a systematic way. (Seth;2001;104) All the four districts have a separate District Library at the district headquarters. These libraries were controlled, supervise and administered by the Cultural Department of the Government of Sikkim.

12) Tripura

From the nucleus of “Ujjayanta Palace Library”, the then Maharaja Birchandra Manikya established a library in the Royal Palace in the year 1896 in Agartala was called as “Birchandra Library” and declared open to the public. (Ramasamy; 2001; 147) This library was taken over by the government in 1953 and named as Birchandra Public Library and from 1977; it was designated as a State Central Library and renamed as Birchandra State Central Library. Libraries are look after by the Government of Higher and Technical Education and at present the position of public library in Tripura is – 1 State Central Library, 3 District Libraries, 7 Sub-Divisional Libraries, 10 Block Level Public Libraries, 2 Rural Libraries, and 1 Children Library. The departments of Social Education and Panchayat Raj also run some public libraries in the state.

13) Uttar Pradesh

Uttaranchal state came into existence on 9 November 2000 separating some areas from the state of Uttar Pradesh. Some libraries were established in the early days, such as, Raza Library, Rampur in 1750, Allahabad Public Library (Azad Park Library), Allahabad in 1763, Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh in 1877, Bharati Bhawan Library, Allahabad in 1889 and Lyall Library, Aligarh in 1899. The state has a State Central Library at Allhabad, 69 District level libraries, 62 other prominent public libraries run by voluntary organizations. (Singh;2001;73).

14) Andaman and Nicobar Island
Andaman and Nicobar Island, one of the Union Territories of India, have never experienced the services of libraries until a small library was set up in the cellular jail in the early 1930s. The prisoners were allowed to read books, newspapers and magazines in this library. The Government took initiatives in establishing school libraries. In 1957 an Information Centre was set up at Port Blair. In 1964, this Information Centre was converted into District Library and later on considering the public interest the District Library was enlarged and reorganized into the State Library in 1977. Library service is under the Department of Education and financed by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration and the department came forward with an idea of spreading education through the libraries. At present, there is 1 State Central library, 1 State Library, 2 District Libraries, 12 Zonal Libraries, and 3 Public Libraries. (Anbarasan;2001;265).

15)  Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Within the combination country of Dadra present is a State Central Library at the capital city Silvasa and Public Library, known as Central Libariy at Naroli, Kanvel, Randha, Kilvani, Dapido, Amoli, Dushni and Mandoni. The Central Library at Silvasa and Naroli were established in 1954 and 1965 respectively. Central Libraries at Silvasa, Dadra and Kanvel are functioning in their own buildings whereas the remaining libraries were in a rented building and primary schools. There are no public libraries run by voluntary organizations in this Union Territory. The library services were under the control and supervision of the Director of Education. (Anbarasan;2001;266).

16)  Daman and Diu

The Assistant Director of Education underneath the organize of the Department of Education supervise library services in the Union country of Daman and Diu. There are 3 Municipal Libraries at Moti Daman, Nani Daman, and Diu. Establishment of a Central library, 2 District libraries, and 1 Mobile Library is under consideration. (Anbarasan;2001;267).

17)  Lakshadweep

There was no library service in this Union Territory before independence. The first public library was established at Karavati in 1951. However, the island has the apex library of this Union Territory established in 1958 as Freedom Fighters Central Library, which was subsequently named as Lakshadweep Central Library. It has well organized public library system
in which Lakshadweep Central Library serves as the State Central Library and each of the ten constituent inhabited islands Andrott, Amini, Agatti, Bitta, Chetlat, Kadmat, Kalpeni, Karavatti, Kilton, and Minicoy is provided with a public library by the Administration of Lakshadweep.

These libraries were earlier known as Reading Room-cum-Library. Library services are looked after by a Library Development Officer who performs the supervision function under the overall control of the Director of Social Welfare and Culture. To develop and sustain library movement, the administration has constituted a state level committee known as ‘Lakshadweep State Library Committee’ in 1994 comprising 10 members including Library Development. (Anbarasan;2001;270).

18) Pondicherry

The history of Library in Pondicherry began with the organization of a (Public Library) in 1826 by a modest stock of books collected from several Government establishments functioning in this region. The British Indian Government also donated some books to this library from time to time. (Anbarasan2001;272) It was renamed as ‘Romain Rolland Library’ in 1967 after the French scholar Romain Rolland. The General Assembly, in 1892, authorized the opening of the library at Karaikal and constituted a Commission to advise the administration on measures to be taken for the development of the Library. The Library was originally named as ‘Bibliotheque Coloniale’. This library was renamed as ‘Bibliotheque Publique’ in 1952 and subsequently categorized as Regional Library and called as Government Public Library. The first library was actually started by the ‘Association of Old Students’ in 1918 at Mahe. The Old Boys Association donated all the books and furniture of Mahe Public Library. In 1964, the Union Territory Administration has evolved a policy of opening Branch Libraries at rural areas of the territory and the number of Branch Libraries opened in four regions are, 46 in Pondicherry region, 14 in Karaikal region, 3 in Mahe region, and 2 in Yanam region. The Director of Education from 1954 to 1991 controlled the library services. Since 1991, Director of Art and Culture is the head of the Library services. There are three Assistant Library and Information Officers to look after the library services under the Director of Art and Culture. (Anbarasan;2001;274).

19) National Capital Territory of New Delhi

Before the independence, Delhi was very poor in library services, particularly in public libraries, due to political structures, lack of educational facilities, and attitude of the authorities.
Harding Library was established in 1862 and housed in a portion of the Town Hall. In 1942, Delhi Municipal Committee tainted the name of the library to the Harding public Library, which was further rechristened in 1970 as the Hardayal Municipal Public Library after the famous freedom fighter and intellectual Lala Hardayal. The British Council Library and American Information resource Centre are also being developed for the public and function with the latest technology which enrich public library services in Delhi. Marwari Seth Kedar Nath Goenka in the Chandi Chawk area of Delhi set up the Marwari Library, the first of any type founded through community awareness in Modern India, in 1915.

Under the UNESCO’s Pilot Project, the office of Education administration of India found Delhi municipal Library in 1951. It was very much developed and became one of the depository libraries in India. The Delhi Public Library consists of the Central Library, Zonal Libraries, Branch Libraries, and Sub-Branch Libraries in addition to the Community libraries, Resettlement Colonies libraries, Sports libraries, and an adequately good network of Mobile Library Services to link up the isolated urban and rustic areas increase over the combination land of Delhi. (Bhatt;2001;5).

1.15 Contribution of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

1972 was a noteworthy year in the history of library development in India. The nation was praising the silver celebration of its autonomy from the British Administration in 1972. Fortuitously it was an International Book Year with the trademark of 'Books For All' accentuating advancement of perusing propensities around the masses. Not just that, it was the propitious event of the bicentennial conception celebration of an Indian social reformer, who focused on the need of cutting edge training for the improvement of the country. In this eminent year, Raja Rammohun Roy Library (RRRLF) started to exist in May 1972 (RRRLF; 1997;1). It is the nodal organization of Government of India to underpin open library administrations and frameworks and advertise open library development in the nation. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is a self-governing conglomeration, created and supported by the Department of Culture, Government of India. Its base camp is placed at Kolkata. In perspective of the extending exercises, the Foundation has opened zonal work places under the Assistant Field Officers for checking the effect and usage of the help rendered by the Foundation, for example Eastern Zonal...
Office at Calcutta; Northern Zonal Office at New Delhi; Southern Zonal Office at Chennai and Western Zonal Office at Mumbai.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is a national org for the advancement of library administrations when all is said in done and open library administrations specifically (Jayaswal; 1997; 223). The principle goal of the Foundation (Rrrlf;1997;1) is to advertise and underpin open library development in the nation by giving satisfactory library administrations and by improving perusing propensities everywhere throughout the nation with the dynamic collaboration of State Government and Union Territories and of Voluntary Organizations working in the documented of library administrations, social exercises, mature person instruction and the like. Targets of the Foundation may be recorded as below.

- To push library development in the nation;

- To articulate a national library arrangement and to help advance a national library framework;

- To furnish budgetary and specialized support to libraries;

- To furnish budgetary support to conglomerations, territorial or national occupied with the advancement of library improvement;

- To distribute fitting expositive expression and to go about as a clearing house of thoughts and data on library improvement in India and abroad;

- To push look into in issues of library improvement;
• To prompt the legislature on all matters relating to the library advancement in the nation; and

1.16 Assistance Programme

The Foundation advertises open library administrations rendering book and fiscal support to people in general libraries under diverse plans of help. The plan of help is of two sorts, viz., Matching and Non-Matching plans.

Help under Matching Scheme is given from the assets imparted on matching premise to the States/union Territory Administrations on the groundwork of advanced states 50;50; advancing and slacking states 60;40 and North-Eastern States 90;10. This overhauled matching plan is successful from 2005. The Matching help could be given to accomplish its principle destinations for:

• Aid towards advancing of satisfactory supply of books and perusing materials.

• Assistance towards advancement of rustic book store focuses and versatile library administrations.

• Assistance towards conglomeration of workshops, workshops, instructional classes (orientation/refresher) and book show.

• Assistance towards space and presentation of books incorporating perusing room furniture.

• Assistance to open libraries underneath area level for expanding convenience.

2) Non-Matching Schemes

The Foundation completely gives aid under this plan from his own particular assets to execute its goals for:
• Assistance towards advancing of satisfactory load of books through focal choice.

• Assistance to voluntary conglomerations (Ngos) giving open library administrations.

• Assistance to kids libraries or youngsters’ area of overall population libraries incorporating ladies segment and senior subject area.

• Assistance to open libraries to festival of 50 years, 100 years and 125 years.

• Assistance towards gathering and accumulation of library facts through official and non-official offices.

• Assistance to halfway supported libraries.

• Assistance towards conglomeration of seminars/conferences by national level library conglomerations.

3) **Endorsement of District Youth Resource Centres (DYRCs)**

The advancement of Dyrcs is almost always settled on equivalent with the choice of the bury Ministerial Steering Committee constitutes for the reason with the agent from Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Raja Rammohun Roy Library establishment and Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghatana. The Dyrcs are aided for the accompanying reason:

• Towards advancing satisfactory supply of books.
Towards obtaining space materials and library furniture.

Towards development of library building.

Towards obtaining of Pcs with adornments. (Rrrlf/activities)

1.17 Special Activities

RRRLF has attempted various special exercises for qualitative change of library administrations. It is partnered and interfaces with distinctive national and universal library expert companionships like IFLA, ILA, IASLIC and diverse state level library acquaintanceships. A percentage of the limited time exercises consumed by the Foundation for the qualitative change of library administrations may be given as below:

- It forms workshops and gatherings on the themes identified with the improvement of open libraries in India.

- It assumes a major part in the readiness of National Policy on Library & Information Systems and additionally issued guidelines on open library frameworks and administrations.

- it organized 'RRRLF Fellowship' to prominent men and ladies in the field of library administrations who have helped altogether to the library development especially, open library development in the nation through dynamic inclusion in the development, organizational activity, savvy authority or are devoted to the engendering of the perusing propensity around the mass. Association conveys a money grant of Rs.25, 000/- in addition a plaque and a reference specifying the administrations rendered by the Fellow in the country.
The Award conveys a Citation and a money motivator of Rs. 1 lakh.

The Award conveys a Citation and money motivating force of Rs.50,000/-.

- 'Raja Rammohun Roy Award' was acquainted yearly with the best patron of an article blanket the region of advancement of Public Library Systems and Services or prescribing measures for the promotion of reading hobbit.

1.18 Research Cell and Special Library

An examination unit on top of an unique library on Library & Information Science and facts unit backed by a PC unit are giving fundamental include to its different exercises. In the ballpark of 5000 critical books and diaries on Library & Information Science and united fields have been procured in the library. Other than carrying on Research Projects on open library or associated subject, the Research Cell renders counseling and consultancy administrations at whatever point needed. It has ready and distributed a report on misfortune of books in libraries for the Government of India. (RRRLF; 2004)

1.19 Publications

The Foundation has carried out numerous functional distributions for the advancement and improvement of open library administrations in the nation. Some of its critical distributions are;

- Directory of Indian Public Libraries

- RRRLF Newsletter (quarterly)

- Grantham- Indian Journal of Library Studies (Bi-twelve-month)

- Annual Report
1.20 Modernization Programme

The Foundation is taking steps to meet the new technologies of information for the promotion of library services. It has a Computer Section for building-up data bank of Public Libraries for the country. This section is planned to give information storage, retrieval and data processing support for all the application areas. (RRRLF/Activities). It has keen interest with enthusiasm to computerized state libraries in India. It gave computers to the state and district libraries to carry out Foundations’ zeal to computerize such libraries. The work is going on to computerized shortly.

1.21 Achievement

The groundwork has full pains in promote and mounting library services in the state since its inception. Central Government’s grant allotment is increasing over the last years and state contributions for matching scheme is also increasing as well. This increased shows that the works carried out by the Foundation is growing and the State Government gives emphasis for the promotion of public libraries through the Foundation.

The annual average plan grant was Rs.646.60 lakhs and the state contribution reaches Rs.1977 lakhs. Throughout the previous three existence of the X Five Year Plan period (2002-2005), the plan grant stepped up to Rs.1150.21 lakhs including a special grant of Rs.150.21 lakhs for North-Eastern States and contributions received from various state governments also reaches Rs.769.59 lakhs. Plan grants and State contribution of matching scheme may be given as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Five Year Plan</th>
<th>Plan Grant (Rs. In lakhs)</th>
<th>Average Annual Plan Grant (Rs. In lakhs)</th>
<th>State Contribution (Rs. In lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIII (1992-1997)</td>
<td>1175.70</td>
<td>235.10</td>
<td>645.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX (1997-2002)</td>
<td>3233.00</td>
<td>646.60</td>
<td>1977.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X (2002-2007)</td>
<td>1150.21</td>
<td>383.40</td>
<td>769.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over the last thirty-two years, the Foundation has covered about a little thirty-one thousand libraries at different levels for assistance. The RRRLF assistance to libraries / kendras is as below:

**Table 2**

**RRRLF assistance to libraries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Libraries / Kendras, etc.</th>
<th>No of Libraries covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State inner Libraries</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional and region Libraries</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-divisional / Taluka / Tehsil Libraries</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>town and country Libraries</td>
<td>30134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nehru Yuvak Kendras</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawahar Bal Bhavans</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31563</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.22 State Library Committee

The Foundation (RRRLF; 1997;10-11) renders matching as well as non-matching assistance to hold up and help public library services in the States and amalgamation Territories in accordance with rules and procedures. Every State/Union Territory Administration are advised to set up State Library Committee (SLC) consisting of the following members and will meet at least twice a year:

- Secretary/Director or person nominated by the Department controlling library services - Chairman
- Director or Officer-in-Charge of the Department, if he is not the Chairman
- Director of the Foundation or his representative
- Nominee of the Chairman of the Foundation;
- President or Secretary of the State Library Association;
· A representative of the Education Department, if library service is controlled by a separate department;

· An educationist or an author or a person representing the state level organization connected with volume manufacture to be chosen by the State administration; and

· Librarian of the State inner Library or any other open library chosen by the State Government shall be the Convener of the State Library Committee. Where this is not feasible, the State Government will nominate a suitable official looking after library service as the Convener.

The functions of the State Library Committee shall be:

· To prepare perspective and annual plan of library services in the State with particular reference to the assistance programmes of the Foundation;

· To ensure payment of State Government/UT Administration contribution and availing of the matching grant from the Foundation;

· To select books according to the felt need of the community and in conformity with the guidelines prescribed by the Foundation;

· To scrutinize and recommend proposals for other schemes of assistance to the Foundation;

· To perform any other activity conducive to the development of library in the State or Union Territory.

Foundation’s assistance is available for all categories of public libraries, viz., State Central Library, Regional/Divisional Libraries, District Central Libraries, Subdivisional Libraries, Tehsil Libraries, Taluka Libraries, Block Libraries, Branch Libraries, Municipal Libraries, Town Libraries, Rural Libraries, Panchayat Libraries, Village Libraries, etc. directly maintained or aided or recognized by the State Government. State Library Committee will decide number and categories of libraries for assistance under different schemes and consolidated list of books for different categories of libraries. However, Textbooks, costly books and foreign publications should not ordinarily be selected. The maxim “should be the guiding principle for selection of books. The Foundation buys books at a graded rate of discount as mentioned below; (RRRLF;1997;16):
1 to 10 copies   - 10% discount
11 to 25 copies  - 15% discount
26 to 100 copies - 20% discount
101 to 200 copies - 25% discount
201 to 500 copies - 30% discount
501 and above   - 35% discount

The base also gives help to open Libraries to obtain new computer or improve as the container may be for also of the next items, with trimmings for instructive purpose once in 10(ten) years:

I  One TV-cum-VCP sets with accessories together with five educational videocassettes
II  Computer System
   A  One Server
   B  Three (3) clients, nine (9) clients for State Central Library
   C  UPS in capacity rage of 0.5KVA to 3 KVA
   D  One Laser Printer and one Dot Matrix Printer; one Laser Printer, one Inkjet Printer and two Dot Matrix Printer for State Central Library.
   E  Library Software
   F  Network Equipments
   G  Others;
I  Cost of Retro change of whole holdings (books). (RRRLF/State Library Planning Committee)

Assistance is also given to both Government and Non-government libraries for construction of a new building or extension of the existing building. Maximum amount given to District Level Library is Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 8 lakh for Sub. Division/Town Level Library once in ten years. For other libraries Rs. 4 lakh can be given for construction of library structure.

1.23 National strategy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS)
John Martin said, “Policy is a statement of a specific goal or goals which are to be achieved, or to be pursued; a statement of the means by which realization of the goals will be brought about; an assignment of the responsibilities for implementation of the means, and a set of rules or guidelines regulating the activity”. (Hill;1989;20) According to P.B.Mangla, National Policy on Library and Information Science is to “provide a framework for properly planned and co-coordinated development of library and information structure in a country, resulting thereby in an enhanced and user-oriented information services to its user population”. (Mangla;2001). Indian library profession since 1950s by Advisory Committee Report, 1958. Afterwards, professional organizations, like RRRLF, NISSAT and National Library urged upon the Government the necessity of enunciating such policy. The matter was discussed in the annual conference of IASLIC in 1979 at Roorkee and ILA in 1984 at Jaipur. Consequently, Indian Library Association submitted a draft policy statement to the Government in 1985. The Planning Commission Working Group in its report Modernization of Library Services and Informatics for the seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-1990) accentuated the need of such strategy. The Raja Rammohun Roy Foundation, nine years later of its origin, consumed the errand in 1981 and after cautious thoughts submitted a Draft National strategy on Library and Information Systems to the legislature in July 1984.

On the premise of the draft strategy submitted by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation and Indian Library Association, the Government of India, Ministry of Human assets Development, Department of Culture, set up a Committee in October 1985 under the Chairmanship of Professor D.p.chattopadhyaya for the detailing of a National Policy on Library and Information Systems and the last report was submitted in May 1986 which incorporates:

- The Public Library system;
- The Academic Library System;
- Special Libraries and Information Systems;
- The National Library System and the Bibliographical Services;
- Manpower Development and Professional Status; and
- Modernization of Library and Information Systems.
Though the government has not adopted the recommendations as the official policy, but it serves as suggestive model for the development of libraries as a whole. The recommendations under the Public Library System are as follows: (India;1986).

· The most important task before the government is to establish, maintain and strengthen the free public libraries in the country and enable them to work as a system.

· The central purpose here may as well head off to the country open library. A village or a village bunch with a satisfactory populace might as well have a neighborhood library, which will additionally serve as a data focus. Assets of distinctive orgs occupied with the work of open health, grown-up training, nearby self government and such others may be pooled to advance this composite focus.

· A critical connection ought to be built between the group library of the village and the village elementary school. In the event that the school does not have a library of its own, the neighborhood library might as well give the youngsters a sufficient book-corner.

· The community library should also importantly cater for adult education and make adequate audio-visual aids available to attract the illiterate villagers.

· The district library should serve as an apex library for each district with public libraries at city, town and village levels constituting important components in the district library system. In addition to the usual services to be rendered by it, it should also provide for learning facilities and recreation for the handicapped. Wherever possible, district libraries and comparable city public libraries should provide literature in Braille. The district library and branch libraries should also arrange mobile and circulating library services within its area wherever it is necessary and feasible. Special services should be rendered to hospitals, prisons, and the infirm in their homes.

· Each public library should have a section for children and, in addition, separate libraries for children with attractive books and audio-visual supporting materials should be established wherever possible.

· The district library will take the leadership in establishing linkages between all other public libraries of the district and work towards resource sharing within the area.
The key role of public libraries as chief sustaining agencies of distance education should be recognized and they should be sufficiently prepared with the pertinent resources for this reason.

All the libraries inside a state should form division of a system extend from the society library of the village from side to side intermediary levels to the district and to the State Central Library. This State network should eventually connect with the national level.

The role of the State Central Library is crucial in networking and the establishment of uniform library procedures within the States. The State Central Library/Directorate of Public Libraries has to perform as the coordinating organization for public libraries in the State.

To realize the advancement of general society libraries in a State it is indispensable that each one State order its own particular library enactment. The Central Government may as well modify the Model Public Library Bill, which it has as of recently ready, in the light of experience picked up as of late and urge upon the States the imperative of ordering such enactment. Funds for library improvement ought to be discovered by each one State either from its general incomes or from neighborhood assessment.

the Central Government may as well help the State in the advancement of open libraries in a bigger manner than it has finished in this way. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation as the national office for co-organizing and aiding the improvement of open libraries be suitably fortified empowering it to release its obligations viably.

National Knowledge Commission was set up by the Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh to arrange a diagram to take advantage of the gigantic supply of our information base so our individuals can certainly confront tests of the 21st Century. The Commission has a designated time allotment of three years from second. October 2005 to second. October 2008.
• build greatness in the instructive framework to meet the information tests of the 21st. century and increment India's aggressive playing point in fields of information.

• promote making of information in Science & Technology labs.

• improve the administration of organizations occupied with Intellectual Property Rights.

• promote information provisions in Agriculture and Industry.

• promote the utilization of information proficiencies in making government a successful, transparent and responsible administration supplier to the native and push boundless offering of learning to boost open profit. (NKC; 2007).

Sam Pitroda as it’s Chairman and there are other 5(five) parts, who are famous persons in distinctive fields of learning. It is an elevated amount report form to the Prime Minister of India, with a command to guide approach and produce changes. The Commission is the planet's first assemblage of its thoughtful. The prime center of the Commission is on five key ranges of the information paradigm, such as –

• Access
  - Literacy
  - Language
  - Translation

• Libraries
  - Networks
  - Portals

• Concepts
- School Education
- Vocational Education
- Higher Education
- Medical Education
- Legal Education
- Management Education
- Engineering Education
- Open and Distance Education

· Creation
  - Science and Technology
  - Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)
  - Innovation
  - Entrepreneurship

· Application
  - Traditional knowledge
  - Agriculture

· Services

- E-governance

Plus the Working Group on Libraries, other four Committees were set up with experts and experts in distinctive zones of Libraries under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Kalpana Dasgupta.

1) Committee on database creation and systems administration;

2) Committee on private accumulations;
3) Committee to set models and modalities for gathering advancement, frameworks and administrations;

4) Committee on staffing example and staff prerequisite of libraries.

Terms of References of the Working Group on Libraries are given beneath:

1) To redefine the destinations of the nation's Library and Information Service division;

2) To distinguish obligations, issues and tests identifying with the segment;

3) To propose updates and changes to address the issues and tests to guarantee a comprehensive improvement of data administrations in every aspect of national action;

4) To take vital steps to prepare and update the existing library and data frameworks and administrations, exploiting the most recent developments in Information Community Technology (ICT);

5) To investigate potential outcomes for improvement and launch new programmes important to our national needs, particularly to overcome any and all hardships between the data rich and the data poor inside social order;

6) To prescribe method of raising gauges and advertising brilliance in Library and Information Science instruction incorporating re-introduction and preparing of working experts;
7) To help in setting up offices to protect and access to indigenous information and the country's social legacy;

8) To set up sufficient components to screen exercises for securing the profits of procurement and requisition of information for the individuals of India;

The Notional Knowledge Commission’s working Group on Libraries, after consultations of more than 20 state representatives and NGOs and many more interest groups and professionals in the field, ready its first recommendations for submission to the nation. Moreover, the Commission submitted its first recommendations to the Prime Minister in December 2006 on the following areas:

**1.25 Libraries**
- Translation
- Language
- Knowledge Networks
- Right to Education
- Occupational education
- Senior Education
- National Science and Social science Foundation
- E-governance. (NKC; 2007; 25)

The Commission argued Libraries as Gateways to information and continued that a “Library is not a building stacked with books - it is a repository and source of information and ideas, a place for learning and enquiry, and for the generation of thought and the creation of new knowledge. Public libraries in particular have the potential to bridge the gap between the ‘information poor’ and the ‘information rich’ by ensuring that people from all sectors and settings of society and the community across India have easy access to knowledge seek”. (NKC;2007;5).
The Commission clearly incorporated roadmap for the execution of its recommendations on libraries under different points of consideration. It gave a Library Charter that is incorporated below: (NKC; 2007; 18). Recognizing that the library’s objectives are to:

- Spread information as generally as would be prudent;

- serve as a major vehicle to expedite making of new information;

- facilitate optimal utilization of information by all segments, such a legislature, industry, rustic division and civil social order;

- ensure that individuals from all parts and all parts of the nation have simple access to information significant to their requirements, in their own dialect.

The library attempts to:

- Serve as nearby focus of data and a door to national and worldwide information furnishing reasonable access to learning and data to however many as clients as would be prudent;

- Offer a welcoming and magnetic physical space with clean drinking water and latrine offices;

- Offer proactive administrations to its client groups;

- Ensure that clients are treated with obligingness and regard by library staff;
• Pay consideration regarding the requirements of kids, ladies, senior residents and the physically tested;

• Optimize its potential to give access to data and information to all;

• Help clients advanced data abilities to make ideal utilization of assets;

• Improve its gatherings and administrations on proceeding foundation in counsel with clients;

• To work all the more successfully and effectively by undertaking each action in an expert way;

• To cross over any barrier between the data poor and the data rich.

The Commission is composing talk discussion at diverse ranges for the readiness of its last report, which is relied upon to be submitting to the nation within its stipulated time.

1.26 National Level Library Associations

There are different library associations at the national level. The main objectives of these national level library associations are to develop and maintain library services in their area of operations. Some of the national level library associations are:

1) All India Public Library Association, 1919;
2) Indian Library Association, 1933;
3) Government of India Library Association, 1933;
4) All India Rural Library Service Association, 1933;
5) All India Manuscript Library Association, 1944;
1.27 State Level Library Associations

1) Andhra Pradesh Library Association, 1914;
2) Maharashtra Library Association, 1921;
3) Bengal Library Association, 1925;
4) Madras Library Association, 1928;
5) Karnataka Library Association, 1929;
6) Punjab Library Association, 1929;
7) Samastha Kerala Pustakalaya Samiti, 1931;
8) Bihar Library Association, 1936;
9) Assam Library Association, 1938;
10) Utkal Library Association, 1944;
11) Kerala Library Association, 1945;
12) Hyderabad Library Association, 1951;
13) U.P. Library Association, 1951;
14) Delhi Library Association, 1953;
15) Gujarat Library Association, 1953;
16) Madhya Bharat Library Association, 1957;
17) Gomantak Library Association, 1961;
18) Rajasthan Library Association, 1962;
19) Jammu & Kashmir Library Association, 1966
20) Tripura Library Association, 1967;
21) Manipur Library Association, 1987;
22) Mizoram Library Association, 1987;
23) Meghalaya Library Association, 1994;

24) Nagaland Library Association, 1996; and others.

India at the present has turn into one of the most rising countries in the world. It spreads in various fields of knowledge and disseminates its resources to the world. It has also established public libraries and community information centers to give and help local community to acquire information from various agencies. Public library services have been expanded to serve the local people, but after 60 years of independence India, public libraries could not be administered and managed with the clear mandate of law in many states of India. As such, the development of the nation through library services is neglected in some states, and its services are beyond the reach of the rural poor. The next chapter describes about the public library scenario in Mizoram that is an important study to take up this research work.
REFERENCES


