CHAPTER - V

FINDINGS & SUMMARY
A. FINDINGS

1. The ECRR and Saraswathi Nilayam has nearly 10,000 books on stock as per the stock register of the library.

2. But all these books are not worth mentioning in the preparation of the analytical Bibliography. There are about 2,500 booklets and pamphlets as well as about 1,000 books related to playlets which do not need any mention. It has also been found that about 3,000 books are worn out and out of date. Therefore only 3,462 books are found useful and have been chosen for the present study. These 3,462 books have been categorised as books in Telugu Literature, books in Kannada Literature, books in English Literature, books in Sanskrit literature and other books.

3. The present study covers 3,462 books i.e., 2361 books in Telugu literature, 45 books in Kannada literature, 79 books in Sanskrit literature, 490 books in English literature and 487 books on other subjects.

4. The progress in the collection of the library is also identified decadewise through the date of publication of books on stock. This growth in the collection of books of literature shows that in 1831 - 1840, only 1 book, in 1871 - 1880 three books, in 1881 - 1890 also three books, and in 1891 - 1900 only six books. In 1901 - 1910 about 23 books have been added in literature and 7 books in other different subjects. In 1911 - 1920 44 books in literature, 13 books in different subjects and during 1921
- 1930 94 books and 12 books on different subjects have been added. Whereas 49 books of literature and 13 books on different subjects have been added during 1931 - 1940. In 1941 - 1950 the stock increased to 64 books, and 6 books on different subjects. In 1951 - 1960 it had 181 books and 27 books on different subjects. In 1961 - 1970 it had increased to 698 books in literature and 54 books in different subjects. In 1971 - 1980 it had 616 books in literature and 80 books in different subjects. At the same time 644 books in literature and 134 books on different subjects were included during 1981 - 1990. From 1991 above 314 books in literature and 68 books in different subjects were included in the stock. In some books year of publication is not mentioned that is 235 books in literature and 73 books in different subjects.

5. The analysis also helped to identify formwise collection in each literature i.e., Poetry, Drama, Fiction, Novels, Essays, Speeches, Letters, Satire and Humour and miscellaneous.

(a) In Telugu literature it is identified that there are 246 books on Poetry, 226 books on Drama, 1529 books on Fiction/Novel. 290 books on Essays, 10 books on Speeches, 3 books on letters, 5 books on Satire and Humour and 52 books on miscellaneous. The total collection of Telugu literature comes to 2361 books.

(b) The total collection in Kannada literature is 45. In Poetry it has 3 books, no books on Drama, 42 books on Fiction. No books on Essays, Speeches, Letters, Satire and Humour and in miscellaneous.

(c) The total collection in Sanskrit literature is 79 books. These are available in poetry only. No books on Drama, Fiction/Novels, Essays, Speeches, letters, Satire and Humour, Miscellaneous.
(d) The total collection in English literature is 490. In Poetry it has 8 books, on Drama 20 books, on Fiction 255 books, on Essays 122 books, on Speeches 33 books, on Letters 6 books, on Satire and Humour only 1 book and on Miscellaneous it has 490 books.

(e) The collection on different subjects is 487. Here books on Autobiography 15, on Biography 123, Library Science 18, Encyclopaedia 33, Religion 2, Political Science 53, Economics 15, Law 10, Education 8, Commerce 2, Medicine 8, Science 22, Agriculture 3, Art 8, History 73, Sports and Games 14, and Miscellaneous 63.

6. This study also helped to trace out the rare books in Telugu literature, English literature and other different subject books which are most useful and helpful for the research. As per the study there are 157 rare books in Telugu literature books in English literature, 70 books in English literature 52 rare books on different subjects. These are listed and shown in the tables.

(B) SUMMARY

The main objective of this analytical bibliography is to present the physical description of each title available in the ECRR and Saraswathi Nilayam library. So as to bring to light the valuable collection of the ECRR and Saraswathi Nilayam library to its readers as well as to the researchers in Telugu literature.

Though the ECRR and Saraswathi Nilayam is a century old, no suitable action is being taken to make use of the collection for the benefit of the researchers, especially those in Telugu literature. Therefore, the present attempt of preparing bibliography for
the important and rare books is order to help researchers to make use of the sources of this research library in the years to come.

The ECRR and Saraswathi Nilayam is not maintained in the Scientific way. It is maintaining by the untrained libraians (caretaker). It is because of the lack of funds for the organisation. Therefore the need of the hour is to have a trained librarian to organise the collection in scientific manner and help the readers to utilise the library for posterity.

As this library is a private public library, the government of Andhra Pradesh must come forward, through the Department of public libraries and convert this library into a regional library with full financial support so as to keep open this library for wide use and extend research facilities within the library. This is because, at present no regional library is situated in the Anantapur District, in Andhra Pradesh.

Further, the Authorities of the ECRR and Saraswathi Nilayam, Kalajyothi, Dharmavaram is to be requested to take necessary action to bring this study as a publication, so as to achieve wide publicity for its collection and use. Also suitable measures may be taken by the Authorities to get all these books in hard bound for proper preservation and utility.

Finally, this kind of studies must be conducted for all the old private libraries maintained by the private organisations, so as to identify the rate and out of print books available in different fields of knowledge for the benefit of future generations and research.