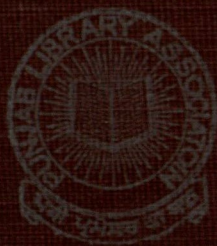


CURRENT TRENDS
IN
LIBRARY ORGANISATION

HAKAM SINGH
S. P. NARANG



PATIALA

PUNJAB LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1973

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**CURRENT TRENDS IN
LIBRARY ORGANISATION**

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EDITED BY

HAKAM SINGH

M.A., Dip. Lib. Sc.

Librarian, Punjabi University, Patiala

AND

S. P. NARANG

M.Sc., M. Lib. Sc.

Lecturer, Department of Library Science
Punjabi University, Patiala



PATIALA
PUNJAB LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1973

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TO
THE LATE PADAMSHREE DR. S. R. RANGANATHAN
FATHER OF
LIBRARY SCIENCE IN INDIA

Preface

Papers received for the Annual Conferences of the Punjab Library Association for the years 1971 and 1972, and a few other papers have been included in this publication.

The papers attempt to define objectives of libraries, and lay down norms and goals for their work. In this they meet a strongly felt need of librarians in Punjab. For sometime past, Universities of the State have been trying to evolve and set rational standards of services in Libraries of the affiliated Colleges. This publication will be found helpful in that work.

Aspects covered in these papers include, Public Library Structure and Legislation, College Library and its functions, School Libraries, Reading Habits and Libraries, and Library Movement in Punjab.

We are grateful to the contributors of the papers for their generous co-operation. We also express our thanks to the Unesco for kind permission to reprint 'Charter of the Book.' Our thanks are due to S. Jagatjit Singh for compiling index of the book.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to members of the Punjab Library Association who by their active and constant interest, and co-operation made the Library Conferences fruitful and productive.

PATIALA

EDITORS

"BAISAKHI"

April 13, 1973.

Contents

	Page
Preface	ix
1. Administrative Structure for Public Library Services—Hakam Singh	... 1
2. Development of Libraries in Punjab —G.L. Trehan	... 6
3. Public Library Development in Punjab —Hakam Singh	... 22
4. Public Libraries in the Punjab State —B. S. Gujrati	... 30
5. Public Library Bill—Hakam Singh	... 34
6. College Library—Hakam Singh	... 58
7. College Libraries : Their Development and Problems—S. S. Sekhon	... 69
8. Development of School Libraries in Punjab—S. P. Narang	... 74
9. The School and the Library —V.S. Rastogi	... 83
10. Punjab Library Association at the Crossroads—Hakam Singh	... 91
11. Betterment of Personality through Reading Habit—J.S. Sharma	... 104

12.	Role of Libraries in the Development of Reading Habits—S.P. Narang	...	110
13.	Catch Them Young—K. Navalani	...	118
14.	Charter of the Book	...	128
15.	Books, Libraries and You (Poem) —G. L. Trehan	...	135
16.	Genesis of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan and His Five Laws of Library Science (Poem) —G.L. Trehan	...	137
	List of Contributors	...	143
	Index	...	145

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

HAKAM SINGH

It is a responsibility of a state to provide public library service to its citizens. The aim of this service is to meet all reasonable reading needs of all sections of the people, and to facilitate economic and effective use of the available reading materials. To achieve this aim a state generally enacts suitable public library legislation. The legislation defines responsibilities of the state, outlines organisational structure for the service, and creates administrative or executive authorities, or what Dr. Ranganathan calls 'library authorities'.

TWO TYPES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES

Administrative authorities for public library service generally fall into two categories :—

- (i) Centralised, (ii) Decentralised.

When public library service is administered directly by a department of libraries, or a state central library, or by an autonomous statutory library board, the administrative authority is called centralised. On the other hand, when the service is administered either by the existing units of local self-government, e.g. corporations, municipal committees, zila parishads or panchayat samitis, or by ad hoc bodies, consisting of educationists,

DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES IN PUNJAB

G. L. TREHAN

MOVING OR TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN VEDIC PERIOD

Punjab, the land of 'Five Rivers' has always been a land of great intellectual activity, being the earliest home of the Aryans, from whence the Vedic culture had spread throughout India. In the Vedic period the great seers and the learned men had been doing the work of 'moving or travelling libraries', more or less. On the banks of the rivers of Punjab they chanted the Vedic hymns and transmitted the sacred texts to their disciples. The vast literary material was committed to memory by suitable methods invented for the purpose and a wonderful mnemonic system was developed to aid the memory in its responsible work of preserving the nation's sacred literature. Language and letters, poetry and drama, arts and crafts had all flourished under the all-embracing Vedic culture and tradition. The scholarly class of Aryans, called Brahmins, engaged themselves in literary and philosophical pursuits which laid the foundations of Sanskrit literature. The Vedas (Riga, Atharva, Sama and Yajura) are the oldest of the books in the library of mankind, of which Punjab is proud.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB

HAKAM SINGH

Punjab has made considerable progress in the field of education. Percentage of literates in the population has risen from 17 to 23. But in the field of public libraries Punjab's performance has been disappointing. Punjab has lagged far behind the southern States of Andhra, Mysore, and Maharashtra, where like Tamil Nadu, public library legislation was enacted making it obligatory for the States to provide equal public library services to all the residents. Prior to 1960, for about five years, there had been a hopeful spurt in library growth. But that did not go on for long because that was largely inspired by the Central Government which had also provided major part of the finance. Looking back it seems doubtful if left to its own will and resources Punjab would have set up the libraries that it did. It is common knowledge that in the Second Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 18.5 lakhs was ear-marked for the development of public library services in the State.¹ But as the State did not have the capacity to utilise that amount a large part of it remained un-utilized. In the Third

1. Roshan Lal Verma : Educating the masters through libraries (in Punjab State Library Service Year book, 1960-61) p. 11-12.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE PUNJAB STATE

B. S. GUJRATI

After the partition of Punjab, the people and the Government were alive to the necessity of providing adequate library service and other reading facilities in the State. But till 1949, the Government's attention was concentrated in the re-habilitation of displaced persons and other important problems that confronted our leaders on attainment of freedom. In 1950 the State Library Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Randhawa drew up a scheme in order to co-ordinate and supplement the existing library services and to facilitate the proper working of libraries and reading rooms already being run by the various departments in the State. The Committee did excellent work in implementing the plan formulated by Dr. M. S. Randhawa, which envisaged setting up of new libraries in beautiful surroundings and furnishing them with well designed furniture, pictures and paintings concerning Punjab and its people. During the united Punjab 300 urban and 1200 rural libraries started functioning, besides 200 reading rooms run by the Public Relations Department in collaboration with the local bodies, the Panchayats and the Young Farmers Clubs in Punjab.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL

HAKAM SINGH

A bill to provide for the establishment, organisation, maintenance and development of public libraries in the State—.

Whereas, it is expedient to provide for the establishment, organisation, maintenance and development of public libraries in the State and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid; it is hereby enacted in the year of the Republic of India as follows :

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short-title, extent and commencement

- (i) This Act may be called the Public Libraries Act—.
- (ii) It extends to the whole of the State—.
- (iii) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification appoint.

2. Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise require

- (i) Committee means the Central Library Committee appointed under Section 3.
- (ii) 'Director' means the Director of Public Libraries appointed under Section 4.
- (iii) 'State' means the State of—

COLLEGE LIBRARY

HAKAM SINGH

The object of this paper is to examine some aspects of the working of college libraries in Punjab. The aspects which will be considered here are :

- i) Selection and purchase of reading materials;
- ii) Facilities for reading and consulting the materials;
- iii) Promotion of use of the materials;
- iv) Functions and position of college librarians; and
- v) Advisory Committees for college libraries.

SELECTION AND PURCHASE OF READING MATERIALS

Selection and purchase of reading materials in a college library may be considered under three heads :

- i) Selection of the reading materials;
- ii) Purchase of the materials; and
- iii) Funds for purchase of the materials.

SELECTION OF THE READING MATERIALS

Colleges generally have small fund for purchase of books and journals. To build a good collection with a small fund it is necessary to spend the available fund judiciously.

To make judicious use of funds it is necessary that

- i) The available fund is allocated among various

COLLEGE LIBRARIES—THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND PROBLEMS

S. S. SEKHON

1. DEFINITION

A library is primarily intended to be a collection of information in the recorded form. A college library caters to the needs of the college through the collection of books, well organised for use.

2. OBJECTIVES :

The main objectives of a college library are :

1. To procure, organise and service books and kindred materials;
2. To guide students in the efficient use of the library;
3. To take measures in encouraging the habit of 'self-education' among the students, to help their intellectual development;
4. To render efficient service to its clientele : the teachers and the students; and
5. To co-operate with other libraries in the region and elsewhere.

21. DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

The college libraries, throughout Punjab excluding a few are totally neglected. There are various reasons for this gloomy picture.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN PUNJAB

S. P. NARANG

Today no programme of effective modern education can be carried on without some form of library and book service. Such a programme requires wide reading, the consultations of varied references, and the investigation of many extensive sources of information. Books, periodicals, pictures, maps and audio visual aids to the service of trained librarians in organising and motivating this material becomes essential.

AIMS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

The primary purpose of education in India is to prepare citizens who will safeguard and improve the achievement of effective democracy in all aspects of Indian life and the maintenance of national ideals embodied in Constitution of India. The aim of present education is to develop all round personality of a child and to make him a good citizen. Every boy and girl must, therefore, be provided with adequate means for education and be assured the pleasures, experiences and wisdom that can be found in books and other reading materials. The Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Ministry of Education, Government of India in 1952-53 stated that "the aim of secondary

THE SCHOOL AND THE LIBRARY

V. S. RASTOGI

The primary aim of the school is to impart education to enlighten the immature mind, to widen the horizon of the child's thinking and to bring him in contact and constant touch with those who by age, learning and experience have gained physical and intellectual maturity. The classroom teaching brings a master mind and a child in direct contact. The child learns and moulds his future with whatever he sees and gains from his teacher. The books bring the young one in contact with the master minds who are away from him, either dead or alive.

A British pamphlet, titled 'The School Library' emphasizing the importance of books in shaping the career of the young, states "Books are, apart from the work and influence of the teacher, the chief instrument of education. They are indeed one of the teacher's main tools; and once the child has been taught to read and brought to love books, they are the main avenues by which he can explore for himself the wealth of human experience and knowledge. A child brought up in the home where books are taken for granted and loved, has a very great advantage over a child of equal natural capacity from a home intellectually impoverished. Children

PUNJAB LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT THE CROSSROADS

HAKAM SINGH

In 1963 the Punjab Library Association published *Academic Libraries*. The book in hand is being published after a period of ten years. The past ten years have been a period of difficulty and stress for the Association. During the past twenty-five years the Association has undergone many vicissitudes. These vicissitudes may be briefly recounted here.

After partition of the Punjab in 1947, Punjab Library Association was formed at Simla by Shri Sant Ram Bhatia, who also started publishing a journal under the title 'Indian Librarian.' On retirement of Shri Sant Ram Bhatia, from municipal library service at Simla, the institutional base from which a functioning association could be supported was lost, and the Association soon ceased functioning.

By mid-fifties the new capital of the State at Chandigarh began to emerge as a centre of library movement. A good State Central Library came up there. It could provide a 'working base for the Association. But for certain reasons, the Punjab Library Association could not be revived there. A new Association had, therefore, to be formed under the name

BETTERMENT OF PERSONALITY THROUGH READING HABIT

J. S. SHARMA

As a librarian, I have firm conviction that for the successful implementation of any scheme of education it is very essential that the teacher and taught should have sufficient knowledge about the things which are happening around them. To acquire this general knowledge reading of relevant literature is necessary. Besides, 'knowledge is power' and it is essential for honourable existence in this world which is suffering from all kinds of ills like caste, creed and race conflicts. In order to contribute our humble bit to this widening gulf among the people of our country and the world to inculcate reading habit, with a view to acquire knowledge, becomes our primary concern.

One way or the other everyone of us is personality conscious. Even while recruiting personnel for Government services like Army, Navy, Air Force, I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S., etc. tremendous importance is attached to personality tests.

Professional schools are demanding as pre-requisite for entrance not only a brilliant academic record, but also certain personal qualities without which the individual is extremely unlikely to succeed. Even in social

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF READING HABITS

S. P. NARANG

Books have played a vital part in the cultural development of man in the past and the process still continues. Reading is an endless opportunity, an ever open door to ever greater mental growth. Practically all wisdom of the the world is to be found in books. A book is more powerful than the most powerful forces of the world, since it can bring a silent revolution.

Books are to the library what cells are to a body. It is mostly through libraries that books are brought into the hands of the readers. The library is a living force for popular education and it acts as a stimulus to intellectual activity. In the library, one attains self-development in an atmosphere of freedom. The library is an educational force of national importance because it brings into contact the entire social, political and intellectual life in the community.

READING HABIT AND LIBRARY

It is well recognized that habits are formed through the repetition of some act that satisfies a motivating condition. However, once well formed, habits no longer need draw on other motive for energy. They acquire their own ability to energise.

CATCH THEM YOUNG

K. NAVALANI

'To learn to read and write is one of the great victories in life'. The importance of reading habits cannot be over-emphasised more so in this age of technology, for making the life better and socially acceptable. "For the right to book is simply the right to thought and knowledge—those unique features in their particular manifestation which distinguish man from 3,50,000 other living species"¹ rightly remarks Dr. Malcolm S. Adisesiah.

Child is father of the man, and if properly guided, he can be won for the life. During these impressionable years whatever habits are inculcated, their effect is usually everlasting. Hence, if we could introduce him in his early life to library as a means of enjoyment, as a medium through which the whole field of knowledge may be made available, and inculcate in him reading habit, we can make him life-long patron of the library.

Besides we, as a nation, are committed by Article 45 of our Constitution to universalising education. In 1968-69 we had enrolled 77.9% of children in the age group of 6-11 and planned to have 85% enrolled by 1973-74. Some States, like Kerala and Tamil Nadu, have surpassed this target and have reached or will reach

CHARTER OF THE BOOK

[Approved by the principal international non-governmental organizations in the book world at the meeting of the Support Committee for International Book Year, held at the Royal Library of Brussels, Belgium, 20-22 October, 1971].

Preamble

Convinced

that books remain essential tools for preserving and diffusing the world's storehouse of knowledge;

Believing

that the role of books can be reinforced by the adoption of policies designed to encourage the widest possible use of the printed word;

Recalling

that the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization calls for the promotion of "the free flow of ideas by word and image" as well as "international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them";

Recalling further

that the General Conference of Unesco has affirmed that books "perform a fundamental function in the realization of Unesco's objectives, namely peace, development, the promotion of human rights and the campaign against racialism and colonialism";

BOOKS, LIBRARIES AND YOU

G. L. TREHAN

Books are constant friends in need
And patient teachers for those who read.
Books contain diary of the human race
Which a wise man uses to keep the pace.

From books one knows great men of the age
To enrich the mind with words of the sage.
A pageant of lives reflects on a screen
When the pages open vistas to be seen.

A good book is a road to culture so clear
It's an avenue of learning so near.
A book is food for the poor in thought
And a source of learning for those untaught.

Picture books children love to read for pleasure
They jump at them in their hours of leisure.
Bright story books take them to wonderland
For fairies and Jinn to meet with a magic wand.

Books are treasures more golden than gold
To give pleasure to those who read and behold.
They lead you into realms of purer kind
When you hold communion with the master-mind.

GENESIS OF DR. S. R. RANGANATHAN AND HIS FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

G. L. TREHAN

Blessed be Shiyali,¹ a town in South India not so
well-known
where lived a respected Aiyer family in days by-gone.
Lo a child on August 12 of 1892 saw the light of
the day
In house of Ramamrita and Sitalakshmi Annual
both so gay.

Family priest was called to give child a name and
state his role
And from what the other foretell to inscribe there
on stroll.

The priest announced 'Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan' as name

And predicted that child'll earn name and fame.

At five Ranganathan was sent to a High School of
the town
From where he matriculated with great success to
crown.

1. Shiyali is a small town in Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu State.

List of Contributors

- Dr. Jagdish S. Sharma, M.A., Dip. Lib. Sc. (Delhi),
M. A. Lib. Sc., Ph. D. Lib. Sc. (Michigan, U. S. A.)**
University Librarian-cum-Professor and
Head, Department of Library Science,
Panjab University, Chandigarh
- Hakam Singh, M.A., Dip. Lib. Sc.**
Librarian, Punjabi University, Patiala
- B.S. Gujrati, B.A., A.L.A.**
Retd. Librarian, Central State Library, Chandigarh
- S.P. Narang, M.Sc., M. Lib. Sc.**
Lecturer, Department of Library Science,
Punjabi University, Patiala
- V.S. Rastogi, M.A., M.Lib. Sc.**
Assistant Librarian, Panjab University, Chandigarh
- K. Navalani (Miss), M.A., M. Lib. Sc.**
Lecturer, Department of Library Science,
Punjabi University, Patiala
- S. S. Sekhon, M.A., M. Lib. Sc.**
Librarian, Govt. College of Science Education and
Research, Jagraon
- G.L. Trehan, B.A., LL.B.**
(Ex Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Pb.)
Advocate, High Court, and Sub-Editor, Punjab
Law Reporter, Chandigarh

INDEX

Administrative Authorities

—Types 1

—Centralised 1,4,5

—Decentralised 1,2

Advisory Committees 5

—Govt. of India 20

—Central Library 29

—Library 68

Agra 9

Ambala 15, 16, 31

Andhra 3, 22, 33, 98

Bhai Kahn Singh 12

Centralised

—Administrative Authorities
1, 4, 5

—Classification 40

—Cataloguing 41

—Selection 41

—Purchase 41

Chandigarh 16,17,31,91,92,94

Classification

—Subject 8

—Dewey Decimal 12

Corporation

See

Local Self-Government

Delhi 9, 28

Dharmala 16, 31

Display 65

District Library 16, 23, 31, 32

Dwarka Dass Library 14, 16

Dyal Singh Public Library 14

Fatehpur Sikri 9

France 119

Gandhara 7

Germany 119

Gurdaspur 16, 18, 23, 31

Hissar 16

Hoshiarpur 11

India 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 120

Inter-Library Loan 41

Japan 120

Jind 11

Jullundur 15, 16, 18, 23, 31, 32

Kapurthala 11, 23

Lahore 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 28

Landheer, B. 111

Libraries

—District 5

—Development 6

—Travelling 6

—Monastic 7

—in Post-Vedic and Buddhist
Period 7

—in Moghul Period 9

—Gaikwad 10

Libraries

- in Sikh Period 10
- Punjab University, Lahore 11
- Village 13
- in Post-Independence Period 14
 - Provincial Conference 14, 15
 - Academic and Special 17
 - Special 18
 - Municipal 18
 - Panchayat 24
 - Subscription 31
 - College 58
 - Funds 61
 - Objectives 69
 - Administration 71
 - School 120
 - Development 74, 81
 - Importance 75
 - Book Selection 86-89
- Library Authorities 1, 3
 - District 98
 - City 98
- Library Board 1
- Library Committee 42
 - Central 15, 19, 24, 25, 34
 - District 15, 43
 - State 30, 35, 36
 - Constitution 36
 - Functions 37
 - Meetings 39
 - City 42, 43
 - Bye-laws 49, 50

Library Science

- Training 17, 41, 92
- Post-graduate Diploma 92
- Laws 137-142
- Legislation, Public Library 1
- Local Self-Government 1,2,3,15
 - Corporation 1
 - Municipal Committees 1
 - Panchayat Samitis 1, 30
 - Zila Parishads 1
- Ludhiana 17
- Maharashtra 3, 22, 33, 98
- Manuscript 7, 8, 18
- Metz, John J. 112
- Municipal Committees
 - See*
 - Local Self-Government
- Mysore 3, 22, 33, 98
- Nabha 11, 18, 23, 31
- Narnaul 16, 31
- Open Shelf 12, 65, 82, 101
- Ormsbee, Hazel G. 112
- Panchayat Samitis
 - See*
 - Local Self-Government
- Patiala 11, 16, 17, 23, 31, 94
- Public Library 35
 - Legislation 1,2,3,15,19,22,24,28,31,33,97,98
 - Service 1,2,3,20,22,23,24,25,29,32
 - birth in Punjab 12
 - under Five Year Plans 16
 - Central 16,23,31

- Public Libraries 18, 30
- Legislation, Need 18
 - Directorate 20, 21
 - Development 22, 23, 29, 34
 - Bill 34
 - Establishment 34, 40
 - Organisation 34, 40
 - Planning 40
 - Maintenance 34, 40
 - Director 34, 39
 - Duties 40
 - Department of 39
 - Mechanisation 41
 - Finance and Account 52-54
 - Report and Inspection 54-56
- Punjab 6, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27
28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 58, 69, 74
- Punjab Agricultural University
Library 17
- Punjab Library Association 12,
14, 19, 81, 82, 91
- Memorandum 97, 99
- Punjab University Library 17
- Extension Library 17
- Punjabi University Library 17
- Rajasthan University Library
121
- Ranganathan, S. R. 116, 117,
137
- Rawalpindi 7
- Reading 111
- Encouragement 116
 - Reading Habit 104
 - and Education 116
 - and Library 110
 - and Personality 104, 105
 - Promotion 114
 - U.S.A. 108
- Reading Tastes
- Improvement 112
 - Studies 112, 113
- Reading Material 100
- Selection 58-60
 - Purchase 60, 61
 - Varieties 62
 - Cost 63
- Rewari 16
- Ropar 16, 18, 23
- Sahai, S. N. 113
- Sangrur 18, 23, 31
- Saraswati Bhandaras 7, 8
- Simla 14, 15, 17, 91, 92
- Sir Ganga Ram Commercial
Library 14
- Spiegler, Charles G. 113
- Staff Formula 102
- State Library 31
- Board 1, 2
 - Central 1, 2, 15, 35, 41, 42, 98
 - Service 41
 - Authority 98
 - Department 2, 31
 - Directorate 21, 98
- Tamil Nadu 3, 22, 33, 98
- Taxilā 7, 12
- U. K. 2, 25, 119

Unesco 128
U.S.A. 2, 25, 119
U.S.S.R. 25

Visheshwaranand Vedic
Research Institute 18
Zila Parishads
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Authors of the papers are University Librarians, Teachers of Library Science, and other experienced Librarians.

Rs. 18.00

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FROM LITTLE ACORNS

THE LIBRARY PROFESSION IN BRITAIN

The birth and growth of the library profession in Britain forms the theme of this series of six lectures delivered by Mr B I Palmer at Bangalore, India, in 1965 under the auspices of the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.

The author, with nearly forty years of experience behind him, deals firstly with the emergence of librarianship as expressed by the formation of a professional association, and with the efforts made to ensure a supply of suitably qualified people to continue it. He then turns to cataloguing, as a sample of the many techniques a librarian uses, and shows how it has been developed to solve problems and how the technique itself has enlarged the concept of librarianship. He finally describes in detail the current role of the Library Association, London, which has fathered the profession in Britain and is now almost synonymous with it.