CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION
The genesis and development of the Library Movement in the Coastal Andhra and Telangana regions during the period between 1900 and 1956 is the subject of the thesis. Social developments combined with the political struggle for freedom lend certain special characteristics to the period and the Library Movement has been studied against this background. The seeds for the spread of Library Movement were sown as early as 1886 with the establishment of Saraswathi Grandhalayam at Visakhapatnam. “Communication of knowledge, ideas, thought, but those intangibles are embodied in physical objects, i.e. books and other graphic records”. Therefore, collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge embodied in documents become the primary function of the library.

1.1 DEFINITION OF THE LIBRARY

Encyclopedia Britannica defines it as “a collection of written, printed or other graphic material (including films, slides, phonograph records and tapes) organized or use”. The Librarian’s Glossary defines library as a;

- Collection of books and other literacy material kept for reading, study and consultation
- a place, building, room or rooms set apart for the keeping and use of the collection of books etc.

1.2 DEFINITION OF LIBRARY MOVEMENT

The word “Movement” has been defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as “a series of organized activities working towards an objective”. The word “Movement” has been used to indicate a variety of social movements such as workers, religious, literary, linguistic, sectarian, caste, peasant, tribal, ethnic, feministic and student movements, which the
world has witnessed since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The term "Social Movement" or its equivalent in the Western language is being used to denote "a wide variety of collective attempts to bring about a change in certain social institutions or to create an entirely new order."

1.3 FEATURES

The basic feature of a social movement is collective action as distinct from individual action. When the collective action is somewhat sustained as distinct from a sporadic occurrence, it takes the form of a movement. The Library Movement in general, either in the USA, UK or in India has the basic features of a movement, viz., collective mobilization, change orientation, presence of ideology and organization. The movement in these countries had been launched and propagated by enthusiastic workers and took the shape of a popular movement.

The main object of the movement was "conservation and organization of world's resources of recorded thought and fact so as to make them available for the present and future uses". The seeds for the popular Library Movement were first sown in Andhra Desa (i.e., Coastal Andhra).

1.4 COASTAL ANDHRA REGION

The advent of British rule in India heralded a new epoch not only in the history of India but in that of the Andhra region also. The internal squabbles among the Indian rulers and their short-sighted and selfish policies facilitated the establishment and consolidation of British Power in India.
1.5 TELANGANA REGION

The Hyderabad state was established in 1724 by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asafjah. It comprised the present state of Andhra Pradesh and portions of Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The French General, Bussy, acquired the Northern Circars from the Nizam, in 1753, for the maintenance of French troops in the Deccan.

1.6 SARASWATA NIKEHANAM (1918), VETAPALEM

The Library Movement in Andhra Desa took firm roots after the establishment of Andhra Desa Library Association (ADLA) in 1914. With the aim of promoting Telugu language, literature and culture and propagation of national education among the people including rural masses, the Hindu Youth Association was established at Vetapalem on 15th October 1918 by Vutukuri Venkata Subbaraya Shresthi (1894-1935) an enthusiastic, dynamic and foresighted youth with the active support and cooperation of the local people. The main objective was “to promote intellectual and physical development of the Hindu Youth”.

1.7 NEED FOR THE STUDY

There have been significant advances made in the field of Library and Information Science particularly during Freedom Movement. Andhra Pradesh Library Movement made a bench mark in the history of creation and sustenance of libraries. Knowing the Luminaries who gave strength to this Movement becomes interesting and inevitable for understanding the significance of the Movement in proper perspective. Paturi played key role in Andhra Pradesh Library Movement and sacrificed his life for this
Movement. Hence, the study is essential for understanding to Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh.

1.8 FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF LIBRARY MOVEMENT

Libraries have been established in Andhra Desa as a part of people's movement, while in other parts of the country they were established with the active support and initiative of Europeans. Libraries in Andhra Desa have been established owing to the initiation, enthusiasm and drive of selfless individuals and groups of dedicated workers willing to work at the grass root level for the spread of the movement. Chilakamarthi Lakshminarasimham, said that “Knowledge should be available to all as universally as the air we breathe, the water that quenches our thirst and the sun's energy that sustains our cycle of life.” Several factors contributed to the origin and spread of the Library Movement by the people.

- The partition of Bengal in 1905, and the political awakening in the country had its own impact on Andhra Desa. Stalwarts like a Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal entered freedom movement and toured the whole country including Andhra Desa and wakened and inspired the people to dedicate themselves to the cause of freedom. The Andhra Movement which had begun in 1913 led to great awakening throughout Andhra Desa. Preparations for the Native Conference (Deshiya Maha Sabha) at Visakhapatnam, establishment of a Sanskrit school at Kovvur, the first Andhra Desa Library Representatives Conference (ADLRC) at Bezawada, publication series such as “Vijnana Chandrika
Grandha Mandali”, Andhra Bhashabhivardhini”, “Andhra Prasharini” “Veguchukka”, establishment of national education institutions at Rajahmundry and Musulipatnam, and conduction Social Reform Conferences annually in the Ceded districts are all the manifestations of Andhra Movement.

Chilakamarthi Lakshmi Narasimham, in his presidential address to the delegates of the first Andhra Desa Library Representatives Conference (ADLRC) held at Bezawada in 1914, referred to the spread of library movement in the West, particularly in Europe and America. K. Nageswara Rao too in his presidential address at the third Andhra Desa Libraries Representatives Conference (ADLRC) held at Nellore from May 12-13, 1916, referred to the enormous book collections possessed by the libraries in the West and appealed to the delegates to strive hard for the development of libraries.

The Renaissance movement started by Kandukuri Veeresa Lingam though his numerous publications, lectures and propagation of social reforms had already shown its impact on the minds of the people though out Andhra Desa.

The language Movement launched by Gidugu Rama Murthy Panthulu had also contributed for the spread of the library movement. This language movement, popularly known as “Vyavaharik Bhashodyamam” (Movement for the use of Colloquial Telugu), propagated the spread of the colloquial Telugu language by waging a war against the conservative and orthodox
champions of the Classical Telugu which was known as “Grandhika Bhasha”.

1.9 ORIGIN OF LIBRARY MOVEMENT

The success of public library movement in Andhra Desa can be traced to the beginning of the 19th century. It grew steadily in the subsequent decades. In the year 1800, a private library belonging to Paravasthu family was declared open for the public. It was subsequently developed as Arsha Grandhalaya. In Rajahmundry a public library was opened by Justice James Thomas, in 1839. The Theosophical Society opened a library at Guntur in 1850. In 1886, Saraswati Nilayam was started by Manthane Adinarayana Murthy, a school teacher.

Thus, Ram Mohan Library was established at Vijayawada by Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah in 1911, the Andhra Grandhralayam by M. Ramachara Rao at Kurnool in 1920 and Saraswata Niketanam by V.V. Shreshti at Vetapalem, in 1911. Thus, by 1914, there were nearly 163 libraries scattered all over Andhra Desa without any central authority or organization to coordinate their activities or foster their growth. Due to the foresight of Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah and Suri Venkata Narasimha Sastri the first Andhra Desa Librarians representatives conference was convened on 10th April 1914 under the auspices of Ram Mohan Library, Vijayawada. About 200 delegates representing various libraries in Andhra as well as in Telangana attended the first conference. Chilakamarthi Lakshmi Narasimham in his presidential address made a fervent appeal for the spread of Knowledge though out the length and breadth of the land.
1.10 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the library movement is to disseminate knowledge among the people and ameliorate their pathetic condition for better living. The old idea that a public library is a mere storehouse of books and the librarian is its custodian only became outdated. The library movement conceived that a public library is a “People’s university”. In the words of S.V. Narassimha Sastry, “its aim is to unfold the varied faculties of every individual comprised in the body politic, man or woman, child or adult, rich or poor, literate or illiterate by adopting appropriate means and methods in each case in accordance with the idio-syncraies, tastes, environment, intellectual equipment and the like”.

During the second stage of development of the movement, libraries such as Sri Gautami Library, Rajahmundry, and Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Hyderabad, were established. The aim of the library movement elsewhere was mainly to undertake activities for the intellectual development of the people. But the library movement in Andhra Desa including Telangana aimed at achieving an overall development of human personality and to realize the objective the library was used as an effective means. The movement wished to spread knowledge among the people and thereby awaken the “atma” of the individual steeped ignorance and inertia and help him in leading a truthful and purposeful life in society. This objective was kept as paramount in the spread of library movement in Andhra Desa. The enormous potential of libraries for the spread of knowledge and for enlightenment was recognized by the leaders of the movement.
1.11 CONCEPT OF THE TITLE

Contribution of Paturi Nagabhushanam to Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh

1.11.1 Contributions

Paturi Nagabhushanam is a distinguished and dedicated worker of library movement. His contributions to the library profession are truly multifaceted. He has been nurturing the Andhra Library Association (ALA) since 1938 as its Secretary with a rare sense of devotion, love, zeal, and competence. He is an institution builder. The pet child of Padma Sri Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah (ADLA) has flourished and evolved as a full-fledged professional body with its Headquarters office and other assets at Vijayawada and a creditable record of activities for the last 40 years, under the care of Paturi. He is chiefly responsible for the creation of Andhra Granthalaya Trust (AGT). He has been the Editor and publisher of GRANTHALAYA SARVASWAMU (official Monthly organ of APLA). It is professional journal devoted to Library Science and Adult Education. Besides learned articles, it publishes the activities of libraries and library associations. He (as Principal) has put the Training Classes of the Association in librarianship on a continuous and stable basis. His life is a saga of noble services to the library profession. Paturi has a notable record as an Author, Translator, Compiler, Editor and Publisher in the production and distribution of Library Science literature. Relatively, this is a less known and appreciated aspect of his work. This article is a modest attempt to bring out the contributions of Paturi to the growth of Library Science literature in Telugu language.
Andhra Library Movement was an integral part of ANDHRODYAMAM (a Movement for a separate province for Telugu speaking people and cultural renaissance of Andhra) in the early part of this century. The Indian National Congress (INC) constituted Provincial Committees on linguistic basis, and accepted in principle the idea of vernacular medium for education. Andhra library movement is dedicated to the cause of rural libraries, adult education and rural reconstruction. The realization of these goals is linked with the growth of scientific literature in Telugu language. Since the third decade of this century, there has been a massive movement in Andhra for the use of VYAVAHARIKA BHASHA (People's language) as literary and educational medium. Paturi has grasped the meaning and significance of these historic movements. Following the example and tradition of VIJNANA CHANDRIKA MANDALI of late Komarraju Laxmana Rao, Paturi has been making remarkable efforts in the production, printing and circulation of scientific literature of Library Science in Telugu language. Indeed, this aspect of his work is continuation of the legacy of Andhrodyamam, Vyavaharika Bhashodyamam and Freedom Movement. He is responsible for the creation of a vast CORPUS of scientific literature in Telugu language on various aspects of librarianship. He has been producing in Library Science the type of literature which is being produced in other disciplines by the Telugu Academy.

1.11.2 Paturi Nagabhushanam

Paturi Nagabhushanam was born in Peda Palem of Tenali Taluq, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh on 20th August 20th, 1907 and his father and mother, Dharinamma and Burraiah. Nagabhushanam received
his primary education at Kuchipudi and Pedapalem of Tenali Taluk. From third form to S.S.L.C., he had his education in Edward High School, Nidubrolu. He did his Intermediate during 1927-28 in the Loyola College, Madras and Divyagnana Kalasala, Madanapalli for one year (1936-37). He also learnt Hindi and obtained 1st Rank in this examination conducted by Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachara Sabha. The Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Sangham (ADGS) for the benefit of those who are desirous of learning Library Science started conducting classes. Nagabhushanam attended those classes in 1934 and got himself trained in Library Science.

The Andhra University Library provided facilities for course studies in Library Science in summer vacations. He studied in those classes for two years and obtained diploma in 1938. In the words of his teacher, Prof. C.G. Viswanadham the germ of library service was already there in his blood which could sprout and get nourished by the scientific approach to Library Service. Also he said if Tamil Nadu could be proud of an idealist in Library Service in late Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, the Andhra Pradesh can equally be proud of a pragmatist in library service in late Dr. Nagabhushanam.

1.11.3 Library Movement

The Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh has helped the Andhra in developing their language and literature, in the spreading of knowledge to rural and urban areas, in awakening public for social and political activities and in making them staunch devotees of the motherland. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, says, “The success of democracy depends on the level of intelligence of the people who compose it”. The enactment of an integrated
Andhra Pradesh Public Library Act helped to provide library services throughout the state.

The pioneers of Andhra library movement looked at library service as a multifaceted activity to reform and regenerate society. To coordinate and direct the efforts of individual leaders and libraries the first conference of the representatives of libraries of Andhra Desa was held under the auspices of the Rammohan Library, Vijaywada on 10th April, 1914. The prime movers who convened and conducted this conference were Iyyanki Venkata Nrasimham (1880-1933) and Iyyanki Venkata Ramnayya (1890-1979). The Granthalaya veda was proclaimed by Chilakamarti Lakshmi Narasimham Pantulu in his presidential address at this conference.

1.11.4 Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is a state situated on the southeastern coast of India. It is India's fourth largest state by area and fifth largest by population. Its capital and largest city by population is Hyderabad. The State has the second-longest coastline of 972 km (604 mi) among all the States in India. The primary official language of Andhra Pradesh is Telugu and Urdu is the secondary official language in some places, while other languages spoken in Andhra Pradesh are Hindi, Tamil, Marathi, Kannada. 10,281 persons declare English as their first language in Andhra Pradesh according to the 2001 census.

Andhra Pradesh lies between 12°41' and 22°N latitude and 77° and 84°40'E longitude, and is bordered by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarhand Odisha in the north, the Bay of Bengal in the East, Tamil Nadu to the south and Karnataka to the west. Andhra Pradesh is historically called the
"Rice Bowl of India". More than 77 per cent of its crop is rice; Andhra Pradesh produced 17,796,000 tonnes of rice in 2006. Two major rivers, the Godavari and the Krishna, run across the state. The small enclave (30 square kilometres (12 sq mi)) of Yanam, a district of Puducherry, lies in the Godavari Delta in the northeast of the state. On 1 November 1956, the States Reorganization Act formed Andhra Pradesh by merging Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad State and the Telugu-speaking part of the Madras Presidency.

Geographically, Andhra Pradesh is composed of most of the eastern half of the Deccan plateau and the plains to the east of the Eastern Ghats. Andhra Pradesh is divided into three regions. The northern part of the plateau is the Telangana region and the southern part is known as Rayalaseema. These two regions are separated by the River Krishna. The third region is Coastal Andhra.[21] The plains to the east of Eastern Ghats form the Eastern coastal plains. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and individual sections have local names. The Kadapa Basin formed by two arching branches of the Eastern Ghats is a mineral rich area. The coastal plains are for the most part delta regions formed by the Godavari, Krishna, and Penner rivers. The Eastern Ghats are a major dividing line in the state's geography. The Ghats become more pronounced towards the south and extreme north of the coast. The Eastern Ghat region is home to dense tropical forests, while the vegetation becomes sparse as the Ghats give way to the Deccan Plateau, where shrub vegetation is more common. Most of the coastal plains are put to intense agricultural use. The west and southwest parts of Andhra Pradesh have semi-arid conditions.
The climate of Andhra Pradesh varies considerably, depending on the geographical region. Monsoons play a major role in determining the climate of the state. Summers last from March to June. In the coastal plain, the summer temperatures are generally higher than the rest of the state, with temperature ranging between 20 °C and 41 °C.

July to September is the season for tropical rains in Andhra Pradesh. The state receives heavy rainfall from Southwest Monsoon during these months. About one third of the total rainfall in Andhra Pradesh is brought by the Northeast Monsoon. October and November see low-pressure systems and tropical cyclones form in the Bay of Bengal which, along with the Northeast Monsoon, bring rains to the southern and coastal regions of the state. November, December, January, and February are the winter months in Andhra Pradesh. Since the state has a long coastal belt the winters are not very cold. The range of winter temperature is generally 12 °C to 30 °C.

1.12 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

➢ To study the Library Movement with special reference to Andhra region.

➢ To know the contributions of luminaries to this Movement.

➢ To make an in-depth study biography of Paturi Nagabhushanam.

➢ To understand facets of Paturi Nagabhushanam contribution to Andhra Pradesh Library Movement.

➢ To study the literary contributions of Paturi to the field of Library Information Science.
CHAPTERISATION

The research study presented in six chapters i.e.,

CHAPTER – I deal with the introduction of Library Movement, Definition of the Library and Library Movement, Library Movement in 2 or 3 regions, need for the study, factors contributed to the origin and spread of library movement, origin of library movement, aims and objectives, explanation of the research title, objectives of the study, chapterisation and finally limitation of the study.

CHAPTER – II discusses the review of literature. For the review of literature the concept of the study can be divided into so many facets. The literature collected under the facets such as;

➢ Public library movement,
➢ library development,
➢ library collections,
➢ library finance,
➢ library services, public
➢ library special services, use and user study,
➢ computerisation of public libraries,
➢ role of public libraries,
➢ collaborations with other institutions,

CHAPTER – III Discusses the library movement in Andhra Pradesh.
CHAPTER - IV Discusses the Luminaries of Library Movement Andhra Pradesh.

CHAPTER - V In-depth study biography of Paturi Nagabhushanam

CHAPTER - VI Discusses the activities of Paturi Nagabhushanam in Library movement.

CHAPTER - VII Deal with summary and conclusions of the study. dissertation concluded with the bibliographic references and annexure 1, 2, 3 and 4.

References


