CHAPTER - III
PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE
ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRICT CENTRAL LIBRARIES

MAHARASHTRA
19  20
MADHYA PRADESH
21  22  23
ORISSA
3  4
KARNATAKA
14  17  18  19  20  21  22  23
10
TAMILNADU
12  11  9  8  6  5  4  3  2
10

DISTRICT CENTRAL LIBRARIES

STATE REGIONAL LIBRARIES

FIG. 2
Districts in Andhra Pradesh

1. Srikakulam
2. Vijaya Nagaram
3. Visakhapatnam
4. East Godavari
5. West Godavari
6. Krishna
7. Guntur
8. Prakasam
9. Nellore
10. Chittoor
11. Cuddapah
12. Anantapur
13. Kurnool
14. Mahabub Nagar
15. Ranga Reddy
16. Hyderabad
17. Nalgonda
18. Sanga Reddy
19. Nizamabad
20. Adilabad
21. Karim Nagar
22. Warangal
23. Khammam
Andhra Pradesh served as a torch-bearer to the cause of library movement and pioneer in the history of library development. It is here that the library movement found its genesis, spread its wings far and wide influenced the total movement in the country wide as while. This movement in Andhra Pradesh made rapid strides in close association with national movement with a glorious past.

GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Library movement in Andhra Pradesh ran almost parallel to the movements in other parts of India. The main difference was that the movement in India as a whole was started with
the active support and initiative of Europeans were as in Andhra it took the form of a people's movement. As the Andhra area was an integral part of erstwhile Madras State the inspiration no doubt generated from the presidency town of Madras. The library movement in Andhra aimed at not only for disseminating knowledge to a common man, but to provide sufficient material for intellectual advancement.  

It is very clear that Telugu script evolved in 1806 and the printing of books in Telugu started in 1834. This gave a good impetus to write in Telugu and for establishing and maintaining libraries. Earlier in 1800 a private library belonging to Parvasthu family was declared open for public and subsequently developed as Arsha Granthalaya.  

Raja Rameshwar Rayalu (1821-1865), Raja of Wanaparthy permitted to use of his private library by the public. Justice James Thomas, an Englishman,
started a public library in 1839 at Rajahmundry. The library was kept open the whole day for public. In 1850 the Theosophical Society opened a library at Guntur. The first public library on model lines was started by Sri Manthena Adinarayana Murthy an elementary school teacher in 1886 at Visakhapatnam "Saraswati Nilayam", as it was known for its efficient functioning. The teacher himself used to look after the library for over 20 years. In 1892, a public library-cum-reading room was established in Hyderabad. It was later amalgamated in Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Basha Nilayam Library. In 1898 Goutami Grandhalaya was established at Rajahmundry. Even today it possesses a very rich collection of rare and valuable books. In 1901, Krishna Devaraya Andhra Basha Nilayam was founded at Hyderabad. It has also good collection of books and it is considered to be a cultural centre of Telugu speaking people in the capital city. Vande Mataram movement started in 1907. It was fundamentally a language movement.
The Andhras turned their attention to the progressive development of Telugu language and literature. Telugu journalism, as a consequence flourished. As a result, the first Telugu Daily "Andhra Patrika" was started in 1910. By this time about 100 public libraries came into existence all over Andhra area.


Library movement gained momentum only after the establishment of Andhra Desa Library Association in 1914. It was estimated that by the end of 1913, there were nearly 163 libraries functioning in different parts of Andhra Desa. The need to improve the conditions of these libraries and to call for a conference of library workers for discussion of the situation was first identified by Ayyanki Ramanayya. Consequently along with S.Narasimha Sastrī he issued an appeal which states interalia, (a) to discuss common problems...
faced by library workers; (b) to find out ways and means for sustaining the libraries which had been already established; (c) to establish new libraries; (d) to foster brotherhood among the library workers; (e) to develop cooperation and coordination among sister libraries; and (f) to spread the message of library movement vigorously throughout Andhra Desa.  

After the formation of the Library Association, Ayyanki Venkata Ramanayya and S.V.Narasimha Sastri took effective steps for the spread of library movement. The Association initiated action for the establishment of libraries in several parts of Andhra Desa. As a result of their efforts, the number of libraries increased vide Table-I.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The years that followed 1942, witnessed a steady increase in the number of libraries owing to the greater attention paid by the library workers besides the governmental aid and the contributions made by the public.  

The district-wise figures in 1953 were: West Godavari (110), Visakhapatnam (53), Krishna (80), Kurnool (52), Anantapur (132), Nellore (104), Srikakulam (28), East Godavari (124), Guntur (118), Bellary (97), Cuddapah (42) and Chittoor (139) vide Table-I.

Role of Andhra Desa Library Association for the Spread of Library Movement

The Association encouraged the establishment of special sections for children and women in libraries consequently five special libraries for women were established in 1915.
(a) Organisation of Village Libraries

The Association worked hard to bring home to people that the village library is an information centre and pivot of social and cultural life of the village. In the words of Ayyanki to us the library is a social service centre for the whole village where human activity throbbed with life and animation for the uplift of the country. 9

(b) Library Conferences

The Association encouraged and supported district and taluk library associations to hold conferences for the spread of library movement. Since 1916, district conferences were held in Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore and Visakhapatnam and taluk conferences were held at Tenali, Repalle, Ongole, Palnadu, Vijayawada, Gudivada, Tanuku and Bhimavaram. 10
The association strove hard to maintain its links with library movement in the Telegana region also. To foster cultural and emotional integration of the Telugu people of the two regions it organised number of annual conferences in various places as shown in Table.2.

Table.2

List of Annual Conferences of Public Libraries held in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>President of the Conference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Bezawada</td>
<td>Chilakamarthi Lakshmi Narasimham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>P.Ramarayanim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>K.Nageswara Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Baruva</td>
<td>B.Venkatapati Raju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>K.Venkata Krishna Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>S.Venkata Narasimha Sastry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Mahanandi</td>
<td>Ch. Virabhadra Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Pamidipadu</td>
<td>D.Gopala Krishnayya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Machilipatnam</td>
<td>G.Rangayya Naidu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Pedacherukuru</td>
<td>V.Ramadas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Eluru</td>
<td>N.Krishna Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Anantapuram</td>
<td>R.Anantha Krishna Sarma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>Ch. Bhanumurthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>B.Seshagiri Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Bezawada</td>
<td>B.Sitarama Raju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Bezawada</td>
<td>Ch.Narasimha Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Kakinada</td>
<td>V.Ramadas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Kakinada</td>
<td>B.Sitaramaiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>D.Trivikrama Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>S.Ramaswami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Bezawada</td>
<td>V.Venkateswara Sastri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Rajamundry</td>
<td>M.Ramachandra Sastri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Pedapalem</td>
<td>S.Pratapa Reddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Hindupur</td>
<td>M.Lakshminarayana Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Singareni Colleries</td>
<td>B.Ramakrishna Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Kyaturu</td>
<td>P.Venkatarama Reddi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Suryapeta</td>
<td>P. Rama murthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Chagalamarri</td>
<td>M.Rangayyapappa Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Jangoan</td>
<td>S.Bhagavantham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>M.V.Krishna Rao</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Mobile Library Services

A special cart fixed with four bicycle wheels was used to circulate books in the neighbouring villages by the Kuppam village Library in Chittoor District. A bullock cart was used for the same purpose in Pedasanagallu Village in Krishna District. In Machilipatnam, the "Friends Union Library" used bicycles to lend books to its clientele in town. Men were employed to circulate books in nearby villages by the Jagapuram Library in Visakhapatnam District. The Saraswata Niketanam, Vetapalem, employed this method for lending books to nearby villages. 12

Paturi Naga Bhusanam is a pioneer in conducting "Boat Library Service." He conducted this service for seven years from 1935 to 1942 on behalf Pedapalem Sevasram Vari Mandiram on the Buckingham canal from Tenali to Nizamapatnam.
Likewise, the Sarvajana Vidya Pradayini Library at Sangam Jagarlamudi in Tenali Taluk also introduced boat library service for the commuters on boat. 13

(d) Grandhalaya Sarvasvamu

In 1915, the Association started a periodical entitled Grandhalaya Sarvaswamu in Telugu. The periodical did yeomen service for the spread of library movement in Andhra Desa. It helped to create proper atmosphere for the establishment of libraries and, through them, for the spread of knowledge among the people. During 1930's and 1940's it assumed a nationalistic character and strove to propagate adult education and constructive programmes of Gandhiji. 14

(e) Adult Education

The association, to sustain the adult education programmes, arranged lectures, got prepared and supplied teaching and reading materials.
"The following reading materials were brought by the Association: (1) Adult Education, part I (1940) by G.Hari Sarvothama Rao; (2) Teaching Methods of Adult Education (1947) by G.H. Rao, and (3) Mapathalu (1944), in 2 parts by G.Ramachandra Rao. All these publications were specially designed to promote adult literacy programmes. G.Harisarvothama Rao who was President of the Association for several decades did yeomen service for the cause of adult education." 15

(f) Library Legislation

The Association felt the need for the establishment of more libraries and more efficient management of libraries. Library legislation is essential to ensure proper flow of funds and orderly development of libraries. At several of its conferences, the Association urged the Government of Madras to bring the Library Act on the statute books. In the early part of 1947, through
a petition to the government, the Association, reiterated the need for library legislation. 16

The government of Madras published a draft bill in the Gazette on 9 December 1947 prepared by S.R. Ranganathan, with certain modifications for public opinion. The Association held a special conference at Patmata on 16th January 1948, to discuss the draft bill. The draft bill was discussed thread bare and comments and suggestions were offered for the improvement of the bill. The Association appointed a sub-committee to suggest amendments to the draft bill in consonance with the resolutions passed at the special conference. The Madras Public Libraries Act came into force from 1st April, 1950. The Association convened another special meeting of Secretaries of District Library Associations at Bezawada, on 30th August 1952, to consider and suggest measures for the proper implementation of the Act. The Act was in force in the Andhra
Library Education

Library Education started in 1920 in Andhra area and in 1953 in Telangana area. Andhra University started a Graduate Course in Library Science. It was followed by Osmania and Venkateswara Universities. Apart from these University courses, there are two associations which coach the students for certificates. One is the School of Library Science at Vijayawada and the other the institute of Library Science at Hyderabad. Sufficient number of students have been awarded degrees and certificates by the Universities and the said Institutes.

It would be seen that the library movement in Andhra Pradesh is spread over a long period. Apart from the departmental libraries and book deposit centres which are nearly 1300, there are...
about 2000 public libraries and reading rooms which provide library service today to the people of Andhra Pradesh. \(^{19}\)

**PIONEERS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

The Public Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh before and after its formation got itself generated and flourished and then strengthened due to the consistent and constant perennial efforts made by the stal-warts of public libraries and consequently they became the glorious pioneers in the history of Public Library Movement. The notable among them are:

1) **Iyyanki Venkataramanayya**

Iyyanki Venkataramanayya deeply felt that the illiteracy is the main cause for the social and economic problems. He realised that the libraries, in addition to the educational
institutions, play a dominant role in eradi-
cating illiteracy. This idea made him to join
and lead the library movement in Andhra Pradesh.
To fulfil his ambition to eradicate illiteracy,
he joined the Ram Mohun Library as its Secretary
in 1911. Under his able and inspiring leader­
ship, this library has shown considerable deve­
lopment in all spheres. He also worked as the
Secretary, Andhra Desa Library Association from
its inception in 1914 to 1939. His untiring
efforts and his missionary zeal made this library
movement as a model to the entire country.

Iyyanki conducted as many as twenty five
library conferences in different places in Andhra
Pradesh. These conferences created library con­
sciousness and interest to learn reading and
writing. He took the guidance and help from the
Andhra Desa Library Association to organize the
All India Library Conference in November, 1919,
the first of its kind in Madras.
The Second All India Library Conference was conducted in December 1923, in which he was elected as General Secretary. As Secretary of this Association, he toured at length and breadth of the country stirred the minds of the rural people and created interest towards the library movement. He also conducted various library exhibitions, cultural festivals, general lectures on rural sanitation, agriculture and adult education. He not only took the initiative to establish rural libraries, but also brought forth the first library journal 'Grandhalaya Sarwaswamu' in Telugu with the patronage of Andhra Library Association. He also worked as Editor of "Indian Library Journal" from 1924 to 1936. Iyyanki founded "Saraswati Samrajyam" at Vijayawada with the aim of making the citizens well-informed about the latest developments in the country.
In recognition to his dedicated and selfless services to the library movement in Andhra Pradesh, he received many ovations from eminent persons like V.V.Giri and S.R.Ranganathan. Speaking on the occasion of laying down the foundation stone of 'Saraswathi Samrajyam', Sri V.V.Giri, the then Vice-President of India, paid glowing tributes to Iyyanki for his dedicated service to the public library movement in India.

The Government of India recognised his efforts for the library movement and awarded him PADMASHREE in 1972. Iyyanki dedicated himself to the cause of libraries and the library movement till the end of his life. It is apt to say that a study of Andhra Pradesh Library Movement has become a life history of Iyyanki.
2. **Paturi Nagabhushanam**

Paturi Nagabhushanam started his career as an elementary school teacher. He started a free public library at Pedapalem, Guntur District and organised a night school solely for adults.

The library movement fascinated him and made him a trained librarian. He served the cause of libraries in various capacities. He was the Secretary of Guntur District Library Association for a few years. He also served as the Secretary of Andhra Desa Library Association. He joined with Iyyanki and took the initiative for developing rural libraries and adult education programmes. Paturi Nagabhushanam took initiative to publish the books on Agriculture written by Late G.Jogiraju Panthulu. He organised the library conferences in Telangana region with the cooperation of Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, Madapati Hanumantha Rao and Kodati Narayana
Rao. The Chief venue of his various activities was the head quarters of Andhra Pradesh Library Association at Vijayawada. He took active interest in the implementation of the Madras Public Library Act. He had been organising a Certificate Course in Library Science since 1966. He had been the Editor and Publisher of 'Grandhalaya Sarwam.'

Paturi Nagabhushanam wrote many books in Telugu and translated a few others on several aspects of Librarianship. A glossary of library technical terms in Telugu was prepared by him.

Prof. Ranganathan described him as "one of the few persistent and staunch devotees of Library Science, which mother India produced". Sri Suravaram Pratapa Reddy praised him as "one who dedicated his life to the cause of the
Library movement". Gadicherla Harisarvothama Rao said once that Nagabhushanam stands for the word 'Library.'

Recognising his service to the Andhra Library Movement and to the profession, Andhra University conferred the honorary degree of 'Kalaprapurna' on him in December, 1975, and the Government of India has awarded him the 'Tamrapatra' for his service to the nation. The First World Telugu Conference honoured him with the title 'Kalapeetham.'

3. Kodati Narayana Rao

Kodati Narayana Rao associated himself with the library movement from his boyhood. He established a library, and encouraged others to read books. While he was at Suryapet, he added much to the development of the libraries - both as honorary librarian and as Joint Secretary
of that organisation. When he was at Hyderabad, he served as Librarian of Andhra Basha Nilayam. He made Khammam his headquarters from 1934 the Year in which he was selected as representative of the Third Andhra Mahasabha. He promoted library awareness among the people of that locality.

The library movement in Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Telangana region has grown with Kodati Narayana Rao, who has been an ardent believer in social change through education. The 'Balasaraswathi Andhra Basha Nilayam' at Hyderabad and the 'Vignana Nikethan' at Khammam which were started in early 30s and 40s particularly owe their existence to him. He organised the 25th and 26th Andhra Pradesh Library Conferences which popularised the concept of expansion of knowledge through Libraries. Founding Fathers of the Library movement namely Gadicherla Hari
Sarvothama Rao and Ayyanki Venkataramanaiah praised him for organising these conferences so successfully.

He was the first Chairman of the Hyderabad local library authority. He has been an instrument for the enactment of the Public Library Act of 1960. The concept of Aided Libraries was initiated by him for the first time. It is well known that because of this, number of aided Libraries were opened and are functioning today. He was a member of the Ekbote Committee. He is also a member of the State Central Library since 1967. In addition to his staunch devotion to the spread to Libraries he has been associated with several social welfare activities. He has been the Vice-Chairman of the Adult Education Association, Hyderabad and he is also a Secretary of the Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi, Hyderabad.
4. Gadicherla Hari Sarvothama Rao

Sarvothama Rao had continuous dedicated service of two decades for the cause of the library movement in Andhra Pradesh. He became the President of Andhra Library Association in the year 1934. He presided over many meetings at various places along with Suravaram Pratapa Reddy who was another notable personality in the library movement. His meetings at places like Illenadu, Kyathur, Suryapet, Janagam and Khammam inspired people to involve themselves in the library movement.

As President of Andhra Desa Library Association and as Vice-president of Indian Library Association, he played a key role in establishing public libraries and also in spreading adult education.

Sarvothama Rao was instrumental in framing
the syllabi for library science course in 1941. He successfully performed the Adult Education training classes as Principal of Andhra Cultural Association.

He participated in the All India Library Conference held in the year 1953 at Hyderabad and made it a great success. He was the patron and visitor of 'Vignana Niketan' at Khammam, Suryapet Library and of Sri Krishna-devaraya Library at Hyderabad.

Even in Andhra Region, he started many libraries and rejuvenated the libraries which were in a state of decadence. He delivered a series of lectures at many educational institutions and strongly supported the view that the library should also be a source of recreation. His active role in South India Adult Education Association, his extensive tours throughout the length and breadth of Andhra Pradesh to give
an impetus to the library movement, his participation in the seminars held outside the state, his patronage in running the Journal, 'Adult Education Review', his efforts to run reorientation summer courses for both staff and students in universities were responsible for placing him at the forefront of the Andhra Library Movement.

S.R. Ranganathan compares Hari Sarvothama Rao as the Lion of Andhra Pradesh. Iyyanki Venkataramanayya says: "As long as the Andhra Library Movement exists he will remain in the hearts of the people." Prof. N.G. Ranga aptly called him as 'Master of the Masses'.

5. K. Raghava Reddy

Raghava Reddy served for a while as a Senior Inspector of Schools and naturally developed inclination for libraries. While he was in London he had the opportunity of
observing the organisation and administration of public libraries in the Western World. He returned from London in 1948 and served as a Director of Audio-visual education in Madras State. Soon after the formation of Andhra Pradesh he was entrusted with the developments of Libraries in our state. He felt that training in library science would help effective discharge of duties in his new position. To fulfil this ambition he joined the Diploma of Library Science in Madras University.

He played an important role in the passing of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act 1960 and its rapid implementation. In the year 1961, the libraries department of state became autonomous and he was appointed as the first Director of Public Libraries, Andhra Pradesh. It is in the capacity of Director that he rendered his dedicated service for multidimensional and
multidirectional growth of Public Libraries in the State.

Raghava Reddy took keen interest in the spread of library education. He taught the Diploma course in Library Science since 1959 for a period of 5 years. He is an inspiring teacher with an indefatiguable zeal to drive home the intricate points of the subject to the common student of his class.

After his retirement as Director of Public Libraries, he was appointed as Development Officer in Sri Venkateswara University in the year 1970. True to his spirit, he started Certificate Course in Library Science and was greatly responsible for starting Bachelor of Library Science.

Even after retirement he is not secluded from library meetings and encouragement of adult education programmes. He has a determined will and a life-long passion for libraries, for
education and for all progressive activities that would go to enrich the cultural and intellectual heritage of our country. 24

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

Legislation is necessary for the constitution of proper supervisory, advisory and administrative machinery and for the provisions of steady and perennial sources of finance. The library authorities are so constituted that they become responsive to the public. The legislation, thus, saves libraries from becoming pawns in the hands of bureaucracy. 25

Broadly speaking, the library legislation lays down the structure, ensures its development on an approved pattern, and prevents its haphazard growth following the whims and fancies of politicians and administrators. The legislation sets up the proper government
or management of libraries, and ensures that the authorities in charge of libraries are so constituted that they are responsible for the implementation of law, and are ultimately accountable to the legislature or representatives of the people. The legislation provides for the financial support on a stable and progressive basis. These elements—structure, management and finance, are so important that they should be placed on a firm legal footing. Otherwise, the danger is that they become toys in the hands of administrators." 26

The UNESCO Regional Seminar of Library Development in South Asia (1960) highlighted the need of library legislation in the following resolution: 27

"This seminar recommends member States to enact library legislation for the establishment of public library based on local taxation with
national and state aid to guarantee a basic minimum of funds for public library."

Objectives:

The library law provides the free public library service with the following objectives:\(^{28}\)

- to house materials giving reliable information and wholesome recreation;
- to organize them so as to promote their use; and
- to stimulate non-readers to be readers and readers to be purposive students.

Functions:

Five functions of library legislation may be noted:\(^{29}\)

- It clearly defines the government's responsibility in the matter of public libraries.
- Legislation lays down the constitution and functions of the library authority at national, state and district levels.
- Legislation provides an assured basis for library finance. There are two ways of providing a firm basis for library finance:

(i) a special library cess; and

(ii) reservation of some portion of budget allotted for education.

- Legislation lays down in outline the structure of the public library system.

- Legislation provides for participation of the representatives of the public in the work of the public libraries at all levels.

**Library Legislation in Andhra Pradesh**

In Andhra Pradesh Library Legislation attempted to systematise library services organised through peoples' efforts. Despite suspicions about Government's control on library matters through legislation, people did extend support for ameliorative measures through legislation. Its origin can be traced
to the call given by Chilakamarthi Laxmi Narasimham at the first Andhradesa Grandhalya Mahasabha held at Vijayawada in 1914. While emphasising the urgent need for aid and assistance to libraries from Municipalities at that stage of the development, he said: 30

"If the existing provisions of Municipal Act do not facilitate extension of aid to libraries it needs amendment to arrange for such aid."

With the dawn of Independence in 1947, it was felt that the way opened up for forging ahead for enacting a comprehensive legislation. Dr. Ranganathan lobbyied with Avinashalingam Chettiar, the then Honourable Education Minister, of Madras province who agreed to have a bill. With a few modifications a draft was presented and was adopted by the Madras Assembly and the
Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948, the first of its kind in India came into being. Thereafter in 1953, in Hyderabad State, the Hyderabad Library Association formed by K.M. Julambkar organised its annual conference which Dr. Ranganathan inaugurated. He discussed a draft bill with Honourable Gopal Rao Ekbote the then Education Minister in Hyderabad State and the then Chairman of this Committee presented a draft bill. Though in essentials it was similar to the Madras Act, but it contained some other modifications. It was adopted by the Hyderabad Assembly in 1953 and became the Second Library Act in India. The year 1956 saw the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis and the formation of Visalandhra. Consequently the new State was emerged with the peculiarity of functioning with two different Acts operating in the same State for library management.
This necessitated the integration of the two Acts to facilitate a united and common integrated approach to the problem. The State Government accordingly appointed a sub-committee consisting of Kodati Narayana Rao, Paturi Nagabhushanam, S.V.Naik, bar-at-law, K.Raghava Reddy, Special Officer Libraries and others. The Sub-Committee finalised and presented a report which was not published. In 1960 the Government presented a draft integrated bill to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. A group of persons engaged in the library movement consisting Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, P.V.Narasimha Rao, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Kodati Narayana, Baddam Yella Reddi, R.S.Sastry and Abdul Hai, after deliberations, sponsored about 40 amendments to the draft bill. These were given notice of by Vavilal Gopalakrishnayya. Three fourths of them were agreed to by S.B.P.Pattabhirama Rao, Minister for Education on behalf of the Government and the new unified
Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act of 1960, was put on the statute. 31

ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh State was formed on November 1, 1956. The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act came into force on April 1, 1960. 32 Prior to its enactment, Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, and Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 were applicable to the areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act both resembles and also differs from the Madras Public Libraries Act. The similarities can be observed in respect of the formation of: (1) A State Library Committee; (2) the constitution of Local Library Authorities; (3) the levy of library cess; (4) the matching of State grants to the library cess fund; and a separate Directorate of Public Libraries.
Section 2 lists definitions of "Committee" 2(2); "Library Cess" 2(6); "State Central Library" 2(11) which are not included in the Madras Act. In the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, certain definitions are too obvious to be included, viz., section 2(6) and 2(7) relating to the meanings of 'Library Cess' and 'Notification'. This Act makes a particular mention of the word "Maintenance" in its preamble.

Section 3 deals with the Constitution and Composition of the State Library Committee and its functions. This Act makes provision for a State Library Committee consisting of 27 members. The Amending Act of 1969 changed its composition giving more representation to the professionally qualified persons and also took away the right of co-option of four members by the State Library Committee. The State Central Librarian is a member of the State Library Committee.
Section 3(3) of A.P. Public Libraries Act states that the "Committee shall advise the Government on all matters arising under this Act and shall exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be prescribed." Obviously, the this Act makes it obligatory for the Government to refer all matters pertaining to libraries to the State Library Committee. The term of office (Sec.4) of the members of the State Library Committee was raised from three to five years under the Amending Act of 1969.

Section 8 deals with the Constitution of Public Libraries and appointment of the Director thereof and his duties. Suprisingly, the duties of the Director includes, among others, the publication of the State Bibliography; arranging of centralized cataloguing and classification; inter-library
laws; co-ordinating book-selection and maintaining the copyright registry.

The Amending Act of 1969 makes it obligatory on the part of the Government to submit to the State Legislature the Annual Report on the working of the libraries under Act of the preceding year. It also requires the Government to create, in accordance with the rules made under this Act, the posts required, in the office of a Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha and in the public libraries established or maintained by this body. Section 9(3) makes it the legal duty of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to provide library service in the area of its jurisdiction.

The Amending Act, 1969, designates the Librarian of the City Central Library, Hyderabad,
and the Librarian, District Central Library, as Secretaries of their respective Local Library Authorities.

Section 27 so very important as it deals with the Amendment to the Press and Regulation of Books Act, 1867. It requires the publishers to deposit three copies.

Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh: Structure at State level

Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading States which have developed a network of Public Libraries and built up a sound system of Library Services. After the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh in November 1956, the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act was then enacted in 1960. Prior to the enactment of this Act Public Libraries of the area
were being controlled differently. The Public Libraries of Telengana region of the State were functioning under the provisions of Hyderabad Public Library Act of 1955, and the Public Libraries under Andhra Region were functioning under the provisions of Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948. The integrated act of 1960 came into force from 1st April, 1960. After the enactment of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act on April 1, 1960 library services, structure and administration have adopted uniformity in the entire State. Further, the Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time have been reviewing the Act and revising it to suit changing library needs of the masses.

The network of Public Libraries functioning in the state at present is offering effective library services to urban and rural
populations for the development of the self and the prosperity of society. The present structure of public Libraries in the state may broadly conform to the structure suggested by the Advisory Committee for Libraries appointed by the Government of India 1958.

**Administrative Structure:**

Soon after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh enacted 'The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, (Act VIII of 1960) in 1960 and consolidated the erstwhile Public Library System in the State. In pursuance of this Act rules were also framed by the Government by issuing notification in the Official Gazette which are known as,'The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules, 1961' and came into effect
from April 6, 1961. These rules spelt out the details regarding the constitution of Administrative structure of Public Library system with the Minister in-charge of Education as its parent Minister at the apex followed by State Library Committee under him. The State Library Committee in turn assisted by Department of Public Libraries at the State level.

Minister:

In a democratic country like India, where Parliamentary system of Government is adopted, the concerned or the parent Minister must be the de-facto controller of that institution. He must act as State Library Authority with a body of persons of eminence in the field concerned. This body must be conferred with not only the ordinary functions but also supervisory and executive functions. It must have the
power to superintend and direct all matters connected with the administration of the Act, to establish State Libraries, appoint and control officers for the efficient performance of its duties and functions under the Act.

But in Andhra Pradesh the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act does not constitute any State Library Authority. Further, neither the Minister concerned nor any corporate body is declared to be State Library Authority, with an obligation to establish, maintain and administer a State Public Library System. The Act simply says 'for the purpose of the Act', the State Library Committee shall be constituted. The Committee is chaired by the Minister and comprises of various interests. Further, it is not a corporate body. But one thing is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is the first State to appoint separate Minister for Libraries.
STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE:

The administrative set up of the Public Library System in Andhra Pradesh consists of the 'State Library Committee' at its apex. For efficient and successful working of Public Libraries in the State with academic as well as service oriented principles within the broad frame work of Government policy, the importance of State Library Committee is self-explanatory. An efficient, effective and resourceful Library Committee especially in an area of sub-policy and decision making is indispensable for facilitating quick decisions.

The State Library Committee occupies usually a third position after the State Legislature and the parent Minister i.e., the Minister for Education and in the chain of command between the parent Minister and the Department of Public Libraries.
Composition:

The State Library Committee is composed of the following members:

1. The Minister in-charge of Education, who shall also be the Chairman of the Committee;

2. the Secretary to the Government in the Education Department;

3. the Secretary to the Government in the Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Departments;

4. the Director of Public Libraries who shall also be the Secretary of the Committee;

5. the Director of Public Instruction;

6. the Director of Municipal Administration;

7. the Librarian of the State Central Library, Hyderabad;

8. six members of the State Legislature, four to be elected from among themselves by the
members of the Legislative Assembly and
two from among themselves by members of
the Legislative Council;*

9. one person nominated by the Syndicate
of each of the Universities in the State;

10. three persons nominated by the Andhra
Pradesh Library Association;

11. eight persons nominated by the Government
as follows:
   a) one person from among the members of
      the Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Samstha;
   b) one person from among the members of
      the zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in each
      University area in the State;
   c) one person who has rendered outstanding
      service to the cause of libraries;
   d) one person with special knowledge of
      matters relating to the public libraries
      in the State;
   e) two District Central Librarians.

*As the Telugu Desam Government had abolished the
Second Chamber i.e., Legislative Council now all
these members are elected from Legislative Assembly only.
Term of Office:

Every member of the Committee, other than an ex-officio member, holds office for a period of Five years from the date of his nomination or election, as the case may be, and the term of a member nominated or elected comes to an end if he ceases to represent the body from which he is nominated or elected.  

Meetings:

The State Library Committee meets at least once in six months and at such times and such places as may be determined by the Minister in-charge of Education and the quorum of the meeting is 10 members.

Functions:

Neither the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 nor Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries
Rules, 1961 lay down the functions that are to be performed by this Committee. In other words, the Act is silent as regards the functions, powers and duties of this Committee. It is also very difficult to spell out from mere words, "Purposes of the Act" any of the powers and duties of the Committee. In practice this Committee has been playing the role of an advisory body. This body advises the Government on all matters arising under the Act.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES:

Section 8, of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 provides for the creation and constitution of the Department of Public Libraries. It is not out of place to mention that Andhra Pradesh is the first State in India to create a separate Department for Public Libraries in 1961 soon after the implementation of the Act.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Section 8, also provides for the appointment of a Director for the Department of Libraries. He is a full time officer managing the affairs of all Public Libraries in the State, and to ensure the smooth functioning and administration of Public Library System in the State. He is under the direct control of Education Secretary. He is also the ex-officio Secretary of the State Library Committee of which the Minister for Public Libraries is the Chairman. 39

Until 1967, the Director of Public Instruction as the ex-officio Director of Libraries. In 1967 an independent Director of Libraries was appointed.

Powers and Functions:

The Director of Public Libraries is entrusted
with the following powers and functions.

He has to:

a) supervise the State Central Library and the branches of such library;

b) superintend and direct all matters relating to public libraries;

c) declare in accordance with the rules made under this Act, what libraries are eligible for aid from the Government and supervise and direct all matters relating to such libraries;

d) direct and control the work of all zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas under this Act in the manner prescribed;

e) submit to the Government through the State Library Committee, every year, a report on the working of the libraries under this Act in the preceding year;

f) submit reports to the Committee on the working of libraries, whenever necessary;
g) publish annually a bibliography of all the books published in the State in any language other than English or Sanskrit;

h) perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as are imposed or conferred on him by this Act or the rules made thereunder;

i) arrange for centralised classification, cataloguing, interlibrary loan, co-ordination of book selection and maintenance of copyright registry;

j) create, in accordance with the rules made under this act, the posts required, in the office of a Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha and in the public libraries established or maintained by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha.

In addition to the above functions, the Director of Public Libraries performs important role in the constitution of the State Library Committee. According to Rule 3 of Andhra Pradesh
Public Libraries Rules, 1961 the Director addresses the Government to move the State Legislature for the election of members to be elected by the Legislature to the Committee in the manner approved by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In respect of persons to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Universities in the State, he addresses the Registrar of each University for nominating the member. He also addresses the Andhra Pradesh Library Association for the nomination of three persons. In respect of the eight persons to be nominated by the Government under clause (k) of Sub-section(2) of Section 3 of the Act, he addresses to the Government.

If any dispute arises regarding the nomination or election of the members to the Committee, the matter shall be referred
by the Director to the Government, whose decisions thereon shall be final.45

When a vacancy in the Committee occurs otherwise than by efflux of time, the Director addresses the appropriate authority with a view to having the vacancy filled up.46

ORGANISATION

Organisation is the formal structure of authority which is well defined and coordinated towards the attainment of specific objectives. These objectives are achieved by the combined efforts of different specialists belonging to the organisation. The pattern of Library Organisation varies from State to State and Library to Library depending upon the objectives, nature of
organisation centralised administration or decentralised services is the basic consideration.

The pattern of organisational structure adopted by the Public Library system in Andhra Pradesh as provided by the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 is a midway between centralisation and decentralisation. In certain respects the organisation and the authority is decentralised whereas in some other important essential aspects it is purely centralised.

In Andhra Pradesh a four tier structure of public library system is provided by the Act. The State Central Library, at the capital city, Hyderabad is an 'apex library' as first tier and below that there are State Regional Libraries at selected Regions as second tier. At each District head quarters there are District
Central Libraries as third tier and the gram roots level there are Branch Libraries, Village Libraries, Mobile Libraries, Book Deposite Centres and Aided Libraries as fourth tier. A Village Library also a branch library with past-time workers. It is to be noted that the Public Library System in Andhra Pradesh has been organised on the lines of the recommendations made by the Sinha Committee.

Table No.3 shows the present strength of various libraries in Public Library System in Andhra Pradesh.
Table 3

No. of Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Type of Library</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>State Central Library</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>State Regional Libraries</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>District Central Libraries</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Branch Libraries</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Village Libraries</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Book Deposite Centre</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Panchayat and Other Libraries</td>
<td>2315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY:

The organisational structure of Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh starts with a State level library known as 'The State Central Library' which is the first tier. It is the apex library in the public library system. The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 or the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules, 1961 are completely silent about this library. In the present Act, in Section 2(11) except the definition of 'State Central Library' as a library established by the Government, neither the functions of this library are given nor the role it is expected to play in the library system of the State is mentioned. The Director of the Department of Libraries is empowered in Section 8 of the Act, to supervise this library and the branches of such library. It is evident
that there are no branches of State Central Library. 'The State Regional Library' since separately defined cannot be said to be the branch library of State Central Library. This omission to mention in the Act the powers, duties and functions of the State Central Library has given room for a confused state of affairs and of development of this library in somewhat wrong directions. 47

The Library has not only a reference section but also a lending section. It has children's section and a section for the blind. A vast reading room is also attached to this library. In most respects, it duplicates the work of City Central Library and its branches working in the city.
LIBRARIAN:

The State Central Library, an apex Library at the State level in the Library Service System is headed by an operational head designated as the Librarian. It is also quite evident that the position, powers, functions and the role that is to be performed by this disignatory is not discussed either in the A.P. Public Libraries Act, 1960 or in the A.P. Public Libraries Rules, 1961. As a traditional form, just as in the case of other libraries, the State Central Library also is headed by a Librarian with no special status, demarcation and position.

The key post in any Library in general and the State Central Library in particular is the Librarian. The occupant of this post must be well versed in the material of his department and he must also be an organiser and an
administrator of first order. It also goes without saying that he should have familiarity with the content and whereabouts of many of the books, periodicals and other material which for one reason or the other, he has not got on the shelves. A competent librarian is required to answer a large percentage of enquiries with the help of his stock.

The Chief Librarian should not only be a technician in the art of organising the library but should also be an administrator without being any less a scholar. He is a technician without the less being a theoretician. He must be a lover of books and equally interested in people. 48

As an administrator, he should administer not only the library services but also administer and coordinate the work of the library personnel in such a way that he ensures efficiency in the
library services and satisfaction in personnel relations. He must see that his staff works properly and shortcomings and lacunae, if any, are detected and removed quickly.

Maturity in leadership, intellectual and technical competence, belief in the human philosophy of life, technical interest and excellence are qualities that are must for an administrator. Librarians who wish to fight ignorance with the torch of knowledge must be humanitarian first and humanitarian last. They must vibrate with the tender feelings of love and sympathy. 49

Foskett suggests that the librarian should be trained 'to view all creeds, all dogmas, all theories of politics or ethics with professional neutrality.' 50
The second tier in the organisational structure of Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh is the set up of Regional Libraries. At present there are five Regional Libraries functioning at different centres covering the following places as shown in Table 4.

### Table 4

**Regional Libraries in Andhra Pradesh**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Regional Library</th>
<th>Districts covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Regional Library, Guntur</td>
<td>Guntur, Krishna, Prakasam and Nellore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Regional Library, Tirupati</td>
<td>Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Regional Library, Warangal</td>
<td>Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Mahaboob Nagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Regional Library, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, West Godavari and East Godavari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Regional Library, Nizamabad</td>
<td>Nizamabad, Adilabad, Medak, Karim Nagar and Hyderabad, including City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The question regarding the establishment of the Regional Libraries and their place in the system of State Library Services is quite controversial as there is no any linkage between State Central Library at State headquarters and the Regional Libraries which should be normally the procedure.

In 1953 Andhra State was formed by carrying out the eleven Telugu speaking districts from the composite Madras State. The Madras State had the Public Libraries Act of 1948 and the same Act applied even to these eleven districts as they brought along with them the same laws to Andhra State. Since, the State Central Library was situated in Madras, it became necessary for Andhra to establish a State Central Library at Visakhapatnam in 1954-55. In November 1956, however the Telengana part of the former Hyderabad
State comprising of the City of Hyderabad and nine districts was integrated with the Andhra area and thus Andhra Pradesh State was founded on November 1, 1956.

The former State of Hyderabad also had enacted a Library law in 1955. The Telangana area was covered by the said Act and naturally took with itself the said library law when it joined Andhra Pradesh. The State Central Library for the former Hyderabad State was at Hyderabad. Thus, when two regions came together, they had two separate library enactments and had each a State Central Library. There could only be one State Central Library. Accordingly, the State Central Library situated at Hyderabad was declared to be the State Central Library for the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Visakhapatnam State Central Library was shifted to Guntur prior to the declaration of the Hyderabad
Library as the State Central Library. After the formulation of Andhra Pradesh, the State Central Library at Guntur was converted as the State Regional Library. Later on the other Regional Libraries were established on the following dates. Guntur Regional Library on October 1, 1954 and shifted to Guntur in 1958, the Viskhapatnam Regional Library on September 6, 1965, the Tirupati Regional Library on January 9, 1964, the Warangal Regional Library on February 4, 1964 and the Nizamabad Regional Library on August 4, 1966.52

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 is again silent in regard to the functions of the State Regional Libraries and their place in the organisational structure of the State Library Services. But Section 2 (12) merely defines what State Regional Library means. It says 'State Regional Library means a library
established by the Government as a State Regional Library.\textsuperscript{53}

Further the Act does not mention as to what its relationship would be with State Central Library or for that matter, with the other libraries. But the State Central Library and the Regional Libraries are directly administered by the Department of Public Libraries.

**DISTRICT CENTRAL LIBRARIES:**

The third tier in the organisational structure of Public Libraries in District Central Libraries or Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas which are at district headquarters.

As per Section 9 (1) of the Act, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas (ZGS) are constituted for every district for organising and administering District Central Library and Branch Libraries at
the District level. The Librarian of the District Central Library, a non-government servant, appointed by the Director of Public Libraries is also the Secretary of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is charged with the responsibility of establishment and management of Public Libraries at Taluk, Block and Village levels in the District. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are discussed in detail in chapter-IV.

The last tier in the Public Library System is the libraries established in urban and rural areas.

LIBRARY SERVICE IN URBAN AREAS:

According to rule 16 of Andhra Pradesh Public Library Rules 1961, each Municipality shall have a main library and if the population of the municipal town is more than 50,000, there shall be a branch library for every 25,000 people
in excess of 50,000. So far the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have opened libraries in all the 84 Municipal towns in the state. The main libraries include 21 District Central Libraries, 1 City Central Library (Hyderabad), 62 Branch Libraries. In addition to these, 86 Branch Libraries have been established in the municipal areas.

LIBRARY SERVICE IN RURAL AREAS:

As per rule 16 (4) (b) of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules, 1971, a Branch Library should be set-up in every gram panchayat with a population of 5,000 and above. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have so far established 315 Branch Libraries in such villages. The Branch Libraries are controlled by the District Central Librarian of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. The Branch Libraries are also entrusted with the job of inspecting the Aided Libraries.
VILLAGE LIBRARY SERVICE:

At the grassroot level of the system, we find Village Libraries and Book Deposit Centres. These libraries are set-up where free accommodation is available and are managed by part-time workers for three hours a day. At present there are 199 Village Libraries in the state. These 199 Village Libraries offer service to about 8.95 lakh people.

BOOK DEPOSIT CENTRES:

The Book Deposit Centres are generally opened where the population of a village is less than 5,000 lying within the radius of 8 km from the Branch Library or District Central Library. These centres are generally established in the village school premises and a teacher is made incharge of the centre with nominal remuneration. As per rule 16 (4) (c) of Andhra Pradesh Public
Libraries Rules 1961 the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha has to open one Book Deposit Centre for each village or group of villages with a population between 1,000 and 5,000.

PRIVATE LIBRARY SERVICES:

The private libraries (aided libraries) both in the urban and rural areas in the state have been providing library service where Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas could not establish their libraries. It has been estimated that there are 1540 panchayat libraries, 67 co-operative society's libraries and 708 privately managed libraries in the state. Thus a total of 3938 aided libraries are providing library service in the state. But many of these libraries suffer for lack of proper financial and other support from the Government and Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.
Conclusion

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 is the first of its kind to create a separate Department for Public Libraries in 1961. The State deserves all the praises for appointing a Minister for Libraries. Its enactment has, in fact, engineered an orderly growth and spread of public library services throughout the length and breadth of the State. A network of public libraries is offering effective library services to urban and rural people. But an adequate library service requires adequate funds.

A Review Committee was appointed by the State Government in 1974 under the Chairmanship of Justice Gopal Rao Ekbote to evaluate the working of the Act and suggests necessary amendments. The most laudable recommendation of the Committee
was that the Minister incharge of the Libraries should be the State Library Authority charged with the duty of implementing the Act. The Director of Public Libraries shall look after the administration of public libraries in the State. The State Central Library should be developed only as a reference and research library. Most of its recommendations were accepted.

Further, the structure of Public Library Services are designed by the Act certainly requires thorough review and re-organisation. There are various lapses and loopholes. Hence, there is a greater need and urgency to set right these lapses through suitable suggestions.
REFERENCES


2. ibid.

3. ibid., p. 5.


17. *ibid.*


23. *ibid.*, pp. 77-80.


29. ibid.
30. ibid., p. 114.
31. ibid., p. 115.
34. Sec. 3(2) of A.P.P.L. Act, 1960, op. cit.,
35. ibid., Sec. 4.
36. Sec.4(1) of A.P.P.L. Rules, 1961, op. cit.,
37. ibid., Sec.4(2)
38. Sec.8, of A.P.P.L. Act, 1960, op. cit.,
39. ibid.
40. ibid.
42. ibid., Rule 3 (2).
43. ibid., Rule 3 (3).
44. ibid., Rule 3 (4).
45. ibid., Rule 3 (4 A).
46. ibid., Rule 3 (5 a).
47. Government of Andhra Pradesh, op. cit., p. 28.
52. ibid., pp. 32-33.