CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES

In traditional sense a library is mainly the collection of documents including both print and non-print material which can be housed in a unique fashioned way in a separate place. In Modern times, the term libraries refer to any stock which includes digital sources, resources and services. The collection includes print, audio and visual material in various formats, Video tapes, CDs, DVDs. Cassettes, Video games, e-maps, microforms, books, audio books and many other electronic resources.

The libraries can range from public libraries, subscription libraries, and private libraries to digital libraries. Therefore a library today is regarded as “a collection of useful material for common use.”

A Public library is generally organized for use and maintained by a public body viz. an institution or a private individual. The collection in the public library is intended for use by the people who can not afford to purchase expensive and extensive collection themselves but need it to gain knowledge related to their area of interest. In addition to providing the required material, libraries also provide librarians services who are expert in organizing and finding information and at interpreting information news.

Modern Public libraries are reengineered as places to where patrons unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. They are extending services beyond the physical wall of a building, by providing access by electronic means and with the assistance of librarians in navigating and analyzing tremendous amount of information with a variety of digital tools.

India is the world’s largest democracy and population wise it is the second biggest country in the world after China. Geographically and democratically it comes at the seventh place in the entire universe. Three oceans girdle Indian Peninsual. It has the Indian Ocean in the west, on the east there is Bay of Bengal and to the west there is Arabian Sea. The neighboring countries of India are Pakistan, China, Nepal & Bhutan which are placed at west and north east respectively, and towards the east it
has Bangladesh and Myanmar (former Burma). To be considered as a knowledge superpower in the world. To be considered as a knowledge superpower in the world it is imperative for India to convert the democratic advantage into knowledge powerhouse by honing and nurturing our working population into knowledge or knowledge enabled working population. Therefore there are many challenges in the area of literacy and education. The public library can play vital role in this regards. The role of public library is highlighted under the UNESCO Public Library manifesto, which declared that the Public Library was “the local gateway to knowledge, providing a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development of the individual and social group” In this respect the public libraries are depicted as people oriented institution which should provide services to the maximum population.

Public libraries made tremendous progress in India after independence. Every country has its own public library heritage and historical legacy influenced by leaders, rulers and elite people. Along with the growth in literacy and education the public libraries developed worldwide.

**Development of the libraries in various parts of the world.**

**Libraries in the Hellenic world and Rome**

Private libraries made up of non-fiction and fiction books which came in 5th century B.C. during classical Greece period. The well known Antiquarian collectors of books of Hellenistic period are listed in the late 2nd Century in Deipnosophistae.

In the west first public libraries were established under the Roman Empire. Roman public libraries were rich in collection and were in bilingual form. They had a Latin and a Greek room, most of which had large Roman baths was also cultural centers built from the stat with a library, a two arrangement with one room for Greek and another room for Latin text.

**Ancient Chinese Libraries**
The inertial library is the earliest known Chinese Library which was established during Qin Dynasty. During the period of Han Dynastic, Liu Hsiang, a Chinese scholar developed the First library system and book notation system.

**Islamic Libraries**

After the rise of Islam the libraries in newly created Islamic land from Timbuktu to Afghanistan and Modern day Pakistan the libraries contained books which were made of papers were stored. These libraries were housed in Mosques, Private homes and Universities. By the 9th centuries Public Libraries were established in many Islamic cities. Where ever the Islamic culture was spreading it interacted and superseded with the indigenous culture to promote literacy in Arabic and inculcate respect for the written modes of communication. Therefore, Arabic alphabet were adopted in writing Asian and some African languages. The study of these libraries reveals that the public access to information and tools of retrieving the same was established.

**Medieval Christian Libraries**

After the end of Western Roman Empire in 5th century b. c. and before the rise of Western Christian Monastery libraries were scattered in different places in the Christian Middle East. During this period the book keepers often used to chain books to armaria, lecterns or shelves in well lit room.

**South East Asian Libraries**

In Myanmar King Anawrahta founded the Royal Library called the Pitaka Taik in the 1058 A. d. Buddhist educational materials and histories were stored in libraries in pre-modern South East Asia.

**Early Modern Libraries of the world**

The 16th and 17th century is regarded as “Golden Age of Libraries.” A lot of literature was created due to spread of education, nationalism and great thinkers who wrote many books e.g. Bodleian Library at Oxford, the library of British Museum, the Mazarin Library and the Bibliotheque Sainte-Genevieve in Paris.
DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SYSTEM IN INDIA

Library system in India developed in three different phases. They can be categorized as -

1) **Ancient Period (Before 1200 AD)**

In India the emperors and kings always supported scholars and scholarships. Therefore the libraries in ancient India were established by the patronage extended by emperors, Zamindars and scholars. These libraries functioned like private institutions and the admission was limited to scholars and royal guests. In the sixth century A. D. there was a well developed library of Nalanda University in Bihar which had its own magnificent collection of manuscripts which cover the universe of knowledge, which was available only for scholars. Similarly ancient universities of Taxila and Vikramshila had valuable libraries.

When we study the history of early libraries in the world it is found that the early libraries of the world mainly consisted of published records called Archives. Archaeological findings from the ancient city – states of Sumer have thrown light on temple rooms full of clay tablets in cuneiform script. Similar libraries were found in Ancient Egypt. There is ample evidence showing libraries at Nippur around 1900 BC and those at Nineveh about 700 BC showing a library classification system. Another early organization was in effect at Alexandria. Over 30000 clay tablets from Ashurbanipal library was discovered at Nineveh, giving Archaeologists with an amazing wealth of Mesopotamian religious, literary, and administrative work.

2) **Medieval Period Libraries (1200-1757 A. D.)**

The Mughals entered in India during 13th century A. D. which created a new era of learning of scholarships. Mughal rulers also considered importance of libraries and hence, they appointed scholars as librarians. The Mughal emperor like Babur, Humayun and Akbar established many new libraries and existing libraries were further developed. In which rare manuscripts were stored. Humyan set up a library at his Agra Fort where he kept books, portfolios, Plated Pen cases, picture books and works of calligraphy. Akbar encouraged reading habits among his kingdom. He setup a unique library of rare books at Fatehpur Sikri exclusively for women.
It is learnt that there was a collection of 24000 books in his library. Jahangir, son of Akbar created a law that if a wealthy person died without any successor then his assets should be used for creating Schools, Monasteries and libraries. During Mughal period the technical work of the library like arranging the books in a meaningful sequence, keeping a written record were also carried out.

In 17th century A. D. the Maharaja of Tanjuar started the famous Saraswati Mahal library it is unique library for collection and services. In India the public libraries were opened for common people after the advent of British rule.

**British Period (1757-1947)**

The British rulers made changes in traditional educational system and encouraged the book production and establishment of libraries. These libraries were mainly used by the British Ruler and these libraries were later on converted in to native libraries, as the book production local languages increased considerably. These libraries were opened for common people of the country. In 1845 Bombay native library was established. Which is still in existence and which is now known as people’s free reading room and library at dhobi talav, Mumbai? The few main libraries can be mentioned which were established during British period.

- Bengal Royal Asiatic Society Library, Calcutta,
- Asiatic Society Library, Bombay (1804)
- Calcutta Public library (1836)
- Petit library 1856
- Connemara Public library (1890)
- Khudabaksha Oriental Public Library (1891)
- Oriental Library, Mysore
- Oriental Research library, Baroda
- Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Pune.

The year 1808 can be regarded as the beginning of first phase of public library development in India as the government of Bombay proposed to register the libraries which used to provide published books from the “funds for the encouragement of literature”. In the early 19th century the three presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta & Madras had public libraries. These libraries were mainly financed by Europeans who were residing in these cities. The public library at Calcutta which was established
in 1935 was later developed into National Library of India. Around this period the subscription libraries started in many cities of India. These libraries did not offered free services and reading facilities but the same was made available by charging reasonable fees. But these libraries were used by small portion of an affluent society. The Indian library system golden was between 1900-1930. The Imperial Library Act was passed on January 31, 1902 and in 1906 Lord Curzon converted the Calcutta Public Library to the imperial Library.

In the development of Public Libraries the state of Baroda was a pioneer in it's approach. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad III played an important role in establishing network of public libraries in the entire state. He invited an American scholar, William Alson Borden in 1910 to establish public library system in the state of Baroda. Under his guidance the public library movement flourished in Baroda. He is known as “Father of Library Movement” in India. The development with regard to public library was the organization of some important conferences which were held for the first time in different parts of the country.

The Conference of the library workers and persons interested in library movement which was held at Beswada, Andhra Pradesh in 1940. All India library conference of librarians which was held at Lahore in 1980. In 1933 All India library conference was held at Calcutta. All India public library conference which was held at Madras in 1934.

Another milestone in the development of public library system in India took place between 1937 and 1942 many libraries in villages and mobile Libraries came up in Assam, Bihar, Punjab and Travancore.

The appointment of “Library development committee” by government of Bombay under the chairmanship of A. A. A. Fyzee is landmark in the development public library system. The committee recommended a comprehensive library system to be implemented in three successive stages. But due to shortage of finance the recommendations could not be implemented fully. The University of Madras started in 1923 the full-timed appointment of University Librarian and Dr. S. R. Ranganathan became the first University Librarian on 4th
January 1924. He did great work for the development of academic libraries and public libraries.

1. In 1931 he postulated and published five laws of library science.
2. In 1933 he coined colon classification for classifying books.
3. He formulated classified catalog code in 1934.
4. Model public library bill was prepared by him due to this the library bill was introduced in many states of the country.

In 1835 some educationists, scholars founded Calcutta Public Library and it was in 1836 opened to general public. The library was moved to a novel and vast structure, erected in honor of Lord Metcalf, the then Governor-General of India. Due to the Great War of 1857 the foreign supporters who earlier supported Calcutta Public Library withdraw their assistance and afterwards the functioning of library was almost stopped.

Lord Curzon, who was then the Viceroy & Governor General in India from 1898 to 1905 merged the Calcutta Public Library with the Imperial Library of the East India Company in 1902. This new Imperial Library was opened on 30th January 1903 in the Metcalf Hall. After the Freedom of India Imperial Library in 1948 was converted into National Library of the country.

3) Post Independence Period (1947 onwards):
At the time of Independence there were many problems and challenges before India. The major problem was Large Scale illiteracy. Means of transport and communization were poor. Therefore the governments at the central and state level took many steeps to improve educational standards and considered library as an integral part of education. Therefore, education budget included public library. To reduce the level of illiteracy programs such as continuing education, adult education, and nonformal education was introduced. The libraries became an important part of community improvement project, which was originated during 1st five year plan period (1951-56)

In April, 1950 the Connemara public library in Madras evolved as the State Central library as per provisions of Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948. In 1955 this library became the depository libraries in India. Under the UNESCO public library demonstration pilot project the Delhi public library was founded in 1951. The
Delivery of Books Act was passed in 1954 that made it mandatory for every publisher in India should deposit one copy each of their publications to four important depository libraries of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi.

To establish proper public library system in the country the government of India constituted advisory committee for libraries.

**Advisory Committee for Libraries:** - The Government of India created an advisory committee in 1957 under the chairmanship of K. P. Sinha, and its report was submitted in 1959 which provided the draft of Model Public Libraries Bill. A working group on public libraries was organized by the planning commission in 1964. On the basis of recommendations of working group the commission prepared Model Public Libraries Act 1965. This bill was forwarded to all the union territories and states which were without the act of public libraries. A working group on development of public libraries was constituted by planning commission of India in 1972. In the same year Raja Rammohun Roy library foundation was established as an independent body under the ministry of education, department of culture.

With the objective of promoting and developing public library system in India the Cultural Department under the Educational Ministry a library section was established in 1979. The planning commission appointed a working group on upgradation of library and information system in 1983 and its report was submitted in 1984 which resulted in the creation of national policy on library services and informatics (NAPLIS). In 1982 Delhi Public Library (DPL) got the status of copyright library. In order to increase the level of literacy and education among women and to established libraries in rural area, national literacy mission was started in 1986. It remarked that a Nationwide initiatives for improvement and upgradation of surviving libraries and the establishing novel ones should be carried out on priority basis, and prerequisite should be provided to all educational organizations for library status and facilities of librarianship will be updated.
The Public Library in India is developed in a systematic way which is given in the following diagram.
In India nineteen states have so far passed public libraries Act. Their Chronology is as follows:

1948 Tamil Nadu (Madras) Public Libraries Act
1960 Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) Public Libraries Act
1965 Karnataka (Mysore) Public Libraries Act
1967 Maharashtra Public Libraries Act
1979 West Bengal Public Libraries Act
1988 Manipur Public Libraries Act
1989 Haryana Public Libraries Act
1989 Kerala Public Libraries Act
1993 Goa Public Libraries Act
1993 Mizoram Public Libraries Act
2001 Gujarat Public Libraries Act
2001 Orissa Public Libraries Act
2005 Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act
In 20th century, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan who is known as father as library science made significant contribution towards public library movement in India. Due to his efforts the four states named Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore & Maharashtra passed and enacted library legislation in there respective states in 1948, 1960, 1965 and 1967 respectively. He also prepared model library bill for all the states of India.

Public Library Bills

Before and after independence of India, the model public library bills were recommended by authorities and national level professional federations and organizations. They are as follows:

1) Model Public Libraries Act of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan:

The first model public libraries act was drafted by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan as early as in 1930 which he amended in 1957 and 1972. This model public library Act was reviewed at the first All Asia Education Conference was organized at Banaras between 26th and 30th December 1930. Afterward, it was started in West Bengal in 1931 Assembly and for Madras 1933 Legislature. This bill could not be granted due to financial factors like library fund, library cess, etc. The main characteristics of the act were

i) Founding of public libraries in cities, rural areas and backward areas.

ii) Organization of state level authorization in the library under ministry of education.
iii) Creation of state library council as a consulting body of the state library authority.

iv) For each city and for each district it was advisable to establish a library under the local library jurisdiction.

v) The library cess may be determined from time to time by government, local library authority or state library authority.

2) Model Public Libraries Bill:

Under the chairmanship of Shri K. P. Sinha, in 1957 Government of India, designated an advisory committee for libraries under Ministry of Education. The committee highlighted the requirement for library legislation for each state. As per the direction of the advisory committee Government of India, Ministry of Education appointed a body and Dr. M. D. Sen. was appointed as the Chairperson. The model public library bill was drafted by committee in 1963. The important features of the bill were as follows:

i. It was recommended by the committee that in all the states the respective authority of library affairs should work as an Nodal Body to advice the government regarding the developments in library systems.

ii. The Directorate of state library was made responsible for guiding and routing of library services.

iii. It was suggested that the District library Committee in each district should be appointed.

iv. The employees of public libraries should be given the status as government employees.

v. The most important suggestion was to levy library cess @ of 6 paise per Rs. On property tax and house.

3) Model Public Libraries bill of the planning commission: - During the 4th five year plan the planning commission of the government of India appointed in 1964 a committee on libraries to provide guidance on upliftment of libraries. The working group suggested a library development scheme with financial support of Rupees 309 million. This became as model public libraries
bill and the report was given in 1965. This bill was rejected by all the states of the country. Some features of the bill were as follows:

i. To establish maintain and develop adequate public library service in the state.

ii. Financial Contribution should be provided by the government to establish and maintain public library system in the state.

iii. To establish the district libraries and State Central Library and State Regional libraries.

iv. State library directorate should be made responsible for controlling, directing and supervising library system in the state.

v. The state library council should be constituted to advise the government for the advancement and development of library and information services.

vi. The employees of the public libraries should be treated equal to the state government employees.

4) **Model Public Libraries Bill of Indian Library Association:**

   In 1933 the ILA i.e. The Indian Library Association was established. The ILA was very keen in bringing library legislation for the country. Therefore the library legislation was discussed at various seminars organized by ILA in 1964, 1978 & 1981. The ILA decided to draft a model public library bill considering the developments and experiences gained from the existing acts. It was drafted under the guidance of Dr. Velega Venkatappaiah, who was the Chairman, of Central Sectional Committee (CSC) on public libraries of ILA. The draft bill with slight changes was accepted in 1990 at the National Seminar on Public Library Legislation. The same was made official in 1991. This bill was communicated to entire country. But majority of the states never responded positively to it. It was revised in 1995 and named as the Model State Public Library and Information Services Act. Due to introduction of (IT) i.e. Information Technology in 2000 the model act was revised. The salient features of the bills were as follows:

i) The State Library Authority will be the apex body and the minister of libraries will be a chairman for policy making.
ii) For directing controlling supervising the directorate of public libraries is appropriate authority.

iii) For providing library services at a district and village level the city and district library authority should be established.

iv) There should be network of Public Libraries and information centre starting from state going down to village level.

v) To levy library cess on house and property tax entertainment tax.

vi) To established state boards for, book production.

5) **Model Union Library Act:** - In order to create a National Central Library at New Delhi, a committee was appointed by the government of India in 1948. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, who was a part of the Council Board. He offered major contribution in preparing the draft of the bill. On this basis in 1950 with a thirty-year program of Library Development Plan was evolved. It was amended in 1959 and 1972. To pass the bill as a union act it was necessary to make amendments in the constitution. The salient characteristics of this model were as follows:

i) To constitute an authority at National level for the libraries.

ii) Creation of National Central Library.

iii) Creation of Funds for National Library.

iv) To set up the committee for National Library to help as an helping body to the authority at national level.

v) To amend delivery of books and Newspaper Act, 1948.

**National Policy on Library and Information System (NAPLIS):**
To initiate a national policy on library and information system a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of D. P. Chattopadhyay in 1985. The Committee submitted its report there after another committee which was formed to create an action plan for the implementation of Chattopadhyay committee
report. This committee its report in 1988 and implementation cell was formed to implement its recommendation within a period of xix months. Under the joint secretary one working group was created to work for the government of India in the department of culture to examine the recommendations for implementation. In July 1993 the working group submitted its report and suggested to implement only 29 recommendations out of the 60 recommendations made by NAPLIS.

Some of the recommendations NAPLIS are as follows:
State Legislative Enactment should preferably prepared proposals for maintenance and development of Public Libraries. The model public library bill may be revised by the Centre Government. Each state should create funds for library development. The funds may be created from general revenue or from local taxation. Central government agencies may provide under plan expenditure.

The emphasize on rural libraries must be given. A village or a group of villages of ample population should have a community library or rural community centre which will serve as information centers. The resources engaged in public health, adult education, State and Central government should be used to build up and maintain this centre.

For the progress of Public Libraries in the country the central government should increase its assistance to state government. The RRRLF should act as national agency for assisting and coordinating the development of public libraries and it should be suitably strengthened for this purpose.

For library services standards and guidelines should be formulated. There should be integrated system of national libraries consisting of national library Kolkata as the national library of India, National Depositary library in Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai, National subject libraries and others.

As per the act of parliament a national level commission on libraries and information system or national commission on informatics and documentation can be considered to be set up to serve under the ministry of human resource development. This commission will have representation from appropriate central
& state agencies to provide guidance and coordinate library development program and which will also be responsible for implementation of NAPLIS program.

The National Depositary Libraries - Connemara Public library Chennai, Central Library Mumbai & Delhi Public Library Delhi. These libraries should assist in collection development and preservation of Indian culture produce in regional languages.

The National Library of the Country should prepare the Indian National Bibliography and should be updated regularly.

In order to preserve the rich national cultural heritage links between libraries, archives and museums should be established and the national library should take the responsibility of the same.

For every panchayat the provision of one community centre is prepared by ministry of rural development and the department of culture along with the ministry of rural development are agreed to provide library service at each rural community centers.

It is decided to create a link between community centers and primary schools. This link will help schools to provide children adequate library service to children if the schools do not have their own library.

A community central library should play important role in adult education program.

For the disabled and low income group people a district library should provide special facilities like literature in Braille.

To help in developing and sustaining the unique culture of the tribal people and minority community libraries should be established in the areas were these people are concentrated.
To support distance education libraries should have the collection of Open University publication and vocational educational courses.

All public libraries within a state should be linked to the national information grid through network extending from village library through community center library district library and state network.

Libraries of National Importance
The following five libraries are of National importance and their brief information is provided to understand efforts taken by government to preserve their valuable collection.

1. National Library Calcutta
It was established in 1836. It was not a government institution but it ran on proprietary basis. Any subscriber paying Rs. 300/- at one time or in three installments was considered as proprietor. Poor students and other people were allowed to use the library free of charges for a specified period of time. Dwarkanath Tagor was the first Proprietor of Calcutta public library. 4675 volumes were transferred to the Calcutta Public libraries from the college of Fort William library as per the order of Lord Metcalf, the then Governor General of India. Thus, the core collection of library consists of donations from individuals and the mentioned collection. The library collected books in Marathi, Pali, Punjabi and Sinhalese. The donations were received regularly from the Bengal Government, and Government of North Western provinces was regularly received. By combining a number of secretariat libraries, the imperial library was founded in 1891, among these libraries the important library was of the home department. This library contained many books which were taken from East India Company Library, Fort William College library & the East India Board at London. The library was not opened for general public but the use was limited to the top officials of the governor. In the early 20th Century Lord Curzon Governor General of India opened this library for public use. He merged the collection of Calcutta with that of the imperial library for maximum utilization of collection of both the libraries.

The New library was named as imperial library. It was made public at Metcalf Hall, Calcutta on 30th January 1903. The purposes and objectives were defined by a notification of the Gazette of India “that it should be a library of reference, working space for student and a repository of material for the future of Indian historians, in which, almost entire work written about India, at any time, can be seen & read.”

The first appointed librarian was John Menzies Macfarlane, a former Assistant Librarian of the British Museum of London. After his demise, Harinath De took over the charged in 1911 J. A. Chapman becomes the librarian. During his tenure the library male tremendous growth and improvement,. After he retired Khan Bahadur M A Asadulla became his successor & he worked up to 1947. In 1948 the Imperial Library was renamed as The National Library by the government of
India and the treasure of the library was transferred to the current Belvedere Estate in Calcutta from the Esplanade. The National Library was opened for the public on 1st February 1953 and B. S. Kesavan was the first librarian of the National Library.

The first website of The National Library was launched on 22 January 2002 by H. E. Sri Viren J Shah as {www.nlindia.org}, the then governor of west Bengal. He also released a CD ROM on the activities at the national libraries.

2. **Khudabaksha Oriental Public Library:**

It is a pride of Patna. The library was founded by the illustrious son of Bihar Khan Bahadur Khudabaksha with 4000 manuscripts. Out of these manuscripts 1400 manuscripts inherited from his father, Maulvi Mohamed Baksh. Now it has a unparalleled repository consisting of 21000 manuscripts of oriental origin and 2.5 lakhs printed books. This library made public in 1891.
In view of the unparallel, intellectual and valuable collection government passed an act in the Parliament in 1969 and it became an institute of national significance. It is wholly funded by the Government of India, Ministry of Culture.

The library has been given recognition as a research centre by 7 universities namely

- Shantiniketan University, Calcutta
- Hamdard University, New Delhi
- Kashmir University, Srinagar
- Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, Karnataka
- Magadh University, Gaya
- B. R. Ambedkar University, Muzaffarpur
- Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Now the library is on the pathway to become the country’s first library to digitize its handwritten collection for Universal dissemination, as dreamed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

**Pride of Patna**

The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, repository of around 21000 Oriental manuscripts with 2.5 lakh printed books having a unique status quo stands close to the banks of the Ganges, in Patna. Though it was founded earlier, it was provided for the use of masses in October, 1891 by the famous son of Bihar Khan Bahadur Khuda Bakhsh who donated 4,000 manuscripts, of which he inherited 1,400 from his father Maulvioi Mohammed Bakhsh. Khuda Bakhsh Khan presented his whole personal treasure to the people of Patna by a trust bond (deed). As a gratitude for the vast intellectual and historical importance of its rich and priceless collection, the Government of the nation announced by enacting Parliamentary Act in 1969 the Library, an Institution of National Importance. The Library is now gets monetary support from the Ministry of Culture (Government of India).

These autonomous institutions are being governed by a Board of the Governor of Bihar which is its ex-officio and manages day-to-day of Library affairs is entrusted to Khuda Bakhsh Library Director.
Jawaharlal Nehru during his visit to the Library on Nov.1, 1953 penned down his words - "I should like to see them reproduced by the latest techniques, so that others can see them and share in this joy."

3) **Rampur Raza library:**

This library in 1774 was established by Nawab Faizullah Khan initially the library was managed by the trust. The Government of India acquired the library on 1st July 1975 by passing an act in the parliament. Therefore, it was recognized as an Institute of National significance. The Library has unique and priceless collection of handwritten documents (manuscripts), exemplars’ of Islamic calligraphy, historical documents, miniature paintings, and astronomical instruments, and
unique illustrated works in Persian and Arabic languages over and above more than 80000 hardcopies of the books.

Rampur was ruled by Nawab Faizullah Khan and he established library with his personal collection which was stored in Tosha Khan or treasury of his palace. Now it has become Autonomous institution under the Cultural Department, Indian Government. It is fully supported and financed by the central government. It library has also achieved a status at international level for higher studies.

4) Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji’s Saraswati Mahal Library:

It is one of the few medieval libraries existing in the world. The library has rich and valuable collection of books, maps, manuscripts and painting on all aspects of art, culture and literature. This library is rewarded as most remarkable library in India in a study conducted by the Encyclopedia Britannica about the world libraries. Nayak Kings of Thanjavur initially invented and blessed this library as the Library of Royal Palace. Afterwards, Maratha rural developed this library for intellectual advancement. This library was opened for public library in 1918.
The rich and rare collection of the library was called “Saraswati Bhandar” was located within the parameters of the palace and its use was restricted only for royal people. After words the Maratha king Sarfoji II who was eminent scholar in many subjects took special efforts which enrich the collection of the library due to which it became important library for intellectual enrichment of the people. Therefore this library was named after him.

5) **Harekrushna Mahatab State Library Bhubaneswar.**

The Harekrushna Mahatab State Library can be considered most prominent public Libraries of Orissa which was established in the year 1967. This library was renamed after the former Chief Minister, Dr.Harekrushna Mahatab as Harekrushna Mahatab State Library which reflects the architecture of latest Orissa trends.

In 1987 it was in entire space of the four storied building which was utilized for the functioning of two integral Libraries -State Library for the entire State of Orissa and Public Library for Bhubaneswar City only and got renovated. Located
in the prime location in Bhubaneshwar, the state library in the capital city is the only public library which does not have issuing facility but the other library has lending facility for patrons of the city of Bhubaneshwar. The library has a vast collection of nearly 144000 books including periodicals.

- **Divisions of the Harekrushna Mahatab State Library Orissa:**
  
  State library
  Bhubaneshwar Public Library
  Children’s Library

- **Sections of books and periodicals at Harekrushna Mahatab**

  **State Library Orissa**
  
  Children Section
  Depository Section
  Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab Collection
  State Library (Reference Section)
  Language and Literature Section
  Subject Collection Selection
  Text Book Selection
  Dr. Sitakanta Mohapatro Collection
  Women studies Collection
  Tribal Culture Collection

**Harekrushna Mahatab State Library Orissa Collection:**

The library has two main sections sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Orissa which has a large collection of titles on various topics relates to various realms of knowledge – humanities astronomy, economics, sciences, astrology etc. The private collection is of the two eminent contributors which are equally significant and render a great help to researchers. The children section has more than 12000 books with a wide variety. Besides these the library has an ever-growing stock of newspapers and magazines.

**Harekrushna Mahatab State Library, Membership:**

The State Library, a Reference and Research Library do not have the issuing facilities. Only members of the State Library and such casual visitors are allowed to use library services.
The Bhubaneswar Public Library, a branch of the State Public Library, provides both reading and lending facility. Only members of the state library and Bhubaneshwar Public Library are generally eligible to become members.

**Harekrushna Mahatab State Library Orissa other facilities:**

- Training Division
- Photocopy
- Canteen

day i.e. 41 hours per week. (c) 37 percent of the total circulation is of children material. (d) At the State level 85 per cent of the libraries have one or more story hours for the children.
OBJECTIVES

1) To find out physical facilities available.
2) To assess the role played by libraries in cultural and educational development of the people.
3) Reasons and frequency of the members for visiting the library
4) Problems faced by the libraries.
5) Plans for future development and upgradation.
6) Expectations of the members from the libraries.
HYPHOHYPOTHESIS

1) Sufficient libraries are available

2) Reading material available in the library is insufficient.

3) Public Libraries are well developed.

4) Readers are more.

5) Maximum utilization of infrastructure.