

**PROGRESS
OF
LIBRARIES
IN
FREE
INDIA**

**EDITED BY
N.B.SEN**

**PROGRESS
OF LIBRARIES
IN FREE INDIA**

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NEW BOOK SOCIETY OF INDIA

PROGRESS OF LIBRARIES IN FREE INDIA

*Being a Symposium on Library Science
by some eminent and experienced
Librarians of India*

FOR FAVOUR OF REVIEW



Edited by
N. B. SEN

NEW BOOK SOCIETY OF INDIA
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DEDICATED

to

my esteemed friend

SANT RAM BHATIA

Editor, Indian Librarian, Jullundur,

who inspired me to edit two books on Libraries

and who has rendered valuable services to

the Librarians of India through his Journal.

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NEW BOOK SOCIETY OF INDIA

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Preface

Nearly two years ago I edited a book entitled **THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES IN NEW INDIA**. It contained articles from several distinguished and experienced Librarians of the country who discussed various problems of libraries in an efficient and helpful manner. As such the work was found highly useful by the younger librarians who wanted information and guidance in their careers.

Some of the learned contributors, librarians and students of Library Science suggested another book of a similar nature, which was undertaken to provide more material on the subject. Hence this book, which, it is hoped, will be found equally useful.

Before concluding I would like to express my gratitude to all the learned contributors who have so ably discussed the various problems of Libraries and Librarians in their brilliant articles.

4th September, 1967

*6A/53, W.E.A.,
Pusa Road, New Delhi*

N. B. SEN

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Some Thoughts on Libraries

Libraries are as the shrines where all the relics of saints full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed.

Bacon

Let us pity those poor rich men who live barrenly in great bookless houses ! Let us congratulate the poor that, in our day, books are so cheap that a man may every year add a hundred volumes to his library for the price of what his tobacco and beer would cost him. Among the earliest ambitions to be excited in clerks, workmen, journeymen, and, indeed, among all that are struggling up from nothing to something, is that of owning, and constantly adding to a library of good books. A little library, growing larger every year, is an honourable part of a young man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life.

Beecher

Let every man, if possible, gather some good books under his roof, and obtain access for himself and his family to some social library. Almost any luxury should be sacrificed to this.

Channing

Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books.

Colton

A great library contains the diary of the human race. The great consulting room of a wise man is a library.

Dawson

Library Documentation Service to Social Science Research

*Shri N.N. Gidwani, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., Dip. Lib. Sc.,
Director of Libraries,
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur*

I

An Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC in short) was established in Delhi by the Government of India with the technical assistance from UNESCO in 1952. It is currently run by our Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The functions which the INSDOC was expected to look after are to receive and retain all scientific periodicals which may be of use to the country, to inform scientists and engineers of articles which may be of value to them by issuing monthly bulletin of abstracts, to answer specific inquiries from the information available in the Centre, to supply photo-copies or translation of articles required by individual workers, to be a national depository for reports of the scientific work of the nation, both published and unpublished and to be a channel through which the scientific work of the nation is made known and available to the rest of the world.

Over the past decade and a half the INSDOC has been rendering a yeoman's service to Indian research scholars in the fields of pure and applied sciences. Its library collection both in books and the periodicals received has been growing steadily. It has been rendering many of the services expected of it under the present dynamic Director, Shri B.S. Kesavan. For many years it issued regularly the 'INSDOC list of current scientific literature' every fortnight which had to be discontinued owing to the country's tight foreign exchange position consequent to

University Libraries in India

*Dr. Bimal Kumar Datta, M.A., Dip. Lib. Sc., D. Phil.,
Librarian, Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan.*

University libraries of modern India deserve the reputation of being developed in the most experienced, sophisticated and comprehensive way possible in economically under-developed world. It is not the object of this article to appraise the verdict but to review some of the recent difficulties and problems standing in the way of implementation of the essentials of university library programme and to suggest some indications of policies to resolve these barriers.

Most developing countries in the commonwealth today increasingly see the achievement of university developments as essential conditions of national progress towards higher education and research. India with her rich cultural background is no exception.

The first three universities in modern India were established in 1857 at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Then there was a gap of long thirty years. By 1887 and 1947 sixteen such institutions of higher education were established. The scene changed in 1947 and with the attainment of independence the number largely increased. In 1966 we see 64 full-fledged universities and 17 higher institutions all over the country.

In modern India the universities occupy a significant part in the cultural sector and from the following chart we can visualise the complexities of these organisations—

Role of the Librarian in Planning the Library Budget

*Shri R. Sreepathy Naidu, M.A., Dip. Lib. Sc.,
Librarian-in-Charge, S. V. University Library, Tirupati*

Modern library planning is analogous to economic planning of a country. Economic planning is a phased programme of development of a country from the state of undeveloped to under-developed and from under-developed to developed state. So also, modern planning of the library building is a planned development from the ancient architectural state to modern functional development. The 20th century sees the modern era for the development of libraries both in its building up of good stock of books and in planning of modern library buildings. Unlike the ancient library buildings which are more architectural than functional the modern library buildings are the combination of both architectural and functional designs. Simultaneous growth in book production and knowledge in various branches of studies with their users, paved the way for proper housing of books and adequate accommodation—with all service functions—for the readers to feel at home. This resulted in the planning of modern library buildings with all adroitness for service to readers and users.

The planning of modern library building should be given as much importance and emphasis as to the building-up of a good stock of books. The core of a book collection is composed of (a) a comprehensive collection of standard books (classics, histories, criticisms), (b) a representative selection in the major areas of knowledge (literature, art, religion, travel, business, science, education), (c) a working collection of useful tools of reference (encyclopaedias, hand-books, bibliographies, guides). In building

Objectives of Teaching of Library Science in India

*Shri R.L. Mittal, M.A., LL.B., Dip. Lib. Sc.,
Lecturer in Library Science, Gauhati University,
Gauhati.*

Historical Background

It is heartening to note that during the last few years, the Library Science experts of India have been examining various aspects of Library Science teaching over here.

The Advisory Committee for Libraries in its report submitted on 12th November, 1958¹ considered this problem. Besides making various other suggestions, it recommended that "the Government of India should set up an expert Committee consisting of professional librarians for suggesting complete re-organization of the syllabus of library diploma course....."² "The expert committee should also go into the following subjects :

- (a) Teaching methods ; and
- (b) Conduct of examination"³.

The University Grants Commission also appointed in 1957 a Library Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan "to advise the U.G.C. about development of libraries and their organization." The Committee, besides dealing with other problems of University and College Libraries in India, considered the

1. India, Ministry of Education, Advisory Committee for Libraries. Report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries. Rev. ed. Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1961, pp. 86-102.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 102.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 103.

Library Science and Libraries in Free India

*Shri Jatadhari Misra, M.A.,
Librarian, Utkal University Library,
Bhubaneswar*

The libraries play a vital role in the development of education and with the dawn of Freedom our national government became library-conscious. The average man or woman in villages are now-a-days library-minded and we find a number of libraries big or small spread out in every corner of the country. The democratic set-up of the country has made the citizens self-conscious. Hanking after knowledge has become a regular feature of our daily existence. We do not find a village now without a library. The free public library system has evolved and we find a net-work of Libraries spread out over the blocks, sub-division districts and the State headquarters. The State Central Libraries along with a number of branch libraries and Librachines have catered to the needs of the public. The thirst for knowledge grows and even the illiterate old visit the village libraries during rest hours in order to be conversed with day to day events in the national and international sphere. The daily labourer parts with a small fraction of his income to enrol himself as a member of the village library. The Public Relations Department of every State subsidises these village libraries and provides them with a radio-set just to educate the masses and make them library-minded. We are still lagging behind, for except three or four, most of the States are without the free public library service and the book collection of these village subscription libraries is very poor and the part-time aid of either the Public Relations

Problems and Prospects of Library Associations in India

*Shri K.B. Dixit, M.A., Dip. Lib. Sc.,
Librarian, Willingdon College, Sangli.*

“Unity is strength”, “United we stand, divided we fall” are the common sayings and they themselves speak about the importance and necessity of forming associations. This is an age of co-operation and it is in the fitness of things that people come together with a common cause.

In a vast country like India, it is but natural that there should be a number of library associations at State-level. In India, except in one or two States, all States have library associations. Many associations are imparting library training in regional languages through short-term or long-term courses. But it is sad to note that there is no uniformity in syllabi. All-India Library Association should pay attention to this problem and standardize the courses. In some associations, more emphasis is given on practicals than on theory whereas it is *vice-versa* in the remaining associations. Some courses include a paper on “General Knowledge” whereas others stick up to the library science only and nothing else. This difference of opinion creates confusion in the minds of trainees as well as in the people in the library field. This should be avoided. Library workers should also try to standardize courses at university-level.

For teachers as well as students, there is great dearth of text-books on library science in regional languages. Some State associations have undertaken doing this sort of work. But the main difficulty is of finance. State Governments should come forward to give them financial help.

Organization of Indexing Systems

*Shri B.N. Bannerjee, M. Sc. (Cal.) Dip. Lib. Sc. (Lond.)
F.I.A. (London) Chartered Librarian,
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.*

Special librarians, documentalists, classificationists, research workers and others consider the conventional technique in information retrieval as totally inadequate to meet the existing situation. One of the earliest and the best known of the conventional methods of documentation is Dewey Decimal Classification. It has greatly influenced classification thinking yet Dewey has failed to realize his object to evolve a universal scheme of classification satisfactory to all types of libraries, general as well as special. The short-comings of Dewey are much too well known : the hierarchical order, the apportionment of notation, poor collection—to mention only a few—to these must be added the prejudices of specialists to accept any system of classification for which they are not directly responsible—have added to our dilemma of evolving an ideal system of classification. A specialist has got a narrow field of interest. A special librarian, therefore, is not interested in a general scheme of classification covering the whole field of knowledge. A general classification cannot give adequate importance to a specialized field. Notation becomes unduly long and cumbersome. Consequently, several schemes of special classifications have been evolved : some of them are 'home-made' and are used in a particularly special library catering to the requirements of special industries or special laboratories. Some serve special subject field, viz. Barnard's classification of medicine. Some are intended to deal with special type of materials viz. Coat's classification of music. Special librarians also recognize that knowledge is one indivisible unit and cannot be

Librarian—a Profile

*Shri K. B. Gupta, B.A., M. Lib. Sc. (Delhi), Dip. Lib. Sc.,
Assistant Librarian, Mysore University Library,
Mysore.*

Next to books in a library, librarian is the focal point. Libraries are social institutions. The librarian is looked upon as a quiet, helpful social leader. The common man sprints to him for a rambling, delightful hour; the piquant scholar knocks at his doors for a purposeful and serious dialogue with scholars sequestered and resting on the quiet shelves of the library. So, the librarian is at the pinnacle of society, society of common men and intellectuals. He is a 'Pied Piper' who opens the windows of knowledge.

The image of librarian depends much on his performance. Several librarians and readers have portrayed differently the profile of a librarian. Rabindranath Tagore, our national poet, tells "The worth of a librarian, I should gauge, by his power of attracting and looking after such circles (circles of readers) by acting as the intermediary of an intimacy of relationship between reader and library. That is to say, on him is cast the burden not only of the books, but of their readers as well; and in the maintaining of both is the test of his efficiency, of proper discharge of his trust".¹

This leads on "to profile" him as both a scholar and a leader. He should love books, scholarship and be an unpretentious scholar; must love people and be a dynamic leader with a wider perspective; above board; possess capacity for comprehensive public relationship; serve unostentatiously without a nagging aspiration for cheap popularity. (Milton sang 'Fame is the last infirmity

Care of the Books

*Shri P.D. Kulkarni, B.A., D. Com., D.I.P., Lib. Sc.,
Librarian, B.M. College of Commerce Library, Poona*

A real book is something like a seed. A seed lives as it falls from the tree, but it is only a capsule, a small shell that contains the seed will germinate and grow and what grows will be like the parent plant. Similarly, the author takes life as he sees it (a seed), fertilizes it with his imagination and his vision of truth and produces a book, which physically bears no resemblance to the event or the people pictured, but instead is itself a seed with the power to grow once it is planted in the mind of the proper reader. The mind of the reader lets the ideas and vision of the author grow and flourish into something that is almost, but not quite, like the author's concept, because the soil of the reader's mind, his environment, and heredity help to make the finished product for him. Real books are the treasures of all worldly knowledge. Such treasures must be properly preserved and cared for with a view to enlighten the next generations to come.

Books in dirty physical condition quickly bring a library into disrepute, and there is no excuse for it. In order to keep the stock clean and fresh, it is necessary to be constantly replacing standard and popular titles so that the annual allocation of money for books is not wholly spent on new titles. The more we spend on replacing older books the less we have to spend on new ones, and one of the factors of great concern must be the care of our books.

There are many hazards in the life of a book and not all of them can be blamed on readers. There is no

Documentation Services

*Shri O.M. Korulla, B.A., B. Lib. Sc.,
Librarian, Department of Physics,
University of Kerala, Trivandrum.*

The number of articles appearing in the several learned periodicals of the world is increasing enormously. The number of scientific articles alone exceed a million a year. Scientists and research workers who need the articles on some specific subject would find it difficult to search out such articles. It can be safely assumed that the number of articles of particular interest to a scientist will not be less than 5000 a year. Along with other routine works, one cannot even scan so much articles. So the problem of choosing articles arises. This problem can be solved only by documentation work.

By looking at the titles of articles one cannot easily decide the subject-matter of it. Even when the subject-matter is evident from the title, the standard of treatment of the subject cannot be decided. For this, a brief note about the contents would be of much help. Such a brief abstract of each of the articles appearing in the periodicals, arranged in a helpful sequence would save much of the readers' time. One need refer only to that portion of the list which deals with the subject of one's interest. Thus, one can choose the articles one needs without browsing through the whole periodicals.

Documentation lists are prepared at various levels, viz., local, national, regional, international etc. It is desirable to have documentation service in every research library as the time-lag between the publications of an article and its abstract is considerable. This time-lag is usually from six months to more than a year ; the average

Progress of Libraries in Free India

*Prof. D.C. Sharma, M.A.,
Member of Parliament, New Delhi.*

As I sit down to write this article, I am reminded of the Library of the Japanese Diet in Tokyo which I visited in 1964. It was a stupendous thing. Housed in a huge structure, the number of books, journals, magazines and newspapers that it had, was incalculable. It served the representatives of the people who constituted the Japanese Diet. But it was also of immense use to those who wanted to do some research. There was hardly any subject under the sun about which its shelves were not packed with books and I must confess that it had books in many languages. I found peace and quiet in that Library which could be conducive to sensible reading and purposive thinking. The Japanese are, as a race, not given to too much talking and when I looked at the faces of the readers there, I could gauge the amount of seriousness with which they undertook their work. I was particularly interested in the books which they had on India, and to my joy, I found a goodly collection of books on the subject. So far as I remember, I found some books in Hindi also. From what I know, they must have books in the other national languages of India but I cannot recollect their names now. But the most remarkable thing about this Library was that the Librarian had the rank and status of a Member of the Cabinet. This showed in what high esteem the Japanese hold the Librarian of their National Library and how very fond they were of books and their reading. I do not think our country has yet been able to raise a Librarian as high as that. I do not believe that any Librarian of any of our National Libraries in India will ever attain to that

Bibliographical Organization and Control: The Indian Scene

*Siri Benoyendra Sengupta, M.A., LL.B., Dip. Lib. Sc.,
University Librarian and Director, Institute of Library Sc.,
University of Burdwan, Burdwan.*

The enormous progress of knowledge, particularly in the fields of science and technology in recent years has led to the awareness of unifying this rapid advance of knowledge and utilizing the latest research activities of different countries for further international and national development in different fields of discipline. The enormous flood of recorded materials on paper, plastic disc, magnetic tape, etc., present a formidable problem in the matter of their organisation and control for effective use. Various ways have been devised for keeping up with the prolific production of recorded materials. Of these we can mention bibliographic control by preparing bibliographies, abstracts, indexes, etc. on national and international levels, newer documentation techniques employed in classifying, retrieving and reproducing materials and their contents, etc. Prior to World War II macro-documents (books and monographs) as well as micro-documents represented by journal articles (articles in periodicals) provided most of the information, technical or otherwise. The relatively few unpublished research reports issued by university, industrial and government laboratories did not constitute a significant problem for those wanting to control technical literature. But after World War II various governments, particularly the U.S. and U.K. have launched on a rapid expansion of research activities resulting in a veritable flood of technical reports penetrating into all fields of science and technology. As records of research investigations, technical reports vary extensively in style, form, and method of publication,

Legal Deposit and Libraries in Free India

*Dr. A.K. Ohdedar, M.A., Ph.D., Dip. Lib. Sc.,
Chief Librarian, Jadavpur University,
Calcutta-32.*

Definition

Legal deposit is a statutory measure which enables one or more libraries of a Nation, State, Union or Empire to receive free copies of all newly printed documents from the publishers or printers in that region.

Historical Perspective

The idea of legal deposit is said to have been originated by a French King, Francis I. He was a great lover of books. His passion for books was so great that he wanted to develop his library at the expense of printers and publishers. He introduced the Montpellier Ordinance of December 28, 1537 which ordained that every printer and publisher in France should, without exception, send to the Royal Library at Blois a free copy of every newly published book, and that the penalty for non-compliance should be a heavy fine and confiscation of the whole edition of a work not deposited. The transfer of the Royal Library to Paris at a later date did not affect the ordinance; rather, each successive French monarch zealously sought to make the collection grow by this means.

In U.K. legal deposit started in 1610 with a private agreement between the Stationers Company (a Chartered Company since 1557, which kept registers of all their members' published works) and Sir Thomas Bodley of the University of Oxford. This arrangement had no Royal backing and no penalties. Penalty was first introduced

Osmania University Library, Hyderabad

*Shri Shamsuddin, M.A., B.T., M.Ed., M.N.E.A. (U.S.A.)
F.R.G.S. (London) Dip. Edn. Adm. (Washington)
Raipur (M.P.)*

Shri K.G. Saiyadain, an eminent educationist, once remarked, "To live worthily in this difficult age and interpret the best of our culture to ourselves and the world, we must open our hearts to compassion and our minds to truth and one of the best sources of inspiration for achieving this release is the wisdom, the charity, the humanism, the goodness and the beauty which is enshrined in the great books of the world."

Here is a story of such a place, "where the thirsty may drink deep at the perpetual fountains of inspiration ; where the hungry may eat and be filled at a banquet spread by the greatest geniuses of the world, without money and without price ; where the humblest youth may seize the golden key which admits him to stately halls where he may hold familiar, converse with the intellectual giants of all time".

Such an enchanting place is the Osmania University Library which was established in 1918 when the volumes of the Darul-Uloom College, Hyderabad, were acquired. The name which needs special mention for the formation of the Library is that of Sir Akbar Hydari who was a statesman of great vision and one of the illustrious Prime Ministers of Hyderabad State. First of all he conceived the idea of starting Osmania University and the Library was to be an integral part of it. In 1919 they bifurcated the Library into two sections, the Occidental and Oriental. The former section contained a modest collection of 2,124

A Peep into Reality

*Dr. N.I. Pandya, M.A., Ph. D., Dip. Lib. Sc.
Librarian, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan,
Bombay.*

One can say without any fear of contradiction that India has made remarkable progress in Librarianship in the last two decades. Many Indian university libraries are having their own magnificent buildings, beautifully and specially designed to house the libraries. Thanks to the University Grants Commission which is mainly responsible for these fine buildings. Its contribution to Indian Librarianship is still more noteworthy in raising the status and salaries of the university librarians as well as college librarians. The impact of this bold and timely action is easily perceptible in the revised grades and improved status of other librarians not in any way connected with the universities. We also notice that a number of training centres for librarians have been opened by different universities.

Number of books have been written and published in India both in English and in different Indian languages. Efforts have been made to compile encyclopaedias of librarianship in Indian languages. Many States of India have the posts of Curator or Director of Libraries. With the aid of the Government, public libraries are making progress in cities, towns and villages. Library conferences and seminars have become regular features of activities in this field. Year in and year out the librarians are busy attending these enlightening informative and interesting functions at different places in the country. Almost every industrial concern has its own library and the librarian is contributing his mite in the development of that concern

Problems of Personnel Administration in Libraries

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In comparison with the library profession in various countries, especially in U.S.A., U.K. and U.S.S.R., India, it is no doubt, is in the infant state. We have achieved some appreciable results in classification, cataloguing etc., but so far we have not given any thought to look into a very important and prominent problem of personnel administration in libraries. In the following paragraphs I express my views in brief on this important subject.

In fact for any well-organized human activity the human element is most important. This is true in case of libraries too; because, libraries to-day are not merely store-houses of books, but they are sure media of mass as well as self-education. The most important link is the human factor, and no library can render effective service to-day without adequate and competent personnel. For a good library service, efficient, hard-working and devoted staff is necessary. Careful selection of qualified staff members, as well as the favourable conditions under which they work, are basic considerations in an institution dedicated to public service.

It matters very little if a library has got a very valuable selection of rare books and manuscripts. It also matters very little if the library building is beautiful and provides all amenities necessary for a good library service. But if the staff is not qualified and its members are not dedicated to service or they lack cordiality and spirit of public service, beautiful library building and valuable collection will serve no useful purpose. It is, therefore,

Some Aspects of University Libraries of India

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“In a library we are at the crossing of a thousand roads, some roads lead to the limitless sea, some to the sky-kissing peak and some down to the unfathomed human heart. Whichever way you pursue, there will be no barriers.”

—*Rabindra Nath Tagore*

The library is an indispensable limb of the university organism. Indeed Carlyle, the great author, writes : “A true university is a collection of books”. No university can fulfil its mission without a well-equipped library and its properly trained staff. The Radhakrishnan Commission appointed by the Government of India also observes that “the library is the heart of all the university work”. The library is not thus merely a store-house of books ; it should be dynamic and set out to assist and attract the borrowers to use it. In fact, an elaborate university library system means an enormous investment of time, money and goodwill as it is a laboratory for crystallisation of ideas. That is why imagination and forecasting should always be the distinct features of a policy guiding the university library. During this age of rapid advancement of science and humanities the problem of controlling a vast volume of literature becomes formidable and only a soundly administered and organically developed university library can successfully solve it.

In a developing country like India where the public libraries are not systematically organized, the university

From Library to Library Service

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'All men by nature seek to know', so observed Aristotle over 2000 years ago. Throughout the ages men have sought knowledge of the seas and planets, of growing things, of the ways things work, and of man himself. Men seek to know of the atom's secrets and the mysteries of medicine, of music and machines, and of the ways of life of men in distant lands. They seek further knowledge of the earth, the skies and the space beyond. As more and more men seek to learn the things that books can teach and as this hunger for knowledge swells and spreads, a long-felt need grows all the greater; the need for many books within the reach of all men. To serve this need, expanding with the ever-widening boundaries of knowledge itself, is the challenge and the dedicated purpose of the libraries.

It has rightly been stated that the road to freedom begins at the doors of knowledge. Freedom of knowledge lends strength to all the freedoms. Without knowledge and understanding even the very meaning of freedom is often elusive. To-day, perhaps as never before, men need the opportunities to read for themselves and to think for themselves, to judge and to make decisions and to understand their fellow men. It goes without saying that the status of a Nation as a whole depends upon the welfare and achievements of the people irrespective of social class, sex and religion. The welfare of the masses, in turn, depends on their education and way of thinking. The best way of improving the welfare of the people is to demo-

Chandigarh with New Public Libraries

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Chandigarh is a modern city with a difference. It is the most well-planned city in India and has been aptly described by its Chief Architect, late Le Corbusier, as "a city of sun, space and silence". The city is divided into 30 odd Sectors, each Sector being a separate unit with nearly all facilities provided therein for its inhabitants, among whom the largest group comprises officers and clerical workers and smaller group consists of lawyers doctors, teachers and businessmen. The University Campus in Sector 14 has, also, developed and grown into a separate metropolitan area. An Industrial Area in Sector 30 is also fast developing into a separate colony. A separate Military Station as well, is likely to be established in the near future.

Social Structure

According to the report on the Social structure of the Planned City of Chandigarh, prepared by a team of sociologists of the Punjab University as a result of a two years' survey conducted by the said team at the instance of the Planning Commission, the distribution of population in the city has accentuated the existing inequalities amongst its inhabitants and thereby widened the social gulf between the different stratas of the community. The entire population of the city is almost literate. Of the entire population of the city only 20·2 per cent. are illiterate, including 12·1 per cent. children below 10 years of age. Women have a lower percentage of literacy, but

Library—A Source of Wisdom

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As culture succeeded culture and civilization followed civilization, the total volume of the record of man's history steadily grew and so, too, for the most part, did the number and size of the collections or libraries—which men made to preserve that record. Such accumulations—whether of clay tablets, parchment rolls or volumes—consequently existed in impressive size and number before the development of paper and long before the invention of printing from moveable type in Europe in the 15th Century. Those two great mile-stones, the one providing for the cheaper and handier medium for the setting down knowledge, the other making possible and more rapid and cheaper reproduction of a text, vastly increased the number of materials which has to be dealt with. Scheme for efficient acquisitions, cataloguing, classification and servicing of those materials became necessary and have been steadily developed and refined during the past few hundred years.

The potentialities of a country's libraries, particularly of its free public libraries—are, from the point of view of education and sociological significance to the people, second only perhaps to the system of formal schooling. There is no segment, whether considered by age, religion, occupation, personal interest, sex, political belief or social or economic level which the library cannot and shall not reach, at least, the potentialities of the library or second to those of no other social institution in the structure of society. The child, the youth, and the adult, the labour, the business man, and the servant, the rich and poor, the

Indian University Library Development

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University libraries are supposed to be the first to have emerged in India on the local library scene in modern times. The misconception that we have *developed libraries* in our universities, has long been nursed by scholars, educationists, administrators and planners. Even many of the librarians suffered from this hallucination. None, unfortunately, has yet come out of the spell in spite of that devastatingly realistic report of Prof. Carl M. White, on the state of affairs of the Delhi University Library ; and, in spite of the serious-most deliberations by top librarians of the country at Jaipur in November, 1966, at the First National Seminar of University Librarians.

Many, innocently believe that there emerged a "movement" in this country for the establishment and development of academic libraries ; the starting point in this respect being that fateful year of 1857, in which the Nation was bestowed with the "right" to educate her youths at the modern universities established in the three presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. These universities, at that time controlling 23 Arts Colleges, 3 Engineering Colleges and a Medical College, were (to use the words of Kothari Commission) "exotic institutions created in the imitation of the London University;" as such, there were libraries attached to each of the universities and the affiliated colleges. Now, in the course of a century plus a decade, we have over 60 universities and almost 2,500 colleges in the country, each supposed to have maintained a library as an integral part

The National Problem of Bibliographical Control

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Meaning and the Scope

At the outset, it will be desirable to explain the term bibliographical control, its purpose and the scope of the present article. Bibli means a book. Meaning of the word bibliography has changed through the ages. In recent times, the scope of the word bibliography has been enlarged due to the recognition of its two aspects, viz., (i) The physical bibliography which deals with the make-up of the books, and (ii) the Subject bibliography which is concerned with the thought-content of the books. To explain it further, bibliography may include in its fold a systematic record of books or documents of a particular author, publisher, period or a subject. The term bibliographical control is a technical connotation. It is the record which may indicate the existence and the location of books, journals and other reading material in the libraries.

The purpose of such a control over reading material is, says H.A. Lorentz "that no book or manuscript should be out of reach." That we should be able to know where any book is to be found, and how it may be made accessible as far as possible. He further says, "you may think that is a little thing, but in reality it is a great thing."

To limit the scope of the discussion, we have taken into consideration the problems of a sound bibliographical control in a national perspective and thus we shall study the problems of bibliographical control in Indian

Role of Maps in Library Service

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There is no library in our country which does not contain a few maps. But no librarian can deny the fact that they do not attach importance to the services which map can render. Maps have often been set aside as fugitive materials as if they are not of such importance. Possibly, this is the reason which has led librarians to believe that they can do without maps. Is it true that maps have no practical utility? Certainly we should say 'it is not so'. The statement can easily be justified.

Now-a-days maps have become essential to the development of any country. They are required for geological and geophysical investigation of minerals and also for the development of forest resources, rail and roadways, irrigation and power projects. No military campaign is possible without them. In our advancing civilization there is urgent need for more food and fuel and better communication. We cannot think of the development of a country without maps. It helps us to find mainly three things: direction, distance and landmarks. Moreover a single map portrays instantly what thousands of words cannot reveal.

History

Maps have been in existence for thousands of years. The very first maps were compiled as a result of the notations and sketches made by travellers, rather than by the systematic survey which exists to-day. Among such

Role of Public Library in Adult Education of Tomorrow

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Much thought has been given in recent years to the best methods of popularizing the use of public libraries. The library movement, as an aid to adult education, has long been realized and no nation can aspire to rise to contribute to the world's culture unless it has equipped itself with a net-work of libraries adequate and suitable to the nation's needs.

The growth of interest in the public library as an indispensable factor in adult education has been very remarkable during recent years in the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., Netherlands and South Africa. But in India, unfortunately, education authorities and public library committees rarely work hand in hand and the library is in very few places treated as one of our chief educational assets. The tacit assumption is that education has nothing to gain from public libraries, and that public libraries cater something which is no part of what we call education. The term 'Education' is used in India as applying only to organized teaching and is only a preliminary to a kind of scaffolding for the real education which makes the efficient citizen, and which can be acquired only by developing the adult mind enriched by practical experience and wise reading. Accordingly one of the prime lessons to be taught by the school-master and the university professor is respect for books as the main store-house and record of human achievements, the knowledge of how to use them and where they can be obtained.

Some Observations on Library Education in India

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The teaching of Library Science started in India with the establishment of a training course at Baroda in 1911. The Panjab University Library also started a Library School in 1915 ; Madras also started training in 1929 ; but these efforts cannot be said to have aroused any general awakening towards Library consciousness and it can be said definitely that after 1944 the Indian Universities took definite steps towards the establishment of a Course in Librarianship in India. At present there are about 20 Universities in India which are offering courses in Library Science.

There has been a lot of discussion to determine whether the type of training that is being imparted by various schools is satisfactory and whether the persons trained in these schools can do something to meet the challenge of the changed order of the things. As a teacher of Library Science, I am of definite opinion that the type of students that we get in our schools is not on the whole very satisfactory, who could be entrusted with actual management of Libraries. The difficulties in this respect are not far to seek. Till now very few really talented persons are coming for this type of instruction. Only those who do not find any scope elsewhere try to join the Library profession as an alternative to improve their prospects. Most of such persons are temperamentally unsuited to the profession. Many of them do not possess the proper background nor do they have any appreciation for higher education. The world of knowledge does not arouse their intellectual curiosity nor many of them are

Art Libraries—Their Need and Functions

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During the twentieth century the functions of Art Galleries or Arts Museums remained not only of acquisition of Art Objects and their display in a systematic and attractive form for public view and enjoyment, but are supposed to take over the responsibilities of teaching the public about the Fine Arts in such a way that they may be attracted and encouraged to undertake study and research in this field. This is even more essential because in these days art has become International in scope and nearly all young people have interest in Fine Arts and a fairly clear understanding of even the more obscure aspects of the field. In the present age, art is playing a vital role not only in Industry, Commerce, Engineering, Architecture and Government but also in every walk of life of man and hence it may not be an exaggeration if we call it an Art Age. Thus to-day, there is a dire need, as never before, for intelligent citizens to acquire knowledge of Fine Arts, culture and the way in which artistic works are done.

It is, therefore, proper time for the Art Galleries to act as artistic institutions to encourage the art-lovers to utilize the art-treasure acquired by them to undertake the task of making arts popular among the people by conducting research in the various fields of art-history, works of individual artists, various schools of art and in the major cultural trends which have found expression in the works of artists. But the art galleries will not be able to perform these duties properly until and unless special art libraries are established with them to help and assist.

Build Leadership, Build Libraries

Shri N.R. Kalbhor,
Technical Incharge.
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A good library is better than hundred teachers. It is a weaponed force in a society. It is the library which trains the people in every sphere of life and trend of nation. The utility of a library has been realized and all attempts are made to build it up as civilization has progressed. Since the dawn of time, man has used opium, marihuana and alcohol for pleasure, relief from pain or cure from diseases. Later on he has turned towards the library for recreation, rest and wisdom.

The heart of a library is found in its leader—a skilled, imaginative, courageous, alert, enthusiastic and kindly librarian. A library requires a good leadership to provide effective service to its readers. In a secular and democratic society, importance of leadership has increased. According to George D. Halsey “The real leader is one who has learned to take all the necessary steps of effective supervision so skilfully and with such an under-growing of the finer points of human nature that there is never any feeling that he is bossing or nagging.” Further Ordway Tead defines leadership, “Leadership is the activity of influencing people to co-operate forward some goal which they come to find desirable”.

The functions of Leader/Librarian lie in the direction and control of activities of attainment of specific objectives. The term leadership is associated with executive and stands for effective service. Since library is an ever-growing organism, it requires lines of leaders to serve the objectives. The one-man organisation and administration

National Libraries—Their Scope, Structure and Functions

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Introduction

A national library of a country has been defined as “the library which has the duty of collecting and preserving for posterity the written production of that country.” In other words “it is the central station for the assembling and service of thought energy.”¹ It is established with a view to co-ordinate the library services in the country.

“National libraries came into being with the establishment of the National Library in Paris and the library in the University of Prague in 1350. After the invention of printing by Gutenberg in 1451 in Germany, a wide interest in books led to the founding of such libraries as Bibliotheque Nationale, British Museum and Royal libraries in Berlin and Munich. These were national in scope but public in nature. The 18th century was the period of private libraries while the 19th century was the period of great national collections.”²

“National libraries have had various origins. Some for example, were established for the purpose they presently serve. Others came into being as a result of the dedication to public use of great private collections. Many have developed into their contemporary stature through a gradual extension of their privileges and facilities to an even-enlarging patronage.”³

1. S.R. Ranganathan. 2. J.S. Sharma. 3. Library Trends.