

**GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED LIBRARIES
IN MIZORAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AIZAWL CITY**

*A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of
Master of Philosophy
in
Library and Information Science*

Submitted by

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2013


DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled '**Growth and Development of Government Recognised Libraries in Mizoram With Special Reference to Aizawl City**' submitted by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree or Diploma or other similar title of this or to any other University or examining body.

Place: Aizawl, Mizoram

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C E R T I F I C A T E

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List of Abbreviation

AVS- Armed Veng South
AV- Armed Veng
AICS- Academy of Integrated Christian Study
ATI- Administrative Training Institute
A Tlng- Aizawl Tlangnuam
AIR- All India Radio
BV- Bethlehem Veng
BV Thlng- Bethlehem Vengthlang
Bgkn- Bungkawn
Bwngkn- Bawngkawn
BHDA- Blessing Home De addiction Centre
CV - Chhinga Veng
CH- Chawlhmun
CVT- Chanmari Vengthlang Tangrual Pawl
CTL- Chaltlang
CP- Chawnpui
CJ- Central Jail
Col V- College Veng
CYMA- Central YMA
CT- Chite Veng'
CN- Chaltlang North
DI- Damna In
DNTh- Dinthar
DN- Durtlang North
GC- Govt Complex
GD- Gilead
GISTNIC-General Information Services Terminal National Informatics Centre
1HCH- Hermon Children Home
HV- Hunthar Veng
IFLA-International Federation of Library Associations
ITI- ITI Veng
KT- Khatla
KN- Kanan
KKN-Kulikawn
LPT- Laipuitlang
LGM-Luangmual
MCON- Mizoram College of Nursing
MLA- Mizoram Library Association
MMV- Model Mission Veng
MVN- Mission Veng North
M.Phil- Master of Philosophy
MRT- Melriat
MSR- Mission For Social Reform
MHIP- MHIP
MT- Melthum
NIELIT- National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology

PMA- Post Matric Association
PLD- Public Library Dinthar
RHV- Ramhlun Vengthar
RMV- Ramthar Veng
RN- Ramhlun North
RS- Ramhlun South
RPV- Republic Veng
RSC- Ramhlun Sport Complex
RPVT- Republic Vengthlang
RRRLF- Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
RFID-Radio Fequency Identification
SLPC- State Library Planning Committee
SLC- State Library Committee
SCERT- State Council of Education Research and Training
SV- Saron Veng
SLV- Salem Veng
SGA- Social Guidance Agency
SH- Synod Hospital
TN- Tuikual North
TV- Tuithiang Veng
TKHT- Tuikhuahtlang
THP- Thalai Hmasawn Pawl
TH- Thuampui
TKT- Thakthing
UNO-United Nations Organization
UNESCO-United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization
VVK- Vaivakawn
VH- Venghnuai
VGH- Venghlui
ZT- Zuangtui
ZRKT- Zarkawt

Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Introduction

Library is, in early days, regarded as building in which collection of books, tapes, newspaper, etc are kept for people to read, study or borrow and regarded the main function of library is collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge to all. In other words libraries are referred as the store – house of knowledge with printed or non – printed, conventional and non – conventional materials irrespective of national, public, academic or special type of libraries.

Public libraries are social institutions offering services based upon books and information for various public groups on social, political, economic, cultural and other matters. Among the different types of libraries evolved by society in modern times, public libraries are the most popular libraries because of the function they perform. Therefore, the public libraries are considered as effective tool to mould the character of the citizens, which has wider impact on societal as well as national development by providing access to information and knowledge. According to S R Ranganathan, Father of Library movement in India, public library is, “one which is open to any member of the public and annually free of any charge paid as so much service”.

The most widely accepted definition of a public library was formulated by UNESCO in 1949 which was revised in 1972. According to UNESCO Public Library manifesto, the definition of public library may be summarized as follows:

- Public library is financed for the most part out of public funds.
- It charges no fees from users and yet is open for full use by the public.
- It is intended as an auxiliary educational institution providing a means of self education which is endless.
- It houses educative and informative materials giving reliable information freely and without partiality.

The public library system in India is the product of western impact. It came about through 185 years of British rule in India, from 1762 to 1947. The stages of development of public library, however, both in Britain and India, were identical though India took longer to move from one stage to another.(Augustine, C.A and Devarajan, G.D, 1990)

Public libraries are local center of information, established to serve the society in free of cost. Public libraries are considered basically significant in view that they generate everlasting efforts continuously to meet the changing situations and problems in the society. By taking public library in India, they can be various levels depending upon the organization and set up of the government. Nature and levels of public libraries may be different in various states of India. The nature of services provided is of the same by providing information to the community for the development in socio-cultural, education and other walks of life the society. Some of the levels of public libraries in India are:

- State Central Library;
- State Library;
- District Library;
- Sub-divisional Library;
- Teshil Library;
- Taluka Library;
- Block Library; and
- Village Library.

In Mizoram, there are three levels of public libraries, Viz. State, District and Village libraries. State and District libraries are established and administered by the state government, but village libraries are established, managed and administered by local bodies, like NGO, Voluntary Organizations' or other local societies. (Ngurtinkhuma, R K. 2011)

1.1 Public Libraries in Mizoram

Mizoram the 23rd state of Indian Union situated in the North Eastern State is the ninth state of India to have library legislation. Preamble to this Act stated its objective as, "An act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of comprehensive public libraries system in the state of Mizoram". The State Legislative Assembly enacted Mizoram Public Libraries Bill in 1993, which provides establishment of State, District, Sub- divisional and Village Libraries, but kept in abeyance till date.

Mizoram State Library was established in the year 1974. Until 1989, the library service in Mizoram is under the Department of Education. But, in 1989 Education Department was trifurcated in three departments, namely – School Education Department, Art and Culture Department and Higher & Technical Education department and automatically, public library services has been under the Department of Art and Culture. The first Public Library in the state was established by the Assam Government at Aizawl known as Sub- Divisional Library in 1968, now upgraded to the rank of district library. At present, there is one State Library at Aizawl, and five District Libraries in the districts of Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Kolasib and Champhai. Three districts, namely, Serchhip, Lawngtlai and Mamit have no district library so far. The State Library and District Libraries are run and administered by the State Government.

There are a number of Village Libraries are run by the NGOs, particularly by Young Mizo Association, largest NGO in the State, on voluntary basis. The State Government has given some grants and assistance to the Village Libraries in cash or in kind from the state budget and RRRLF matching and non- Matching funds. Mizoram State Library Planning Committee, since 1981 to till date, has recognized as much as 459 village/local libraries run by NGOs and other organizations within the state. The recognized libraries, on the basis of the State Government's contribution under matching scheme, received certain amount of assistance from RRRLF through State Library Planning Committee. (Ngurtinkhuma, R K. 2011)

1.2 Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) Contribution to Public Libraries in Mizoram

Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) in India was setup in 1972 by the Central Government on the occasion of the bi-centenary of the birth of Raja Rammohan Roy for “supporting and promoting a network of libraries, which could carry books and the reading habits of the remotest parts of the country” Raja Rammohan Roy was a social reformer and a founding father of the Indian Renaissance.

RRRLF established by the Central Government as an agency for the promotion and development of public library services in the country has been the lifeline of public library services in Mizoram. RRRLF Matching Scheme strengthened, developed and promotes public libraries in the State, particularly to the village libraries. Since 2005, RRRLF revised Matching Fund share to 90:10 for NE States and State Government reduced its contributions accordingly. State Library Committee utilizes the share of RRRLF under matching scheme to give best result for the promotion and development of libraries in the State. All the recognized libraries have equal share and received assistance by kind from RRRLF. (Ngurtinkhuma, R K, 2008)

1.3 Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993

Mizoram became the ninth states of India where Library Legislation was enacted. Mizoram Public Libraries Bill was first introduced at the tenth session of the Second Mizoram Legislative Assembly sitting on 17 March 1992 and was passed on 6th January 1993. The Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993 was not implemented even after fourteen years of its enactment. Preamble of this Act clearly stated its objectives as, “An Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of comprehensive public libraries system in the State of Mizoram”. This act proposed four levels of public libraries in Mizoram, such as:

- (I) State Library;
- (ii) District Library;
- (iii) Sub divisional Library; and
- (iv) Village Library.

2. Significance and Scope of the Study

Public libraries disseminate information to the society as a whole and thereby, making them aware of information. The public libraries in Mizoram are under the administration of Department of Art & Culture, Government of Mizoram. To promote information literacy to the public, the Govt. took major initiatives by establishing one State Library at Aizawl and five District libraries in five District headquarters, such as, Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Kolasib and Champhai. However, the Govt. is planning to

institute more three public libraries in other three districts, namely Serchhip, Mamit and Lawngtlai. The significance of the study lies with the fact that, a public library is an accepted platform which is open to all classes of people and provides adequate stock of books and other reading materials for educational, recreational, informational and research needs and show the light to enable the person to become better citizens and to plan for peace and prosperity. The efforts of the Govt. also could be visualized through enactment of Public Library Act in 1993.

Mention may be made that at present, there are 459 Government recognised village libraries, including the libraries run by voluntary organizations and other NGOs. The public libraries in Mizoram receive grants and other special assistance through State Library Planning Committee to meet the requirements of the libraries. Though the public libraries of the State under discussion are mostly financed by RRRLF, the Govt. also shares the matching grant. All the 459 Public Libraries under discussion receive finance through this scheme. Further, out of 459 Government recognised libraries, 81 (17.65%) are within Aizawl city. These libraries perform as centre of information and play vital role to provide reading materials to the children and young generations including others. By considering the activities and contributions of the government, it is very necessary to have research study about the growth and development of Government recognised libraries to find out its growth, development and services rendered to the local people. Therefore, this study is limited to 81 Government recognised libraries of Aizawl city with regard to their infrastructure, financial status, staffs, services, users and collection development.

3. Review of Literature

Literature review are secondary sources, and as such, do not report any new or original experimental work. Its ultimate goal is to bring the reader up to date with current literature on topic and forms the basis for another goal, such as future research that may be needed in the area. Nine related literatures were considered and reviewed to have knowledge of the related works. These reviewed literatures do not directly or indirectly study this research topic but open for further research work.

- ⇒ Black, Alistair. (2011). ‘We don’t do public libraries like we used to’: Attitude to public library buildings in the UK at the start of the 21st century. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science (JOLIS)*. 43(1); 30-42.

This article relates about the architecture and design of the public libraries in UK. With the emergence of a cyber- society the interest of a public library buildings and the library has been intense, almost matching that is seen during the Carnegie era of mass public library building in the early 20th century. Here the author analyzes evidence collected by the Mass- Observation Archive (MOA) in response to a request for written commentary on public library buildings. From the analyzed evidence collected different choices or opinion arises. Some prefer public library to retain their historic style and some other for a new ‘flagship’ in many places. Some expressed a taste for the provision of up- to- date facilities and interior decoration in historic settings and so on. This article offers a discussion with the MOA evidences in the context of an assessments and commentaries on recent public library design.

- ⇒ Vincent, John. (2009). “Public library provision for black and minority ethnic communities – where are we in 2009?” *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*.41(3); 137- 148.

In this article the author evaluated the development of public library with the provision for black and minority ethnic (BME) communities in the UK since the publication in 1969. From the research the result leads into the needs of ‘Indian and Pakistani communities’. The author also includes some of major societal issues and then sets public library services in this context. This article highlights the current provision and includes a suggestion of the next step.

- ⇒ A, Sudha. (2009).Status and pattern of financing the public libraries in Kerala. *Indian Journals*, (49), 649-659.

The author describes about the crucial funding level to the success of public libraries in Kerala to fulfill its objectives. In this article the author traces the various sources of finances of the Kerala State Library Council. How the government contributes and collects cess as per the primary sources of revenue of the public libraries in Kerala. From the traces it shows that it depicts the total revenue and per-capita revenue of the

council over a period of ten years from 2001-2011. From the study it shows the expenditure of the council towards various services of the public libraries. The article attempted to discuss the importance or critical issues in the public library finance and the duty of the government to give due importance for the development of public libraries with the provision of more funds.

⇒ Ross, Catherine Sheldrick. (2009). Read on top: Public libraries pleasure reading, and model of reading. *Library Trends*, Vol 57(4), 637-656.

This article defines the importance of reading that is available in the library. It defines clearly by giving two models, “Reading with purpose” and ‘Only the best’ developed within public librarianship, while the others developed variously in education, psychology, mass media studies and sociology. These two models show different results or stories relating to reading and its reader. In this article the author compares both the models; each model of reading makes its own entailments. There are more models which have greater stories that are more appropriate than others for public libraries since they are now seeking to play more significant roles in the leisure structure. In this article two types of reader are compared: a romantic reader and a series book reader.

⇒ Ngurtinkhuma, R K. (2008). Public library scenario in Mizoram. *ILA Bulletin*, Vol- xlv (1-2), 3-10.

In this article the author talks about the nature and history of the public library system in Mizoram. The article relates about the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) and Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and Adult Education Programmes for the development of public libraries. At the end of the article the author highlights the salient features of the Mizoram Public Libraries Act and also reflects an activity of the Mizoram Library Association (MLA) for the development of public libraries in Mizoram.

⇒ Gathegi, N. John (2005). The Public Library as a Public Forum: The (DE) Evolution of A Legal Doctrine. *The Library Quarterly*, Vol 75 (1), 1-19.

In this article the author refers to a public library as a limited public forum from the analysis. From analyzing the public library it focuses narrowly on the issues of

whether internet access in libraries constitutes public forum and determining that it does not, the US Supreme Court not only misses an opportunity to refine the concept of the public forum in modern day terms but also somehow implies that public library activities are different from other speech activities and are subject to the managerial authority of the government. In this article there is an argument that a redefinition of the public forum doctrine would bring under its scope the public library to join the “traditional” public forum as streets, sidewalks and parks, which is a departure from the current designation of the public library as a limited forum. It also examines how internet representation is he extended and how the forum can expand whether public or limited. This article is based within the framework of the decision in the case of United States v American Library Association.

⇒ Ghosh, Maitrayee. (2004). the public library system in India: Challenges and opportunities. *Library Review*, Vol 54(3), 1-12.

In this article the author talks about the situation of Indian public libraries and its system in India. The Indian library system is in a depressed state and serves as little more than a warehouse of recreational reading materials, a majority of which are in regional languages. In this article the author makes some possible suggestion for remedies on how to transform the situation, and details new technological development which are already showing the potential to change public libraries in rural India for the better.

⇒ Sharma, JB. (1995). Organization and development of libraries, Delhi: Kaniksha publisher distributor.

The development of libraries has become a very complex and important phenomenon in the information dominated society of today. The author addresses some key issues related to the development of library. The libraries and the library scientist have to play a great role in the work of information technology and development of the library.

⇒ Sastry, R S. (1994). Public libraries - Modernisation and Development. Vol xxx, 1-2.

The author talks about the concepts of elaborating modernization and explains the change as a continuous process and as an inherent characteristic of human being.

Describes how library as an agency brings about 'change' in the society by alerting and educating the people. How library plays a vital role in India and how public library bring changes in Indian society. The article highlights the agenda for libraries of tomorrow.

4. Research Design:

4.1 Statement of the Problem

Even if all out efforts have been done by the Government of Mizoram through enactment of Public Library Act and principles have been laid down including the establishment of both state and district libraries along with initiations by the NGOs in promoting the public library services in village level, collection developments are not to the mark resulting thereby, deprive of information by the public. Moreover, due to lack of professional staffs, most of the libraries are not in a position to provide effective services. Further, lack of orientation program, creating awareness among the public also affected the use of library. Finance also equally adds substantial problems in public libraries with regard to acquisition of books, journals etc. and other infrastructures. However, efforts are being taken by the Government to come over these emerging problems.

Thirty-one years have passed since the first recognition of village/NGO libraries in Mizoram. During these three decades, the Government has taken initiatives to promote and develop libraries and contributed large amount of money to the RRRLF Matching scheme apart from its regular schemes. At the same time, the organizers of these libraries took their efforts to promote and developed through various resources, like voluntary works, contributions, collections and others. Most of the libraries are run on voluntary basis without any kind of salary or honorarium considering that their work is for the development and support of the local persons through library services.

Aizawl, the state capital of Mizoram, is having as much as 81 recognised libraries established by Government, NGO and other organizations. As Dr. S R Ranganathan propounded in his Five Laws of Library Science that 'library is a growing organism', which implies libraries to be expand or developed in various directions to serve the community. By considering all those arguments, it is essential to study the growth and

development of libraries and therefore, the scholar has keen interest to take up, study and examine the growth and development of government recognised libraries in the city of Aizawl.

4.2 Objectives

The objectives of this study are to:

- ☞ Examine the resource development and management of Government recognised libraries in Aizawl city.
- ☞ Study significance of village libraries in Aizawl city to the society
- ☞ Ascertaining the initiatives of the Govt. of Mizoram for the growth and development of libraries under study, and
- ☞ Find out the efforts and contributions of RRRLF in promoting the public library services in the State.

4.3 Methodology

The following methodologies were adopted to carry out the research.

1) Questionnaire Method -

A structured questionnaire was prepared for the librarian to ascertain data relating to collection development, users visiting the libraries, infrastructures available in the library and other relevant information to the study and was distributed among the librarians/ library-in-charge of the all 81 Government recognised libraries. Data relating to the study were tabulated through different tables for analysis. The tables are well supported with graphs for clarity of information.

2) Interview Method -

The scholar also personally visited to get acquainted with the lively situation prevailing in the libraries covered under the study and interacted with the librarian, / librarian-in-charge to ascertain the fact which were included in the result.

3) Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed through excel spread sheet and inferences were drawn. The findings are based on analysis and findings were drawn.

5. Chapterization

The dissertation is divided into 6 broad chapters. While **chapter-1** of the present study primarily focuses on introduction relating to the public libraries and its system prevailing in Mizoram including other discussions like Mizoram Public Libraries Act, significance and scope of the study, review of literature and research design which include statement of the problem, objectives and methodology adopted for the study.

The **chapter-2** discusses on the Public Libraries System in Mizoram- An overview, where the scholar has discussed in general the public libraries in India. The library scenario in Mizoram has been specifically dealt with in the chapter. The scholar further has also discussed the Mizoram University library including College libraries, School libraries and Special libraries. The chapter also discusses threadbare the management aspect of the libraries.

Chapter-3 of the study is dealt with Government Recognised Libraries in Aizawl City where the scholar has vividly discussed the role of State Library Planning Committee (SLPC) and the recognised libraries scenario in Mizoram with special focuses to Aizawl City. The chapter also dealt with about the Church libraries, Government Department libraries, Social Agency/ Organization libraries and other libraries.

Chapter-4 of the study is on Role of RRRLF in Public Libraries Development where the scholar has specifically discussed on the objectives of the RRRLF, different assistance programmes, matching and non-matching scheme, etc

Chapter-5 of the study provides the Data Analysis with Tables and supported with Graphs along with Findings.

Chapter-6 of the study is discussed on the Suggestions and Conclusion. Finally the dissertation is supported with a comprehensive Bibliography list arranged according to APA style manual. Moreover the scholar has also included a list of Appendices at the end of the study.

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Chapter 2

Public Library System in Mizoram – An overview

2.1 : Introduction

A library is not just a building filled with books, it is a repository and source of information and ideas, a place where learning and enquiry and also for the generation of thought and the creation of new knowledge take place. Library systems are the means and methods of organizing a library, without it is just a random collection of stuff. It is an organic interlinking of all libraries in the state in to a network, wholly or partly financed out of state revenues in a hierarchical structure. It is a system which provides equal and free library facilities for all throughout the state and the nation. The idea of the library system includes every kind of public library including private, aided or unaided libraries. No library can remain outside the library system.

A library system provides various services and activities economically and efficiently through inter-library, co-operation in technical matters like classification, cataloguing and bibliography, etc and in non-technical matters such as inter-library loan and establishes uniform standards collectively which are beyond the physical and financial reach of individual libraries.

According to Dr S.R.Ranganathan public library system means an integrated nation-wide network of public libraries giving free library and information services to one and all of the citizens- literate or illiterate, rich or poor, urban or rural. A public library of different kind on becoming a part of a system assumes a new role of being a vital link connecting the base with the full resources of the system and through it, the resources of the State and, if possible, of the Nation. In this process the local public libraries become neither weakened nor eliminated. Alternatively, its membership of a system enables it to bring to its users resources and services which will not otherwise be available. The local library, thus, rises in importance and serves a wide region while at the same time serving its local cliental with richer and more diverse resources and library services than before.

Regularly organized library system will make it possible to ensure co-operation, evaluation and selection of materials to avoid unnecessary duplication and allow orderly growth of collection and make it possible the acquisition of specialized and expensive material of area-wide interests. The library system made it possible

inventory and record keeping necessary for encouraging and facilitating inter-library loan, exchange of bibliographic information and other auxiliary services. Other supporting services in the system are as follows:

- Access to centralised purchasing of library materials, supplies and equipment.
- Access to centralised catalogue and preparation of material.
- An organised programme of staff guidance, orientation and in-service training.
- Sharing of specialised personnel, professional, sub-professional and clerical.

International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization(UNESCO), an organ of United Nations Organization(UNO), are the two important agents for the establishment, promotion and development of public libraries in the world. They have tremendous contributions by organizing conferences and seminars as well as publication to promote libraries and its services. Its joint efforts, known as IFLA/UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 1994 states missions of modern public library as:

- Creating and strengthening reading habit in children from an early age
- Supporting both individual and self-conducted education at all levels
- Providing opportunities for personal creative development
- Stimulating the imagination and creativity of children and young people
- Promoting awareness of cultural heritage, appreciation of the arts, scientific achievements and innovations
- Providing access to cultural expressions of all performing arts
- Fostering inter-cultural dialogue and favouring cultural diversity
- Supporting the oral tradition
- Ensuring access for citizens to all sorts of community information
- Providing adequate information services to local enterprises, associations and interest groups
- Facilitating the development of information and computer literacy skills
- Supporting and participating in literacy activities and programmes for all age groups, and initiating such activities, if necessary.

According to IFLA Guidelines for Public Libraries, 1986, the concept underlying a public library system is that no single service point should stand alone. The library

cooperation or resource sharing has become one of the important components of the library activities and in an electronic era, networking also plays an unaccountable importance. Each must be able to draw on the support of the system as a whole, and each should be able to provide access to the full resources of the system.

2.2 : Public Libraries in India

Public library is a social institution which is based on the concept of democracy. S.R. Ranganathan defined it as a library owned and maintained by the public of its area for socialization of its books and kindred materials for free service to the people the area. There for public library is free to all, irrespective of age, profession, race, sex, colour or creed and provides free access to any literature required.

In India there are 54,856 public libraries (survey report ORG-MARG) starting from English Colony Library at Chennai in 1661. There is no authentic survey over their growth and decay. Most of these public libraries were managed by voluntary organizations, and did not continue long due to lack of adequate financial support from the public. Presumably, almost 50% of such public libraries started by voluntary organization would close down after a period. Only those public libraries which are supported by public library legislation or State Government, through continuous grant-in-aid, are functioning. Before 1950, there were about 6000 public libraries in Andhra Pradesh State organization by NGO's. Now this figure has reduced to 3000 or less. The scenario may be identical in other states also.

The public library system in India which shows that from the State Central Library down to the village library is well-integrated in a hierarchical order thereby constituting the state library system. But the reality is different, although library awareness was created through the length and breadth of the country even in pre-Independence period; no organized efforts were made to give it a direction and a shape at the all India level. Even at the state level, with library legislation in operation for years, they tend to function in isolation. Necessary linkages, despite the provision for them in legislation, have not yet been established except in city systems. Networking has nowhere been applied in organizing libraries. District libraries are not

given any central library function of centralized acquisition, centralized processing and resources sharing.

The only trace of hope has been the recent initiatives for linking public library system with other systems. For example, the introduction of General Information Services Terminal-National Informatics Centre (GISTNIC) in the T.S Central State Library, Chandigarh may be considered as a beginning. The components of “Public Library System” are as follows:

- The public libraries.
- The linkages between various categories of public libraries.
- The grant-in-aid rules governing the maintenance of public libraries.
- The directorate of libraries and the director of libraries and his subordinate staff who supervise over the administration of public libraries in a state.
- The library authorities such as state library authority, district library authority, Taluka/ panchayat library authority that look after governance of public library system.
- The library associations, which represent public libraries at various library authorities and promote public library movement in a state.

The first library act was passed in Great Britain in the year 1950. At present most of the countries specify free use of public library services by an act. The library Act means to give legal provision for establishing a library system, its maintenance, services, functions, right and management under any state or a national government. Library legislation can regulate various organs of public library services. It is the tool for the development of public libraries in a planned manner to ensure establishment, development and maintenance of libraries in a uniform pattern. Library legislation can be used for promoting a sense of self consciousness among the people who would feel it obligatory on their part to use services offered by the library. (Jordan, Peter, 1998)

The condition of public library services is a natural corollary to the democratic way of life. In order to preserve a free society and creative culture a free communication is very essential. A user of the public library is expected only to spend time and not money for the utilization of services. A question may be raised about the financial

situation of the library, from the experience it is the only through the legislation that public library service can be effectively offered. Library legislation is needed because:

- A law helps in creating necessary condition under which public libraries can be established nationwide.
- To put the public library on a sound and sure financial footing by the way of levy of library tax.
- To make public library independent from subscription, donation or private gift and to save the library from political influence.
- To solve the problem of land, land, building, legacies, etc.
- For centralized services like acquisition, processing, etc.

The library legislation has the provision of financial support to the public libraries, but the provision to be made in library legislation would depend upon the social, political and economic environment. There are mainly two ways of making provision of finance to public libraries through library legislation, which are:

- Annual budget allocation by the state out of its total funds with capital grants from central government.
- Levying of library cess with a matching grants from the state government

Dr. S.R.Ranganathan worked very hard for the legislation of public library bill in India and prepared draft model public library bill and recognized the following components of public library act:

- Preliminaries
- Top management
- Library committee
- Finance

In ancient India learning was the concern of the Brahmin and the common man had to depend for his enlightenment on the spoken words of gurus. General people were also accustomed to this oral tradition of learning and, as a result in ancient India there was no tradition of public library legislation.

Before Independence: Pre independence India shows some of the significant steps in implementing the library legislation, which can be summarized as follows:

- **The Press and Registration of Books Act (1867):** The Press and Registration of Books Act were passed in 1867 for the British India. This Act was for the regulation of printing-presses and newspaper for the preservation of copies of books and newspaper printed in India and for the registration of such books and newspapers. It helped some specific libraries to get some copies of books free of cost and to maintain a continuous catalogue of early printed books in the country. In terms of this Act the publisher or the printer of every book or newspaper was to send a copy of the book or newspaper to the Secretary of states for India, another copy to the Governor General in Council and still another to the local government.
 - Funds for the encouragement of literature (1898)
 - Imperial Library Act (1902)
 - Model Library Act (1930)

Dr S.R. Ranganathan drafted a “Model Library Act”, which was presented at the All Asia Educational Conference held at Banaras in 1930. In 1942 on the request of ILA, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan drafted another bill called “The Model Public Library Bill”, which can be a model for all the aspirant states to legislate public library bill.

After Independence: The major steps in implementing library legislation in the post independence era are as follows

- **Imperial Library Act (1948):** In 1948, the Government of India passed the Imperial Library (change of name) Act. By this act the Imperial Library of Calcutta (Kolkata) became the National Library of India.
- **Delivery of Books (Public Libraries Act) 1954:** In 1954 Indian parliament passed Delivery of Books and Newspaper Act which was further amended as the Delivery of Books and Newspaper (Public Libraries) Amendment Act 1956 to include serials as well
- **Model Library Act / Bill (1963):** A library bill was also drafted in 1963 by the committee under the chairmanship of Dr. D.M Sen. Then in 1972 revision was made to the model library act of 1930. Another model public libraries bill was

prepared by the library legislation sub-committee of the Planning Commission in 1966.

The credit of enacting a library act for the first time in India goes to the Kolhapur princely state of the present Maharashtra in 1945. The act is presently nonfunctional. In India, nineteen states have so far enacted library legislation and the rest are providing library services without legislation, such as:

- Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) Public Libraries Act, 1960.
- Arunachal Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 2009.
- Bihar Public Libraries Act, 2007.
- Chhattisgarh Public Libraries Act, 2007.
- Goa Public Libraries Act, 1993.
- Gujarat Public Libraries Act, 2001.
- Haryana Public Libraries Act, 1989.
- Karnataka (Mysore) Public Libraries Act, 1965.
- Kerala Public Libraries Act, 1989.
- Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967.
- Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988.
- Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993.
- Orissa Public Libraries Act, 2001.
- Pondicherry Public Libraries Act, 2007.
- Rajasthan Public Libraries Act, 2006.
- Tamil Nadu (Madras) Public Libraries Act, 1948.
- Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 2005.
- Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal) Public Libraries Act, 2005
- West Bengal Public Libraries Act, 1979.

It is more than one hundred years since public library has taken place in India. The government of India kept public library under the concurrent list which gave ways for its development at the national and state level. It is under the Ministry of Culture at national level and many states has established public library department at the state administration. Public library system at various states and Union Territories is being discussed as below:

2.2.1 Andaman and Nicobar Island

Andaman and Nicobar Island is one of the Union Territories of India. Until early 1930's it has never experienced the services of libraries where a small library was set up in the cellular jail. At Port Blair an Information Centre was set up in 1957. This Information Centre was converted into District Library in 1964, which later was enlarged and reorganized into State Library in 1977, on the consideration of the public interest. Library service is under the Department of Education and financed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the department came forward with an idea of spreading education through the libraries. The present status is that, there is 1 State Central library, 1 State Library, 2 District Libraries, 12 Zonal Libraries, and 3 Public Libraries. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 70)

2.2.2 Andhra Pradesh

In 1956, Andhra Pradesh state was formed with the emerging of Telangana region. Before the formation of the Andhra Pradesh, the Madras Public Libraries Act was force in Andhra region and the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act was in operation in Telangana region. Due to the operation of two different acts in the same state a lot of administrative difficulties were faced. Due to this reason a new act was passed, which is known as Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act (1960), which was applicable to the whole of Andhra Pradesh. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 83)

2.2.3 Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh situated in the North-Eastern part of India, introduced public library service since 1950's. The state of Arunachal Pradesh received the assent of the Governor on 31st August 2009 to implement the library act in the state. The Arunachal Pradesh has one state central library, ten district libraries, two sub-divisional libraries and twenty-three block libraries and forty-four circle libraries, for a total number of eighty-two public libraries. At the apex is the state library committee to advice government on all matters relating to libraries. (Pateland Kumar; 2004, 94)

2.2.4 Assam

In 1904 a small library was established at the British Capital of Assam (i.e., Shillong) by the Government of Assam. Even though it was a public library, it mainly served the needs of high-ranked Government officials. The people were awakened and established rural libraries in some areas. In 1954 Central Library was established in Shillong and in 1903 Assam Government Public Library was established which was later amalgamated in 1956 and renamed as the State Central Library. Seven (7) District Libraries were set up in 1955 at Guwahati, Nagaon, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Dhubri and Silchar. Assam is running 1 State Library, 1 Branch Library, 22 District Libraries, 14 Sub-Divisional Libraries, and 1 Children Library. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 65).

2.2.5 Bihar

Bihar Library Association was started in the year 1936. This Association organized the first Bihar Library Conference in 1937. Draft scheme for the development of libraries in Bihar prepared by the Association was discussed and passed in the conference. The Association submitted the scheme to the Government for necessary action. This scheme, though it is not an Act provides for the establishment of:

- A State Central Library at Patna.
- District Libraries at the District headquarters.
- Sub-divisional Libraries at sub-divisional headquarters, and
- Village Libraries in all big villages. (Patel and Kumar;2004; 95)

2.2.6 Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh state was formed in November 2000. Public Libraries Act was implemented on 2007. It has 5 Regional, 42 District Libraries, 6 Information Centers, Private Public Libraries and Gram Panchayat Libraries. The Public Libraries Act preamble states that it is, “An Act to provide for the establishment, organization, maintenance and development of public libraries”. Whereas, it is expedient to provide for the establishment, organization, maintenance and development of free and effective rural and urban public libraries and other allied services in the State of Chhattisgarh. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 67)

2.2.7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli

State Central Library in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is situated at the capital city Silvassa and Public Library, known as Central Library at Naroli. Kanvel, Randha, Kilvani, Dapido, Amoli, Dushni and Mandoni. The Central Library at Silvassa and Naroli were established in 1954 and 1956 respectively. In Silvassa, Dadra and Kanvel the Central Libraries were functioning in their own buildings whereas the remaining libraries were in a rented building and primary schools. The voluntary organizations in this Union Territory do not run any public libraries. The public library services were under the control and supervision of the Director of Education. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 70-71)

2.2.8 Delhi

The Public Library is a large system which serves the Union Territory of Delhi. It has three (3) branches, twenty-four (24) sub-branches and a large number of service points served by five (5) book mobiles. Delhi since is a large city therefore, the present public library system has proved to be inadequate. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 2004; 95).

2.2.9 Goa

The Goa State Assembly passed the Goa Public Libraries Act on November 26, 1993. This Act is hoped to pave the way for fast progress of public libraries in the state. The Public Libraries consist of one central library, five taluka libraries, one hundred village libraries, six municipal libraries, and twenty Government-aided libraries. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 95)

2.2.10 Gujarat

Gujarat Public Libraries Act, 2009, permeable states that, it is an act for the promotion and development of public libraries in the State of Gujarat and for that purpose to constitute State Library development Council and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Important features of this act are as follows:

- Constitution of State Library Council with Minister-in-charge of Libraries as its Chairman.
- Establishment of Public Library Department with Director as its head office.
- Establishment of District and Taluka Libraries at the headquarters of Taluka.
- Constitution of District and Taluka Library Advisory Committee.
- Formation of State Library Development Fund.
- Recognition of libraries runs by voluntary organization. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 62)

2.2.11 Haryana

Objectives of Haryana Public Libraries Act provided in its preamble are to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of Public Libraries in the State of Haryana and for matters ancillary thereto. Important features of the act are as follows:

- Establishment of library services.
- Constitution and establishment of authority.
- State library directorate.
- Establishment of State Central Library.
- Establishment of district, city, town, block, panchayat Library Committee.
- Formation of public library fund.
- Levy of library cess in the form of a surcharge on property tax and house tax at such rate as Government may decide from time to time.
- Formation of State Library Association.
- Framing of rules and regulation.
- Power to make rules. (<http://www.lawzonline.com/state-bareacts/haryana/haryana-public-libraries-act-1989.htm>)

2.2.12 Himachal Pradesh

In 1952 a small library system was introduced under the scheme of Integrated Library Service formulated by the Union Ministry of Education. At Solan a State Central Library was established in 1959, and within two years six (6) District Libraries were opened. It has 1 State Central Library, 11 District Libraries, 15 Community Central Public Library Libraries, and 101 Senior Secondary School (Public) Libraries in the state. The School Libraries are also used as public libraries after the school hours.

(Jagnayak; 1999; 66). In 1961 two (2) Mobile units are set up to cater the needs of the community particularly in the rural areas of the state. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 66)

2.2.13 Jammu and Kashmir

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is divided into 14 Districts. Education was started by the Christian missionaries in the state. The state has only two public libraries until 1947, namely, Sri Ranbir Singh Library in Jammu. In 1961 the state Government established the Department of Public Libraries for the establishment and promotion of public library services in the state. The state has 2 Central Libraries, 14 District Libraries, 51 Tehsil Libraries, and 81 Block Libraries. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 67)

2.2.14 Jharkhand

Separated from Bihar the state of Jharkhand has eighteen (18) public libraries established by the state Government. The public libraries are classified into four (4) groups, which are;

- 1) Three State Public Libraries, one each at Ranchi, Chaibasa, Dhanbad and Dumka.
- 2) One Divisional Library at Hazaribagh.
- 3) Five District Libraries, one each at Gumla, Lohardaga, Daltonganj and Godda, and
- 4) Eight Sub-Divisional Libraries, one each at Garhwa, Lahetar, Pakur, Simdega, Chatra, Sahebganj, Saraikela, and Khunti.

Not many readers at a time can be catered by the library building. Furniture is inadequate and water supply system is poor. No electricity connection was available to some of them due to non-payment of bills. Collection and subscription of periodicals/newspaper are not adequate to serve the library users as well. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 66-67)

2.2.15 Karnataka

Karnataka (Mysore) Public Libraries Act was implemented on 1965. Its preamble states that, “An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries and the organization of comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of Karnataka (Mysore).” Where as it is expedient to provide for the

establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organization of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the State of Karnataka and for the matters connected therewith. Important features are:

- Constitution of State Library Authority to meet twice in a year, Minister of Public Libraries as its Chairman and State Librarian as ex-officio Secretary.
- Provision for creation of an independent Department of Public Libraries with a professional as its head, to supervise, direct and control library services.
- Provision for the establishment of State Library as apex of public library system in the state.
- Constitution of Local Library Authority, City Library Authority and District Library Authority.
- Provision for setting up of Advisory Library Committee for Branch and Village Library Services.
- Collection of library cess on tax lands and buildings.
- Additional sections in State Central Library
 - (1) State Bureau of Copyright Collection
 - (2) State Library for the Blind
 - (3) State Bureau of Inter Library Loan
 - (4) State Bibliographical Bureau
 - (5) State Bureau of Technical Service
 - (6) State Bureau of Technical Service. (Ngurtinkhuma 2011; 51)

2.2.16 Kerala

Kerala Public Libraries Act, 1989 is also known as Kerala Granthasala Sangham, 1989. Kerala enacted its Public Libraries Act in 1989. The act provides for three tiers of library authorities at state, district, and Taluka levels. The highest authority is the Kerala State Library Council vested with advisory, supervisory, coordinating, and promotional functions. The State Library Fund is administered by the Kerala State Library Council. Secretary functions as the chief executive authority. District Library Council is being operated and formed in every district. Each taluk has a Taluk Library Union. The act “has not only ensured majority of non-official and elected members in the Library Council and Unions but also provides for election of office-bearer of the library authorities at different levels”. There is no provision for library directorate.

The public library Act has authorized the State Library Council to levy a library tax in the form of surcharge on the building tax or the property tax at the rate of 5 paise per rupee. And also the state government may give an annual grant to the state council consisting of sum which will not be more than one percent of the amount allotted for education. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 83-84)

2.2.17 Lakshadweep

Before Independence there was no library service in this Union Territory. In 1951 the first public library was established at Karavati. There is a Central library at Kavaratti and each of the constituent islands is provided with one public library. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 2004; 97-98)

2.2.18 Madhya Pradesh

In Madhya Pradesh the public libraries are totally inadequate. It has 5 Regional, 42 District Libraries, 6 Information Canters, Private Public Libraries, and Gram Panchayat Libraries. In 1957 the Madhya Pradesh Library Association was formed. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 67)

2.2.19 Maharashtra

In Maharashtra the public libraries were started by the Britishers in 1818 after defeating Marathas. But no Indians were allowed membership of these libraries till 1830.

The Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967 succeeded Kolhapur Public Libraries Act, 1945. In this act no library tax is levied. But there is a provision for state contribution for not less than Rs. Twenty- five lakhs to the library fund every year as grant-in-aid. For the purpose of grants the subscription libraries are considered as public libraries. In the act, separate Department of Libraries is provided with the director of libraries as its head.(Patel and Kumar; 2004; 83)

2.2.20 Manipur

The Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988 preamble states that, “An Act to provide the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries in the State of Manipur and matters connected therewith”. Its important features are as follows:

- Constitution of a State Library Committee, to advise the State Government on all matters arising under this Act and to exercise and perform such other power and duties as may be prescribed
- Constitution of a separate Department of Public Libraries under the Director, as its head
- Constitution of District Library Authority for each district to supervise library services in the area of its jurisdiction
- Provision to constitute Executive Committee and Sub-Committee of District Library Authority to inquire into and report or advise on any matters which may refer to them
- Constitution of Library fund formed mainly with the contribution of the State Government. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 55)

2.2.21 Meghalaya

The State Central Library was established in 1954 it has 1 State Central Library, 4 District Libraries, and Libraries run by voluntary organizations in different localities. In 1994 Meghalaya Library Association was established. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 68)

2.2.22 Mizoram

The Mizoram Public Libraries Act came into existence in 1993. There are one State Library, five district libraries, 3 sub-divisional libraries, and four hundred and fifty nine recognised libraries (managed by voluntary organizations). The Mizoram Public Libraries Act has not been implemented due to financial constraints. Art and Culture Department controls the library services. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 99).

2.2.23 Nagaland

In 1981 a State Central Library was established at Kohima, Nagaland functioning under the Directorate of Art and Culture. Computer facilities and reprographic services were offered to its readers. It has eight (8) District Libraries and four (4) of them completed computerization. 330 Rural libraries are registered under the Department of Art and Culture. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 68)

2.2.24 Orissa

Orissa Public Libraries Act was implemented on 2001. Three Government functionaries, Department of Information and Public Relations, Department of Sports and Culture, and Department of Housing and Urban Development operated public libraries in the state for sometimes. The Department of Culture Affairs, Government of Orissa in 1975 took complete charge of Public Libraries from the Department of Education. There is one State Library, 13 District Libraries, 4 Sub-Divisional libraries, 6 Ex-District Board Libraries, and 4 Memorial Hall Libraries. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 62)

2.2.25 Pondicherry

In 1827 'Bibliotheque Publique' (Public Library) was established with a modest stocks of books collected from several Government establishment functioning in this region, and also with some donation of books by the British Indian Government in the library. The library was renamed as 'Romain Rolland Library'. In 1952 the after the name of the library was again renamed or categorized as Regional Library it was called as Government Public Library. There are 46 branch libraries in Pondicherry region, 14 in Karaikal region, 3 in Mahe region, and 2 in Yanam region. The Director of Education from 1954 to 1991 controlled the library services. Since 1991, Director of Art and Culture is the head of the Library services. Pondicherry Public Libraries Act was established in 2007. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 71-72)

2.2.26 Rajasthan

As early as 14th Century Libraries were established in Rajasthan and maintained in the form of Pothi-Khanas consisting rich collections of manuscripts on different disciplines. There are 5 Divisional libraries, 24 District Libraries, and 8 Teshil Libraries with 600 Book Deposit Centers on 15 August 1956. Mobile van was also provided to Divisional Libraries to supervise library services in the state. The Rajasthan Public Libraries Act was established in 2006. Library development is totally inadequate. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 100)

2.2.27 Sikkim

Under the influence of academic libraries Sikkim public libraries came into existence in the state. The Government of Sikkim after 1975 realized the importance of public libraries and has started a few libraries but public libraries have not made much progress in a systematic way. The entire four (4) Districts have a separate District Library at District headquarters. These were controlled, supervise and administered by the Cultural Department of the Government of Sikkim. (Ngurtinkhuma; 2011; 69)

2.2.28 Tamil Nadu

After Independence in 1947, Tamil Nadu was the first state to pass the Public Libraries Act. It came into force with the effect from 1 April 1950. Since then this act has been a model for similar legislation in other states. Madras University (Tamil Nadu) in 1937 began post-graduate training for the first training for librarianship, with one-year graduate diploma program. It was the first training program in the country and graduates served in public libraries in Tamil Nadu and other states. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 2004; 101)

2.2.29 Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 2005 was amended on 1 September 2006. Its preamble states that it is, “An Act to provide for the establishment, organization, maintenance and development of Public Libraries. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the establishment, organization, maintenance and development of free and effective rural and urban Public Libraries and other allied services in the State of Uttar Pradesh”. Important features are as follows:

- Constitution and function of the State Library Council
- Constitution and function of the State Standing Committee
- Constitution and function of a District Library Committee
- Function of Director of Public Libraries
- Function of State Level and State Central Libraries
- Function of the State Reference Library
- Finance
- Recognition of Public Libraries Associations
- Reports and inspections

- Power to make rules and regulations

2.2.30 Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal)

Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal) Public Libraries Act was passed on 23 April 2005. Its preamble states that it is, “An Act to make law relating to the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries in the Uttaranchal and matters connected therewith and incidental thereto”. Features of this Act are:

- Constitution and composition of the State Library Committee and its Functions
- Terms and filling of casual vacancies of certain members of the Committee
- Committee to take place twice a year
- Constitution of the Cell of Public Libraries in the Education Department
- Constitution, incorporation and composition of District Library Authority
- Terms of office and disqualification of members of the District Library Authority
- Power of District Library Authority
- Library fee and Library fund
- Inspection of Libraries
- Power to make rules

2.2.31 West Bengal

West Bengal Public Libraries Act was passed on 7 January 1980. The Act do not levy tax, but under this act it is the responsibility of the state government to establish and maintain public libraries just as the state maintains other forms of education institutions. Separate Directorate of Library Services has been established by the Government under a director. For the growth and development of the public libraries in the state enormous amount of money has been spent. The amount of budget allocation has increased from year to year. The expenditure on public library services in West Bengal is the highest among all states of India. (Patel and Kumar; 2004; 2004; 83)

2.3 : Libraries in Mizoram

Library is living records of man's progress which can be utilized by the present and coming generations. Through libraries men communicate their vision and experience from generation to generation. Libraries are also stepping stone to the future as well as the bridges to the past. The main function of library is collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge to all. In other words libraries are referred as the store – house of knowledge with printed or non – printed, conventional and non – conventional materials irrespective of national, public, academic or special type of libraries.

Public libraries are social institutions offering services based upon books and information for various public groups on social, political, economic, cultural and other matters. Among the different types of libraries evolved by society in modern times, public libraries are the most popular ones because of the function they perform to the general public. Therefore, the public libraries are considered as effective tool to mould the character of the citizens, which has wider impact on societal as well as national development by providing access to information and knowledge. According to S R Ranganathan, Father of Library movement in India, public library is, “one which is open to any member of the public and annually free of any charge paid as so much service”. The most widely accepted definition of a public library was formulated by UNESCO in 1949 which was revised in 1972. According to UNESCO manifesto, the definition of public library is as follows:

- Public library is financed for the most part out of public funds.
- It charges no fees from users and yet is open for full use by the public.
- It is intended as an auxiliary educational institution providing a means of self education which is endless.
- It houses educative and informative materials giving reliable information freely and without partiality.

Mizoram the 23rd state of Indian Union situated in the North Eastern State is the ninth state of India to have library legislation. Preamble to this Act stated its objective as, “An act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of comprehensive public libraries system in the state of Mizoram”. The State Legislative

Assembly enacted Mizoram Public Libraries Bill in 1993, which provides establishment of State, District, Sub- divisional and Village Libraries, but kept in abeyance till date.

Mizoram State Library was established in the year 1974. Until 1989, the library service in Mizoram is under the Department of Education. But , in 1989 Education Department was trifurcated in three departments, namely – School Education Department, Art and Culture Department and Higher & Technical Education department and automatically, public library services has been under the Department of Art and Culture. The State Library and District Libraries are run and administered by the State Government but, the Recognised Village Libraries are run by the NGOs, particularly by largest NGO in the State, Young Mizo Association, on voluntary basis. The State Government has given some grants and assistance to the Village Libraries in cash or in kind from the state budget and RRRLF matching and non- Matching funds.

The first Public Library in the state, known as Sub- Divisional Library, was established by the Assam Government in 1968at Aizawl. At present, there is one State Library at Aizawl, and other five District Libraries in different district capitals, viz, Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Kolasib and Champhai. These libraries provided reading materials to the local people to educate in their day to day livelihood.

Mizoram, since 1981 to till date has recognized libraries about 459 village/ local libraries run by NGOs and other organizations within the state. The recognized libraries, on the basis of the State Government's contribution under matching scheme, received certain amount of assistance through State Library Planning Committee, which is equally shared in kind. Different types of libraries prevails in Mizoram may be discussed as below and, as such public library may be taken at the last to have more emphasis because this study has to focused on it.

2.3.1: Academic Libraries

A library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two matching purposes to support the school's curriculum and to support the research of the

university faculty and students is known as an academic library. The academic libraries in the state of Mizoram may be categorized in to three groups which are discussed as follows:

➤ **University library**

There is only one university known as, Mizoram University at present in the state. It is established by an act of parliament in 2000. Its library is known as the Central Library established in the year 2001. Since then the growth of the library is tremendous in a lot of ways. Development and growth can be seen in its holdings, users and application of technology. Till March 2012, its total collection includes:

- 86,517 numbers of books
- 74 theses
- 248 Dissertation
- 8,026 numbers of Bound Volumes of journals

The present subscriptions by the library are as follows:

- 238 journals
- 42 general periodicals
- 21 dailies (English: 9, Mizo: 11, and Hindi: 1)

The library total membership is 1,887, they are:

- 174 UG
- 1,015 PG Students
- 49 M.Phil
- 342 Ph.D scholars
- 171 Teachers
- 4 Guest Lecturers
- 2 Departmental Libraries
- 130 Non-teaching staff

In 2013, 19,546 books were borrowed by the users and had 35,483 visitors in Mizoram University Central Library. Since 2008 the entire library holdings have been made available in machine readable catalogue and the computerized bibliographic information of the library holdings have also been made available for users searching

throughout the campus through Local Area Network (intranet) using Web Opac. Since 1 December 2008 the circulation section have been transform in to automated circulation system using barcode technology which provides easy and prompt service to the user. For the newly admitted students of various Academic Department, the library has been providing lending and reprographic services, orientation programmers’.

Setting up of ‘Institutional Repository’ is in pursue since the digitization of Mizoram University’s own documents and publications, and the same had been hosted on the intranet since May, 2001. The repository provides free access to institutional research outputs within the campus network (Intranet). Further development is the implementation of advanced technology in the field of identification, security, tracking and automated handling of library material using Electro-magnetic and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Library management system in order to improve the efficiency of Library operations has been completed and started using the system since 21st March, 2012. The new system also allows user to check-out-books by themselves using a Self-Check-machine.

Since 9th December, 2011 Computerized Braille System for the blind student had been successfully installed and operated in the library. Library is also working on the process of appending CD/DVD contents along with the bibliographic record of the books and making it available for the users to easily access the digital data contents from Web OPAC through the campus network (Intranet).

➤ **Colleges Library**

There are 28 Colleges affiliated to Mizoram University in Mizoram state. Out of 28 colleges 16 are in the Aizawl City. College is regarded as institution of higher learning which usually offers a three years course, which at present in Mizoram this three years course in is transform in to semester system, so there are altogether 6 semesters.

In Mizoram, college education and its administration lie under the control of Mizoram University. There are number of good colleges in Mizoram and it can be categorized

in 4 (four) groups viz. University College, Government College, Deficit College and Private College.

College occupied a very important role in education at the level of pre-university and degree level. The quality of university education will largely depends on the standard maintained by the college. The library is to be a support to the college community in their academic activities; it should help and foster their literacy and intellectual aspiration. Libraries have come to occupy an important role in education because of the decreasing importance of classroom lecture.

College library is a library established, maintained and administered by the college to meet the needs and requirements of the students and faculty members. College library holds a distinctive position and its services, organization and administration significantly contribution to the realization of the objectives of the college education. The three important responsible organs for the development of the college libraries are the State Government, the College Authority and the College Development Council. Therefore, it is important to have proper co-ordination and co-operation otherwise libraries never grow properly and fruitfully in terms of document holding for the users.

In Mizoram, most of the college libraries have separate building and located at the centre of the campus which will be convenient to every user. They are well-equipped and fair condition of reading room, well-designed with comfortable furniture. While some college libraries do not have their own buildings, and are located in a classroom or a multi-purpose hall. Books are kept on shelves in more than a row, they are actually dumped.

Most of the college libraries in Mizoram have more than 30,000 collections of books and some of the college libraries have more than 2,000 collections of books. Some college also has subscription journals.

Financial position and its management of college libraries in Mizoram are unsatisfactory for library development. Library grants and fees are the only sources of money on which the college library depends for their growth and development.

The services provided by the college libraries in Mizoram to its users are unsatisfactory. They provide mostly on circulation services only due to unavailability of modern technologies machines. It is also found that college libraries in Mizoram suffers from shortage of technical staff, money, space, equipments and proper recognition and co-operations by the authorities.

For assigning to planning and administration of the library services a Library Committee is established. Usually Principal is the Chairman, the Librarian as Secretary and other member from each Head of Department.

Some of the library staff in Mizoram colleges do not have any experience or degree in library science, while some college librarian have Master Degree, Bachelor Degree, Diploma in Library and Information Science.

➤ **School libraries**

A library within a school where students, staff and often, parents of a public or private school have access to a variety of resources is known as school library. Information and ideas that are fundamental to functioning successfully in today's information and knowledge society are provided by the school library. UNESCO/IFLA School Library Manifesto are as follows:

- The School Library in Teaching and Learning for All
- The Mission of the School Library
- Funding, legislation and networks
- Goal of the school library
- Staff
- Operation and Management

1) The School Library in Teaching and Learning for All

The school library provides information and ideas that are functioning successfully in today's information and knowledge-based society. The school library equips students with life-long learning skills develops the imagination, enabling them to live as responsible citizens.

2) The Mission of the School Library

The school library offers learning services, books and resources that enable all members of the school community to become critical thinker and effective users of information in all formats and media. School Libraries link to the wider library and information network in accord with the principles in the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto.

The library staffs support the use of books and other information sources, ranging from the fictional to the documentary, from print to electronic, both on-site and remote. The materials complement and enrich textbooks, teaching materials and methodologies.

It has been demonstrated that, when librarians and teachers work together, students achieve higher levels of literacy, reading, learning, problem-solving and information and communication technology skills. School library services must provided equally to all members of the school community, regardless of age, race, gender, religion, nationality, language, professional or social status. Specific services and materials must be provided for those who are unable to use mainstream library services and materials.

Access to services and collections should be based on the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Freedoms, and should not be subject to any form of ideological, political or religious censorship, or to commercial pressures.

3) Funding, legislation and networks

The school library is essential to every long-term strategy for literacy, education, information provision and economic, social and cultural development. As the responsibility of local, regional and national authorities, it must be supported by specific legislation and policies. School Libraries must have adequate and sustained funding for trained staff, materials, technologies and facilities. They must be free of charge.

The school library is an essential partner in the local, regional and national library and information network. Where the school library shares facilities and/or resources with

another type of library, such as a public library, the unique aims of the school library must be acknowledged and maintained.

4) Goal of the school library

The school library is integral to the educational process.

The following are essential the development of literacy, information literacy, teaching, learning and culture and are core school library services:

- ✓ Supporting and enhancing educational goals as outlined in the school's mission and curriculum
- ✓ Developing and sustaining in children the habit and enjoyment of reading and learning, and the use of libraries through their lives
- ✓ Offering opportunities for experiences in creating and using information for knowledge, understanding, imagination and enjoyment
- ✓ Supporting all students in learning and practising skills for evaluating and using information, regardless of form, format or medium, including sensitivity to the modes of communication within the community
- ✓ Providing access to local, regional, national and global resources and opportunities that expose learners to diverse ideas, experiences and opinions
- ✓ Organizing activities that encourage cultural and social awareness and sensitivity
- ✓ Working with students, teachers, administrators and parents to achieve the mission of the school, proclaiming the concept that intellectual freedom and access to information are essential to effective and responsible citizenship and participation in a democracy
- ✓ Promoting reading and the resources and services of the school library to the whole school community and beyond

The school library fulfills these functions by developing policies and services, selecting and acquiring resources, providing physical and intellectual access to appropriate sources of information, providing instructional facilities, and employing trained staff.

5) Staff

The school librarian is the professionally qualified staff member responsible for planning and managing the school library, supported by as adequate staffing as possible, working together with all members of the school community, and liaising with the public library and others. The role of school librarians will vary according to the budget and the curriculum and teaching methodology of the schools, within the national legal and financial framework. Within specific contexts, there are general areas of knowledge that are vital if school librarians are to develop and operate effective school library services, resource, library and information management and teaching.

In an increasing networked environment, school librarians must be competent in planning and teaching different information-handling skills to both teachers and students. Therefore they must continue their professional training and development.

6) Operation and Management

To ensure effective and accountable operations:

- ✓ The policy on school library services must be formulated to define goals, priorities and services in relation to the school's curriculum
- ✓ The school library must be organized and maintained according to professional standards
- ✓ Services must be accessible to all members of the school community and operate within the context of the local community
- ✓ Co-operation with teachers, senior school management, administrators, parents, other librarians and information professionals and community groups must be encouraged

2.3.2 : Special Libraries in Mizoram

A library that is neither an academic, school, public or national library is term as special library. Special libraries include corporate libraries, law libraries, medical libraries, museum libraries, news libraries and non-profit libraries. Special libraries are also sometimes known as information centers. The special libraries are generally

staffed by librarians, although many librarians employed are specialists in the library's field rather than generally trained librarians, and often are not required to have advanced degrees in specifically library-related field due to the specialized content and clientele of the library.

Rather than libraries of traditional education or public settings special libraries often have a more specific clientele, and deals with more specialized kinds of information. They are developed to support the mission of their sponsoring organization and their collections and services are more targeted and specific to the needs of their clientele. Depending on the particular library, special libraries may or may not be open to the general public or elements thereof. Those that are open to the public may offer services similar to research, reference, public, academic, or children's libraries, often with restrictions such as only lending books to patients at a hospital or restricting the public from parts of a military collection.

Special libraries are "special" in their collection, clientele/users and service. All of them provide pinpointed, exhaustive and expeditious service to their users.

In Mizoram there are around 20 special libraries. Out of 20, 15 are in Aizawl City and the rest are in other part of Mizoram. The fifty teen (15) special libraries in Aizawl City are:

- Academy of Integrated Christian Study (AICS) Library
- Administrative Training Institute (ATI) Library
- Agriculture Farmer's Department Library
- Aizawl Theological College (ATC) Library
- All India Radio (AIR) Library
- Assembly Secretariat Library
- College of Veterinary Science and Animal husbandry Central Agricultural University Library
- District Institute of Education and Training(DIET) Library
- Doordarshan Kendra Library
- Mizoram College of Nursing (MCON) Library
- National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) Library
- Nursing School Library

- Presbyterian Hospital Library
- Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing (RIPAN) Library
- State Council of Education Research and Training (SCERT) Library

2.3.3 : Public Libraries in Mizoram

Public Library was never known in Mizoram until the establishment of the first public library at Aizawl, the state capital, as Sub-Divisional Library in the year 1968. At present, there is one State Library at Aizawl, five District Libraries, viz, Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Kolasib and Champhai. These libraries have tremendous growth in membership, collection and visitors.

Mizoram State Library was established in the year 1947. Until 1989, the library service in Mizoram is under the Department of Education. But, in 1989 Education Department was trifurcated in three departments, namely – School Education Department, Art and Culture Department and Higher & Technical Education department and automatically, public library services has been under the Department of Art and Culture. The State Library and District Libraries are run and administered by the State Government but, the Recognised Village Libraries are run by the NGOs, particularly by largest NGO in the State, Young Mizo Association, on voluntary basis. The State Government has given some grants and assistance to the Village Libraries in cash or in kind from the state budget and RRRLF matching and non- Matching funds.

Mizoram, since 1981 to till date has recognized libraries about 459 village/ local libraries run by NGOs and other organizations within the state. The recognized libraries, on the basis of the State Government's contribution under matching scheme, received certain amount of assistance through State Library Planning Committee, which is equally shared in kind

Mizoram at present has attained 91.58% literacy rate which is quite high, this indicates that most of the people can read regional literature. The Matching Fund of the RRRLF is the backbone of non-formal education in this state through Public Libraries. The matching funds received from the Foundation are utilized for the

purpose and most of the interior places could receive reading materials, which is the beginning of the development of the state.

The Mizoram Library Association (MLA) is working hard for the improvement and development of library services in the state. The Association enacting Library Legislation has contributed a great deal. In collaboration with Art and Culture Department, Training in Library Techniques, seminars, book fairs have been organized successfully every year. For this purpose, fund has always been received from the Foundation. The Association paid a visit to various village libraries run by the voluntary organization, which promotes the awareness of the importance of Public Library among the villagers.

2.3.3.1 Establishment

The then Mizo District (Mizoram) was getting steady growth and development in different aspects. The growth and developments resulted drastic change of social life, cultures and education to the people as a whole. The government took lot of initiatives for the promotion of the people in one or the other areas. Public Libraries are under the direction, supervision and control of Education department till the department was trifurcated in 1988. Following the trifurcation of Education Department into School Education, Higher & Technical Education and Art & Culture departments, public libraries were fallen under the department of Art & Culture; academic libraries were under the Higher & Technical Education and school libraries under the School Education department. The public library of Mizoram may be grouped into three levels, as State level, District level and village/local level.

The first level of public library system in Mizoram, State Library of Mizoram, an apex public library of the state, was established in 1974 at the state capital, Aizawl to cater information needs of the community. It was housed in a rented building for a long time since its inception but now have its own building at the New Secretariat Complex, in which most of the government offices were housed.

The second level of public library system in Mizoram is district libraries. There are five district libraries, one each in five districts, but three districts have no district library so far. Aizawl District Library is the first public library established in

Mizoram. It came into existence on 12 February 1968 at Aizawl, now Aizawl, under the control and supervision of Director of Public Instruction for Hills, Government of Assam. It was temporarily attached to the office of the Inspector of Schools, Aizawl. By that time, District Library was already established in Silchar and consequently it was changed into Sub-Divisional Library on 1 August 1969 and housed in a rented building till today. Later, Mizoram being one of the states of India and consequent upon the formation of Districts in Mizoram and Aizawl as one of them, Aizawl Sub-Divisional Library was upgraded to the status of District Library in 2001. The second district library in Mizoram was Saiha District Library, established in Saiha on 1st May 1975. The third district library, namely, Lunglei District Library was established on 22nd May 1975 by the education department right after the establishment of State Library at Aizawl. It was housed in a rented building for more than twenty years, but now settled in its own site at Saikuti Hall, maintained by the State Government of a storied building at the heart of the town. The fourth district library, Kolasib District Library was established in 1980 as a Sub-divisional Library but consequent upon the formation of Kolasib District in 1998, it was elevated to the status of a District Library in 2001. The fifth district library in Mizoram was established at Champhai in 1982 under the name of Sub-divisional Library but consequent upon the formation of Champhai District, it was upgraded to the status of District Library in 2001.

The third level of public library was village/local libraries run and maintained by NGO and other organizations on voluntary basis. So far, most of the villages have library or Continuing Education Centre (CEC) giving reading materials to the local communities on free of cost. CEC is maintained by the Adult Education Department of the state government. It supplies books and other reading materials to its centers, in total it is as much as 400 centers. The collection of reading materials at these libraries and CEC were, apart from the government assistance, done on local contributions, which may be in cash or in kind. Therefore, local/village level libraries may be regarded as the local information or recreation centre giving general information and knowledge to the local community.

2.3.3.2 Administration

Public library in Mizoram is administered and organized by the department of Art & Culture headed by Director and is supported by Joint Director, Deputy Director and other officers and clerical staff. One of the Deputy Directors is an independent charge of libraries. State Library is headed by State Librarian and is supported by other supporting staff and District Libraries were headed by District Librarians and supported by other.

2.3.3.3 Finance

The source of finance for the establishment, management and development of public library can be summarized as below:

- Budget allocation
- Membership registration fee
- Late fine
- Sale of waste papers
- Reprographic charges
- Assistance form Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation under Matching and Non-Matching Schemes.

Budget allocation of State Library for the last seven years is present with table as follows:

Rupees in lakhs

<i>Head</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-20</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Plan	12.89	27.45	7.88	25.25	32.60	16.60	18.75
Non-Plan	17.90	19.30	24.64	35.25	39.75	50.00	48.00
Total	30.79	46.75	32.52	60.5	72.35	66.6	66.75

Table 1: State Library Budget Allocations 2004-08

2.3.3.4 Services

The Mizoram public library provides the following services to its varied users to cater their information needs.

- i) Circulation Service
- ii) Audio-Visual Service
- iii) Book Exhibition
- iv) Reprography
- v) Periodical
- vi) Current Awareness Service
- vii) Reference Service
- viii) Children's Story hours

2.3.3.5 Recognition of libraries:

- **Norms for Recognition of Libraries:**

Art and Culture Department, Government of Mizoram has issued new guidelines for Recognition and Regulating their Management on 22nd August 2013, which is as follows:

For consideration of recognition of Libraries, the following criteria shall be adopted:-

- ✓ The Library should have at least 500 books in the case of Urban Libraries and 300 books in case of Rural Libraries;
- ✓ The Library should have their own land and building;
- ✓ Electricity facility should be there in electrified Village;
- ✓ The Library should have average of 30 users per month at least;
- ✓ The Library should be opened to public;
- ✓ Preference will be given to Village where there are no Libraries;
- ✓ The criteria/norms may be relaxed on certain cases with the approval of the Chairman of the State Library Committee;
- ✓ The Library should be at least three years running with proper records of books stock;
- ✓ Any such Library applying for Recognition be inspected and the State Library Committee (SLC) be satisfied with the inspection report;
- ✓ Prescribed application form for recognition may be obtained from State Library/District Libraries and submit to the Director, Art and Culture Department.

- ✓ The NGO duly registered under Firm and Society Registration Act 1860 shall be eligible;
- ✓ The Director, Art and Culture Department shall detail Officers to make spot verification on the application for recognition.
- ✓ The Organisation (NGO) should maintain proper accounts.
- **Grants/Financial Assistance.**
 - ✓ The Director, Art and Culture Department, Govt. of Mizoram shall initiate verifications and report on the observation before granting any assistance.
 - ✓ The recognised Libraries shall be given grants in the form of Books, Furniture, building grants etc, under the matching scheme of RRLF, Kolkata with the recommendation and approval of the State Library Committee (SLC).
 - ✓ The Organisation (NGO) should maintain proper accounts and Stock Register of the grants received.
- **Recognition Fee/Renewal Fee.**
 - ✓ There shall be a recognition fee @ Rs. 500/- for Non-Government Organisation (NGO) Libraries in Urban Areas and @ Rs. 300/- for NGO Libraries in the Rural Areas.
 - ✓ The Recognized NGO Libraries shall have to pay Renewal Fee every year @ Rs. 300/- for Urban Libraries and @ Rs. 200/- for Rural Libraries respectively.
 - ✓ The recognition/renewal fees shall be revised/enhanced by Director as and when the need arises with prior approval of the Government of Mizoram.
- **Deposit of Fees.**

Library Recognition fee and Renewal Fees shall be deposited into Government account through Challan in favor of the Director, Art and Culture Department, Government of Mizoram, under the following Receipt Head of Account:-

0202	-	Education, Sport, Art and Culture
04	-	Art and Culture
102	-	Public Libraries
01	-	Art and Culture
- **De-Recognition/Cancellation.**
 - ✓ Recognized Libraries who failed to deposit Renewal fee within the financial year shall be de-recognised or suspended until the fees are paid.

- ✓ The Organisation/NGO fail to run and maintain their Libraries shall be de-recognised on the recommendation of the verifying officer.
- ✓ The NGO so de-recognized under the above terms shall not be entitled to received any assistance either in cash or kind.
- ✓ Materials given to the NGO Libraries during the last 3(three) years shall be forfeited on de-recognition and such materials shall be returned to the Department.
- ✓ Materials returned due to de-recognition shall be disposed off the Department in consultation with State Library Committee.

2.4 Conclusion

It is more than fifteen years since the first government public library was established in Mizoram but public library do not have keen recognition among the general public. Out of the eight districts in Mizoram, only five districts libraries were established so far. However, NGO have keen interest to establish public libraries by giving way to access information by the general public.

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Chapter 3

Government Recognised Libraries in Aizawl City

3.1: Introduction

Mizoram, the 23rd. state of Indian Union is one of the seven sisters of the North Eastern States. There are 8(eight) Districts, 3(three) Autonomous District Councils, 23(twenty-three) Civil Sub-Divisions, 23(twenty-three) Rural Development Blocks, 23(twenty-three) Towns and 707(seven hundred and seven) Villages. According to the latest census 2011, the total population is 1,097,206 with 91.58% % of literacy and which is recorded as the 3rd highest literacy state in India. Mizoram is the tenth state of India with Library Legislation. The State Legislative Assembly enacted Mizoram Public Libraries Bill in 1993, which provides establishment of State, District, Sub-divisional and Village Libraries, but unfortunately this bill is not implemented so far.

Aizawl is the capital of the state of Mizoram having a total population of 1,097,206 in 2011 census. It came into being as a fortified post on the recommendation of Mr. Dally of Assam Military Battalion in the spring of 1890. Being the state capital it is the centre of administration containing all the important Government offices, state assembly house and civil secretariat. It is also the commercial hub of the State and all commercial and economic activities are centered on the city. The population of Aizawl strongly reflects the different communities of the ethnic Mizo people.

3.2: SLPC (State Library Planning Committee)

Under the guidelines of RRRLF on “Books for the Millions at their Doorstep,” the State Government constituted a committee known as “State Library Planning Committee (SLPC)” to facilitate better library services in public sector of the state. State Library Planning Committee was established in Mizoram to avail for the proper function of RRRLF in the State. The State Library Planning Committee was established during 1980-82, headed by the State Librarian as a convener. The name State Library Planning Committee has been renamed as State Library Committee (SLC) from the present year, 2013. This committee is under the department of Art & Culture of the state government.

The State Library Committee is head by the Secretary, Art & Culture Department as its Chairman, the Director, Art & Culture Department as the Member Secretary, and four other members appointed by the government with one RRRLF representative and the State Librarian as convener. The State Library Committee is to conduct a meeting of the committee twice in a year. The functions of the State Library Committee are as follows:

- Prepare perspective and annual plan of library services in the State with particular reference to the assistance programme of RRRLF.
- Ensure payment of the State Government contribution and availing of matching grants from RRRLF.
- Select books according to the felt need of the Community and in conformity with the guidelines prescribed by RRRLF.
- Scrutinize the recommended proposal for other scheme of assistance to the RRRLF.
- Ensure proper utilization of assistance by the Foundation.
- Perform any other activity conducive to the development of library movement in the State.

3.3 : Recognised Libraries in Mizoram

Mizoram, since 1981 to till date has recognized 459 village/ local libraries run by NGOs and other organizations within the state. The recognized libraries, on the basis of the State Government's contribution under RRRLF matching scheme, received certain amount of assistance through State Library Planning Committee, which is equally shared in kind. Out of the 459 recognised libraries, 380 libraries are run by YMA (Young Mizo Association), largest voluntary organization of the State at different localities. 290 recognised libraries are in rural area run and managed by YMA. YMA contributions in the establishment of library are complicated at different levels of locality. The NGO (YMA) is well organized having about 3, 50,000 members in 747 branches at various corners of the State. The headquarters, known as Central YMA, have a committee called Recreation Sub-Committee, concerning about the establishment, management and development of its branch libraries for the best use of the local people. Students, Organization, Local Youth Organizations/Society, and Local Voluntary Organizations are the other agencies that organize rural/ village

level libraries. The above mentioned rural libraries are run and established on voluntary work and therefore, most of their collections are supplied by the Government from such sources meant for the purpose.

Out of the 459 recognised libraries in Mizoram Phullen YMA Library in Aizawl District is the first to be recognised, which is during the year 1981-1982. This is the library run by the largest voluntary organization of the State, it also received fund from RRRLF, through the State Central Library of Mizoram. After 1981-1982, the rest of the recognised libraries came into function which also received grants from RRRLF, through the State Central Library for their development. Till date the recognised libraries in Mizoram still received the grants from RRRLF, through the State Central Library for their further development in different kind's grants, like building grants, furniture (book case) grants, computer sets, etc.

The State Library Committee is meeting regularly to discuss about the development of libraries within the state. The recognized libraries can received various assistance grants from the government and it helps such libraries by recognizing them and benefited under RRRLF matching scheme in kind. District-wise recognition of libraries by the State Library Planning Committee in Mizoram is as below:

Sl.No	Districts	No. of Villages/Towns	Total Population	Recognized Libraries
1	Aizawl	105	4,04,054	171
2	Champhai	64	1,25,370	91
3	Kolasib	34	83,054	27
4	Lawngtlai	149	1,17,444	8
5	Lunglei	158	1,54,094	63
6	Mamit	80	85,757	37
7	Saiha	50	56,366	13
8	Serchhip	34	64,875	49
Total		674	2,90.052	459

Table 2: Recognised libraries in Mizoram

From the 459 recognised libraries, 380 libraries are run by YMA (Young Mizo Association), the largest voluntary organization of the State at different localities. 290 recognised libraries are in rural area which were run and managed by YMA. YMA contributions in the establishment of library are commendable at different levels. The NGO (YMA) is well organized having about 3, 50,000 members in 747 branches at various corners of the State. The headquarters, known as Central YMA, have a committee called Recreation Sub-Committee, concerning about the establishment, management and development of its branch libraries for the best use of the local people. Students, Organization, Local Youth Organizations/Society, and Local Voluntary Organizations are the other agencies that organize rural libraries. The above mentioned rural libraries are run and established on voluntary work and therefore, most of their collections are supplied by the Government from such source meant for the purpose.

3.4 : Recognised Libraries in Aizawl City

In Aizawl City there are 81 Government Recognised Libraries which are mostly run by the largest voluntary organization of the state that is YMA, at different localities, and some are run by other Societies, Student Organizations, Local Youth Organizations and Local Voluntary Organizations and other. The 81 Government Recognised Libraries in Aizawl city are:

Sl.No	Name of library	Year of establishment	Year of recognition
1	Armed Veng South Library	1991	1991-1992
2	Armed VengBr.YMA Library	1991	1993- 1994
3	AizawlVenglaiBr.YMA Library	1995	1996-1997
4	AizawlTlangnuamBr.YMA Library	1999	2000-2001
5	Agape Home De-Addiction Centre, Durtlang Leitan South	2003	2004-2005
6	Bethlehem Veng YMA Library	1989	1991-1992
7	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	1991	1991-1992
8	BungkawnBr.YMA Library	1991	1991-1992

9	Bawngkawn YMA Library	1992	1993-1994
10	Blessing Home De-Addiction Centre, Library, Sakawrtuichhun	1997	1997-1998
11	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library, Aizawl	2005	2009-2010
12	Chhinga Veng YMA Library	1981	1981-1982
13	Chawlhmun Br. YMA Library	1981	1982-1983
14	Chanmari YMA Library	1987	1987-1988
15	Chanmari Vengthlang Tangrual Pawl Library	1986	1991-1992
16	Chaltlang Br. YMA Library	1986	1991-1992
17	Chawnpui YMA Library	1991	1991-1992
18	Central Jail Library	1993	1993-1994
19	College Veng YMA Library	1993	1993-1994
20	Central YMA Library	1977	1994-1995
21	Chite Veng YMA Library	1996	1998-1999
22	Chaltlang North YMA Library	2007	2009-2010
23	Damna In Library, Zuangtui	1986	1987-1988
24	Dawrpui Vengthar Br. YMA Library	1975	1991-1992
25	Dinthar YMA Library	1997	1991-1992
26	Durtlang North Branch YMA Library	1995	1996-1997
27	Dam Veng YMA Library	1985	1996-1997
28	Durtlang YMA Library	2001	2004-2005
29	Electric Veng YMA Library	1979	1981-1982
30	Govt. Complex YMA Library	1987	1987-1988
31	Gilead Special School Library, Chhinga Veng	1997	2010-2011
32	Hermon Children Library, Durtlang	1984	1985-1986
33	HuntharVengBr.YMA Library	1995	1996-1997
34	I.T.I Veng YMA Library	1988	1996-1997
35	J.F. Memorial Public Library, Durtlang	1990	1992-1993
36	Khatla YMA Library	1983	1984-1985
37	Kulikawn YMA Library	1991	1991-1992
38	Kanan Br. YMA Library	1992	1992-1993
39	Khatla South YMA Library	1999	1999-2000

40	Luangmual YMA Library	1986	1993-1994
41	Laipuitlang YMA Library	1996	1996-1997
42	Leitan YMA Library	2000	2000-2001
43	Model Mission Veng YMA Library	1991	1991-1992
44	Mission Veng North YMA Library	1985	1996-1997
45	MelthumBr.YMA Library	1998	1998-1999
46	MUP Headquarters Library, Aizawl	2006	2007-2008
47	Melriat YMA Library	2005	2007-2008
48	Mission for Social Reform (Rescue Centre) Library, Tuikual 'C'	2000	2000-2001
49	MHIP Gen.Hqr.Library, Treasury Square	2009	2010-2011
50	Post Matric Association Library, Durtlang Melriat YMA Library	1992	1993-1994
51	Presbyterian Church Synod Hospital, Durtlang	1928	1998-1999
52	Public Library, Dinthar-I	1997	1998-1999
53	Ramthar Veng YMA Library	1988	1988-1989
54	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	1993	1993-1994
55	Ramhlun South Br.YMA Library	1991	1993-1994
56	Republic Veng YMA Library	1995	1996-1997
57	Rangvamual YMA Library	1996	1996-1997
58	Ramhlun North YMA Library	1997	1997-1998
59	Ramhlun Sport Complex Br.YMA Library	1996	2002-2003
60	Republic Vengthlang YMA Library	1995	2010-2011
61	Saron Veng YMA Library	1992	1996-1997
62	Salem Veng YMA Library	1995	1995-1996
63	Student Union Library, Sakawrtuichhun	1990	1991-1992
64	Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual 'A', near S.A. Temple	1986	1986-1987
65	Tuithiang Veng YMA Library	1993	1981-1982
66	Tuikual South YMA Library	1995	1996-1997
67	Tuikual North YMA Library	1996	1996-1997

68	Thakthing YMA Library	1995	1997-1998
69	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	2000	2000-2001
70	Tanhrih YMA Library	2000	2000-2001
71	Thalai Hmasawn Pawl Library, Mission Vengthlang	1979	1981-1982
72	Thuampui Veng YMA Library	1995	1996-1997
73	Upper Republic Veng YMA Library	1997	1997-1998
74	Vaivakawn Br. YMA Library	1989	1991-1992
75	Venghnuai YMA	1991	1992-1993
76	Venghluh YMA Library	1988	1996-1997
77	Zemabawk YMA Library	1979	1981-1982
78	Zemabawk North, YMA Library	1997	1997-1998
79	Zuangtui Library YMA Library	1994	1996-1997
80	Zotlang YMA Library	1995	1996-1997
81	Zarkawt YMA Library YMA	1996	1996-1997

Table 3: Recognised libraries in Aizawl City

The State Library Committee has being recognized such libraries on the basis of the criteria formulated in its guidelines. Year wise recognition of libraries in Aizawl city by the State Library Committee in Mizoram can be had as below:

Sl.No	Recognition year	No. of library recognised	Sl.No	Recognition year	No. of library recognised
1	1981-82	4	2	1982-83	1
3	1983-84	0	4	1984-85	1
5	1985-86	0	6	1986-87	2
7	1987-88	2	8	1988-89	2
9	1989-90	0	10	1990-91	0
11	1991-92	13	12	1992-93	3
13	1993-94	8	14	1994-95	1
15	1995-96	2	16	1996-97	15

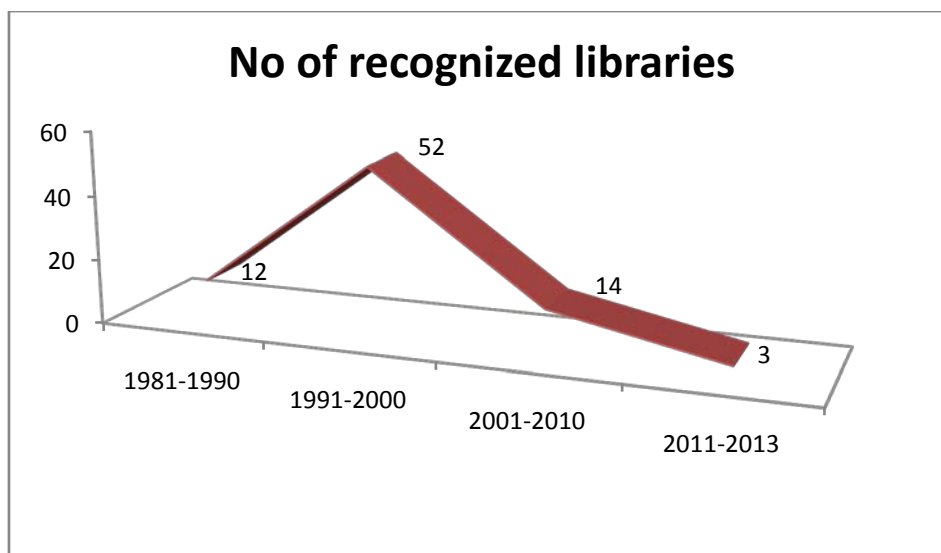
17	1997-98	5	18	1998-99	4
19	1999-2000	1	20	2000-01	5
21	2001-02	0	22	2002-03	1
23	2003-04	0	24	2004-05	3
25	2005-06	0	26	2006-07	0
27	2007-08	2	28	2008-09	0
29	2009-10	3	30	2010-11	3
31	2011-12	0	32	2012-13	0
33	20013-14	0	Total		81

Table 4: Year wise Recognised libraries in Aizawl city

A decade-wise number of recognized libraries in Aizawl city from 1981 onwards may be shown as below:

Sl.No	Decade	No of recognized libraries
1	1981-1990	12
2	1991-2000	52
3	2001-2010	14
4	2011-2013	3
Total		81

Table 5: Decade-wise Recognised libraries in Aizawl city



Graph No. 1

3.4.1 YMA Libraries

In Mizoram, the Young Mizo Association has played very important role and today the YMA have been regarded by many as the lifeline of the state. Though Mizoram is a small state in India, it poses a number of voluntary organizations. Among them, YMA have the largest member spreading throughout the state. YMA is form and established on the Christian principles by the Welsh Christian Missionary. It played very important role in this transition period, from tradition to modern, in which the Mizo society is facing with many new challenges.

In the formation of YMA the Welsh Missionary played a very important part along with the Mizo church leaders in the formation of YMA. YMA was first called the Young Lushai Association. The objectives of YMA are as follows:

- To make best use of leisure time
- Struck for all round development of Mizoram
- To promote good Christian life

The YLA functioned as the right hand of the church in Mizoram. Its headquarters was at Aizawl, and spreading its branches to different villages in and outside the state. In early days, YLA activities were published in the church monthly magazine “Kristian

Tlangau” till 1954, which is regarded as the main source of information for its branches in various localities. Since its conception, the association conducted general conference every year wherein delegates from all branches discuss important matters relating to the development of the youths as well as the state in general. The name, Young Lushai Association (YLA) was eventually changed over to Young Mizo Association (YMA) on October, 1947. It then still became the largest non-political voluntary organization in Mizoram. It was registered on May 14, 1977 under the Firms and Societies of the state Government.

YMA is very keen for the establishment of library at various branch levels and in its general conference in 1988, it resolves to establish library at all the branches to equip reading materials of the local people on free of cost. The YMA library plays a very important role in Mizo society in various ways by educating the local community to enhance their life standards through library resources. YMA Library has an integrated role as a cultural unit, constituting as an organic part of the society, by bringing together different segments of the society on a common platform. The group interest can be resolved in terms of the whole society and sectarian lifestyle is substituted by democracy life patterns by opening the mind of recorded knowledge for effective use. The Public Library encourages the community individually a variety and dissent climate tolerance. Out of the 81 recognised libraries there are 67 recognised YMA libraries, which forms 82.71%, in Aizawl City, such as:

Sl.No	Library	Sl.No	Library
1	Armed Veng South Library	2	Armed Veng Br. YMA Library
3	Aizawl Venglai Br. YMA Library	4	Aizawl Tlangnuam Br. YMA Library
5	Bethlehem Veng YMA Library	6	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library
7	Bungkawn Br. YMA Library	8	Bawngkawn YMA Library
9	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library, Aizawl	10	Chhinga Veng YMA Library
11	Chawlhmun Br. YMA Library	12	Chanmari YMA Library
13	Chanmari Vengthlang Tangrual	14	Chaltlang Br. YMA Library

	Pawl Library		
15	Chawnpui YMA Library	16	College Veng YMA Library
17	Central YMA Library	18	Chite Veng YMA Library
19	Chaltlang North YMA Library	20	Dawrpui Vengthar Br. YMA Library
21	Dinthar YMA Library	22	Durtlang North Branch YMA Library
23	Durtlang YMA Library	24	Dam Veng YMA Library
25	Electric Veng YMA Library	26	Govt. Complex YMA Library
27	HuntharVengBr.YMA Library	28	I.T.I Veng YMA Library
29	Khatla YMA Library	30	Kulikawn YMA Library
31	Kanan Br. YMA Library	32	Khatla South YMA Library
33	Luangmual YMA Library	34	Laiputlang YMA Library
35	Leitan YMA Library	36	Model Mission Veng YMA Library
37	Mission Veng North YMA Library	38	MelthumBr.YMA Library
39	Melriat YMA Library	40	Public Library, Dinthar-I
41	Ramthar Veng YMA Library	42	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library
43	Ramhlun South Br.YMA Library	44	Republic Veng YMA Library
45	Rangvamual YMA Library	46	Ramhlun North YMA Library
47	Ramhlun Sport Complex Br.YMA Library	48	Republic Vengthlang YMA Library
49	Saron Veng YMA Library	50	Salem Veng YMA Library
51	Tuithiang Veng YMA Library	52	Tuikual South YMA Library
53	Tuikual North YMA Library	54	Thakthing YMA Library
55	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	56	Tanhril YMA Library
57	Thalai Hmasawn Pawl Library, Mission Vengthlang	58	Thuampui Veng YMA Library
59	Upper Republic Veng YMA Library	60	Vaivakawn Br. YMA Library
61	Venghnuai YMA	62	Venghlui YMA Library
63	Zemabawk YMA Library	64	Zemabawk North YMA Library

65	Zuangtui Library YMA Library	66	Zotlang YMA Library
67	Zarkawt YMA Library YMA		

Table 6: Recognised YMA libraries in Aizawl city

These libraries were run by the Branch YMA invariably by appointing librarian for a period of time on voluntary basis without any financial benefits.

3.4.2 Church Libraries

In Mizoram there are a few numbers of Church libraries, which are not all Government Recognised. Only a few numbers are recognised out of which one is situated in Aizawl City that is Presbyterian Church Synod Hospital, which is situated in Durtlang. It is the hospital established by the missionaries. The library was established in the year 1928, and was recognised in the year 1999.

The library functions under one salaried qualified professional librarian, who manages and maintains all the activities of the libraries. The library is well developed with a good number of different kinds of collections and good place of reading which can accommodate around 27 users at a time. The library opens 5 days in a week, it also provide different services to its users. The library also receives grants from the Government for their development beside this the hospital administration department take good care of the library development through library committee.

3.4.3 Government Department Libraries

There is only 1 (one) Government department library in Mizoram which is the Central Jail Library situated inside the Central Jail in Aizawl, established in the year 1993. It is under the supervision of unqualified librarian who manages all the services and maintenance of the library. The librarian or the library in-charge is appointed by the Government from the concern department, who works not as volunteer but is given salary by the Government.

This is the only library run by the Government which is for the inward jailer. The main objective is to disseminate a good message for their wellbeing, through the

books that is being provided in the library. Their collections are being procured by the concern Department, Government of Mizoram and also some of their collections are being donated by individuals. The library is open 5 days in week, it also provide some services to its users.

3.4.4 Social Organizations/Agencies Libraries

The social organizations/agencies in Aizawl City have libraries which are maintained by the organizations/agencies. They also received grants from the RRRLF through the State Central Library since they are registered under them. The social organizations/agencies libraries in Aizawl City are as follows:

- 1) Agape Home De-Addiction Centre Durtlang Leitan South
- 2) Blessing Home De-Addiction Centre Library, Sakawrtuichhun
- 3) Damna In Library, Zuangtui
- 4) MUP Headquarters Library, Aizawl
- 5) Mission for Social Reform (Rescue Centre) Library, Tuikual 'C'
- 6) MHIP Gen.Hqr.Library, Treasury Square
- 7) Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual 'A', near S.A. Temple

(1) Agape Home De-Addiction Centre Durtlang Leitan South

This library is run by social organization, established in the year 2006. It is under unqualified librarian/library-in charge. Since this library is for the patient of this centre, it only has few members. The library procures collections through library committee, but majority of their collections are donated by individuals.

The library is open only one day in a week, i.e. Saturday. It provides good services to its users. It also receives grants from the Government for their development and growth. The library since is under the supervision of unqualified librarian/library in-charge has a long way to go for more growth and development in different ways to co-up with the changing environment in the field of information, ICT, etc.

(2) Blessing Home De-Addiction Centre Library, Sakawrtuichhun

It is another library run by the social organization, established in the year 1997. The library is established for the patient of this centre, under unqualified librarian/library in-charge who works as volunteer. It is equipped with reading room, and a good

number of collections. It also provides services to its users. The library is open only 1 (one) day in a week, i.e. Sunday.

The library does not have separate building of its own. It receives donations of books from individuals and also receives grants from the Government for their growth and development.

(3) Damna In Library, Zuangtui

Another library run by the social organization, established in the year 1986. This library is also under the supervision of unqualified librarian/library in-charge, who works as volunteer. It has its own library building with reading room and quite good number of collections. The library receives a lot of donation from individual in terms of collections. The library is open for the patient two (2) days in a week, i.e. Tuesday and Friday. This library is maintained by the scheme sanction from the central for the centre. It also receives grants from the state Government for the growth and development of the library.

(4) MUP Headquarters Library, Aizawl

This library is run by elderly social organization, established in the year 2006. MUP is an elderly organization which covers all its members within Mizoram. The library is under the in-charge of unqualified person, who works as volunteer. It has its own building with reading room and a good number of collections.

The library is open to all its members within the state of Mizoram. It is open five (5) days in a week, i.e. Monday to Friday. It also provides services to its users. The library receives books through donations by individual and procurement by the organization. It also receives grants from the Government for the development of the library.

(5) Mission for Social Reform (Rescue Centre) Library, Tuikual 'C'

This library is run by social agency, established in the year 1998. It is also the library having patient who are admitted to the centre. The library is under the unqualified library in-charge/librarian, who takes care of all the activities of the library concern.

It does not have its own building. The library is attached to the Rescue Centre building, with small reading rooms and a number of collections. The library is open only one (1) day in a week, i.e. Monday for its users. It also provides services to its

users. The library does not have a separate library budget. Collections are procured directly according to the convenient of the library in-charge/librarian. Grants are received by the library from the Government for their future growth and development.

(6) MHIP Gen.Hqr.Library, Treasury Square

The library is run by the women organization, the largest women organization in Mizoram, established in the year 2011. It is under the supervision of unqualified library in-charge/librarian who is given salary by the organization. The library has building of its own with reading room, equipped with furniture's and good number of collections.

Opening days of the library is three (3) days in a week, i.e. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Even though the library is run by women organization, the library is open to all. The library receives books through individual donations and other source. It also receives grants from Government for the development of the library.

(7) Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual 'A', near S.A. Temple

It is a library run by agency, established in the year 1986. The library in-charge/librarian works as volunteer, who is not a qualified or professional. The agency does not have its own library building; the library is attached to the office. It has its reading room, with furniture and number of collections.

The library is open seven (7) days in a week, i.e. Monday to Sunday. A service is also being provided by the library to its users. Collections for the library is directly procure by the library in-charge/librarian. Some of their collections are received through individual donations. It also receives grants from the Government for their future growth and development.

3.4.5 Other Libraries

The other libraries are the libraries run by the student union/association, a special libraries for the special children. These libraries are situated within Aizawl City, namely:

- 1) Gilead Special School Library, Chhing Veng
- 2) Hermon Children Library, Durtlang

- 3) J.F. Memorial Public Library, Durtlang
- 4) Post Matric Association Library, Durtlang
- 5) Student Union Library, Sakawrtuichhun

(1) Gilead Special School Library, Chhinga Veng

This library is a special library for the handicap children, established in the year 1997. Library in-charge/librarian is not a qualified or professional. Salaried is given to the library in-charge/librarian by the school authority. The library is exclusively for the special children, so the collections of this library also consist of mainly children interest.

The library is open five (5) days in a week, i.e. Monday to Friday during the school hours. It does not have separate library building; it is attached to the school office building. It also provides services to its users. Collection for the library is procured directly by the library in-charge/librarian. It receives grants from the Government for infrastructure, collection and future development of the library.

(2) Hermon Children Library, Durtlang

This library is for the orphan children in this school, established in the year 1987. Library in-charge/librarian maintains all the activities of the library that is not qualified or professional and works as volunteer. It does not have a library building of its own. Since it is a children school, the library has only children section. The collections of the library are also exclusive only for the children relating to their studies. Opening days of the library is three (3) days in a week, i.e. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The library is not very developed, but provides a service like the other libraries does to its users. It receives grants from the Government for their future development.

(3) J.F. Memorial Public Library, Durtlang

This is a library established in memorial of a deceased person by the family. It was established in the year 1990. It is a library for the public, maintain by a volunteer library in-charge/librarian who is not a qualified or professional. The library has a separate building of its own, which is Assam type, having reading room, equipped with furniture and number of collections. Library is open only one (1) day in a week,

i.e. Saturday. It does not have ICT applications, but provide services to its users. It receives grants from the Government for the growth and development of the library.

(4) Post Matric Association Library, Durtlang

It is a library run by student association established in the year 1992. The library is under the supervision of library in-charge/librarian who is not a qualified or professional without salary. It does not have a separate building of its own, but is attached to private house. It has a reading room and equipped with furniture and number of collections. The collections are classified and catalogue according to the convenient of the library in-charge/librarian. The library provides a good service to its users. The library is open six (6) days in a week, i.e. Monday to Saturday. It receives grants from the Government for future growth and development of the library.

(5) Student Union Library, Sakawrtuichhun

Student Union runs this library which was established in the year 1991. The library is under the supervision of unqualified or non-professional librarian/library in-charge, who maintained all the activities of the library. The library has a separate building of its own, which is Assam type. It has a reading room with furniture and good number of collections. The library also provides services to its users. Collections of the library are received from the individual through donations and other sources. It also procures collections through direct purchase committee for the library. The library is open three (3) days in a week, i.e. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. It receives grants from the Government for the future development of the library.

3.5 Conclusion

There are as much as 459 government recognised libraries in Mizoram and out of which 81 libraries, which forms 17.64%, were in Aizawl city. Initiatives taken by the state government for the promotion and development of libraries in the state is commendable. These recognized libraries have incredible contributions for the development of the local community through its various services rendered by providing reading materials of different kinds.

Mizoram is one of the most literate states in India and the people of the state are fond of reading good books and other reading materials. At the same time, it is backward in economy and is very difficult to collect reading materials by the people from their own resources. Nevertheless these recognized libraries provided reading materials received from the government which quenches the thirst of the local information needs. Since most of these libraries were run on voluntary basis, their working hours is limited and could not fully effort to serve various users but their contribution cannot be forget. It can, therefore be stated that government recognized libraries in Aizawl city has tremendous contribution for the education, development and growth of public livelihood in an information society.

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Chapter 4

Role of RRRLF in Public Library Development

4.1 : Introduction

The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) was established in the year 1972 on the recommendation of the National Committee for the bi-centenary celebration of the birth of Raja Rammohun Roy, social reformer of India, under the chairmanship of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi for supporting and promoting a network of libraries which could carry books to the remotest parts of the country and inculcate reading habits among the people. The Foundation was established as an autonomous body and is fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. RRRLF is registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. It is a nodal agency of the Government of India to support public library services and systems and promote public library movement in the country commensurate with the objectives as embodied in its memorandum of Association. The governing body of the Foundation consisted of 22 members headed by the Chairman, who is the concerned Minister of the government of India, with its headquarters at Kolkata. The Director discharges the administrative functions of the Foundation.

Besides RRRLF being the funding body it also function as a national agency for coordinating, monitoring and developing public library services in the country. The RRRLF is vested with the responsibility of promoting library movement in the country. One of the major initiatives in the promotion of library movement was introducing more and more library facilities for the benefit of the reading clientele. For the improvement of library facilities in the country, the RRRLF has adopted certain schemes under matching and non-matching assistance. The RRRLF works in close association and active cooperation with different State Government and Union Territory Administrations through a machinery called State Library Planning Committee (SLPC/SLC) set up in each state at the instances of the Foundation. To participate in RRRLF's programme, a State Government/UT is required to contribute a certain amount fixed to RRRLF.

The primary concern being the promotion of reading habits, the major share of assistance is allowed for increasing the book stock of libraries. Assistance is also

rendered under different scheme towards construction of library building, and purchase of furniture, equipment, audio-visual materials and computer. In order to extend library facilities to the disadvantages sections of the people, a scheme of assistance towards development of mobile library service and rural book centre was also introduced.

RRRLF has taken long strides in promoting library services in the country. With the expanded activity during the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) the total plan grant reaches Rs. 7863.52 lakhs against Rs. 3233.00 lakhs during the 9th Five Year Plan from the Government of India with an average annual plan grant @ Rs. 1373.60 lakhs and the state contribution reaches Rs. 4295.98 lakhs against Rs. 1977.00 lakhs during the 9th Five Year Plan with an average annual contribution @ Rs.646.360 lakhs. Further, the Foundation has taken steps during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The plan grant stepped up to Rs.2419.12 lakhs including a special grant of Rs.219.12 lakhs for North-Eastern states and contribution received from various state governments also reached Rs.1212.37 lakhs, in the 2nd Year of the 11th Five Year Plan the Foundation received Rs.3000.00 lakhs including a special grant of Rs.350.00 lakhs for North-Eastern states and contribution received from various state government also reached Rs.1524.76 lakhs. Consequently the amount of assistance rendered to the libraries during the 3rd year of the 11th Five Year Plan (2009-2010) was Rs.4814.39 lakhs and the Foundation received Rs.3500.00 lakhs including a special grant of Rs.350.00 lakhs for North-Eastern States and contribution received from various State Government also reached Rs.1650.89 lakhs. During the 4th year of the 11th Five Year Plan the RRRLF had received Rs.3500.00 lakhs including a special grant of Rs.350.00 lakhs for North-Eastern States and contribution received from various States Governments also reached Rs.2359.02 lakhs. In the year under report i.e. 5th year of the 11th Five Year Plan, Foundation has received Rs.3200.00 lakhs under Plan, Rs.300.00 lakhs for North-Eastern States and Rs.50.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan as well as States/UT contribution of Rs.2245.38. over the last thirty-two years the Foundation has covered about a little over thirty-one thousand libraries at different levels. Over the last thirty eight years the Foundation has covered over thirty-two thousand (30,000) libraries at different levels.

4.2 : Objectives of RRRLF

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is a national agency for the promotion of library services in general and public library services in particular of various states of the country. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and support public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and by developing reading habits all over the country with the active cooperation of State Government and Union Territories and of Voluntary Organizations operating in the field of library services, cultural activities, adult education and the like. Objectives of the Foundation may be listed as below:

- To promote library movement in the country;
- To enunciate a national library policy and to help build up a national library system;
- To provide financial and technical assistance to libraries;
- To provide financial assistance to organizations, regional or national engaged in the promotion of library development;
- To publish appropriate literature and to act as a clearing house of ideas and information on library development in India and abroad;
- To promote research in problems of library development;
- To advise the government on all matters pertaining to the library development in the country; and
- To propagate the adoption of library legislation in the country.

4.3 : Assistance Programmes

RRRLF promotes public library services rendering book and financial assistance to the public libraries under different schemes of assistance in collaboration with Library Department or Department in charge of Public Libraries Library Services. The assistance programmes covered various libraries/centre as below and its assistance programmes is as follows:

Sl.No	Categories of library	Libraries covered
1	State Central Libraries	28

2	Divisional and District Libraries	451
3	Below District Libraries	31155
4	NYK	594
5	JawaharBalBhavans	49
6	Others	128
Total		32405

Table 7: RRRLF Assistance of various libraries

4.3.1: Matching Scheme

Assistance under these schemes is given from the resources shared on matching basis with the States/Union Territory administration. For developed States 50:50, developing and lagging States 60:40 and North-Eastern States 90:10.

1. Assistance towards building up of adequate stock of books and reading materials.
2. Assistance towards development of Rural Book Deposit Centres and Mobile Library Services.
3. Assistance towards Organisation of Seminars, Workshops, Training Courses (Orientation / Refresher), Book Exhibitions and Library Awareness Programmes.
4. Assistance towards purchase of Storage Materials, Reading Room Furniture and Library Equipment like Card Cabinet, Fire Extinguisher etc, including Copier.
5. Assistance to Public Libraries towards Increasing Accommodation.
6. Assistance to Public Libraries to Acquire Computer with accessories for library application and TV, CD Player, DVD Player for Educational Purposes.

4.3.2: Non-matching Scheme

1. Assistance towards building up adequate stock of books through central selection.
2. Assistance to voluntary organisations (NGO's) providing public library services.

3. Assistance to Children's Libraries or Children's Section, Senior Citizen Section, Neo-Literate Section of General Public Libraries.
4. Assistance to public libraries towards Celebration of 50/60/75/100/125/150 years and the like.
5. Assistance towards Organisation of seminars/conference by professional organisation, local bodies, NGO's engaged in public library development/library movement and University Departments of Library Science.
6. Assistance towards collection and compilation of library statistics through official and non-official agencies.
7. Assistance to centrally sponsored libraries.
8. Assistance towards establishment of RRRLF Children's corner.
9. Assistance towards establishment of RRRLF Physically challenged corner.

For a better contextual view of the schemes listed above are grouped under two headings viz, Book assistance and financial assistance.

1) Schemes of Book Assistance

A library quality depends on the size of its collection and the number of its readers it serves. The growth of a library depends when it augments its stock from time to time. But as availability of funds does not keep up with the increasing price of books, the libraries are finding it difficult to acquire enough books to cater to the needs of their growing readership. Except in a few states, whatever funds are available from different sources are spent primarily for the maintenance of the staff. The Foundation there for adopted this major scheme of augmenting the book stock of libraries, known as, 'Assistance towards building up of adequate stock of books and other reading and visual materials'.

The assistance under this scheme is given from two sources, matching fund (combined fund of state and RRRLF) and non-matching fund (RRRLF fund/central fund). When assistance is rendered from the matching source, the responsibility for selection, purchase and distribution of books is vested in the state authority, and when assistance is rendered from the non-matching (RRRLF fund/central fund) source, the Foundation is responsible for selection and supply of the books.

➤ **Matching Book Assistance (State Selection Books)**

Under this scheme books in regional languages and to small extent, in English are supplied. The Foundation in the beginning of the year will intimate the amount of assistance available to each state and union territory on the basis of contribution already received and likely to be received during the year.

The State Library Planning Committee (SLPC) or the State Library Committee (SLC) set up at the instance of the Foundation in each state and union territory prepare proposal for assistance under this major scheme. It prepares the list of books and the list of libraries to which the books are to be sent. The Foundation has issued detailed guidelines for this purpose. Once beneficiary libraries are approved by the State Library Planning Committees (SLPC's) steps are to purchase and distribute the books. From the combined fund payment is made by the Foundation.

Under the matching programme the selection of libraries rests with the respective SPLC/SLC. Assistance under the book assistance scheme is available for all categories of public libraries viz, State Central Libraries, Regional/Divisional Libraries, District Central Libraries, Sub-Divisional Libraries, Teshil Libraries, Municipal Libraries, Town Libraries, Rural Libraries etc, which are all maintained or aided or recognised/sponsored by the respective state Government/Union Territory administrations.

➤ **Non-matching Book Assistance**

✓ **Assistance to Centrally-sponsored Libraries**

The Foundation supports the library services organized by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras established by the Ministry of HRD, Govt, of India in various district headquarters. Assistance under the scheme is also being rendered to Jawahar Bal Bhawans and to some reputed voluntary organizations recognised or recommended by the Government of India. In case of Nehru Yuvak Kendras the Foundation insists on the selection, purchase and distribution of books and in case of Jawahar Bal Bhawans and others, the individual centre is authorized to select and purchase the books.

✓ **Assistance to State Central Libraries and District Libraries (Central Selection of Books)**

Apart from the books, mainly in Indian languages selected by the respective SLPC/SLC for State Central Libraries and libraries below district level, the Foundation centrally selects books in English and Hindi for distribution to the State Central and District Libraries in the country. The Administrative Committee of the Foundation has issued detailed guidelines for the selection of such books. The Book Selection Committee constituted for the purpose selects books from those submitted by the publishers and from book review, jackets etc.

1) Scheme of Financial Assistance

➤ **Assistance towards Organisation of Seminars, Workshops, Training Courses (Orientation/Refresher) and Book Exhibition**

The scheme objectives are to give reorientation training to librarians and to promote use of books and to inculcate reading habit among the public. Under this scheme assistance is available to the Library Department/Directorate of State/Union territories, State Central Libraries, library associations and institutions imparting training in Library Science. Under this scheme assistance is given from two sources viz, (i) matching fund, (ii) non matching fund (Foundation's own fund/central fund). From the matching fund the grant is given only to organizations which are recommended by the respective state Government/Union territory administrations. All India library associations, like Indian Library Association (ILA), are granted financial assistance from the non-matching fund.

➤ **Assistance towards Storage and Display of Books**

In 1979-80 the scheme was adopted to enable small libraries below district level to store and display increasing number of books received from the Foundation. Financial assistance under this scheme is given to the libraries run or aided by the state government, local bodies or voluntary organizations for purchasing not more than 2 almirahs/racks/storage and display equipment in a year on the recommendation of the respective state government/union territory administration. The assistance is given on the sharing basis, the Foundation's share being limited to 50 per cent or 2,000 per year per library.

➤ Assistance to Voluntary Organisations providing Public Library Services

The scheme objectives is to rendered financial assistance to voluntary organizations/institutions working in the field of public libraries for purchase of books, furniture and equipment and also for construction including additions/alterations of the building of the library wing of the organization. Financial assistance was used to be given on 50:50 bases subject to a maximum of Rs 50,000 per project per year till September 1994 since when the ratio was changed to 75:25, 75 per cent being the Foundation's share.

On the recommendation of Grants Committee, the grant is released, constitute for the purpose by the Foundation, normally to such organizations that are recommended by the state government/union territory administrations, which has good standing and are engaged in library works for a minimum period of 3 years.

• Assistance to Public Libraries below District Level for increasing Accommodation

This is a matching scheme; it was adopted for the first time during the year 1989-90. The scheme objectives is to rendered financial assistance to government-run or aided (by state government or local bodies) public libraries below district level (tahsil, taluka, sub-divisional, block, town or municipal) for the purpose of construction/addition/alteration of library building. The extent of assistance is limited to Rs 50,000 per library in a year. The grant is sanctioned on the recommendation of the respective SLPC/SLC.

• Assistance to State Central Libraries and District Libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCR Sets for Educational Purpose

This is a scheme under the matching programme of the Foundation adopted since 1987-88. The scheme is intended to diversify the services of State Central and District Libraries (whether run or aided by the state government) through audio-visual materials. At the recommendation of the respective SPPLC/SLC the grant is released. Out of the matching fund financial assistance is given out to the extent of current market price of a TV-cum-VCR set with accessories including installation

charges, and for purchase of educational cassettes-not more than 5 cassettes per year per library.

- Assistance to Children's Libraries and Children's Section of General Public Libraries

This is a non-matching scheme to support and promote children's libraries all over the country in order to develop reading habit among the children. Under this scheme assistance is available to children's libraries or to those public libraries which have children's section. These libraries may be government-managed, government-sponsored (e.g. Jawahar Bal Bhawans), aided, institutional or run by voluntary organizations. Assistance is available for purchase of reading materials, audio-visual materials, racks, almirahs and reading tables and chairs. Financial assistance is given directly by the Foundation and is limited to Rs 5,000 per library per annum.

- Assistance to Libraries towards Centenary Celebrations

Under this scheme assistance is given to the old reputed libraries which have been providing library service to the people of the locality with dedication and have contributed to developing reading habit and enrichment of culture of the people in the locality.

A maximum amount of Rs 50,000 under this scheme as a financial assistance is given for organization of seminar/workshop befitting the occasion, purchase of books and furniture, renovation of library building, organization of cultural function, debates, essay competition on a topic of library movement/national integration, giving cash award etc.

4.3.3 Promotion of District Youth Resource Centers (DYRC's)

DYRC's development is being made commensurate with the decision of the inter Ministerial Steering Committee constitutes for the purpose with the representative from Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, and Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghatana. The DYRC,s are assisted for the following purpose:

- Towards building up adequate stock of books

- Towards acquiring storage materials and library furniture
- Towards construction of library building
- Towards acquisition of computers with accessories.

4.3.4 Promotional Activities

A number of promotional activities for qualitative improvement of library have been under taken by RRRLF. The activities is associated and interacts with different national and international library professional associations like FLA, ILA, IASLIC and different state level library associations. Some of the promotional activities taken up by the Foundation for the qualitative improvement of library services are as follows:

- It organizes seminars and conferences on the topics related to the development of public libraries in India
- It plays a major role in the preparation of National Policy on Library and Information Systems and also issued guidelines on public library systems and services.
- It institute RRRLF Fellowship to eminent men and women in the field of library services who have contributed significantly to the library movement particularly, public library movement in the country through active involvement in the movement, organizational initiative, intellectual leadership or are dedicated to the propagation of the reading habit among the mass. Fellowship carries a cash award of Rs.25, 000 besides a plaque and a citation detailing the services rendered by the Fellow in the country.
- RRRLF Best Library Award for the Best State Central Library in India. The Award carries a Citation and a cash incentive of Rs. 1 lakhs.
- RRRLF Best District Library Award in each of the six regions. The Award carries a Citation and cash incentive of Rs.50,00.

- The Foundation instituted RRRLF Best Rural Library Award one for each state since 2005.
- Raja Rammohun Roy Award was introduced annually to the best contributor of an article covering the area of development of Public Library Systems and Services or suggesting measures for the promotion of reading habits

4.3.5 Research Cell and Special Library

A research cell along with a special library on Library and Information Science and statistics unit supported by the computer unit are providing necessary input to its various activities. About 5000 important books, journals acquire in the library. Besides carrying on Research Project on public library or allied subject, the Research Cell rendered advisory and consultancy services whenever required. It has prepared and published a report on loss of books in libraries for the Government of India.

4.3.6 Publications

For the promotion and development of public library services the Foundation has brought out many useful publications in the country. Some of its significant publications are as follows:

- Indian Libraries; Trends and Perspectives
- Raja Rammohun Roy and the New Learning
- Directory of Indian Public Libraries
- RRRLF Newsletter (quarterly)
- Granthana- Indian Journal of Library Studies (Bi-annual)
- Annual Report
- Books for the Millions at their Doorsteps (Information Manual)

4.3.7 Modernization Programme

For the promotion of library services the Foundation is taking steps to meet the new technologies of information. It has a Computer Section for building-up data bank of Public Libraries for the country. This section is planned to give information storage,

retrieval and data processing support for all the application areas. It has keen interest with enthusiasm to computerized state libraries in India. It gave computers to the state and district libraries to carry out Foundations zeal to computerize such libraries.

4.3.8 Achievement

For the promotion and development of library services in the country the Foundation has taken tremendous steps. Central Government's grant allotment is increasing over the last years and state contributions for matching scheme is also increasing as well. This increased shows that the work carried out by the Foundation is growing and the State Government gives emphasis for the promotion of public libraries through the Foundation.

4.4 : RRRLF Assistance to Mizoram

The assistance given by RRRLF is available for all categories of public libraries, viz, State Central Library, Regional/Divisional Libraries, District Central Libraries, Sub-divisional Libraries, Tehsil Libraries, Taluka Libraries, Block Libraries, Branch Libraries, Municipal Libraries, Town Libraries, Rural Libraries, Panchayat Libraries, Village Libraries, etc, directly maintained or aided or recognised by the State Government. State Library Committee will decide number and categories consolidated list of books for different categories of libraries. However, textbooks, costly books and foreign publications should not ordinarily be selected. The maxim "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost" should be the guiding principle for selection of books. The Foundation buys books at the rate of discount as shown below; (RRRLF; 1997; 16)

1	to	10 copies	-	10% discount
11	to	25 copies	-	15% discount
26	to	100 copies	-	20% discount
101	to	200 copies	-	25% discount
201	to	500 copies	-	30% discount
501	to	above 500	-	35% discount

4.4.1 Recognised libraries and matching share

After the tenth year of RRRLF establishment, the state government of Mizoram started its matching share contribution with an amount of Rs.20, 000 only, but after thirty years, the state government contribution for the matching scheme has become Rs.15, 00,000 in 2013-14. So far the state government total matching share contribution to RRRLF has become Rs. 15,00,000 and the total financial assistance from the foundation has reached an amount of Rs. 2,48,80,000. Yearly recognized libraries with matching share contributions to RRRLF may be shown as below in a table:

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Recognized Libraries</i>	<i>Mizoram Govt. Contribution (Rs)</i>	<i>Cumulative amount(Rs)</i>
1	1982-83	25	20,000	20,000
2	1983-84	30	20,000	40,000
3	1984-85	39	30,000	70,000
4	1985-86	45	40,000	1,10,000
5	1986-87	55	60,000	1,70,000
6	1987-88	70	50,000	2,20,000
7	1988-89	77	1,00,000	3,20,000
8	1989-90	77	1,00,000	4,20,000
9	1990-91	77	2,00,000	6,20,000
10	1991-92	112	2,00,000	8,20,000
11	1992-93	150	2,00,000	10,20,000
12	1993-94	178	3,00,000	13,20,000
13	1994-95	188	3,00,000	16,20,000
14	1995-96	208	4,60,000	20,80,000
15	1996-97	300	15,00,000	35,80,000
16	1997-98	327	15,00,000	50,80,000
17	1998-99	343	12,00,000	62,80,000
18	1999-2000	364	15,00,000	77,80,000
19	2000-01	390	12,00,000	89,80,000
20	2001-02	399	12,00,000	1,01,80,000

21	2002-03	411	12,00,000	1,13,80,000
22	2003-04	415	12,00,000	1,25,80,000
23	2004-05	418	12,00,000	1,37,80,000
24	2005-06	418	10,00,000	1,47,80,000
25	2006-07	424	5,00,000	1,62,80,000
26	2007-08	424	5,00,000	1,67,80,000
27	2008-09	431	5,00,000	1,72,80,000
28	2009-10	452	20,00,000	1,92,80,000
29	2010-11	459	26,00,000	2,18,80,000
30	2011-12	459	15,00,000	2,33,80,000
31	2012-13	459	15,00,000	2,48,80,000

Table 8: Growth of recognised libraries with financial assistance

4.4.2 Books under matching share

State Library Committee of Mizoram is receiving various books every year from RRRLF under matching scheme and which were distributed to the various recognized libraries equally. Till 2013, it received as much as 10, 53,639 books and the following table show various books receive by SLC for the last 26 years:

Sl. No	Year	No. of Books	Cumulative Total
1	1987-88	16,871	16,871
2	1988-89	6,293	23,164
3	1989-90	9,735	32,899
4	1990-91	13,316	46,215
5	1991-92	14,455	60,670
6	1992-93	17,029	77,699
7	1993-94	26,080	1,03,779
8	1994-95	19,760	1,23,539
9	1995-96	46,000	1,69,539
10	1996-97	21,420	1,90,959
11	1997-98	52,471	2,43,430
12	1998-99	51,891	2,95,321

13	1999-2000	39,338	3,34,659
14	2000-01	37,224	3,71,883
15	2001-02	44,420	4,16,303
16	2002-03	63,350	4,79,653
17	2003-04	32,316	5,11,969
18	2004-05	39,735	5,51,704
19	2005-06	38,745	5,90,449
20	2006-07	63,701	6,54,150
21	2007-08	46,640	7,00,790
22	2008-09	41,150	7,41,940
23	2009-10	89,992	8,31,932
24	2010-11	76,406	9,08,338
25	2011-12	76,889	9,85,227
26	2012-13	68,412	10,53,639

Table 9: Books received under matching scheme

Out of the above total books received through RRRLF Matching Scheme, only 68,200 books were received by recognized libraries in Aizawl City, which is shown below in a table:

Sl.No	Year	No of books	Cumulative total
1	2005-06	8,030	8,030
2	2006-07	8,140	16,170
3	2007-08	8,360	24,530
4	2008-09	8,360	32,890
5	2009-10	8,580	41,470
6	2010-11	8,910	50,380
7	2011-12	8,910	59,290
8	2012-13	8,910	68,200

Table 10: Books received under matching scheme by Aizawl City libraries

4.4.3 Computers

The Public Libraries also received assistance to acquire new computer or upgrade as the case may be for either of the following items, with accessories for educational purposes once in 10(ten) years.

- 1) One TV-cum-VCP sets with accessories together with five educational videocassettes
- 2) Computer System
 - One server
 - Three (3) clients, nine (9) clients for State Central Library
 - UPS in capacity rage of 0.5KVA to 3 KVA
 - One Laser Printer and one Dot Matrix Printer; one Laser Printer, one Inkjet Printer and two Dot Matrix Printer for State Central Library
 - Library Software
 - Network Equipments
 - Others;
 - ✓ One Web Camera
 - ✓ Two Barcode Reader
 - ✓ Two Speaker
 - ✓ One CD-Writer
 - ✓ One Scanner
 - Cost of power cabling and installation of LAN
 - Cost of Retro Conversion of total holdings(books)

For both the Government and Non-government libraries assistance is given for construction of a new building or extension of the existing building. Maximum amount given to District Level Library is Rs 10 lakhs and Rs 8 lakhs for Sub-Divisional /Town Level Library once in ten years. For other libraries Rs 6 lakhs can be given for construction of library building. The table shows details of assistance received from RRRLF by Mizoram, from 2009 to present year 2013:

Heads	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Books	89,992	75,500	76,583	68,812

Building Grants	20 libraries, 6 lakhs each	25 libraries, 6 lakhs each	10 libraries, 6 lakhs each	14 libraries, 6 lakhs each
Furniture's (Book case)	85	184	60	-
Computer	-	-	10 libraries, 2 sets each	-
Dot matrix Printer/Laser Printer	-	-	10 libraries, one set each	-
Flat TV 32' inch, LCD	-	-	10 libraries, one set each	-

Table 11: Year wise assistance received from RRRLF

The following ten (10) libraries, of which 9 (nine) libraries (90%) are from Aizawl city, received Computer, Dot matrix Printer/Laser Printer and Flat TV 32' inch, LCD during 2012-13:

- 1) Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library
- 2) Chanmari YMA Library
- 3) Chaltlang Br. YMA Library
- 4) Ramhlun North YMA Library
- 5) Lengpui YMA Library
- 6) Chawlhmun Br. YMA Library
- 7) Vaivakawn Br. YMA Library
- 8) College Veng YMA Library
- 9) Hunthar Veng Br. YMA Library
- 10) Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library

4.4.4 Building grants

The establishment of RRRLF by the Central Government as an agency for the promotion and development of public library survives in the country has been the lifeline of public library services in Mizoram. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation is a national agency for the promotion of library services in general and

public library services in particular. Like other states of India, the matching and non-matching schemes of RRRLF help library services and activities in different ways. The extensions of assistance in cash and in kind are of great value to the promotion of library services in Mizoram. The libraries that received building grants during the year 2009-2010 are:

Sl.No	Library	District	Amount(Rs)
1	Armed Veng Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
2	Bairabi North Br. YMA Library	Kolasib	6,00,000
3	ChawnpuiVeng Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
4	DawrpuiVengthar Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
5	Falkawn Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
6	Haulawng Br. YMA Library	Lunglei	6,00,000
7	Hunthar Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
8	Mission Vengthlang YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
9	New Diakkawn Br. YMA Library	Kolasib	6,00,000
10	North Vanlaiphai Br. YMALibrary	Serchhip	6,00,000
11	RamhlunVengthar Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
12	Ramthar Vent Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
13	Reiek Br. YMA Library	Mamit	6,00,000
14	Saidan Br. YMA Library	Kolasib	6,00,000
15	Samlukhai Branch, YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
16	SerchhipVengchung Br. YMA Library	Serchhip	6,00,000
17	Sialhawk Br. YMA Library	Champhai	6,00,000
18	Tuikhuahtlang Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
19	Zobawk Bazar Br. YMA Library	Lunglei	6,00,000

20	Zuchhip Br. YMA Library Khawzawl	Champhai	6,00,000
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Table 12: Building grants during 2009-10

Out of the 20 recognised libraries that received building grant from RRRLF during 2009-10, only eight(8) libraries, such as, Armed Veng Br. YMA Library, ChawnpuiVeng Br. YMA Library, DawrpuiVengthar Br. YMA Library, Hunthar Br. YMA Library, Mission Vengthlang YMA Library, RamhlunVengthar Br. YMA Library, Ramthar Vent Br. YMA Library, and Tuikhuahtlang Br. YMA Library were from the Aizawl city libraries which is 40% from the total libraries. All these eight libraries were run by local YMA branches. The libraries that received building grants during the year 2010-2011 are:

Sl.No	Library	District	Amount(Rs)
1	Chaltlang North Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
2	Chanmari Br. YMA Library	Lunglei	6,00,000
3	Diakkawn Br. YMA Library	Kolasib	6,00,000
4	Dinthar Br. YMA, Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
5	Durtlang North Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
6	East Lungdar Br. YMA Library	Serchhip	6,00,000
7	I.T.I Veng Br. YMA, Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
8	Khawruhlian Br. YMA Library	Mamit	6,00,000
9	Khawzawl Vengthar Br. YMA Library	Champhai	6,00,000
10	MHIP, General Headquarter Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
11	Mission Veng Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
12	Muallianpui South Br. YMA Library	Lunglei	6,00,000
13	N. Lungpher Br. YMA LibrarySaitual	Aizawl	6,00,000

14	Republic Veng Br YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
15	Saiphai Hmar Veng Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
16	SaitualVenglai Br YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
17	Seling Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
18	Sesih Br. YMA Library	Champhai	6,00,000
19	Tawipui South Br. YMALibrary	Lunlei	6,00,000
20	Tuahzawl Br. YMA Library	Mamit	6,00,000
21	Tuikual North Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
22	Tumpui Br. YMA Library	Kolasib	6,00,000
23	Zarkawt Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
24	Zohnuai Br. YMA Library	Lunglei	6,00,000
25	Zotlang East Br. YMA Library	Champhai	6,00,000

Table 13: Building grants during 2010-11

Out of the 25 recognised libraries that received building grant from RRRLF during 2010-11, only nine(9) libraries, such as, Chaltlang North Br. YMA Library, Dinthar Br. YMA, Library, Durtlang North Br. YMA Library, I.T.I Veng Br. YMA, Library, MHIP, General Headquarter Library, Mission Veng Br. YMA Library, Republic Veng Br YMA Library, Tuikual North Br. YMA Library, and Zarkawt Br. YMA Library were from the Aizawl city libraries which is 36% from the total libraries. Nine of these libraries were run by local YMA branches and one by MHIP Gen. Hqrs. The libraries that received building grants during the year 2011-2012 are:

Sl.No	Library	District	Amount(Rs)
1	Bethlehem Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
2	Biate Br. YMA Library	Champhai	6,00,000
3	Durtlang KawnVeng Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
4	Kawnpui Hmar Veng Br. YMA Library	Kolasib	6,00,000
5	Khuanghlum Br. YMA Library	Lunglei	6,00,000
6	Leng Br. YMA Library	Serchhip	6,00,000
7	Lungdai Br. YMA Library	Kolasib	6,00,000

8	Sairang Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
9	Samthang Br. YMA Library	Champhai	6,00,000
10	ZawlnuamVengpui Br. YMA Library	Mamit	6,00,000

Table 14: Building grants during 2011-12

Out of the 10 recognised libraries that received building grant from RRRLF during 2011-12, only two(2) libraries, such as, Bethlehem Br. YMA Library and Durtlang KawnVeng Br. YMA Library were from the Aizawl city libraries which is 20% from the total libraries. Two of these libraries were run by local YMA branches. The libraries that received the building grants during 2012-2013 are:

Sl.No	Library	District	Amount(Rs)
1	Bairabi South Br. YMALibrary	Kolasib	6,00,000
2	Chaltlang Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
3	Dinthar Br. YMA Sairang Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
4	East Phaileng Br. YMALibrary	Aizawl	6,00,000
5	Electric Veng Br. YMA KhawzawlLibrary	Champhai	6,00,000
6	Kawrtethawveng North Br. YMA Library	Mamit	6,00,000
7	Khanpui Br. YMALibrary	Aizawl	6,00,000
8	Luangpawm Br. YMALibrary	Aizawl	6,00,000
9	Lungmawi Br. YMALibrary	Lunglei	6,00,000
10	Maite Br. YMA Library	Aizawl	6,00,000
11	Tlungvel Gate Veng YMALibrary	Aizawl	6,00,000
12	Vangchhia Br. YMALibrary	Champhai	6,00,000
13	Venghnuai Br. YMALibrary	Aizawl	6,00,000
14	VenglaiChamphai Br. YMA Library	Champhai	6,00,000

Table 15: Building grants during 2012-13

Out of the 14 recognised libraries that received building grant from RRRLF during 2012-13, only two(2) libraries, such as, Chaltlang Br. YMA Library and Venghnuai Br. YMA Library were from the Aizawl city libraries which is 14.28% from the total

libraries. Two of these libraries were run by local YMA branches. During the last four years (2009-2013), 69 recognised libraries received building grants from RRRLF under the development grants in Mizoram and out of which twenty-one(21) recognised libraries were from the Aizawl city, which is 30.43% from the total libraries.

4.5 Conclusion

The contributions and developmental programmes of RRRLF for the development of public libraries are highly commendable to educate the local community of the state. All the assistance under matching and non-matching schemes of RRRLF may difficultly met by the local library authorities since they were run mainly on voluntary basis. The local communities through the efforts of the foundation to promote and developed the society can get good reading materials to get their information needs in various fields of work. All these information highlights the generous contributions of the government to eliminate and eradicate poverty and information barriers and at the same time it is also to inculcate societal development within the country as a whole.

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Chapter 5

Data Analysis and Findings

5.1 Introduction

The data analysis is one of the most important components in research to find out the result thereby leading to implementation in the working field. It is scientific by nature and can be easily being understood through presentation, so as to avoid any fallacious in the research result. The chapter discusses analysis of data collected from various sources of information that could match with the research problems and objectives with reasonable findings.

5.2 Analysis of Data

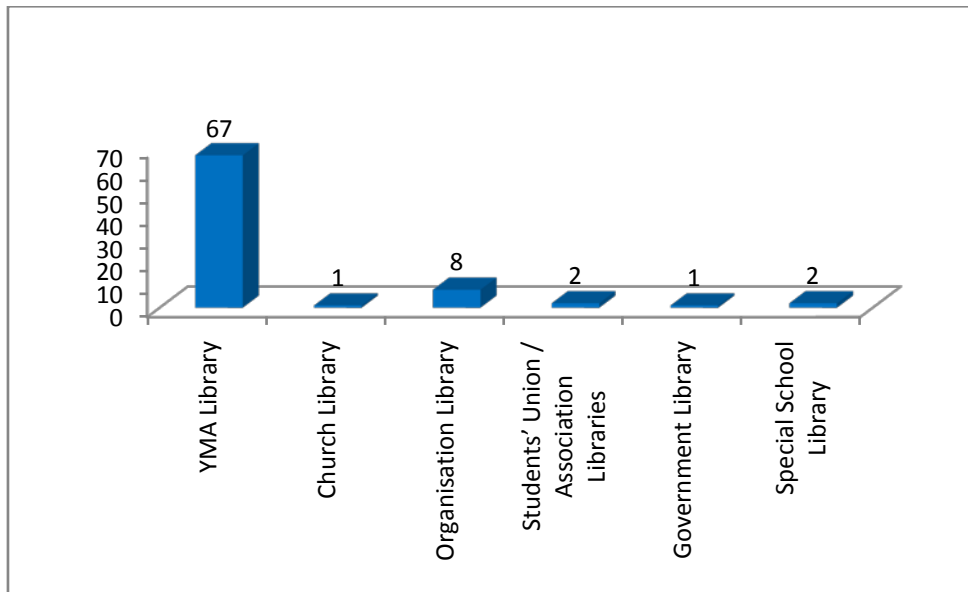
The researcher turns to the task of analyzing after the data has been collected. The recall data were condensed in to a few manageable groups and tables for analysis. The researcher classified the data of all 81 questionnaires which happens to be total population of the study. The scholar's questionnaire is available in the appendix.

5.2.1 Analysis by the Type of Libraries

Libraries irrespective of the types facilitate the users with useful information to promote social behavior, teaching, learning and research. The libraries covered under study constitute 81 in total which has been shown in Table- 16 and supported with Graph No-2 for clear understanding.

Table-16: DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF LIBRARIES

Sl.No	Description of the Library	Number	%	Place
1	YMA Library	67	83	Aizawl
2	Church Library	01	1	-do-
3	Organization Library	08	10	-do-
4	Students' Union / Association Library	02	2	-do-
5	Government Library	01	1	-do-
6	Special School Library	02	2	-do-
	Total	81	99 or 100	



Graph No-2

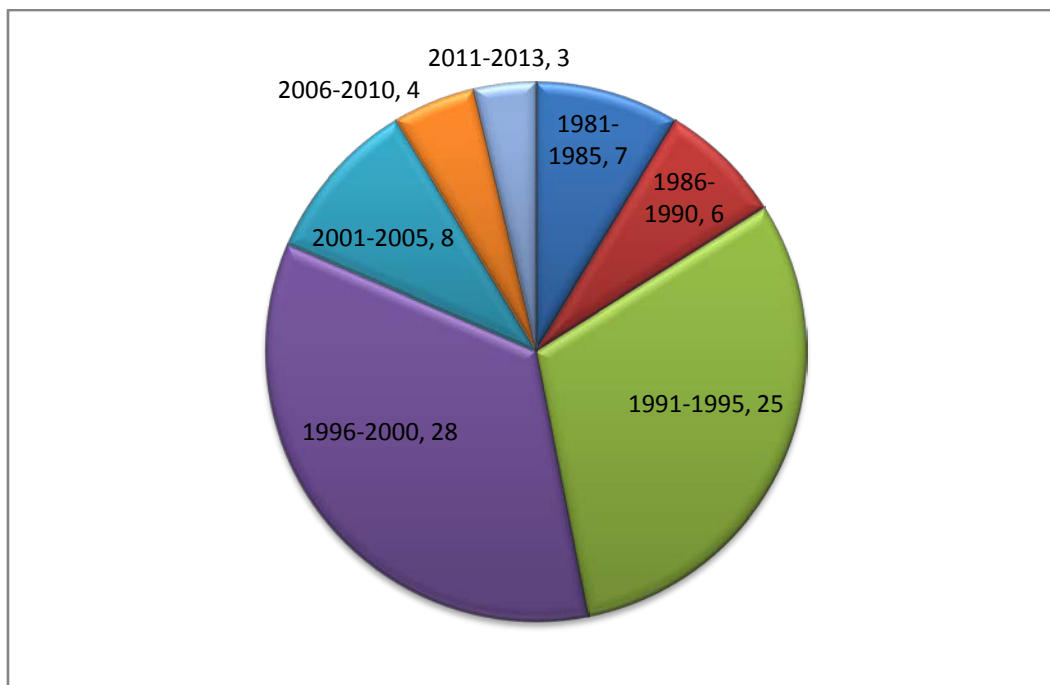
While analyzing the Table-16 it reflects that the total 81 libraries covered under study constitute six (6) different types such as YMA library, Church library, Organization library, Student Union/Association library, Government library and Special School library. It is further mentioned that this special school library comprises the handicap library and children home library one (1) each. Moreover all the libraries are located at Aizawl. The analysis further revealed that YMA library stands at the apex i.e. 67 (83%) followed by organization library 8 (10%), student union/association library and special school library 2 each (2%) and church library and Government library 1 each (1%). The study reveals that YMA library is shrouded throughout Aizawl to facilitate information to the public at large compare to other type of libraries.

5.2.2: Recognition year of the Library

Library recognition year marks about the library importance and shows how the society is being concern about the library. The recognition year shows how the societies have developed regarding the trends of the library. The library recognition year begins from the 80's. The scholar has grouped the recognition year in seven, which have been reflected in Table.17 supported with a Graph No.3 for clear understanding.

Table-17: LIBRARY RECOGNITION YEAR

Year	No of Recognized library	%
1981-1985	7	8.64
1986-1990	6	7.41
1991-1995	25	30.86
1996-2000	28	34.57
2001-2005	8	9.88
2006-2010	4	4.94
2011-2013	3	3.70
Total	81	100



Graph No-3

The above Table-17 illustrates the number of libraries registered during the year 1981-2013. The year 1996-2000 records the highest registration rate of the libraries which comes to 28 (34.57%) in total out of 81 libraries, followed by the year 1991-1995 where 25 (30.86%) libraries were recognized and in 2001-2005, only 8 (9.88%) libraries were recognized and thus, forms 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively. It could

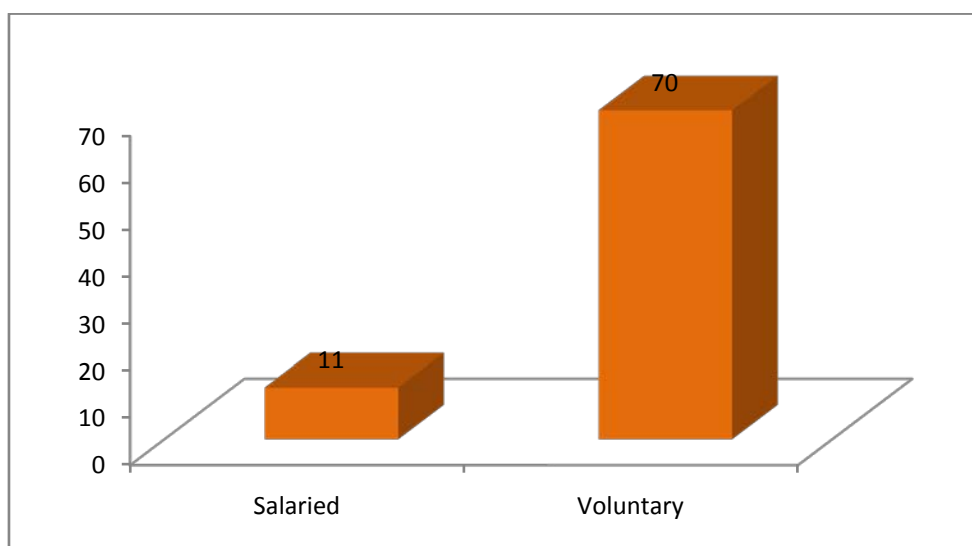
be further observed that, there is a diminishing state of recognition of libraries as; during 2001-2013 only 3 (3.70%) libraries could be recognised in Aizawl City. This shows the initiatives and involvement of citizens of Aizawl to keep abreast with update information which is a healthy sign to reach the information to the commons.

5.2.3: Status of librarians

The librarian is the indispensable manpower who is technically sound to manage the library and holds the key position and responsibility to promote information, teaching to the public at large including the students and research scholars. The function of the library depends upon the vision and outlook of the librarian. He contributes immensely in the proper functioning and maintenance of the library and is responsible for the growth and development of the libraries. The status of librarians, however, differs from library to library as it is being visualized from the study. Data relating to the component has been placed below in Table.18, supplemented with Graph No.4 for clear understanding.

Table- 18: STATUS OF LIBRARIANS

Status	No. of librarians	%
Salaried	11	13.58
Voluntary	70	86.42
Total	81	100



Graph No-4

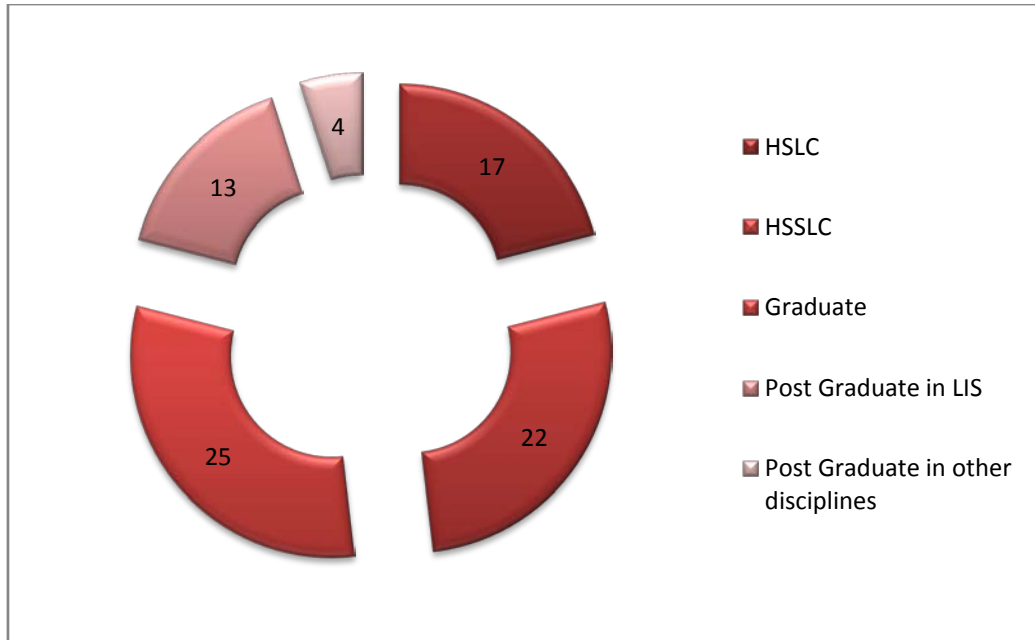
While analyzing Table-18 it could be found that out of 81 librarians posted in various libraries 70 librarians (86.42%) who constitute the highest by giving voluntary services followed by 11 librarians (13.58%) who are the salaried employees. This also happens to be healthy sign which visualized the interest of various organizations to come forward with providing information services to the public at large. This otherwise can be known as academic spirit involve with the voluntary personal.

5.2.4: Qualifications of the Librarians

Qualification attached to the Library and Information Science is technical by nature. Technical qualifications among the librarians are the prime components which affect the library services. Technically qualified personals are all the time preferable in library because of involvement of technical works in the library services. Data relating to the present study of the librarians having LIS qualification in one way or other has been shown in the following Table-19 supplemented with Graph No 5. The LIS qualification acquired by the librarian has been grouped into four categories.

Table- 19: QUALIFICATIONS OF THE LIBRARIANS

Qualification	No of Librarians	%
HSLC	17	20.99
HSSLC	22	27.16
Graduate	25	30.86
Post Graduate in LIS	13	16.04
Post Graduate in other disciplines	04	4.93
Total	81	100



Graph No-5

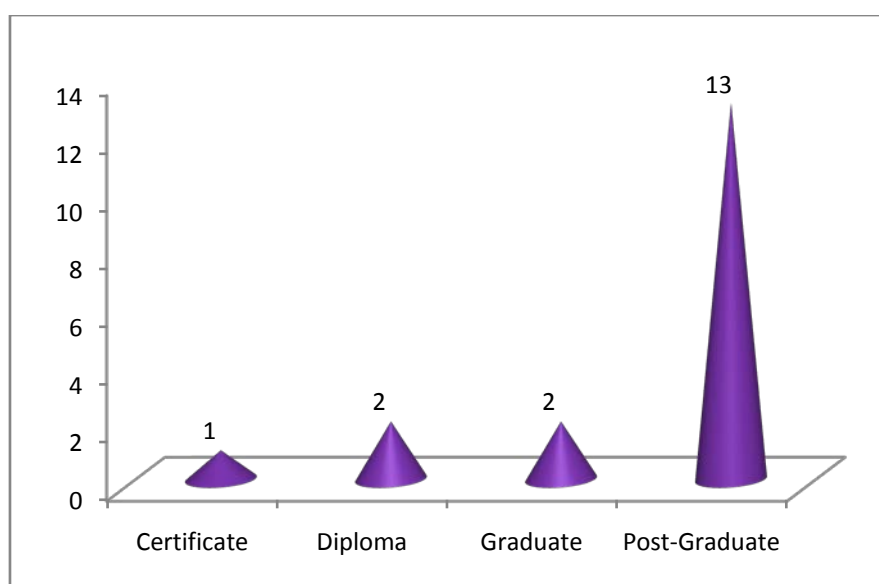
While analyzing the data on qualification of librarians placed in Table-19, it could be revealed that each library is supported with a librarian who comes to 81 in total. Out of the 81 librarians of the present study maximum number of librarians that is 25 (30.86%) are having the graduate qualification followed by 22 (27.16%) who have HSSLC qualification and 17 (20.99%) having HSLC qualification. It could be further visualized that the librarians are having technical qualification that is Post-Graduate in LIS 13 (6.04%) while 4 (4.93%) are having the Post-Graduate qualification in other discipline. The analysis further shows that there is a growing tendency among the librarians who opt for technical qualification which otherwise is a healthy sign for better library services.

5.2.5: LIS Qualification

Qualification attached to the Library and Information Science is technical by nature. Technical qualifications among the librarians are the prime components which affect the library services. Technically qualified persons are all the time preferable in library because of involvement of technical works in the library services. Data relating to the present study of the librarians having LIS qualification in one way or other has been shown in the following Table-20 supplemented with Graph No 6. The LIS qualification acquired by the librarian has been grouped into four categories.

Table-20: LIS QUALIFICATION

Qualification	No. of Librarians	%
Certificate	1	5.56
Diploma	2	11.11
Graduate	2	11.11
Post-Graduate	13	72.22
Total	18	100



Graph No-6

Analysis of Table- 20 visualize that a total number of 81 librarians acquired various technical qualification as shown in the table. It was also encouraged to note from the table that out of 81 a total number of 13 (72.22%) librarians are having the Post-Graduate qualification followed by 2 each (11.11%) having both Diploma and Graduate qualification in LIS each and only 1 librarian (5.56%) is having the Certificate course. It is observed that the librarians are keener enough to have the highest qualification in LIS. However efforts needs to be initiated by the other groups of librarian to obtain higher qualification to provide better library services and building of carrier as well.

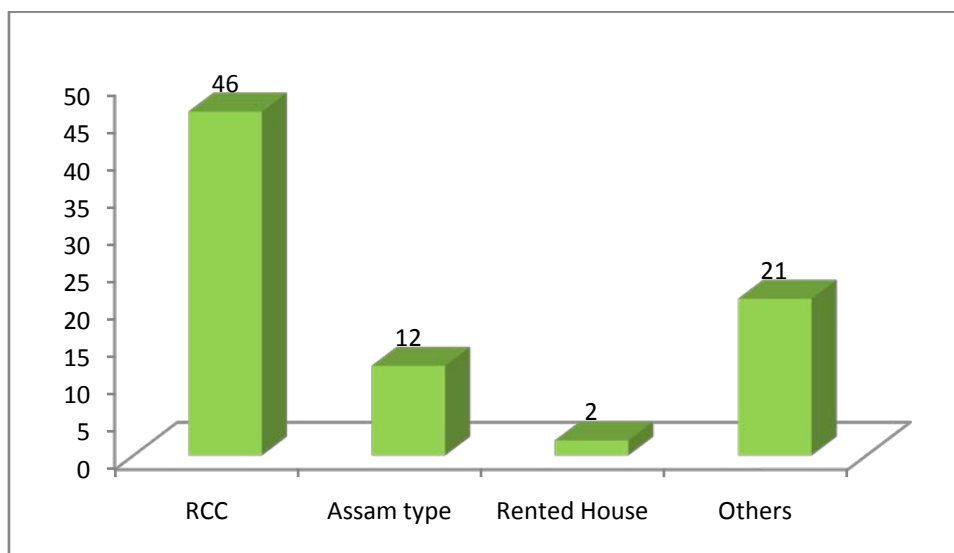
5.2.6:Type of Library Building

Library building is equally one of the most important components of library to accommodate the users which, however, depends upon the present day requirement. However, efforts need to be initiated with future vision and accordingly, space is to be

demarcated. The library buildings are of different types as could be visualized from the Table 21 and the type of building has been grouped into 4 types. Libraries covered under the study function in different types of buildings and the data relating to the component has been reflected with percentage. The table is also supported with Graph No 7.

Table-21: TYPE OF LIBRARY BUILDING

Type	No of Library	%
RCC	46	56.79
Assam type	12	14.81
Rented House	2	2.47
Others	21	25.93
Total	81	100



Graph No-7

While analyzing the Table-21, it could be revealed that, all the 81 libraries covered under study are housed in building of its own in different forms. It could be further pointed out that, out of 81, maximum number of libraries i.e. 46 are having RCC type of building which constitute 56.79% followed by 12 (14.81%) Assam type library building and 2 (2.47%) are housed with rented house. This shows the library consciousness among the people as major numbers of libraries are functioning in their own buildings. Analysis further reveals that, the rest 21 number of libraries which

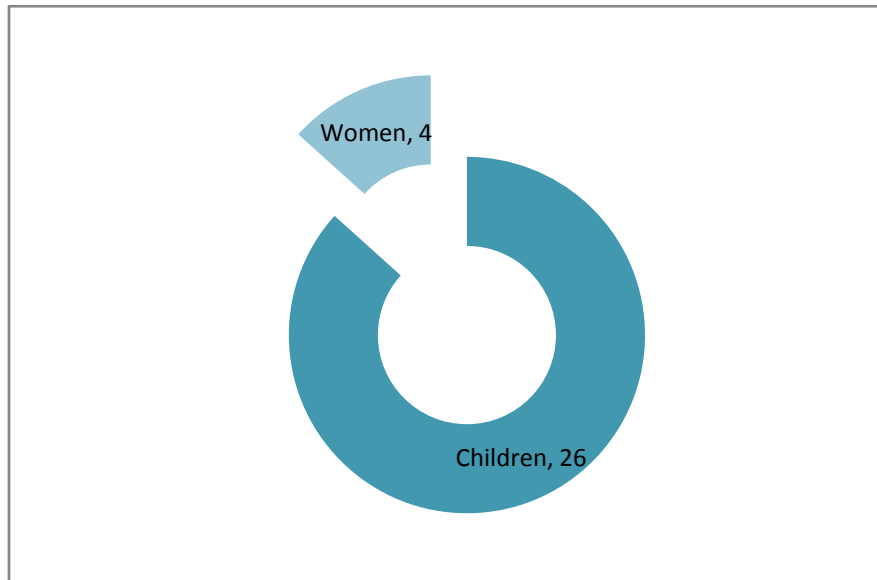
forms 25.93% function in different ways such as, either in room of the organization or in house etc.

5.2.7: Different Section of Libraries

The library imparts the services to the society in different ways for the growth and development of the society. The libraries covered under study comprises of different section which facilitate the users in manifold services. The different sections attached to the library mainly comprise of (i) Children Section and (ii) Women Section. It can be mentioned that, out of all 81 libraries covered under study, only 30 libraries as mentioned below constitute Children and Women sections. The children section of the library serves exclusively the children in the society in many good ways and thus, promotes the children library inclination. It not only helps them to learn things but also helps them to utilize the library in a play way method leading thereby, a meaningful way of development. The women sections also equally serve for good cause and purposive way to the women in the society. The number of libraries having Children and Women section is submitted in Table- 22 supported by Graph No 8 for clear understanding.

Table-22: DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF LIBRARIES

Sections	No of libraries	%
Children	26	86.67
Women	4	13.33
Total	30	100



Graph No-8

Out of 81 libraries only 30 libraries are having 2 sections such as Children and Women. this comes to 37% in total, further while analyzing the Table 22 number of libraries out of a total number of 30 libraries (86.67%) are having the Children section where as 4 libraries(13.33%) are having the Women sections. This could be visualized that the public libraries are taking much initiatives for the growth and development of Children and Women as well. This is an encouraging attitude of the public libraries.

5.2.8: Library Collections

Library collection provides a positive input to the readers to all groups of communities to meet their information requirements. The public libraries are generally being funded by RRRLF, NGO's, individuals, etc. due to the limited budget the public libraries in Mizoram could not make sufficient collections. However the NGO's have come forward to manage the libraries with collections donated/contributed by individuals. The data relating to the collection development of the libraries covered under study in Table-9. The Table reflects the data regarding collections of different libraries. Mention may be made that out of 81 libraries 67 libraries are having the collections which constitute 82.7%. The collections of all 67 libraries have been discussed in Table-23.

Table-23: LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

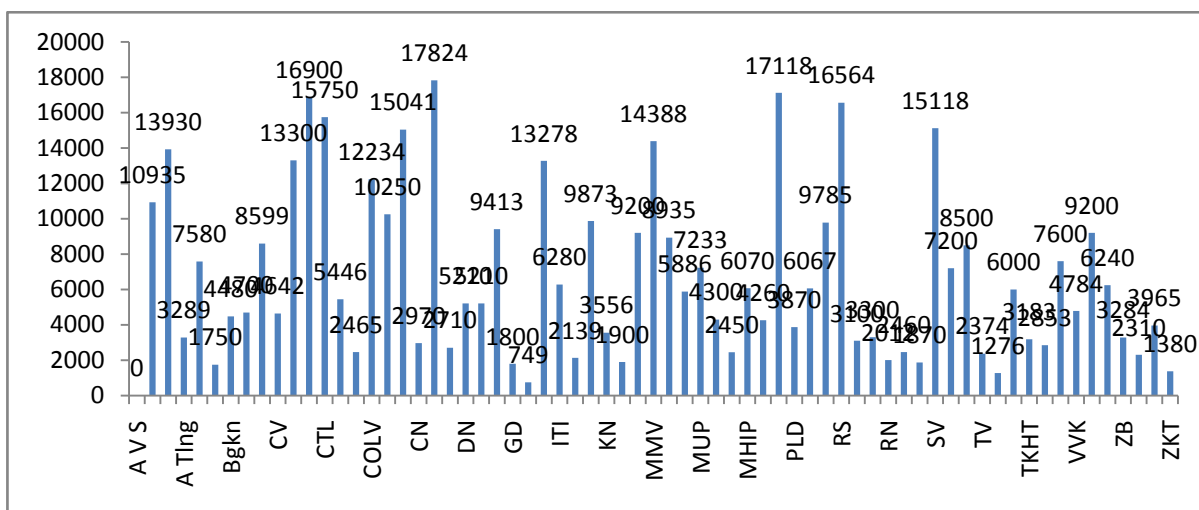
Sl/No	Name of Library	Books	Journals	Magazines	Newspaper	Back Volume	CD/ DVD
1	A V S	0	0	8	45	0	0
2	A V	10935	242	612	6400	0	0
3	A Vngl	13930	0	0	0	0	0
4	A Tlng	3289	0	0	0	0	0
5	B V	7580	0	0	0	0	0
6	B V Thlng	1750	0	0	0	0	0
7	Bgkn	4480	50	200	0	0	0
8	Bwngkn	4700	4	0	8	0	0
9	BHDA	8599	0	0	0	0	0
10	CV	4642	0	0	0	0	0
11	Ch	13300	470	460	0	245	0
12	CVT	16900	0		0	0	0
13	CTL	15750	10	0	0	0	0
14	CP	5446	16	0	0	0	0
15	CJ	2465	0	0	0	0	0
16	COLV	12234	0	0	0	0	0
17	CYMA	10250	12	8	12	0	0
18	CT	15041	0	0	0	0	0
19	CN	2970	0	0	0	0	0
20	DI	17824	0	0	0	0	0
21	DNTH	2710	0	0	0	0	0
22	DN	5210	0	0	0	100	0
23	DV	5210	0	0	0	100	0
24	GC	9413	0	0	0	0	0
25	GD	1800	0	0	0	0	0
26	HCH	749	56	112	1400	0	0
27	HV	13278	0	0	0	0	0
28	ITI	6280	0	0	0	0	0
29	KT	2139	0	0	0	0	0

30	KKN	9873	14	45	0	0	0
31	KN	3556	8	0	0	0	0
32	LGM	1900	0	0	0	0	0
33	LPT	9200	20	0	10	0	0
34	MMV	14388	192	0	0	0	0
35	MVN	8935	14	125	10	0	0
36	MT	5886	10	0	0	0	0
37	MUP	7233	0	0	0	0	0
38	MRT	4300	0	0	0	0	0
39	MSR	2450	0	0	0	0	0
40	MHIP	6070	0	0	0	0	0
41	PMA	4260	0	8	0	0	0
42	SH	17118	17	34	12	599	33
43	PLD	3870	0	0	0	0	0
44	RMV	6067	0	0	0	0	0
45	RHV	9785	12	5	8	4	5
46	RS	16564	0	0	0	0	0
47	RPV	3100	0	0	0	0	0
48	RV	3300	0	0	0	0	0
49	RN	2012	0	0	0	0	0
50	RSC	2460	0	0	0	0	0
51	RPVT	1870	0	0	0	0	0
52	SV	15118	0	0	0	0	0
53	SLV	7200	0	0	0	0	0
54	SGA	8500	15	0	15	0	0
55	TV	2374	0	0	0	0	0
56	TN	1276	0	0	44	0	0
57	TKT	6000	0	0	0	0	0
58	TKHT	3183	0	0	0	0	0
59	THP	2853	0	0	0	0	0
60	TH	7600	75	50	0	0	0
61	VVK	4784	0	0	0	0	0

62	VH	9200	0	0	0	0	0
63	VGH	6240	0	0	0	0	0
64	ZB	3284	0	0	0	0	0
65	ZBN	2310	0	0	0	0	0
66	ZT	3965	125	0	0	0	0
67	ZRKT	1380	0	0	0	0	0

Abbreviations

AVS- Armed Veng South	AV- Armed Veng	A Vngl- Aizawl Venglai	A Tlng- Aizawl Tlangnuam
BV- Bethlehem Veng	BV Thlng- Bethlehem Vengthlang	Bgkn- Bungkaw	Bwngkn- Bawngkaw
BHDA- Blessing Home De-addiction Centre	CV - Chinga Veng	CH- Chawhmun	CVT- Chanmari Vengthlang Tangrua Pawl
CTL- Chaltlang	CP- Chawnpui	CJ- Central Jail	Col V- College Veng
CYMA- Central YMA	CT- Chite Veng'	CN- Chaltlang North	DI- Damna In
DNTh- Dinthar	DN- Durtlang North	DV- Dam Veng	GC- Govt Complex
GD- Gilead	HCH- Hermon Children Home	HV- Hunthar Veng	ITI- ITI Veng
KT- Khatla	KN- Kanan	LGM-Luangmual	LPT- Laipuitlang
MMV- Model Mission Veng	MVN- Mission Veng North	MT- Melthum	MRT- Melriat
MSR- Mission For Social Reform	MHIP- MHIP	PMA- Post Matric Association	SH- Synod Hospital
PLD- Public Library Dinthar	RMV- Ramthar Veng	RHV- Ramhlun Vengthar	RS- Ramhlun South
RPV- Republic Veng	RV- Rangvamual	RN- Ramhlun North	RSC- Ramhlun Sport Complex
RPVT- Republic Vengthlang	SV- Saron Veng	SLV- Salem Veng	SGA- Social Guidance Agency
TV- Tuithiang Veng	TN- Tuikual North	TKT- Thakthing	TKHT- Tuikhuahtlang
THP- Thalai Hmasawn Pawl	TH- Thuampui	VVK- Vaivakaw	VH- Venghnuai
VGH- Venghlui	ZB- Zemabawk	ZBN- Zemabawk North	ZT- Zuantui
ZRKT- Zarkawt	KKN-Kulikaw	MUP-MUP	



Graph No- 9

The analysis has been drawn adding the value of different components such as books, journals, magazines, etc from the opening year till 2013. While analyzing the data placed in Table-9 with regards to books of 67 libraries, it could be found that the highest number of books collections is from Damna In Library which comes to 17824 followed by 17118 in Synod Hospital Library and 16900 in Chanmari Vengthlang Tangrual Pawl Library and thus ranks 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively. It could be further noticed that almost all the libraries are having books excepting Armed Veng South Library which neither have book or journals.

Moreover with regards to journals Chawlhmun Library is having the highest collection i.e. 470 followed by 242 in Armed Veng and 192 in Model Mission Veng. It could be found that most of the library are lacking of journals subscription due to financial constraint as was revealed by the librarians of the respective libraries to the research scholars. Again with regards to magazines Armed Veng Library constitutes the highest i.e. 612 followed by 460 in Chawlhmun Library and 200 in Bungkawn Library and thus it ranks 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively.

While making an analysis with regards to newspaper it could be found that Armed Veng Library subscribes the highest i.e. 6400 followed by 1400 in Hermon Children Home Library and 44 in Tuikual North Library and hence, it ranks 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively.

The scholar while making the analysis with regard to back volume found that 4 libraries are having the back volume collections. The Table shows that the highest number of back volume which comes to 599 in Synod Hospital Library followed by

245 in Chawlhmun Library and 100 each in Durtlang North Library, Dam Veng Library respectively. This is an encouraging attitude among the public libraries who are interested to keep back volume for future reference.

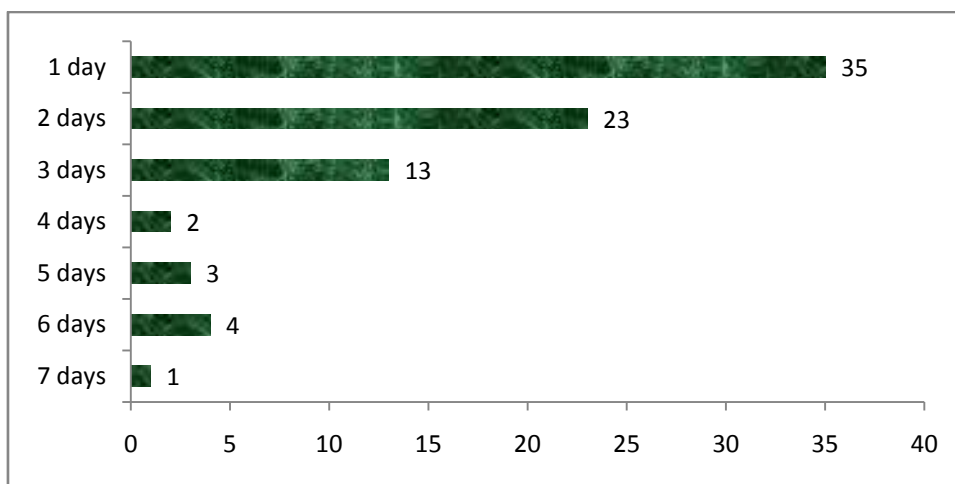
The scholar further notice that only 1 library out of 67 that is Synod Hospital Library is having 33 number of CD/DVD collections. This shows the initiatives of the librarian who is interested to develop the electronic collections. Likewise other libraries need to take measures to develop the electronic collections due to present demand of the day.

5.2.9: Library working days

Working hours in the library equally contributes significantly in its growth and development. More the working hours more are the benefits to the society. Data relating to the working days per week of the present study of all the libraries has been tabulated in Table- 24 supplemented with Graph- 9

Table-24: LIBRARY WORKING DAYS

Working Days per week	No of libraries	%
7 days	1	1.23
6 days	4	4.94
5 days	3	3.70
4 days	2	2.47
3 days	13	16.05
2 days	23	28.40
1 day	35	43.21
Total	81	100



Graph No-10

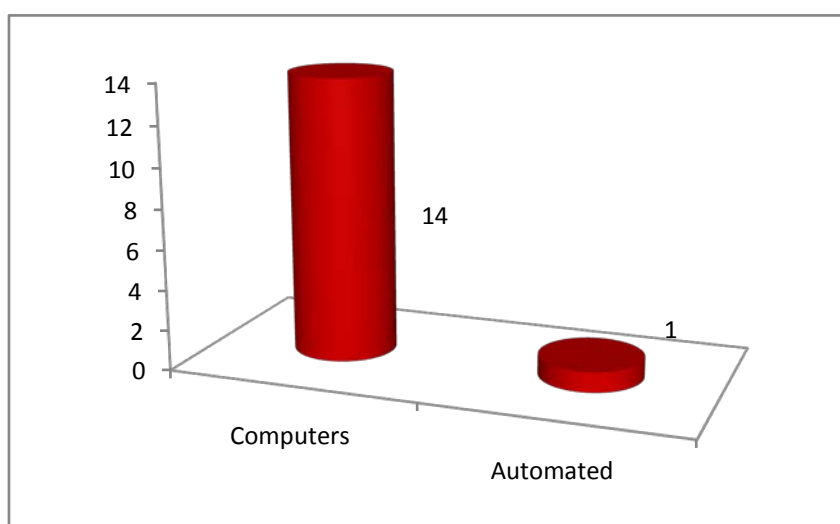
From the analysis of the above Table-24 it could be revealed that the library which opens 7 days are the lowest that is only 1 library which constitute (1.23%) followed by 4 libraries (4.94%) which opens 6 days in a week and 3 libraries (3.70%) which opens 5 days in a week. It could further pointed out from the table that maximum number of libraries that comes to 35 (43.21%) which opens only 1 day followed by 23 libraries (28.40%) which open for 2 days and 13 libraries (16.05%) which opens for 3 days only. The opening of libraries depends upon the working professionals or the library in-charge. It further reveals that most of the libraries are run by NGO's and they provide voluntary services for the societal development. Therefore the voluntary organizations find only 1 day leisure in the entire week. This also shows the encouragement and the initiatives of the organization to spend their leisure time in the library, leading their by providing services to the society.

5.2.10: Libraries having ICT Application

Applications of advanced technology in libraries have twisted the face value of the library. Modernizations through the application of ICT in libraries have opened new avenues in library services. The scholar tried to ascertain the various ICT application in the libraries covered under study. Mention may be made that out of 81 libraries covered under study only 15 libraries which comes to 18.5% have ICT facilities and the data of all 15 libraries have been shown below in Table-25 with the supporting Graph No: 11

Table-25: LIBRARIES HAVING ICT APPLICATION

Particulars	No of libraries	%
Computers	14	93.33
Automated	1	6.66
Total	15	99.99 or 100



Graph No- 11

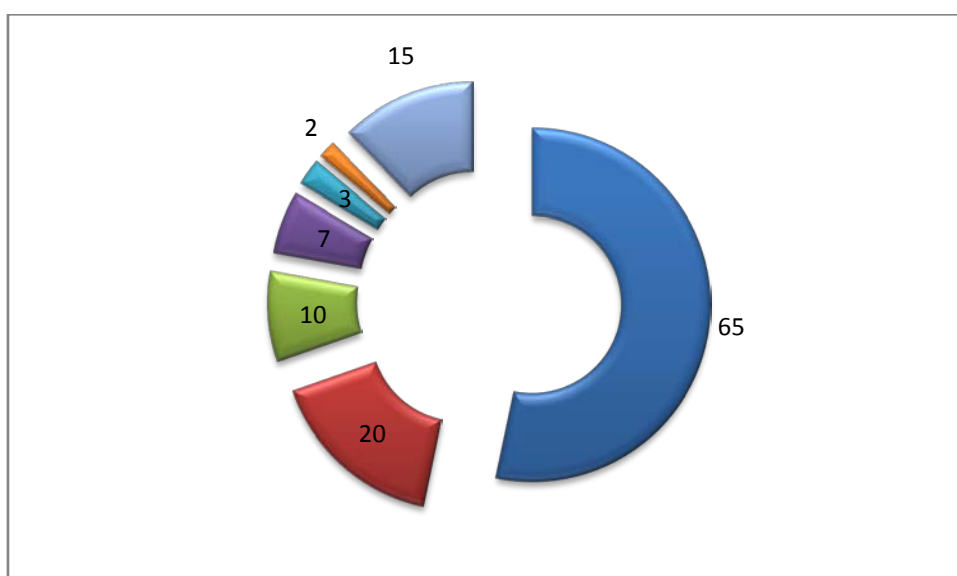
Analysis of the Table-11 reveals that out of 15 libraries 14 libraries have been installed with computers while 1 library is automated which comes to 93.3% and 6.6%. This reveals that there is a pioneer step by the librarians of public libraries for initiation of computerization of libraries. Likewise the scholar while interacting with the other librarians was informed that the other libraries are also in the pipe line for installing computers to provide better services to the society at large.

5.2.11: Services Provided by the Libraries

Library is identified from its services and this also shows the attitude. In principle the public libraries requires to provide utmost services to the user which however depends upon the number of professionals and the number of collections the libraries are having. The various services provided by the libraries taken under study have been grouped into 7 types. The data relating to this component has been reflected in Table-26, supported with Graph No-12 for clear understanding.

Table-26: SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LIBRARIES

Particulars	No of libraries	%
Circulation	65	53.27
Reference service	20	16.39
Bibliographic	10	8.20
CAS	7	5.74
Reprography	3	2.46
Internet	2	1.64
Others	15	12.30
Total	122	100



Graph No- 12

While analyzing Table-26 it could be revealed that most of the libraries taken under study provide multiple services which however are restricted to 8 parameters as reflected in the table. Therefore the number of libraries could not be restricted to 81 rather it has reached to 122. The table further shows that 65 libraries (53.27%) provide circulation service while 20 libraries (16.39%) extend reference services and 10 libraries (8.20%) bibliographic services. It is encouraging to know that even if the libraries are mostly function by the NGO's still then they are quite acquainted with different type of library services. It could be further notice that 2 libraries (1.64%) provide the internet service. This shows the incantation of the volunteers and the

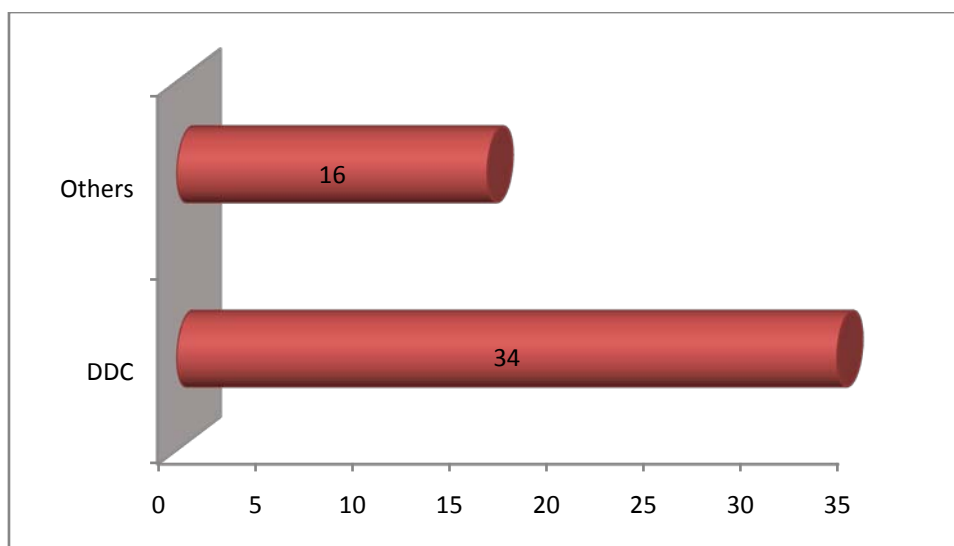
library professionals as well who are promoted with the idea of providing the ICT services.

5.2.12: Classification Schemes used by the libraries

The libraries in Aizawl City have developed into great extend in many ways. The classification scheme for the library is very important for the maintenance of the collection of books in library. The classification scheme helps the collection to be arranged in a proper sequence which is convenient for the user to search their required materials. It also helps the librarian to arrange the collection in appropriate way and also save the time of the user which is one of the important laws of Library and Information Science. The classification scheme used by different libraries has been illustrated in the following Table- 27 and is supplemented by Graph no-13

Table-27: CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES USED BY THE LIBRARIES

Classification Schemes	No of libraries	%
DDC	34	68
Others	16	32
Total	50	100



Graph No- 13

The analysis of the Table: 27 shows the 50 libraries out of 81 libraries (61.7%) use some scheme of classification for arrangement of the documents. Further out of 50, 34 libraries (68%) used the DDC scheme, while the other 16 (32%) libraries used other scheme of classification which is not internationally accepted. While interacting with the librarians of 16 libraries by the scholar it could be revealed the libraries do not procure any scheme for classification due to budgetary constraint. This is followed with the lacking of professional skill manpower. The scholar could further point out that there are not adequate numbers of reading materials in the libraries. However efforts are being going on by the libraries to procure the DDC in near future.

5.2.13: Library Budget

Library budget is a very crucial part in developing the collections and other infrastructures in the library. Most of the public libraries as discussed are run by the voluntary organization. There is no specific budget provision in most of the libraries. The budget has been grouped into 6 components commencing from below 5,000 to above 20,000. The data relating to this component has been shown in Table-28

Table-28: LIBRARY BUDGET

Year	Below `5000	`5000-10000	`10000-15000	`15000-20000	>` 20000	Total
	No. of Libraries	No. of Libraries	No. of Libraries	No. of Libraries	No. of Libraries	
2009	29 (72.5%)	7(17.5)	3 (7.5%)	0	1(2.5%)	40
2010	21(52.5%)	15(37.5%)	1(2.5%)	1(2.5%)	2(5%)	40
2011	17 (44.7%)	16(42.10%)	1(2.63%)	1(2.63%)	3(7.89%)	38
2012	17(41.46%)	13(31.70%)	5(12.19%)	2(4.87%)	4(9.75%)	41
2013	17(42.5%)	10(25%)	6(15%)	1(2.5%)	6 (15%)	40
Year	Below Rs.5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	Above 20000	Total

While analyzing Table- 28 with regards to library budget it was found that in 2009, 2010 and 2013, 40 libraries each were allotted with specific amount of budget ranging

from 5,000-20,000. Further the table shows that there is decreasing tendency of allotment of budget when the amount goes high, this is well reflected in the table. It is further encouraging to know that maximum amount of more than 20,000 were allotted as library budget in 2013 to 6 (155) libraries. This shows the increasing tendency of library budget from 2009-2013.

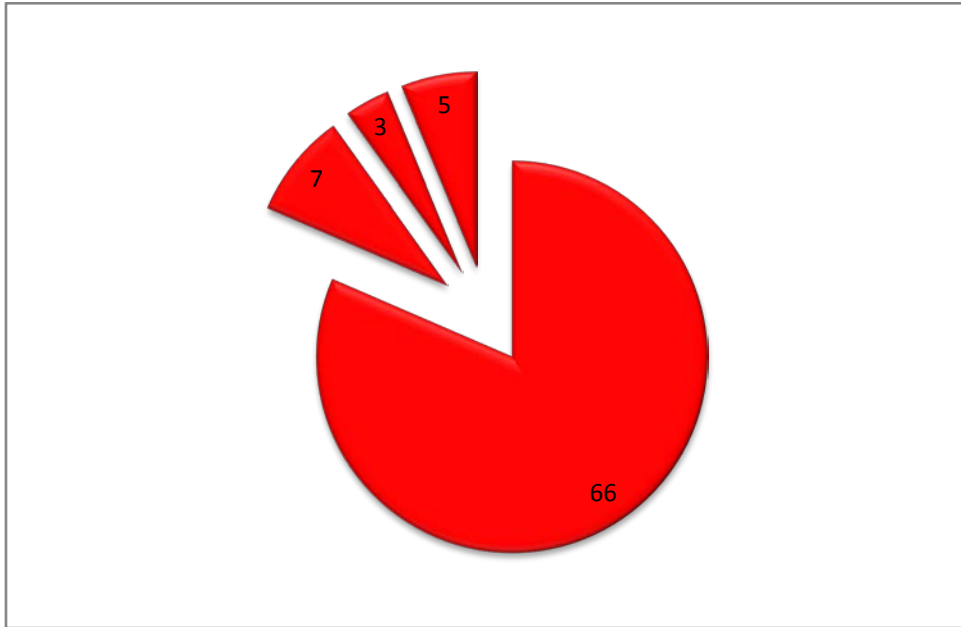
The scholar while interacting with the librarian of the respective libraries could ascertain that all almost all the budget allocated for the libraries were spent for various purposes like collection development, acquisition of journals, infrastructure development, etc, which is a healthy practice of the public libraries in Mizoram.

5.2.14: Source of finance

For the maintenance and management of the library finance is the most important. Finance is the overall source which helps the library to grow and develop. It is also required for the development of the library infrastructure, like extending the library buildings for children section, etc and for procuring the furniture's as well. The library requires free flow of finance in a perennial way so as to avoid any interruption in developing the library collections along with the infrastructure. The scholar pointed out that there is no adequate source of finance for the libraries, as they are being run by the NGO's. However the government has taken initiatives to provide the finance just for maintenances of the libraries. The sources of finance for the different libraries covered under study have been placed in Table-29 where it has been divided into 4 groups.

Table-29: SOURCE OF FINANCE

Source	No of libraries	%
State Central Library (RRRLF)	66	81.48
Individual contribution	7	8.64
Local contribution	3	3.7
Others	5	6.17
Total	81	100



Graph No- 14

Analysis to the Table-29 reveals that a good number of libraries i.e. 66 out of 81 which constitute 81.48% gets the finance from RRRLF, that is mostly State Central Library, 7 libraries (8.64%) are being financed by the individual contribution by the members of the libraries, which is an encouraging attitude of the society. It could be further noticed that 3 libraries are run by the local contribution i.e. a group of persons who contributes for the development of the libraries. Therefore the scholar notices that apart from the efforts of the government the local citizens are also actively engaged in developing the libraries, by funding from their own side. However the other 5 libraries (6.17%) manage the libraries with little finance from other sources.

5.3 Findings

The scholar after a careful analysis of the data obtained through structured questionnaire deduced the following findings.

- ☞ Analysis of Table-2 with regard to types of libraries reflects that, YMA library stands at the apex i.e. 67 (83%) followed by organization library 8 (10%), student union/association library and special school library 2 each (2%) and church library and Government library 1 each (1%). Further, the study reveals

that YMA library is shrouded throughout Aizawl to facilitate information to the public at large compare to other type of libraries.

☞ The year 1996-2000 as reflected in Table- 3 records the highest registration rate of the libraries which comes to 28 (34.57%) in total out of 81 libraries, followed by the year 1991-1995 where 25 (30.86%) libraries were recognized and in 2001-2005, only 8 (9.88%) libraries were recognized. Further it was observed that, there is a diminishing state of recognition of libraries as; during 2001-2013 only 3 (3.70%) libraries could be recognised in Aizawl City. This shows the initiatives and involvement of citizens of Aizawl to keep abreast with update information which is a healthy sign to reach the information to the commons.

☞ 70 librarians (86.42%) out of 81 constitute the highest as shown in Table-4 who has opted for giving voluntary services followed by 11 librarians (13.58%) who are the salaried employees. This also happens to be healthy sign which visualized the interest of various organizations to come forward with providing information services to the public at large. This otherwise can be known as academic spirit involve with the voluntary personal.

☞ Out of the 81 librarians of the present study as placed in Table- 5, maximum number of librarians that is 25 (30.86%) are having the graduate qualification followed by 22 (27.16%) who have HSSLC qualification and 17 (20.99%) having HSLC qualification. It could be further visualized that the librarians are having technical qualification that is Post-Graduate in LIS 13 (6.04%) while 4 (4.93%) are having the Post-Graduate qualification in other discipline. This reflects the growing tendency among the librarians for opting technical qualification.

☞ A total number of 81 librarians acquired various technical qualification as shown in the Table-6. It was also encouraged to note that out of 81 a total number of 13 (72.22%) librarians are having the Post-Graduate qualification followed by 2 each (11.11%) having both Diploma and Graduate qualification in LIS each and only 1 librarian (5.56%) is having the Certificate course. It is also observed that the librarians are keen enough to have the highest qualification in LIS.

☞ Table-7 revealed that, all the 81 libraries covered under study are housed in building of its own in different forms and major chunk of libraries i.e. 46 are having RCC type of building which constitute 56.79% followed by 12 (14.81%) Assam type library building and 2 (2.47%) are housed with rented house. This shows the library consciousness among the people as major numbers of libraries are functioning in their own buildings. Analysis further reveals that, the rest 21 number of libraries which forms 25.93% function in different ways such as, either in room of the organization or in house etc.

☞ Out of 81 libraries only 30 libraries are having 2 sections such as Children and Women which comes to 37% in total, further analysis of the Table 8 revealed that number of libraries out of a total number of 30 libraries (86.67%) are having the Children section where as 4 libraries(13.33%) are having the Women sections. This could be visualized that the public libraries are taking much initiatives for the growth and development of Children and Women as well. This is an encouraging attitude of the public libraries.

☞ Analysis of Table-9 with regards to books revealed that, Damna In Library having the highest book collections i.e, 17824 followed by 17118 in Synod Hospital Library and 16900 in Chanmari Vengthlang Tangrual Pawl Library. Moreover with regards to journals Chawlhmun Library is having the highest collection i.e. 470 followed by 242 in Armed Veng and 192 in Model Mission Veng. It could be found that most of the library are lacking of journals subscription due to financial constraint as was revealed by the librarians of the respective libraries to the research scholars. Again with regards to magazines Armed Veng Library constitutes the highest i.e. 612 followed by 460 in Chawlhmun Library and 200 in Bungkawn Library and thus it ranks 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively.

The scholar further noticed that only 1 library out of 67 that is Synod Hospital Library is having 33 number of CD/DVD collections. This shows the initiatives of the librarian who is interested to develop the electronic collections. Likewise other libraries need to take measures to develop the electronic collections due to present demand of the day.

- ☞ Table-10 after analysis revealed that the library which opens 7 days are the lowest that is only 1 library which constitute (1.23%) followed by 4 libraries (4.94%) which opens 6 days in a week and 3 libraries (3.70%) which opens 5 days in a week. It could further pointed out from the table that maximum number of libraries that comes to 35 (43.21%) which opens only 1 day followed by 23 libraries (28.40%) which open for 2 days and 13 libraries (16.05%) which opens for 3 days only. It further revealed that most of the libraries are run by NGO's and they provide voluntary services for the societal development. Therefore the voluntary organizations find only 1 day leisure in the entire week. This also shows the encouragement and the initiatives of the organization to spend their leisure time in the library, leading their by providing services to the society.
- ☞ Table-11 revealed that out of 15 libraries 14 libraries have been installed with computers while 1 library is automated which comes to 93.3% and 6.6%. This revealed that there is a pioneer step by the librarians of public libraries for initiation of computerization of libraries.
- ☞ It was ascertained on analysis from Table-12 that most of the libraries taken under study provide multiple services. It was further noted that 65 libraries (53.27%) provide circulation service while 20 libraries (16.39%) endorse reference service and 10 libraries (8.20%) extend bibliographic services. It is encouraging to know that even if the libraries are mostly function by the NGO's still then they are quite acquainted with different type of library services. It could be further noticed that 2 libraries (1.64%) provide the internet service. This shows the incantation of the volunteers and the library professionals as well who are promoted with the idea of providing the ICT services.
- ☞ It was found on analyzing Table- 14 with regards to library budget that in 2009, 2010 and 2013, 40 libraries each were allotted with specific amount of budget ranging from 5,000-20,000. Further that there is decreasing tendency of allotment of budget when the amount goes high. It is further encouraging to know that maximum amount of more than 20,000 were allotted as library budget in 2013 to 6 (155) libraries. This shows the increasing tendency of

library budget from 2009-2013. The scholar while interacting with the librarian of the respective libraries could ascertain that almost all the budget allocated for the libraries were spent for various purposes like collection development, acquisition of journals, infrastructure development, etc, which is a healthy practice of the public libraries in Mizoram.

☞ The scholar inferred from Table-15 after analysis that 66 out of 81 which constitute 81.48% gets the finance from RRRLF, that is mostly State Central Library, 7 libraries (8.64%) are being financed by the individual contribution by the members of the libraries, which is an encouraging attitude of the society. It could be further noticed that 3 libraries are run by the local contribution i.e. a group of persons who contributes for the development of the libraries. Therefore the scholar noticed that apart from the efforts of the government the local citizens are also actively engaged in developing the libraries, by funding from their own side.

Chapter 6

Suggestions and Conclusion

6.1 Suggestions

Based on the findings the scholar has submitted the following suggestions for improvement in the public libraries in Mizoram. The suggestions also include the views obtained by the scholar while interacting with the librarians of different public libraries for wider benefits to the society.

1. Public libraries have a predominant role in promoting lifelong education to the society, irrespective of the class, creed, and colour. In view of this the public libraries functioning at different levels in Mizoram still are lacking of providing adequate services to the society. Therefore adequate measures is required to be taken by providing due attention by the public and Government as well, to strengthen the resources in the library.
2. The library resources as has been observed by the scholar during the study are not adequate due to budget constraint and therefore it is suggested that the Government should initiate in providing adequate budgetary provision for collections development.
3. Most of the public libraries could be found which are lacking of ICT facilities barring few, which however requires the attention of the Government and the public at large to join hands together to develop the ICT infrastructure in the public libraries of the respective areas.
4. From the study it could be found that most of the libraries are run by the private organizations which visualized the interest of organization like YMA by providing volunteer services. Therefore the scholar suggests developing the professional skills in libraries through adequate training facilities to the in-charge of the library or librarians.
5. To promote skills and efficiency among the librarians. It is essential to provide training facilities at the Government level and institutions offering the training to develop the library services.
6. Qualifications being one of the major components need to be acquired by the working libraries in public libraries for disseminating effective services.

7. All the libraries further need to be oriented with the computers and internet facilities to reach the information to the information seekers.

6.2 Conclusion

Public libraries in India have developed a lot in many ways since the last decade. It is also making sound progress throughout the states in India. This progress can be seen from the implementation of Library Legislation in many states for the growth and development of the public libraries. Some of the states are also in process of implementing the Library Legislation.

The public libraries has recognised its importance by the Government of Mizoram and therefore enacted library legislation in 1993. Because of this recognition the libraries in Mizoram are covered to a great wider area that is from village to city. The public libraries in Mizoram play a very important role in the development of the society, and it also helped the public to great extent that is to acquire information of their desire and also access information which helped them to build their carrier.

Public libraries in Mizoram are not so developed like the other states in India. The public libraries in Mizoram are facing many problems like, physical resources, ICT application in library, procuring and developing good collection of documentary and non-documentary resources, lack of professional, semi-professional staff and the main problem is the financial resources.

The research reveals that the public libraries in Aizawl City have a long way for growth and development, to gearing –up the development the public support in different ways and also the support of the Government will be needed.

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Photographs

Some of the library reading rooms in Aizawl City



Pic.1 Bethlehem Veng YMA Library (Children Section)



Pic.2 Bethlehem Veng Library, reading room



Pic: 3 Chawnpui YMA Library



Pic: 4 Tuithiang YMA Library

Some of the Library stacks areas in Aizawl City



Pic: 5 Tuithiang YMA Library



Pic: 6 Bethlehem Veng YMA Library

Some of the library buildings in Aizawl City



Pic.7 Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library Building



Pic.8 Chawnpui Library building

Appendices

Dear _____

I am pursuing MPhil Programme in the Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl under the supervision of Prof. R K Ngurtinkhuma. My research topic is “Growth and Development of Government Recognised Libraries in Mizoram with Special Reference to Aizawl City” and preparing to collect research data for my dissertation. I am sending my research questionnaire and request you kindly to help me by giving the right information, as required, and will collect the same within the month of August, 2013 personally, and as such, will remain grateful to you always.

This questionnaire is exclusively meant for the purpose of academic research and will be kept confidential.

(Betsy Syuhlo)
M. Phil Scholar

QUESTIONNAIRE

On

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED LIBRARIES IN MIZORAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AIZAWL CITY

Please, fill in the blanks or tick against the most appropriate box.

1. Name of the Library : _____
2. Owner of the library : _____
3. Year of establishment : _____
4. Year of Govt. recognition : _____
5. Total library members: Adults : Male _____ Female
Children: Male _____ Female
6. What is the status of the librarian? Salaried Voluntary
If salaried, source of finance: Government

Library Fund

7. Academic Qualification of the librarian HSLC HSSLC
Graduate Post-graduate
8. Does your librarian have LIS Qualification? Yes No
 If yes, what qualification? Certificate Diploma
Graduate Post-graduate
9. Do you have library building : Yes No
 If yes, type of building : RCC Assam
 type
 If no, how do you run the library: Rented House Private
 House
Govt. building Others
 Area of the library : _____
10. How do you build your library building? Loan Government
 Grant
Local ContributionVoluntary
11. Does your library have separate section for children? Yes
 No
12. Does your library have separate section for women? Yes No
13. What is your charging system? Newark Browne
Loan Register Self developed
 card
14. Does your library have reading room? Yes No
 In yes, for how many readers at a time can be accommodated? _____
15. Does your stack area can accommodate your collections? Yes No

16. Do you have Library Committee: Yes No

17. Total library collection for the last five years:

Collection	Opening year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Books					
Journals					
Magazines					
Newspapers					
Back volumes					
CD/DVD					
Total					

18. What is the library working day?

Seven days in a week

Three days in a week (Days: _____)

One day in a week (Day: _____)

19. What is your library working hour? _____

20. What is the daily average user of the library? _____

21. Do you have Internet connectivity in your library? Yes No

If yes, how many computers in the library? _____

22. Is your library is automated? Yes No

If yes, what is your software?

23. What services you have provided in your library?

Circulation

Reference Service

Bibliographic/ Documentation

- Current Awareness Service
- Reprographic
- Electronic Services, i/e Internet, DDS
- Others

24. Does your document are classified? Yes No
 If yes, which scheme of classification?
 DDC CC
 UDC Others
 If no, what is the reason? _____

25. Does your library documents are catalogues? Yes No
 If yes, which code are you following? AACR1 AACR2
 AACR2R CCC

26. What is the total library budget for the last three years?

Year	Budget Allocation
2009	
2010	
2011	
2012	
2013	

27. In your opinion, what are the problems you are facing to make the library an ideal and functional? Please tick in order of preference by putting 1, 2, 3...

- a. Insufficient Library Grant []
- b. Inadequate Staff []
- c. Lack of adequate space []
- d. Deprived of proper status and salary []
- e. Indifferent attitude of authorities []
- f. Lack of computer skills among the staff []

- g. Lack of cooperation from community []
- h. Lack of infrastructure []
- i. Lack of coordination among staff []
- j. Any other problem (Please specify) []

28. How do you select the books for the library?

- Through purchase committee
- Direct procurement
- Book selection committee
- Any other (pl. mention)

29. Do you receive any kind of support from the government? Yes

No

If yes, please, please indicate using separate sheet if required.

30. What is the future development plan of the Library?

No.D.30017/2/2008-AC
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
ART & CULTURE DEPARTMENT

.....

NOTIFICATION

Dated Aizawl, the _____

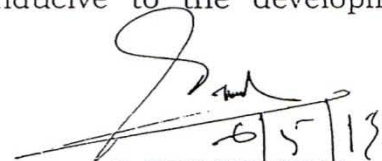
The Governor of Mizoram is pleased to constitute State Library Committee (SLC) as per norms laid down by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) with the following members with immediate effect for a period of 5(five) years.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| 1. Secretary, Art & Culture Deptt. | : | Chairman |
| 2. Director, Art & Culture Deptt. | : | Member Secretary |
| 3. Director, RRRLF or his representative: | : | Member |
| 4. Prof. Prabhakar Rath, MZU Head
of Department of Library Deptt. | : | Member |
| 5. Deputy Director, Art & Culture
Dept. i/c Library | : | Member |
| 6. President/Secretary, Mizo Academy
of Letters. | : | Member |
| 7. Director, School Education or his
representative | : | Member |
| 8. Librarian, Mizoram State Library | : | Convener |

The State Library Committee shall meet atleast twice a year.

Function of the Committee shall be to-

1. Prepare perspective and annual plan of library services in the State with particular reference to the assistance programme of RRRLF.
2. Ensure payment of the State Govt's contribution and availing of matching grants from RRRLF.
3. Select books according to the felt need of the Community and in conformity with the guidelines prescribed by RRRLF.
4. Scrutinize the recommended proposal for other schemes of assistances to the RRRLF.
5. Ensure proper utilization of assistances by the Foundation.
6. Perform any other activity conducive to the development of library movement in the State.


(C.THATKUNGA)

Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram
Art & Culture Department

Contd...page 2/-



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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Mizoram NGO's Libraries Guidelines for Recognition and Regulating their Management

No.B.15011/1/2000-EAC, the 16th August, 2013. In order to enable various rural Libraries to maintain proper and uniform functioning within Mizoram, the following guidelines are hereby framed for Recognition and Regulating the Management of NGO's Libraries till new Rules is notified :-

1. Norms for Recognition of Libraries :

For consideration of recognition of Libraries, the following criteria shall be adopted :-

- (a) The Library should have at least 500 books in the case of Urban Libraries and 300 books in case of Rural Libraries;
- (b) The Library should have their own land and building;
- (c) Electricity facility should be there in electrified Village;
- (d) The Library should have average of 30 users per month at least;
- (e) the Library should be opened to public;
- (f) Preference will be given to Villages where there are no Libraries;
- (g) The criteria/norms may be relaxed on certain cases with the approval of the Chairman of the State Library Committee;
- (h) The Library should be at least three years running with proper records of books stock;
- (i) Any such Library applying for Recognition be inspected and the State Library Committee (SLC) be satisfied with the inspection report;
- (j) Prescribed application form for recognition may be obtained from State Library/District Libraries and submit to the Director, Art & Culture Department.
- (k) The NGO duly registered under Firm & Society Registration Act 1860 shall be eligible;
- (l) The Director, Art & Culture Department shall detail Officers to make spot verification on the application for recognition.
- (m) The Organisation (NGO) should maintain proper accounts.

2. Grants/Financial Assistance.

- (a) The Director, Art & Culture Department, Govt. of Mizoram shall initiate verifications and report on the observation before granting any assistances.

- (b) The recognised Libraries shall be given grants in the form of Books, Furniture, building grants etc. under the matching scheme of RRRLF, Kolkata with the recommendation and approval of the State Library Committee (SLC).
- (c) The Organisation (NGO) should maintain proper accounts and Stock Register of the grants received.
3. Recognition Fee/Renewal Fee.
- (a) There shall be a recognition fee @ Rs. 500/- for Non-Government Organisation (NGO) Libraries in Urban Areas and @ Rs. 300/- for NGO Libraries in the Rural Areas.
- (b) The Recognized NGO Libraries shall have to pay Renewal Fee every year @ Rs. 300/- for Urban Libraries and @ Rs. 200/- for Rural Libraries respectively.
- (c) The recognition/renewal fees shall be revised/enhanced by Director as and when the need arises with prior approval of the Government of Mizoram.
4. Deposit of Fees.
- Library Recognition fee and Renewal Fees shall be deposited into Government account through Challan in favour of the Director, Art & Culture Department, Govt. of Mizoram, under the following Receipt Head of Account :-
- | | | |
|------|---|---------------------------------|
| 0202 | - | Education, Sport, Art & Culture |
| 04 | - | Art & Culture |
| 102 | - | Public Libraries |
| 01 | - | Art & Culture |
5. De-Recognition/Cancellation.
- (a) Recognized Libraries who failed to deposit Renewal fee within the financial year shall be de-recognised or suspended until the fees are paid.
- (b) The Organisation/NGO fail to run and maintain their Libraries shall be de-recognised on the recommendation of the verifying officer.
- (c) The NGO so de-recognized under the above terms shall not be entitled to received any assistance either in cash or kind.
- (d) Materials given to the NGO Libraries during the last 3(three) years shall be forfeited on de-recognition and such materials shall be returned to the Department.
- (e) Materials returned due to de-recognition shall be disposed off by the Department in consultation with State Library Committee.

This issued with the approval of Finance Department vide I.D.No. FIN(EA) 140/13 dt.20.6.2013.

C. Thatkunga,
Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,
Art & Culture Department.

Abstract

on

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED LIBRARIES IN MIZORAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AIZAWL CITY

Submitted by

BETSY SYUHLO

MZU Registration No. 4465 of 2009 - 2010

M.Phil. Registration No.& Date. MZU/M.Phil./134 of 21.05.2013

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2013

1. Introduction

Library is, in early days, regarded as building in which collection of books, tapes, newspaper, etc are kept for people to read, study or borrow and regarded the main function of library is collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge to all. In other words libraries are referred as the store – house of knowledge with printed or non – printed, conventional and non – conventional materials irrespective of national, public, academic or special type of libraries.

Public libraries are social institutions offering services based upon books and information for various public groups on social, political, economic, cultural and other matters. Among the different types of libraries evolved by society in modern times, public libraries are the most popular libraries because of the function they perform. Therefore, the public libraries are considered as effective tool to mould the character of the citizens, which has wider impact on societal as well as national development by providing access to information and knowledge. According to S R Ranganathan, Father of Library movement in India, public library is, “one which is open to any member of the public and annually free of any charge paid as so much service”.

The most widely accepted definition of a public library was formulated by UNESCO in 1949 which was revised in 1972. According to UNESCO Public Library manifesto, the definition of public library may be summarized as follows:

- Public library is financed for the most part out of public funds.
- It charges no fees from users and yet is open for full use by the public.
- It is intended as an auxiliary educational institution providing a means of self education which is endless.
- It houses educative and informative materials giving reliable information freely and without partiality.

The public library system in India is the product of western impact. It came about through 185 years of British rule in India, from 1762 to 1947. The stages of development of public library, however, both in Britain and India, were identical though

India took longer to move from one stage to another. (Augustine, C.A and Devarajan, G.D, 1990)

Public libraries are local center of information, established to serve the society in free of cost. Public libraries are considered basically significant in view that they generate everlasting efforts continuously to meet the changing situations and problems in the society. By taking public library in India, they can be various levels depending upon the organization and set up of the government. Nature and levels of public libraries may be different in various states of India. The nature of services provided is of the same by providing information to the community for the development in socio-cultural, education and other walks of life the society. Some of the levels of public libraries in India are:

- State Central Library;
- State Library;
- District Library;
- Sub-divisional Library;
- Teshil Library;
- Taluka Library;
- Block Library; and
- Village Library.

In Mizoram, there are three levels of public libraries, Viz. State, District and Village libraries. State and District libraries are established and administered by the state government, but village libraries are established, managed and administered by local bodies, like NGO, Voluntary Organizations' or other local societies. (Ngurtinkhuma, R K. 2011)

Public Libraries in Mizoram

Mizoram the 23rd state of Indian Union situated in the North Eastern State is the ninth state of India to have library legislation. Preamble to this Act stated its objective as, "An act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of comprehensive public libraries system in the state of Mizoram". The State Legislative Assembly enacted Mizoram Public Libraries Bill in 1993, which provides establishment of State, District, Sub- divisional and Village Libraries, but kept in abeyance till date.

Mizoram State Library was established in the year 1974. Until 1989, the library service in Mizoram is under the Department of Education. But, in 1989 Education Department was trifurcated in three departments, namely – School Education Department, Art and Culture Department and Higher & Technical Education department and automatically, public library services has been under the Department of Art and Culture. The first Public Library in the state was established by the Assam Government at Aizawl known as Sub- Divisional Library in 1968, now upgraded to the rank of district library. At present, there is one State Library at Aizawl, and five District Libraries in the districts of Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Kolasib and Champhai. Three districts, namely, Serchhip, Lawngtlai and Mamit have no district library so far. The State Library and District Libraries are run and administered by the State Government.

There are a number of Village Libraries are run by the NGOs, particularly by Young Mizo Association, largest NGO in the State, on voluntary basis. The State Government has given some grants and assistance to the Village Libraries in cash or in kind from the state budget and RRRLF matching and non- Matching funds. Mizoram State Library Planning Committee, since 1981 to till date, has recognized as much as 459 village/local libraries run by NGOs and other organizations within the state. The recognized libraries, on the basis of the State Government's contribution under matching scheme, received certain amount of assistance from RRRLF through State Library Planning Committee. (Ngurtinkhuma, R K. 2011)

Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) Contribution to Public Libraries in Mizoram

Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) in India was setup in 1972 by the Central Government on the occasion of the bi-centenary of the birth of Raja Rammohan Roy for “supporting and promoting a network of libraries, which could carry books and the reading habits of the remotest parts of the country” Raja Rammohan Roy was a social reformer and a founding father of the Indian Renaissance.

RRRLF established by the Central Government as an agency for the promotion and development of public library services in the country has been the lifeline of public library services in Mizoram. RRRLF Matching Scheme strengthened, developed and promotes public libraries in the State, particularly to the village libraries. Since 2005,

RRRLF revised Matching Fund share to 90:10 for NE States and State Government reduced its contributions accordingly. State Library Committee utilizes the share of RRRLF under matching scheme to give best result for the promotion and development of libraries in the State. All the recognized libraries have equal share and received assistance by kind from RRRLF. (Ngurtinkhuma, R K, 2008)

Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993

Mizoram became the ninth states of India where Library Legislation was enacted. Mizoram Public Libraries Bill was first introduced at the tenth session of the Second Mizoram Legislative Assembly sitting on 17 March 1992 and was passed on 6th January 1993. The Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993 was not implemented even after fourteen years of its enactment. Preamble of this Act clearly stated its objectives as, “An Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of comprehensive public libraries system in the State of Mizoram”. This act proposed four levels of public libraries in Mizoram, such as:

- (I) State Library;
- (ii) District Library;
- (iii) Sub divisional Library; and
- (iv) Village Library.

2. Significance and Scope of the Study

Public libraries disseminate information to the society as a whole and thereby, making them aware of information. The public libraries in Mizoram are under the administration of Department of Art & Culture, Government of Mizoram. To promote information literacy to the public, the Govt. took major initiatives by establishing one State Library at Aizawl and five District libraries in five District headquarters, such as, Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Kolasib and Champhai. However, the Govt. is planning to institute more three public libraries in other three districts, namely Serchhip, Mamit and Lawngtlai. The significance of the study lies with the fact that, a public library is an accepted platform which is open to all classes of people and provides adequate stock of books and other reading materials for educational, recreational, informational and research needs and show the light to enable the person to become better citizens and to

plan for peace and prosperity. The efforts of the Govt. also could be visualized through enactment of Public Library Act in 1993.

Mention may be made that at present, there are 459 Government recognised village libraries, including the libraries run by voluntary organizations and other NGOs. The public libraries in Mizoram receive grants and other special assistance through State Library Planning Committee to meet the requirements of the libraries. Though the public libraries of the State under discussion are mostly financed by RRRLF, the Govt. also shares the matching grant. All the 459 Public Libraries under discussion receive finance through this scheme. Further, out of 459 Government recognised libraries, 81 (17.65%) are within Aizawl city. These libraries perform as centre of information and play vital role to provide reading materials to the children and young generations including others. By considering the activities and contributions of the government, it is very necessary to have research study about the growth and development of Government recognised libraries to find out its growth, development and services rendered to the local people. Therefore, this study is limited to 81 Government recognised libraries of Aizawl city with regard to their infrastructure, financial status, staffs, services, users and collection development.

3. Research Design:

3.1 Statement of the Problem

Even if all out efforts have been done by the Government of Mizoram through enactment of Public Library Act and principles have been laid down including the establishment of both state and district libraries along with initiations by the NGOs in promoting the public library services in village level, collection developments are not to the mark resulting thereby, deprive of information by the public. Moreover, due to lack of professional staffs, most of the libraries are not in a position to provide effective services. Further, lack of orientation program, creating awareness among the public also affected the use of library. Finance also equally adds substantial problems in public libraries with regard to acquisition of books, journals etc. and other infrastructures. However, efforts are being taken by the Government to come over these emerging problems.

Thirty-one years have passed since the first recognition of village/NGO libraries in Mizoram. During these three decades, the Government has taken initiatives to promote and develop libraries and contributed large amount of money to the RRRLF Matching scheme apart from its regular schemes. At the same time, the organizers of these libraries took their efforts to promote and developed through various resources, like voluntary works, contributions, collections and others. Most of the libraries are run on voluntary basis without any kind of salary or honorarium considering that their work is for the development and support of the local persons through library services.

Aizawl, the state capital of Mizoram, is having as much as 81 recognised libraries established by Government, NGO and other organizations. As Dr. S R Ranganathan propounded in his Five Laws of Library Science that 'library is a growing organism', which implies libraries to be expand or developed in various directions to serve the community. By considering all those arguments, it is essential to study the growth and development of libraries and therefore, the scholar has keen interest to take up, study and examine the growth and development of government recognised libraries in the city of Aizawl.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of this study are to:

- ☞ Examine the resource development and management of Government recognised libraries in Aizawl city.
- ☞ Study significance of village libraries in Aizawl city to the society
- ☞ Ascertaining the initiatives of the Govt. of Mizoram for the growth and development of libraries under study, and
- ☞ Find out the efforts and contributions of RRRLF in promoting the public library services in the State.

3.3 Methodology

The following methodologies were adopted to carry out the research.

1) Questionnaire Method -

A structured questionnaire was prepared for the librarian to ascertain data relating to collection development, users visiting the libraries, infrastructures available in the library and other relevant information to the study and was distributed among the

librarians/ library-in-charge of the all 81 Government recognised libraries. Data relating to the study were tabulated through different tables for analysis. The tables are well supported with graphs for clarity of information.

2) Interview Method -

The scholar also personally visited to get acquainted with the lively situation prevailing in the libraries covered under the study and interacted with the librarian, / librarian-in-charge to ascertain the fact which were included in the result.

3) Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed through excel spread sheet and inferences were drawn. The findings are based on analysis and findings were drawn.

4. Findings

The scholar after a careful analysis of the data obtained through structured questionnaire deduced the following findings.

☞ Analysis of Table-2 with regard to types of libraries reflects that, YMA library stands at the apex i.e. 67 (83%) followed by organization library 8 (10%), student union/association library and special school library 2 each (2%) and church library and Government library 1 each (1%). Further, the study reveals that YMA library is shrouded throughout Aizawl to facilitate information to the public at large compare to other type of libraries.

☞ The year 1996-200 as reflected in Table- 3 records the highest registration rate of the libraries which comes to 28 (34.57%) in total out of 81 libraries, followed by the year 1991-1995 where 25 (30.86%) libraries were recognized and in 2001-2005, only 8 (9.88%) libraries were recognized. Further it was observed that, there is a diminishing state of recognition of libraries as; during 2001-2013 only 3 (3.70%) libraries could be recognised in Aizawl City. This shows the initiatives and involvement of citizens of Aizawl to keep abreast with update information which is a healthy sign to reach the information to the commons.

☞ 70 librarians (86.42%) out of 81 constitute the highest as shown in Table-4 who has opted for giving voluntary services followed by 11 librarians (13.58%) who are the salaried employees. This also happens to be healthy sign which visualized the interest of various organizations to come forward with providing information services to the public

at large. This otherwise can be known as academic spirit involve with the voluntary personal.

☞ Out of the 81 librarians of the present study as placed in Table- 5, maximum number of librarians that is 25 (30.86%) are having the graduate qualification followed by 22 (27.16%) who have HSSLC qualification and 17 (20.99%) having HSLC qualification. It could be further visualized that the librarians are having technical qualification that is Post-Graduate in LIS 13 (6.04%) while 4 (4.93%) are having the Post-Graduate qualification in other discipline. This reflects the growing tendency among the librarians for opting technical qualification.

☞ A total number of 81 librarians acquired various technical qualification as shown in the Table-6. It was also encouraged to note that out of 81 a total number of 13 (72.22%) librarians are having the Post-Graduate qualification followed by 2 each (11.11%) having both Diploma and Graduate qualification in LIS each and only 1 librarian (5.56%) is having the Certificate course. It is also observed that the librarians are keen enough to have the highest qualification in LIS.

☞ Table-7 revealed that, all the 81 libraries covered under study are housed in building of its own in different forms and major chunk of libraries i.e. 46 are having RCC type of building which constitute 56.79% followed by 12 (14.81%) Assam type library building and 2 (2.47%) are housed with rented house. This shows the library consciousness among the people as major numbers of libraries are functioning in their own buildings. Analysis further reveals that, the rest 21 number of libraries which forms 25.93% function in different ways such as, either in room of the organization or in house etc.

☞ Out of 81 libraries only 30 libraries are having 2 sections such as Children and Women which comes to 37% in total, further analysis of the Table 8 revealed that number of libraries out of a total number of 30 libraries (86.67%) are having the Children section where as 4 libraries(13.33%) are having the Women sections. This could be visualized that the public libraries are taking much initiatives for the growth and development of Children and Women as well. This is an encouraging attitude of the public libraries.

☞ Analysis of Table-9 with regards to books revealed that, Damna In Library having the highest book collections i.e, 17824 followed by 17118 in Synod Hospital Library and 16900 in Chanmari Vengthlang Tangrual Pawl Library. Moreover with regards to journals Chawlhmun Library is having the highest collection i.e. 470 followed by 242 in Armed Veng and 192 in Model Mission Veng. It could be found that most of the library are lacking of journals subscription due to financial constraint as was revealed by the librarians of the respective libraries to the research scholars. Again with regards to magazines Armed Veng Library constitutes the highest i.e. 612 followed by 460 in Chawlhmun Library and 200 in Bungkawn Library and thus it ranks 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively.

The scholar further noticed that only 1 library out of 67 that is Synod Hospital Library is having 33 number of CD/DVD collections. This shows the initiatives of the librarian who is interested to develop the electronic collections. Likewise other libraries need to take measures to develop the electronic collections due to present demand of the day.

☞ Table-10 after analysis revealed that the library which opens 7 days are the lowest that is only 1 library which constitute (1.23%) followed by 4 libraries (4.94%) which opens 6 days in a week and 3 libraries (3.70%) which opens 5 days in a week. It could further pointed out from the table that maximum number of libraries that comes to 35 (43.21%) which opens only 1 day followed by 23 libraries (28.40%) which open for 2 days and 13 libraries (16.05%) which opens for 3 days only. It further revealed that most of the libraries are run by NGO's and they provide voluntary services for the societal development. Therefore the voluntary organizations find only 1 day leisure in the entire week. This also shows the encouragement and the initiatives of the organization to spend their leisure time in the library, leading their by providing services to the society.

☞ Table-11 revealed that out of 15 libraries 14 libraries have been installed with computers while 1 library is automated which comes to 93.3% and 6.6%. This revealed that there is a pioneer step by the librarians of public libraries for initiation of computerization of libraries.

☞ It was ascertained on analysis from Table-12 that most of the libraries taken under study provide multiple services. It was further noted that 65 libraries (53.27%)

provide circulation service while 20 libraries (16.39%) endorse reference service and 10 libraries (8.20%) extend bibliographic services. It is encouraging to know that even if the libraries are mostly function by the NGO's still then they are quite acquainted with different type of library services. It could be further noticed that 2 libraries (1.64%) provide the internet service. This shows the incantation of the volunteers and the library professionals as well who are promoted with the idea of providing the ICT services.

☞ It was found on analyzing Table- 14 with regards to library budget that in 2009, 2010 and 2013, 40 libraries each were allotted with specific amount of budget ranging from 5,000-20,000. Further that there is decreasing tendency of allotment of budget when the amount goes high. It is further encouraging to know that maximum amount of more than 20,000 were allotted as library budget in 2013 to 6 (155) libraries. This shows the increasing tendency of library budget from 2009-2013. The scholar while interacting with the librarian of the respective libraries could ascertained that all almost all the budget allocated for the libraries were spent for various purposes like collection development, acquisition of journals, infrastructure development, etc, which is a healthy practice of the public libraries in Mizoram.

☞ The scholar inferred from Table-15 after analysis that 66 out of 81 which constitute 81.48% gets the finance from RRRLF, that is mostly State Central Library, 7 libraries (8.64%) are being financed by the individual contribution by the members of the libraries, which is an encouraging attitude of the society. It could be further noticed that 3 libraries are run by the local contribution i.e. a group of persons who contributes for the development of the libraries. Therefore the scholar noticed that apart from the efforts of the government the local citizens are also actively engaged in developing the libraries, by funding from their own side.

5. Chapterization

The dissertation is divided into 6 broad chapters. While chapter-1 of the present study primarily focuses on introduction relating to the public libraries and its system prevailing in Mizoram including other discussions like Mizoram Public Libraries Act, significance and scope of the study, review of literature and research design which include statement of the problem, objectives and methodology adopted for the study.

The chapter-2 discusses on the Public Libraries System in Mizoram- An overview, where the scholar has discussed in general the public libraries in India. The library scenario in Mizoram has been specifically dealt with in the chapter.

Chapter-3 of the study is dealt with Government Recognised Libraries in Aizawl City where the scholar has vividly discussed the role of State Library Planning Committee (SLPC) and the recognised libraries scenario in Mizoram with special focuses to Aizawl City.

Chapter-4 of the study is on Role of RRRLF in Public Libraries Development where the scholar has specifically discussed on the objectives of the RRRLF, different assistance programmes, matching and non-matching scheme, etc

Chapter-5 of the study provides the Data Analysis with Tables and supported with Graphs along with Findings.

Chapter-6 of the study is discussed on the Suggestions and Conclusion. Finally the dissertation is supported with a comprehensive Bibliography list arranged according to APA style manual. Moreover the scholar has also included a list of Appendices at the end of the study.