PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN MIZORAM AND MANIPUR:

A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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of the requirement for the degree of Master of Philosophy in
Library and Information Science

Submitted by

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled **'PUBLIC LIBRAY SERVICES IN MIZORAM AND MANIPUR: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**' 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.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **"PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN MIZORAM AND MANIPUR : A COMPARATIVE STUDY** submitted by Mr. **C. Lalruatkima** for the award of the degree of **Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science** is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the student bonafide research. This is the candidate original work and is worthy of examination.

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Date:

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CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Appendices   Page No.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. **AGLIS**   :   Association of Government Librarians and Information Specialists
2. **ALA**   :   American Library Association
3. **ASLIB**   :   Association for Special Libraries and Information Bureau
4. **BLA**   :   British Library Association
5. **CD-ROM**   :   Compact Disc- Read Only Memory
6. **DPEP**   :   District Primary Education Programme
7. **DPL**   :   Delhi Public Library
8. **FID**   :   International Federation of Documentation
9. **IASLIC**   :   Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Center
10. **IATLIS**   :   Indian association of teaching of Library and Information Science
11. **ICSU**   :   International Council of Scientific Union
12. **ICT**   :   Information and Communication Technology
13. **IFLA**   :   International Federation of Library Association
14. **IL**   :   Information Literacy
15. **ILA**   :   Indian Library Association
16. **ISBN**   :   International Standard Bibliographic Number
17. **NGO**   :   Non-Governmental Organization
18. **NLM**   :   National Literacy Mission
19. **RRRLF**   :   Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation
20. **SCL**   :   State Central Library
21. **SLC**   :   State Library Committee
22. **SLPC**   :   State Library Planning Committee
23. **SSA**   :   Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
24. **U.T**   :   Union Territory
25. **UBC**   :   Universal Bibliographic Control
26. **UDC**   :   Universal Decimal Classification
27. **UGC**   :   University Grant Commission
28. **UNESCO**   :   United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
29. **UNISIST**   :   United Nation International Science Information on Service and Technology

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

One of the most precious and prestigious possessions of a country is its libraries. It is a platform which nourishes for a sustainable development of the society and culture as well. The concept of the libraries that it is the store house of knowledge has been drastically changed and it is now recognized as an information centre and it determines the values and standards of life that the people of a country pursue and achieve. It is one of the dignified obligations for the welfare of a State which adequately substantiate with information value to its citizens and allows free access to this knowledge. Public library service is recognized one of the indispensable services which not only enlighten the information seekers but also to the society as a whole. Eventually, it adds value to orient the society in cultural, economical and political. It is recognized as a major concern for both central and state governments to create awareness among the mass through the public libraries and hence, sporadic attempts have been made both in centre and state to provide public library services. Therefore, National Library at Kolkata, the apex public library is functioning to eradicate illiteracy from the society followed by the State Libraries, District Libraries, Village Libraries, and Grampanchayat Libraries etc. which reach to the unreached mass at the grass root level. Motto behind such library services lies with the objective to eliminate darkness in education sector. Academic libraries and Special libraries provide services to certain class of people while, public libraries serves the entire humanity. It is also a major concern for the various library organizations that came forward with constructive ideas through various associations.

Indian Public Libraries are generally grouped under two broad categories:

☞	Government Libraries and

☞	Non- Government Libraries.

The Government Libraries though may not be essentially established under the 'Mandate of law', are mostly free libraries. Non-government libraries, on the other hand, are run by various local bodies, voluntary organisation, trusts, charitable institutions etc. Among them, a few are aided and some are unaided. These libraries normally charge a marginal fee from their members. The Public library can be considered as a University of the people offering a liberal education to all its clientele.

1.2 The Public Library

The concept of 'public library' is undergoing radical changes in modern ways. It no longer considered as a mere repository or store house of books but is expected to perform the function of an information centre for all categories of people without any distinction of colour, caste, creed, status, sex, age, educational qualification or any such consideration. The modern public library of today is of the people, by the people and for the people. However, there are some definitions which public library denotes differently to different author, which could be seen from the following definitions.

The revised Unesco Public Library Manifesto (Unesco; 1995; p.10) defines 'Public Library' as "a living force of education, culture and information and an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the mind of men and women; a local gateway of knowledge which provide a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development service social group.

Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science states that, "Public Library is a public institution supported by taxation, ones that opens its collections, facilities and services without distinction to all citizens".

Government of India Advisory Committee on Libraries with Dr. A.P Sinha as Chairman has defined Public Library as it is,

- Adequately financed from public funds.
- Intended as an auxiliary educational institution providing a means of endless self education.
- Centre for dissemination of learning materials allowing reliable, authentic information freely and without any prejudice as it satisfy the interest of good chunk of public in wide subjects.

The public library has been defined in many ways by the scientists, professionals etc. To quote some of them, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, the father of Library Science and a mathematician has accepted and strengthens the ancient concept while defining the public library as a open source of centre to the public free of charge, which however, is being administered and maintained and managed either by the State or Central Government.

UNESCO viewed the public library as a centre of recorded knowledge centre of he public in general and its' manifesto for public libraries proclaims that, a public library is an institution where the principles are implemented which otherwise means the commemorating the records of mans' thoughts, ideas and expression of his creative imagination which requires the free availability to all. The manifesto also states that it should be an institution established under the clear mandate of law, maintained fully from public fund, offering of its services free of cost and open for free and equal use by all member of the community irrespective of their age, sex, religion, language, status or level of education.

Dr. A.P Sinha as Chairman, Government of India Advisory Committee on Libraries defined Public Library as a library that is,

- Supported with finance from public,

- Extended as an auxiliary educational institution for unending self education.

- A centre of dissemination of knowledge irrespective of caste, colour and creeds.

- A platform for appraisal with free update information irrespective of the subjects.

A Public Library is an institution, established and administered under a state law by a local government or an ad-hoc library authority or by a Government Department wholly or partly financed other public funds, open to all without distinction. A well knitted public library system put to an end of isolated functioning of public libraries and their Affiliates. The public library system needs to have a distinct hierarchical structure to achieve the following objectives.

→ Fostering and promoting the spread of knowledge, education and Culture.

→ Strengthening the forces of socialism, secularism, democracy and rule of law

→ Equal opportunity of free access to the users of rural as well as urban areas regardless of race, colour, age, sex, nationality, language, Status or Level of Educational attainment.

→ Providing vision perspective, insight and leadership to the Library movement.

→ Promoting Socio Economic Development of the Society by catering to the needs of Millions of Neo-Literate from the poorest and weaker Section of the Society.

1.3   Objectives of Public Library

The objectives of public library as enunciated by Dr. S.R Ranganathan are as follows:

- To help the lifelong self education of one and all.
- To furnished up-to-date facts and information to one and all.
- To distribute in an unbiased and balanced way all shades of recorded views and thought to one and all as a help in the discharge of the political functions in respects of local, national and international affairs.
- To contribute productivity drive by informing top management of the latest trends in diverse enterprises by ploughing back into the mind of researchers, scientist and technicians every piece of relevant new thought promptly and pin-pointedly.
- To provide one and all a harmless and elevating use of leisure.
- To preserve the literary remains of humanity for prosperity as a vehicles of culture and as a source materials for antiquarian research , and
- To work for the continued social well-being as the agency in charge of all socialized recorded thoughts.

According to the standard of public libraries formed by American Library Association, the Objectives of public libraries are:

- To assist people contribute to the growth of knowledge to make such use of knowledge as will promote personal and social well-being.
- To develop their creative and Spiritual capabilities to be more capable in their daily occupations to discharge political and social obligations to become better members of home and community.
- To keep pace with progress in all fields of knowledge and to educate themselves continually.

1.4   Types of Public Libraries

The Public Library can be classified according to their targeted users, their levels of co-operations and types of services offered to the public. The Unesco Public Library Manifesto (Unesco 1995; p.10) states that, 'the public library network must be designed in relation to national, regional, research and special libraries as well as libraries in schools, colleges and Universities'.

The two distinct groups of public libraries can be seen as follows:

Table No. 1 Categories of Public Libraries

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                          ┌──────────────────┐
                          │  Public Library  │
                          └────────┬─────────┘
              ┌────────────────────┴────────────────────┐
        ┌─────────────┐                           ┌─────────────┐
        │ Government  │                           │   Private   │
        └──────┬──────┘                           └──────┬──────┘
        ┌──────┴───────┐                                 │→ Local Bodies
  ┌──────────┐   ┌──────────┐                            │→ Registered Societies
  │ Central  │   │  State   │                            │→ Social organization
  └────┬─────┘   └────┬─────┘                            │→ Clubs
       │→ National     │→ State Central Library          │→ Associations
       │→ Libraries of │→ Regional/Divisional Library    │→ Philanthropists
          National     │→ District Library               │→ Individuals
          Status       │→ Taluk Library
                       │→ Branch Library
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The public Libraries, as reflected above shows the different types which however, function primarily for charging and discharging of books. Mention may be made that, the public libraries depending upon its location and the users provide other services in National and State level. There are other public libraries run by the private and personal capacity primarily intended to educate the society and information literate.

1.4.1. National Library:

The National Library is the apex public library of a nation. The National Library of India serve as the permanent depository of all reading materials and information produced in India, as well as printed materials written by Indians and concerning, India written by foreigners wherever published and in whichever language. It receives published materials in India under Delivery of Books (newspapers) Act, 1954 as amended in 1956".

1.4.2. State Central Library (SCL)

The State Central Library is the apex of library of a state located in capital of the concerned State. It has to play the role of a leader among the public libraries of the State. It should strive to established standards procedures and guidelines for effective functioning of public libraries in the State. The State Central Library has to be the co-ordinating authority for the public libraries of the State.

In Model Public Libraries Act. S.R Ranganathan (1972; p.57) outlines that a State Central Library system should consists of:

☞ State Service Library;

☞ State Brach Service Library;

☞ State Copyright Library;

☞ State Library for the Blind;

☞ State Bureau of Inter-Library Loan;

☞ State Bibliographic Bureau; and State Bureau of Technical Services.

1.4.3. Regional/Divisional Libraries

The Regional/ Divisional Libraries are established to cater to the reading needs of a particular region/revenue division of a State, roughly comprising of an area of three to seven Districts. A regional /divisional library in some States function as the 'Library of Libraries' by lending books only to the libraries/Institutions located in a respective region. A few Regional/Divisional Libraries serves as Reference Libraries without providing lending services.

1.4.4. District Central Library

The District Central Library is the apex library of the District, usually located in the District capital. Books and other reading materials are purchased; technical processed and distributed to all public libraries in district by the District Central Library Authority. The administration, inspection and monitoring of various Public libraries located in the district are carried out by the District Central Library Authority.

1.4.5. Taluk Library

Taluk Library situated in a Taluk headquarters, serves as the users living in any parts of the Taluk,

1.4.6. Branch Library

The Branch Library is established in villages/towns which are exceeding a specified population limit, say 5000. In a particular Taluk, there may be many Branch Libraries. A Branch Library caters to the reading needs of several other villages situated around the place in which the library is located.

1.4.7. Village Library

The Village Library is being run for the benefit of the people living in a particular Village/Town.

1.4.8.   The Delivery Station/Book Deposit Centre

The Delivery Station/Book Deposit Centre is an extension library of the nearby Public Library without any permanent stock of books. The library of the Delivery Station/Book Deposit Centre borrows a limited number of books (say 500) from the parent public libraries which are lent to the Members of Delivery Station/Book Deposit Centre. After utilizing of the members, the borrowed books are returned to the parent public library and other set of books are borrowed for distribution to the members of the Delivery Station.

1.5   Functions of Public Library

The functions performed by the public library are as follows:

☞ It collects the printed materials and audiovisual materials.

☞ Logical organization of materials for convenient use.

☞ Provision of information services so that they may be used.

☞ Guidance to individuals in the use of educational and recreation materials.

The materials are provided to:

☞ Facilitate informal self education of the people in the community.

☞ Enrich and further development of the subject on which individuals are undertaking formal education.

☞ Meet the informal needs of all.

☞ To support the educational, civic and cultural activities of groups and organization.

☞ To encourage the constructive use of leisure time.

A public library performs other functions such as,

☞ Information

☞ Education

☞ Recreation

☞ Entertainment

☞ Inspiration

In developed countries many users use a public library for the purpose of self-improvement. They are concerned with information and education. Success of a democracy depends upon universal education of people. In this context, education is a continuing and lifelong process. Education of neo-literate should be taken care of. Recreation and entertainment should be provided through reading. Certain kinds of books can lead to relaxation achievement of pleasure.

UNESCO Public Manifesto, "Proclaims UNESCO's belief in the public library as a living force for education culture and Information and as on essentials agents for the fostering of peace and understanding between people and the nations.

It may be noted that Television and Radio performed the same function as these of public libraries; Books have certain advantages and disadvantages. A powerful media and can sustain the interest of a viewer to a greater extent than books. In some of the western library there is an integration of various media such as books, periodical publication, and audiovisual resources.

1.6   Purpose of Public Library

Public Library is an institution which offers to people free access to information. The origins of Public Library services are lost in antiquity. With the first recording of human thoughts took birth the concept of a system or an institution which could preserver thought for future use which gradually came to be referred by the term library,. Ever since, the essential functions of all libraries remain the same collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge.

1.6.1.   Free access to all

The concept of Public Library to a large extend is related to the principle of access rather than the size, content or organization of the collections. The history of public access to libraries is also a long and continuous one. The principles of libraries are for all existed libraries from every ancient time till today. Even academic libraries of the ancient days were open to all people.

☞ **National Development**

The enunciations of the objectives of public Library assign to it important role in educational, economic, political, social and cultural development of the country. The explosive growth of knowledge and the direct relation of information in technology n all works of human life have elevate public library which is to give people free access to information, as the most instruments in their life and progress. There is no other substitute to public library which is of such importance and which can undertake the cause and varies and functions it is expected to undertake in the present day society the characteristics of which is tremendous and continuous development.

☞ **Personality Development**

Public Libraries enrich the personal lives of an individual. Individuals can become useful citizens and advance in their vacations and professions utilizing the information stored in public libraries.

As a citizens who should participate actively in discussions on vital current topics, people needs to develop their individual mental powers by reading and studying materials chosen on their own initiatives on which to base their own thinking as preface and supplements to competent discussions.

Unlike the mass media, the public libraries seek not to enforce the one idea upon the many, but to open to each individual user of the un-numbered wealth of intellectuals resources from which he can serve not other's end but his own. It should be a major objective for public libraries to recognize and ad the individual as such even thought he is most easily reached through a group. It seems also incumbent on public libraries to discover and encourage those many gifted persons in and out of schools of every age and in every social and economic level, now largely ignored , who have the brains, background ability, ambition, character and vision required for becoming tomorrow's leaders. Specific programmes for the gifted in public libraries and also in schools and college can produce results. The public library can give as much by giving as the help, possible to those readers who seems to have special promise and aptitudes.

1.6.2. Human Adjustment

Advances in Science and technology caused the emergence of new socio- cultural; pattern with turbulent changes in goals, pursuits and priorities. A change is not a new phenomenon. We have been witnessing it since times immemorial. But now we are in the phase of exploding change with personal life, the existing social order crumbling and fantastic new way of life emerging on the horizon; asking the very largest question about our future is not merely a matter of intellectual curiosity. It is a matter of survival. In this new environment public libraries only can help the majority of our population; to adjust with the current trends, to develop correct aptitudes and to be aware of the consequences of wrong policies.

1.6.3. Spread Education

Public Library service is necessary for the preservation of universal literacy and for elimination of waste in all educational policies and programmes. We are spending crores and crores of rupees for making people literate. But literacy cannot be

preserved unless it is continuously exercised. Universal exercised of literacy demands a free Public library system. It means free access to education for one and all irrespective of geographical, economic, cultural and religious differences. The formal education system which we have so far is failed to go beyond of our population. If education is to reach people beyond this privilege minority, we have to give more importance to non-formal education supported by and spread through public libraries which are the most accessible and free educational institutions of the people. Formal education also requires the support of public libraries which are to provide for continuing self education of people after their leaving the formal education institutions.

1.6.4. Social Development

Public Library has a great role to play in social education to prepare people for social adjustment. It has to offer materials and services to the people to understand the social phenomena and thus live a successful social life and avoid social evils and methods to control them.

1.6.5. Economic Development

Economic growth is not possible without extensive use of scientific and technical know-how embodied in books and other mediums. Country's economic development also fully depends on information to al large extend. Access to right information at the rights time for scientist, engineer, and professionals could have multipliers effects on our economy. It is also remembered that industrial revolution took place mainly through new knowledge disseminated through public libraries. Now also we are living in a period of rapid technological advance and the spectrums of skills required at each stage of production is wide. If the developing countries are to survive they have to contribute their energies on imparting such skills to workers and the3 most effective instrument for that is the Public Library.

Public Library plays an important role in the realm of agriculture too. It is also a partner in successive implementation of plan programmes. It brings key issues to the attention of the public and initiates discussion. Public library makes successful the domestic and international trade by supplying the manufacturer's with information regarding the source and nature of raw materials, means of transport, methods of management, costs of production, market and agents for distribution etc.

1.6.6. Cultural Development

Public Libraries help in promoting nation's cultural development in more than one way. It can promote a keener participation, e3njoyent and appreciation of all art. It can play a vital role in collecting and preserving the cultural heritage of the locality and make it readily available to the people to enrich their cultural lag the time taken for the development to become integrated into society.

1.6.7. Political awareness

Democracy will be impossible unless the citizens have free to access to correct information. Democracy needs accesses to all points of view and the progressive sharpening of intellect in one and all. It needs the sublimation of the lower emotions in the leader as well as the followers. These are the foundation of safe political life and they form the necessary corrective power n the management of political affairs. Public library is the only impartial agency which can place before one and all a truly balanced information stored on all points of view, all lines of approach and all schools of thought. This will help the people to know, defend and enjoy their rights and realize and discharge their duties in a free society.

1.6.8. Use of Science

If information created in the fields of Science and technology is to become useful for socio-economic development of the whole population. The f findings of laboratory should reach the man in the fields at the rights time. Doctor serving in the village must get their up-to date information on a disease unfamiliar to him which he comes upon their and the drugs to be administered for it. The farmer should get information on manure, pesticides or agricultural equipment which he requires in some situation. To affect all these and to make science useful to society at large there should be some system that could reach the common man and satisfy the above requirement.

Public library only can bring to the common people accurate information quickly and n depth, particularly on topics of urgent concern. It has to offers the people materials and services that will help them to prosper in their respective fields of work.

1.6.9. Aims to be pursued

The current approach of public library should change from the 21st role of fit itself in our changed society. Aims and objectives of public library should pursue in the present context and possible future situation can be summarized as follows:

♦ Should shift attention from elaborate organization to reaching and serving the majority of population which still does not read or use books in any substantial way through programmes that could extends library service.

♦ Should get vitalized to play a more active role in the community as an intellectual power house and rallying point. The essential passive library cannot be allowed to continue undisturbed in its inertia.

♦ Should see that the individual s reached and served perhaps through his group of connection to encourage in his self chosen thinking and endeavor , to help him draw from recorded thought, the inner strength to meet and endures the pressures from society surround him and to carry out the rides from which he may derive satisfaction.

♦ Should equip itself for serving more effectively the student engage in formal and non-formal education seeking help for study; for libraries of academic institution are not likely to have the variety of which public library has.

♦ Should discover and help the talented and gifted at all age levels and in all stage of their growth and progress and should show hoe public library can help them.

♦ Should co-operate with all other constructive educational agencies towards higher goals and as a secondary function to capitalized on the educative values of mass media because public library is a primarily an instrument of self-education.

♦ Should become service centre which s more than mere store house and should provide information and news on the existing conflicting ideas for all the community to weight and use; for information, self development; enlargement of knowledge, appreciation and enjoyment of life and the attainment of high ideals.

♦ Should combat all attempt at censorship, thought control, authoritarianism and race if religious prejudice and should encourage the open mind and respects for individuals regardless of their status.

To fulfill the objectives of the public libraries should established or form part of resources sharing networks, recruit trained manpower and should build up strong need based collection. Service point should be spread all over the country. More specific standard and evaluation method must be involved. Increased emphasized should be given on efficient methods of finding information. Co-operative

bibliographic enterprise and automation should be introduced to accelerate the recording and rendering of more detailed information needed by specialists. Public libraries should see that they in all aspects of their planning try to keep abreast of current problems and the needs of society and the community.

1.7 Bridging Social Divide: Role of Public Library

A well equipped, efficient and vibrant library system and information service is an indispensable for all activities to be under taken for promotion of economic and social development, the greater the support will have to be derived from such advanced information service system.

Mobilization of using information at all levels for the benefit of individuals and society of any areas is a must in the present day changing trends of society. In the mix of information explosion, continuing of education process needs effective library and information system and service which will stimulate modern man in acquiring the reading habit. Libraries and Information centres are the dynamic agencies in the modern society to support education at all levels as life long process and create understanding to fill up the gaps among all section of the society.

1.8 Information Literacy and Public Library in India

After independence, India has experienced growing population of literate and educated citizens due to various efforts in universalization of elementary education through programmes like, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), National Literacy Mission (NLM) and so on. On the other hand, for the facilitating educated citizens with the adequate documentary and knowledge resources, government and other agencies have established public libraries.

The community information centres and village knowledge centres are the recent additions to this effort that would transform India into an information society, where information and knowledge resources are considered as critical ingredient for development. But problem is with the effective and efficient use, consumption and evaluation of information resources, so that informed citizen can take right decisions. Here information literacy can play a vital role in educating the users of libraries on various information and documentary resources, where to start searching of information, what where and how to access them, how to assess and compare retrieved information, how to communicate their information or findings to the general masses and experts, and so on. In addition to borrow books for

entertainment and leisure, public can also disseminate information on community development, best practices, literature, culture, trade, education, etc. which may be further elaborated when needs arise. Information seekers may want consolidated or exhaustive information.

To provide right information to the users, public librarians need to be trained to develop information literacy competency and should able to educate the user that will make user information literate. Before going into depth, we would like to know what 'information literacy' is and who 'information literates' are 'Information literacy' is "the ability to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use effectively the needed information".

Information literacy embraces related concepts like 'user education', 'library instruction', 'bibliographic instruction' and 'library research', although 'information literacy' has broader perspectives and wider applications than these concepts. Information literacy competency development programmes and standards are designed to produce information literate. *American Library Association Presidential Committee on Information Literacy* defines 'information literates' as,"…ultimately, information literate people are those who have learned how to learn. They know how to learn because they know how knowledge is organized, how to find information and how to use information in such a way that others can learn from them. They are people prepared for lifelong learning, because they can always find the information needed for any task or decision at hand."

1.8.1 Information Literacy and Reading Habits

Present urbanized society observes a changing face of new generation, where children have access to various modes of entertainment and amusement. Every middle-class household in India equips with at least one electronics gadget, like, television, music system, DVD-player, VCD-player, Internet, video games, etc. All these gadgets may be detrimental to our new generations as well as older generations, that is also one of the reasons for declining number of regular users of public libraries. We know public libraries build up collections of literature of local languages, national literature and world literature. A public library user can get higher satisfaction if they read classic literature, contemporary literature and know cultural heritage of India and the state he/she belongs. Other than books on literature, many informative books and magazines that enhance knowledge levels of the users are available in the public libraries. Other useful documents, such as career

handbooks, encyclopedias, directories, dictionaries, etc. are also accessible in public libraries. Reading habits not only help a person becoming knowledgeable, socially responsible and socially productive person but also help in personality development. Information literacy competency development programmes may be initiated to impart necessary information skills and reading skills to public library users in maximizing utilization of public library resources.

A public library may be participating in a library resource-sharing network. The public library users should learn how to search union catalogues of the network, how to obtain documents from other participating libraries through inter-library loan service and document delivery service. This way the limitation of collection in one public library may overcome and users get satisfaction for this service. Public libraries also conduct various extension programmes, like, quiz competition, story, poetry and essay writing competition, etc. that also aims to enhance reading habits of the users, especially younger users of the public libraries.

1.9 Public Libraries in India

Public libraries in India have a countrywide spread, consist of state central libraries in every state, district libraries, urban public libraries at the cities and rural public libraries at the villages. Public libraries are mainly supported by state governments and local authorities, and sometimes by the central government, developmental agencies, non-government organizations and private trusts. The Delhi Public Library (DPL), established in 1951 by government of India in collaboration with UNESCO, caters library and information services to the national capital territory of Delhi. Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) is the nodal agency of the Government of India to support public library services and system and promote public library movement in the country. The RRRLF undertakes different functions in each state and union territory through a State Library Planning Committee (SLPC) or State Library Committee (SLC). Its headquarters' is located at Kolkata and it has four zonal offices in Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai. RRRLF provides financial and technical assistance to public libraries and organizations engaged in the promotion of public library development through different schemes. Schemes of RRRLF broadly categorized as Matching Schemes and Non-Matching Schemes. Assistance under matching schemes is given from the resources shared on 50:50 matching basis with the state governments. Assistance under non-matching schemes does not have share of the state governments. Table 1 shows the number of

different public libraries in India. Table data also indicates that there is lack of existence of public libraries in most of the villages even after 59 years of independence. The real catch of India's development lies in villages where focused spread of rural libraries can catalyze the diffusion of knowledge among rural masses. This effort needs to be the core of our social and rural development programmes as this has been untouched so far. Probably, this is one of the reasons of mass infectivity of literacy programmes and other development programmes envisaged for rural mass.

1.10 Role of State Level Library Association

Library associations exist in most of the states and union territories of India. State level library associations are very active in public libraries development in their respective states. Some library associations also conduct certificate and diploma courses in library science that help the learners get into the profession. Some library associations also conduct refresher courses for the in-service public librarians, mostly in the areas of library automation, ICT applications in libraries, and other contemporary issues. Most library associations observe Library Day and Dr. S.R. Ranganathan's birthday. On those occasions they organize one-day seminars or lectures. These way public librarians get informed about the recent development in the librarianship and public libraries movement in India and the states. Some library associations bring out their newsletters and bulletins for their member librarians and disseminating various professionals' information. Some library associations take up the issue of information literacy competency for the librarians and library users. Library associations in the states need to come forward and develop information literacy competency of the public librarians through organizing training programmes, workshops and seminars. In December 2005, Indian Library Association had organized 51th All India Conference with the focus on "libraries, information literacy and lifelong learning", where many librarians felt the importance of information literacy in lifelong learning and optimizing the usage of information in the libraries. In October 2005, an international information literacy workshop was held at the Punjabi University,

Patiala, India to promote information literacy in South and South East Asia, with the support of UNESCO and other partners. In September 2003 at Prague, the *International Alliance for Information Literacy* was formed where India's *Networking Alliance for Voluntary Actions*, a network of NGOs, became a member.

In India, a number of NGOs support public libraries and community information centres, where common people become users of these libraries. The state level library associations, NGOs and developmental agencies can collaborate amongst themselves to develop information literacy competencies of the librarians and library users.

1.11 Information Literacy programmes for Public Librarians and Public Library   Users

Information literacy (IL) competency development programmes for public librarians would be a kind of training course for the trainers. The public librarians would impart training to the end users of public libraries. Some of the skills required for the information literacy are already achieved by the public librarians through their formal degree or diploma courses; induction, orientation, and on-the job training programmes. Some librarians started their career before the introduction of information communication technologies (ICT) in library services and information handling. Such ICT skills, communication and teaching skills need to be obtained freshly through the refresher courses. The aims of the information literacy competency development programmes for public librarians can be:

♦ The ability to apply the principles of scholarly communication to problems of information handling;

♦ The ability to locate, select and use appropriate information retrieval tools in order to obtain useful information in connection with studies or work of the end users, and when required;

♦ Confidence in using, and satisfaction in carrying out information searching;

♦ Confidence in communicating, instructing and educating the users.

Some of the objectives of Information Literacy competency development programmes for public librarians are:

♦ Public librarians would be able to develop a systematic method of searching for information related to areas of studies of the users;

♦ They would be aware of wide range of sources (including open access sources) available for finding information and select the sources which will best meet users needs; They would be aware of appropriate indexing and abstracting services and databases and understand the principles of their use;

- They would develop database searching techniques for accessing both web-based and CD-ROM databases;

- They would be able to use current awareness methods to keep up-to-date with the published literature;

- They would be able to use international academic networks for getting information;

- They would be able to use and create list servers, discussion forums, Internet chat services and bloggers for obtaining and disseminating information;

- They would be able to use local library network for sharing in-house resources and obtaining documents through inter-library loan and document delivery services;

- They would be able to compare and critically evaluate information obtained from various sources;

- They would be able to cite bibliographic references in the papers, articles, reports or theses;

- They would be able to construct an institutional bibliographic system;

- They would be able to motivate library users in accessing library resources and availing user services;

- They would be able to communicate, instruct and educate library users;

- They would be able to prepare learning and assessment modules both printed as well as web-enabled for the learners;

- They would be able to make strategies for influencing stakeholders; and prepare action plans.

Some of the above-mentioned aims and objectives of the IL competency development programmes can be considered and adopted for public library users, as some of the components of the programmes are common. These aims and objectives of the IL competency development programmes are not exhaustive; and some elements may be altered whenever needs arise. Public library authorities in India, like Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Delhi Public Library, state central libraries and library associations need to introduce IL competency development programmes for public librarians with abovementioned objectives and aims. The changing library scenario, present and future public library systems in India need consideration while designing such courses and programmes.

1.12   Statement of the Problem

Information poverty is the factor which affects the development in Mizoram and Manipur. This poverty takes many forms such as,   (1) Planning without facts; (2) Lacking of reliable socio-economic information; (3) Rigid economic structure; (4) Poor information on the performance of public enterprises; (5) Lack of access to local information; (6) Poor information on natural resources ; (7) Isolation from current development; (8) Under-use of locally produced information; (9) Lacking of marketing information; (10) Absence of an organized, articulate community or information users; (11) Thin community infrastructure and (12) Illiteracy. Library service through its various spectrums helps in social development, assistance in productivity on agriculture, education, health, family planning and infrastructures, which can be used to provide information to the common mass. This is equally relevant to the extension workers, which can significantly alter the situation and improve linkage between library users, institutions, non-government organization, private firms and Government agencies. Public Library is responsible for initiating several programmes to assists in user-education programme through library services. These reasons have prompted the research scholar to make a detailed comparative study of Public library services in Mizoram and Manipur for teaching and research purpose. Problem lies with the fact that, in spite of having Public Library Act in both the states and functioning of the public libraries in various spheres, and high cost involved in the establishment, infrastructures, the public at large are still in dearth of information as the public libraries irrespective of the types of both the states under coverage hardly provide any factual information leading thereby, creating agony among the mass.

1.13   Significance and Limitation of the Study

Library service is an effort of the library to increase the number of users for facilitating them for optimal use of resources. To perform the extension services effectively, infrastructure, equipment, skilled staffs etc., are needed. The significance of the study is to put an insight to the services provided by both the states under different levels in spite of being having the Library Acts 20 years before and suggest measures to promote the various extension services through proper planning including optimum utilization of library resources.

It may be mentioned that, there are 1 State Central Library, 9 District Libraries, and 300 Village Libraries in Manipur, while in Mizoram, there are 1 State Library, 5

District Libraries and 459 Village Libraries. Due to the growth and development of information resources the works incorporated in the library are also increasing in Mizoram and Manipur that have created a revolution and needs of changes in every sphere of development to their community. Presently, most of the public libraries are availing the adoption of extension services to improve the reading habits and awareness to the needs and challenges to the community for future representation. The present study is limited to the Public Libraries of both the states i.e., Mizoram and Manipur. Further, it is limited to the State and District Library at Imphal, Manipur and State and District Library of Aizawl and Lunglei in Mizoram. The study, however, excludes other public libraries operated by the volunteer organizations to make it more transparent.

1.14   Objectives of the study

The objectives of the present study are to:

♦ Ascertain the initiatives taken by the Government of Mizoram and Government of Manipur in implementing policies for promoting public library with regards to Public Library Acts.

♦ Determine the levels of functioning of the Public Library in State concerning to the services provided by them of both the states; and.

♦ Find out the various extension services provided by the Public Library of both Mizoram and Manipur.

1.15   Research Methodology

Public library does not confine to any specific group or class. One and all in the society have a fundamental right to use public library. At large the population constitutes the intellectuals, middle class, working group, business class etc. who are the target group of the study. The population being versatile in nature, a simple random sampling technique has been applied where each and every item in the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample. The scholar prepared a structured questionnaire for the user constituting relevant variables to the study for all types of users in Mizoram Public library and Manipur Public Library to meet their information requirement and another structured questionnaire for the librarian. Apart from that, the scholar also prepared another questionnaire meant for the library professionals working in various public libraries to ascertain the working culture of the public libraries at different stages of both the states. The samples were collected proportionately from all class of users. A total number of 300

questionnaires were distributed among the users of Mizoram Public Library and Manipur Public Library, while 218 filled in questionnaire in total that constitute 73% were received. Out of 218 questionnaires, while, 128 responded from male group, 90 represent the female thus, coming to 59% and 41% respectively. Remaining 82 questionnaires that form 27% were not received from the respondents. Mention may be made that, over and above 300 questionnaires distributed to the users as discussed above, the scholar further distributed 120 questionnaires 60 each to the library professionals of both the states. Out 120, the scholar received a total number of 80 each questionnaires from the library professionals of both the states covered under study which constitute 67%.

Including the above method, the scholar also applied interview method to get abreast the situation and obtained data relating to the study for analysis. The scholar also explored some URL sites to draw relevant information pertaining to the study.

1.16   Review of Literature

Review of literature is an essential requirement for any field of research as it is necessary for the scholar to know well in advance the quantum of literature unfolded on a particular subject in length and breadth. The scholar apart from the consultation of various types of documents as listed below also explored the relevant URLs pertaining to the study.

- Daslithil.A. (2006). Public Library Movement in Kerala. New Delhi: Kalpax Publication,126-137pp.

The author has revealed the power of the library extension committee and the library by shall be opened on all days and the time of functioning was from 8 a.m to 11 a.m and 4 p.m to 7 p.m. The holiday for library may not exceed more than twelve days in a year. The power of the library services should include admitting new members, to remove defaulters to take action against the members who cause loss to the libraries. To conduct class in education, arrange allocation, competition, dramas and other art, festivals for the overall development of the people.

- Khan. (H A) and Ijari, (S R) (1990). Current Problems and Trends in Library and Information Services. Varanasi: Indian Bibliographic Centre, 99-103pp.

The book exhaustively argued that the public library service fails in a number of ways to provide an effective service to the full-time employed. The paper suggests the characteristics of an effective service for such a market segment using the

marketing mix framework. The methods examined concentrate on distribution systems which have the potential to minimize cost to the consumer and to maximize timeliness and convenience of location. It also contends that such methods fall into three main categories: in-house, outreach and remote access. The paper also examines these three categories of service for their suitability, and considers funding, methods of publicity and the control processes necessary to continuity of service effectiveness.

- Vishvanathan, (C G). (1990). Public library orientation with special reference to India; 4th ed.revised. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publication, 194-201pp.

The author discussed about providing material is only the first step the second basic function is that which differentiates a library from mere collection of books and other material is service encompassing guidance is to assist the user to find what he wishes either in the material immediately t hand or in whatever library may possess it.

- Rakesh, (L B). (2006). Library and Information Science in Digital Age New Delhi: Ulfa Publication, 164-166pp.

The author has stated that the problem of incorporating distance learning (DL) library services without additional funding of public library. And also describes the work of a distance learning working group at Loughborough Public Library. Activities included an analysis of the characteristics of DL courses and students at Loughborough; a comparison of library services to on- and off-campus students; a survey of DL students and academics; and a benchmarking exercise comparing DL library services at Louthborough with those at local and peer group institutions. Key outcomes of the research are presented. The author also suggested a method of funding the working group's recommendations.

- Bharou, D.P. (1993). Role of Public libraries in Indian Context. New Delhi: Dominant Publisher.

The author has highlighted that the present age is knowledge age and explains formal courses extension courses and also discussed the importance of conference, seminar and workshop. And explain that all this presents better vehicles of modern development for the community. The activities under extension services can be grouped as to sponsor conference, symposia, seminar workshop, refresher courses

etc. and to offer opportunities to professional and users to continuing development projects for different activities.

- Jain. (M K), Mangla. (P B), Kalia. (D R) and Jagannathan,(Neela). *Eds*., (1998). Library and information Services in India; States and Union Territories. New Delhi: Shipra Publications143-146pp.

The authors described about the lack of infrastructure and needs to provide better services in rural libraries and also stated that the objective of public library services would be foster literacy support the newly literate and generally provide services with the ultimate aims of contributing to rural development. It discuss the kind of extension services in case of agriculture community, keeping awareness should be based on how-to grow crops , what are the disease of plants , what is the modern way of farming, harvesting, watering, what farming tools and fertilizers and irrigation method to be applied in the fields.

- Mahapatra, (P M). (1997). Public Libraries in Developing Countries; Status and Trends, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House,165-177pp.

The author provided an integrated view of public libraries in the West Indies and the developing countries of Asia and Africa with a practical rather than a theoretical approach. It discusses about library legislation, community information services area study collection, Universal availability of information, public library building and promoting the reading habits of the library users. It also deals with free public library services characteristics of the library profession and professional reaching out to young readers in the country side and the role of public libraries on creating the reading habits in society.

- Kaula, (P N). (2004). Changing Dimension of Library and Information Services in India: A Cluster of Essays. Delhi: Y.K Publishers, 160-164pp.

The author has pursued a study on public library activities. The study indicates that provision for theatre, lecture hall meeting rooms, women and children activity rooms, displays halls are made in the public library building to facilitates extension activities. And also reveals that public library extension service has its role in promotion of literacy, adult education, distance education, and services to physically handicapped, weaker section and other groups, patients, prisoners and other special categories of disadvantage people.

- Chakravarti, N.C. (1970). Public Library Development. New Delhi: Vikas Publication

The author has traced the history of library services for the visually handicapped in India. Development of Braille reading material remain neglected and also study that India has about 12 million blind person, only 0.5 per cent of them are literate. National institute for the visually handicapped is the apex body conducting research and training for education and welfare of the blind in India.

- Nair, Ramen. (R) (1993). Public Library development, New Delhi: Ess Ess Publication, 95-99pp.

The author has presented a study on Public library is a social institution per excellence which provides all information demanded by al the people. It is an institution of the people for the people and by the people. The main purpose of library service is to remove illiteracy and to disseminate knowledge and culture to the people as a whole. By playing all this roles, modern public libraries have become the keeper of our history and culture. But they are not mere storehouse for relies of the past but the meeting place for the people, ideas and vital partners of our system of education.

- Guru Goham, Alaka. (2001). Public Library Scenario in India. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publication.

The author has described that India is a developing country where the majority of the population live in rural areas. The majority of these rural dwellers are either non-literate or semi-literate. The need to involve them in the national development process cannot be overemphasized. This can be achieved through the identification of the information needs of rural dwellers and the provision of innovative rural public library services to improve their level of literacy and education and to enhance their ability to use practical information relevant to their daily lives.

- Bray Robert, (S). (1969). Library service for blind and physically handicapped. *In* Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science. Vol.5. New York : Marcel Dekker,87-98pp

Bray described a survey which reveals that the institution that provides library services to the handicapped is in grave needs of the following Books in Braille talking books in tapes and cassettes , large print books poster and talking books picture toys, films, slides, posters maps scrap books and modern methods of mass

advertising – television ,radio, newspapers, posters in local stores, hospitals prisons and public places should be utilized to acquaint with the services libraries .

- Sharma, Pandey, (S K). (1987). Libraries and Society: New Delhi: Ess Ess publication, 94-99pp.

The author has explains both libraries and education generally feels that the user's orientation is essential if the public libraries are to be used in effective manners. It is becoming important aspects of information works and the use of information. He also reveals that the unprecedented growth of information and application of different sophisticated and modern tools for storage and retrieval of information has made it very essential to develop sound users, orientation for the public libraries.

- Jagnayak, S.S. (1997). Role of Libraries in Socio Economic Cultural and Educational development among rural people. Delhi: Classical Publishing Company.

The author has discussed alternative methods of providing a public library service to one-house stop clients of south Lincolnshire's mobile libraries. Authors revealed a lack of up-to-date cost information for alternative methods of service provision. Four methods were selected for further investigation: books by mail; village shop libraries; extending the housebound service; and transporting clients to the library. Annual cost and cost per issue were calculated and compared to the cost of the mobile library. Staff and users were also surveyed for their opinions of the current service and the alternative methods proposed.

- Sharma, J.S. (1978). Library Organisation. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House

The author has surveyed the extent of changes occurred in the environment of Connemara (State Central) Public Library for two and half decades and assessed the extent to which the library has responded to the changes occurred in the environment.

1.17 Chapterisation

The present study is divided into seven (7) chapters. The Chapter one (1) of this study highlights the public library scenario of both Mizoram and Manipur including the objectives of the study, categories of different public library systems, the National Library, State Central Library, Regional/Divisional Library etc. It also focuses of the public library including its developments in various ways, the library extension services etc. Literature review one of the most component of the study,

including the statement of the problems, significant and limitation of the study, objectives of the study and research methodology followed to obtain the data are also discussed in the chapter. Chapter two (2) of the present study discusses on the present scenario of both in Mizoram and Manipur including the various services being provided by the libraries and their development in both the states. The chapter also reveals that the other activities of the state libraries and different committees instituted in promoting the public library of both the state. The chapter three (3) of the study elaborately discusses on the public library acts of Mizoram and Manipur. It also highlights the libraries legislation scenario in India. The scholar has put forth in details of library legislation meticulously of both the state. The chapter four (4) of the present study discusses on the library associations of International and National level. It also highlights specifically the role of library associations in promoting the public library in both the states. The chapter five (5) highlights the role of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation in promoting public library system in India, including a special role in Mizoram and Manipur public library development. The chapter six (6) of the study discusses on data analysis and findings to the scholar has analyzed the data obtain through the questionnaire from the users, library professionals etc. to draw the inference. The chapter six (7) of the study mentions about the suggestions obtain from the users of public library of both the states and a comprehensive conclusion has been submitted at the end. The chapter is also supported with a comprehensive bibliographies list which have been referred the scholar during the study.

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CHAPTER 2

Public Library Services in Mizoram and Manipur

2.1 Public Library Services

Libraries today are a widespread vital service institution. The new attitude of public library is to carry its message out to the people who are still unaware of it and to serve the people who visit in their pursuit of knowledge. The services of public library are provided on the basis of equality of access for all, regardless of age, race, sex, religion, nationality, language or social status. The four main function of [public library are foster education, disseminate information, provide scope for recreation and promote culture. '*Planning and Role of Setting of Public Library*' published by the ALA in 1987 identifies the role of Public Library as:

· Community activities centre

· Community information Centre

· Formal education support centre,

· Independent learning centre,

· Reference library and research centre.

The services of public library are designed to facilitate and invite use of resources and satisfy the reading goals of individuals of all ages and groups. The service rendered as numerous and in most cases not easily measurable. The service includes:

· Organizing materials for ease of access and convenient use through cataloguing, classification and shelf arrangement;

· Lending procedure that provide an equal opportunity for all patrons to use materials;

· Guidance to the users n finding materials and using library resources and stimulate use of library materials through publicity, display, reading list, story hour, books and film discussion and planned reading programmes.

☞ **Other service includes:**

· Providing information service, both to persons who come to the library and to those who may not come to the library but seek information through telephone;

· Giving assistance to cultural, civil and educational organizations in finding and using materials

· Sponsoring cultural programmes in the library for children , young people and adults;

· Collecting special collection of interest to the community

· Borrowing materials on inter-library loan;

- Making computer search;
- Extending library services to all points of the community through branches, deposit stations and books mobiles;
- Organising the library for easier access and specialized services into subjects department and department for age levels and coordinating the library programme with educational and cultural services in the community.

2.1.1 Circulation Service

The borrowing of books for home reading is the most widely used of the public library facilities. Presuming that the user has been helped by a proper reference services to choose the book, organizing and administering a lending library services is a very important elements in public library works as it is on the performance of this function that many people will judges the success of a whole range of public library services. The library buildings, the stock of books in itself is not sufficient unless there is a visible encouragement for the use of books, its security and control and the arrangement for meeting the borrowers' needs, either locally or through inter-library loan.

The main characteristics of circulation control system or charging/discharging system should be that:

- The system must be simple for the public to use and for the library staff to understand and to operate with ease and speed;
- The system must economical in relation to the total library budget.
- In the case of branch library operations, the system must be adaptable to the main library operations;
- The system should be adaptable to varying loan periods;
- The system should minimize excessive delay by a long queue of borrower at the circulation desk; and
- In case of branch library operations, the system should permit return of books anywhere n the library system.

The systems should be able to:

- Identify material loaned out;
- Identify the borrower of a particular item;
- Secure return of the materials, if not returned within a reasonable period after the due date by sending a reminders;
- Provide total number count of all materials charged out;

- Provide facilities to update the records;
- Permit making requested books available to borrower as well as readers who wants to use the library premises as promptly as possible, through efficient reservation system;
- To find out where every books is at any given time and being able to conveniently recall any book priority to the due date; and
- To provide statistical information regarding books usage by category.

There are a number of charging system in use ranging from writing out details of books borrowed, name of the borrower, and due date in a ledger to the latest automated system using barcodes in books, readers cards and recording all transaction by use of a computer.

2.1.1.1   Reservation of Books

An important aspect of the circulation unit is the reader request or reservation system. This is a procedure by which a borrower can request for particular books which is on loan to another borrower and asked he circulation desk to hold it for him to collect it a later date after the books is returned to the library. Reservation is a nuisance administratively but they must be regarded as an essential part of the services. . While some other public library do not follow request for reservation for fiction. Some other public library also excludes recently published books also from the services.

2.1.1.2   Fines

Fines for overdue books are charged merely as an inducement to secure the return of books within the loan period and so keep them in circulation. Some libraries do not use the term fine as it connotes a penalty for dereliction of duty but use a softer term 'late fee'.

2.1.1.3   Period of Loan

Most of the libraries issue books for a period of fourteen days only and renewable, if it is not required by any reader. The period of loan can be flexible depending on the total stock, the staff employed for circulation duties and local situations.

2.1.1.4   Over Dues

The problems arising out of books not returned by due date creates a number of problems for the staff. Overdue notices have to be sent through mail to such erring borrowers and if still books are not returned personal visit to his address may

become necessary. This also depends on the large of the borrowing community and the distance between the library and the library work place or house.

2.1.1.5 Inter Library Co-operation

Though there are many kind of cooperative activities developed for providing better services to readers like cooperative acquisition, cataloguing and storage of library materials, interlibrary loan is an essential part of the cooperative efforts.

A National Interlibrary loan code was adopted in the United States in 1926 and has been revised a number of times to suit the needs of the day. The Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) drafted a model inter library loan code in the mid 1960s and circulated the same to a large number of libraries with a request to implement the same and to comment on it after a period of time. Development if photocopying facilities have changed the inter library lending practice through the provisions of photocopies.

2.1.2 Reading Room Service

The main activities of reading room manifest itself in the actual handling out of the resources of the library readers. Though open access helps the reader to locate his books of interest, the staff helps to locate books of peripherals and inter-disciplinary subjects. The rules and regulation of the use of the reading room should spell out the opening hours of the library, the holidays of the year, age restriction which should be releasable at the discretion of the librarian, tickets issued for reading rooms' usage and other necessary rules to suit local needs.

Study facilities are provided in the form of ergonomically designed chairs and tables convenient for long hours of study, study carrels, listening booths, viewing areas and other aids.

2.1.2.1 Newspapers

Local Newspaper and a few well known newspapers of the country and from abroad – finds permitting, advocating different political opinion to expose impartiality should be provided, The newspaper reading area should be as near the entry and exit point as possible so that the users who come to read only newspaper do not walk around other reading areas.

2.1.2.2 Periodicals

Though the library may subscribe to large number of periodicals, all of them cannot be displayed. Arrangement should be made to display those of the periodicals which are constantly on demand and arrange the other in some convenient manners so that

they may be supplied on demand. The reader using the reading rooms for consultation of books should be leave the books on rending tables so that they may be shelved back properly by the library stuff.

2.1.2.3 Photocopying services

Photocopying is a form of making copies of books, journals, newspapers and pamphlets and the like. The practice is a very valuable aid to the library user. The library users may need materials from parts of many books, journals and newspapers. They can get copies of the information they need from each documents.

Copyrights laws regulate the reproduction of published materials by photocopying. Copyright is exclusive right to publish, reproduce and sell a literate or artistic work. The laws provide for some photocopying by libraries for their users without permission from or payment to the holders of the copyright.

Besides, photocopying services libraries provide microfilms ad microfiche services. Some of the old run of periodicals in microfilms and microfiche from which are available in the commercial market are held by the libraries. The readers can either read materials using the readers or get print of the pages they need.

2.1.3 Bibliographical Service

Large public libraries with a huge stock and a large number of professional staff often receive request from their clientele for their assistance in their quest for critical and exhaustive investigation of a subjects. They only seek the help of the library for books and other information on those subjects but also the library request for an exhaustive bibliography.

Bibliography has a term as more definition; For the purpose of this unit the term may be defined as a name given to lists of books, manuscript and other publications systematically described and arrange which have some relationship with each other. The author bibliography lists all the works by and about one author while a subject bibliography is restricted to one subject and tom one subject's fields.

Public libraries furnished bibliographies to their readers on specific request and sometimes the libraries themselves compile bibliographies keeping on minding of a potential user. Bibliographies are useful sources in any search on a subject as:

✓ They locate material on the subjects in questions;

✓ They provide every means of verifying such items as author's name, complete title work, place of publication, publisher, and date of publication, edition and number of pages.

✓ If they are annotated, they indicate the scope of the subjects and the manner in which it is treated; if the annotation is critical and evaluative, it comments upon the usefulness of the publication.

2.1.4 IT Based Service

Every year more and more information becomes available about every subject that interests the library interest users. The present era of information technology open up a wide range of facilities for the libraries. The services of the library can be profitably improved from the use of technology and the following benefits can be derived;

✓ Routine and respective jobs are handled with saving in staff time.

✓ Speed and work;

✓ Improving productivity;

✓ The highly debated 'resource sharing;, could become a reality.

✓ Universal bibliographic control and as follow up universal availability of publications

Some of the areas in the library operations, which can profitable use the technology, are;

☞ Circulation Services

→ Registration of members;

→ Charging and discharging of documents;

→ Updating the record files;

→ Preparation of reminders;

→ Maintaining statistics;

☞ Bibliography, Documentation and Information retrieval;

→ Indexing of micro and macro documents;

→ Thesaurus construction;

→ Abstracting work;

→ Compilation of union catalogue;

→ Bibliographical works;

→ Searching of user queries.

The technologies will not only help in compiling bibliographies but will also be useful in providing CAS (Current Awareness Service) and SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) services. If at the time of processing documents, standards subject's headings are provided, subject bibliographies can be prepared and printed with ease, Article alert – a compilation of abstracts of articles appearing in periodical acquired by the library can be prepared at regular intervals.

2.1.5   Community Information Service

Community information services are those services, which assist individuals and groups with daily problem solving and with the participation of democratic process. The public library has a major role to pay as a community information centre to the user community in socio-economic development at all levels particularly in areas of decision making, problem solving, economic productivity, healthcare and continuing education etc. The services concentrate on the need of these who do not have ready access to other source of assistance and on the most important problem that people have to face problems to do with their jobs, this home and their rights.

The public library is assuming a role of increasing importance as a depository of community oriented information. The growing public interest in the performance and accountability of local, municipal, district, state and central government and other public utility services has led the general public to know and exercise their rights and privilege. Community information is available in the following forms:

- Commercially produced books,
- Government publications – local, state and central,
- Books/booklet/pamphlets issues by NGOs,
- Periodicals,
- Audio-visuals materials,
- Multimedia packs and video text.

These materials deals with topics of employment, social security, consumer protection services, housing insurance – death, accident, fire, etc. legal problems and the like which have a direct bearing on people's lives.

2.1.6   Children's Service

Children's library services are offered as a part of the free public library service. Perhaps the most rewarding activity in terms of job satisfaction for the library staffs and a long term benefit to library services is to work at the children's library. A

good children librarian makes a children's library an exciting place. The librarians friendliness, understanding attitude cam make the children's library – which may be a section of public library or an independent unit very interesting. Children libraries offer the following services:

✓ Borrowing facilities;

✓ Reading room facilities for books to be read on the library premises;

✓ Reference materials to answer specific queries , to help in study and home work;

✓ To learn the use of library materials for betterment in life;

✓ Organisation of educative competitions, quizzes etc. to make well important.

The following are the important steps and management for children's library to be more effective:

✓ Rules should be framed to ensure that whatever facilities are available should be of the maximum benefit to the largest number of children and the rules should be as few and as simple as possible;

✓ Good and attractive books should be acquired and children should be allowed to handle them and get them issued.

✓ Children's libraries should conduct a wide range of activities both inside and outside the library t help children t enjoy themselves and develop an interest in the library and materials.

✓ Story hours when properly planned with a good story teller are one of the most popular activities and one of the easiest to arrange and will be a better introduction of children to books which will encourage them to read more book of their own.

✓ Picture collecting and mounting of pictures illustrating every subject is of interest to the children and grouping them in a useful order issuing them in another activities of the library.

✓ Children's book week is a very satisfying and enriching activity which has to be organised in conjunction with the school authorities and authors of children's books, illustrators of children's, materials and parents.

2.1.7   Reference Service

The dictionary meaning of the word 'refer' is to direct information or anything required and reference is an act of referring. A source which is consulted for information on a topic, a theme, an event, a personality, a time, a place, a word, is a reference source. Since, the document of the library is selected, organised and

arrange in a scientific manner the entire library becomes a reference collection. However some books are planned and compiled or written to be consulted for specific items of information rather than reading through from the beginning to the end. They are called reference books. The librarians handled his reference services primarily with the aid of these books. Service rendered by analyzing the query and finding the required answer and handling it over to the inquirer is reference service. Reference departments and their collections are usually located in a very prominent location in libraries so that users can easily find them. The reference service failures should be noted down clearly and discussed at meetings, seminars and conferences so that remedial measures may be taken in future.

2.1.8 Extension Service

Libraries are the services centres. Libraries help the user to get the information they want. For this purpose, the library staff has developed a number of tools and techniques. The classified arrangement of books on the shelves helps the users to locate easily, the book they want. The library catalogue helps the users to know whether a book is available in the library or not. It is the call number in the catalogue entry to help to locate the book on the shelf. The various maps, plans, guide etc. provided in the library helps the users to find their way in the complex library mechanism. In addition, the reference library staffs provide personalized services whenever the user is in difficulties. The lending reference, bibliographic, Inter-library loan, transition, reprography, etc. are the general services provided by the library. Services other than these normal services, we can call as extension services.

Libraries play an important role in the modern society. The aim of the modern libraries today is to provide services not only to its registered members but also to every member of the society, so that the libraries may become familiar in the local public. To make the libraries familiar, extension services should be arranged so that the people may get maximum benefit from them.

Extension services are undertaken in two ways i.e internal extension services which are arranged within the libraries. The other one are external extension services which are arranged outside the libraries. In facts, the external extension service is the real extension services.

The objectives of extension services are to convert a library into social, cultural and intellectual centre, which encourage reading. Thus an extension service aims at

converting non-readers into readers. It creates and stimulates the desire for good reading. This is done by bringing books and reader together. This results in the exploitation and promotion of collection.

2.1.8.1 Forms of extension services

The extension services may take the following forms:

→ To organise reading circles.

→ To organise reading to illiterates from books or other reading materials.

→ To offer meeting place for local learned organizations.

→ To arrange public lectures and talks by eminent persons

→ To organise a drama, a puppet show, a musical concert, film show, magic show, etc.

→ To arrange for the celebration of festivals.

→ To organize fair

→ To organise library exhibition relating to the various events (local, regional, national or international and

→ To organise story hour for children.

Some of the important extension activities of the public library are given as under:

☞ **Reading Circles**

A library may be organising reading circles. Persons with common subject's interest may be brought together by the library to a reading circle. Each reading circle should be given necessary facilities regarding reading materials and a suitable place to hold meetings. Organisation of reading circles is a special feature of Public libraries.

☞ **Reading to Illiterates**

In the Indian context, reading hour for adult who cannot read in a special function, which needs to be performed by public library, if there is no public library in a particular place, then this function should be performed by a school library. The illiterate will thus get education, info4rmation entertainment, inspiration and recreation. It is just possible that some of them might feel inspired by undertake learning and writing. Once they have become neo-literate, then the public library should take upon itself to see it that they do not lapse into illiteracy again.

In a developing country like India, large majority of illiterates are also economically, socially and culturally disadvantaged people. These would increase

tribal, people belonging to scheduled caste and backward classes. Public Libraries in India have a special responsibility toward them.

In India, There is lacks of suitable literature in Indian language which could meet the requirement of illiterate. Therefore a public library would have to request a member of the community to translate readily available of books into the local language. These may be religious or recreational of books of useful knowledge.

☞ Local Learned Organisation

If a library offers suitable place for meeting of local learned organisation and provides necessary facilities to them, then this will serve as a nice gesture. This will lead to social and personal contact between leading member of the society including scholars and library staff. This will enable library to bring the member of learned organization and books together to satisfy the third law of library science.. As a results, the library will become and intellectual centre of the community.

☞ Public Lecture and Talks

A library should organise public lecture and talks by eminent persons and also by the library staff. The subjects to be chosen to be of wide range with specials reference to current topics. These should be widely announced. On each occasion information about books available in the library on the concern topic should be announced.

☞ Cultural Programmes

A library may arrange a drama, a puppet show, a music concert, a film show, a magic show etc. Such a cultural programme can prove great attraction for the community. On such occasion, a book exhibition related to the programme being organized can be arranged.

☞ Exhibition

At the time of a trial, festival, fair drama etc. a book exhibition on the relevant topic may be organised. It should be well organised and should be located a t a suitable place so that it attracts everybody who come to attend the event /function. Members of the library staff should be present so that visitors can be assisted in selecting of book stored, if necessary the books can be issued on the spot or reserved for issue later. In organising book exhibition, not only book but also other kinds of documents such as charts, magazines, manuscript, graphs, gramophone records, microfilms etc. can be displayed.

☞   **Story Hour of Children**

Story hour for children, if planned and implemented properly can be prove to be a big attraction. Separate sessions should be organised for different age groups. Similarly, drama, a puppet shows, talks etc. can be organised for children group wise. If well organised, children would love to attend these. However, the aim of a library should be to bring books and readers together.

☞   **Prison Libraries**

Prison is a building for the confinement of person held while awaiting trial and for persons sentenced after conviction. While enforced discipline must be according to the existing laws, a major part of the work in prison should be of a remedial nature to reform the prisoners. By making arrangement form the prisoner to read not only in his bore dorm is reduced but also his temptation to join hardened criminal is lessened. Forced to live their lives away from families and friends in general and from their regular works schedule in particular they long for a normal way of life which they cannot follow. Library as a social institution is primarily connected with people first and secondarily with books. People are the targets at which library services are aimed and prison library will be an ideal social institution.

2.2   Development of Public Library System and Services in Manipur.

The public library of Manipur does not have a long history. It can be traced back to 1927 since when a number if such library started establishing with the initiatives of enthusiastic individuals and voluntary organizations. Initiatives of State government towards this matter came late in 1950s.the role of RRLF Kolkata, MALA and voluntary organisation of the states are very vital in the process of library movement and promotion. Implementation of the public library act is a good sign but requires its full implementation. Users study can conduct to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the library services and facilities being rendered in the state.

As a small and picturous state, Manipur occupies the eastern most part of India lying between 23º802 N and 25º682 N latitude and 93º032 E and 94º742 E longitudes. It was a sovereign kingdom with chivalry. The geographical area of the State is 22,237 sq kms which is divided into 9:1 ratio of hill and valley. According to 2011 census, the population of the state is 27,21,756 as per census 2011. Literacy rate in Manipur is 79.21 percent while sex ratio is 992 females per 1000 males of the density being 107 per sq kms. Of the total population 76.12 % are from rural areas, the remaining 23.88% belongs to urban areas of the state. This rural

dominated and hilly state comprises of 9 districts, 6 hill district council, 38 sub-divisions and 33 towns, 34 community development blocks, 166 Gram Panchayat and 2391 villages. The average literacy of the society is 68.87% the male literacy rate being77.87% and that of female being 59.70 only. Manipur become a state of India being 1972.

2.2.1 Social force

The erstwhile sovereign kingdom, Manipur has been integrated with the Indian Union on the 15th October, 1949. No public library in the true sense of library worth mentioning existed in Manipur till 1947. The Second World War also fought on the soil of Manipur. During this people could contact with people from different nations and got awake of their educational, cultural and other social background. Countries like Japan had well system of Libraries administration that time such experience of the people of Manipur with foreign nation al inculcated desire in their mind to expand their outlooks in improving educational systems and wanted to establish Public Libraries in the State.

2.2.2 Public Library: at early phase

The development of Public Library in Manipur can be traced back to1920s. The public Library movement was started in the state from the side of voluntary organization. As per the findings of survey conducted by member of Manipur Library Associations some of the libraries developed during the early periods including Manipur club; Imphal club; Imphal book club, Juvabati memorial Library; Chitrangada Library , Imphal Public Library, State Public Library and Manipur Public Library .

2.2.3 Juvabati Memorial Library

The establishment of Manipur club in 1927 under the leadership of Dr. H. Atulchandra singh at Kakwa Nameirapam Leikai, Indo-Myanmar National Highway. Imphal was the beginning of Library Movement in Manipur. The name of the organization has changed to Manipur Club/ Manipur Club Library. Again the name has been changed as Juvabati Memorial Library in 1933 in memory of his loving mother Juvabati Devi. Most of the collection of the library was developed through donation/gift. Many intellectuals of the State like Shri late Gopal Singh, DIG , Major Taylor IMS, Shri late Anandmohon Singh etc. donated books for the library. During the Second World War, the library had a setback because of the occupation of the building by the British Indian Army. After the Second World

War, the book of the library were shifted to the Polytechnic High School at Naorem Leikai now Canchipur. Presently about 3.4 almirah, full of books of the said library are available at the canchipur High School Library. Now the library has its own land of 20 acre donated by Huirongbam, Ning Chaobi Devi. Manipur foundation has taken over the charge to develop the library fully.

2.2.4 Imphal Reading Club

The Imphal reading Club as the reading club was established in 1929 behind the southern part of Moirangkhom Pung at Yaiskul, Police lane Imphal. Shri Hijam Angnaghal Singh and Shri Nongmaithem Rebati Singh was the founding secretary respectively. The contribution of Jananeta Hijam Irawat, legendary leader and the founder Communist party in Manipur was also of great value. He donated an almirah with full of books to the same club to Cultivate the reading habit of the youths.

2.2.5 Establishing of State Public Library

There was a proposal to establish a state own, public library at Imphal after the Second World War. The same was reflected in the leaflets distributed to the Public by the then President, Manipur State Darbar Shri E.F. Leedon on the 11th May, 1946. There was an aim to established the same by donating a sum of Rs. 1000 each by the State Darbar , His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur and twenty rich enthusiastic persons of Manipur, however, the proposal was not translated into reality.

2.2.6 Manipur Public Library

By the resolution number 27, dated the 4th February 1948 of the Manipur State Council, The Manipur Public Library was established at the B.T Road Imphal under the leadership of Shri Nongmaikapam Gopal Singh. The library was housed temporarily at Tombisana High School, Imphal. The library was functioning properly till 1950 with a combined efforts of Government (by way of giving a plot) a Marwri business man Shri. Premshukh Patni, Paona Bazar, Imphal (By way of constructing the building for the purpose) and some enthusiastic social workers like H. Dijawamani Deva Sharma etc. The library is still functioning but not in the true sense of a service library.

2.2.7 Government Initiatives

The establishment of District library and a children library cum museum at Imphal in 1958 was the first initiatives taken up from the side of the Government of

Manipur for the Public Library. On 26th August, 1970 both the libraries have been merged and came to known as the State central Library and Children's library became a section of it. Shri Late Ananda Mohon Singh was the first librarian of the library who assumed office on 16-10-1958.

The Netaji memorial library at INA complex Moirang came into existence since the year 1968. The same is under the purview of the State Government in 1974 four District libraries namely 1. Churachanpur District Library, 2. Senapati District library 3. Tamenglong district library and 4. Ukhrul district library were established and also started functioning with one librarian and one IV grade employee. In 1976, the government of Manipur opened a Tengnoupal District library Presently known as Chamdel District Library. Due to political and public pressure, a branch of State Central Library was opened at Nngthoukhong, Bishnupur District on 11-10-19991. The same has been functioning with one librarian and one account Attendant and one IV-grade, all the staff being from the State Central Library.

On the 10th march 1997 one district library was set up at the District headquarters of Thoubal. In facts it was finding of its kind in the valley District of Manipur. However the functioning of library was started from the year 2002 in a rented building of Manipur sahitya samiti, Thoubal. Foundation stone for the construction of a new building of the District library was laid on 19/06/ 2004 by Dr. M. Nara Singh former Minister of Art & Culture and Sericulture, Government of Manipur. Two more district libraries were set up i.e Imphal east and Imphal West in the year2006. One more lobar is yet to be set up for Bishenpur District.

The Present Scenario of Government run Public library set up in the State of Manipur is quite clear from the following Table No. 2:

Table No-2. Public Libraries run by Manipur Government

Sl No	Name of the Library	Year of establishment	District
01	State Central Library	1958	Imphal west
02	Branch Library of SCI(Ningthoukhong)	11/10/1991	Bishnupur
03	Netaji Memorial Library (Moirnag)	1968	Bishnupur

04	District Library (Chandel)	1976	Bishnupur
05	District Library (Churachanpur)	1974	Churachanpur
06	District Library (Thoubal)	10/3/1997	Thoubal
07	District Library (Senapati)	1974	Senapati
08	District Library (Tamenglong)	1974	Tamenglong
09	District Library (Ukhrul)	1974	Ukhrul
10	District Library (Thoubal)	1997	Thoubal
11	District Library (Imphal East)	2006	Imphal east
12	District Library (Imphal West)	2006	Imphal west

2.2.8 Government sponsored Public Libraries

The government effort towards the development of public library in Manipur came a bit late in in the state with the establishment of District Library and Children Library – cum - Museum in 1958. The overall affairs of the public library matters in the state are under the Department of Art & Culture, Government of Manipur.

As important components of Public Library system of the State, there are about 300 libraries (as estimated) run by voluntary organizations/NGOs. They are found scattered most in the four valley Districts (Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur. Out of the 300 libraries, 120 Club Libraries are getting benefits of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), Kolkata. The district wise distribution of the same is shown in Table No. 3.

Table No. 3: District Wise Distribution of Public Libraries in Manipur

Sl.No	Name of the District	No of Library
1	Bishnupur	15
2	Chandel	03
3	Churachanpur	Nil
4	Imphal East	30
5	Imphal West	50
6	Senapati	Nil
7	Tamenglong	Nil
8	Thoubal	22
9	Ukhrul	Nil

Total - 120

2.2.9 Library services and facilities in Manipur Public Library

The scenario of library services and facilities in respects of the biggest public library system in Manipur i.e State Central Library is briefly described below:

☞ **Basic service**

The basic services being rendered include:

→ Lending service for home use

→ Reference service, both short and long range;

→ Reading room service in the library.

→ Inter library loan in and around Imphal;

→ Bibliographic service;

→ Reprographic service;

☞ **Circulation Service**

The borrowing of books for home reading is the most widely used of the public library facilities. Presuming that the user has been helped by a proper reference services to choose the book, organizing and administering a lending library services is a very important elements in public library works as it is on the performance of this function that many people will judges the success of a whole range of public library services. Library member can be issued one book at a time for seven days. A fine is imposed as per rules after due date per day. Average issued of books per day is 15. An average of 45 users per day makes use of the system.

☞ **Extension service**

The extension services of the library include:

→ Organisation of Imphal Book Fair (Every Year since 1991);

→ Organisation of Library Awareness programme;

→ Observance of Librarian Day/ Library Week and;

→ Holding Orientation course, seminar etc

☞ **Reading Room Services**

The main activities of reading room manifest itself in the actual handling out of the resources of the library readers. Though open access helps the reader to locate his books of interest, the staff helps to locate books of peripherals and inter-disciplinary subjects. Study facilities are provided in the form of ergonomically designed chairs and tables convenient for long hours of study, study carrels, listening booths, viewing areas and other aids.

☞ **Collection Development**

As on 30th March 2013, the total collection of the library was 3,56,713 books. Maximum of the books are obtained from RRRLF, Kolkata through central selection of books under non-matching scheme. The books are in English, Hindi, Manipuri and tribal dialects of Manipur. The library is facing a serious problem since the budget for purchase of reading materials is very inadequate. The library has been subscribing twelve (12) local and six (6) National newspapers are also being subscribed.

☞ **Users Community**

The total number of the registered users of the library is 34680. The preferences of using the library of the user are found in order of consultation, reading, borrowing etc. The average numbers of visitor per day is 45.

☞ **Library Timing**

The State Central Libraries remains open daily including Sunday general government holidays. The opening hour for the same is 11:00a.m to 5:00 p.m.

☞ **Staff**

The staff position of the State Central Library Manipur is one (1) Chief Librarian, one Library Assistant, one (1) qualified professional staff, three (3) Library Attendant, two (2) IV-grade staff.

☞ **Sections**

The State Central Library in Manipur functions comprises of various sections in which some staffs manage every sections. The functions of different sections are mentioned as below:

⇨ **Acquisition section**

The acquisition section takes care of book selection, procurement of books, placing orders, physical checking of books,, stamping , accessioning of books, verification of bills and processing of the same payment.

⇨ **Technical Section**

Technical works comprises as Classification and Cataloguing of books, Identification of Subjects Headings are the main woks done in this sections. Books are classifies according to Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC – 22nd Edition) and follows Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (AACR-II). The Library is in the process of automation but its own problems arise due to financial problems.

⇨ **Circulation Section**

Circulation works signifies registration of membership, collection of membership fees, deposits, charging and discharging, reservation of books, recall of books, stock verification, display of new collections, collection of overdue charges are the main function of this section.

⇨ **Reference Section**

This section looks after all the reference books. Staffs help the users to locate their information needs and shelves used reference books on their respective racks.

⇨ **Children Section**

Children Sections takes care of the users, as most of them are children. Caring of books, maintaining discipline in the library and other related instructions are given to the children.

2.3   Mizoram Public Library Systems and Services

Public Library in Mizoram can be categorized into four groups such as:

☞ Government Libraries

☞ Government recognized Libraries

☞ Libraries run by voluntary organization and

☞ Private Libraries.

The State Central Library, Mizoram, as an apex of pubic library of the state was established in the 1974 at the State capital, Aizawl to cater information needs of the community. Until the trifurcation of Education Department of Mizoram in 1989, Public Libraries were on the supervision and administration of Education Department. But, since that time, Public libraries came under the Directorate of Art and Culture till today. During the Assam Government, the first Public Library was established in Aizawl under the name of Sub- Divisional Library, which has now elevated to the category of District Library. The State Library came into existence in the year 1984. The State Librarian headed it. Besides, there are Five District Libraries in Mizoram. The State Library is now situated at New Capital Complex, Khatla. It has its own building and has been working since 2011.

Besides the above, there are 459 recognized libraries, which are run by the largest NGO in the state, Young Mizo Association (YMA). Buildings of such libraries are voluntarily constructed by the local people and the staffs are also on voluntary basis.

☞ **Building**

Government of Mizoram had taken up construction of Mizoram State Library at new capital complex, Khatla, Aizawl from the grant received from Library Foundation Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Kolkata amounting to ` 125.00 lakhs, to that effect Administration approval was accorded by Government of Mizoram on the 18th January 2007 amounting to `125.00 lakhs. The work was tendered and allotted to Mr. Ramthanmawia, class-I contractor, Laipuitlang, Aizawl at an agreement amount ` 93, 37,830.32. The work was commencing w.e.f 15th April 2007 and completed on the 22nd December 2009 within the sanctioned amount. The progress of work was hindered due to irregular fund flow as well as additional works at basement portion.

The building is 4(four) storied RCC framed structure i.e. Basement I, Basement II, Ground Floor & First Floor. The walls are half brick wall and the windows are aluminium frame with 5mm thick glass panes. The roof is Dyna roof 0.50mm thick fixed on steel roof truss and flooring is finished with joint free ceramic tile of 8mm thick.

The total area of the building is 1300.87 Sq.m. The floor wise provisions of rooms as per architectural drawings are as follows:

⇨ Basement I. Area= 267.61 sq.m. This floor is designated for Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation distribution of books.

⇨ Basement II. Area

  i) Ordinary floor = 290.60 sq. m

  ii) Mezanin floor = 64.19 sq.m

           = 356.79 sq.m

This floor is used for Children Reading Hall and Children Section.

⇨ Ground Floor Area 367.37 sq.m. This floor is used for Library

⇨ First Floor Area 309.10 sq.m This floor is used for Lecture Hall.

The Architectural design and drawing are prepared by Architect Cell of Chief Engineer, PWD Aizawl Mizoram.

☞ **Staffs**

At present, there are 9 staff in the State Library such as State Librarian- 1 no. Counter Attendant-1 no. UDC- 3 nos. IV Grade -2 nos. Night Chowkidar- 1 no. Driver- 1no.

☞ Users

In the State Central Library of Mizoram, the users are divided into two categories such as Adult and Children. The following are the total numbers of users of library;

- Total numbers of Adult members- 4092
- Total numbers of Children members- 4359
- Total numbers of members- 8451
- Total numbers of Users per day- 20

In the state library, the membership fee is divided into two, such as Adult ` 10 and Children ` 5 along with ` 100 as security deposit. The member can borrow two books at one time. The duration of borrowing books is 10 days unless Re1 will be charged per day as late fee.

☞ Office Hour

The office hours/opening of library of Mizoram State Library also follows the patterns of Mizoram Government office hours. In winter season, the opening hours of State Library, monday to friday is 9:30 am-4:00 pm. In summer season, the opening hours of the library are 9:30 am- 5:00pm, on monday to friday.

☞ Sections

The functions of different sections are mentioned below:

⇨ Acquisition Section

The acquisition section in state library takes care of book selection, procurement of books, placing orders, physical checking of books,, stamping , accessioning of books, verification of bills and processing of the same payment.

⇨ Technical Section

Technical works comprises as Classification and Cataloguing of books, Identification of Subjects Headings are the main woks done in this sections. Books are classifies according to Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC – 23rd Edition) and follows Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (AACR-II) and Sears' Lists of subjects Heading (SLSH) to assign subjects of documents.

⇨ Circulation Section

Circulation works such as registration of membership, collection of membership fees, deposits, charging and discharging, reservation of books, recall of books, stock verification, display of new collections, and collection of overdue charges are the main function of this section

⇨ **Periodical Section**

Selection and ordering of periodicals, payment of bills, display and reminder are the major function of this section.

⇨ **Reference Section**

This section looks after all the reference books. Staffs help the users to locate their information needs and shelves used reference books on their respective racks. The users are allowed to take the reference books for photocopy.

⇨ **Children Section**

Children's library services are offered as a part of the free public library service. Perhaps the most rewarding activity in terms of job satisfaction for the library staffs and a long term benefit to library services is to work at the children's library. Children Sections takes care of the users, as most of them are children. Caring of books, maintaining discipline in the library and other related instructions are given to the children.

2.3.1 Collection

The total collection of State Central Library has grown up to 84375. Most of the collections are English and Mizo. The Library has been subscribing eight local, six regional and two foreign journals. The library also collected a number of back volumes on different subjects.

2.3.2 Services

The Library provides the following services not only to the readers but also to the general public as well to cater the information needs of the community in ther daily activities and develop the people in their social political economic, cultural and education aspects.

⇨ **Circulation Service**

The main characteristics of circulation control system are charging/discharging system. Library registered members can be borrowed two books at a time for seven days. An average issue of books per day is 18. An average of 40 users per day makes use of this system.

⇨ **Audio-Visuals service**

State Library is organizing some audio-visuals programmes on special occasions. This programme is particularly meant for children to provide good moral reading habits and make use of their leisure time in an effective manner. Displaying

children's films and interesting snaps on animal, nature etc are shown to the children.

⇨ **Reading Room Service**

The main activities of reading room manifest itself in the actual handling out of the resources of the library readers. Though open access helps the reader to locate his books of interest, the staff helps to locate books of peripherals and inter-disciplinary subjects. Study facilities are provided in the form of ergonomically designed chairs and tables convenient for long hours of study, study carrels, listening booths, viewing areas and other aids.

⇨ **Reprographic Service**

Reprographic Service is being provided for the library user since from a long time back. Re 1 is charged per page. It is very useful for the library user to get their desire information and materials by paying a cheaper rate.

⇨ **Extension services**

Library extension service aims at converting non-readers into readers. It creates and stimulates the desire for good reading. This is done by bringing books and reader together. The State Library in its extension services organized different kind of services and activities for the public library users such as

✓ Library awareness;

✓ Book Exhibition;

✓ Selection of Best Rural Libraries;

✓ Seminar and training programme;

✓ Library Seminar cum training etc.

⇨ **Current Awareness Service**

Current Awareness Service is being provided to serve latest information to the users. Documentation Bulletin, Content by journals and Newspaper Clipping are the services rendered under current awareness services.

⇨ **Library Automation**

The State Central Library is in the initial stage of library Automation and the library software Libsys is being running since from one year back. The Library procured special fund from RRRLF hired five (5) qualified professional staffs for a part time job for computerization of documents as Retro-Conversion.

2.4   Budget

The main source of budget for public libraries in Mizoram is financed by the State Government. Budget allocation for past years is shown in the Table No.4.

Table No. 4: Budget Allocation from RRRLF in Mizoram

Year	Plan Grant (` in Lakh)	Non Plan Grant (`in Lakh)
2004-2005	16.73	16.70
2005-2006	18.87	17.90
2006-2007	12.89	17.90
2007-2008	28.80	19.30
2008-2009	8.70	23.85
2009-2010	8.75	35.25
2010-2011	32.60	39.75
2011-2012	16.60	50.00
2012 - 2013	18.75	48.00
2013 - 2014	13.75	44.20

Besides the State Government budget allocation, it also received matching fund and central assistance from the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), Ministry of Culture and Government of India. During 2004-2005 financial years, the State Government contributed Rs 12 Lakh to this foundation as matching fund. A grant from RRRLF is a boon for development services not only for state library but also for Public Libraries in Mizoram particularly for the recognized village libraries.

2.5   Activities of State Library

The following activities are taken by the State Library:

♣ In collaboration with the Mizoram Library Association, it conducted Three (3) Months Certificate course in Library Science in 1997. 24 (Twenty Four) persons participated in this course and some of them get employment after the completion of course.

♣ The directorate of art & Culture and Mizoram Library Association in collaboration with the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) conducted Seminar cum Training Since 1989 in alternative years. This helps

particularly the Village Librarian to access more in the field of Library and Information Science.

♣ The Mizoram State Library remains observe 'National Book Week' 14th-20th Nov for spreading over Usefulness of Library or Library awareness campaign every year.

♣ In association with RRRLF inspection team, the Village/ Recognized libraries are inspected occasionally.

♣ The Mizoram State Library also occasionally organizes Book Exhibition and book fare.

♣ It has separate children collection equipped with English. These collections cater the information as well as recreational needs of the children.

♣ It is a distribution center. The State Library contains books and furniture from RRRLF to distribute to the recognized libraries, so the distribution works of books and furniture to the village libraries are done by the Mizoram State Library.

♣ The State Library has been doing Newspaper binding; this is very useful for the information needed persons or the one who is doing research.

2.6 State Library Authority

In every Act, there must be provision for constituting a State Library Authority (SLA). This is essential and it formed the kingpin of the entire system. Except in model Public Libraries Act, 1955 which has a short span of life, there is no mention of State Library Authority in any Acts in clear terms. There is no provision also in the present Acts to constitute any State Library Authority. Neither the minister for Libraries, nor any corporate body is declared to be the State Library Authority with a statutory obligation to establish, maintain, and administer the public library system of the state. But, in case of city/ district library authority as bodies corporate having perpetual succession and common seal with power to acquire hold and dispose of property, they can enter into contracts and may be the said name sue and be sued. They should provide library service in the areas of their jurisdiction in the same line, there is need for a State Library Authority, at State level as administrative and controlling authority.

2.7 State Library planning Committee
At the instance of the foundation, every state/U.T. has set up state library planning or state library committee

❖ **The SLCs will particularly decide:**

A.   The number and categories of libraries for assistance under different schemes, mode of preparation of consolidated list(s) of books for different categories of libraries.

B.   Promotion of purchase of books to be selected under different subject headings.

C.   Collection of books through advertisement of physical verification and other related matters.

D.   Setting up of a committee or sub-committee for book selection, if considered necessary.

i.   The SLCs will approve list(s) of books and the list of libraries at the second meeting. The mode of purchase, rate of discount and distribution of books will also be decided at this stage taking into consideration the guidelines of the Foundation in this regard.

ii.   Selection of books and libraries shall be the responsibility of the State Library Committee and no prior approval of the Foundation will be necessary provided the cost of books selected and proposed to be acquired for the libraries remains within the limit of funds approved by the Foundation.

iii.   The <u>convener</u> or any other authorized officer of the State Govt. shall place orders for the purchase of books specifically mentioning that the orders are placed on behalf of the Foundation. Moreover, in the said order the <u>convener</u> should indicate that the bill is to be raised in the name of the RRRLF Kolkata.

iv.   The <u>convener</u> of SLC shall forward the following documents to the Foundation:

• Copy(s) of the Minutes of SLC

• List of selected libraries together with full postal address under the seal and signature of the convener.

• Copy(s) of the valid order placed on the supplier(s).

• Certified bill(s) or bill with acknowledgements.

• List of selected titles duly signed on each page by the convener with office seal.

❖ **Matching Scheme**

The Foundation operates five numbers of scheme for which grant are given to the libraries recommended by the <u>convener</u> of SLC of each state / U.T. administrations.

Only such libraries can derive financial assistance under this matching program of the Foundation which observes the following criteria and procedures.

❖ **Type of Institution**

Assistance under matching scheme is given from the matching fund to public libraries run or aided by the state govt. / U.T. administrations, local bodies, Local Library Authorities or registered voluntary organizations. In order to be eligible for assistance of the schemes of the Foundation, a non-govt. institution should be a registered society / Trust with the following characteristics:

➢ It should have adequate facilities, resources, personal etc. to run the library .

➢ Its working should have been found satisfactory by the state govt./U.T. administration.

➢ It is not run for profit to any individual or body of individuals and

➢ The library should be open to all without discrimination.

❖ **Procedure of Submission of Application**

The Foundation will not entertain applications directly from any library/organization. The application in the prescribed form, complete in all respect, together with relevant documents will be received through convener of SLC of the respective state with their recommendations.

Rules of the schemes, specimen copy of prescribed form will be made available from the office of the convener of the SLC/DLO/Secretary, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha/ Zonal Offices of Foundation.

❖ **Schemes:**

➢ Scheme of Rural Book Deposit Centre's and Mobile Library Services.

➢ Scheme of Assistance towards organization of Seminars/Workshops / Training Courses (Orientation / Refresher) and Book Exhibitions / Awareness Programs.

➢ **Scheme of Assistance towards purchase of Storage Materials, Reading Room Furniture and Library Equipment like Card Cabinet, Fire Extinguisher etc. including Copier.**

➢ Scheme of Assistance to Public Libraries to acquire Computer with accessories for library application and TV, CD player, DVD Player sets for educational purposes.

➢ Scheme of Assistance to Public Libraries towards increasing accommodation.

2.8   Conclusion

Public Library is very important social institution. It plays a significant role in the development of the Society. The Social progress depends largely on education, which is provided to the common people only if some social institution continuously, disseminate the Information required for keeping the people capable of analyzing and discussing a given situation at a given time, their decision that effects society will be right Public Libraries only can play this role efficiently. Public Libraries in developing countries have a special responsibility towards illiterate and Neo-literates. Reading to illiterate's hour can be organized by Public Libraries. Hopefully this will inspire them to learn reading and writing. Public Libraries must made special efforts to reach the disadvantages people. They need information for their very survivor. Public Libraries can play an important role in strengthening the foundation of democracy.

To fulfill the objectives of the public libraries should established or form part of resources sharing networks, recruit trained manpower and should build up strong need based collection. Service point should be spread all over the country. More specific standard and evaluation method must be involved. Increased emphasized should be given on efficient methods of finding information. Co-operative bibliographic enterprise and automation should be introduced to accelerate the recording and rendering of more detailed information needed by specialists. Public libraries should see that they in all aspects of their planning try to keep abreast of current problems and the needs of society and the community.

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CHAPTER 3

Public Library Acts in Mizoram and Manipur

3.1 Introduction

Legislation is a set of laws passed by a parliament or legislative Assembly for administration of certain objectives. By Library Legislation, we mean the laws enacted for smooth functioning, running and development of Public Libraries in a state. Library Legislation is very much necessary for establishment of a secure Public library system. The very nature of the Public Library, its scope and nature demands sound financial source. Again there are the problems of land, building, gifts/donation, legacies, purchase and sale of property for the library which form part of public administration. Therefore question for arising funds through municipal tax and administration of public property do surely call for legislative sanction.

3.2 Development and Importance of Library Legislation.

Public Library being a free service organization, it needs huge funds and legal bagged administration. Library Legislation will eliminate political interference, enable library planning, secure funds, guarantee of services to one and all citizens and make conscious of public people the usefulness of the public libraries.

The Advisory Committee of Libraries that was constituted by Government of India under the Chairmanship of K.P Sinha in its report submitted in 1958 recommended the following reason regarding the need of library legislation:

➤ In order to provide free public library services a huge fund is required. Bulk of the fund must come from the cess and state Government revenues. The levy of library rate can be made possible only by library legislation.

➤ It will bring homogeneous and unified library service in the State.

➤ It will ensure statutory recognition of state responsibility for the maintenance of public libraries in the State ; and

➤ It will stimulate non-readers to be readers and readers to be purposive readers.

The followings are some of the importance of library legislation as a thorough discussion of the opinion given by eminent librarians, teachers, legal experts etc may be summed up as follows:

➤ It ensures perennial source of finance, which is the prime necessity of the Public library organisation.

➤ It lays down both the organizational and administrative structures of the public libraries.

- It defines the power and functions of different authorities, committees and administrators. Otherwise there is a possibility of despites among them.
- It makes everybody aware that public libraries are existed for giving knowledge and information to them and they will be ready to pay the cess willingly.
- It ensures compulsory acquisition of documents by imposing the press and Registration of the Book Act.
- It helps in maintaining disciplines of readers.
- It standardizes the library services throughout the state;
- It enables the people's representatives to participate in the policy making of the libraries.
- It makes both the Government and Public take their responsibilities.
- It minimizes political interference.
- It ensures library networking, resource sharing and co-operation.
- It guarantees free and efficient library services to one and all people of the community.
- It prevents haphazard growth of public libraries whereas it gives aid to the Government recognized one.
- It simplifies a land acquisition policy especially for the libraries and
- It protects the interest of the working state.

3.3   Library Legislation Scenario in India

Public libraries also considered as community information centres providing access at local level to a wide range of knowledge and information for the benefit of the individuals and society as a whole. To ensure certain development and information network services public libraries should be based on legislation."Public library legislation may be in various forms depending upon the government structure. It can be simple allowing the establishment of public ;libraries but leaving standards of services to the level of government directly responsible for the library or more complex, with reference details on what services should be provided and to what standard (UNESCO/IFLA :2001;15) .but no British Government passed library Act for creation of public library in Indian states. There have been different efforts to work out library legislation models in India. There have been five models in India. In the pre-independence and post – independence of India, there have been five models of public library bills suggested by experts and national level professional associations organization.

3.3.1. Model Public Libraries Act of Dr. S.R Ranganathan

The first model of Public Libraries Acts was prepared by Dr. S.R Ranganathan in 1930 and revised in 1957 and 1970. It was discussed at the First All Asia Educational Conference held at Banaras during 26-30 December 1930. It was introduced in West Bengal Legislature in 1931 and in Madras Legislature in 1933.the Bill could not passed due to financial clauses on library grant, library cess etc. salient feature of the final version are:

- Establishment of public libraries in city, rural and other areas
- Constitution of State library Authority i.e Minister of Education.
- Constitution of State Library Committee as an advisory body f the State Library Authority.
- Constitution of Local Library Authority for each and one for each district.
- State Library Authority, Government and Local Library Authority may determine library rate in such a manner and may be determine collection of library cess from time to time.

3.3.2. Model Public Library Bill of Minister of Education

The Government of India, Ministry of Education appointed an Advisory Committee of Libraries in 1957, under the chairmanship of Shri K.P Sinha former Director of Public Instruction, Bihar. This Committee recommended the need for library legislation in each state.SA a follow up action of the Advisory Committee, the Ministry of Education Government of India appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M.D Sen. The Committee drafted Model Public Libraries Bill in the year 1963. The salient Components of this Bill are:

- Constitution of State Library Authority as an apex of body to advise the Government in the matter of library development.
- Constitution of state library Directorate for direction and controlling of library services.
- Constitution of District Library Committee in each District.
- Treatment of employed as government servants.
- Collection of library cess at the rate of 6 paise per rupee on house tax and property tax.

3.3.3. Model Public Libraries Bill of the Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission, Government of India, constituted a 'Working Group on Libraries 'in 1964 to plan and advice on the government of libraries during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The working group recommended a Library Development Scheme to be implemented during the Fourth Five Plan period with a financial commitment of Rs. 309 million, which was appended by the Model Public Libraries Bill and submitted its report in 1965. Bill was not considered even a single state. The Bill included the following features:

- Establish, maintain, develop and integrated adequate public library service in the State.
- Constitution of Committee on experts to prescribe the standard of services.
- Constitution of State Library Council to advice the government for the promotion and development of library services.
- Establishment of library Directorate to control, direct and supervise library system in the state.
- Establishment of State Central Library, State Regional Libraries and District Libraries.
- Treatment of employees in the system of state Government Servants.
- Government shall be the financial source and shall maintain the public library system in the State.

3.3.4. Model Public Libraries Bill if Indian Library Association.

The Indian Library Association (ILA) formed in 1933, has keen interest in library legislation. The ILA discussed library legislation at its various seminars organized in 1964, 1978 and 1981, consecutively. ILA council at its meeting held on 23th June 1989, keeping in view of the development and experience gain from the existing Acts, resolved to prepare a Model Library Bill. Accordingly as asked by ILA, Dr. Velaga Venkattapaiah, Chairman, Central Selection Committee on Public Libraries of the ILA prepared a Model Public Library Bill. ILA accepted the draft Bill with minor changes at its National Seminar on Public Library Legislation in1990 at the first model of Public Libraries Bill was published in 1991. The Bill was circulated to all of the states and Union Territories but few states reacted favorable to the Bill. This model Bill was discussed again in the National Seminar on Library Legislation and revised as the Model State Public Library and Information service Act in

1995.In view of emergence of Information Technology at all levels, the model act was again revised in 2000. The important components of this bill are:

➢ State Library and information services, based on the state policy.

➢ Constitution of the State library Authority at the apex level with Minister of Libraries as Chairman as policy making and executive body.

➢ Establishment of Directorate of Public Libraries for directing, controlling and supervising.

➢ Constitution of city, District Library Authority for rendering services from district to village level.

➢ Provision for network of Public Library and Information services from state to village level.

➢ Constitution of State Library and information service.

➢ Collection of library cess on house Tax, professional tax, vehicle tax etc.

➢ Constitution of State boards of education, book production, co-ordination etc.

➢ Accountability of public expenditure and services.

3.3.5. Model Union Library Act

The Government of India appointed committee to explore the possibilities to establish a National Central Library at New Delhi in 1948. Dr. S.R Ranganathan, as member of the committee drafted a Library Development plan in 1959 with a 30 years programme and draft Library Bill for the States and Union Public Library Bill with the states and Union Public Library Act. This was revised in 1959 and again in 1972. However, libraries falls under the state list of the constitution and it may not be possible t pass bill as a Union Act, unless and until the constitution is suitably amended for this purpose. The main features of this Model Act are:

• Constitution of a national Library Authority;

• Establishment of National Central Libraries;

• Constitution of National Library Committee as an advisory body to the National Library Authority;

• Constitution of National Library fund;

• Amendment of the delivery of Books and Newspaper Act, 1954.

The Indian Public Library Movement was conceived with surging forth of nationalist spirit when Dr. Annie Besant's Home Rule Movement and set its path of enlightening the people throughout the length and breadth of our vast sub continent.

The Gandhian movement later made the Public Library Movement an indispensable necessity to the people and became the spring for the successful organisation of the Independence Movement.All India Public Library Conference was organized in Madras in Nov 1919 where All India Public Library Association was formed. The leader of this movement and activities was Mr.Iyyanki Venkata Ramayana. He organized 2nd All India Public Library Conference at Kakimada in December 1923, 3rd Conference at Madras in Dec. 1925, 4th conference at Kakinada in Dec.1927 and 5th conference at Lahore in Oct, 1929, 6th conference at Vijayawada in 1933 and 8th conference at Madras in Dec. 1934. The first All India Rural Library Conference and Exhibition was held in MadrasThe late Professor Dr. S.R Ranganathan at Madras sowed the seeds of library legislation in the India in 1948. After successful implementation of the Madras Public Library Act, a number of public libraries came into existence and served the public effectively. During the last six decades, 15 (fifteen) Public Library Bills were enacted in different states in India; the following states have passed their own Public Libraries Acts as stated below in Table No.5.

Table No.5: Public Libraries Acts in India

Sl/No	PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACTS	YEAR
1	The Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act	1948
2	The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act	1960
3	The Karnataka Public Libraries Act	1965
4	The Maharashtra Public Libraries Act	1967
5	The West Bengal Public Libraries Act	1979
6	The Manipur Public Libraries Act	1988
7	The Kerala Public Libraries Act	1989
8	The Haryana Public Libraries Act	1989
9	The Goa Public Libraries Act	1993
10	The Mizoram Public Libraries Act	1993
11	The Gujarat Public Libraries Act	2001
12	The Orissa Public Libraries Act	2001
13	The Uttaranchal Public Libraries Act	2005
14	The Rajasthan Public Libraries Act	2006
15	The Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act	2006

Since the 72nd Amendment of constitution of India in 1992 for establishment of Panchayats with statutory powers and obligations thrust in library legislation has been made a part of local self government. Through Library Acts for Manipur (1988) and Mizoram (1993) of North-East region have been created proper implementation are yet to be done.

3.3.6. MANIPUR PUBLIC LIBRARY ACTS (1988)

An Act to provide the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries in the State of Manipur and matters connected therewith.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Manipur in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

CHAPTER - 1

1. Preliminary

Short title, extent and Commencement

1. This acts may be called the Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988.

2. It extends to the whole of the state of Manipur.

3. It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint.

2. Definitions

In this acts unless the context otherwise requires-

1. 'Aided Library means a library declared by the Director to be eligible for aid either from the State Government or from the library fund in accordance with rule made under this acts.

2. Committee means the State Library Committee constituent under section 3;

3. 'Director means the Director of Public Libraries Committee appointed under section 9;

4. 'Districts Means the revenue District;

5. State Governments Means the state Government of Manipur

6. 'Notification means a notification published in the Manipur Gazette.

7. 'Prescribed means prescribed by rules made under this Acts;

8. 'Public Library Means-

a) A library established ort maintained by a district Library Authority, including the branch and delivery stations of such a library.

b) A Library established or maintained by the state Government and declared open to the public;

c) A Library established or maintained by any local body or co-operative society and declared open to the Public;

d) A Library declared to be eligible for aid and receiving aid from the State Government or from the Library Fund: and includes any other library notified by the State Government as a Public Library for the purpose of this Acts;

9. 'State means the State of Manipur.

10. State Central Library means a library established by the State Government as the state Central Library.

'District Library' means established by the State Government as a District Library.

11. 'Year' means the financial year.

CHAPTER- II

The State Library Committee

3. Constitution and Composition of the State Library Committee and its functions

1) As soon as may be after the Commencement of this Acts, the State Government shall, by notification, Constituted for the purposes of this Act a committee to be called the State Library Committee.

2) The Committee consists of –

(a) The Minister in-charge of Education, who shall also be Chairman of the Committee;

(b) Commissioner/Secretary to the Government in the Education Department;

(c) The Director Public Libraries;

(d) The Chief Librarian of the State Central Library;

(e) One person elected by the syndicate of Manipur University;

(f) One person nominated by the Manipur Library Association;

(g) Two persons nominated by the State Government from among the members of the District Library Authority;

(h) One person co-opted by the Committee;

(3) The Committee shall advice the State Government on all matters arising under this Act and shall exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be prescribed.

(4) Terms of Office of Certain Member so of the Committee

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section (3) every member of the Committee other than ex-officio member shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his election, nomination or co-opted as the case may be:

Provided that such terms of a member nominated or elected shall come to an end as soon as the member of the body from which he was nominated or elected.

(5) Filling up casual vacancies of certain members of the Committee

Any vacancies occurring in the office of nominated, elected or co-opted member of the Committee before the expiration of his term shall be filled by nomination, election or co-opted, as the case may be, of another person in the manner proc\vided in section 3 and the person so nominated, elected or co-opted shall hold office for the remaining of the term of his Predecessor.

(6) Meetings of the Committee

The Committee shall meet as such time and place and shall observe such rules at procedure at its meeting as may be prescribed.

(7) Act of State Library Committee not to be invalidated by informality etc.

No Act of a State Library Committee shall be deemed to be invalidated by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in or a defect in the constitution of that Committee.

(8) Control of the State Library Committee by the State Government.

If, at any time, it appears to the State Government that the Committee has failed to perform its function or has exceeded or abused any other of the powers conferred upon it by or under this Act the State Government may communicate the particulars thereof to the Committee and if the committee omits to remedy such failure, excess or abuses or to give satisfactory explanation therefore within such time as the State Government may suspend, dissolve or supersede the Committee and cause all or any of powers and functions of the Committee to be exercised and performed by any reason or agency for such period as they may think fit or direct that it be reconstituted.

CHAPTER –III

Department of Public Libraries

Constitution of the Department of Public Libraries and appointment of the Director and his duties

For the purpose of this Act, the State Government shall constitute a separate Department of Public Libraries and appoint director to be the Director of Public Libraries in-charge of the Department. The Director so appointed shall subjects to the Control of the State Governments-

(a) Supervise the State Central Library and the branches of such Library;

(b) Superintend and direct all matters relating to public libraries;

(c) Declare, in accordance with the rules made under this Act, what libraries are eligible for aid from the State Government and supervise and direct all matters relating to such libraries;

(d) Direct and control the work of all District Library Authorities under this Act in the manner prescribed;

(e) Submit to the State Governments through the Ste Library Committee every year, a report on the working of the libraries under this Act in the preceding year;

(f) Submit reports to the Committee on the working of libraries, whenever necessary;

(g) Perform such other duties and exercise such other power as are imposed or conferred on him by this Act or the rules made there under.

CHAPTER – IV

The District Library Authorities

(10) The Constitution and incorporation of district library authorities

(1) For the purpose of organizing and administrating public libraries in the State, there shall be constituted a District Library Authority for each district.

(2) Every District Library Authority shall , by the name of the area for which it is constituted , be a body corporate having perpetual succession and common seal with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to enter into contracts and may by the said name, sue and be sued.

It shall be the duty of every District Library Authority to provide Library service in the area of its jurisdiction

(11) Composition of District Library Authorities

(1) The District Library Authorities for each District shall consist of the following members, namely:

(a) Four members nominated by the State Government from among the citizens of the districts who have rendered eminent service to the cause of education or public libraries or a person of social eminent.

(b) Two members elected from among themselves by the members of the Governing bodies of the Public Libraries (other than those referred to in sub-clause (a) and (b) of clause (9) of section 2 in each revenue division in the district.

(c) Two members elected from among themselves by the Board of Municipalities or by the small Town Committee in the Districts.

(d) Two members nominated by the district branch of the Manipur Library Association.

(e) The Librarian, District Library who shall be the Secretary of the District Library Authority.

(f) The District Education Officer of the district

(2) Every District Library Authority shall elect one of its members to be its chairman.

12. Terms of Office of members of a District Library Authority

(1) Every members of a District Library Authority other than ex-officio members shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his nomination or election, as the case may be.

(2) A member nominated or elected in his capacity as the holder of a particular office shall, if he ceases to be the holder of that office, cease to be a member of the District Library Authority.

13. Filling up of casual vacancies of the members of the District Library Authority

A vacancy occurring in the office of a nominated or elected member of a District Library Authority before the expiration of his term shall be filled by nomination or election, as the case may be of another person and the person so nominated or elected shall hold office for the remaining of the term of his predecessor.

(14) Power and Function of the District Library Authorities.

A District Library Authority may-

(a) Provide suitable lands and buildings for public libraries and also the furniture, fittings, material and conveniences requisite therefore:

(b) Stock such libraries with books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscript, maps works and specimen of art and science, lantern slides, films, cinema projector, recorders and the like;

(c) Employ from time to time, such staff as it considers necessary for such libraries;

(d) With the previous sanction of the State Government , shift or close, any public library mentioned in sub-clause (a) 0f clause(8) of section 2 or discontinue aid to any other Public Library Grant-in-Aid Code;

(e) Accept any gift or endowment for any purpose connected with its activities:

Provided that no gift or endowment of a immovable property shall be accepted without the previous sanction of the said Government;

(f) Provide for lectures and holding of classes and conduct other activities connected with public library Service including social education;

(g) With the consent of the management and the previous sanction of the State Government acquire any library of such conditions as may be approved by the State Government;

(h) Distribute Grants for Public Libraries and social educational purpose; in general do everything necessary to carry out the provision of this Acts.

(15) Scheme to be submitted by District Library Authorities:

(1) As soon as possible after a District Library Authority is constituted and thereafter as soon as may be required by the Director, every District Library Authority shall, and whenever it consider it necessary so to do, a District Library Authority may prepare a scheme for establishing libraries for spreading library service within its area in such form and manner as may be prescribed and submit it to the Director for sanction. The Director may with such alternation, if any as he may think fit after giving the District Library Authority an opportunity to make its representations. If any, in respects of such alternations and the District Library Authority shall there upon give effect to the scheme so sanctioned by him.

(2) The Director may, with previous approval of State Government, on application by the District Library Authority concerned modify and schemes sanctioned under sub-section (1) or replace it by a new scheme.

(16) Executive Committee and Sub-Committee of District Libraries Authorities

(1) A District Library Authority may appoint an Executive Committee consisting of such committee and its power or functions under this Ac t except the power to borrow money, to dispose immovable property, and to pass the budget account and the audit and annual reports.

(2) A District Library Authority may also, from time to time, appoint sub-committees to inquire into and report or advise on any matters which it may refer to them.

(17) Act of District Library Authorities not be invalidated by informality etc.

No act of a District Library Authority shall be deemed to be invalidated by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of that authority.

(18) Vesting of Proper in district Library Authorities

(1) All property acquired or held in any area by the District Library Authority for the purpose of any Public Library defined in sub-clause (a) of clause (8) of section 2 shall vest in the District Library Authority of that area.

(2) Any immovable property required by the District Library Authority shall be deemed to be land needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the land Acquisition Act,1894 (N0.1 of the 1894) and maybe acquired under that Act.

(19) Power of District Library Authorities to make bye-laws

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made there-under, a District Library Authority may make bye-laws, generally to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of foregoing power, such bye-laws may provide for all or any of the following matters namely,

(a) The admission of the public to the public libraries in its area on such conditions as it may specify;

Provided that no fees shall be charged for such admission;

(b) The guarantee or security to be furnished by persons desiring to use such libraries, against injury to or misuse, destruction or loss of the property of such libraries;

(c) The manner in which the property of such libraries may be used and the protection of such property from injury, misuse and destruction or loss;

(d) The authority to be exercised by its officers and servants in the matter of exclusion or removal from any such library; of any person who contravenes does not comply with the provisions of this Act or the rules or bye laws made there-under;

(e) The conduct of meetings of the District Library Authority and the procedure to be followed in regard to the transaction of business at a meeting;

Provided that before modifying or cancelling any bye-law, the Director shall give the District Library Authority concerned a reasonable opportunity to make its representations in the matter.

(20) Control of the District Library Authorities by the State Government

If, any time, it appears to the State Government that a district Library Authority has failed to perform its functions or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it or by under this Act the State Government may communicate the particulars to the District Library Authority, and if the District Library Authority omits to remedy such failure, excess or abuse or to give a satisfactory explanation therefore within such time as the State Government may fix in this behalf, the State Government may suspend, dissolve or supersede the District Authority and cause all or any of the power and functions of such authority to be exercised and performed by any person or agency for such period as they may think fit or direct that it be reconstituted.

CHAPTER – V

Finance and Accounts

(21) Library Fund

(1) Every District Library Authority shall maintain a fund called the "Library Fund" from which all its payments under this Act shall be met.

(2) There shall be credited to the Library Fund the following sums namely:

(a) Contributions, gifts and income from endowments made to the District Library Authority for the benefit of Public Libraries.

(b) Special grants which the State Government may make for any specified purpose connected with libraries and social education;

(c) Fund and other amounts collected by the District Library Authority under any rules or bye laws made under this Act.

(3) The State Government shall contribute annually to the Library fund maintained by every District Library Authority.

(22). Maintenance of Accounts

(1) An account shall be kept of the receipts and expenses of each District Authority.

(2) The accounts shall be opened to inspection, shall be subject to audit, and shall be dealt with in all other respects in such a manner as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER – VI

Reports, Returns and Inspection

(23). Reports and Returns

Every District Library Authority and every person shall be subjects to audit and shall submit such reports and returns and furnished such information to the Director or any person authorized by him in this behalf as the Director or the person authorized may, from time, require.

(24). Inspection of Libraries

The Director or any person authorized by him in this behalf may inspect any public Library or any institution attached thereto for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of this Acts and the rules and bye-laws made there under are duly carried out.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

(25) Power to make rules

(1) The State Government may, by notification make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In a particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for-

(a) The method of appointment, nomination, co-option, or election of members to the State Library Committee and District Authorities;

(b) The Publication of audited statements of the accounts of District Library Authorities and of the report of the auditors;

(c) The Publication of a Library Grant in-Aid Code, regulating the grant of aided libraries and the standard to be maintained by such libraries;

(d) The maintenance of State Registers of Libraries and librarians.

(3) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as may be Legislature for fourteen days and shall be subject to such modification, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as the State Legislature may make during the session in which they so laid.

(26) Power to remove difficulties

If any difficulty arises in giving effects to the provisions as appear to them to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

(27) Amendment to the press and regulations of book act 1867 in its application to the State of Manipur

The press and Regulation of Book Act 1867 (No.25 of 1867) shall, in its application to the State of Manipur, be amended as follows:

(i) In the first paragraph of section 9, for clause (a) the following clause shall be substituted namely:

"(a) in any case, within one calendar month after the day on which any book shall first be delivered out of the press, two such copies, and,"

(ii) In the last paragraph of the same section for clause(10) the following clause shall be substituted namely ; (i) any section or subsequent edition of a book in which addition or additions for alterations either in the letter press or in the maps book prints or other engravings belonging to the book have been made, and two copies of the first or some preceding edition of which books have been delivered under this Act, or,:"

(iii) In section 11, for the first sentence, the following sentence shall be substituted namely:

"Out of the two copies delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9 of this Act, one copy shall be sent to the State Central Library Manipur, referred to in clause (a) of section 8 of this Act, and the remaining one copy shall be disposed of in such manner as the State Government may from time to time determine.

Manipur is the six states in India with Public Library Acts in 1988. Manipur Club established in 1927 was changed over into Manipur Book Club/Manipur Club Library and again changed into Jubabati Memorial Library in 1933. Imphal Public Library was established in 1938 but was functioning till 1960 and later it was demolished in 1994. District Library and Children's Library-cum-Museum were merged on 26 August 1970 and came to be known as State Central Library. There

are 9 District Libraries, 1 State Central Library and 215 Libraries organized by Voluntary organisation.

3.3.7. MIZORAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT (1988)

(Received the assent of Governor of Mizoram on the 25th February, 1993)

An Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of public Libraries system and organisation of a comprehensive Village Library Service in the State of Mizoram.

Be it enacted in the forty First Year of the Republic of India as follows:

CHAPTER – I

Preliminary

(1). Short title Extent and Commencement

(1) This Act may be called the 'Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1988'.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Mizoram.

(3) It shall come in to force on such date as the Government may, by notification appoint.

(2). Definition

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) 'Aided Library' means a recognised Library receiving aid from the Government;

(2) 'Book' includes -

(a) Every volume or part or division of volume and pamphlets, in any language;

(b) Every sheet or music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed:

(c) Newspaper, Periodicals, file and other audio-visual materials;

(3) 'Council' means State Library Council;

(4) 'Government' means the Government of Mizoram;

(5) 'Notification; means a notification Published in the Mizoram Gazette;

(6) 'Private Library' means other than aided or a public library;

(7) 'Public Library' means a Library which serve the general public and this includes State, District, Sub-Divisional and Village Libraries;

(8) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(9) 'Rule' means the rule made under this Act;

(10) State Central Library' means a Library established by the Government as State Central Library;

(11) "State 'means the State of Mizoram;

(12) 'State Librarian' means head of Mizoram Public Libraries appointed under section 5;

(13) 'Village Library' means a Library in a Village run by the Government to be a Village Library or any other library run by voluntary body organized by the Government;

(14) 'Year' means the financial year.

CHAPTER- II
The State Library Authority and the State Library Council

3. Library Authority

(1) For the purpose of this Act, The Minister of Education & Human resource (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) shall be the State Library Authority.

COMPOSITION OF STATE LIBRARY COUNCIL

(2) The Government shall by notification, constitute the State Library Council consisting of:

(a) The Following ex-officio members:

(i) The Minister of Education & Human Resource who shall be the Chair person of the Council;

(ii) The State Librarian who shall be the secretary of the Council;

(iii) The Secretary of Education & Human resource;

(iv) The Director of Education & Human resource;

(v) The Director of Art & Culture;

(vi) Director of Adult Education;

(vii) The Librarian, University Campus, Mizoram

Other Members

(b) (i) Two representatives of the Mizoram Library Association;

(ii) Two members of Legislative Assembly elected by the State Legislature;

(iii) One person expert in Library Science nominated by the State Librarian;

4. The term of the office of the members of the council shall be for a period of three years.

5. If a member ceases to hold the position b virtue of which he was so nominated or elected, he shall automatically cease to be a member of the council.

6. A vacancy of the office of the nominated member of the council shall be filled by nomination and the new member shall hold office only for the remaining period of term.

7. (1). The Council shall meet at least twice in a year.

(2). In the absence of the chairman, member present at the meeting shall elect chairman for that meeting from amongst themselves.

(3). Six members shall form a quorum.

8. (1) The council shall advice the Government of all matters relating to libraries arising out of the provision of this Act and also in regard to promotion and development of Library Service in the State.

(2) The Council shall take suitable step to establish and promotea Public Library System.

CHAPTER – III
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

9. (1) On the commencement of this Act, the department of Public Libraries shall constitute a Director at its head.

(2) The Director shall be assisted by the Joint Director, the Deputy Director and the other necessary supporting staffs.

10. The appointment of the Officers and the supporting staffs shall be made by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under this Act.

11. The existing library staff, for the purpose of absorption shall have to obtain necessary qualification within a limit of time as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER – IV
CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

12. The Public Libraries in the State shall be divided into four categories as follows:

(i)   State Library

(ii)   District Library

(iii)   Sub-Divisional Library

(iv)   Village Library.

13. (1) There shall be a State Library located in the Capital of the State.

(2) The State Library shall consist of the following section.

(i) Bureau of copy right;

(ii) State Library for the blind;

(iii) Inter- Library loan;

(iv) State Bibliographical Bureau;

(v) Technical Service.

(vi) Mobile Services.

14. The State Library shall function as Library as well as reservoir of books.

15. There shall be a District Library in every District headquarters of the State.

16. There shall be a Sub-Divisional Library in each sub-Divisional headquarters.

17. There shall be recognized Village Libraries in such village as may be found and considered deserving and suitable by the Government from time to time.

CHAPTER – V

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RECOGNIS VILLAGE LIBRARIES

18. The Government may sanction grand in aid to recognized Village Libraries in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

CHAPTER – VI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

19. (1) The Council may recognize any one body as the State Library Association, the constitution of which shall be approved by the Council.

(2) The Director shall consult Library Association on important matters relating to the Libraries and Librarian of the State.

20. (1) The Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely-

(a) The requisite qualifications for the appointment as the Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director, State Librarian, the District Librarian, sud-divisional Librarian and other supporting staff.

(b) The mode of payment in respects of the financial assistance and the special grand-in-aid to the recognized libraries. And

(c) Such other rules as the Government may deem it necessary.

(3) Every rules under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before the Legislative Assemble of Mizoram while it is in session for a total period of seven days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive session and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram makes any modification in the rule or decided the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effects as the case may be , so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Conclusion

Public Library is the nerve centre and living force in the dissemination of information for socio-economic and cultural development of a society it serves. Since the development of the society is moulded and influenced by a library, it is essential to safeguard its normal and healthy growth. In order to achieve this objectives library legislation is pre –condition. It is needless to state that a library Act should envisage aproper development plan for establishing, maintaining, co-ordinating and spreading library service. In fact, the development plan due weight should be given for the existing library system and services, library policies and long term projections for successful accomplishment of the Act.

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CHAPTER 4

Library Associations

4.1 Introduction

The growth of information, collection of reading materials, their preservation, organization and their promotion for use are the major concern of library professionals in the history of libraries, there was an increasing awareness for the needs of exchange of ideas and consultation for larger benefit for the libraries. In 1953, a group of libraries, book men like clergy men, scholars and teachers assembled at new York, to short out problems in the public use of library collection. This assembly was claimed to be the advent and beginning of library association.

It is universally learnt that the advent of renaissance and industrial revolution were the primary factor which paved the way for the establishment of association, the motivating factor forth existence of association as propounded by B.I Palmer are conveniently quoted as follows:

➢ To protect in good name of a profession and prevent fraudulent, unauthorized practices.

➢ To promote and develop an effective techniques, so that they could be identified by in society as a separate group of practitioners.

➢ And to act as a defense organism against the exploitation by the non-practitioners who are mainly considered with mercenary interest rather social interests.

The motivating factors propounded by B.I Palmer indicated that the rise of an association is to safeguard the interest of a small group of people, and also aims at building a better society. The rise of association, therefore, symbolized the path of progress where in the persons sharing a common practiced and common goals are bound together t bring in a better quality of work, which may ultimately result in a healthy production development of the community.

4.2 Meaning of Association

An Association may be here by defines as a body of person's associated for a common purpose. It is essential if a profession is to be well organised to make it effective in the service of its member and its clients. In other words 'Association' can also be defined as Union of persons in as society for some common purpose. It is a body of persons who have combined to execute a common cause. Then, it is a union of companionship on terms of intimacy. Social equality and fellowship, there is numerous associations for example like business association, political association,

and educational association and so on, in accordance with their action and objectives.

An individual or single person or an institution cannot do much to deal wider and for reacting issues of concerned professions. For that purpose a collective actions or joint action taken by the interested group is not require but it is necessary, which may be performed by collective efforts can be done by association, which serves as a forum for coordinated efforts for their concerned profession.

With the establishment of a professional association, a profession was emerged, developed, and progressed. An association is a body of people who carry on duties in accordance with rules designed to enforce certain standards with two main objectives of better protection of its numbers and the better service of the society.

4.3   Meaning of Library Association

As the term envisage library association is the Association responsible for the examination and certification of library workers, the accumulation and dissemination of general information concerning libraries and the establishment and propagation of general standards in librarianship. In other words, The Library Association is the body of persons associated for a common purpose .it is essential for the professions to be well organised to make it effective in the services of its member.

Library Association thus, is a professional association established as the library profession emerged which promote excellence in the works of it a members influence public sentiments and support and try to raise it to a position of dignity and social standing. The emergence of such association may be due to desire to enable the public to gain maximum possible benefits from the use of reading materials. Significantly, the said association contributed to democratic knowledge by promoting the establishment of well stock, well staffed, well organized and well financed libraries.

Like other association, a library association ids the backbone of Library Movement in a country. It contributes to the spreading of knowledge by promoting the establishment of libraries and maintaining them through trained staff, proper financed and improved techniques.

The Encyclopedia of Library and information science defines Library Association as a term use for the association responsible for the examination and certification of library workers, accumulation and establishment of general information and

establishment and propagation of general standards in librarianship. Therefore, it is a union of companionship on terms of a social quality and fellowship and common purpose. By forming the association he profession scale new height by collective efforts, problems are shared from common platform.

4.4 Purpose and Functions of Library Association

To speak and act for the professionals as a whole in the fields of a common professional interest as basic purpose of Library Association, Such fields of interest may be revision of grades and enhancement of publication of library journals, formulating library standards ,encouraging, updating library loans and cooperation ,compiling, updating, and publishing library directories, besides, another purpose such as creating library consciousness and awareness among the people, organizing educational programmes, seminar on topics of general interest, user education and training and updating library professionals. And also the association works for reading services for the purpose of helping professional s getting services and so recommend to individuals association and group of association projects of importance in specific fields and to give professional assistance to such projects.

The Library association may assign the function like building up of a sense of brotherhood among librarians or library professionals and building of an ethics of conduct.

The Library Association may also make an effective effort to raise the standards by training libraries to enable them to perform their works with greater competence and for a large benefit of society. Library Association fights for better condition of librarian and it tried to charge their functions by holding or organizing library conference, seminar, meting and library training, publishing library journals, holding lectures exhibition and propaganda. The library associations trained the librarian and bring out books on various aspects of librarianship and compiling valuable bibliographies book lists.

Library association acts as a representative body of library professional of all categories of libraries profession and even those who are interested in libraries. It also safeguards the interest of the library professional at various places and it promote the cause of libraries , the professional in the association have to strengthen and expand the library movement and have programme systematically or definite programmes of activities. The association also ensures that the professional

conform to the standard principles and practice for the sake of achieving uniformity so that the services became acceptable to the public.

And also the association can also play a crucial role in assessing the practiced followed in various libraries and inform the librarians the need of conforming to the standard practice in the fields of Accessioning, classification, cataloguing and circulation and these may also be standardized. And also standardize practice in administration, equipment, book purchase, bookbinding as well as booksellers who are known for quality works and reasonable charge. The library association could influence the equipment ad stationary supply of quality articles in conformity with the standard of library.

4.5 International Library Association

There are a variety of professional organization and association at international levels. The followings are some of the major organization and association.

4.5.1. IFLA (International Federation of Library Association)

It was founded in the year 1927 in Belgium with the aim of providing cooperation in the fields of librarianship to carry out investigation and to make propositions concerning the international relation between library association, bibliographers and other organized groups of all over the world.

In 1960 IFLA had 82members library association, which represents 48 countries in all five continents. IFLA conducted various international library congresses, such as Rome in 1934, Brussels in 1955 etc. The first two conferences gave birth to the formation of National Association of Libraries. Much of IFLA works and activities are undertaken by some special committees or council, are published annually in the journal called: Acte du council de la Federation" International des Association de Biblio. The Caras (ACTES)

IFLA has certain objectives like:

➢ To promote international understanding
➢ To promote cooperation, discussion, research and development in all fields of libraries activities including Bibliography and information service.
➢ To assist and promote the education of library professionals.

The IFLA takes part in all the activities relating to libraries and its allied activities. Some of the main activities are providing experts, advice and technical assistance in planning and development of library services, to maintain the Universal

Bibliographic Control (UBC), holding IFLA conference in its reason to boost libraries activities.

IFLA was co-operating with other international organization like UNESCO, FID (Federation of international Standard Organization. IFLA has a number of Publications like IFLA journal, IFLA annual proceedings of the meeting. ISBD (M), ISBD (S) International Standard Bibliographic description for serial Monograph

4.5.2. FID (International Federation of Documentation)

FID was originally founded at Brussels on 2nd September, 1895 as the institute of international de Bibliographies established with the efforts of Paul Outlet and Henry La Fontaine with the aim of creating comprehensive world of Bibliography on cards, FID took its represent in 1938.

The highest authority of FID is the General Assembly Convened by FID council followed by Election of the Members of the Council, FID President, Two Vice President, The Treasurer and set up Study Committees and takes decision on all important matters concerning the federation Activities.FID issues many publications like UDC and its division, Annual reports Catalogue of FID publications, FID News Bulletin and Year Books.

FID is functioning with and objective of:

➢ To bring together at the international level;
➢ To co-ordinate the activities of organisation and individuals concerned with or interested in documentation.
➢ To create an International Network of Documentation.

4.5.3. ICSU (The international Council of Scientific Union)

The International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU) was established in 1931in Paris, it is an international Non-Governmental Scientific Organization composed of 17 scientific Unions and more than 60 National members, ICSU encourage International Scientific activity for the development t of mankind, act as a forum for the exchange of ideas, Communication of Scientific Information, ICSU also organised International Conferences symposia and meetings of experts and co-ordinate collaboration research programme.

4.5.4. UNESCO (United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization)

UNESCO (United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) is a specialized agency of the United Nation established in 1946. UNESCO has

activities to assist its member states in the development of their documentation and Library services. It helps and assists in improving of public Library services, University and special libraries. It has been taking services of activities involving seminars, technical assistant mission grant and publication. It published bulletin for libraries and create regional books promoting centres. It imparts professional training to libraries and compiling bibliography and co-operate with IFLA.

4.5.5. UNISIST (United Nation International Science Information on Service and technology)

UNISIST (United Nation International Science Information on Service and technology) is one of the UNESCO's programmes for International Co-operation for developing National Information Policies and Infra-structure, improving and strengthening of Institutional and normative components of information transfer. UNISIST also stands to develop specialized human resources essential the planning and operation of future information network, to provide efficient manual for machine readable Bibliographic description and to provide guidelines for the establishment and development of the resources.

4.6 National Library Association (Foreign)

May countries have a Library Association at National Level; the followings are some of the association at national level:

4.6.1. American Library Association (ALA)

In 1853 September 5, the first librarian conference was held in New York, attended by 82 delegates, including librarians, scholars, educationist and clergymen. This conference was indeed the maiden efforts towards the organization of librarians as a group, and its significant lay in the fact that it was able to bring it to the knowledge of the public. It conference highlighted the need of librarian as a group to conference together. Another librarian conference was called in 1876 in Philadelphia in 4th October, 1876 and was participated or attended from United State, Britain and Canada with reference to the decision of 1853 conference, the body of 103 make a history of library science by forwarding American Library Association (ALA) on 4th October 1876.

ALA has an objective to promote library service and librarianship and it emerges as a professional body that speaks directly for the profession.ALA is also concern with the qualification salaries, working conditions and the general welfare of librarians and equally with the expansion and improvement of library services. The ALA

published ALA Catalogue American Library Law, American Library Resources, AACR, Guide to reference book etc.

4.6.2. British Library Association (BLA)

BLA was founded n 5th October 1877 with an aim of helping all library professional in establishing better standard and better library administration in their profession. The main objectives of the association may be read as : to unit all persons engaged in or interested in library works for the purpose of promoting the best possible administration of existing libraries and the formation of new libraries and BLA also aimed at the encouragement of Bibliographical research. BLA published a good number of publications like Library Association Records Monthly), Library science Abstract (quarterly), Subjects index to periodicals etc.

4.6.3. ASLIB (Association for Special Libraries and Information Bureau)

ASLIB (Association for Special Libraries and Information Bureau) was fund in 1924 in London. Its declared purpose was to facilitate the co-ordination and systematic use of source of knowledge and information of all public affairs and in Industry and commence and in all arts and science. ASLIB maintain a translation index to avoid duplication of effects and it also renders documentary reproduction service. It publishes – ASLIB Directory, Journal of Documentation and ASLIB proceedings, ASLIB booklist are also published.

4.7 National Library Association in India

4.7.1 Indian Library Association (ILA)

The Indian Library Association (ILA) was found in 13th September 1933at Calcutta during the first all India Library Conference was held. A galaxy of intellectuals, educationists, librarians and prominent citizens of Calcutta, which include K.M.Asdullah, R.C Manchnads, AMR Montague, M.O Thomas, A.c Woolner and S.R Ranganathan attended the conference.

The Indian Library Association was set up with the following objectives.

☞ Promotion of library movement

☞ Promotion of the training of librarian and improvement of the status of librarian.

☞ Promotion of bibliographic study and research in library Science

☞ Publication of periodicals, bulletin and books.

☞ Establishment of library, documentation and information center.

☞ Promotion of library legislation.

☞ Promotion of formulation of standards, names guidelines, for management of library, information system and services.

☞ Accreditation of institution for library and informative science education.

☞ Holding conference, seminar, training for proposal.

☞ Co-operation with international organization.

It was during 1944 – 1953, when the president was S.R Ranganathan ILA was actively involved in several International projects like compilation of Union Catalogue of leaned periodicals in south and South East Asia. Membership of ILA was divided into seven categories:

- Institutional members, which includes Libraries, Schools and other institution
- Patron Members
- Honorary Members
- Life members
- Library Association / members
- Ordinary Members and
- Associate Member

The IFLA has a president, six vice president, a general Secretary and an executive committee member and it was organized to operate through various sectional committees like library and information technology committee like Education in Library and Information Science, University and College Library Committee.

ILA has several activities in its functioning and hence the following are its major activities.

☞ Sponsoring conference, Seminars, Conventions and other activities, different aspects of librarianship. It has also been observing National Library Week during November, since 1968.

☞ ILA held 23 conference between the year 1964 – 1990

☞ ILA held conference between 1933 – 1963

☞ It co-operate IFLA, UNESCO, it drafted a model library bill arranged advice training and internships for Indian Librarian with BLA.

The ILA is a member of IFLA and the Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA). In collaboration with Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.ILA organised the second regional FID conference on the topic of

Classification and Communication was held in 1985 at New Delhi and ILA also hosted the 1992 IFLA conference in New Delhi.

ILA published the following:

- ✓ Journal of the Indian Library Association, since 1955.
- ✓ The Indian Library Association Bulletin since 1965.
- ✓ The ILA Bulletin since 1975
- ✓ ILA newsletter since 1980
- ✓ Conference, Seminars and annul report
- ✓ Indian Library Directory, ILA member directing, 50 years of India Library Association 1933 – 1983.

4.7.2 IASLIC (Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Center)

IASLIC came into existence during the meeting held on 3rd September 1955 at the Indian Museum Calcutta; some of the founder was G.B. Ghosh, J.Shah and A.K Mukherjee. IASLIC was founded with certain objectives like – promoting library and information services.

Improving the quality of library services and to coordinate activities and foster mutual cooperation among workers in special libraries. IASLIC has four categories of membership – institutional, ordinary, and honorary and life members. Its main activities includes providing bibliographical service on demand, it conduct short term continuing education programme. It also endures cooperation among libraries and inter-library loans

IASLIC publishes - IASLIC Bulletin, IASLIC Newsletter since 1996, Indian Library Science Abstract, Directory of IASLIC, Glossary of cataloguing terms.

4.7.3 IATLIS (The Indian association of teaching of Library and Information Science)

IATLIS (The Indian association of teaching of Library and Information Science) was founded in the year 1965 at a meeting of library science teaching at the DRTC Bangalore and here P.N Kamla played a major role in the establishment of the centre.

IATLI objectives are: Promoting library Science Education and research and publication of books and periodicals and exchange of ideas on library science education and also, holiday, seminar & conference and training and consultative service in library science education in the country. The association has promoted the

separation of library science department from universities libraries and urged UGC fro provision of fulltime teacher in Lib.Sc Department. The association observes 12th August, the birthday of Ranganathan as Library Science Day.

The IATLIS has its official organ of 'The IATLIS Communication' quarterly published since 1981.It also published professional tools and aids for librarians and library patrons, which includes research in Lib. Info Science in India.

4.7.4 AGLIS (Association of Government Librarians and Information Specialists)

The association was founded in 1933. The name was changed into the AGLIS in 1987. It was founded to promote the application of information technology in library and Info. Science as well as to develop method or resources sharing among Govt. Libraries and Information Centers and establish co-operation between national and international organization. In its activities AGLIS organize the following programmes.

1. Various event programmes – National Communication and service study.
2. Education and training programme.
3. Planning of library personal development.
4. Publishing programme: AGLIS journals Publication of Library & Info.Sc.

4.8 Manipur Library Association

Manipur Library Association which was established on 24th May, 1987 with Shri Dr. N.Giridhdani former Sr.Librarian of RIMS, Imphal and Shri Kangam President and Secretary respectively. The Association is responsible for strong and meaningful libraries movement in the state of Manipur.

Today, there are many local, national and international associations which are contributing towards promotion, coordination and development of library and information services. The roles of these associations are increasing today when networking, resource sharing and cooperation are emphasized upon to solve many complex problems of handling information and services. Manipur Library Association (MALA) being an inception has been playing a very vital role for the library movement and development of the library services with a number of activities and programmes.

4.8.1. Aims & Objectives of MALA

The followings are the main aims and objectives of Manipur Library Association (MALA):

➢ To promote library movement in the state.

➢ To promote cooperation among the libraries in the State and work for improvement of library and information services.

➢ To improve the status and working condition of persons working in the libraries and documentation centres.

➢ To promote training facilities in library, information and documentation science.

➢ To take up publication work pertaining to library and information studies.

➢ To run its activities with the associations of all the libraries, information and documentation centres located in Manipur.

MALA also has been trying to develop and implement Public Library Act. Prof. M.R Kumber who was the librarian of M.U. was instrumental for preparing the draft library bill for the state.

The Manipur Public Libraries Bill was passed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly on the first August 1988.(Bill 14 of 1988). However, the then Governor of Manipur K.V. Krishna Rao kept the bill reserved for consideration of the president of India. The Bill was consented by the President of India on 9th June,1993 (Manipur Act No.7 of 1993).It was published in the Manipur Gazette on 17th June,1993. The Public Libraries Rules 1996 was notified in the Manipur Gazette on the 12th Sept, 1996. By the great effort MALA, Shri Y. Erabot Singh the then Minister of Education credited for legislating Manipur Public Libraries Bill 1988.Dr. M. Nara Singh then Minister, Art and Culture who have been taking interests in the field has implemented though not in full, the Act since the 1st oct,2002.

4.8.2 Manipur Library Association major roles

Some of them are as followes:

☞ Holding Seminar and Conferences annual events.

☞ Enactment of public library bill (1988).

☞ Organising workshop/ Orientation camp/ Awareness programme etc.

☞ Publication of journals 'Library Movement' (Librarygee Ehou)

☞ Conducts Certificate Course in LISC under NIOS.

☞ Provide Consultation Service to NGO/Club libraries.

4.8.3 Emergence of Manipur Library Association and its role

On the initiation of Manipur Library Association Shri Y. Irabot Singh, Hon'ble MLA moved a private membership resolution in Manipur Legislative Assemble for passing Manipur Libraries Bill on 26.07.1987. On 29.07.1988 Shri Y. Irabot Singh introduced the bill in the Manipur Legislative Assembly and passed the same on 01.08.1988.

MALA organised mass rallies on 24.05 1990 and 24.05.1992 (Foundation day of the association) for the enactment of the Bill. After 4 year and 10 months 7days it became an Act on 09.06.1993 and published in eh Manipur Gazette on 17.06.1993. Rules were framed and notified in the Gazette on 09.09.1996.MALA in its 8th conference and 11th seminar held on 26th and 27th March, 2006 resolved to give pressure for implementation of Manipur Public Libraries Act 1988 in all aspects as early as possible.

The two day Seminar on "Development of Public Library Service and Movement in the North eastern States" sponsored by RRRLF and organised by MALA on 19 -20 April 2002 recommended that-

☞ Implementation of the Public Library Act in Mizoram and Manipur should be made immediately. The other NE States including Sikkim be requested to take action for having Public Library Act and implement on priority basis.

☞ RRRLF and North Eastern Council should initiate a proposal of Public Library Networking among the NE States.

4.8.4 Activities and Contributions of Manipur Library Association (MALA)

At present MALA has been taking more responsibility for the overall development and movement of library in the State. Dr. S.N Giridhari Singh (Former Sr. Librarian RIMS), Shri Kangam Chaoba (Librarian Grade -1, Govt. Polytechnic) and Dr. Th . Khomdon Singh (Deputy Librarian, Manipur University)) were the founding President, General Secretary and treasurer respectively for the new MALA.

Since from its inception in 1987 MALA has been doing a number of activities related to Library movement and promotion in Manipur as listed below:

- Drafting and Passing of Manipur Public Libraries Bill 1988. (Bill was Passed on 1st August, 1988)

- Publishing a Quarterly Journal entitles "Librarygee Ehou" (Library Movement) since April – June 1988.Presently the same has been discontinued due to financial constraints.
- Imparting Library Training Course to the public mainly to the youth of the Voluntary libraries.
- Holding annual conference and seminar under the sponsorship of RRRLF, Kolkata. (Recently 7th Conference and 10th Library Seminar was held during 17 – 18, January, 2004 at Irawat Bhawan Imphal.
- Celebrating Library Day, National Library Week etc.
- Organising Symposia, essay competition, debating competitions, book exhibition, mass rallies for the cause of library movement.
- Organising Library Awareness Programmes from time to time.

4.9. Mizoram Library Association (MLA)

Mizoram is a hilly area and one of the States n the North Eastern part of India. If attained the State Union Territory in 1972 and Statehood in February 20th, 1987. Mizoram State has an area of 21,081 Sq.km. bordering to Bangladesh in the west and Myanmar in the east. For administrative conveniences the State was divided into 8 (eight) districts. The state population comprises scheduled tribes like, Lusei, Hmar, Mara, Lai, Paite, Ralte and a small segment of Riang & Nepalis. 'Mizo' is the mother tongue in Mizoram. By origin they were believed to be Tibeto Burman belonging to Mongoloid stock. The Mizos were influenced in Christianity and followed the same by all Mizos in Mizoram.

4.9.1 Origin of Library Association

Library Services was never known in Mizoram before the advent of the first Public Library at Aizawl as the status of Sub-Divisional Library in the year 1969, at the same time of District Council administration. When Mizoram attained the status of Union Territory in 1972, State Library was established along with Two District Library at Saiha and Lunglei respectively. The establishment of another District Library at Champhai and Kolasib followed it. There are 459 recognized village libraries run by Voluntary Young Mizo Association and Its branches in the villages. Library services in Mizoram aware of the valuable services rendered by the RRRLF from 1982. Then Mizoram avails Foundation's Assistance every year. Thus with the passage of time, Colleges Libraries, Institutional Libraries and departmental/special

libraries were established within Mizoram. With a view to have a Professional's organisation, unity of working libraries was needed irrespective of their different working conditions. For the growth and development of libraries and services to the users, with a view to have good library services and department in library system Mr. C.Lianzama,Librarian, State Library Aizawl took initiatives and effective step. He invited librarians who are working in different colleges and other institutions to have a discussion dn meeting regarding the establishment of library association of Library Services matters, library professionals have shown keen interest to established a professional association within the state namely Mizoram Library Association. The association was registered under the registration of Societies Act having registration No. Sr. 27 of 1987.

4.9.2. Aims and Objectives of MLA

The Mizoram Library Association (MLA) was founded in 23rd October 1987 during the conference of Library professionals and those interested in libraries within Mizoram at Aizawl. It was established and set out with the following aims and objectives:

☞ To unite all persons engaged in Library works or interested in library services in Mizoram.

☞ To promote establish and improve libraries and library services.

☞ To improve the standard of librarianship, and the status of library professionals.

☞ To promote better administration of libraries.

☞ To encourage the establishment, development and uses of libraries in Mizoram

☞ To encourage professional Education and Training for librarianship.

4.9.3. Membership of MLA

The Mizoram Library Association has open membership to the following namely:

✓ Employees of all kinds of libraries in Mizoram.

✓ Library Science students who are bonafide residents of Mizoram.

✓ Other interested persons and libraries in Mizoram.

The Association has three categories of membership such as:

• Annual Member

• Life Member and

• Patron Member

4.9.4 Activities and Contribution of Mizoram Library Association

The association from its inception has a tremendous work and activities for the promotion and development of library service in Mizoram. Some of the activities may be mentioned below

➢ Library Seminar - Cum – Training : The association in collaboration with department tof Art & Culture and RRRLF had being organised eight Library Seminar – cum – Training Programme for the recognized libraries in Mizoram since 1989 which were held generally alternate year.

➢ Library Visits: The Association visited forty four recognized libraries at different place in 1992 giving on the spot training to local/village librarian.

➢ Certificate Course: The association, in association with the Department of Art & Culture organised Certificate Course in Library & Information Science at Aizawl in 1997. Twenty students successfully completed the course and the course was recognised and approved by NEHU consequently.

➢ Publication: The association published "Library Education Booklet" and "Library Guide" for the village/Rural Libraries.

➢ Best Library Selection: To promote and develop village libraries, the association selected Best Library in 2003 amongst the recognised Libraries and awarded the following prizes:

o First Prize   :   Rs 10,000,00 with Citation
o Second Prize   :   Rs 7,000 with Citation
o Third Prize   :   Rs 5,000 with Citation
o Fourth Prize   :   Rs 3,000 with Citation
o Fifth Prize   :   Rs 2,000 with Citation

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CHAPTER 5

Role of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation

5.1. Introduction

The year 1972 is a significant year in the history of library movement in India. The country was celebrating silver jubilee of independence. It was the bicentenary year of the birth of Raja Rammohan Roy, a pioneer social reformer who had stressed the need for modern education for the progress of the nation. The year was also being celebrated as an International Book Year with the slogan BOOKS FOR ALL. Emphasis was laid on promotion of reading habit among the masses for betterment of their lives. It was in this auspicious year that Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) was established in May, 1972 by the Department of Culture, Govt. of India to spread library services all over the country in cooperation with State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and Organisation working in the field.

5.2. Foundation of RRRLF

RRRLF is a central autonomous organization established and fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. RRRLF is registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. It is the 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 supreme policy-making body of RRRLF is called the Foundation. It consists of 22 members nominated by the Government of India from amongst eminent educationists, librarians, administrators and senior officials. The Minister of the Department of Culture, Government of India or his nominee is the Chairman of RRRLF. Ms. Sangita Gairola, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Culture is the present Chairperson of RRRLF and Shri K.K. Banerjee , Director General is the executive head and ex-officio Member-Secretary of the Foundation. The Foundation functions in each State/U.T. through a machinery called State Library Committee(SLC).The Foundation 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 instance of the Foundation. To participate in Foundation's programmes, a State Government/U.T. is required to contribute a certain amount fixed by the Foundation. Since 2005-06 the Foundation has also taken up the initiative to develop the District Youth Resource Centre (DYRC) in collaboration

with Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathana, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs.

5.3. Functions of RRRLF

RRRLF functions as a promotional agency, advisory and consultancy organisation of a funding body for public library development in India. Some important objectives are:

- ✓ 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 organisations, 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.

5.4 Activities and Programmes of RRRLF.

The followings are the activities and programmes followed by the foundation for the development of public libraries in India.

♣ The RRRLF from its inception has been persuading and insisting on the State Governments to enact public library legislation. Due to its efforts the public Library legislation has been enacted in West Bengal (1979), Manipur (1988) Kerala (1989), Hariyana (1989), Mizoram (1987), Goa (1994) Gujarat (2003) Assam (2005-2006), Orissa (2005) and Uttar Pradesh (2006). Still it is continuing its efforts to convince the State Governments in the remaining states and union territories to enact the public legislation in the country.

♣ **National Policy for Public Libraries (NAPLIS):**

The UNESCO in its publication "*Guide Lines on information policy*", insisted its member states to publish their policy for public libraries. The Govt. of India appointed a committee in 1985 under the Chairmanship of Prof. D.P. Chattapadhay for drafting comprehensive NAPLIS. The Director of RRRLF was the convener of the committee and helped it in formulating its recommendation. The draft policy

was submitted to the Government and the RRRLF has been perusing the Government of India to adopt this policy on par with the National Educational Policy the National Science Policy and the National Industrial Policy etc. The Draft policy is still pending with the Government of India. It has recently appointed a knowledge commission to review the entire scenario in the country and submit its recommendations on public libraries.

♣ Survey of RRRLF on public Libraries:

The RRRLF established four zonal offices in the four zones of the country. The Administrative Officers in the Zonal Offices who are professional's in Library and Information Science regularly visit all the public libraries in their zonal jurisdiction and inform their Head Quarters about the State of affairs on public libraries. Further the RRRLF recently got a survey conducted on the State of conditions of the public libraries by a private organization viz. A.C. Neilson Org. Marg Pvt. Ltd. The report stated that there are only 49757 villages have libraries, out of 5,57,137 villages in the country. This reveals that only 9% villages are having public libraries and per capital income incurred on public libraries is only Rs.0.07ps. The RRRLF based on the AC. Neilson Org. Marg report classified the states into three categories namely 1) Lagging 2) Developing 3) Developed. So the RRRLF from time to time either directly or through agencies has been conducting survey on the public libraries in the country. *The Neilson Org.Mar Survey Report* pointed out the following perceptions towards RRRLF initiatives by the libraries:

✓ Majority of the libraries perceived that the RRRLF schemes are instrumental to solve the problems faced by the public libraries.

✓ Different category respondents perceived that the RRRL Initiatives are the only effort in its nature for the betterment of the public library system in the country.

✓ Substantial number of respondents perceived that the Library would be in deep trouble in case the RRRLF stops assistance.

✓ However, voice to increase the assistance and initiatives from the RRRLF, mainly in-terms of financial assistance observed from the different category libraries.

✓ Substantial number of respondents perceived that the RRRLF needs to communicate their schemes more explicitly to the beneficiaries, so that they can avail the schemes depending upon their need and eligibility.

5.5. RRRLF initiatives for the establishment of Public Libraries:

The RRRLF has been pursuing the state governments to give priority and to provide funds for the establishment of public libraries in more and more villages. It provided funds for purchasing of lands, construction of buildings and also acquisition of required furniture. Through the efforts of RRRLF several villages' libraries were established in the villages with its financial assistance to the states. The Foundation has taken long strides in promoting library services in the country. It has spending more than 35 cores annually for the growth and development of the public libraries in the country.

☞ **Assistance Programme**

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 Library Services.

♣ **Matching:**

- Assistance towards building up of adequate stock of books and reading materials.
- Assistance towards development of Rural Book Deposit Centres and Mobile Library Services.
- Assistance towards Organisation of Seminars, Workshops, Training Courses (Orientation / Refresher), Book Exhibitions and Library Awareness Programmes.
- Assistance towards purchase of Storage Materials, Reading Room Furniture and Library Equipment like Card Cabinet, Fire Extinguisher etc. including Copier.
- Assistance to Public Libraries towards Increasing Accommodation.
- Assistance to Public Libraries to Acquire Computer with accessories for library application and TV, CD Player, DVD Player for Educational Purposes.
- Assistance under these schemes are given from the resources shared on matching basis with the States/Union Territory Administrations. For developed States 50: 50, Developing and lagging states 60: 40 & North-Eastern States 90: 10.

♣ **Non-Matching**

- Assistance towards building up of adequate stock of boks through central selection.

- Assistance to voluntary organisations (NGOs) providing public library services.
- Assistance to Children's Libraries or Children's Section, Senior Citizen Section, Neo-Literate Section of General Public Libraries.
- Assistance to public libraries towards Celebration of 50/60/75/100/125/150 years and the like.
- Assistance towards Organisation of Seminar/Conference by Professional Organisation, Local Bodies, NGOs engaged in Public Library Development / Library Movement and University Departments of Library Science.
- Assistance towards collection and compilation of library statistics through official and non-official agencies.
- Assistance to centrally sponsored libraries.
- Assistance towards Establishment of RRRLF Children Corner.

Assistance under these schemes are given fully from the Foundation's own resources while assistance under scheme at 2 is rendered on 75: 25 matching basis (75% being Foundation's share). While application Forms can be downloaded, details of schemes are available in the Foundation's Information Manual "Books for the Millions at Their Doorsteps" which is available in the office of the Convener, State Library Planning Committee (i.e., Director/Officer-in-charge of the library) of the respective State / U.T. or in the state (Central) libraries of all states / union territories and RRRLF zonal offices.

5.6. Promotion of District Youth Resource Centres (DYRCs)

The Development of DYRCs is being made commensurate with the decision of the inter Ministerial Steering Committee constituted for the purpose with the representative from the Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation and Nehru Yuvak Kendra sanghatana. The DYRCs 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.

5.7. Promotional Activities

RRRLF has undertaken several promotional activities for qualitative improvement of library services. Besides organisation of many seminars and conferences, it has

played a major role in the preparation of National Policy on Library & Information System. It has also issued guidelines on public library systems and services. Raja Rammohan Roy Memorial Lecture by a scholar of eminence is an annual feature of anniversary celebrations for the Foundation. RRRLF also interacts with many national and international professional associations like IFLA, ILA, IASLIC and different state level library associations. To disseminate innovative, new concepts and ideas for the development of Public Library Services and system in the country through research oriented activities, the Foundation introduced Annual Raja Rammohan Roy Award to the best contributor of an article covering the area of development of Public Library Systems and Services or suggesting measures for promotion of reading habit. The Foundation has also undertaken a programme of giving seven awards annually - one for the best State central Library and six for the best District Libraries of six regions in the country. Since 2005 the Foundation also instituted RRRLF Best Rural Library Awards - one per each state. The Foundation institutes "RRRLF Fellowship" to offer fellowship to five eminent men and women in the field of Library Services who have contributed to the library movement in the country through active involvement in the movement, organizational initiative or intellectual leadership or are dedicated to the propagation of reading habit among the masses.

5.8.   Research Project

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

5.9.   Publication

RRRLF has brought out a number of publications. The significant publications are :

→ Indian Libraries : Trends and Perspectives

→ Raja Rammohan Roy and the New Learning

→ Directory of Indian Public Libraries

→ Granthana, Indian Journal of Library Studies (bi-annual)

→ RRRLF Newsletter (bi-monthly)

→ Annual Report

→ Books for the Millions at their Doorsteps (Information Manual)

5.10. Modernisation Programme

The Foundation has installed computers in its Computer Section for building-up data-bank of Public Libraries for the country. The Foundation's computer unit is intended to give information storage, retrieval and data processing support for all the application areas. As a step towards modernization to become a fully automated institution, the Foundation has upgraded its computer system with inter office LAN. The INTERNET connectivity and E-mail facility has been installed in the office of the Foundation through National Informatics centre. The Scheme of Central Selection has since been computerized fully; other activities are on the way of being fully computerized.The Foundation has taken long strides in promoting library services in the country. With the expanded activity during the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) the total Plan grant reaches Rs. 3233.00 lakh against Rs. 1175.70 lakh during the 8th Five Year Plan from the Govt. of India with an average annual plan grant @ Rs.646.60 lakh and state contribution reaches Rs. 1977.00 against Rs. 645.97 lakh during the 8th Five Year Plan with an average annual contribution @ Rs.395.40 lakh. During the year under report, the third year of the 10th Five year Plan, the plan grant stepped up to Rs.1150.21 lakh including a special grant of Rs.150.21 lakh for North-Eastern states and contribution received from various state governments also reached Rs.769.59 lakh. Consequently the amount of assistance rendered to libraries during the year under report also reached Rs.1756.29 lakh against the annual average of Rs.701.20 lakh during the 9th Five Year Plan. Over the last thirty-two years the Foundation has covered about a little over thirty-one thousand libraries at different levels in Table 6.

Table 6: Different Levels of RRRLF Libraries in India

Sl.No	Different Levels of Libraries in India	No of Libraries
1	State Central Libraries	28
2	Divisional and District Libraries	451
3	Sub-Divisional/Taluk/Tehsil Libraries	30134
4	Town and Rural Libraries	272
5	Nehru Yuvak Kendras	49
6	Others	128
	Total	31563

5.11. Aid for construction of building for public libraries in the state and union territories:

State governments in general lack finances for the development of public library infrastructure. Building for a public library in villages is an important component. Philanthropist have been coming forward to give land for the construction of library building in the villages but the Directorate of Public Libraries are not in a position to meet the expenditure for the construction of the library buildings. RRRLF has come forward to extend financial assistance in such cases. A village library without a building is a difficult proposition. Besides the district sub-divisional and town libraries, the RRRLF has been sanctioning `4 lakhs for each rural library. During the period 2007-2008 the foundation released building grants to one hundred twenty eight public libraries in the country involving an assistance of `.327.09 lakhs. Hence, the RRRLF program to aid the construction of public library buildings is a laudable one.

5.12 Opening New Sections or Reading Corners in public libraries:

The RRRLF after making various surveys realized that certain sections of rural communities like women and children have not been provided sufficient opportunities for their reading needs in public libraries. Women are important in family development. The neglect of these two sections in the rural communities would weaken the democratic foundation of the Indian society. The RRRLF has been insisting and also financing the public libraries to open separate new sections for woman and children in Public Libraries. These sections are to be provided with required collection of books and information material. This would result generally in improving the reading habits of rural children and women. The RRRLF during the financial year 2006-2007 released Rs.56.93 lakhs for establishing the children and women sections in the public libraries.

5.13 Annual lecture program:

The RRRLF arranges annual lectures in various parts of the country in order to create the public library culture and awareness which is lacking at present. These lectures impress on the people on the importance of public libraries among the educated for lifelong education.

5.14 Assisting LIS Associations and NGOs:

The RRRLF assists all library associations at national and state levels to hold

conferences, seminars debates, and workshops on library issues. Such debates and discussions among various other things create the importance of public libraries, village libraries and community information centers in the society.

5.15 Instituting awards for the best public libraries, best librarians and fellowships:

The RRRLF has been giving awards annually to the best public libraries and the best public librarians to motivate the library professionals to render positive services to the people. This provides a sense of enthusiasm in the library staff to provide more and more services to the rural people.

5.16 Training and Refresher courses to the library personnel:

Periodical grants are provided by the RRRLF to the Directorates of public libraries in the states to conduct refresher training courses to update the skills of the professionals in the modern technology.

5.17 Encouraging research programs on problems and issues on public libraries:

The ultimate goals of the governments in the democratic countries are to establish an information society or a knowledge society. As stated by J.S. Mill that the worth of the state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it. The RRRLF strives through its different programs to improve the knowledge of people and the social fabric it provides funds to research activity on public libraries, the young and experienced professionals are provided with grants to carry out or to conduct research on public library issues. This provides feedback to the RRRLF and enables to reorient its programs and plans.

5.18 Central Book Selection Guidelines, 2012

The main objective of the "Central Selection of Books Scheme" is to support the State Central Libraries, District Libraries and such other public libraries as may be decided by the Foundation from time to time with suitable reading materials in English and Hindi that are not ordinarily procured by such libraries. The Scheme will aim to get the best books selected out of the large number of books published in the country, keeping the objectives of the Foundation in mind, and most importantly the requirements of Indian public libraries and of the Indian public library users. It is also important to keep the reformist ideals of Raja Rammohan Roy in mind at every stage in the book selection cycle.

- For selecting books under the Scheme, the Foundation will constitute a Book Selection Committee comprising nine members of the Foundation, nominated by the Chairman of the Foundation. The final responsibility for selecting books will rest with this Committee.

- The Chairman of the Foundation or his/her nominee will chair the Book Selection Committee.

- The Foundation will also constitute two Sub-Committees, one for books in English and the other for books in Hindi, for making preliminary selection of books. Each of these Sub-Committees will have a maximum of five members nominated by the Chairman of the Book Selection Committee, and will include reputed authors, librarians, social workers, educators, subject experts etc.

- A member of the Foundation, nominated by the Chairman, will chair each of these two Sub-Committees.

- The Sub-Committees will meet once in two months. In addition to such meetings, the members may visit the Foundation periodically to shortlist books.

- Book Selection Committee will meet once in three months.

- To get a book selected, it is mandatory to obtain approval from a minimum of 3 members of the Book Selection Committee.

- Selection will normally be restricted to books published within the past two years, ie in the year 2012 books published prior to 2011 will not be considered. However, in case of classics or books of exceptional merit this may be relaxed. In such cases it is mandatory to obtain approval from 4 members of the Book Selection Committee.

- Normally selection will be restricted to books published in India. However, exceptions to this could be made in the case of award-winning or exceptionally reviewed books written by Indian authors and published outside India. In such cases it is mandatory to obtain approval from 4 members of the Book Selection Committee.

- In the case of general books, books costing Rs 1,000, after allowing the graded discount or less only will be selected. In case of reference books the ceiling will be Rs 1,500, after allowing the graded discount. Exceptions to this will be made only if 4 members of the Book selection Committee approve such an exception.

- Multi-volume reference books, consisting of more than two volumes, will be

selected in exceptional cases only, that too with the approval of the Chairman of the Book Selection Committee on the recommendation of 4 members of the Book Selection Committee. Such sets of books will be supplied to State Central Libraries and other libraries of repute approved by the Foundation.

- Books written, edited or published by the members or officials connected with the Foundation will not be selected during their tenure. However, exceptions to this can be made if the book in question is the product of an event or activity in which the Foundation was substantially associated or if the book in question is published by a not-for-profit-organisation or a government organization (central or state), where a member of the Foundation is associated with the publication.

- Under no circumstances a member of the Book Selection of Committee shall participate in the discussion while considering a book in which he/she is associated with the publication.

- To facilitate selection of good books and to ensure such books are not missed out, the Foundation will request publishers enlisted in the Foundation's database, to submit their latest catalogues. In addition, the Foundation will also through its website invite publishers to submit their catalogues.

- In addition to using the books submitted by various publishers, the Sub-Committees will also use the publishers' catalogues to shortlist suitable books, and the Foundation will request publishers to submit specimen copies of those books for consideration of the Book Selection Committee. However, books will be received for consideration round the year.

- Every book submitted by every publisher voluntarily or on request by the Foundation will be considered for selection by the Book Selection Sub-Committees/Book Selection Committee. However, the Book Selection Committee reserves the right to select or to reject any book without assigning any reason therefor, and also to ban a publisher from participating in the Scheme for violating any of the set norms or for indulging in dubious means.

- Books will normally be selected from among the specimen copies submitted by the publishers. However, members of the Foundation and members of the Book Selection Committee are encouraged to recommend books for consideration by the Book Selection Committee, by providing as much details as possible about the book, such as: (a) title (b) author (c) name and address of publisher (d) ISBN, (e)

year of publication and (f) price. Such recommendations can be submitted to the Foundation throughout the year. The Foundation will make effort to obtain specimen copies of such books from the respective publishers for consideration of the Book Selection Committee.

• Publishers will be encouraged to enter the details of the books submitted for the consideration of the Book Selection Committee, on the Foundation website.

• The Foundation will encourage the members of the Foundation to visit book exhibitions held in their respective states or regions and recommend books for the consideration of the Book Selection Committee.

• Ordinarily not more than 25 books of a private publisher, 30 books of Trusts / N.G.O.s and 50 books of Government/Semi Government publisher shall be accepted at any time for consideration in one meeting.

• In case the price of a book submitted for consideration is not printed on the book or the price of the book printed on the book is tampered with/chipped off/handwritten/changed by pasting of label or super-imposition of papers or by changing page/cover/jacket, the respective publisher will be asked to provide copy of the printed catalogue in which the book is listed, as proof of the price.

• Normally a book not selected in one Book Selection Committee meeting will not be considered in any of its subsequent meetings. However, exceptions can be made if such exceptions are approved by a minimum of 4 members of the Book Selection Committee.

• Reprints of books will not be considered normally. However, exceptions will be made in the case classics and heavily used books. In such cases it shall be necessary to obtain approval from 4 members of the Book Selection Committee.

• Specimen copies of the selected books will be retained and kept for future reference by the Foundation. Publishers can collect the non-selected books from the Foundation within 30 days from the publication of the final selected list.

• The Foundation may donate the non-selected books, if not claimed back by the publisher, to suitable and needy public libraries or any other libraries.

• While most of the books selected under the Scheme will fall under one or the other of the following subject categories, books belonging to subject categories not listed below too will be selected if found suitable in Table 7.

Competitive Exam Guide, Career Guide, General Knowledge
Science, Technology, Computer, Medicine, Agriculture, Environment, Health , Library Science etc.
General & Reference including Biographies, Directories, Yearbooks, Dictionaries, Reports, Text Books, Atlas , Encyclopaedia , Almanac, Manuals etc.
History, Geography, Travel, Tourism, Politics, Sociology, Gender Studies etc.
Art, Culture, Language, Literature
Games and Sports
Children literature
Economics, Business studies, Industry, Management, Trade & Commerce, Law.
Religion, Philosophy, Yoga, Art of Living , Astrology, Vaastu, Life Style, Motivation/Inspiration, Psychology, Counseling etc.
Fiction.
North Eastern India

Table.7: Book Selection Procedure Under RRRLF

- While purchasing books under the Scheme, the Foundation will follow the graded discount structure given below. Such rates will be communicated to the publishers while seeking specimen copies in Table 8:

Table 8: Discount Structure of Books Under RRRLF

No. Of Copies	Discount Rate
26 - 100	30%
101 - 200	35%
201 - 500	40%
501 or above	45%

- The Foundation will develop and maintain comprehensive databases of publishers of books in English and Hindi, with all necessary and up to date details, including contact details. Copies of these lists will be made available to members of the Book Selection Committee, if anyone wishes to refer to these.

- Publishers' catalogues will be arranged alphabetically by the names of publishers and made available to the members of the Book Selection Committee.

- Specimen copies of books received by the Foundation will be arranged subject-wise broadly to facilitate easy and helpful access to the members of the Sub-Committees as well as the Book Selection Committee.

- The Foundation officials will scrutinize all the selected books to ensure that the selections are as per the Guidelines. In case they find any discrepancy, such books will be kept aside for the members of the Book Selection Committee to review during the next meeting.

- If the total cost of the books selected by the Book Selection Committee goes beyond the total budget available with the Foundation, a special meeting of the Book Selection Committee will be convened to undertake the pruning of the list and to bring the total cost within the limits.

- The Foundation will make every effort to place orders for books twice in a financial year.

- Lists of the books finally selected will be prepared, separately for books in English and in Hindi, arranged publisher-wise, with details such as author, title, year, price, number of copies recommended for ordering. This list will be circulated among the members of the Book Selection Committee

- At the time of submission of Books Publishers should submit an undertaking to the effect that the Title(s) is are not a Reprinted, Pirated and having genuine ISBN no.

- The Foundation will engage the services of contractual staff to undertake the additional workload such as data entry operation and cataloguing, as a result of the new processes and procedures outlined in the new Guidelines.

5.19 RRRLF Assistance to Mizoram Public Library

Mizoram has attained a very high literacy percentage which means most of the people can read regional literature and the scheme of the matching fund of the foundation is the backbone of Non-Formal Education in this State. The Matching Fund receive from the foundation is fully utilized for the purpose and most of the interior place to receive reading materials, which is the beginning of development of the State.

RRRLF came into existence in the year 1972 and incidentally this was the year Mizoram became a Union Territory, only after 10 years of establishment of the foundation. Since then, i.e. form 1982-1983 onwards Mizoram have high percentage of literacy of the people do not get sufficient reading materials in the villages. Books distributed under RRRLF have gladly helped the rural villages. It also has a good means of non formal education.

All the time the State Library is engaged for the work under the scheme of RRRLF Kolkata for the up liftmen and development of Rural Libraries covering the whole Mizoram for the benefit of all the Districts in Mizoram. In order to make the project a success under the scheme, State Library Planning Committee (SLPC) was formed as per the Foundation's norms and guideline. Implementation of all the projects and programs under the scheme was prepared and finalized by SLPC every year. At present, 38 nos. of NGO Library buildings are constructed with the grants form RRRLF matching scheme. In addition to these, 25 nos. of NGO Brach Libraries are awaiting for the sanction of grants/funds for construction of their respective library buildings as on August 2011. Besides, furniture for storage of books was also given to Govt. recognized Libraries. Under the Scheme, all the recognized Libraries are receiving assistance for books. These recognized Libraries are depending upon with the grants from RRRLF for running their respective Libraries. RRRLF scheme is the backbone for running all the rural libraries in Mizoram. Besides, Govt. Libraries such as State Central Library and District Libraries are used to receive a good number of English and Hindi books under RRRLF Central Book Selection Scheme every year.

Dr. BP Barua the former Director, Shri B. Bhattacharjee, Field Officers and Shri A. Guha Assistant Field Officer of North East Area have made sincere efforts in helping the people of Mizoram in the field of Library Services. The year wise

contributions from RRRLF are given below:

Table 9: Year Wise contribution from RRRLF of Mizoram Public Library

Sl.No	Year	Amount
1	2008-2009	5 lakhs
2	2009-2010	20 lakhs
3	2010-2011	15 lakhs
4	2011-2012	15 lakhs
5	2012 - 2013	15 lakhs

From the above table we can clearly see that the year wise contribution of RRRLF for Mizoram public library in its development the amount is increasing every year due to in need of assessing and making it more accessible for the public library user at the right place and at the right time.

5.20   Role of RRRLF in Manipur

Raj Rammohan Roy Library Foundation Kolkata an autonomous organization of Department of culture, Government of India established in the year 1972 play an important role in library movement and it promotion in Manipur. Since in 1987 a separate wing under RRRLF came into existence in the State Central Library, Imphal by getting assistance in the use of in public libraries stated its participation in various scheme of the foundation since 1981-89 onward. The assistants are rendered from two sources: matching and non-matching source. The matching schemes are operated from the matching fund created with state government contribution and equal share from the foundation fund. The State government has been contribution of a sum of Rs.3 lakhs as State share towards the foundation since 1995. Which has been increased to 4 lakhs since 2001-2002.Grants are given o the State central Library ,Branch State central Library Ningthoukong , 9 District Libraries and 120 Voluntary organizations in terms of books, almirah etc. On the recommendation of the State Library Planning Committee, the libraries run by

voluntary organizations get grants for buildings constructions, purchase of furniture, books Audio-Visual Materials under Non-matching scheme of RRRLF, Kolkata.

The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) Kolkata has been playing a vital role in the process of development and promotion of library movement in the state as done in other part of the country. A separate wing under the name of RRRLF, sponsored by the Department of Culture, Ministry of human resource Development, and Government of India was open at the State Central Library, Imphal since 1978. The foundation has rendered financial assistance under its matching scheme and non-matching schemes. Under these two schemes, the foundation has provided assistance towards procurement of books, Almirahs, T.V sets, Organisation of Book fair, Orientation and training courses, Construction of buildings for the libraries run by NGOs etc.

Table 10: Year Wise contribution from RRRLF of Manipur Public Library

S/NO	YEAR	TOTAL
1	2008 -2009	80 Lakhs
2	2009 - 2010	1 Crore
3	2010 -2011	1.5 Crore
4	2011- 2012	1.3 Crore
5	2012 – 2013	1.5 Crore
6	2013 - 2014	0

Public library service is recognized one of the indispensable services which not only enlighten the information seekers but also to the society as a whole. Eventually, it adds value to orient the society in cultural, economical and political. It is recognized as a major concern for both central and state governments to create awareness among the mass through the public libraries and hence, sporadic attempts have been made both in centre and state to provide public library services. The government effort towards the development of public library in Manipur came a bit late in the state with the establishment of District Library and Children Library – cum - Museum in 1958. The overall affairs of the public library matters in the state are under the Department of Art & Culture, Government of Manipur. The role of different NGOs for the cause of library movement in Manipur and Mizoram cannot be ignores at all. Around such 300 (three hundred) in Manipur and 459 (four

hundred fifty nine) NGOs of the states are organizing libraries with or without assistance from the government, RRRLF and other agencies. They are as the basic Components of the public library system, playing an important role in the movement as well as rendering services to the community
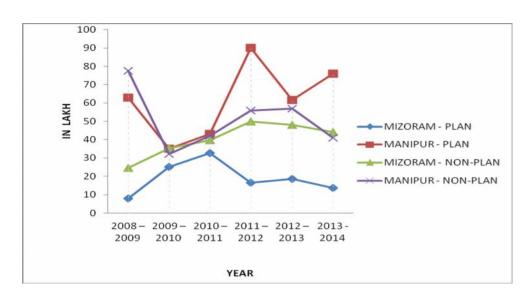
5.21 Budget Allocation for Mizoram State central Library and Manipur State Central Library

Table – 11: Budget Allocation of Mizoram State Central Library   (in lakh)

YEAR	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
2008 – 2009	7.88	24.64	32.52
2009 – 2010	25.25	35.25	60.50
2010 – 2011	32.60	39.75	72.35
2011 – 2012	16.60	50.00	66.60
2012 – 2013	18.75	48.00	66.75
2013 - 2014	13.75	44.20	57.95

Table – 12: Budget Allocation of Manipur State Central Library

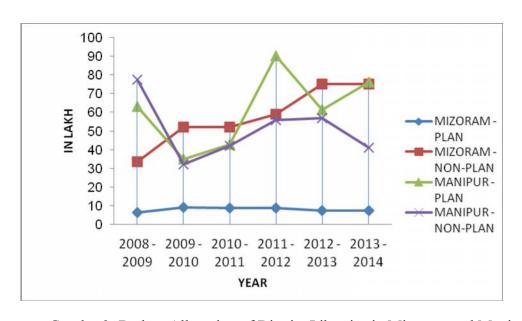| YEAR	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
2008 – 2009	63.00	77.54	140.54
2009 – 2010	35.10	32.11	67.21
2010 – 2011	43.00	42.00	85.00
2011 – 2012	90.00	56.00	146
2012 – 2013	61.50	57.01	118.51
2013 - 2014	76.00	40.99	116.99

Graph – 1: Budget Allocation of Mizoram and Manipur State Central Library

Table- 13: Budget Allocation of District Libraries in Mizoram

YEAR	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
2008-2009	6.34	33.58	39.92
2009 – 2010	9.10	52.15	61.25
2010- 2011	9.00	52.15	61.25
2011 – 2012	9.00	58.95	67.95
2012 – 2013	7.50	75.00	82.50
2013- 2014	7.50	75.02	82.52

Table- 14: Budget Allocation of District Libraries in Manipur

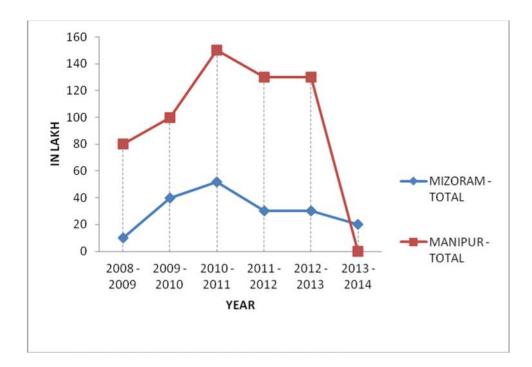| YEAR	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
2008 – 2009	63.00	77.54	140.54
2009 – 2010	35.10	32.11	67.21
2010 – 2011	43.00	42.00	85.00
2011 – 2012	90.00	56.00	146
2012 – 2013	61.50	57.01	118.51
2013 - 2014	76.00	40.99	116.99

Graph - 2: Budget Allocation of District Libraries in Mizoram and Manipur

Table- 15: State Contribution of RRRLF under Mizoram Government

YEAR	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
GIA2008 – 2009	5.00	5.00	10.00
GIA2009 – 2010	20.00	20.00	40.00
GIA2010 – 2011	26.00	26.00	52.00
GIA2011 – 2012	15.00	15.00	30.00
GIA2012 – 2013	15.00	15.00	30.00
GIA2013 - 2014	10.00	10.00	20

Table- 16: State Contribution of RRRLF under Manipur Government

YEAR	TOTAL
2008 – 2009	80
2009 – 2010	100
2010 – 2011	150
2011 – 2012	130
2012 – 2013	130
2013 - 2014	0

Graph- 3: State Contribution of RRRLF under Manipur and Mizoram Government.

5.22 Conclusion

. Public library service is recognized one of the indispensable services which not only enlighten the information seekers but also to the society as a whole. Eventually, it adds value to orient the society in cultural, economical and political. It is recognized as a major concern for both central and state governments to create awareness among the mass through the public libraries. The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) Kolkata has been playing a vital role in the process of development and promotion of library movement in the state as done in other part of the country. A separate wing under the name of RRRLF, sponsored by the Department of Culture, Ministry of human resource Development, and Government of India was open at the State Central Library, Imphal since 1978. The foundation has rendered financial assistance under its matching scheme and non-matching schemes

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CHAPTER 6

Data Analysis and Findings

6.1 Data Analysis and Findings

Analysis of response by the library users, Librarian, Professional Staffs, Research Scholar and others under the study has been discussed. As already presented, altogether 150 questionnaires were distributed for the users in Public Library in Mizoram such as State Central Library and District Library, Out of 150; a total number of 113 filled-in questionnaires were received back which constituted 75%. While in Manipur altogether 150 questionnaires were distributed for the users in Public Library in Manipur such as State Central Library and District Library, Out of 150; a total number of 105 filled-in questionnaires were received back which constituted 70%.
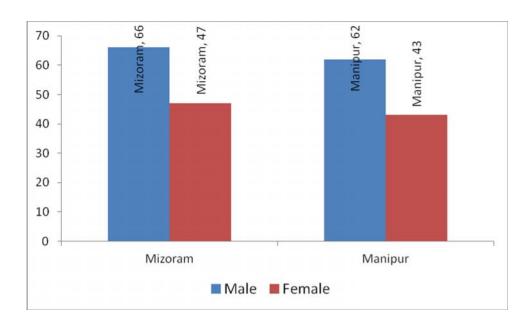
In order to examine the role played by MLA and MALA in the development of Library services and library movement in Mizoram and Manipur, a survey has been conducted in the library professional of Mizoram and Manipur to record their views and comments regarding the activity, services etc. taken up by MLA and MALA, Structured questionnaire were distributed (nearly 70) to the library professionals residing in Mizoram and Manipur. Responses are received from 50 (i.e. 71 % of total number of distributed professionals in Mizoram and 30 filled in questionnaire were received from Librarian and Professional staffs in Manipur. The survey was conducted during April, 2013.

6.1.1. Analysis by Gender

Gender is one of the components of the questionnaire. Data relating to this component of the library under study has been placed in Table -17 supported with Graph- 4 for analysis. Analysis relates to the users belonging to both the states under gender such as male and female.

Table-17: Analysis by Gender

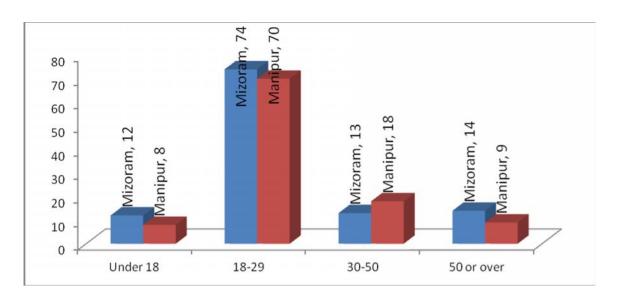| Sl. no	Gender	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Male	66	58	62	59
2	Female	47	42	43	41
	Total	**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph – 4: Analysis by Gender

Analysis shows that, male constitute higher number covering 66 (58%) followed by the female which form 47 (42%) out of 113 respondents of Mizoram. Further in Manipur, the total number of respondents are 105 out of which, 62 (59%) are the male and 43 (41%) are the female. It is surprising to note that, in both the states, the male constitute the highest compared to female.

6.1.2. Age Group of Public Library Users

Age is a major component which determines eagerness and awareness of the users while responding the questionnaire this reflects the consciousness of the users while using the public library the scholar decided the components into four categories as reflected in Table - 18 with Graph -5 for clear information.

Table 18: Age Group of Library Users

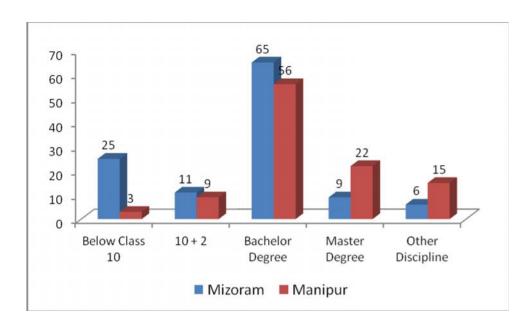| Sl. No	Age Group	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Under 18	12	11	8	8
2	18-29	74	65	70	67
3	30-50	13	12	18	17
4	50 or over	14	12	9	9
Total		**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph-5: Age Group of Library Users

While analyzing Table - 18 with regard to the age group of the public library users in Mizoram and Manipur, the respondents falling under the age group 18-29 constitute the highest i.e. 74 (65%) and 70(67%) of Mizoram and Manipur respectively followed by 18(17%) and 13(12%) from the age group 30-50 of Manipur and Mizoram respectively. The respondent under age group of 18 are more 12(11%) compared to 8(8%) of the users of Manipur. This is very encouraging to note that the age group between 18-19are more responsive compare to other groups.

6.1.3. Qualification of Users

The qualification of users while using the public libraries of both Mizoram and Manipur has been placed under Table - 19. The scholar has obtained data relating to this component that has been classified into five categories as reflected in the Table13 supplemented with Graph -6 below.

Table -19: Qualification of Users

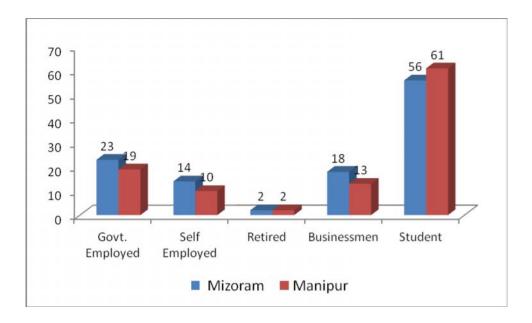| Sl.No	Qualification	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Below Class 10	25	22	3	3
2	10 + 2	11	10	9	9
3	Bachelor Degree	65	58	56	53
4	Master Degree	9	8	22	21
5	Other Discipline	6	5	15	14
	Total	**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph- 6: Qualification of Users

While analyzing the data, it was revealed that the users having the qualification irrespective of types have responded maximum having Bachelor Degree in Mizoram which constitute 65 (58%), followed by 56(53%) in Manipur and further it could be noted that library users below Class 10 constitute highest in Mizoram than Manipur which tunes to 25(22%) and 3(3%) respectively. Moreover users from 10+2 standards in Mizoram are again high than that of Manipur which comes to 11(10%) whereas against 9(9%) in Manipur. Further it could also be revealed that Master degree constitute highest in Manipur than Mizoram which constitute 22(21%) and 9(8%) respectively. And the user response from other discipline Manipur is again higher than Mizoram which comes to 15(14%) against 6(5%) in Mizoram. It shows that the users having Bachelor Degree are more responsive who use the public library of both the state.

6.1.4.   Occupation of Public Library Users.

The occupation of SL users has been placed under Table - 20 supplemented with Graph- 7 below. The Scholar has obtained data relating to this component of both the states which has been classified into five categories such as, Govt. employed, self employed, retired person, businessmen and student.

Table – 20: Occupation of Library users

Sl. No	Occupation	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Govt. Employed	23	20	19	18
2	Self Employed	14	12	10	10
3	Retired	2	2	2	2
4	Businessmen	18	16	13	12
5	Student	56	50	61	58
Total		**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph – 7: Occupation of Library users

The user visits the library to fulfill the information needs by consulting the documents in the library to improve their standards. While analyzing the table it could be ascertained that, students are more in both the libraries followed by Govt. employees and Business class. This indicated in the table that, while 61(58%) students use the library in Manipur which is the highest, Mizoram constitute 56(50%) students. The table also revealed that Govt. employed constitute higher in Mizoram than Manipur which tunes to 23(20%) and 19 (18%) respectively. Further it could be revealed from the questionnaire that library users from businessmen of
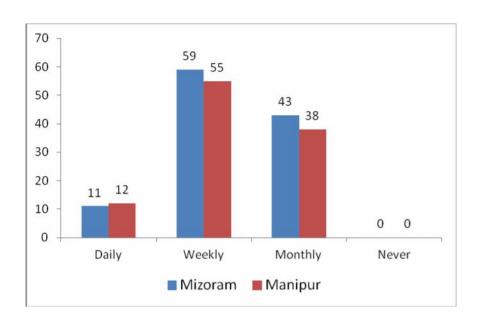
Mizoram are again high than that of Manipur which comes to 18(16%) against 13(12%). Moreover, analysis also shows that library users of self employed in Mizoram constitute highest number covering 14(12%) followed by Manipur covering 10(10%). While library user from retired constitute remained the same which comes to 2(2%) each. The above table has been supplemented with Graph- 8 for clear understanding of the users using the library. It could be further analyzed that the students are more in using the library of both the state.

6.1.5. Frequency of Library Visit

The frequency of visit to the library not only to know the use of the library but also to ascertain that if users visit the library frequently, it can be implied that they are getting benefit from the library resources. Analysis of frequency of library visit of the users to the library under study is placed below in Table-21 Supplemented with Graph – 8 for clear understanding.

Table - 21: Frequency of Library visit

Sl. No	Frequency	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Daily	11	10	12	11
2	Weekly	59	52	55	53
3	Monthly	43	38	38	36
4	Never	0	0	0	0
Total		113	100	105	100

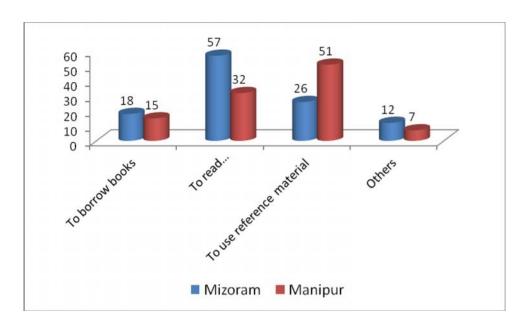Graph- 8: Frequency of Library visit

123

The frequency of visits to the library depends upon the nature of library collection, organization, maintenance and services etc. The above Table - 21 depicts the frequency of library use of both the states i.e, Mizoram and Manipur. It is evident from the table that, the various types of user chose options to visit the library according to their needs and requirements. The table reflects that the while the weekly visitors to the Mizoram library are 59(52%), Manipur library receives a visitor to the tune of 55(53%) respectively. Further it could be revealed from the questionnaire that the visitor visiting the library monthly visitor constitute highest in Mizoram than Manipur which tunes to 43(38%) and 38(36%) respectively. Moreover the daily visitors to the library of Manipur is high than that of Mizoram which comes to 12(11%) against 11(10%). This shows that the weekly visitors are holding the highest frequency in both the states.

6.1.6. Purpose of Library visit

There are different kinds of users in using different kind of information resources in the library like printed materials and others which are provided with to the users basing on their needs and requirement for different purpose. Table - 22 supplemented with Graph 9 placed below deals with the types of different purpose of library visit as confirmed by the respondents.

Table - 22: Purpose of Library Visit

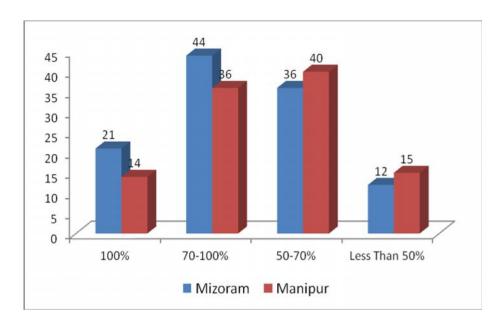| Sl.No	Purpose of Library Visit	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	To borrow books	18	16	15	14
2	To read magazine/newspaper	57	50	32	30
3	To use reference material	26	23	51	49
4	Others	12	11	7	7
	Total	**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph – 9: Purpose of Library Visit

The respondents were asked to indicate the purpose of visit the library which differs from one user to another. The major purpose of visit to the library are listed in Table -21 which forms the quantitative study that gives an indication of the core purpose of materials used by the use of the state library. It is revealed from Table - 22 that a majority of 57 (50%) number of the respondents purpose to read magazine and newspaper constitute highest in Mizoram than Manipur covering 32(30%), while using reference materials constitute the highest number in Manipur than Mizoram which tunes to 51(49%) and 26(23%) respectively. Moreover, the purpose to borrow books are again high in Mizoram than that of Manipur which comes to 18(16%) against 15(14%) in Manipur. While others purpose in Mizoram are 12(11%), Manipur receives others purpose to visit library to the tune of 7(7%) respectively. It could be further analyzed that the users' purpose to read magazine and newspaper are more in number for visiting the library in Mizoram while the user's purpose to reference materials are more in number in Manipur library for various purposes.

6.1.7. Satisfaction Level of Library users

The respondents were requested to indicate their level of satisfaction over the library services being provided to them by the respective library. The scholar after obtaining the relevant information placed in Table- 23 below along with Graph 10 for clear understanding the phenomena.

Table - 23: Satisfaction level of Library users

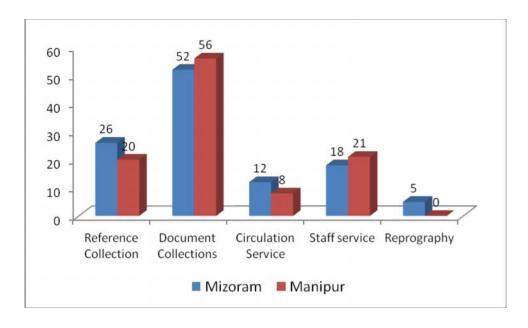| Sl. No	Satisfaction Level	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	100%	21	18	14	13
2	70-100%	44	39	36	34
3	50-70%	36	32	40	39
4	< 50%	12	11	15	14
	Total	113	100	105	100

Graph- 10: Satisfaction level of Library users

Rate of satisfaction is a major component of libraries, where the user opines their views. This depends upon the types of library services provided to the users. The scholar while analyzing the data relating to the satisfaction ascertain that 44(39%) users viewed satisfaction level in Mizoram, while 36(34%) in Manipur at satisfaction level between 70-100%. While 40(39%) users in Manipur viewed higher at satisfaction level of 50 -70% than Mizoram which constitute 36 – (32%) respectively. Again, 21(18%) in Mizoram and 14(13%) viewed as 100%. Moreover, 15(14%) users in Manipur viewed on a satisfaction level of below 50% which is higher than Manipur which comes to 12(11%). In all types of the satisfaction level, 70-100 percent is higher compared to others level, it could be further visualized that the users are adaptive to the sources of information.

6.1.8. Lacuna of Collection and services

The user visits the library to fulfill the information needed for them by consulting the documents available in the library. The user of the library was asked to indicate the types of resources which they prefer to use. The scholar has submitted the information relating to the various collections provided to the users in Table - 24 supplemented with Graph – 11 below.

Table - 24: Lacuna of Collection and services in the library

Sl. No	Lacuna of Collection and Services	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Reference Collection	26	23	20	19
2	Document Collections	52	46	56	53
3	Circulation	12	11	8	8
4	Staff	18	16	21	20
5	Reprography	5	4	0	0
Total		**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph -11: Lacuna of Collection and services in the library

The scholars through the questionnaire obtain the unsatisfactory level of the users, it is found that the Reference Collection is used by only 26 (23%) in numbers, Document Collections like, Books, Journal, Magazine, Newspaper are used by 52 (46%) in numbers, Circulation Service is used by 12 (11%) numbers, Staff Service
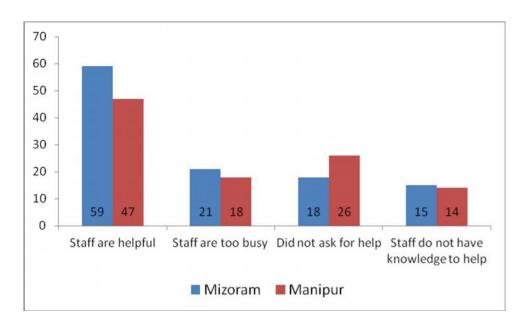
is 18 (16%) lacking for the library visitors and Reprography is used by 5 (4%) members in Mizoram whereas in Manipur Reference Collection is used by only 20 (19%) in numbers, Document Collection (Books, Journal, Magazine, Newspaper) is used by 56 (54%) in numbers, Circulation Service is used by 8 (7%) numbers, Staff Service is 21 (20%) members only.

6.1.9. Services Received by Library Users

The scholar submitted a question through the questionnaire to the respondents to ascertain the tapping of the source for service received by the library user through four option such as; staff are helpful and pleasant, staff are too busy with their work, did not ask for help, and staff do not have knowledge to help the users. The same has been placed in Table - 25 appended with Graph - 12 for clear understanding of the problems.

Table - 25: Services received by Library users

Sl. No	Services Received	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Staff are helpful	59	52	47	45
2	Staff are too busy	21	19	18	17
3	Did not ask for help	18	16	26	25
4	Staff do not have knowledge to help	15	13	14	13
	Total	**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

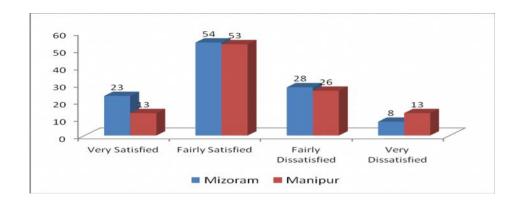Graph - 12: Services received by Library users

The Table clearly indicates that among the respondents' opinion on the services received and the same has been tabulated in Table -25 supplemented with Graph- 9 for better clarity of information. It shows that in Mizoram 59 (52%) number of users out of 113 in total feel satisfaction which is higher than Manipur which comes to 47(45%), followed by 26(25%) number of users in Manipur do not ask for help which constitute higher in number than Mizoram which constitute 18(16) respectively. It is evident from the table that, 21(19%) in Mizoram are again high than that of Manipur with regards to staffs are too busy which comes to 18(17%) against 18(17%). Further, it could be revealed from the questionnaire that users 15(13%) constitute highest in Mizoram complaining staff do not have knowledge to help , while 14(13%) library user viewed in Manipur respectively. This shows that most of the respondents are familiar with staff's services to get help of the library service in both the state.

6.1.10   Users Opinion of Library Collection.

The scholar would like to ascertain from the respondents opinion on the SL Collection and the same has been tabulated in Table -26 supplemented with graph 10 for better clarity of information.

Table 26: Respondent opinion on the Library collection

Sl. No	Opinion	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Very Satisfied	23	20	13	12
2	Fairly Satisfied	54	48	53	51
3	Fairly Dissatisfied	28	25	26	25
4	Very Dissatisfied	8	7	13	12
	Total	**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

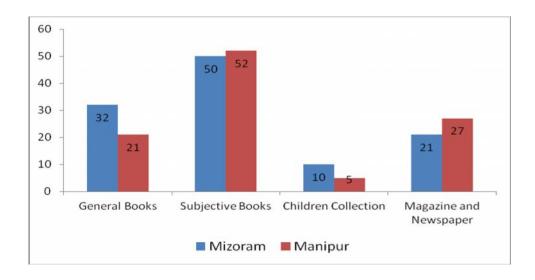Graph – 13: Respondent opinion on the Library collection

The above table reveals that shows that in Mizoram 23 (20%) respondents out of 113 in total response Very satisfied about the library collection. However, 54 (50%) respondents out of 113 in total gives fairy satisfied response about the library collection. 28 (24%) number of user response are fairy dissatisfied and 8 (6%) number of users are very dissatisfied with the library collection whereas in Manipur 13 (12%) respondents out of 105 in total response Very satisfied about the library collection. However, 53 (51%) respondents out of 105 in total gives fairy satisfied response about the library collection. 28 (24%) number of user response are fairy dissatisfied and 13 (12%) number of users are very dissatisfied with the library collection.

6.1.11 Requirement for Improvement of Library Collection.

The scholar would like to ascertain from the respondent about the improvement of library collection through four options such as general books, subjective books, children collection, magazine and newspaper. The same has been placed in Table - 27 supplemented with graph 14 for better clarity of information.

Table -27: Requirement for improvement of Library collection

Sl. No	Requirement	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	General Books	32	28	21	20
2	Subjective Books	50	44	52	49
3	Children Collection	10	9	5	5
4	Magazine and Newspaper	21	19	27	26
	Total	113	100	105	100

Graph -14: Requirement for improvement of Library collection

130

The above table clearly reveals that in Mizoram 50 (45%) respondents out of 113 in total gives Subjective books about the better improvement of library collection. 32 (27%) respondents out of 113 in total gives general books for improvement of the library collection. However, 21 (19%) members of users give magazine/newspaper about the improvement of library collection. 10 (9%) number of users give children collection for the improvement of library collection whereas in Manipur 52 (50%) respondents out of 105 in total gives Subjective books about the better improvement of library collection. 21 (20%) respondents out of 105 in total gives general books for improvement of the library collection. However, 27 (26%) members of users give magazine/newspaper about the improvement of library collection. 5 (4%) number of users give children collection for the improvement of library collection. This shows that the subjective books are needed to improve the library collection in the State library.

6.1.12. Area of Interest of Library users.

The scholar submitted a question through the questionnaire to the respondents to ascertain the tapping of the area of interest of the library user through four options such as, general, subjective, fiction and biography. The same has been tabulated in Table -28 supplemented with Graph- 15 for clear understanding phenomena.

Table - 28: Area of Interest of Library users

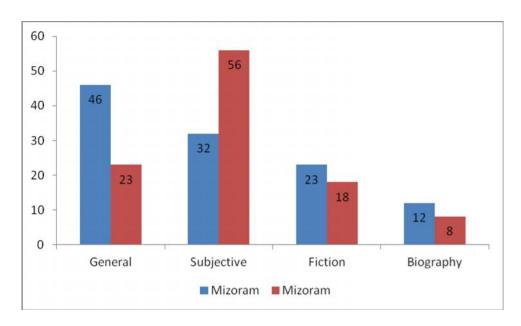| Sl .No	Area of Interest	Mizoram	%	Mizoram	%
1	General	46	41	23	22
2	Subjective	32	28	56	53
3	Fiction	23	20	18	17
4	Biography	12	11	8	8
Total		113	100	105	100

131

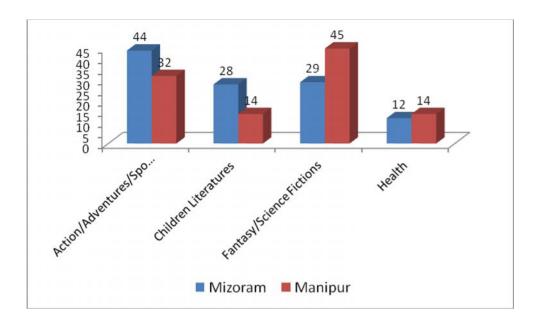Table 15: Area of Interest of Library users

The analysis shows that the entire respondents are interested in different collection of the library. It could be revealed that in Mizoram out of the total number of 113 respondents, 23 (22%) number of respondents are interested in general collection, followed by 32 (28%) number of user respondents are interested in subjective. While 23 (20%) number of users' respondent are interested in fiction, 12 (11%) number of respondents are interested in biography whereas in Manipur, out of the total number of 105 respondents, 46 (41%) number of respondents are interested in general collection, followed by 56 (54%) number of user respondents are interested in subjective. While 18 (17%) number of users' respondent are interested in fiction, 8 (7%) number of respondents are interested in biography. It could be further visualized that the user area of interest in general collection is higher in number of the library users in Mizoram but subjective collection is higher in number of the library user in Manipur.

6.1.13.   Types of Fiction Favoured by Library Users.

The types of fiction favored by the users have been placed under Table -29 along with Graph -16. The scholars has obtained data relating to this component which has been classified into four categories, such as; action/adventures/sports, fantasy/science fiction, children literature and health fiction.

132

Table- 29: Types of Fiction favored by Library users

Sl .No	Types of Fiction	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Action/Adventures/Sports	44	39	32	31
2	Children Literatures	28	25	14	13
3	Fantasy/Science Fictions	29	26	45	43
4	Health	12	10	14	13
Total		**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph- 16: Types of Fiction favored by Library users
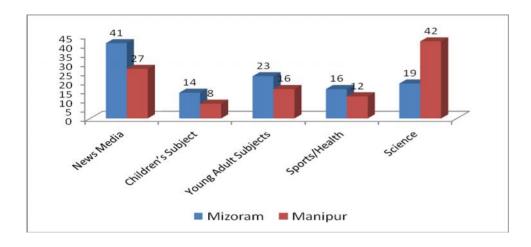
The table clearly reveals that in Mizoram 44 (39%) number of users favored action/adventures/sports fiction, while making analysis it could be ascertained that 29 (26%) number of users favored fantasy/science fictions. Moreover, it also could be observed those 28 (25%) number of users favored children literature and 12 (10%) number of users favored health fiction whereas in Manipur, out of 105, while making analysis it could be ascertained that 45 (44%) number of users favored fantasy/science fictions and 32 (30%) number of users favored action/adventures/sports fiction. Moreover, it also could be observed those 14 (13%) number of users favored children literature, and 14 (13%) number of users favored health fiction. This shows that the respondent users are favored action/adventures/sports fiction is highest among the users. The above table has been supplemented with Graph -13 for clear understanding of the users favored fictions.

6.1.14. Magazines favoured by Library users.

The types of magazines favored by the users have been placed under Table – 30 along with Graph -17 for clear understanding phenomena. The scholars has obtained data relating to this component which has been classified into five categories, such as; news/media, children's subject, young adult subject, sport./health, and science magazines.

Table- 30: Types of Magazine favored by Library users

Sl .No	Types of Magazine	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	News Media	41	36	27	26
2	Children's Subject	14	13	8	8
3	Young Adult Subjects	23	20	16	15
4	Sports/Health	16	14	12	11
5	Science	19	17	42	40
	Total	**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph- 17: Types of Magazine favored by Library users

The table clearly reveals that 41 (36%) number of users favored news/media magazines, while making analysis it could be ascertained that 23 (21%) number of users favored young adult's magazines. Moreover, it also could be observed those 19 (17%) number of users favored science magazines, and 14 (12%) number of users favored children magazines, while 16 (14%) number of users are favored sports/health magazines. Whereas in Manipur, it also could be observed those 42 (41%) number of users favored science magazines, moreover 27 (26%) number of users favored news/media magazines, while making analysis it could be ascertained that 16 (15%) number of users favored young adult's magazines and 8 (7%) number
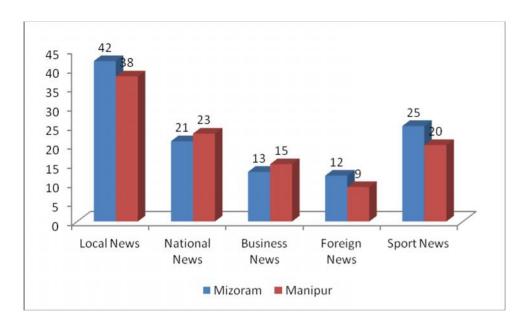
of users favored children magazines. While 12 (11%) number of users are favored sports/health magazines. This shows that the respondent users are favored news/media magazines is highest in Mizoram and Science fiction is highest in Manipur among the users. The above table has been supplemented with Graph -14 for clear understanding of the users favored magazines.

6.1.15. Newspapers favored by Library users.

The types of newspaper favored by the users have been placed under Table-31 along with Graph-18 for clear understanding. The scholars have obtained data relating to this component which has been classified into five categories, such as; local news, national news, business news, foreign news and sport news.

Table- 31: Types of Newspaper favored by Library users

Sl .No	Types of News Paper	Mizoram	%	Manipur	%
1	Local	42	37	38	36
2	National	21	19	23	22
3	Business	13	12	15	14
4	Foreign	12	10	9	9
5	Sport	25	22	20	19
Total		**113**	**100**	**105**	**100**

Graph - 18: Types of Newspaper favored by Library users

135

The table clearly reveals that 42 (38%) number of users favored local news, while making analysis it could be ascertained that 21 (19%) number of users favored national news. Moreover, it also could be observed those 25 (22%) number of users favored sports news, and 12 (10%) number of users favored foreign news. While13 (11%) number of users are favored business news in Mizoram. Whereas in Manipur, 38 (37%) number of users favored local news, while making analysis it could be ascertained that 23 (22%) number of users favored national news. Moreover, it also could be observed those 18 (18%) number of users favored sports news, and 9 (9%) number of users favored foreign news, while 15 (14%) number of users are favored business news. This shows that the respondent users are favored local news is highest among the users. The above table has been supplemented with Graph -18 for clear understanding of the users favored newspapers.
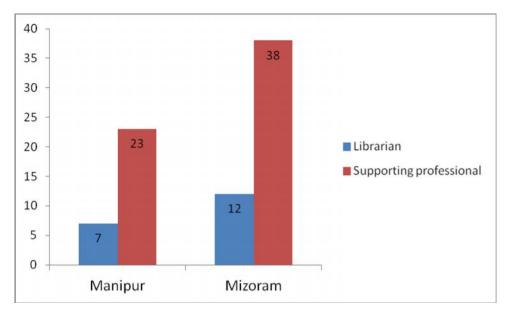
6.1.16. Identification of Professionals of Public Libraries

Library Associations takes an important role in making the general public aware of the role of library in the society. The associations, if they play their part well can ensure better library and information services. The present study is an attempt to study various roles and activities take up by Manipur Library Association (MALA) and Mizoram Library Association (MLA). Today, there are many local, national international Associations which are contributing towards promotion, coordination and development of library and information service. Manipur Library Association (MALA) and Mizoram Library Association (MLA) being a professional association in the state, since from their inception have been playing a very vital role for the library movement and development of library services with a number of activity and programmes.

The library services depend upon the professional having the competency in accumulating, organizing, disseminating of resources to its users. The professionals are aware of imparting the services more effectively than the non-professionals. The go by scientific approach in providing the information the supporting professionals equally assist the professionals that is in the capacity of librarian to accelerate the service to the users.

Table-32: Identification of Professionals of Public Libraries

Sl. No	Status	Manipur	%	Mizoram	%
1	Librarian	7	23	12	24
2	Supporting professional	23	77	38	76
Total		**30**	**100**	**50**	**100**

Graph- 19: Identification of Professionals of Public Libraries.
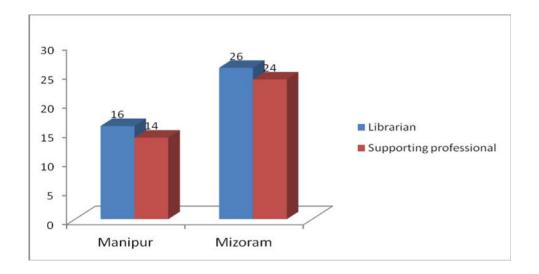
The data relating to the identification of professionals of both Mizoram and Manipur are shown in Table- 32 for analysis of information. While comparing the professionals with the supporting professionals, the supporting professionals are more compared to the librarian further Mizoram is having more number of librarian i.e. 12(24%) compare to 7(23%) of Manipur. Likewise with regards to supporting professionals 38(76%) are from Mizoram while 23 (77%) are from Manipur. The percentage has been calculated on the basis of the professionals which comes to 50 in Mizoram and 30 in Manipur. It is focused that with regards to public library services Mizoram stands first followed by Manipur. This however requires government's initiatives in promoting the public library services.

6.1.17. Identification of Professionals

The Scholar obtained the data relating the respondents of the public library services in Mizoram and Manipur. The data has been placed grouping the respondents between Male and Female in the Table- 33.

Table – 33: Identification of Professionals

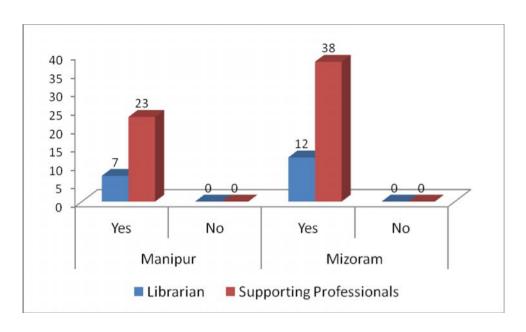| Sl. No	Gender	Manipur	%	Mizoram	%
1	Male	16	53	26	52
2	Female	14	47	24	48
	Total	30	100	50	100

Graph- 20: Identification of Professionals

Out of 50 professionals responded from Mizoram 26 (52%) are male whereas 24 (48%) are female. Likewise, out of 30 respondents from professional groups 16 (53%) are male and 14 (47%) are female, out of 30 who are from Manipur. The professionals respondents are more in Mizoram compare to Manipur.

6.1.18. Professional views regarding Library service in Manipur and Mizoram

With regard to professional view of library services in Mizoram and Manipur, the data is placed in Table - 34 for analysis.

Table-34: Professional views of Library Service

Sl.No	Status	Manipur				Mizoram			
		Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%
1	Librarian	7	23	0	0	12	24	0	0
2	Supporting Professionals	23	77	0	0	38	76	0	0
	Total	30	100	0	0	50	100	0	0

Graph- 21: Professional views of Library Service

Analysis of the above table shows that all 50 respondents constituted 38 supporting staffs and 12 librarians which constituted 24% and 70% respectively of Mizoram had opined their professional views. Likewise, the professional views of all 30 respondents constituting 23 supporting professional (77%) and 7 Librarian (23%) also had given their professional views.

Both the professional of both the states have given their views for developing library services along with developing the infrastructure in libraries.
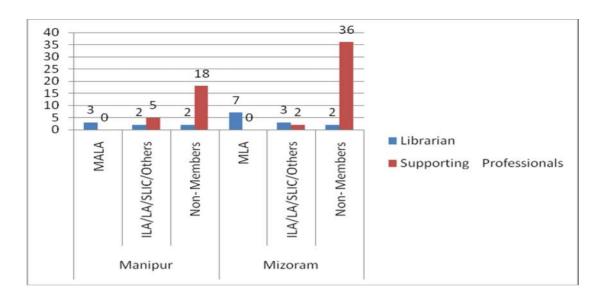
6.1.19. Professionals Membership in Manipur and Mizoram.

For the smooth functioning of any association, it should have a large number of member and work together to achieve its goal. With regard to professional membership in Mizoram and Manipur, the data is placed in Table - 35 for analysis.

Table- 35: Professional's Membership in Manipur and Mizoram

Sl.No	Status	Manipur			Mizoram		
		MALA	ILA/LA /SLIC/ Others	Non- Members	MLA	ILA/LA/ SLIC/Ot hers	Non- Member s
1	Librarian	3(10%)	2(7%)	2(7%)	7(14%)	3(6%)	2(4%)
2	Supporting Professionals	0(0%)	5(17%)	18(59%)	0(0%)	2(4%)	36(72%)

Total	**30 (100)**	**50 (100%)**

Graph-22: Professional's Membership in Manipur and Mizoram

The table clearly reveals that most of the librarians 3(10%) are found to be a member of MALA in Manipur and 2 (7%) librarians and 5 (17%) library professionals are also a member of other National Association like ILA, IASLIC and others whereas in Mizoram, Most of the Librarians about 7(14%) are a member of MLA and Interestingly, 3 (6%) librarians and 2 (4%) are also a member of other National Associations. It shows that, the professional respondents in both the states do not pay much attention in taking active part in enrolling as a professional membership for the smooth functioning of any association within or outside the states.

6.1.20. Professional views in the activities of MALA and MLA

The professional views on the activities of MALA and MLA have been recorded and shown in the following Table.-36.

Table- 36: Professionals' views on the activities of MALA and MLA

Activities	MALA		MLA	
	Librarian	Supporting professionals	Librarian	Supporting professionals
Playing great role in the development of the state	7 (23%)	23 (77%)	12(24%)	30 (60%)

140

Helping the professionals in their career problem	5 (16%)	12 (40%)	7(14%)	22 (44%)
Developing the professional through seminar/meeting/conference	5 (16%)	9 (30%)	5(10%)	10 (10%)
Organising workshop/awareness programme	5 (15%)	12 (40%)	6(12%)	8 (16%)
Creating Pressures on government to implement Public Library Acts	3 (10%)	8 (27%)	5(10%)	15 (30%)
Motivating the professionals through award and price	0	0	0(0%)	0(0%)
Extending Library movement all over the state	6 (20%)	12 (40%)	5(10%)	12 (24%)

It is observed from the present study that 100 % of the professionals in Manipur were of the opinion that MALA is playing a great role in the development of libraries in the state. A good number of professional is playing i.e 56% also agree that MALA is helping the professional n their career problem. And about, 37% of them admitted that MALA is creating pressure on government to introduce Public Libraries Act. Whereas in Mizoram, 84% of the professionals of the opinion that MLA is playing a great role in the development of libraries in the state. A number of professional is playing i.e 58% also agree that MLA is helping the professional n their career problem. Also about, 40% of them admitted that MALA is creating pressure on government to introduce Public Libraries Act.

6.1.21. Findings

After analysis of the questionnaires placed under different tables as noted above, interacting with users concerning to the present study of public library in Mizoram and Manipur, the scholar deduced with the following findings.

☞ Male users are higher in number than that of the female users and the maximum library user is youth group for visiting the library for various purposes.

☞ The qualification of Bachelor Degree is higher in number of the library users, and it could be further analyzed that the students are more in using the library. Most of the state libraries members are at the age group of 18 – 29 years.

☞ The Monthly visitor is the highest frequency of the state library user in Manipur but weekly visitors are more increased in Mizoram. It could be further analyzed that the users' purpose to read magazine and newspaper are more in number for visiting the library for various purposes in Mizoram whereas in Manipur the user for visiting the library for the purpose to use reference materials.

☞ The scholar through the questionnaire obtain the satisfactory level of the user, which primarily has been split over four level such as, 100%, 70-100%, 50-70%, less than 50%. In all types of the satisfactory level, 50-70 percent are higher compare to others level, it could be further visualized that the users are adaptive to the sources of information.

☞ Most of the users are familiar with staff's services to get help of the library service both in Mizoram and Manipur.

☞ The scholar through the questionnaire 54 (50%) respondents out of 113 in total response fairy satisfied about the library collection in Mizoram. However, 23 (20%) respondents out of 113 in total gives very satisfied response about the library collection. 28 (24%) number of user response are fairy dissatisfied and 8 (6%) number of user are not satisfied in the library collection. The subjective book collections are needed to improve on the library collection. Whereas in Manipur, 53 (51%) respondents out of 105 in total response fairy satisfied about the library collection in Mizoram. However, 26(25%) respondents out of 113 in total gives fairy dissatisfied response about the library collection. 26 (25%) 13(12%)number of user response are very satisfied and 13 (12%) number of user are not satisfied in the library collection. The subjective book collections are needed to improve on the library collection in both libraries.

☞ The user area of interest in General collection is higher in number of the library users in Mizoram whereas in Manipur Subjective collection is higher.

☞ The respondent users are favored action/adventures/sports fiction is highest among the users in Mizoram which is 44(39%) whereas in Manipur, out of

105, it could be ascertained that 45 (44%) number of users favored fantasy/science fictions.

☞ The respondent users in both the states maximum number of users are favored news/media magazines is highest in Mizoram and Science magazine is highest in Manipur among the library users.

☞ Library users in both the states favored local news which are subscribed through local vendors within the states.

☞ The data relating to the identification of professionals of both Mizoram and Manipur focused that with regards to public library services Mizoram stands first followed by Manipur. This however requires government's initiatives in promoting the public library services, and the professionals respondents are more in Mizoram compare to Manipur.

☞ With regard to professional view of library services in Mizoram and Manipur, both the professional of both the states have given their views for developing library services along with developing the infrastructure in libraries.

☞ The professional respondents in both the states do not pay much attention in taking active part in enrolling as a professional membership for the smooth functioning of any association within or outside the states.

☞ It is observed from the present study that the professionals in Manipur and Mizoram were of the opinion that MALA and MLA are playing a great role in the development of libraries in the state and also creating pressure on government to introduce Public Libraries Act.

☞ The study further shows that consequently after the emergence of library computerization, the user are accessing the library profusely.

☞ Library extension services are not properly provided to serve the rural people as well as to give awareness of the State and District Libraries in Mizoram and Manipur.

☞ None of these libraries have adequate facilities and proper implementation of the materials.

☞ None of the Libraries have adequate professional staffs and workers to take up technical services in the library in a scientific manner.

☞ The accessibility to the existing Public Library system in Manipur and Mizoram lies on the fact that there is no regular habit of visiting and reading

habit to the public library by the general masses in Mizoram and Manipur. People are not aware much of the importance and value of libraries.

☞ The information resources available in the system are not sufficient to serve the library users. The services and facilities being rendered by the libraries are not up to marked to the library user and ignorance and lack of awareness of the libraries on the part of the users is also a special issue and overall improvement of the system has been the need of an hour.

☞ Majority of the Public Library in Mizoram and Manipur are run by voluntary organizations without much support. Majority of the public library professionals/staffs do not undergo in-service/orientation course/workshop etc. to keep pace themselves up-to-date with the new change and development in their fields.

☞ Manipur Library Association and Mizoram Library Association have been organizing seminars, awareness programmes etc. in different parts of the state. However, participation of the representatives of the voluntary organization in such events are less. Almost all the libraries run by State government have the problems of

  - Lack of infrastructure and professional staff;
  - Lack of fund and shortage of manpower
  - Lack of proper organization and management;
  - Non-implementation of long pending Library Act in its real term.

CHAPTER 7

Suggestions and Conclusions

7.1 Suggestions

The study reveals that all the government established public libraries in Mizoram and Manipur has been functioning as daily routine of work to meet the information needs of the society. However, the functioning of these libraries is limited to, collect, organize and serve the community due to various problems that are confronted by the government and the society. Therefore the researcher has suggested the following important points for the development of Public Library system and services in Mizoram and Manipur.

- ☞ The Mizoram Library Association and Manipur Library Association should have to continued a publication and became a live active forum not only in creating a library consciousness and aware in the State but also advising the Government and other organization in the library matters and serious development.

- ☞ The Associations should have guided the profession in all matters and helps librarian in their employment and service problems.

- ☞ The member of the association should become not only a guide but also to become a carrier for the dissemination of information and knowledge.

- ☞ The association may also have branches in all districts in Mizoram and Manipur to co-ordinate member libraries with such district to have a new force that should activate the library movement in Mizoram and Manipur.

- ☞ Financial Assistance from the Government of Mizoram and RRRLF should aslope increased for standardization and improvement of library services, which are of the Association and maintain good relation with RRRLF and State Government.

- ☞ The Associations should be more active in co-operation by forcing the implementation of Mizoram Public Library Act.

- ☞ The Associations should also organized refresher course or orientation course for working libraries under government of Mizoram and Manipur.

☞ To promote and aware public in library service education, the association may also organized user education programme to fulfill its objectives of development and uses of libraries in Mizoram.

☞ Mizoram Public Library Act (1993) and Manipur Public Library Act 1988 should be implemented for effective and efficient public library services in the states. There should be separate Directorate of Public Library Service in Mizoram and Manipur.

☞ The library working professionals needs to do much more active part in changing the latest development of I.T application in Libraries and qualified professional staffs should be recruited for smooth functioning of library services.

☞ Special fund provision is to be made in annual budget for I.T gadgets.

☞ Internet facilities must be available in rural libraries so as to provide access to global information.

☞ Some of the suggestions admitted by the professionals in order to make the Manipur Library Association Mizoram Library Association as dynamic force for the development of library services and library movement in the state are highlighted as below:

- A strong executive committee must be formed for developing library movement in the state.

- The association must collaborate with state government as well as with the India government to strengthen library services and movement.

- Library awareness programmes must be conducted and expanded in every nook and corner of the state and in all districts.

- To make pressure on the State Government to appoint the vacant post of the library in government schools, colleges and other departments.

☞ Libraries need to be automated to meet the challenges of an information society with necessary hardware and software. Each

library should create its own local database and provide effective and efficient computerized library and information services, such as Database Service, CAS, SDI, Reference Service, Document Delivery Service, etc.

☞ The library is required to be well equipped by modern Information Communication Technology to facilitate each access to the information needs of the use.

☞ Internet facility should be provided to the library user, so that they may access their information needs easily.

☞ Library staffs, both professional and semi-professional needs to be fully oriented towards application of ICTS. The authority should organize such kind of regular training programs to acquire latest developments in the field. Special initiatives in orientation programs/computer literacy program may be organized for the library staff.

☞ Library must employ modern library technique and device in its operation. So that it provides service in order to save time of library user and the staff because manual system is time consuming.
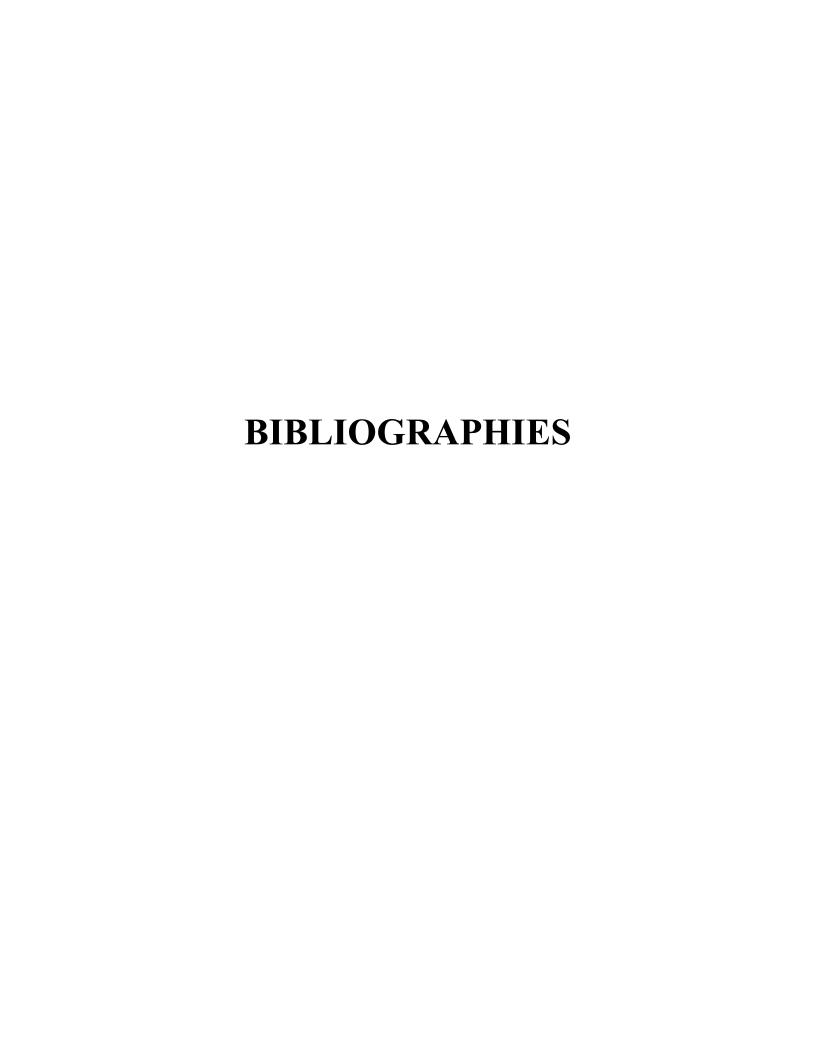
7.2. Conclusion

The present study concludes that the development of public library services in Mizoram and Manipur are making a steady growth and development of library user in the states. As comparing both the states Mizoram and Manipur the public Library services in both the states are facing constant problems of physical resources such as buildings, furniture, equipment, including ICT infrastructure in acquiring and developing good collection of documentary and non-documentary collection of resources. There is an inadequacy of professional, semi-professional and non- professional staffs as well as regular supply of financial resources.

Mizoram government and Manipur government also recognized the important of Public library and taking an action to implement library legislation in an effective ways. It has a wide impact on the development of educational and

socio-economic and cultural development of the state. The public libraries are also contributing a lot in promoting and suggesting the urgent needs of technically required infrastructure for creating a meaningful way to access to the public library and making people to have a reading habit to the need of an hour and public library services more improved.

After the emergence of Manipur Library Association (MALA) and Mizoram Library Association (MLA) with the support of the public, the momentum for the library movement in the states has been increased taking a new shape. Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, Awareness programmes, Training courses etc. organized by the Associations in the last more than two decades have changed the mindset of the people of the states becoming them aware of the need and importance of library in the society. MALA also has been publishing a journal "*Library Ehou*" (Library movement) which plays an important role in the library movement in the State.

The study further revealed that the impact of public library services on developments of society could be steered up with active support from the state and central government. It is also concluded from the data analysis and findings that the government should encourage establish and maintain public libraries in order to provide effective and efficient library service to its community which has a tremendous impact on the overall improvement to the society and educational development of the local community. It is strongly suggested that the Government of Mizoram and Manipur should not only implement Public Libraries Act immediately but the same time, it is equally important to strengthen physical and human resources as well as financial resources to improve public library services in the greater interest of the states.

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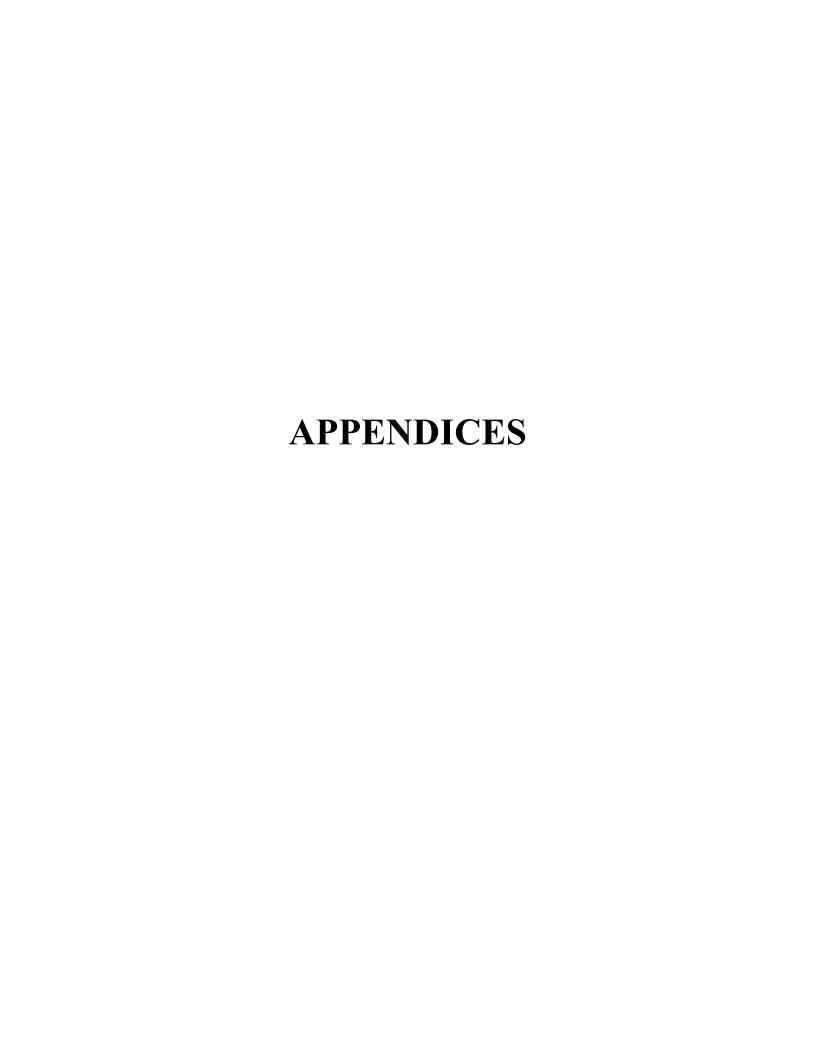
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APPENDICES

Dear sir/madam,

I am pursuing M.Phil Course in the Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University under the supervision of Dr. S.N. Singh. My research topic is "Public Library Services in Mizoram and Manipur: A Comparative study". I am putting this questionnaire to collect data for my work. I therefore request you to kindly extend your help by giving your time to response this questionnaire. I assure that your response will be kept confidential and used for this research purpose only.

Sincerely,

C.Lalruatkima

M.Phil Scholar

Deptartment of Library & Information Science

Mizoram University, Aizawl

1. **Name :** _____

2. **Gender**
   - Male ☐
   - Female ☐

3. **Age Group (please tick one)**
   - Under 18 ☐
   - 18- 29 ☐
   - 30- 50 ☐
   - 50 0r over ☐

4. **Qualification** : _____

5. **What is your current status?**

   - Unemployed ☐
   - Self Employed ☐
   - Govt. Employed ☐
   - Business ☐
   - Students ☐
   - Retired ☐

6. **How often do you visit the library?**

   - Daily ☐
   - Weekly ☐
   - Monthly ☐
   - Never ☐

7. **State your purpose to visit the library?**

   - To borrow books ☐
   - To read magazine/newspaper ☐
   - To use referral materials ☐
   - Others ☐

8. **Is the library provides your information needs?**

   - Less than 50% ☐
   - 50 – 70% ☐
   - 70- 99% ☐
   - 100% ☐

9. **Do you found any mistake/missing in the library?**

   - Reference Collection ☐
   - Document Collection ☐
   - Circulation Service ☐
   - Staff Service ☐

10. **Mark the item describes the service you received in the library.**

    - Staff are helpful and pleasant ☐
    - Staff are too busy in their works ☐
    - I did not ask any help ☐

- Staff do not show patient to help me ☐

11. How satisfied are you with the library collection?

- Very Satisfied ☐
- Fairy satisfied ☐
- Fairly dissatisfied ☐
- Very Dissatisfied ☐

12. Mark the item for improvement of library collection.

- General Books ☐
- Subjective Books ☐
- Children's Collection ☐
- Magazine/Newspaper ☐

13. State area of your interest.

- General ☐
- Subjective ☐
- Fictions ☐
- Biography ☐

14. What type of fiction do you like to read?

- Action/Adventure/Sport ☐
- Fantasy/Science Fiction ☐
- Children Literature ☐
- Health ☐

15. What type of Magazine do you like to read?

- News/Media ☐
- Children's Subject ☐
- Young Adult Subject ☐
- Sport/Health ☐
- Science ☐

16. What type of newspaper do you like to read?

- Local Newspaper ☐
- National Newspaper ☐

- Foreign Newspaper ☐
- Business Newspaper ☐
- Sport Newspaper ☐

17. Please feel free to use this space to add any other comments you may have.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Signature)

Appendix -1I

QUESETIONNAIRE

On

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN MIZORAM AND MANIPUR: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Dear sir/madam,

I am pursuing M.Phil Course in the Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University under the supervision of Dr. S.N. Singh. My research topic is "Public Library Services in Mizoram and Manipur: A Comparative study". I am putting this questionnaire to collect data for my work. I therefore request you to kindly extend your help by giving your time to response this questionnaire. I assure that your response will be kept confidential and used for this research purpose only.

Sincerely,

C.Lalruatkima

M.Phil Scholar

Deptartment of Library & Information Science

Mizoram University, Aizawl

(MLA-Mizoram Library Association)

(MALA – Manipur Library Association)

1. **Gender**
   - Male ☐
   - Female ☐

2. **Home address**
   - Town/Village :
   _____

3. **Age Group**
   - Under 20 ☐
   - 20-30 ☐

- 30- 50 ☐
- 50 0r over ☐

4. Status/Designation

- Librarian ☐
- Supporting Professionals ☐
- Research Scholar ☐
- Others ☐

5. Do you admit that Library service is a professional work?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐
- No Partial ☐

6. Do you admit that Library Association (MLA/MALA) is necessary for the development of Library profession in the state?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

7. Are you a professional member in any other Professional association? (Please tick all that apply)

- MLA ☐
- MALA ☐
- ILA ☐
- IASLIC ☐
- IATLIS ☐
- Others ☐

8. How do you classified professional awareness of the activities of MLA/MALA? (please tick all that apply)

- Playing great role in the development of the state. ☐
- Helping the professionals in their career problems. ☐

- Developing the professional through seminar, meeting/conference. ☐
- Organising workshop/awareness programme. ☐
- Creating pressures on Government to implement Public Library Act ☐
- Motivating the professionals through award and price. ☐
- Extending Library Movement all over the state. ☐

9. Are you aware in attending seminar/conference conducted by MLA/MALA? (Please tick all that apply)

- Attended Seminar: - Regularly   ☐
  Sometime
- Take active part in organising seminar   - Regularly   ☐
  Sometime
- Professional contribute papers   - Regularly   ☐
  Sometime

10. Please feel free to use this space to add any other comments you may have.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Signature)

QUESETIONNAIRE
On
PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN MIZORAM AND MANIPUR: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Dear sir/madam,

I am pursuing M.Phil Course in the Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University under the supervision of Dr. S.N. Singh. My research topic is "Public Library Services in Mizoram and Manipur: A Comparative study". I am putting this questionnaire to collect data for my work. I therefore request you to kindly extend your help by giving your time to response this questionnaire. I assure that your response will be kept confidential and used for this research purpose only.

Sincerely,

C.Lalruatkima
M.Phil Scholar
Department of Library & Information Science
Mizoram University, Aizawl

1. **Name and Address of the library.**

   _____

2. **In which group Public Library of Manipur can be categorized. (please tick all that apply)**
   - Government Libraries ☐
   - Government recognised libraries ☐
   - Libraries run by Voluntary organisation ☐
   - Private Libraries ☐
   - Others ☐

3. **Can you please specify the number of staff position in the library? (Please tick all that apply)**
   - Librarian ☐
   - Assistant Librarian ☐
   - Professional staff ☐
   - Library Assistant ☐
   - Library Attendant ☐
   - IV Grade ☐
   - Other staffs ☐

4. **Please Specify the Library hours in the library for a day?**
- ☐ A.m to ☐ P.m

- **Can you please mention the average daily users of the library?**
- _____

- **Please mention how many members are recorded in the library till date.** ☐

5. **How many sections are provided in the library for managing the library services? (please tick all that apply)**
- Acquisition Section ☐
- Technical Section ☐
- Circulation Section ☐
- Periodical Section ☐
- Reference Section ☐
- Children Section ☐
- Reprographic section ☐

6. **In technical Section, what type of Classification Scheme do you use for classification of books? (e.g DDC 19th edition)**

_____

7. **How many local and national newspapers are being subscribed in the library?**

_____

8. **Can you please specify the Year-wise Total Collection of books during 2005 - 2013) in the library?**
- **2005 –** _____
- **2006 –** _____
- **2007 –** _____
- **2008 –** _____
- **2009 –** _____
- **2010 –** _____
- **2011 –** _____
- **2012 -** _____
- **2013 -** _____

9. **Which types of services are provided in the library? (Pleaser tick all that apply)**
- **Circulation Services** ☐

- **Audio – Visual Services** ☐
- **Book Exhibition** ☐
- **Reprography** ☐
- **Extension services** ☐
- **Current Awareness service** ☐
- **SDI Service** ☐
- **Inter Library Loan service** ☐

10. Please specify, what kind of extension services are provided in the library for the community development?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

11. Which source of finance for the establishment, management and development of the library can be summarized in the library? (please tick all that apply)

- **Membership registration fee** ☐
- **Fine** ☐
- **Sales of waste paper** ☐
- **Reprographic charge** ☐
- **Assistance from Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation under Matching and non- matching** ☐ **scheme.**

12. Can you please specify **the Present Scenario of Government run Public Library set up in the State?**

Category of Libraries	No of Libraries
State Central library	
Divisional and District Libraries	
Sub-Divisional/Taluk Libraries	
Village Libraries	
Others	

13.   **Please specify the Budget Allocation of the State Central Library in Manipur?**

(in lakhs)

PLAN	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	20013 - 14
NON - PLAN						

14.   **Can you please specify year-wise Manipur Government contribution to RRRLF under Matching Scheme?**

YEAR	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
2008 – 2009			
2009 – 2010			
2010 – 2011			
2011 – 2012			
2012 – 2013			
2013 - 2014			

15.   **Can you please mention the Budget allocation for District libraries in Manipur?**

YEAR	PLAN	NON-PLAN	TOTAL
2008-2009			
2009 – 2010			
2010 - 2011			
2011 – 2012			
2012 – 2013			
2013- 2014			
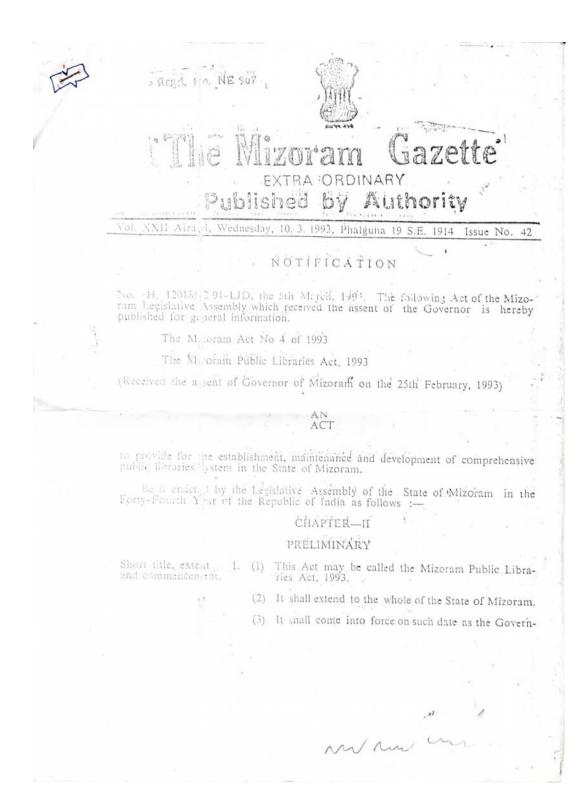
16.   **Please give a Year-wise procurement of books from RRRLF matching scheme?**

Year	No 0f Books
2008-2009	
2009 – 2010	
2010 - 2011	
2011 – 2012	
2012 – 2013	
2013- 2014	

(Signature)

Appendix-IV

MIZORAM PUBLIC LIBRARY ACT (1993) AND MANIPUR PUBLIC LIBRARY ACT (1988)

The Mizoram Gazette
EXTRA ORDINARY
Published by Authority

NOTIFICATION

No. H. 12018/1/2 91-LJD, the 5th March, 1993. The following Act of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly which received the assent of the Governor is hereby published for general information.

The Mizoram Act No 4 of 1993

The Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993

(Received the assent of Governor of Mizoram on the 25th February, 1993)

AN
ACT

to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of comprehensive public libraries system in the State of Mizoram.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mizoram in the Forty-Fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER—II

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993.

    (2) It shall extend to the whole of the State of Mizoram.

    (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Govern-

ment may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Council" means State Library Council;

(b) "Department" means the Department of Education and Human Resources;

(c) "Director" means the Director of Public Libraries appointed as such;

(d) "Government" means the State Government of Mizoram;

(e) "Notification" means a Notification published in the Mizoram Official Gazette;

(f) "prescribed" means prescribed by the Rules made under this Act;

(g) "Public Library" means a Library which serves the general public, and includes State, District, Sub-Divisional and village Libraries;

(h) "Rules" means the Rules made under this Act;

(i) "State" means the state of Mizoram;

(j) "Year" means the financial year;

CHAPTER—II

THE STATE LIBRARY COUNCIL

Constitution of State Library Council.

3. There shall be constituted, by notification, the State Council consisting of—

(a) the following ex-officio members —

(i) The Minister of Education & Human Resources who shall be the chairman;

(ii) The Secretary of Education & Human Resources who shall be the Secretary of the council;

(iii) The Director of Art & Culture;

(iv)   The Director of School Education;

(v)   The Director of Higher & Technical Education;

(vi)   The Director of Adult Education;

(vii) The Director SCERT;

(viii) The Director of Information & Public Relations;

(ix)   The Station Director, AIR

(x)   The Director of Public Libraries;

(xi)   The Librarian, NEHU, Mizoram Campus, Aizawl; and

(xii) The State Librarian.

(b)   Other members, such as—

(i)   Two members of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly to be nominated by the Government;

(ii)   One representative of the Mizoram Library Association;

(iii) One representative of Central YMA;

(iv)   One representative of Mizo Academy of letters; and

(v)   One representative of Mizoram Publication Board.

Term of office of the Council.	4. The term of office of the members of the Council shall be for a period of three years.
Membership of the Council.	5. If a member ceases to hold the position by virtue of which he was so nominated or elected, he shall automatically cease to be a member of the Council.
Vacancy in the membership of the Council.	6. A vacancy in the office of a nominated member of the Council shall be filled by nomination and the new member shall hold office only for the remaining period of term.
Meeting of the Council and the quorum.	7. (1) The Council shall meet at least twice in a year.

(2)   In the absence of the Chairman, members present at a meeting shall elect chairman for that meeting from amongst themselves.

(3)   Six members shall form a quorum.

4

Duties of the Council. **8.** (1) The Council shall advise the Government on all matters relating to Libraries arising out of the provisions of this Act and also in regards to promotion and development of Library Services in the State.

(2) The Council shall take suitable steps to establish and promote a Public Library System.

CHAPTER—III

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Constitution of Public Libraries. **9.** (1) On the commencement of this Act, the Department of Public Libraries shall be constituted with a Director at its head.

(2) The Director shall be assisted by the Joint Director, the Deputy Director, and other necessary supporting staff.

Appointment of Officers and Staff **10.** The appointment of Officers and the supporting staff shall be made by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under this Act.

Conditions for absorption of existing staff. **11.** The existing Library Staff, for the purpose of absorption shall have to obtain necessary qualification within a limit of time as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER—IV

CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Categories of Public Libraries. **12.** The Public Libraries in the State shall be divided into four categories as follows:—
(i) State Library ;
(ii) District Library ;
(iii) Sub-divisional Library; and
(iv) Village Library.

State Library **13.** (1) There shall be a State Library located in the Capital of the State:

(2) The State Library shall consist of the following sections:—
(i) Bureau of copy right ;
(ii) State Library for the blind;
(iii) Inter Library Loan ;
(iv) State Bibliographical Bureau ;
(v) Technical Services ; and
(vi) Mobile Services.

Functions of State Library

14. The State Library shall function as Library as well as reservoir of books.

District Library

15. There shall be a District Library in every District headquarters of the State.

Sub-divisional Library.

16. There shall be a Sub–divisional Library in each sub-divisional headquarters. .　:

Village Libraries.

17. There shall be recognised Village Libraries in such Villages as may be found and considered deserving and suitable by the Government from time to time.

CHAPTER—V
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RECOGNISE VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

Grant-in-aid to Recognised Village Libraries.

18. The Government may sanction Grant-in-aid to recognised Village libraries in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

CHAPTER—VI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

State Library Association.

19. (1) The Council may recognise any one body as the State Library Association, the constitution of which shall be approved by the Council.

(2) The Director shall consult Library Association on important matters relating to the Libraries and Librarian of the State.
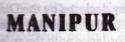
Power to make rules.

20. (1) The Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—

(a) the requisite qualifications for appointment as the Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director, State Librarian, the District Librarian, Sub-divisional Librarian and other supporting staff;

(b) the mode of payment in respect of the financial assistance and the special grant-in-aid to the recognised libraries ; and

(c) such other rules as the Government may deem it necessary.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram while it is in session for a total period of seven days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions ; and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram makes any modification in the rule or decides that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect as the case may be, so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

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Dr. H.C. Thanhranga,
Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,
Law, Judicial & Parliamentary Affairs Deptt.

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MANIPUR ⁂ GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY
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GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
SECRETARIAT : LAW & LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
NOTIFICATION
Imphal, the 17th June, 1993

No. 2/36/88-Leg/L-The following Act of the Legislature, Manipur which received assent of the President of India on 9-6-93 is hereby published in the Manipur Gazette.

L. IBOMCHA SINGH
Secretary to the Govt. of Manipur

THE MANIPUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1988
(Manipur Act No. 7 of 1993)

An
Act

to provide the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries in the State of Manipur and matters connected therewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Manipur in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement. –(1) This act may be called the Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Manipur.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions. – In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(i) 'aided library' means a library declared by the Director to be eligible for aid either from the State Government or from the Library Fund in accordance with the rules made under this Act ;

(2) 'Committee' means the State Library Committee constituted under section 3 ;

(3) 'Director' means the Director of Public Libraries appointed under section 9 ;

(4) 'District' means the revenue district ;

(5) 'State Government' means the State Government of Manipur ;

(6) 'notification' means a notification published in the Manipur Gazette ;

(7) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(8) 'Public Library' means, –

(a) a library established or maintained by a District Library Authority, including the branches and delivery stations of such a library ;

(b) a library established or maintained by the State Government and declared open to the public ;

(c) a library established or maintained by any local body or co-operative society and declared open to the public ;

(d) a library declared to be eligible for aid and receiving aid from the State Government or from the Library Fund ;

and includes any other library notified by the State Government as a public library for the purposes of this Act ;

(9) 'State' means the State of Manipur ;

(10) 'State Central Library' means a library established by the State Government as the State Central Library ;

(11) 'District Library' means a Library established by the State Government as a District Library ;

(12) 'Year' means the financial year.

CHAPTER II
THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

3. Constitution and composition of the State Library Committee and its functions.— (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the State Government shall, by notification, constitute for the purposes of this Act a committee to be called the State Library Committee.

(2) The Committee shall consists of —

    (a) the Minister in-charge of Education, who shall also be the Chairman of the Committee ;

    (b) Commissioner/Secretary to the Government in the Education Department ;

    (c) the Director of Public Libraries who shall also be the Secretary of the Committee ;

    (d) the Chief Librarian of the State Central Library ;

    (e) one person elected by the Syndicate of Manipur University ;

    (f) one person nominated by the Manipur Library Association ;

    (g) two persons nominated by the State Government from among the members of the District Library Authorities ;

    (h) one person co-opted by the Committee.

(3) The Committee shall advise the State Government on all matters arising under this Act and shall excercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be prescribed.

4. Terms of office of certain members of the Committee.— (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 3, every member of the Committee other than ex-officio member shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his election, nomination or co-option as the case may be :

Provided that such term of a member nominated, or elected shall come to an end as soon as the member ceases to be a member of the body from which he was nominated or elected.

5. Filling up of casual vacancies of certain members of the Committee.— Any vacancy occurring in the office of nominated, elected or co-opted member of the Committee before the expiration of his term shall be filled by nomination, election or co-option, as the case may be, of another person in the manner provided in section 3 and the person so nominated, elected or co-opted shall hold office for the remaining of the term of his predecessor.

6. Meetings of the Committee.— The Committee shall meet at such time and place and shall observe such rules of procedure at its meeting as may be prescribed.

7. **Act of State Library Committee not to be invalidated by informality etc.**— No act of a State Library Committee shall be deemed to be invalidated by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, that Committee.

8. **Control of State Library Committee by the State Government.**— If, at any time, it appears to the State Government that the Committee has failed to perform its functions or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it by or under this Act the State Government may communicate the particulars thereof to the Committee, and if the Committee omits to remedy such failure, excess or abuses or to give a satisfactory expression therefore within such time as the State Government may fix in this behalf, the State Government may suspend, dissolve or supersede the Committee and cause all or any, of powers and functions of the Committee to be exercised and performed by any reason or agency for such period as they may think fit or direct that it be reconstituted.

CHAPTER III
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

9. **Constitution of the Department of Public Libraries and appointment of the Director thereof and his duties.**— For the purposes of this Act, the State Government shall constitute a separate Department of Public Libraries and appoint a Director to be the Director of Public Libraries in-charge of the Department. The Director so appointed shall, subject to the control of the State Government :—

    (a) supervise the State Central Library and the branches of such library ;

    (b) superintend and direct all matters relating to public libraries ;

    (c) declare, in accordance with the rules made under this Act, what libraries are eligible for aid from the State Government and supervise and direct all matters relating to such libraries ;

    (d) direct and control the work of all District Library Authorities under this Act in the manner prescribed ;

    (e) submit to the State Government, through the State Library Committee every year, a report on the working of the libraries under this Act in the preceding year ;

    (f) submit reports to the Committee on the working of libraries, whenever necessary ;

    (g) perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as are imposed or conferred on him by this Act or the rules made thereunder.

CHAPTER IV
THE DISTRICT LIBRARY AUTHORITIES

10. Constitution and incorporation of District Library Authorities.— (1) For the purposes of organising and administering public libraries in the State, there shall be constituted a District Library Authority for each district.

(2) Every District Library Authority shall, by the name of the area for which it is constituted, be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, and to enter into contracts and may by the said name sue and be sued.

(3) It shall be the duty of every District Library Authority to provide Library service in the area of its jurisdiction.

11. Composition of District Library Authorities. — (1) The District Library Authority for each district shall consist of the following members, namely, —

(a) four members nominated by the State Government from among the citizens of the district who have rendered eminent service to the cause of education or public libraries or a person of social eminent ;

(b) two members elected among themselves by the members of the governing bodies of the public libraries other than those referred to in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (8) of section 2 in each revenue division in the district ;

(c) two members elected from among themselves by the Board of Municipalities or by the Small Town Committee in the district ;

(d) two members nominated by the district branch of the Manipur Library Association ;

(e) the Librarian, District Library who shall be the Secretary of the District Library Authority ;

(f) the District Education Officer of the District ;.

(2) Every District Library Authority shall elect one of its members to be its Chairman.

12. Term of office of members of a District Library Authority.— (1) Every member of a District Library Authority, other than ex-officio members, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his nomination or election, as the case may be.

(2) A member nominated or elected in his capacity as the holder of a particular office shall, if he ceases to be the holder of that office, cease to be a member of the District Library Authority.

13. Filling up of casual vacancies of the members of District Library Authority.— A vacancy occurring in the office of a nominated or elected member of a District Library Authority

before the expiration of his term shall be filled by nomination or election, as the case may be, of another person in the manner provided in section 11, and the person so nominated or elected shall hold office for the remaining of the term of his predecessor.

14. **Powers and function of District Library Authorities.—** A District Library Authority may—

(a) provide suitable lands and buildings for public libraries and also the furniture, fittings, materials and conveniences requisite thereof ;

(b) stock such libraries with books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, maps, works and specimens of art and science, lantern slides, films, cinema projectors, recorders and the like ;

(c) employ from time to time, such staff as it considers necessary for such libraries;

(d) with the previous sanction of the State Government, shift or close, any public library mentioned in sub-clause (a) of clause (8) of section 2, or discontinue aid to any other public library, the payment of which is regulated by the prescribed Library Grant-in-Aid Code ;

(e) accept any gift or endowment for any purpose connected with its activities :

Provided that no gift or endowment of an immovable property shall be accepted without the previous sanction of the State Government ;

(f) provide for lectures and the holding of classes and conduct other activities connected with public library service including social education ;

(g) with the consent of the management and the previous sanction of the State Government, acquire any library of such conditions as may be approved by the State Government ;

(h) distribute grants for public libraries and social educational purposes ;

(i) in general do everything necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

15. **Scheme to be submitted by District Library Authorities.—** (1) As soon as possible after a District Library Authority is constituted, and thereafter as often as may be required by the Director, every District Library Authority shall, and whenever it considers it necessary so to do, a District Library Authority may

prepare a scheme for establishing libraries for spreading library service within its area in such form and manner as may be prescribed, and submit it to the Director for sanction. The Director may with previous approval of State Government, sanction it with such alteration, if any, as he may think fit after giving the District Library Authority an opportunity to make its representations, if any, in respect of such alterations and the District Library Authority shall thereupon give effect to the scheme so sanctioned by him.

(2) The Director may, with previous approval of State Government, on application by the District Library Authority concerned, modify and scheme sanctioned under sub-section (1) or replace it by a new scheme.

16. Executive Committee and Sub-Committees of District Library Authorities.— (1) A District Library Authority may appoint an Executive Committee consisting of such of its members as it may deem fit and delegate to such committee any of its powers or functions under this Act except the power to borrow money, to dispose to immovable property, and to pass the budget, accounts and the audit and annual reports.

(2) A District Library Authority may also, from time to time, appoint sub-committees to inquire into and report or advise on any matters which it may refer to them.

17. Act of District Library Authorities not be invalidated by informality etc.— No act of a District Library Authority shall be deemed to be invalidated by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, that authority.

18. Vesting of properties in District Library Authorities.— (1) All property acquired or held in any area by the District Library Authority for the purpose of any public library defined in sub-clause (a) of clause (8) of section 2 shall vest in the District Library Authority of that area.

(2) Any immovable property required by the District Library Authority shall be deemed to be land needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (No. 1 of 1894) and may be acquired under that Act.

19. Power of District Library Authorities to make bye-laws.— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, a District Library Authority may make bye-laws, generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of foregoing power, such bye-laws may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely,—

(a) the admission of the public to the public libraries in its area on such conditions as it may specify :

Provided that no fees shall be charged for such admission;

(b) the guarantee or security to be furnished by persons desiring to use such libraries, against injury to or misuse, destruction or loss of the property of such libraries ;

(c) the manner in which the property of such libraries may be used and the protection of such property from injury, misuse, destruction or loss ;

(d) the authority to be exercised by its officers and servants in the matter of exclusion or removal from any such library, of any person who contravenes or does not comply with the provisions of this Act or the rules or bye-laws made thereunder ;

(e) the conduct of meetings of the District Library Authority and the procedure to be followed in regard to the transaction of business at such meetings and the quorum for the transactions of such business at a meeting ;

Provided that a District Library Authority shall not have power to make any bye-laws affecting a public library mentioned in sub-clause (10) or sub-clause (11) of section 2.

(3) The Director may, with previous approval of State Government, modify or cancel any bye-law made by a District Library Authority under sub-section (2) :

Provided that before modifying or cancelling any bye-law, the Director shall give the District Library Authority concerned a reasonable opportunity to make its representations in the matter.

20. **Control of the District Library Authorities by the State Government.**—If, at any time, it appears to the State Government that a District Library Authority has failed to perform its functions or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it by or under this Act, the State Government may communicate the particulars thereof to the District Library Authority, and if the District Library Authority omits to remedy such failure, excess or abuse or to give a satisfactory explanation therefore within such time as the State Government may fix in this behalf, the State Government may suspend, dissolve or supersede the District Library Authority and cause all or any of the powers and functions of such Authority to be exercised and performed by any person or agency for such period as they may think fit or direct that it be reconstituted.

CHAPTER V
FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

21. **Library Fund.**— (1) Every District Library Authority shall maintain a fund called the "Library Fund" from which all its payments under this Act shall be met.

(2) There shall be credited to the Library Fund the following sums, namely,—

(a) contributions, gifts and income from endowments made to the District Library Authority for the benefit of public libraries,

(b) special grants which the State Government may make for any specified purpose connected with libraries and social education;

(c) fund and other amounts collected by the District Library Authority under any rules or bye-laws made under this Act.

(3) The State Government shall contribute annually to the Library Fund maintained by every District Library Authority.

22. **Maintenance of accounts.**— (1) An account shall be kept of the receipts and expenses of each District Library Authority.

(2) The accounts shall be open to inspection, shall be subject to audit, and shall be dealt with in all other respects in such manner, as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER VI
REPORTS, RETURNS AND INSPECTION

23. **Reports and returns.**— Every District Library Authority and every person in charge of a public library shall submit such reports and returns and furnish such information to the Director or any person authorised by him in this behalf as the Director or the person authorised may, from time, require.

24. **Inspection of libraries.**— The Director or any person authorised by him in this behalf may inspect any public library or any institution attached thereto for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of this Act and the rules and bye-laws made thereunder are duly carried out.

CHAPTER VII
MISCELLANEOUS

25. **Power to make rules.**— (1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In a particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the method of appointment, nomination, co-option, or election of members to the State Library Committee and District Library Authorities;

(b) the publication of audited statements of the accounts of District Library Authorities and of the reports of the auditors;

(c) the publication of a Library Grant-in-aid Code, regulating the grant of aid to aided libraries and the standards to be maintained by such libraries ;

(d) the maintenance of State Registers of Libraries, and librarians.

(3) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as may be after they are made, be laid on the Table of the House of the State Legislature for fourteen days and shall be subject to such modification, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as the State Legislature may make during the session in which they are so laid.

26. Power to remove difficulties.— If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order, make such provisions as appear to them to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

27. Amendment to the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 in its application to the State of Manipur.— The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (No. 25 of 1867) shall, in its application to the State of Manipur, be amended as follows :-

(i) in the first paragraph of section 9, for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :-

"(a) in any case, within one calender month after the day on which any such book shall first be delivered out of the press, two such copies, and" ;

(ii) in the last paragraph of the same section, for clause (i) the following clause shall be substituted, namely,—

"(i) any second or subsequent edition of a book in which edition no additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, book prints or other engravings belonging to the book have been made, and two copies of the first or some preceding edition of which books have been delivered under this Act, or" ;

(iii) in section 11, the first sentence of the following sentence shall be substituted, namely,—

"Out of the two copies delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9 of this Act, one copy shall be sent to the State Central Library, Manipur, referred to in clause (a) of section 9 of this Act, and the remaining one copy shall be disposed of in such manner as the State Government may from time to time, determine".