CHAPTER - V

THE PRESENT SCENE

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Present Scene

Introduction:

Public libraries are concerned with the communication of ideas and information in whatever forms or formats they are expressed. The information has to be readily accessible, widely available, and organised efficiently. Public libraries, as per UNESCO Manifesto, should be maintained wholly out of public funds, so that they can render free service to one and all in the society. This involves provision of adequate resources for comprehensive public library service comprising the entire state or the nation. This can be achieved by establishing a network of public libraries or developing public libraries system through organised execution of various elements and co-operation among different units. The Manifesto on public libraries of UNESCO framed in 1949 and revised in 1972 stating various purposes, concludes:

To fulfil its purposes, the public library must be readily accessible, and its doors open for free and equal use by all members of the community regardless of race, colour, nationality, age, sex, religion, language, status, and educational attainment.

The basic purpose of public libraries is to cater educational services to the needy people in society. Keeping in view the above, Govt. agencies take the total responsibility not only in organising but also in maintaining such library services to the people. This shows that people
are the primary elements who stand at the receiving end and the public libraries are the means which provide such services.

The library is one of the important institutions which help to build up a nation. One of the major problems of our nation is to liquidate illiteracy and to disseminate knowledge and culture. In this situation libraries act as a messenger of knowledge and education through a system of co-ordinated administration, sound book policy and wide publicity.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ORISSA:

The majority of the people of Orissa are poor and illiterate. The existing public libraries to some extent help to reduce the problem of illiteracy by giving many good services. The result of the educational services will be assessed by taking into account the total number of people who avail such services. The maximum service area of the library service is the District Library, Cuttack with around 2,69,950 population and the lowest is Ex-District Board Library, Tanamada with 7,915 population.

It is seen that 46.4% of the libraries are distributed in the population group of 25,000; 32.1% of libraries are distributed between 25,000 to 50,000; 7.14% of the libraries are distributed between 50,000 to 75,000; and 14.3% of the libraries are distributed for 1,00,000 and above population. The public library should be established under the clear mandate of law so framed as to ensure nationwide provision of public library system. After the starting of different
public library Acts in different states, a national pattern of public library system at the state level can be formulated. This system can be grouped as the following -

I. (a) A state or a State Central library at the state capital,
(b) Divisional libraries at the head-quarters of each revenue division, acting as branches of the State Central Library.

II. A city library system - Cities having more than 1,00,000 (One lakh) of population should have a city central library with its branches.

III. District Library System -
(a) A district or district central library at the head-quarters of each district.
(b) A sub-divisional/taluka/tehsil library at the head-quarters of each sub-division or taluka or tehsil.
(c) Block or town libraries - In each and every block and town there must be block or town libraries or branches of the sub-divisional or district libraries.
(d) Village libraries - In each village there should be village libraries as branches of block libraries.
(e) City/Municipal libraries - City corporation and municipalities should have their own libraries.
(f) Zilla Parishad, Samiti, Panchayat Libraries - All the samities, panchayats, and Zilla parishads should maintain these libraries with their own finance.
(g) Subscription libraries - Subscription libraries are libraries which are maintained by voluntary organisations. The fees paid by members and govt. grants
help these libraries to set up all the expenditure. Before independence India had more than 20,000 subscription libraries in different parts of India. Among these 20,000 libraries, 5,000 libraries have been absorbed into the State Library System.

(h) Information counters/Public Relations Centres/Soochana Bhawan

These centres are maintained by the dept. of Information and Public Relation Dept. These centres are mainly found in Orissa and Punjab. In Orissa there are about 25 centres.

(i) Adult Education Dept. Libraries - In rural areas of Orissa Govt. has started adult education programme to make literate all the adult persons. They have their own libraries maintained by Adult Education Dept.

At present 56,000 public libraries are functioning in India among which 5,000 are in the urban area and 51,000 in the rural area.

The following public libraries are functioning in Orissa.


2. Integrated Library, Angul; established in 1955-56.


At present there are altogether twenty public libraries comprising of one State Library, thirteen district
libraries, six Ex-district Board libraries, two Memorial Hall Libraries, One integrated library at Angul and the Mahavir Library at Dhenkanal working under the Control of the Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY:

As stated in the previous paragraph almost all the states except Sikkim and of the eight Union territories only six have such State Central Libraries.

State Central Library is said to be the leader of the public libraries in the state. It is supposed to perform certain functions as a coordinating and common service centre besides providing leadership in public library development in the state. But if we deeply observe the state central libraries of different states we find that they are only giving primary services to the local people of that area only.

There are some public libraries which are better equipped in terms of buildings, furniture, staff and reading materials than the state central libraries of the country as well as the state. The failure of such libraries has different reasons. The primary reason is its limited offer of service area.

Role of the State Library:

A state library is just like a national library of a nation. National library works for a nation, whereas a State library provides some services to a state.
A State Library as a public library is to provide a living force between the Education Policy, Cultural Policy and Information Policy of the state.

"The State Central Library is the apex of the State Library System, is supposed to provide leadership in the development of Public Library System in the state besides being a co-ordinating and common service centre."

(1) It is the apex of the state library system and is supposed to perform certain functions as a co-ordinating and common services centre besides providing leadership in public library legislation.

(2) It helps to bring out a state bibliography of all publications in a classified order.

(3) It helps to give documents to the research scholars by organising research programme from time to time.

(4) It gives common technical services such as classification, cataloguing, centralised selection, acquisition of material etc.

(5) It introduces library and information technology through computerised operations and gives training facilities to the readers.

(6) It gives reprography services through xerox, micro fiche and micro films system to the readers.

(7) It gives different audio-visual aids for the children class.

(8) It is one of the biggest keepers of reference materials. Its collection (reference books) is very comprehensive covering all subjects.
All the public libraries in Orissa are now coming under the direct control of cultural affairs, Government Of Orissa.

The State library at Bhubaneswar was established in the year 1967. During the 2nd five year plan, Government of India was pleased to give 50% of the cost for the construction of the state library building at Bhubaneswar on the strong recommendation of library Advisory Committee. Accordingly the state Government bore the rest 50% of the cost of the building and started construction work of the state library at Bhubaneswar in the year 1961. The entire building was completed in the year 1964. The State Library started full-fledged with all its operation from the year 1967 in its new building at Bhubaneswar, Unit-III. The name of the State Library is Hare Krushna Mahatab State Library, after the name of the great freedom fighter Dr. Hare Krushna Mahatab. The building is situated in an area of around 30,000 sq.ft. Like all other social organisations, the H.K.M. State Library (HKMSL), Orissa had to pass through different history in its initial stage. It was initially started in the year 1967 by the Government of Orissa being named State Library and was under the control of Education Department. Then it came under occupation of the D.P.I.
(Director of Public Instruction) Office. Again the State Library was transferred to Department of Culture in the year 1975. It had to continue in such a gloomy stage until December 1985 when the D.P.I. Office at last vacated the building in consequence of a long-drawn attempt made by notable library-minded personalities and dignitaries of the state. Late Dr. Hare Krushna Mahatab was one of those personalities who had played a pioneering role. Then an eminent library expert named as Prof. D.R. Kalia took much interest for its all-round development and with his diligent effort, got this building with 23 sections, costly furniture and book racks with a budgetary provision from ₹2,82,000/- to ₹30,89,000/-. The H.K.M. State Library was opened to public on 15th August, 1987 by the then Chief Minister of Orissa, Sri J.B. Pattanayak.

At first the total number of books of this State Library was much less. These were about 500 books which were collected as complementary copies from different publishers both within and outside the state. Those five hundred books were kept without cataloguing and classification in the State Library. The users of the library at that time were limited to only the employees of the Education Department, because in that period the organisation and administration of the State Library were attached to the Department of Education, Government of Orissa. This situation continued upto 1970. In the year 1970 some steps were taken by the Education
Department of Orissa to improve the conditions of the State Library.

Functions of State Central Library:

The functions of State Central Library vary from state to state. The character of a State Library should be aim to avoid duplication of library services. The head-quarters of State Central Library should be in the capital city of the state. The State Central Library is the library for the whole state and every resident. It is expected of the State Central Library to act as an apex institution and to provide leadership to all the libraries in the state.

The main functions of the State Central Library should be:

1. To collect all scientific, technological, literary and other material concerned produced in the State and current and historical. It should include the both copyright collection of books and newspapers published in the state;
2. It should be main source of reference materials for scholars and research workers;
3. It should collect all the conservatory materials concerned with the state's culture and the composite culture of India;
4. It should act as an agency for compiling and maintaining the State Union Catalogue;
5. It should provide bibliographical services to the
State Legislature and Government sections;
6. It should act as an authority for the compilation of the state bibliography of all books, periodicals, newspapers and other reading materials.
7. It should serve as an organising agency for inter-regional, inter-state loans of books and other reading materials and for inter-library co-operation.
8. It is the centre of the state and inter-state book exchange;
9. It should maintain a strong reference collection and service, including standard works of national and international reference.
10. It should organise book exhibitions and professional and library conferences and work shops;
11. It should act as a clearing-house of information on all state and national matters including Industrial, Commercial, technical and other information;
12. It should work to improve the school and children's libraries;
13. It should select books and other library materials of good standard for all the libraries in the state;
14. It should maintain and service the books received under the compulsory deposit legislation;
15. It should have provision for in-service training for the librarians and members of the staff and to supervise the library training courses conducted by the private organisations and library associations;
16. It should help to centralise at the state level
cataloguing of classification of publications and ensure the distribution of catalogue cards as catalogue published by the librarians;

17. It should supervise the works of District and Regional libraries properly;

18. It should maintain the children's and blind's section until such sections are opened by the city and District Central Libraries;

Since the major function of the State Central Library is that concerning reference and research work, it must have a qualified librarian and staff. The State Central Library must have a good and rich stock of books and reading materials useful for reference and research. Scientific, technological, commercial, industrial and local history collections are very much necessary. A qualified and competent librarian is required to answer a large number of enquiries with the help of his stock and stock existing elsewhere of which he knows. For dealing quickly and satisfactorily with such queries, it is essential to have an index. The primary essential of reference work is the speedy and accurate provision of information usually made available in response to specific request. There must be a reprography section which is well equipped.

Now the State Library at Bhubaneswar is running elegantly. It has a separate beautiful building just near to the Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar, Unit-III. It is a two-storied building of above 30,000 sq.ft. In this building two
public libraries are functioning namely-

a) Hare Krushna Mahatab State Library (HKMSL) and

2) Bhubaneswar Public Library (BPL).

The Hare Krushna Mahatab State Library is functioning in the 2nd and 3rd floor, whereas the B.P.L Library is functioning in the ground and first floor.

Hare Krushna Mahatab State Library:

It has mainly three sections. Those are-

1) Reference and Research Section,
2) Official Document Section, and
3) Corporate Publications.

In the Reference section there is a very good collection of reference materials of all the subjects. Dictionaries, Encyclopaedias, Year Books, Annuals, Almanacs, Geographical Sources, Directories, Bibliographies, etc. are arranged in this section for a specialist reader interested in a particular area of study.

For the specialist reader such as research scholars doing research work on a specific area or field, the state library has started to build up a comprehensive collection (on Orissa as well as India and other countries of the World) to help the readers. This section is named Area Study which has been designed by D.R. Kalia, the then Director of State Library, Bhubaneswar. Here in this section materials related to-

Reference collection (RC)
Informations Collection (IC)
National Collection (NC) etc.

— are collected and kept for the readers. The above sections are functioning in the 2nd floor of the building. Here there is another section called Fine Arts Section. Here specific subject areas such as literature, art, fine art and history type of books are there.

In the third floor of the library building there is depositing collection. All the books and book materials published in Orissa are preserved in this section for the compilation of Orissa bibliography. This well-prepared bibliography provides a definite coverage of documents over a period of time within specific limits.

There is another section in this floor where official documents, out-side and inside the state are officially collected according to the library Act.

Publications of corporate authors are arranged in another section in the 3rd floor for the reader in corporate publication section. A set of rules and regulations are essentially a necessity for each library since they reflect the member's privileges for issue and return of books and other matters connected with it. The State Library at Bhubaneswar has an open access system. Any person desiring to be a member of the State Library, Bhubaneswar shall make an application in the appropriate form for the registration of his name (Provision has been made in the State Library). For this there is a Registration Counter in the third floor. Every member of the State Library shall be deemed to be
one book for the purpose of these rules to the readers. There is a circulation counter in this floor from where books are issued to and returned by the readers. The H.K.M. State Library was not built with an arrangement to cater its services to the public of Orissa, but it also facilitates the public of its capital Headquarters.

Three service divisions share the building. They are known as -

I. Readers' Service Division (RSD)
II. Technical Service Division (TSD) and
III. Administrative Service Division (ASD)

Getting entered into its premises a user can view a slanting up concrete ladders, which is situated just outside the main building that takes him to ASD and TSD. Administrative Service Division deals with an administrative librarian's room, Director's room and Office of the Ministerial Staff. Technical Service Division is connected with a hall and librarian, class-III and a team of Assistant Librarians busy in technical processing of library materials. The RSD is functioning in the main four-storied building.

The Bhubaneswar Public Library:

It is a branch of State Library and functions as a reference and leading library. It is opened for the registered members of the State Library, to the members of the Bhubaneswar Public Library and such casual readers as are permitted by the Director under rule 18. This library is operating in the ground floor and 1st floor of the State
The Bhubaneswar Public Library has a large collection of about 85,000 text books on all subjects. The periodical section contains 118 types of periodicals and near about 45 different newspapers. The reading room in the children section is open to all children in the age-group of 5 to 12 years only. The library follows broken order by which all materials of language and literature have been grouped in one section called as language and literature section.

Presently the library has installed an automatic Modi Xerox Photocopy machine by which the users of the library get photo copies at a very reasonable rate within a short time. It has also started computerised cataloguing with the help of National Information Centre (NIC), Bhubaneswar. The books and other materials, selected with the help of book selection method in acquisition section of this library.

To handle various activities in a systematic manner the
State Library, Bhubaneswar maintains staff of 90 persons. This includes those employed on daily wage basis. They are engaged in two shifts from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The following staff pattern is found in the State Library, Bhubaneswar. (The staff position of the H.K.M. State Library is given in table 5.1.)

532. Staff Pattern:

The Director, Libraries acts as the Executive Technical and Administrative head of the institution being assisted by two librarians class-II out of four required, one for each division, and there are six posts of librarian class-III and twenty-three posts of Assistant Librarian with four adhoc Assistant Librarians to run 18 sections under RSD and TSD. The details of the post proposed, sanctioned existing along with pay scales are shown in the table No.- 5.1.

533. Finance:

The Hare Krushna Mahatab State Library is running completely out of public funds and controlled under department of culture. The total requirement is assessed by the following way:

(Budgetary provision for H.K.M. State Library is given in the Table No.- 5.2)

Hare Krushna Mahatab State Library collects its funds by providing reprographic services, membership fees and fines etc. which are not directly utilised by the library. Library cess is not collected since there is no provision in the rules.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. Designation of Professionals</th>
<th>Pay Scale (in Rs.)</th>
<th>No. of Posts</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Existing</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Director</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Librarian Class-II</td>
<td>2000-3500</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>3. Librarian Class-III</td>
<td>1640-2900</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Assistant Librarian</td>
<td>1400-2300</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Library Assistant (Parent Post)</td>
<td>950-1500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Ministerial and others:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Head clerk/Account</td>
<td>1400-2600</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Care-taker</td>
<td>1400-2100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>8. Sr. clerk</td>
<td>1200-2040</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Jr. clerk-cum-Typist</td>
<td>950-1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>10. Sr. Stenographer</td>
<td>1400-2300</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>11. Jr. Stenographer</td>
<td>1200-2040</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>12. Jr. Clerk</td>
<td>950-1500</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>13. Senior Typist</td>
<td>1200-2040</td>
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<td>14. Xerox Operator</td>
<td>950-1500</td>
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<td>15. Jr. Store-Keeper</td>
<td>950-1500</td>
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<td>16. Electrician</td>
<td>950-1500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>17. Library Attendant</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>18. Binder</td>
<td>800-1150</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>19. Farash</td>
<td>750-950</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Guard / Watchman</td>
<td>750-950</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>21. Sweeper</td>
<td>750-950</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Mali</td>
<td>775-1025</td>
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**TOTAL:** 69 40 39
TABLE NO. - BUDGETARY PROVISION

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<tr>
<th>SL.NO.</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PLAN</th>
<th>NON-PLAN</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>88-89</td>
<td>20,62,000</td>
<td>7,57,000</td>
<td>28,19,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>89-90</td>
<td>23,21,000</td>
<td>7,68,000</td>
<td>30,89,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>90-91</td>
<td>29,53,000</td>
<td>7,84,000</td>
<td>37,37,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>91-92</td>
<td>26,90,000</td>
<td>7,07,000</td>
<td>33,97,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>92-93</td>
<td>27,33,000</td>
<td>3,06,000</td>
<td>30,39,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

539. Technical Processing:

There are six sections under this division, namely,

a) Book selection section
b) Acquisition section
c) Processing section
d) Reprography section
e) Binding and preservation section
f) Computer section

a) Book selection section:

This section carried out all policies formulated for selection of reading materials by the book selection committee. It includes selection of books and journals from bibliographic sources, Newspapers reviews, Readers suggestions, Publishers catalogue and the books submitted for approval. It prepared book selection cards for all books selected by the Book selection committee.
(b) **Acquisition Section:**

This section has seventeen number of Accession Registers. The books are entered in the concerned Accession Registers with code mark and accession number is given in its respective places. Bills are checked with the printed price of the book and the invoices wherever the price are not found printed.

(c) **Processing Section:**

All the documents of Hare Krushna Mahatab Library are classified by DDC 20th edition and Area Schedule devised by Prof. D.R. Kalia. Compilation of catalogue cards are carried out according to AACR II and subject headings are rendered with the help of Sears-list of subject headings.

(d) **Reprography Section:**

The Hare Krushna Mahatab Library has installed and Automatic Modi Xerox Copier to provide xerox copies of documents at a minimum price ₹0.60 per page to the readers.

(e) **Binding and Preservation Section:**

The library has only one binder with a few equipments like cutting machines and a hot press machine.

(f) **Computer Section:**

The library has installed a computer in the year 1987-88. Initially on experimental basis a print out in
535. Circulation Section:

In Hare Krushna Mahatab State Library books are only issued to the readers for reading in the premises according to his requirement. Though the library rules provided for a lending system for BPL, due to some problem it has not yet been implemented. The library rules denies outside issues of the materials in the State Library reference and research section. But there is reading hall facilities, where the readers are free to get their materials issued. The library provides open access system for its readers.

536. Periodical Section:

The library subscribes to about 78 periodicals and 19 newspapers which are provided in this section for use. Out of which 73 are Indian periodicals and three are foreign journals.

537. Reference Section:

All the reference materials like Dictionaries, Hand Books, Year Books, Manuals, Encyclopaedias, Guide Books, Maps, Atlases, Multivolumed Sets published by International and National Agencies are arranged subject wise on the lines of DDC class numbers in this section to facilitate Reference Studies for general and research scholars. But due to lack of reference tools such as cataloguing, indexing and abstracting the library
professionals seems handicapped in providing reference service effectively.

538. Extension services:

The State Library has not such conference hall to conduct discussions, seminars etc. (Extension Works) on various current issues of regional, national and international interests.

539. Users of the library:

Library systems believes in creating such a conducive atmosphere in which a reader finds an easy access to the documents exhaustively relevant to his queries which leads to the idea of readers' services. The library rules on the other hand provides that any person in the opinion of the Director, is in a position to make profitably use of the library facilities shall be allowed to be enrolled as member of the library (HKM). Hence any person who applies on the prescribed forms issued by the State Library with all the required documents is enrolled as member without any restriction for caste, creed, sex and religion. In the State Library the children are allowed membership to BPL whereas research scholars and readers of special interest are allowed in the State Library. The Library gets about 400 readers of different catagories such as school going children, college students, professors, researchers, persons of library interest, artists etc on average per day.
The following table shows the total members of the State Library:

Table No. 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SL Pass</th>
<th>BPL Pass</th>
<th>Children Pass</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>2035</td>
<td>395</td>
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<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>3475</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>4583</td>
<td>522</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>4938</td>
<td>116</td>
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<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>1679</td>
<td>031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Data upto 1993)

The State Library is planning to serve with a wide range of extension services. But it is yet to be started. The users are of different categories. Its objective is to provide knowledge and information to the community members irrespective of caste, colour and creed. The number of readers coming to this library is around 400 to 500 daily. From the observation it found that users are using the text book section in large numbers.

The above functions of the State Library at Bhubaneswar should be incorporated in the legislation and it should be the responsibility of the Government of Orissa to see that the functions are actually performed for which they should provide necessary infrastructure.
and finance. Every year more and more allocation of finance should be given by the State Government.

54. DISTRICT LIBRARIES:

In India there are 362 District Libraries in a total of 451 districts. This indicates that more than 80% of the districts have already their District Libraries. These Libraries are being maintained either by the District Local Authorities or by the Directorates of Libraries.

In Orissa there are only thirteen district libraries established in all the thirty districts of the State. The organisation and management of the district libraries of Orissa is controlled by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Orissa. The district libraries in Orissa are located in -

01. Balasore 08. Koraput
02. Bolangir 09. Mayurbhanj
03. Cuttack 10. Phulbani
04. Dhenkanal 11. Puri
05. Ganjam 12. Sambalpur
06. Kalahandi 13. Sundargarg
07. Keonjhar

(According to 1991 census)

55. GROWTH OF ORGANISED LIBRARIES:

SUB-DIVISIONAL LIBRARIES

During the year 1984-85 some sub-divisional libraries were also established in Orissa. The list is given on the next page:
The above sub-divisional libraries were established mainly in the border sub-divisional head-quarters with a view to extending reading facilities to the public of the area in Oriya language. These libraries are also controlled by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Orissa.

**EX-DISTRICT BOARD LIBRARIES**

Except these above libraries at State, District and Sub-divisional levels, there are six Ex-District board libraries which are organised and managed by the department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Orissa. Those are namely -

(i) Akhanda Pathagar, Chikiti, established on 1st April 1918, Ganjam.
(ii) Raghunath Pathagar, Balipadar.
(iii) Kanaka Manjari Pathagar, Kavisurya Nagar (1936),
(iv) Upendra Bhanja Pathagar, Tanarada (1923),
(v) Public Library, Khallikote (1935) and
(vi) Jayakrishna Bahinipati Pathagar, Rambha (1928).

In addition to the above there were four libraries established at different places of the State by Public Relation Department, Government of Orissa. Among these four libraries, two libraries were established in 1972 named Memorial Hall Library located at Barapali in Sambalpur District and Sakhigopal in Puri District. Earlier these two
libraries were named 'Gangadhar Memorial Hall', Barapali and Panchasakha Memorial Hall, Sakhigopal. The other two are Integrated Library, Angul (1955-56), Dhenkanal District, and the Mahavir Library (1976) Dhenkanal District. These libraries were first organised and managed by the Department of Education, Government of Orissa. But later on these were transferred to the Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Orissa.

Village Library/Town or City Library/
Suchana Bhavan/Municipal Library.

In the Government Sector, Public Libraries were started with the help of the Department of Information and Public Relation, Orissa. Accordingly many District Information Centres, Suchana Bhavans, and Reading Rooms were established. Besides this some village libraries at different Panchayats and Block head-quarters were also established which were directly controlled by the Community Development (CD) and Gram Panchayat (GP) Department of Orissa. In each and every district more than 7 to 8 different libraries at Block and Panchayat levels were started to serve the adults and the student community in the villages. Several Government and Private Agencies involved in rural development contributed in the form of buildings, reading materials etc. to these libraries.

In the year 1949 urban development department of Orissa took interest in opening some municipal libraries and reading rooms in different towns and cities of Orissa. The Revenue Department of Orissa was also helping these libraries in
terms of Kendu Leaf Grant to the rural libraries of the State. Public library is considered an essential part of a modern society and plays a very important role in the community. Now the public library services are being transferred to the rural and urban libraries. It is necessary to open different libraries in division, sub-division, block and Panchayat levels. The local government should give sufficient grant to these above libraries because library is regarded as a social force which can influence the society being served. It acts as a centre of mass education. Thus, for the fruitful survival of mankind the existence of Public Libraries is indispensable.

56. CONCLUSION:

To develop a public library system for the state of Orissa so as to extend library services equitably to all its people, a noddle agency is needed to translate it into reality. For proper administration, management and implementation of available resources, a directorate of public library is to be created like in the case of other services. Unfortunately, at present Orissa lacks a public library system. Some sub-standard libraries without any proper building and materials are working in different parts of the state. Their functioning is also in a disintegrated manner. But no attempt has yet been made to integrate them into a network. Hence a public library act is highly felt for the state which can improve all the libraries of Orissa and weld them to form a grid so that no library shall
function in isolation as is happening today.

For the improvement of the libraries in Orissa the organisational structure (given on the next page) of public library system can be followed. So it may be concluded that a planned library service is an indispensable feature of a state like Orissa which lagging behind in this respect. About nine states have yet been able to pass library legislation and provide library services in a planned manner. But it is sad to state that despite several attempts made by different associations and organisations, our state is yet to enact the library legislation.
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