CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

The word "Library" comes from the Latin 'Liber' meaning book, through the French 'Librairie' which means bookseller's shop and Libraire, which means copyist.\(^1\) The Oxford English dictionary defined the term 'Library' in the sense of being a place where books were kept for "reading, study or reference". By the 19\(^{th}\) Century, the word "library" denoted "a building, room, or set of rooms containing a collection of books for the use of public or some portion of it, or the members of a society". That is, library came to be looked upon as a "public institution" or establishment charged with the care of a collection of books. With the passage of time, the concepts of dissemination of Information and administration of the collection of books were added to the definition of library.\(^2\) Throughout its existence, the institution of library had three functions: collection, organisation and the dissemination of information or documents to users.

Webster Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of English Language defines library as, "a place set apart to contain books and other material for reading, study or reference; as a room, set of rooms or building where books may be read or borrowed".\(^3\)

According to Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Library is a collection of books or the physical accommodation in which such a collection is housed."\(^4\)

The above definitions are partial. They emphasise only two aspects of a library i.e. books or collection and place/accommodation. Whereas library is a trinity of books, users and staff.

In the words of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, "A library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of collection of books and the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them".\(^5\)

The UNESCO definition of a library is, "An organised collection of published books and periodicals and of other reading and audio visual materials and the services of a staff able to provide and interpret such materials as are required to meet the informational, research, educational or recreational needs of its users".\(^6\)

ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science defines library as "a collection of material organised to provide physical, bibliographic and intellectual
access to a target group with a staff, that are trained to provide services and programmes related to the information needs of the target groups.⁷ (According to Dr. Jaspal Singh the present Vice Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala "Library is a second home of the readers)".

So a library is a collection of books and other reading material, organised, maintained and preserved for reading, study and consultation. It is a place or a building set apart for keeping and use of collection by its clientele. It is provided with a staff which is trained to acquire, organise and facilitate use of the collection, and also give related services and information to the users. It is an important lighthouse which helps a person to come out of darkness of ignorance to the bright sunlight of knowledge.

1.1 REFERENCE LIBRARY

A reference Library is one which does not issue the books and other materials, instead these must be consulted or read at the library itself. Typically such libraries are used for research purpose, for example at university library. Some material available in the reference Library may be historical, current & even unique.

There are many definitions and interpretations of the reference library in different sources. According to Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library Science & Information Technology, "Reference Library is a Library or Department having books which may not be used elsewhere than on the premises. It is library whose books may not be taken out from building."⁸ Harrod’s Librarians Glossary defines the reference library, "A Library or department containing books which may not normally be used elsewhere than on the premises."⁹ According to Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, "Reference Department refers to the department of a library having books which may not be taken away but have been for consulting in the library only and the administrative unit incharge of the reference work of a library."¹⁰ Manual of Reference and Information Sources defines, "A reference library therefore contains a large variety of material which is source of information. It may include rich material as books, reports, pamphlets, periodicals newspapers, charts, maps, patents, standard specifications, engineering drawings, architectural drawings, indexes, slides, film strips, canned film, gramophone records, music scores, micro-films, microfiche, ultraviolet, cuttings, theatre programmes, and so on."¹¹ According to International Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science, "Reference Libraries traditionally, the providers of books meant to be referred to rather than read continuously, a
selection of newspapers and periodicals, a local collection, quiet accommodation for private study and a specialist staff.  

Reference Library is that library which containing collection (books, Journals, newspapers etc) which may not normally be used elsewhere than on a premises of Library. It is library whose material may not be taken out from the library building. Users can consult the books or other material inside of this library only. This library does not lend books and other items.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF REFERENCE LIBRARY

The age-old conception of the reference library as being one, where books are consulted within the precincts of the library, may have truth in it, but it reflects only a limited conception of it. There might have been justification in bygone days to lock up books and offer their use to a restricted few, but in this age, when the quantum of recorded knowledge, the expanding media of communication and quantity of printed material have far outstripped the capacity of individuals to consume and assimilate information and when increased number of readers interested in consulting all available records seek skilled guidance, the entire superstructure of the Reference Library has to be built up from the point of view of this new perspective where people come not merely to find a book to read, but to gather information and ideas on all matters, from the very commonplace to the highly specialised ones.

We have evidence of library set-up from the ancient times in Assyria, Egypt, China and India, consisting of Clay Tablets, or rolls of papyri, vellum, parchment or palm leaves confined the four walls of temples, churches, royal courts or viharas. People in search of knowledge were very few, related to the religious cadre only. After the invention of paper and printing and the tremendous development of reading material, pursuit of knowledge was liberalised and the book became available to the common man. A movement for world literacy, an upsurge in education and research, and proliferation of human knowledge, basic and scientific, have changed the entire outlook of the library as an institution. If the ancient libraries could be called reference Libraries, it could be so only with all the limitations prevalent at the time. A modern library in action, with its thousands and millions of volumes of books, periodicals and non-book material, and hundreds and thousands of patrons eager to use them, reflects a different picture altogether.

As a matter of fact, excepting the few national libraries, viz., Library of Congress, British Museum, Bibliotheque Nationale, etc., and some other specifically
established as reference and non-circulating library, the majority of libraries throughout the world had made arrangement for separate reference departments since the last few decades only. This was due to the very delayed acknowledgment of the importance of reference libraries and of the inadequate understanding of reference service itself. It has been borne out that a considerable number of librarians and library authorities still hesitate to accord due emphasis on this, the pendulum swinging heavily in favour of its circulating function only.

The organization of the reference library or the Reference Department of a library has evolved from the very modest efforts of the librarian to help readers in finding books for reading and finding facts for information. It originated from the innate human understanding of difficulties of readers by the librarian and the latter's devotion to duty beyond the specified or accepted limit. The ethos of librarianship has developed with the growth of library service.

The beginning is made with a few tools only, interpreted to readers when necessary, by the librarian himself. Gradually, the reference department adds to its collection, printed sources of various types, to which people may resort for information and knowledge. Ultimately, the Reference Department grows up with its well-chosen collection and skilled staff into some sort of a living encyclopedia, attempting to provide a complete picture of information, current and retrospective, on various subject fields. In the process of growth, specialization becomes necessary and an able assistant is entrusted with the sole work of attending to readers' reference needs. A further development is manifest, when a separate Reference Department is organized centrally, under a Reference Librarian with Assistants to help him. When the collection and the quantum of service rendered register further increase, a more elaborate form of organization is effected by having specialized reference divisions in separate subject fields, viz., Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Technology, etc. in addition to the General Reference Department. Each of these division is under a separate Reference Librarian sometimes with requisite subject knowledge, aided by his own staff. The entire work is co-ordinated by the Chief Reference Librarian. The development last envisaged is perhaps the limit to which such organization may grow, involving considerably in men, material and money. Only a few libraries can afford this. The trouble is that the efficient reference library is rather an expensive business to organize and run, as it means a very
comprehensive collection of reference material of all types and varieties and requisite number of skilled staff, both of which are costly propositions.

The purpose will be adequately served if every library sets up a distinct reference organization with deliberation and endeavours to build up a service as efficiently as possible within its own limitations. Its absence has no moral justification for any library or its authorities. It is the most vital part of the entire organization of the library a living limb in it organism.

A reference Department, as such should be considered as a component part of the entire organization of the library, a unit within it, although distinct from the circulation or the lending departments. It cannot operate independently of other departments in the same library system. Purchase, accessions, classification and cataloguing are the normal functions closely linked with it. It cannot also do without a day-to-day contact and co-operation with other libraries, especially in the proximity. Comprehensive co-operative coverage of reference material and efficient pooling of resources on regional basis at least, should be encouraged to lesson the burden on an individual library and increase the potential of total service rendered to the community.13

1.3 NEED FOR THE STUDY

Punjabi Reference Library set up in the year 1981 was renamed as Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library in 2004. It is a specialised reference library established in Punjabi University. Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library is unique in the sense that it is established for developing Punjabi language and literature. It is one of the important communication agencies of the Punjabi society which provides recorded knowledge and promotes its use in the scholarly community. It carries the torch of knowledge to the very door steps of the scholars and make books and other reading material available to them in an easy and ample manner as water and air are available to them. Thus library plays an important role in meeting the educational, information, self development, cultural, recreational and research need of lovers of Punjabi Language, literature, Punjab History, Culture and Sikhism.

Many studies have been conducted at Ph.D, M.Phil levels to investigate various types of libraries, to examine and analyse thoroughly, their various facets and problems. Knowledge of these institutions is of great value in understanding them and making suggestion for their improvement. This information is fundamental for their future planning and policy making.
Unfortunately the Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library has not caught much attention of the researchers as its investigation or a study. It is, therefore, essential to make an exploratory study of this library to have a peep in the Indian scene in this regard. DGSPRL today has completed 34 years of its existence and it is hoped that this effort will help in throwing light on growth, development and use of this library over years, making appraisal of its resources, working and the services it offers.

This study provides empirical evidences for improving existing library services and planning new library services to the best of researcher's knowledge, no study of this nature has been attempted at the doctorate level. Library studies are an important and useful method to know the growth, development and use of library. Studies of libraries are the important step towards the systematic planning and development of library and information centres. It becomes essential to ascertain the use, to find the strengths and gaps of Punjabi Reference Library to plan for improvements in the future.

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This investigation addresses the issues related to the growth, development and use of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library. This library is one of the richest libraries on Punjabi language and literature in the world.

1.5 OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are follows:

1. To find out the historical context of establishment of Punjabi Reference Library and the organizational structure and management system of the library vis-a-vis the mandate of library.
2. To trace the growth and development of library
3. To find out the subject strengths of library collection relating to its identified areas.
4. To find out the use of library.
5. To find out the role of library in preserving documentary heritage of Punjab.
6. To examine the problems faced by users in using the library.

1.6 HYPOTHESES

The main hypotheses in this study are given below:-

1. Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library is not fully carrying out the functions which were envisaged at the time of its establishment.
2. The library is not getting sufficient financial support from its authority for its proper functioning.
3. Sufficient staff is not employed by the authority for its efficient and effective working.
4. The library is not providing services to its clientele which are expected of a modern reference library.
5. There has been positive growth in its collection over the years.
6. There has been positive growth in its use by researchers.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has been an attempt to assess the growth, development, use of Punjabi Reference Library. In this study, historical overview, Library Authority, organisational structure, personnel, resources, services & use and budget have been examined.

There are various limitations in the study. These are:
1. Gaps were found in records. The library and the university have not kept proper records so: (a) the study is limited to historical view and library use because records for earlier period were not available in the library. (b) financial data has been analysed from 1981 to 2013 onwards for want of records in the university.
2. The study has omitted certain aspects such as number of users of the years (1981-1982, 1988, 1990-1996), number of books consulted by users of years (1981-1993, 1995-1996) for which figures were not available.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It will be helpful to fulfill the gaps wherever needed. It has been undertaken to ascertain the use of Punjabi Reference Library and its service. This study would be significant for understanding the role of Punjabi Reference Library in the community, as also for improving its functioning and planning for the future.

1.9 DATA SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Some of the data asked for was supplied by the Department of Punjabi Language Development, retired and present librarians of Punjabi University, Patiala, Establishment branch of Punjabi University Patiala was consulted for data regarding library personnel. Financial information was collected from budget estimates. Further official documents, files, registers of statistical records of Punjabi Reference Library were examined. For all these data sources the investigator went personally to
Field visits were made time to time and again to get first hand knowledge and observe personally working conditions, maintenance of collection, use of reading rooms, and other services and facilities of the library. Further, the librarian and the staff members were asked informally to know the problems in running the library.

1.9.1 Sources of Data

For this study, the data was collected from the primary, secondary and Territory sources. The important primary sources (library record from 1981 to 2014) consulted are:

1. Accession Registers  6. Periodical Registers
2. Users entry Registers  7. Daily Absentee Registers
3. Used books Registers  8. VIP's Visiting Register
5. Statistical Registers  10. Staff Attendance Registers

Other primary sources are interview with library staff, field visits and observation of the investigator as aforesaid.

The Secondary sources tapped are Financial records (University Budget Estimates), Annual Reports of PUP, proceedings of Syndicate & Senate Meetings of PUP, Journals, dissertations, books, and the internet etc. For this purpose investigator visited the Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library, Department of Punjabi Language Development, Syndicate section, Establishment branch, Department of Library & Information Science and Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha Library of Punjabi University Patiala. The Library of Language department Punjab were also visited by researcher.

The main Tertiary sources consulted are: classified and Alphabetical Card Catalogue of DGSPRL, Book Type catalogues of Special collections, online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) of DGSPRL. Catalogue of Periodicals, Kardex etc.

1.9.2 Tools of Analysis

The data collected is subjected to scientific analysis, statistical data has been tabulated simple statistical techniques such as percentage, growth rate, average, ratio have been used to analyse the data. The data has been presented in the form of diagrams and tables wherever necessary.

1.10 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library is financed and managed by the Punjabi University Patiala is open to everyone. The present study restricts itself to this
library. The study includes historical overview of the library and about its growth and development. The library is an organ of the Punjabi University, Patiala. Therefore, an attempt has been made to study very briefly its parent body Punjabi University, and its departments (Department of Punjabi Language Development, Punjabi University, Patiala) and their role in developing PRL. The study gathers information regarding management, physical facilities, finance, collection, personnel, service and use of the library and the related problems.

1.11 GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND USE IN THE CONTEXT OF LIBRARIES AND THEIR INDICATORS

Three terms are very important in the title: Development, growth and use in context of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language defines growth as, "The stage in the process of growing". And in the same dictionary development has been defined as "The act, process, or result of developing the state of being developed: gradual advance or growth through progressive changes."

According to Oxford English Dictionary, growth is, "The action process or manner of growing; both in material and immaterial sense; vegetative development; increase". Development as, "The process of fact of developing; the concrete result of this process; the growth and unfolding of what is in the germ; the condition of that which is developed."

Dictionary for Library and Information Science Defines Use of Library, "the extent to which the facilities and resources of a library are actually used by its clientele common measures include overall or per capita circulation, turnover of collection (s), gate count, program attendance, Internet use within the building, interlibrary loan and reference transactions, etc. Statistics on Library use are important in documenting effectiveness and justifying funding."

Library use is according to Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, "In an era of financial stringency, libraries are giving increasing attention to cost benefit considerations. The question is raised: Are acquisitions justified? The criterion for answering this question is the use of acquisitions. The Library collection may have other functions-for example, an inspirational and museum function but if books are not used, it is hard to justify their purchase.

Cost-benefit analysis implies quantification of use. There are some obvious, problems, however: if we measure in house use and external circulation, we count
each use as one, thus, giving equal weight to all uses. A book or journal may be picked up and put down without being opened. At the other extreme, a book or Journal may inspire a new theorem or an insightful generalization.”

Thus, growth and development in the context of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library is not only to be brought about by extend in budget or increase of documents. But it is also dependent on the appropriate organization set up and judicious finance to meet the needs of the users and satisfaction of their needs. This leads to use aspect of the Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library. In the context of this study the term use means, use of resources and facilities of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library by its users.

To examine the development, growth and use of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library is not possible without by taking the following indicators:

1. **Finance:** Finance is the most important parameter for studying the growth and development of any organization in terms of inputs. Therefore, data regarding sources of finances covering grants, both recurring as well as non-recurring from various agencies planned as well non planned, have been collected and analysed. Further deflated values indicate growth in real terms. Amount spent on various items further indicate their growth.

2. **Collection:** Collection is the base of any library. It depends on increasing by different methods. Annual additions in collection are indicators of its growth. Category-wise break-up of collection has been undertaken for knowing different kinds of reading materials added in the collection.

Books and periodicals are the main parts of library collection and it becomes important to examine their growth viz-a-viz their expenditure both in actual and in real terms. Therefore, annual intake of these items through purchase/ subscription/ gratis along with their respective expenditures have been analysed. Regression analysis has also been done.

3. **Library Personnel:** Staff is mediator between users and collection. Staff collects organizes, disseminates the documents to users. Therefore various norms regarding qualifications and strength given from time to time have been examined. Growth and development of library personnel, professional, semi-professional, others of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library have been undertaken.

4. **Library Services and Use:** Following aspects of this indicator have been taken into consideration:
(a) Library Services provided by Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library

(b) Problems faced by the library staff and users have been examined.

An important indicator is the use of library. Library visitings, use of books, photocopy of documents, are the indicators to examine the use of library. Annual use of books and user's visitings has been worked out in the Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library. Besides it to find problems regarding the library, the staff & users were asked informally.

1.12 WORD "PUNJABI" IN THE NAME OF DR. GANDA SINGH PUNJABI REFERENCE LIBRARY:

The term "Punjabi" included in the name of the library is central in the context of this library. There are many definitions and interpretations of the word "Punjabi" in different sources:

"Punjabi is Our Language
We must never forget, Punjabi is our language.
It is our very life,
Our priceless treasure,
Never to be forsaken, Punjabi is our language.
In gatherings and feasts,
In songs of love and valor,
Sweet and pleasing, Punjabi is our language.
In strivings and success,
In combat and war,
It bestows life, Punjabi is our language.
Our flowering garden,
Our abode of comfort,
Never to be abandoned, Punjabi is our Language
-Dhani Ram Chatrik (1876-1954)"

According to Gurshabadratnakar Mahan Kosh, Punjabi is, "resident of Punjab, language of Punjab, which is spoken by people of Punjab, Related with Punjab, and Gurmukhi Lipi (Scripts)" Encyclopedia of the Sikh literature defines Punjabi as, "a resident of Punjab, language of Punjab as spoken by its residents, of or relating to Punjab, the script of Punjabi language, which is most suitable for scribing it."

As per Bal Vishavkosh (Children encyclopedia) "Punjabi is the name of Language of Punjab States of the India and Pakistan. There are names of Punjab & Punjabi in old manuscripts. Language scholars have found 15 names of old language of Punjab. But in the last 1000 years, and the impact of Mughals, name of Punjab's language 'Punjabi' has been famous." According to Punjabi English Dictionary, "The
word ‘Punjabi’, means a language spoken in Punjab and in various states of India and countries of the world. It is 12th major language of the world.\textsuperscript{24}

Thus, the meaning of term Punjabi in the context of DGSPRL is not only to be brought about by Punjabi Language or peoples of Punjab but it also means Punjabi Language & Literature, Punjab History & Culture, Sikhism and others related with Punjab. So in the context of DGSPRL the term Punjabi has broad based meaning because this library procured the information or documents & periodicals on the Punjab Language & Literature, Punjab History & Culture and Sikhism. This library provides the services for the development of Punjabi. The main objective of Punjabi University Patiala is to promote the Punjabi language & Culture. Punjabi University is the parent body of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library. So Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library is working for the promotion of main objective of Punjabi University Patiala "to promote Punjabi" as per its mandate.

So the meaning of the word ‘Punjabi’ included in the title of study is Punjabi Language & Literature, Punjab History & Culture, Sikhism and others which are related with Punjab.

1.13 **DR. GANDA SINGH (1900 TO 1987)**

Punjabi Reference Library was renamed as "Dr Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library" on 29 September, 2004 in the sweet memory of Dr. Ganda Singh, who was an eminent historian of India. Shri Siddarth Sankar Ray, the Governor, Punjab, paying tribute to him, said, "He can be ranked among the foremost historians the country has produced. His education of scholarship were legendry". He by his charming personal qualities, his immaculate scholarship and his single minded and untiring pursuit of research, had acquired a unique prestige in the world of learning.

To comprehend the personality of man of Dr. Ganda Singh's stature one needs much longer time. He was a man of remarkable industry and unremitting patience. He was a great Punjabi, a devout Sikh and a patriot to the core. Through his dedicated scholarly high quality work of more than six decades. Dr Ganda Singh provided useful source material to the researchers of Punjab history. So intense was his involvement in the subject that it is difficult to think of Punjab history today without his name coming to one's mind. He not only clarified many obscure points concerning the Sikh history but also provided the missing links and gaps in the history of this region. He sifted the truth from fiction.
Dr. Ganda Singh did not belong to a renowned family nor was he brought up with a silver spoon in his mouth. He rose from obscurity into the full blaze of historical world.

Dr. Ganda Singh was born on November 15, 1900 at Hariana, an ancient town in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab. His father, Sardar Jawala Singh was a petty official in the revenue department of the Punjab Government. He was introduced to his first lessons in education in a native mosque. He passed Middle Standard examination and Matriculation from Hoshiarpur. Despite his first choice for Khalsa College, Amritsar, he joined Forman Christian College, Lahore, But soon after interrupted his studies to join the Indian Army he obtained Bachelor of arts Degree from the Punjab University, Lahore as a private candidate and Master of Arts Degree (in the discipline of History) from Muslim University Aligarh in 1944, as a regular student, with first class first in the university- a rare distinction in the University won after 19 years. In 1954, he received his Ph.D. Degree from the Panjab University, Chandigarh, for writing his thesis Ahmad Shaah Durrani. On December 19, 1964, Muslim University, Aligarh, conferred on him the honorary degree of D. Litt. Honoris Causa for his work in the field of research along with three other distinguish personalities, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, Dr. Albert Liar, President of the International Maritime Committee a formers Minister of Justice and Law, Deputy Prime Minister of Beligium, and Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha Chairman Energy Committee of India. He was awarded the Degree of Doctor of Literature in recognition of his contribution to historical research by the Punjabi University, Patiala, on its fifteenth annual convocation on February 25, 1978.

Dr. Ganda Singh joined the Indian Army during the Third Afgan War in 1919 in Supply and Transport Corps Base Depot, Rawalpindi. He left the military service in 1921 and joined the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Ltd., Abadan (Persian Gulf), Iran, as an accounts officer. He remained there for the next nine years.

During his stay at Abadan, he took to writing and his first composition was 'My first Thirty Days in Messopotamia' in 1926. From Arnold Wilson Dr. Ganda Singh received an inspiration to prepare a 'Bibliography of the Punjab.' On his return to India in December 1930, he joined the Phulwari, a Punjabi journal of Lahore, as its editor.

In October 1931 he was put in change of the Sikh History Research Department at Khalsa College Amritsar. For eighteen years (1931-1949) he served
the Research Department by enriching its libraries and his own private collections from the various parts of the country. In 1949 Ganda Singh shifted to Patiala where he worked in important positions. He joined officer in charge, Central Public Library, Patiala, from February 10, 1956 to October 31, 1956. During this period he enriched the State Achieves by procuring historical material from different places. He retired on March 2, 1956.

He was invited by the Punjabi University, Patiala to organize for it a Department of Punjab Historical Studies. He worked as Director of the Department from September 16, 1963 to September 15, 1966. On his retirement, the Punjabi University conferred upon him a much merited fellowship for life. The Punjab Past and Present, bi-annual journal of international repute, was also started by him in the year 1967. He ran it with great sense of commitment. He was one of the founder members of the Indian History Congress.

Dr. Ganda Singh was member of the various State and International forums. He was corresponding Member of Indian Historical Records Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, 1938-39 Indian Historical Records Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, 1950-56.

He was honoured by the Government of India with Padam Bhushan in 1983 in recognition of his services to the cause of history. He was very well acquainted with the various languages such as Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Pushto Marathi, English, French and German which immensely facilitated his access to source material on Punjab.

He wrote more than six dozen books in English, Punjabi Urdu, Persian and Hindi and contributed about three hundred and fifty research articles to various research journals, magazines and newspapers. His historical works are too well known to the scholars of the history of Punjab.

He has an invaluable personal collection comprising of books, manuscripts, journals, thesis, pamphlets, clippings, maps and Xerox copies of relevant portions of the books. There are about five thousand books in English, Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu and Persian preserved in his library. There are about two hundred and fifty manuscripts in various languages treasured in his collection. The collection pertains to history, language, politics, social and economic aspect, art and architecture and culture in the Punjab of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His family has denoted
this collection to Punjabi University Patiala. This Collection has been placed in Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library by Punjabi University.

His spirit of dedication and self-effacement and his deep humility and courage to speak the truth will be remembered as his attractive traits and his always judging others magna magnanimously inspired devotion and friendship.\(^{25}\)

1.14 EARLIER STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS ON DGSPRL

Many studies have been conducted to investigate various types of libraries, to examine and analyse thoroughly, their various facets and problems. Knowledge of these institutions is of great values in understanding them and making suggestions for their improvement. This information is fundamental for their future planning and policy making.

A detailed study on the Growth, development and use of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library was not conducted any time. Hence, this study attempts to fill this lacuna by investigating the growth, development and use of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library. Following minor studies and articles related with Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library were conducted in the past.

For the degree of M. Phil, A dissertation on "An annotated Bibliography of Sources on Sikhism and Punjab History published in English Language available in Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library" was conducted by Nishu Joshi in 2007. This bibliography includes 360 books in Sikhism and 258 books in Punjab History published in English Language till 2006. These sources cover bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedia and text books. It is an attempt to provide exhaustive information about the sources on Sikhism and Punjab History available in DGSPRL, Punjabi University, Patiala.

In an article entitled "Serving the users in multi lingual library: A case study of Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab India" Professor Trishanjit Kaur scrutinized that the library staff of Punjabi University and Punjabi Reference Library is providing access to users seeking information and literature in language other than English. The problems, challenges faced by library staff have been analyzed and suggestion have also been made for improvement.
1.15 **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

This aspect includes historical background of Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library i.e, Punjabi University which is the Parent body of DGSPRL, mother department of Library, Punjabi Development (DPD), Punjabi University main Library, DGSPRL and its beginning background.

**1.15.1 PUNJABI UNIVERSITY PATIALA**

The Punjabi University was established on the 30th April 1962 under the state government Act of 1961. Punjabi University, one of the premier institutions of higher education in the north of India. Initially the University started with the objective of developing and promoting the Language and culture of the Punjabi People, Over the time has involved into a multifaceted, multi faculty educational institution. The establishment of this university was considered a major landmark in the cultural progress of the Punjabi-speaking people. The Act stated the objectives of the university as under:

"To establish and incorporate a university for the advancement of Punjabi Studies and development of Punjabi language as a medium of instruction or otherwise for the providing of instruction in humanistic and scientific subjects and generally for the promotion of higher education and research."\(^{26}\)

This is the first university in India and second in the world to be named after language the first being Hebrew University of Israel. This is keeping in view the University Grants Commission's directive to establish seats of higher learning for the promotion of research and knowledge thought the medium of vernacular language. The importance of the vernacular languages and literature, which was also the objective of the Punjab University College (1869), was reiterated in the objectives of the "Punjabi University Act". Through named after the state's language, it is multi-faculty university and has earned a distinct place for itself through its academic programmes, research projects, community services and other related activities in the field of sciences, social sciences and humanities.

To begin with Punjabi University was started as a residential teaching university and subsequently in 1969, the scope of the university was widened and it became also an affiliating university. It was inaugurated on June 24, 1962 by the great Indian philosopher Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the President of India. In the beginning there were six postgraduate teaching departments of Economics, English, Punjabi,
Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics. There were nine colleges (Professional: six colleges, Arts and Science: Three colleges) located in the Patiala city and seven faculties (Arts & Social Sciences, Business Administration and Commerce, Language, Education, Medicine and Engineering & Technology). Presently it has sixty five teaching and research departments covering disciplines in Humanities, Arts and Sciences as diverse as Fine Arts, Biotechnology, Forensic Science and Space Sciences. The University provides international standard facilities for students and researchers in various disciplines. Now the number of affiliated colleges have increase to 208 as on 2012.

The university has been lucky to have scholars and academicians at helm of affairs as its Vice-Chancellors. Padam Bhushan Dr. Bhai Jodh Singh, an eminent scholar was the founder Vice-Chancellor of this university. He shaped the destiny of this university in the formative years with his great administrative acumen. Mr. Kirpal Singh Narang, another visionary, became the Vice-Chancellor in 1965. During his period the university witnessed phenomenal expansion. During the International Women's Year 1975, Mrs. Inderjeet Kaur Sandhu was appointed the Vice-Chancellor. The University touched greater height during her tenure. Dr. Amrik Singh, a person of capacious vision and sensibility, Dr. S.S. Johl, a man of uncanny and unquestionable caliber and competence, Dr. Bhagat Singh an austere commoner, looking omniscient scholar, Dr. H.K. Manmohan Singh an undisputed economist of international repute and Dr. Joginder Singh Puar an internationally known scholar of linguistics have enabled the university to attain an imposing position in the academic world. Dr. Jasbir Singh Ahluwalia an eminent scholar promote the cultural and Academic Activities in the University. Padam Shri S.S. Boparai, are able administrator extended the university to the rural population. Under the steward leadership of present Vice-chancellor Dr. Jaspal Singh an eminent scholar and internationally known diplomat, the university is touching greater heights.

The university was awarded Five Star Status by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous institution of the U.G.C. Recently a team of NAAC again visited the University and after evaluation in the field of academic, sports and cultural activities has awarded it 'A' Grade in the year 2008. The University, for the first time has also got the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy for 2006-07 for its overall performance in the field of Sports among the universities of India which it won for the second successive session of 2007-08. In
addition to above, the university also won 93 Gold, 58 Silver and 73 Bronze Medals in the Inter-University competition at the National level and 6 Gold, 15 Silver and 17 Bronze Medals in the National/International level in the Individual capacity during 2009-2010 session. However, three sportsmen participated in the World Championships and three participated in the Asian Championship during this period.

The university has a modern well planned campus situated on Patiala-Chandigarh road at a short distance from the main city. Sprawling across 316 acres, the campus is away from the din the noise of the city. it presents a splendid sight of a magnificent buildings which include the famous Guru Gobind Singh Bhawan and newly constructed Shri Guru Granth Sahib Bhawan.

The university has ten regional centres/Neighbourhood campuses namely Guru Kashi Campus, Talwandi Sabo; Regional Centre, Bathinda; Regional Centre for Information Technology and Management Mohali; Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan Institute of Advanced Studies, Malerkotla; Dr. Balbir Singh Sahitya Kendra, Dehradun; Neighbourhood Campus, Rampura Phul; Neighbourhood Campus, Jhunir; Punjabi University Baba Jogi Peer Neighbourhood Campus, Ralla; Punjabi University Akali Phula Singh Neighbourhood Campus, Dehla Seehan; Punjabi University Neighbourhood Campus, Sardool Garh; Punjabi University Neighbourhood Campus, Jaito and Punjabi University Neighbourhood Campus Karandi. In order to spread higher education in the rural area the University has taken over a sick college at Maur and the admission has started from July 2009 onwards.

The University has maintained the estate of Dr. Norah Richards at Andhretta in Himachal Pradesh which the noted artist donated to the Punjabi University. The buildings of the estate have been renovated keeping the original architecture intact. Arrangements have been made for the stay of faculty members and students who wish to carry out study and research in the field of Theatre and Television. The Department of Youth Welfare organises youth activities during the summer at Andhretta (Youth Leadership Camps) and the Department of Theatre and Television also arranges theatre performances at Andhretta every year.

The University has maintained research facilities for scholars at Dr. Balbir Singh Sahitya Kendra at Dehradun. There is a rich library with rare books and manuscripts bequeathed by Bhai Vir Singh, Dr. Balbir Singh and Prof. Puran Singh, the doyens of Punjabi literature. Research on comparative religions is carried out there. This centre is being developed as an advanced Centre for Sikh Studies.
1.15.2 DEPARTMENT OF PUNJABI LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT (DPD)

For the promotion of Punjabi Language, Literature, Culture and history, Punjabi University had established the Department of Punjabi Language Development in 1965. Many well wishers of Punjabi Language, Scholars of Punjabi and Builders of Modern Punjabi were supported this effort. Establishment of this department was a major event in the progress of Punjabi culture and history. To fulfill the main objective of the University the following significant steps were taken.

1. Establishment of Punjabi Development Department as the central body for the development of Punjabi Language.

2. The Establishment of Punjabi Development Fund (DPF)

At present, many departments are being managed out of DPF such as Publication Bureau, Theatre and TV, Punjabi Literary Studies Department, Journalism and Mass Communication, Punjabi Lexicography Department, Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Publicity and Public Relations Department, Honours School in Punjabi, Holiday Home and Art Gallery of Andhreta and Waris Bhawan.

During the year 1980, All the Punjabi Development schemes were centralized and its responsibility was given to department of development of Punjabi Language Development, for the success of all schemes. Establishment of Punjabi Reference Library was a most popular scheme of all these schemes. In this year two lacs rupees were provided in the university budget for the establishment of Punjabi Reference Library. Department of Punjabi Language Development specially helped the Chief Librarian of Punjabi University Library for the establishment of Punjabi Reference Library and Basic Project regarding establishment of PRL had been started from 1980.

1.15.3 BHAI KAHN SINGH NABHA LIBRARY

This is the main library of Punjabi University, Patiala. The university and its library started functioning simultaneously in 1963. Initially the university campus was scattered and the library was temporarily housed in the Senate Hall of the university, the gymnasium hall of Mahendra College Patiala and then shifted to a wing of the boy's hostel. In 1965-66 the construction of new building for the university library was partially completed and the library was shifted there. It was inaugurated by Dr. M.C. Chagla, the then Union Minister for Education, Govt. of India on August 28, 1966.
This library was started with 4363 books. Its rich document collection, equipment and services tell us about its own growth and development. Presently it has a total collection of over 7 lakh documents as on 31.3.2014. Library has collection in all branches of knowledge. Back volumes of journals, university dissertations, reports, Braille books, microfilms and compact diskettes, etc are included in its collection.

1. Library Building: This library has a fully AC building, which is centrally located on an area of 52,521 sq. ft. Library building has all the physical amenities including lift, fire protection system, CCTV and air conditioning etc. It is spread over four floors and most of the work area is on the ground floor. Separate reading Hall for using personal books have been provided for the students, which is open for 24 hours. The reading hall is on first floor which has a seating capacity of 300 readers. The reference books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, yearbooks, subject bibliographies and other useful reference sources have been placed near the reading hall. A separate textbook area, literature on all language, reference desk have also been provided on first floor. Separate corners for books on Human Rights Postmodernism, UNESCO Publications, and Gandhian Studies have been provided. Collection of Dr. Inder Kumar Gujral Ex-Prime Minister of India has been placed at separate corner on first floor. The stack area for social sciences, humanities sciences and backsets of periodicals have been housed on Second, Third & Fourth floors.

2. Library Staff: Near about 150 staff member are working in this library. Out of which nine are professional at top and middle management levels, 15 library Assistants, 35 Professional Assistants, 50 restorers, 2 Xerox Attendants, four Binders and Ministerial staff of 20 persons. Almost 37 staff members are working in departmental libraries and regional centres of Punjabi University.

The library is divided in eight sections on the basis of functions: Acquisition, Periodical, Technical, Circulation, Reference, Binding, Computer and Reprography. An Assistant Librarian is incharge of each section. Periodical and binding, Reference and text book, Acquisition and Reprography sections have been clubbed and placed under the supervision of the Assistant librarian however they all function under the control of university librarian. Training programmes have been attended by the Staff member time to time.

3. Library Services: All essential services have been provided by library through latest technology. The main services of library are lending, inter library loan, photocopying bibliographic, current awareness, reference, and audio-visual. It
provides Internet through Wi-Fi facility. Users can access bibliographic databases through out internet. Photocopy of needful material can be took through DELDOS. Library organizes book Displays and Exhibitions on the occasion of seminars, eventful days conference etc. During the beginning of each session, library conducted the orientation programmes for the fresh users.

4. Library Automation: Library was considered for automation in 1988 when it purchased one computer. Housekeeping work of circulation section was started with the help of university computer centre. Besides this a programme assistant was also appointed for the computerization. In this library LIBSYS software has been installed to generate a database. Indexing bibliographical and current awareness services are also being provided. Computerised list of latest periodicals, additions, collections and subject bibliographies are being prepared. A Digital catalogue of manuscripts is available online. The database of the current periodicals, books, dissertations is available on INFLIBNET. This library subscribes the e-journals and e-books for users. It provide the facility of JCCC. Library have separate internet lab. Latest technologies as like RFID, Bar coding, CCTV, Fire protection system etc. has been installed in library.

1.15.4 DGSPRL: AN INTRODUCTION

Establishment of Punjabi Reference Library is an appreciative endeavour of Punjabi University Patiala to promote the Punjabi Language and Literature. To fulfill the main objective of the university, Punjabi Reference Library has been established in 1981 for the development of Punjabi language & Literature, Punjab History & Culture. This is the unique feature of this library. Establishment of this library has been a historic step for the growth and development of Punjabi language and literature. The main objective of this library is to build up a rich collection on culture and history of Punjab, Sikhism, Punjabi language, Punjabi Literature, other subjects written in Punjabi Language and to provide the Reference services for the users. This library was renamed as "Dr. Ganda Singh Punjabi Reference Library' on 29 September, 2004 in the memory of Dr. Ganda Singh who was an eminent historian of Punjab. During the last thirty four years, the library has made substantial progress. The collection has been strengthened by purchasing two copies of each publications in Punjabi published anywhere in the world and one copy each of the publications on Punjab History and Culture, Sikhism etc. in Hindi and English languages. This library has 165226 documents on Punjabi Language & Literature, Punjab History & Culture,
and Sikh religion. It subscribes 134 current journals and 10 newspapers. The library also possesses 403 microfilms of manuscripts and rare documents received from the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, National Library Calcutta and India Office Library London. A CD-ROM Database Gurbani Researchers has also been received. The private collection of eminent historians public figures and scholars are the backbone of the library. Fifty one donors were donated their personal collection to this library which is a valuable treasure. These collections have been organized in a systematic manner. Scholars from all over the country and abroad consult these collections.

CCTV cameras have been installed in the library for protection of library collection and to avoid the loss of books. To control any mis-happening by fire and electric short-circuit, fire protection system has been provided in the library on every floor. For the handicap users, facility of wheel chair has been provided.

The rare material has been preserved with the financial assistance received from the National Archives of India, Delhi. Under this scheme Preservation, Microfilming, Lamination and Cataloguing of rare documents and manuscripts has been done. A catalogue of manuscripts has been compiled. This library was identified as a nodal centre under the scheme, "Microfilming of Indian Publications Project (MIPP)". Under this project 1500 Punjabi Language documents published during 1900-1950 were microfilmed. The US library of congress and department of Culture, Government of India jointly provided the financial assistance. The books were microfilmed not merely from the Punjabi Reference Library but also from other local libraries via Language Department Library Punjab, Mahendra College Patiala, central state Library (now known as Gurmukh Singh Musafir Library). A free microfilm copy of each of the publications was given to these libraries.

In April 1998, this library has been identified as the nodal centre in the Northern India for a Pilot Project for the preparation of "National Bibliographic Database" by "DELNET" (Delhi Library Network, Later renamed as Developing Library Network w.e.f. September 13, 2000). Under this project an online catalogue of 15000 titles in Punjabi Language and 10000 titles in English pertaining to Punjab History & Culture, Punjabi Language and Literature was prepared. This database is being updated and can be accessed through internet. This project facilitated the generation of the online catalogue and retrospective conversation of the catalogue using AACRII and, MARC format. The books were reclassified according to Dewey decimal classification, edition 21. These efforts of the library have indeed enhanced
the use of documents by the scholars and facilitated the search of documents by the students and other users of the university.

To cater to the requirements of the users, Punjabi Reference Library is subscribing journals, periodicals and newspapers annually. A Complete record of back files of all newspapers in Punjabi and backsets of periodicals has been maintained in bound from in a systematic order. To promote the use of periodicals and newspapers the library is bringing out a monthly publications "Punjabi Press Anukarmika"

A catalogue of dissertations submitted to Punjabi University Patiala, Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar, Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra, Jammu University Jammu and University of Delhi was brought out under the title "Punjabi Khoj Parbandhaan" in 1994.

Mr. Hakam Singh, the founder librarian remained the head of the PRL. In 1979, Dr. R.L. Mittal took over as Chief Librarian and developed the library. Later Mr. H.R. Katyal took over as head of university library. Prof. S.P. Narang headed the library for a brief period. Dr. Devinder Kaur took over as University Librarian on 2.2.1994. On the retirement of Dr. Devinder Kaur, Dr. Jasmer Singh headed the library for a month before the joining of Dr. Saroj Bala as head of Library on 2.5.2007.

1.15.5 GENESIS OF PRL

Many endeavours have been made by Punjabi University Patiala since its establishment to promote the Punjabi Language (mother tongue of Punjab) because Punjabi University, was established with the objective of promoting and developing the Punjabi Language and culture. From 1962 to 1980, Punjabi University has taken up various schemes in this connection. Maximum literature on Punjabi Language & culture was being published under the supervision of Directorate of Punjabi Language Development. Many conferences, Seminars, workshops etc were being organised by university to promote the Punjabi Language. Documents on Punjabi language & Culture have collected from sources in India and abroad. In 1980, after the above progress regarding the promotion of Punjabi, Punjabi University thought to preserve the literature on Punjabi Language. Thus in 1981, Punjabi Reference Library came out from Punjabi literature preservation thought of Punjabi University.

Following beginning steps were taken up for the establishment of Punjabi Reference Library.
1.15.5.1  Proceedings of Meetings on Proposal to Establish the PRL on 13.5.80  
(Appendix-1)

The proposal to establish the Punjabi Reference Library was discussed between Dr. R.L. Mittal Chief Librarian and Sardar Amarjit Singh Dhillon, Director, Department of Punjabi Language Development in the Office of the Chief Librarian on 13.5.80. The recommendations were as under:

A. Book Stock

1. The Punjabi Reference Library should contain all the books, magazines, Pamphlets, tracts, newspapers micro-films, gramophone records, bibliographies, indexes, dramatics etc. published in Punjabi irrespective of the Subject. Unpublished handwritten manuscripts should also be part of the Library.

2. Pakistani Publications in Punjabi, irrespective of the script should also be procured. Bibliographies of Punjabi Publications in Pakistan Published after 1947 in "Khoj Risala" should be scrutinised to procure the material.

3. The estimate of Punjabi publications published annually is 400/500. It is estimated the placing one copy of the old publications and other manuscript material in the Library, and after acquiring the missing documents, there will be collections of 25,000 volumes approximately to start with. Acquiring the Bibliographies of Punjabi books and catalogues of the libraries of known Research Centres in Punjab and Sikh Religious Studies Centres of the Country will be of significant importance to build up the collection.

B. Building

The start with, it would be accommodated in the existing university library provided space occupied by Publication Bureau and other bodies is vacated. New building should be constructed with a capacity of 50,000 volumes with a provision for extension horizontally/vertically. Since it will be Reference Library, there will be no upper limit for its capacity, as there would not be any weeding out in it.

C. Staff

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7. Assistant " " 1
8. Clerk " " 1
9. Restorers " " 2
10. Library Cleaners " " 2

D. Finance

The estimated expenditure involved was estimated as under:-

A) Non-Recurring

1. Building Rs. 3,00,000.
2. Books, Rs. 2,00,000
3. Furniture & Equipment Rs. 1,50,000
   (a) Books Racks Rs. 1,00,000
   (b) Other Furniture & Rs. 50,000
      Equipment

Total Rs. 6,50,000

B) Recurring

1. Staff Rs. 1,85,000
2. Books, Manuscripts & Rs. 1,00,000
   Periodicals
3. Library Supplies Rs. 5,000
4. Contingency Rs. 10,000
5. Unforeseen Rs. 10,000

Total Rs. 3,10,000

Grand Total Rs. 9,60,000

1.15.5.2 Proceedings of Meetings of Committee for Provision of Place for PRL

held on 08.07.1980 and 18.07.1980 (Appendix-3)

Committees Members Present:

1. Dr. B.S. Sood, Dean Academic Affair
2. Registrar
3. Dr. R.L. Mittal, Chief Librarian
4. Sardar Amarjit Singh Dhillon, Director, DPD
5. The Committee constituted by V.C. Sahib to manage the place for
   establishment of Punjabi Reference Library in the Main Library was held the meeting

After the watching of many rooms of Main Library, Committee decided that
PRL will be established in main library. Chief Librarian will provide the two rooms
on the ground floor, one room for books and second room will be for readers. Chief
Librarian will be Administrative Incharge of PRL till the arrangement of separate building of Punjabi Reference Library.

1.15.5.3 Senate Meeting 14.7.1980 (Appendix-2)

In this meeting Dr. Teja Singh the member of senate presented eleven suggestions for promotion of Punjabi Language. In 8th suggestion regarding Punjabi Reference Library he said, that "Central Reference Library of Punjabi Should be made, which have available every book related with Punjabi. This library will help to fullfil the requirements of researchers and writers".

Dr. Jaswant Singh Neki, Senate member was given some advises to promote the mother language "Punjabi". In the last of his speech he said, "Punjabi University must to establish a reference library of Punjabi which will be helpful for researchers' work".

Sh. Gursewak Singh shared his experience regarding resistance of Punjabi Reading and emphasise to write the children literature in Punjabi. He said, that "University related college libraries should have a book corner which have books on Punjabi development published by University and other institution, must be preserved".

1.15.5.4 Proceedings of Committee Discussion on the Use of PRL and Purchase of Books held on 5 August 1980 (Appendix-4)

Committee Members
1. Dr. R.L. Mittal, Chief Librarian
2. S. Amarjit Singh, Director DPD
3. Sh. H.R. Katyal, AL
4. Mrs. Davinder Kaur, AL
5. Sh. Dalip Singh Uppal, Parbandh Officer

The following items regarding use of Punjabi Reference Library has been discussed by Committee.

1. This is reference library, so rules of reference library will be implemented for this library. No book will be issued for the outside of Library premises. Library will have close access. Users can consult the book after issuing from counter.

2. If it is possible, two copies of every book published in Punjabi, Magazine, Pamphlets, Newspapers will be purchased for PRL, but minimum one copy is compulsory. micro-films gramophones, and unpublished manuscripts will be part of PRL.
3. Above material, bibliographies of Punjabi Publications and literary magazine available in Pakistan will be purchase.

4. Every fourth copy of text books and every second copy of general books will be taken from main library for PRL. Punjabi Reference Library will return the books of main library after purchasing its own books.

5. Required furniture for PRL will be purchased by Chief Librarian with in a week Regarding the right to expenditure of budget to give Chief Librarian will be discussed with higher authority.

1.15.5.5 Discussion on Administration of PRL on 10.9.1980 (Appendix-5)

Present committee members:

1. Dr. R. L. Mittal Chief Librarian
2. Sardar Amarjit Singh Dhillon, Director DPD
3. Sardar Dalip Singh Uppal, Administrative Officer
4. Sardar Hakam Singh, Incharge, PRL

In this meeting the committee decided that, Chief librarian will appoint the Incharge of PRL among his staff. Books, magazines and other items will be selected to purchase for PRL by above committee. Chief Librarian will be drawing and disbursing officer of budget by Punjabi Development for PRL.

1.15.5.6 Syndicate Meeting on 24.10.1980 Regarding Recommendations of Punjabi Reference Library Administration (Appendix -6)

On 24.10.1980, Syndicate meeting passed the above recommendations regarding PRL administration submitted by a committee which met on 10.9.1980. Besides this the syndicate also passed the rule which all particulars of expenditure will be send to director DPD every month by chief librarian.

1.15.5.7 Provision of Two Lacs for PRL on 1980 (Appendix-8)

According to the Punjabi University annual report 1980, the Planning to establish the Punjabi Reference Library has been accepted by University Authority during 1980. This library will be own example. All published books, Journals, manuscripts, pamphlets and other any kinds of reading material will be available in Punjabi Reference Library for Reference and Reading.

University have decided to establish the world level Punjabi Reference Library. Two Lacs rupees have been allotted in the beginning of this library. The department of Punjabi Development will help the chief librarian to establish the Punjabi Reference Library.
1.15.5.8 Syndicate Meeting on 23.6.1981 (appendix-6)

In this syndicate meeting Dr. T.R. Sharma have congratulated the Vice Chancellor and said that, "establishment of Punjabi Reference Library will be appreciative Achievement in the field of Punjabi Development."

In the university Annual Report (1.9.1979-31.12.1980), many decisions related with Punjabi development have been taken up. The Planning to establish the Punjabi Reference Library was included in these decisions. These all decisions were approved in the meeting of syndicate on 23. 6. 1981. So, in this meeting, the proposal to establish PRL has been approved by syndicate.

1.15.5.9 Meeting Regarding Staff of Punjabi Reference Library on 3.11.1981 (Appendix -7)

Meeting on staff for Punjabi Reference Library was held on 3.11.1981. Registrar organised this meeting under his supervision to give this staff for Punjabi Reference Library from main library. He decided that Main library will give one Assistant Librarian, two library Assistants, one semi professional and one library Attendant to Punjabi Reference Library. This proceeding had been approved by V.C.

1.15.5.10 Preparation of the Planning for Establishment of PRL 1980 (Appendix-9)

According to Punjabi University Annual Report 1981, the planning to establish Punjabi Reference Library was prepared in the year 1980. Four thousand six hundred books and ninety four Punjabi Journals have been received for PRL.

1.15.5.11 Establishment & Organisational Responsibility of PRL (Appendix -10)

It is mentioned in Punjabi University Annual Report 1983, "Establishment of Punjabi Reference Library and its more organizational work or responsibility had been given to S. Hakam Singh Librarian. To fulfill the requirement of Scholars of Punjabi Language literature & culture, Punjabi Reference Library have been established by Punjabi University, Patiala in the year 1981."

1.15.5.12 Establishment of Punjabi Reference Library in 1981 (Appendix-11)

Punjabi Reference Library set up in the university in the year 1981. Regarding the establishment of Punjabi Reference Library has been mentioned in the Annual Report 1984 of Punjabi University.
1.16 CONCLUSION

It is concluded that Establishment of PRL is an appreciative achievement of Punjabi, University to promote the Punjabi Language and Literature. To fulfill the main objective of the university, Punjabi Reference Library was established on 1981. Department of Punjabi Development specially initiated this project. Which the beginning steps had been completed during the period (1980-1981) were very effective to establish the Punjabi Reference Library. Many processes have been completed to establish the Punjabi Reference Library by university authority.
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