CHAPTER: 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION OF TOPIC:

In this knowledge, era learning becomes most important part of once life. Learning means acquiring new and modifying existing knowledge. Every living being required learning. It initially took place with the observation. A bird and animals are learning through observation but for human learning is different; it is something more than that of observation. Human learning starts with observation but growing continuously with education. Initially, human start learning through education. Education includes learning through teachers, other students, educational classes, and LIBRARIES.

Libraries play a most important part in human learning. With the increasing competition in every field one required to be expert in their field and for that more knowledge is required. Libraries are a bunch of knowledge by having a large collection of books, journals, thesis, manuscripts etc. Therefore, libraries can be defined as learning resource centre. It is a place where students visit for any information required.

Now a day is this really happen? Do users required libraries to access for any kind of information. These questions arise because of the advent of information communication and technology. Use of the internet is increasing now a day's, a large amount of information lies on internet and user can access it from anyplace at any time. They do not require visiting libraries. So that existence of library is being in question. Libraries took initiatives and start digitizing their library resources. Many libraries digitize their resources. But how do users know about it? And for accessing those digital resources they need to go to the libraries.

Remembering the fifth law of library science, “LIBRARY IS A GROWING ORGANIZATION”. It further needs to adapt that law and expand our library for effective utilization of the resources.

Libraries in digital age variously called information common, learning common, learning resource centre and ‘A LEARNING HUB’. Libraries are the heart of any institutions. But it does not mean that traditional material should be obsolete. Libraries have to accommodate both print as well as
electronic material in their libraries and because of that, it is necessary to re-energize library space. To meet the requirement of e-resources, increase demand of users and to grow in 21st century libraries need to take some initiatives so that users will attract towards libraries.

The current research is aim to fulfil these requirements by ‘evolving library into a learning hub: an exploratory study in Gujarat’ certain attributes identified to answer the question of how to evolve library into a learning hub.

Learning hub is the concept of independent experimental library space. Learning concept operates on the physical, virtual and social level. A learning hub is a technology-rich learning environment with both physical and virtual components that provide formal and informal opportunities for learners to come together to peers, teachers, and other experts in their field.

A comfortable learning environment with long-type chairs has been created where students can relax while learning. It encourages students to use libraries. Libraries should be a place of meeting ‘human and brain’ it also includes a coffee shop and a small bookstore. It creates a new environment having new energy and excitement. Different activities like exhibitions, performances, and events create this place a cultural hub of the campus. The merger of people and information at in the libraries create the campus a more energetic place.

1.2 HISTORY OF LIBRARY:

The reputation of the library is boring space and people visit it only when there is absolute need of visiting it. Libraries are a contribution to the modern societies; the requirement is just to adapt modern culture. Question is how did they start? What is a history of these libraries? Having a glimpse into past of these libraries.

The Beginning: Archaeological Findings of Ancient Libraries:

In olden time, it is important and necessary to preserve some fashions for later use for new generation. Because of that, there has been always a form of the library is in existence.
Egyptian History:

After archiving Egyptian historical records it is found that first library is situated in Egypt. Clay table and papyrus plants used in first libraries. Clay tables were used before 5000 years, as early as 3020 B.C. for historical records. Papyrus plants are used as they are light, durable, tough and can carry easily than clay tables. Dr. Abdel Halim Nureddin explained Cairo University Professor, in his paper of, *The Library in Ancient Egypt*, says that this safe place can only be explained as libraries in which they need “classification, presentation, and staff (librarians and many others)”

Nureddin noticed, researchers have cultured that clay table was for communication for many years. These clay tables were used to be 5000 years ago,

The ancient library classification system.

The first library classification system to accommodate their standardize writing has been shown as early as 700 B.C., it may have be presented in ‘Nineveh’ to hold the standardize writing.

The clay tables are arranged in order is the interesting thing about the table.

Classical Greek and Ancient Roman Libraries:

Around 5th century B.C. in Greek, private libraries had novel and nonfiction books, as similar to public or libraries records establish in the humanity earlier.

The next step of classification in Greece:

Nearly 296 B.C different type of library group come in existence it is similar to the United state Library of congress. This system is design by Greek poet and it is used during third century B.C.

Switching from scrolls to codex:
Libraries start to shift from the scroll with the year progressed that had become common place to and more appropriate codex format. It was first developed by the Roman in the 1st century A.D. from wooden writing tables. Codex is better than a scroll as it was compressed, strong and it’s usage is ease in terms of references. The first format of the Bible was the Codex.

**Role of Islamic and Christian to Expand Libraries:**

With the time passes libraries are being more advanced. These libraries are expanded through Newly Islamic land it is known as Middle East.

**Religious was the foundation of Islamic libraries:**

Religious was intensely noted in Islamic libraries. In the Islamic Foundation the first library were at Mosque and the first book as Quran. Libraries change the way of communication of people. In this time Muslim saws a important move from oral to written communication.

**Developing Islamic libraries accept current qualities:**

To preserve the Quran, the Muslim holy book, first Islam libraries come into existence. it is because they need to keep in writing the tradition of Muhammad in the Muslim words. as the time passes the place where they keep their book Quran, there is also some other preservation of holy and religious books and it becomes an Islamic library. The craft of paper making from China has been imported from China in the 8th century. And in 9th-century public libraries start appearing in Islamic cities. They were called "dar-al-film. Islamic states in Africa had quick development in education from the 11th century. Libraries in Timbuktu held many manuscripts which are important in 600 years. There are many manuscripts and buildings were destroyed by the Arab- European invasions in 1591 and writers, such as Ahmad Baba were taken into captivity. But despite this and bad preservation as many as 700,000 manuscripts still survive today. Many libraries were destroyed by Mongol inventions. And many were destroyed by wars and religious strife. Libraries in Chinguetti in West Africa remain unchanged. The Central Library of Astan Quds Razavi is still in existence.
Christian monks copied Islamic libraries contents in the areas of Spain and Sicily. they also developed the practice in other parts of Christian Europe.

**Book presses development through early libraries:**

On printing and publishing, world libraries had made a significant impact. Book press got their start in the early Christian libraries by constructing shelves between back to back stands. Libraries found experience many changes house communal changes. Certainly, more changes are expected to come.

**Modern European and American Libraries:**

To highlight academic in the 15th century in northern Italy development in libraries have purposefully created. In 12th to the 15th-century university libraries joined Monastery libraries. Their architecture and furniture are same; they keep their holdings in close door having locked and make them available for their residents. Around 15th century, there is considerable development in newly constructed university building

Changes which took place in Modern European and American Libraries were still in use.

In the 15th century in central and northern Italy one visible change has occurred, it was that the growth of libraries was firmly created by human and other customers. It is step from chronological artifacts and religion; it is a part of library history. In 12th to the 15th century university library were closely joined to Monastery libraries. Their association was noticeable from the resemblance in planning to furniture. Their collection and landing book was also similar. After 15th century, quick rise in newly constructed university library have separate structure.

**The Golden Age Libraries:**

From the year 1600 to 1700 libraries become popular. And it is due to increase in quality of books and decreases cost. Other important libraries are also built decreasing this time like the
Public libraries

Public libraries always play an important role to societies in history. After the golden age of libraries they re-emerged lastingly and became primary organization in society around the world. The earlier public library in the UK was first associated with London’s guild hall in 1425. Second in Edinburgh, third in Scotland. None of them is today exist.

Carnegie’s contributions.

Andrew Carnegie was very much motivated by books and libraries gave a major contribution to the public library system globally. He has a great contribution towards libraries that were open for community, but free as well.

Carnegie Free Library and Music Hall in Carnegie, Pennsylvania

the first Carnegie public library was built in Dunfermline, which is the hometown of Andrew Carnegie. He had built first United States library in Braddock, Pennsylvania, in 1889. By 1929, 1689 he built hundreds of libraries in the U.S. alone. All these libraries have been funded by him.

The Dewey classification system.

Melvil Dewey published his decimal based classification system, which is helpful in organizing books. It helps librarians to easily find books located on racks. This system is used in 200000 libraries and nearly in 135 countries. The classification system has 24 versions since its first use.

Card catalogues and digital libraries.

Card catalogue has been started in the 1800s by Chares Folson, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. He suggested to found the books in library card catalogue is a better way. Harvard Librarian John Langdon Sibley in 1860 planned putting cards between two wooden blocks. As the time passes catalogue moves into the cabinet and standard format of cataloguing comes into existence before the digital library materialized.
Card Catalogue in St. Paul Public Library, 1958

Various forms of technology used in Digital libraries like print, microform, and the internet. It creates many changes since the begging of the libraries.

Modern library

Functions of modern libraries are

Circulation: It handles loaning, returning and shelving.

Reference: This department is normally working on solving user quarry. Reference books cannot be issued from the library.

Stacks maintenance: This department works on re-shelving materials which are returned to the library. It also read the material and verifies that materials are being classified correctly.

Collections: This department maintains material budgets; it is also in charge of ordering materials.

IT services: It is in charge of cataloguing resources, and increasing a database to keep material organized. Libraries start millennials ago, have managed tremendously in the society. There are thousands of public libraries. It changes with the society, modernizing cataloguing techniques, research tools and media options. They are also offering historical objects.

History of Indian Academic Libraries:

History of Libraries in writing is found in different languages like Sanskrit, Arabic, Chinese, European and Persian Languages and most of them are interpreted into English. These are available in various formats, such as Manuscripts, inscriptions, copper plates etc.

In 400 A.D. Nalanda University is one of the biggest universities. It is renowned place of learning and it is famous beyond the boundaries of India by 450 A.D. It is found in the
Tibetan account, on Nalanda University Library, we can know from that it is located in area politically named the Dharmaganja,(Piety Mart), it is of three big buildings, they are called the Ratnasagara, the Ratnodadhi and the Ratnaranjaka. Among them the Ratnasagara has nine floors.

It has the collection of manuscripts and rare sacred works.

**University Libraries in Medieval India**

In Indian history availability of educational libraries in the medieval period is not popular. But Muslims did promote libraries at their own places. Although there was a Bidar college have a library. It has 3000 books on various discipline. Aurangzeb transferred the library to Delhi and merge to the palace library during the medieval period and because of Muslim attack it exaggerated senior education and the growth of educational libraries too.

**Libraries in Modern India (1757-1947)**

East India Company and Christian Missionaries established many academic institutions during the British rule in India. In 1792 Banaras Sanskrit College is founded. In 1800 the Calcutta William Fort was founded and they are having their own libraries. On 18th August it was founded in Calcutta by the Marquis of Wellesley. Reverend David Brown, was concerned in setting up the library having a good collection of manuscripts. But because of the lack of monetary assistance, the library is supposed to close and in 1835 it was close and the library books were shifted to the Asiatic Society Library in Calcutta between 1835-39.(Kopf, 1969).

Sir William W. Hunter declared the conditions of the libraries were very poor. (Ali, 1967) because of that special attention has been paid by the Commission to the colleges, libraries and other facilities. Which result the establishment of Panjab University, Lahore and Allahabad University but the condition of the libraries is poor. Lord Curzon appointed the Raleigh Commission in 1902 and trying to find out the condition of Indian universities. I recommend the measures to improve the condition of teaching and the educational libraries and found that, “the library is little used by graduates and hardly at all by other students.”(Ibid. p.192-3.) It viewed that, “In a college where the library is inadequate or ill
arranged, the students have no opportunity of forming the habit of independent and intelligent reading.”(Goil, 1966) and the Commission suggested that reference services are important and must be made an essential part of all education.

In 1924 Dr. S R Ranganathan was appointed by the University of Madras. He studied at University of London Library School. The budget of the library was very poor for the effective administration of library at that time. Poor financial position of the libraries was bring to the notice of the Chief Minister, Dr. P. Subbaroyan by Dr. S R Ranganathan in his speech in an educational conference held at Madras in 1926.

**Academic Libraries in India after Independence:**

University libraries in India have been progressed after the appointment of Dr. S Radhakrishna by University Education commission and his suggestions are yearly awards, open access system, working hours, an management of library staff, aware students with benefit of book and the to give grants to buy books.

**Ranganathan Committee (1957)**

The committee was chaired by Dr. Ranganathan. He said that report of UGC library committee was most important and inclusive. It was published by UGC in 1959 entitled ‘University and College Libraries.’

**Kothari Commission (1964-66)**

Dr. D.S. Kothari (1964-66) chaired the commission and makes an important phase in the history of Indian university libraries. It gives significant attention in the past of university libraries in India and give valuable suggestions on the following points:

(i) model for monetary assistant; (ii) extensive preparation for library growth; (iii) well developed library before the starting of an education institute. (iv) Appropriate phasing over of the library grants; (v) motivates the patrons to read books; (vi) mutual communication; and (vii) certification examination in libraries etc.

**The Wheat Loan Program:** Indian educational libraries received massive grants from the UGC value Rs. 100000 for books, building, and tools and for appointing more
workforces during 1950’s and 1960’s. (Ibid.) Many other libraries got extra grants from US fund, the ‘Wheat loan program’ during that time. ‘Public Law 480’ is a special Act passed by the American Congress in to loan India $19,000,000 to buy two million tons wheat from the US. It is mentioned in the agreement of the loan; and in return India had to buy their books, periodicals and equipment’s worth $50000 For that interest has to be paid on the load by Indians.

**College Libraries:**

In the higher education, college libraries have an important role in India education, around 88.5 per cent undergraduate students and 53% graduate students attend these colleges. (Kipp, and Kipp, 1961).

From 533 affiliated college did not have libraries (Sharma, 1986) but bow, every college of a country has a library. Most of the libraries do not have facilities to meet users need. Their gathering are not satisfactory, inadequate budgets and most of them are single libraries.(Deshpande)

The UGC has play an important role in the growth of college libraries since1953 by giving grants for improving library collection, infrastructure, equipment, and staff.

**University Libraries:**

University libraries have an important place in higher learning. They are not only repository but the distributor of knowledge. Different commissions like Radhakrishna commission, Kothari commission, and UGC took various steps for the development of libraries. Establishment of INFLIBNET in 1991 is a remarkable improvement in the development of libraries. Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre is an autonomous Inter-University Centre of the UGC of India. It is a major National Program initiated by the UGC in 1991.

**National Knowledge Commission:**

on 13\textsuperscript{th} June, 2005 government of India established National Knowledge Commission for three years. Prime Minister of Indian and the National knowledge commission was give
permission to explain rule and straight improvement, focus on the important areas like education, science and Technology, agriculture, industry, e-governance etc. important concern of commission is easy availability of knowledge, its proper preservation and better knowledge services. Easy access to knowledge, creation, and preservation of knowledge systems, dissemination of knowledge and better knowledge services. (Bhatt, 2009)

1.3 MEANING OF LIBRARY:

Traditionally library is a room containing a collection of book, periodically sometimes films and recorded music for use or borrowing by the public or member of an institution. **Marget Rouse** defines the library as, “In computing, a library is a collection of similar objects that are stored for occasional use- most frequently, programs in source code or object code form, data files, scripts, templates, fonts and physical storage units such as tape cartridges”.

A library is a place where reading materials, such as books, periodicals and newspapers and often other materials such as music and video recordings, are reserved for use or issuing. It is a collection of such resources which are specially arranged in some systematic way. It is a room in a private home for such a collection. An organization or foundations look after such a collection.

**St. Florian** Library at Melk Abbey in Australia said, “A library is an organized collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference and borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material and may be physical building or room, or a virtual space or both. A library collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, documents, microform, CDs cassettes, video tapes, DVDs, Blue-ray discs, E-books, audio books and databases and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items. In Latin and Greek, the idea of the bookcase is represented by Bibliotheca and Bibliotheca: derivatives of these mean libraries in many modern languages.

1.4 DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY:
ICT revolutionized every walk of human society. Computerization, Invention of internet and use of World Wide Web results accurate and fast access to information which turned information world into global village.

Historically libraries have closed accessed of their sources are turn into open access, hybrid, digital and virtual libraries. Card catalogue used in traditional libraries replace with OPAC after computerizing library collection. Due to automation library work become fasters, less man power required for daily transactions. Automation satisfies first law of library science, “SAVE THE TIME OF USERS”. Availability of electronic resources in libraries plays important role in accessing the required information. With the help of electronic resources, users start accessing information through computers. A large amount of information scattered on World Wide Web results into information overflow, users start accessing information using different search engines. This development adversely affects the libraries as information are readily available on the internet it decreases the use of libraries by patrons.

1.4.1 Current status of library usage:

The advent of the online catalogue, online databases, other electronic resources, a new method of document delivery, and access to online information change the role of academic libraries. Because of that students do not have to be physically present at the library as many online databases, numerous indexes and abstracts techniques available on the internet. This change dramatically decreases users visit the libraries. (Simmonds, 2001)

1.4.2 What factors affect library usage?

There are many factors and latest development in technology affects the library usage. Like within a minute our tweet is indexed and searchable on Google. In every minute 24 hours videos are loaded on YouTube. Availability of smart phones, availability, and use of social media like Facebook, YouTube, and other social networking sites gives information at your finger tips. This result print collection decreases while non print collection increases. For providing various services like communicating with users Blogger, Wordpress or Twitter is used, for social networking face book is used, for video sharing youtube, for photography flicker is used, for location Facebook and for events meetup.com
is used so that all the information about the libraries uses will get online and they do not need to visit libraries for getting any type of information. (Bertot)

1.5 RESEARCH PURPOSE

Aim of the current research work is to find out the attributes of learning hub and its effective implementation in libraries. After reviewing the various literature and data collecting from the library users of universities, public libraries, industries, and special libraries researcher are trying to find out what is the current situation of libraries and what user’s expectation from the libraries. It also finds out users satisfaction level. Collecting data from librarians helps to find out what are the precautions they are taking to attract their users. And at the end researcher is finding some points as for how their libraries become interactive and user oriented and address it as a learning hub.

1.6 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present research is carried out under the tile, “Evolving a library into a learning hub: an exploratory study in Gujarat.”

1.7 OBJECTIVES

(1) To determine the current status of library usage among stakeholders.
(2) To determine factors affecting stakeholders satisfaction with respect to the library.
(3) To determine information seeking behaviour of stakeholders.
(4) To articulates attributes of learning hub.
(5) To determine how could a traditional library be developed into a learning hub.

1.8 LIMITATIONS:

The basic limitation of the research is some libraries of Gujarat state have been considering for the study only, so area is limited to that 35 libraries, it can be possible that other libraries are having some of these attributes, from 35 libraries only 27 libraries data have been received so its gap that cannot be covered in the study. Space and finance is a big issue to implement this project.
1.9 ORGANIZATION OF STUDY:

The entire study is presented in five Chapters. A brief outline of each chapter is as below:

Chapter: 1  Introduction of thesis includes the meaning of library, history of the library, library usage, in 80’s or today, information seeking behaviour of users, development of ICT, its impact on library use, the current status of library use, the purpose of research why to evolve library into learning hub.

Chapter: 2  This chapter covers the review of literature of earlier studies conducted on the Subject. It includes areas like Libraries in 80’s, 90’s and today, information seeking behaviour of students, the concept of learning hub, and Importance of proposed research.

Chapter: 3  This chapter includes purpose, objectives and research methodology

Chapter: 4  The chapter includes different type of library studied in the research work, a small description is give

Chapter: 5  Evolving a library into a learning hub.

Chapter: 6  This chapter includes the analysis of collected data

Chapter: 7  Finding, Suggestion, conclusion and Recommendation for further research work.