CHAPTER V
PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS
The Public Library is a product of modern democracy. Democracy needs for its sustenance and survival an enlightened, knowledgeable and responsible citizenry. There are no institutions founded by the society which are more effective in the moulding of such a citizenry than the public library. A Public Library performing all the functions envisaged for it in the modern times can be truly described as Peoples' University. The role it plays in the enhancement of the quality of life of the people also can not be overemphasized. The public library must offer to adults,
children the opportunity to keep in touch with their times, to educate themselves continuously and keep abreast of progress in the Sciences and arts. Its contents should be a living demonstration of the evolution of knowledge and culture, constantly reviewed, kept up-to-date and attractively presented. It has to help the people to form their own opinions and develop their creative and critical capacities and powers of appreciation. Thus, the public library is concerned with the communication of information and ideas, whatever the form in which these may be expressed.

The vital role that the public libraries can play in a country's programmes for development and national reconstruction particularly in areas such as spread of education, dissemination of information, utilisation of the leisure
time in purposeful activities as well as in programmes for its overall Socio-economic development has been well accepted and even well demonstrated in developed as well as developing countries all over the world.

The Institution of Library plays a dominant role in the expansion and explosion of education and eradication of the social evil of illiteracy in a developing country like India. Library, as an institution of scholarship and wisdom is not of recent origin and it has been functioning as a lighthouse for those who wanted to read and to extend the boundaries of various disciplines since ancient times.

Andhra Pradesh served as a real torch-bearer to the cause of library movement and became pioneer in the history of library development. The library legislation in the
state attempted to systematise library services organised through people's effort. Despite suspicion about governments control on library matters through legislation, people extended support for ameliorative measures through legislation. The formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956 and the consequent enactment of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act in 1960 is another landmark in the history of Public Libraries in the State. This Act provided for the organisation and administration of Public Library System in the State, a four tier structure starting from rural libraries to the State Central Library at the State level with District Central Library at the districts level under Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha as its governing body.

The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha in Anantapur was established in 1952 under the Madras Public
Libraries Act 1948. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, automatically the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 brought the Anantapur Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha also under its jurisdiction.

The noble objectives involved in the enactment of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 and systematise the organisational and administrative structure of Public Libraries Services is to eliminate all the organisational and administrative lacunae and weedout operational haphazards and provide a systematic structure from top to bottom level of organisation in the state in general and in Anantapur district in particular with an administrative hierarchy and organisational linkages and inorder to make the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha of Anantapur District more public oriented and public spirited in eradication of illiteracy and to promote socio-educational and
But the organisation and working of public libraries system in Andhra Pradesh State in general and Anantapur District in particular is reflecting a pessimistic image with a heap of problems which provided basis for offering general as well as specific suggestion to promote effective organisational structure, strong Administrative System and to promote its day to day working more performance and public service and culture development oriented and finally to enable the organisation to fulfil the noble objectives for which they are established.

1. Absence of Preamble:

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 (Act VIII of 1960), was enacted in 1960 followed by the framing of Andhra Pradesh Public
Libraries Rules, 1961. The Prima-facie anamolies that the said Act suffers with is that it never bears its preamble nor states the objectives of the public libraries. It simply says that 'it is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in the State of Andhra Pradesh and matters connected therewith.'

Preamble to an Act provides a window for exhibiting the motive of the Act. It is a prefatory statement explaining or declaring the reasons and motives for an object sought to be accomplished by the enactment of the Statute. But nowhere it is found that the Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh are established to accomplish a particular purpose. As a result, the Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh in general and Anantapur in particular are functioning without any Act objectives.
and goals. Further, though the present Act is amended more than thrice, but never thought of inserting a definite preamble with set of objectives.

Hence, it is suggested that the present Act must be urgently amended and provide a place for a glorious preamble and definite objectives, because the institution of libraries plays a very dominant role both in the formal education but more so in informal education. Further the proposed preamble of the Act must set out not only the mission but also the functions of the libraries.

In this context it is suggested to take into consideration model of the preamble of the Danish Public Libraries Act as given here under.
'to promote the spread of knowledge, education and culture by making books and other suitable material available free of charge.'

To this, it is better to add the concepts like democracy, socialism, secularism and rule of law stating that the purpose of the libraries is to strengthen the above concepts.

2. Lack of Democratic Authority: Absence of Ministerial Role:

In a democratic country like India, where Parliamentary System of Government is adopted, the Parent Minister must be the de-facto controller of the Public Libraries. He must act as a democratic authority with a major role perspective. But the the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 never
provides for any Democratic Authority with Parent Minister as its head. Further, the Parent Minister is not endowed 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. Further this Committee is not a corporate body.

In light of above, it is suggested that there must be an independent Minister for Libraries and he must be the Democratic Authority at the State level under whom there must be Department of Libraries who must be charged with the responsibility of establishing, maintaining and administering comprehensive and efficient library system in the State.

Further, he must be responsible for the enactment of the Act also and in turn responsible to the Cabinet and then to the legislature.
at large. He must also be empowered with exercising administrative, financial, technical and institutional controls over the library system in the State.

3. State Library Committee - Absence of Functions:

The administrative setup at the Public Library System in Andhra Pradesh consists of the 'State Library Committee' at its apex. But neither the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 nor its relevant rules lay down the functions that are to be performed by 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.

Hence, it is highly required that a very important Committee at the apex level should
not be kept with no specific functions. It is essential that the present Act must be amended and revised to break the silence of the Act and make it to speak about the appropriate and fitting functions of the State Library Committee.

4. Director of Public Libraries – Need for Professionally Qualified Person:

Section 8 of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 provides for the creation of Department of Public Libraries and for a Director as its Head. The Director, it is essential for the health of public libraries, that he must be a person with academic and professional qualifications. But unfortunately it has become very difficult to find a person with this combination.

Hence, it is essential that the post of
Director of Public Libraries must be filled with the person who has both academic as well as professional qualifications. It would be much more better if a person who has administrative capacity, adequate experience for efficiently managing the Public Library System and is also professionally qualified librarian.

5. Need for Separation of Technical Functions from Administrative Functions:

According to Section 8, of the Act, the Director of Public Libraries performs so many functions which are more supervisory and administrative in nature. Further, the State Central Library established at Hyderabad City is assigned with professional as well as technical work having a senior and fully qualified Librarian. But if a glance at the powers and functions of the Director given in Section 8 gives
the picture that Clauses (g) and (i) entrust the Director with some technical functions which is not appropriate.

Therefore, it is suggested that these technical functions must be separated and transferred to the State Central Library which is a most appropriate agency to look-after these functions. Clauses (g) and (i) must be deleted from Section 8 of the Act.

6. **Recruitment with No Training Programmes**:

It is evident and common practice in the State that no proper pre or post entry training facilities are provided and no adequate training programmes are arranged for the new Library Assistants. Indeed, training is a practical education in the profession. Further, there is no appropriate agency or officer who is entrusted with the task of performing training programmes at the State or Regional level.
Hence, it is suggested that the Director of Public Libraries must be charged with the duty of arranging and securing training of librarians and other library employees in cooperation with State Central Library.

7. Vague Term and absence of Control:

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act provides number of vague terms with no specific definitions. Further it ignored the existence of some of the institution and failed to make a mention about them in the Act. As a result some of the higher institutions are kept totally away from the prior of control over them though the latter are subordinate and lower to them.

As a case in point, Section 8 (a) of the Act says that there is a State Central Library and its branches. Though there are State Regional Libraries functioning in the State
at 5 Regions, there is no mention about them in the Act and who has to control them.

Section 8 (a) runs as follows: 'The Director of the Department of Public Libraries is empowered to supervise the State Central Library and the branches of such library.' Practically speaking the State Central Library has no branches of its own and it is a separate independent library at the state level. Further, Regional libraries are not the branches of State Central Library.

In view of this lacuna, though the Director of Department of Public Libraries is empowered to control and supervise the State Central Library, in view of the Regional Libraries neither forming as the branches of State Central Library nor absence of their clear mentioning in the Act, the Director of Public Libraries is kept away from supervising the State Regional Libraries.
Hence, it is suggested that there is a urgent need to make a clear mention and define the State Regional Libraries in the Act and also keep them under the Control of State Central Library. Further, the term 'branch libraries' must also be removed from the Section 8 (a) as there are no branch libraries to State Central Library. Further, there is no need also to have branch libraries attached to State Central Library because there are regional libraries functioning at five Regions and they can be organically linked with State Central Library which can exercise control over them in turn the former can be automatically comes under the control of the Director. This is possible only through careful revision and amendment of the present Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act.
8. **Lack of Organisational Linkages:**

Organisation is the formal hierarchical structural authority which is well defined and coordinated towards the attainment of specific objectives. Though the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act provides for a three tier structure of organisation for Public Library System, contrary to the provisions of the Act there is a four tier structure with an additional tier of State Regional Libraries. Further, though four tiers exist in the structure, the greatest loophole in the system is there is no structural linkages in the organisation. The state level library i.e., State Central Library has no link with State Regional Libraries, the latter do not have link with the District Central Libraries. As a result, there is lack of flow of authority in an
accepted hierarchical way and absence of organisational control of the higher over the lower.

In the light of above deficiencies, it is suggested to review the present organisational structure and establish organisational linkages in a most democratic manner linking the grass roots libraries to the State level library through District Central Library at District level and Regional Libraries at selected Regions as suggested in the proposed organisational structure depicted in Table 20.

9. **State Central Library with no specific Functions:**

Another important lapse on the part of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act is that it is completely silent about the functions of the State Central Library nor its
definite role that it is expected to play in the library system. Section 2 (11) of the Act just gives the definition of a State Central Library and in Section 8 (a) says that the Director of the Department of Public Libraries is empowered to supervise the State Central Library. Other than, these there is no mention about the State Central Library in the Act. Due to the absence of clear definition of the functions of this library, it gave a scope for a confused state of affairs and or development of this library in a wrong direction. As a result the status, image and position of this state level apex library is over-shadowed.

Hence, it is suggested that the Act must be amended in such a way to provide vast room for the definition and provision of powers and functions of the 'apex library' at the state level i.e., State Central Library. Further,
this library must be developed as a unique library with a special status, duties and functions. It must be elevated to a status of providing leadership to the other libraries in the State. It must also act as a central point of reference and nucleus organ of State Library Service. No doubt, this situation calls for drastic action and radical changes in the whole set up of the State Central Library which should assume the role of an apex institution. No time should be lost and no effort in re-organising the State Central Library on the modern lines keeping in view in particular its functions as a reference and research library.

10. **Regional Libraries - Position with Predicament:**

Another important lapse on the part of Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 is
that it is again silent in respect of the position, powers and functions of Regional Libraries. Though there are five Regional Libraries in the State they are not performing any more or different functions when compared to the District Central Libraries. The Act also never said about its structural linkage with its higher library at the state level i.e., State Central Library and with its lower library i.e., District Central Library or any other libraries in the state.

Hence, it is essential that the Regional Libraries must be placed in an appropriate place in the organisational structure with an structural linkage with other libraries and must also define its clear power and functions. The proposed organisational structure shown in Table. 20 can be taken into consideration and likewise the Regional
Libraries must be stabilised and strengthened.

11. Need for Re-organisation of Library Regions:

At present, there are five Regional Libraries in the State at Guntur, Tirupati, Warangal, Viskhapatnam and Nizamabad covering their nearby districts as shown in Table 4.

But, after amending the present Act and providing a specific status in the organisational structure to these Regional Libraries, it is suggested further that the present method pattern of having five Regional Libraries at various places must be dispensed with. As the proposed organisational structure shown in Table 21 gave an appropriate place to the Regional Libraries immediately below the State Central Library and above District Central Library, it is suggested to create eight library
regions in the state geographically covering all the districts in the state and each Region must have a Regional headquarters with a Regional Library as given in Table.20.

Each Regional Library must have a Regional Advisory Committee with Regional Director as its Chairman. The Regional Director must be professionally and academically fully qualified person. The Regional Director in turn exercises direction and control over the District Central Libraries of their respective districts of their jurisdiction. At the Regional level there must be a Regional Library also headed by a Senior Librarian under the control of the Regional Director. This Regional Library must act as a reference and research library.
Table 20

Proposed Regrouping of Districts for Library Regions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Library Region</th>
<th>Coverage of Districts</th>
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12. Size of Anantapur Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha:

The size of the governing body has got an important bearing on the efficient functioning of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. No hard and fast rules can be laid down regarding the size of the body but at the same time it should neither be too small to be dominated by a single man nor too large so that its members can become a genuine team. As the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha of Anantapur District is a governing body to look after all varieties of Public Libraries in the District and to keep the public well satisfied with the former's performance, it is essential that the size of the governing body must be moderate in size representing varied interests and experiences to further effective and fruitful discussions.

An overview of the size of the Anantapur Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha reveals that the
governing body consists of twelve members including the Chairman to be nominated by the Government.

However, the present size of the governing body is no doubt so compact, but resourceful members from educational institutions are ignored.

Hence, it is suggested that the present size of the body can be enhanced to 15 by making the following persons as ex-officio members:

1. University or Post-Graduate Centre Librarian situated in the district;

2. Senior most Librarian among the Government Degree Colleges in the District; and

3. One Senior most Head Master or Head Mistress of the High Schools in the District.
13. **District Central Library under the Control of State Regional Library:**

As per the existing system, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and the District Central Libraries are directly under the control of the Department of Public Libraries headed by the Director of Public Libraries. Neither the State Central Library nor the State Regional Libraries have control over the District level libraries. This provides a scope for the District level libraries to side track from the normal professional as well as technical work as there is no suitable agencies to control them.

Hence, it is very much essential that the District Central Library must be directly placed under the control of their respective regional libraries as proposed in Table.20 and 21.
Table 21
Proposed Organisational Structure of Public Library System

State Legislature

Minister for Libraries (Chairman)
(State Library Authority)

Department of Public Libraries
(Headed by Director)

State Central Library
(Headed by senior most Librarian)

Regional Advisory Committee (8)
(Headed by Regional Director)

Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas
District Central Libraries

Branch Libraries (at Mandal level)

Village Libraries  Mobile Libraries  Book Deposit Centres  Aided Libraries
14. Proposed Organisational Structure of Public Library System:

After having keen study on the present organisational structure of public library system in Andhra Pradesh in general and Anantapur District in particular, and after having studied carefully the organisational and structural deficiencies and their consequent effect on the functioning of the public library system, it became necessary to suggest a reorganised administrative and organisational structure of public library system in the state establishing an organical linkage connecting the grass roots level libraries to the higher state level authority, ultimately accountable and answerable to the popular authority known as State Legislature.

The proposed organisation as depicted in Table.21 provides the entire system answerable
and accountable to the State Legislative finally. At the apex level there will be a State Library Authority consisting of various members drawn from different fields related to education, culture, social service, library service, government and non-government institutions. The State Library Committee is a mixture of both officials and non-officials and the Minister for Public Libraries will be the Chairman. The size of the Authority can be of moderate depending upon the convenience and availability of experts.

Below the State Library Authority as usual there will be Department of Public Libraries headed by the Director. The Director must be a man of professional and academic excellency.
The State Central Library, which is an apex library at the state level in the organisational set up will be directly, and immediately under the control of the Department of Public Libraries or the Director. The State Central Library will be headed by one Senior most Librarian among the 8 State Regional Librarians as proposed for this set up.

Below the State Central Library there will be 8 State Regional Authorities, vide Table 20 and each Regional Authority will have one State Regional Library headed by State Regional Librarian and the State Regional Authority will be headed by one Regional Director. The Regional Librarian will be under the control of Regional Director and the Regional Librarian will be the Senior most Librarians of District Central Libraries. The Regional Libraries will act
as reference and research libraries, guiding and advising the District Central Libraries in all departmental matters.

Under each Regional Library there will be three District Central Libraries with the advisory bodies viz., Zilla Grandhalaya Sams-thas as usual. Below the District Central Library there will be Branch Libraries at each Mandal headquarters and under each Branch Library there will be Village Libraries, Mobile Libraries, Book Deposit Libraries and Aided Libraries.

15. Public Libraries in Anantapur District - Operational Problems:

The present study also brought into light various operational problems in particular faced by the Public Libraries in Anantapur District which require suitable remedies.
A) **Staff:**

The Library Profession is a very complex one which requires adequate staff with appropriate qualities and qualifications for the proper maintenance of libraries. But the Anantapur Public Libraries are facing with so many personnel problems which require the following suggestions:

1. For inspecting the technical work for the administrative convenience and for proper maintenance of the public libraries one additional District Central Librarian or Secretary should be created and appointed.

2. The present District Central Librarian is not able to concentrate on the administrative matters as he is overburdened with lot of work. Hence, a separate librarian post should be created and appointed.
3. The present Deputy Librarian (Librarian Grade I) of the District Central Library is overburdened with the administrative work, so he is not able to concentrate on technical work i.e., classification, cataloguing etc. Hence, separate technical staff should be appointed exclusively for the technical work in the library.

4. Separate typewriters should also be purchased for the technical section. The centralised cataloguing should be introduced in the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha in order to achieve the uniformity in the classification and cataloguing work.

5. It is essential that for every 5,000 books one professional in the cadre of Librarian Grade III should be appointed.

6. In order to encourage the existing professional staff promotional opportunities should be created and the staff must be properly motivated.
7. The present services of professionals and non-professionals should be converted as Government service.

8. The anomalies in the pay scales of Librarian Grade I should be rectified by giving the scale of Rs.700-1200.

9. All libraries should be provided professional staff in the cadre of Librarian Grade III.

10. The remuneration paid to the Librarians of the Village Libraries is very meagre hence it should be increased to Rs.250/- per month at least to motivate them to perform their jobs satisfactorily.

B) Finance:

Libraries are no doubt spending units and they do not make profits. But the rationality in spending must be such that major portion of funds must be spent for the purchase of books and periodicals because the strength
of the public libraries depends on the number of books placed on the racks. But the present study reveals that only $\frac{1}{5}$ of the funds is spent on books and periodicals and the rent is on personnel and other activities. But it is essential that as revealed through table.9 that fifty percent of the funds allotted to the public libraries must be spent for the purchase of books and only 50 percent of the funds must be spent on personnel and establishment as suggested by Dr. Ranganathan.

C) **Buildings:**

It is essential that the library buildings are to be designed and constructed as per the needs of the functions to be performed, resources to put and clientele for their use. But the present study revealed
that in Anantapur District there are 77 libraries out of which 6 have their own buildings, 63 are in rent free buildings and 8 are located in rented buildings. But though most of them are rent free buildings but huge amounts are spent for their repairs and rents than going for acquisition of land and construction of buildings.

Further, there are Grade I libraries which are located in Municipal headquarters which have only a single room with 15"x10" feet area and which do not provide any reading atmosphere to the readers.

Another heartening situation is after the emergence of Mandal System in the State, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is providing land and funds for the construction of all government offices but never bothered about
about the construction of building for Public Libraries.

The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha of Anantapur is suffering with lack of buildings for Public Libraries in Villages. The situation has reached to a stage where the public libraries have to depend on the mercy of the Village Sarpanches, Mandal Praja Parishad Presidents.

Further the accommodation provided by them is not at all suitable for putting a library.

Hence, it is suggested that:

1. The Government should make efforts to acquire or construct own buildings for all libraries.

2. Every library building should contain one spacious room for stack area, one
for reading room and one for librarian with some space allotted to circulation section.

3. The repairs to the existing buildings should be taken up immediately in order to protect the resources of the library from moisture, heat and white ants.

4. All buildings should be white washed every year.

D) Books & Periodicals:

The present study reveals that the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha of Anantapur District is encountering with the following problems which require suitable remedies. They are:

1. The Central selection deprives the pleasure and interest of selecting their own books by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha.

2. The Central selection of books causes enormous delay.
3. The Central selection of books may not fulfil the local needs of the people.

4. The finance is inadequate to purchase the important books necessary for the users of the library in the district.

5. Government is forcing the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to stock certain books in their libraries.

6. The Central selection Committee will not have the librarian in its Committee.

7. There is no separate text book section in the District Central Library, Anantapur, where University, Engineering, Degree, Junior Colleges and number of High Schools are located.

8. Most of the books in Anantapur District Public Libraries are of fiction.

Hence, it is essential that:

1. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Anantapur should be encouraged to take a major role in the selection of books from the general stock for their own libraries in addition
to the specific books. It may be allowed to purchase books of their choice to the extent of 25% of their budget for purchase of books even from outside the centrally approved list.

2. With good organisation and elimination of bottle-necks, the central selection of books can work effectively.

3. The Central Selection Committee should consist of various interests represented by experts and librarians.

4. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha should have its own selection committee both for suggesting materials to be selected by selection committee, as well as, for the purchase of materials out of the list prepared by the Committee.

5. In order to provide effective service minimum book stock should be one book per head of population it serves.
6. The book selection committee of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha should consist of more number of educated persons.

7. The Government should sanction a recurring grant of Rs.10,000/- to the District Central Library and Rs.5,000/- to each Branch Library for books per year.

8. The purchase of novels should be reduced.

9. Duplicate copies of ephemeral material should not be purchased, unless it is absolutely necessary.

10. The District Central Library should have the collection of important text books which are useful for the Elementary, Secondary, Junior and Degree Colleges and University students. Likewise, branch libraries should collect the text books suited to their local needs.
11. General knowledge books should be collected in order to help the students who appear for competitive examinations.

12. Wherever a Junior College situated, the journals which are useful for competitive examinations should be subscribed to besides newspapers and popular magazines.

13. Provision should be made for lending books other than novels to the public to improve their knowledge in different subjects.

E) Technical Work:

The responsibility of organisation of reading material lies on the technical section. But the present problem in Anantapur is the present accommodation for keeping the books, which are to be accessioned, catalogued and classified, is quite inadequate. The only
Deputy Librarian without any additional staff, it is highly and humanly impossible to do all the works related to the technical and distribution work properly.

Hence, it is suggested that there must be a separate wing with adequate accommodation be provided with sufficient racks to save delay and avoid great inconvenience to the Deputy Librarian. Further, the present staff is totally inadequate. Hence, the following staff may be provided for the proper classification and cataloguing work for the time being.

1. Deputy Librarian 1
2. Librarian Grade III 1
3. Typist 1
4. Attenders 2
F) Visitors:

The present study revealed that the Zilla Grandhaleya Samstha of Anantapur is always concentrating on the reading material, buildings and staff but never thought of to find out the pulse of its users and their reactions towards their performance. Hence it is essential to enlighten them about the use of libraries and motivate them through various techniques. They must be provided with good reading facilities and atmosphere. The following suggestions are essential to strengthen the use of the visitors.

1. The separate social and propagating wing should be established.

2. Regular book exhibitions should be conducted in the premises of the District Central Library, Branch Libraries and Village Libraries to draw the attention of the public towards the library.
3. Film shows should be organised and exhibited in the premises of District Central Library, Branch Libraries and Village Libraries every week with the guidance and assistance of the Public Relations Officer, Anantapur.

4. Xerox facilities should be introduced in the District Central Library, Anantapur, where the users expect this service frequently.

5. A Television should be installed for public use in the premises of the District Central Library, Anantapur.


7. The Government of Andhra Pradesh should give importance to Public Libraries as that of Family Planning so as to create consciousness in the public to make them regular visitors of the library.
G) Mobile Libraries:

1. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Anantapur should treat the Mobile Library as one of the Branch Libraries and provide all the amenities as that of the Branch Library.

2. For providing continuous, effective and timely service, a van should be introduced into the Mobile Library Service. It will be useful to provide service to Anantapur, surrounding villages and other places in Anantapur District.

3. The van is also useful to introduce the Inter-library loan service in between the District Central Library and the Branch Libraries. This increases the utility of the reading material.

4. The Grade III Librarian should be appointed to look after the Mobile Library and an Attender to assist him.

5. Separate funds should be allocated exclusively for the Mobile Library Service in the District.
6. A separate wing in the District Central Library should be provided to keep stock of reading material of the Mobile Library.