PREFACE

The information is considered as an essential commodity for the all-round development of a country. Library is one of the Social institution which the society has established over the years to store document, any information and knowledge to disseminate them among its users. India, since its independence has taken various initiatives in the providing library and information services for its people so that the benefits of its development reach at the lowest strata of the society. In some cases, it has made a considerable progress and in some cases it is not. During the process of development of library and information services various international institution have assisted in different ways. Among such institutions UNESCO played a major role in confirmation with its objectives. Even though the assistance and co-operation received from UNESCO is laudable, but in some areas still in the development of library and information science in the country is inadequate.

To assess the actual situation, the study was undertaken, so that an in-depth analysis can be made which should serve as a pointer to all concerned-planners, policymakers, educators, scientists and professionals for establishment and development of adequate library of information system in the country.

The introductory chapter of this thesis covers objective, scope and methodology of the study.
Chapter-2 on "India" focuses on the general features of the country including education, media, population and library and information system etc., which serve as a backdrop of the present study.

Chapter-3 provides an overview of the library and information services in India which focuses on various aspects of library movement, contribution of DR S.R.RANGANATHAN (the father of library services in India) to library education, library legislation and library development plan in the country and the existing scenario of the various kinds of library development.

Chapter-4 focuses on the status of library and information science education in India from pre-independence period and also the literature generated on this area.

Chapter-5 gives a picture on UNESCO which brings out its objectives, organizational structure and various activities in different areas like education, culture, science and technology, communication and information system.

Chapter-6 elucidates UNESCO's concern and organizational initiatives facilitating programme, formulation and implementation of library development programmes to meet the needs of the member states.

Chapter-7 discusses on the projects on various areas of library and information service in India which include development of public libraries, scientific and technical documentation, bibliographical services, library field missions and fellowships and similar other activities.
Chapter-8 analysis the contribution of UNESCO in the field of software development for library automation.

With this background of the contributions of UNESCO in general, its involvement and role in promoting various areas of library and information services in India has been analyzed which are presented in chapters 9 and 10.

Chapter-9 is devoted on the contribution of UNESCO in the field of library and information science education and training and

Chapter-10 brings out the role of UNESCO in the development of library and information resources and infrastructure in the country.

Chapter-11 comprises the analysis of this study in general and findings, suggestions and conclusion. The present document supported by a select bibliography on the subject.

The thesis is backed up by annexure and list of tables. The references at the end of the chapters linked the text by superscript numerals system and descriptive portion has been done by using AACR. The bibliography however, containing alphabetical entries follows BIS standard for its choice of heading and descriptive portion in the entry. It is hoped that this work will throw new light and stimulate further studies on the area.

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