

**A STUDY ON GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED NON-  
GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION (NGO) LIBRARIES IN  
AIZAWL**

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

Submitted by

**Zirsangzuali**

MZU Registration No. 194 of 2015

M.Phil Registration No. MZU/M.Phil/223 of 22.05.2015

Supervisor

**Dr. S. N. Singh**

Associate Professor

Department of Library and Information Science

Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl

**DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

**MIZORAM UNIVERSITY, TANHRIL**

**2015**

## **DECLARATION**

I, Zirsangzuali, hereby declare that the subject matter of this dissertation is the record of work done by me, that the contents of this dissertation did not form basis of the award of any previous degree to me or to do the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the dissertation has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University/Institute.

This is being submitted to the Mizoram University for the degree of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science.

(ZIRSANGZUALI)

(Prof. R.K. NGURTINKHUMA)

Head

(Dr. S. N. SINGH)

Supervisor



(A Central University)

**Department of Library & Information Science**

Tanhril, Aizawl- 796009, Mizoram

---

Gram - MZU P. O. Box- 190      ☎ 0389-2331607      Fax- 0389-2331608

E-Mail: drsinghsn@yahoo.com

---

**Dr. S. N. Singh**  
Associate Professor

## **C E R T I F I C A T E**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “**A STUDY ON GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION (NGO) LIBRARIES IN AIZAWL**” submitted by **Miss Zirsangzuali** 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’s bonafide research. This is the candidate’s original work and is worthy of examination.

Aizawl, Mizoram

**(Dr. S. N. SINGH)**  
Supervisor

## *Acknowledgement*

I owe a deep sense of gratitude to Dr. S.N. Singh, Associate Professor, who has supervised the preparation of this dissertation. His valuable feedbacks and suggestions have guided me to successfully complete the dissertation work. Working under his care has been a rewarding experience.

I would like to thank Mr. Ngurbiaka, the then Director of Art & Culture Dept, Govt. of Mizoram for his kind assent on my application to pursue M.Phil Course. The outcome of which have led the possibility of the present study undertaken. I also like to thank all my colleagues of State Central Librarian, Mizoram for their helping hand in the process of distribution and collection of questionnaire in different NGO libraries and provided me with all the necessary information as and when requested. I would personally like to thank Mr. Lalramliana, State Librarian for his understanding towards my absence from office duty, as the study necessitate leave of absence in many circumstances. His contributions have also led to the collections of many primary data and other relevant information for the dissertation work.

Sincere thanks also goes to all the faculty members and staff of the Department for their valuable suggestions and co-operations during the entire course of my study.

It would be incomplete without thanking my family and friends, who by their endurance and constant moral support has encouraged me at all times. Above all, I thank the Almighty God through whom the success and completion of the dissertation work has been made possible and showered me with the strength and capability to carry on.

Aizawl

Zirsangzuali

# CONTENTS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
<i>Declaration</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Certificate</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Contents</i>	<i>iv-ix</i>
<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>x-xii</i>
<i>List of Graphs</i>	<i>xii-xiii</i>
<i>List of Appendices</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	<i>xiii-xiv</i>
<b>Chapter: 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-17</b>
1.1 Public Library Definition	2
1.2 History of Public Library	2
1.3 Role of Public Library	3
1.4 Public Library Development	5
1.5 NGO Libraries	6
1.6 Status of Recognised NGO Libraries in Mizoram	6
1.7 Significance and Scope of the Study	6
1.8 Review of Literature	8
1.9 Statement of the Problem	13
1.10 Objectives of the Study	13
1.11 Research Methodology	14
1.12 Chapterisation	14
1.13 Conclusion	14
References	15

<b>Chapter 2:</b>	<b>PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MIZORAM: AN OVERVIEW</b>	<b>18-34</b>
2.1	The State of Mizoram	18
2.2	Public Library Development in the State	19
2.3.1	Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993	19
2.3.2	Mizoram Library Association	20
2.3.3	Establishment of YMA Libraries	20
2.3	Public Library System	21
2.3.1	Government Libraries	22
2.4.1.1	State Central Library	22
2.4.1.2	District Library, Kolasib	23
2.4.1.3	District Library, Champhai	23
2.4.1.4	District Library, Lunglei	24
2.4.1.5	District Library, Saiha	24
2.4.1.6	District Library, Aizawl	24
2.3.2	Government Recognised NGO Libraries	25
2.4	Guidelines for Recognition	26
2.5	De-recognition/Cancellation	27
2.6	Role of RRRLF	27
2.7	Role of SLPC	30
2.8	Book Assistance under RRRLF	30
2.9	Assistance from Agencies	31
2.10	Finance of Public Libraries	32
2.11	Conclusion	33
	References	33

<b>Chapter 3:</b>	<b>NGO LIBRARIES: AN OVERVIEW</b>	<b>35-51</b>
3.1	Tanhriil YMA Library	35
3.2	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library	36
3.3	Kulikawn YMA Library	37
3.4	Chaltlang YMA Library	37
3.5	Chanmari YMA Library	38
3.6	Electric Veng YMA Library	39
3.7	Republic YMA Library	40
3.8	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	40
3.9	Khatla YMA Library	41
3.10	Damveng YMA Library	41
3.11	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	42
3.12	Vaivakawn YMA Library	42
3.13	Mizoram Synod Hospital Library	43
3.14	Chaltlang North YMA Library	44
3.15	Ramhlun North YMA Library	45
3.16	College veng YMA Library	46
3.17	Laipuitlang YMA Library	46
3.18	Mizoram Journalist Association Public Library	47
3.19	Kanan YMA Library	47
3.20	Venghnuai YMA Library	48
3.21	Chawlhmun YMA Library	48
3.22	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	49
3.23	Bethlehem YMA Library	50
3.24	Armed veng YMA Library	50

3.25	Conclusion	51
	References	51
<b>Chapter 4:</b>	<b>LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN NGO LIBRARIES:</b>	<b>52-66</b>
4.1	Areas of Automation in Libraries	53
4.2	Advantages of Library Automation	54
4.3	Disadvantages of Library Automation	55
4.4	Library Software Packages	55
4.5	Library Software Selection	56
4.6	Need of Automation in NGO Libraries	56
4.7	Problems of Automation in NGO Libraries	57
4.8	Automation Scenario in NGO Libraries	58
4.8.1	Chanmari YMA Automation	59
4.8.1.1	Features of the Software	59
4.8.1.2	Software Modules	60
4.8.1.3	Benefits of the Software	61
4.8.1.4	Limitations of the Software	62
4.8.2	Chaltlang YMA Library Automation	62
4.8.2.1	Software Modules	62
4.8.2.2	Benefits of the Software	64
4.8.2.3	Limitations of the Software	64
4.11	Conclusion	64
	References	65



<b>Chapter 5: DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:</b>	<b>67-106</b>
5.1 Analysis of Data collected from Libraries	67
5.1.1 Year of Establishment	68
5.1.2 Availability and Status of Librarian	69
5.1.3 Library Administration	70
5.1.4 Library Staff	71
5.1.5 Ownership of Library Building	72
5.1.6 Source of Finance	73
5.1.7 Number of times library opens in a week	74
5.1.8 Library Hours	75
5.1.9 Book Classification	76
5.1.10 Classification Scheme Adopted	76
5.1.11 Library Catalogue	77
5.1.12 Mode of Acquisition of Books	78
5.1.13 Library Collection	79
5.1.14 Library Members	80
5.1.15 Monthly Visitors	81
5.1.16 Number of Books Added Yearly	82
5.1.17 Number of Books Issued	83
5.1.18 Library Equipments	84
5.1.19 Availability of Separate Section/Room	86
5.1.20 Assistance from Agencies	87
5.1.21 Assistance from RRRLF	88
5.1.22 Library Automation	89
5.1.23 Library Service	90

5.1.24. Activities or extension programme performed by the libraries	91
5.1.25 Suggestions received from Libraries	91
5.2 Analysis of Data collected from Users	92
5.2.1 Response Rate	92
5.2.2 Profile of Users	93
5.2.2.1 Analysis by Gender	93
5.2.2.2 Analysis by Age-Group	94
5.2.2.3 Analysis by Profession	95
5.2.3 Purpose of Library Visit	96
5.2.4 Users Opinion on Library Collection	97
5.2.5 Users Opinion on Library Service	98
5.2.6 Most Frequently Borrowed/Read Books	99
5.2.7 Frequency of Library Visit	99
5.2.8 Users' Satisfaction of Library Hours	100
5.2.9 Preferred Library Hours	101
5.2.10 Users Satisfaction on Frequency of Library Opening Days	102
5.2.11 Preferred Frequency of Opening Days	103
5.2.12 Suggestions received from Users	104
5.3 Findings	104
<b>Chapter 6: SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION</b>	<b>107-109</b>
6.1 Suggestions	107
6.2 Conclusion	109
BIBLIOGRAPHY	110-113
APPENDICES	114-118

## **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Name of the Table</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	District-Wise population of Mizoram	18
2.	Government and Govt. Recognized Public Libraries in Mizoram	22
3.	Status Report of State and District Libraries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2015	24
4.	No. of NGO libraries and assistance receive during 2008-2015	28
5.	Total no. of Books distributed during 2008-2015	31
6.	Contribution of State and RRRLF under Matching Scheme during 09-15	32
7.	Statistical Data of Tanhril YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2015	36
8.	Statistical Data of Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2015	36
9.	Statistical Data of Kulikawn YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	37
10.	Statistical Data of Chaltlang YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	38
11.	Statistical Data of Chanmari YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	39
12.	Statistical Data of Electric YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	39
13.	Statistical Data of Republic YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	40
14.	Statistical Data of Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	40
15.	Statistical Data of Khatla YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	41
16.	Statistical Data of Damveng YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	41
17.	Statistical Data of Bethlehem Vengthlang Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	42
18.	Statistical Data of Vaivakawn YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	43
19.	Statistical Data of Mizoram Synod Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	44
20.	Statistical Data of Chaltlang North YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	45
21.	Statistical Data of Ramhlun North YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	45
22.	Statistical Data of College Veng YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	46
23.	Statistical Data of Laipuitlang YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	46
24.	Statistical Data of MJA Public Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	47
25.	Statistical Data of Kanan YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	48
26.	Statistical Data of Venghnuai YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	48
27.	Statistical Data of Chawlhmun YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	49
28.	Statistical Data of Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	49
29.	Statistical Data of Bethlehem YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	50

30.	Statistical Data of Armed veng YMA Library as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015	51
31.	Year of establishment of NGO Libraries	68
32.	Availability and status of librarian	69
33.	Library administration of NGO libraries	70
34.	Staff strength of NGO libraries	71
35.	Ownership of library building	72
36.	Source of finance	73
37.	No. of times library opens in a week	74
38.	Library hours	75
39.	Book Classification	76
40.	Scheme of Classification	77
41.	No. of libraries having Catalogue	77
42.	Mode of acquisition of books	78
43.	Size of library collection	79
44.	No. of library members	80
45.	Monthly visitors	82
46.	No. of books added yearly	82
47.	No. of books issued	83
48.	Total No. of library equipments	84
49.	Availability of separate section/room	86
50.	Assistance from agencies	87
51.	Assistance from RRRLF	88
52.	Status of automation	89
53.	Library service	90
54.	Response rate of Users	92
55.	Users Analysis by Gender	93
56.	Users Analysis by Age-Group	94
57.	Users Analysis by Profession	95
58.	Purpose of library visit	96
59.	Users opinion on library collection	97
60.	Users opinion on library service	98
61.	Most frequently books borrowed/read	99

62.	Frequency of library visit	99
63.	Users satisfaction with library hours	100
64.	Preferred library hours by users	101
65.	Users satisfaction on frequency of library opening days	102
66.	Preferred frequency of library opening days by Users	103

### **LISTS OF GRAPHS**

<b>Graph No.</b>	<b>Name of Graph</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	Availability and status of Librarian	70
2.	Library administration	71
3.	Ownership of library building	73
4.	Source of finance	74
5.	No. of times library opens in a week	75
6.	Book classification	76
7.	Adoption of classification scheme	77
8.	No. of library having catalogue	78
9.	Mode of acquisition of books	79
10.	Monthly visitors	82
11.	No. of books added yearly	83
12.	No. of books issued	84
13.	Availability of separate section/room	87
14.	Assistance from agencies	88
15.	Assistance from RRRLF	89
16.	Status of automation	90
17.	Library service	91
18.	User analysis by Gender	94
19.	User analysis by Age-Group	95
20.	User analysis by Profession	96
21.	Purpose of library visit	97

22.	Users opinion on library collection	98
23.	Users opinion on library service	98
24.	Most frequently books borrowed	99
25.	Frequency of library visit	100
26.	Users satisfaction with library hours	101
27.	Preferred library hours	102
28.	Users satisfaction with opening days	102
29.	Preferred frequency of opening days	103

### **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix-I	Questionnaire for Librarian/ Staff	114
Appendix-II	Questionnaire for Users	117

### **LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AACR	:	Anglo American Cataloguing Rules
AD	:	Anno Domini
ATC	:	Aizawl Theological College
CD	:	Compact Disc
CDAC	:	Center for Development and Advanced Computing
CDS/ISIS	:	Computerized Documentation System/Integrated Sets of Information System
CRUD	:	Create, Read, Update and Delete
DDC	:	Dewey Decimal Classification
DVD	:	Digital Video Disc
GB	:	Giga Byte
GHz	:	Giga Hertz
GUI	:	Graphical User Interface
ID	:	Identity

ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
INSDOC	:	Indian National Scientific Documentation Center
IFLA	:	International Federation of Library Association
IT	:	Information Technology
LAN	:	Local Area Network
LDC	:	Lower Division Clerk
LIBSYS	:	Library Management Software
MARC	:	Machine Readable Catalogue
MJA	:	Mizoram Journalist Association
MLA	:	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	:	Member of Parliament
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
OB	:	Office Bearer
OPAC	:	Online Public Access Catalogue
RAM	:	Random Access Memory
RD	:	Rural Development
RIPANS	:	Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences
RRRLF	:	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
SCL	:	State Central Library
SLC	:	State Library Committee
SLPC	:	State Library Planning Committee
SOUL	:	Software for University Libraries
SQL	:	Structured Query Language
TLSS	:	Total Library Software System
TV	:	Television
UDC	:	Upper Division Clerk
UNESCO	:	United Nations, Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UT	:	Union Territory
XP	:	eXPerience
YMA	:	Young Mizo Association

**CHAPTER - 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**



## Chapter – 1

### INTRODUCTION

---

In the modern age, library has become an important part and parcel of the cultural life of man. Every village, town, city and educational institutions has strived to have a library. Library caters the varying needs of an individual, belonging to different caste and creeds in every corner of the world. There are different types of libraries such as Academic, Public, Special and National libraries, among these, Public library is the most fascinating one because of the wide geographical areas it covers, vast and variety of users they serve, lifelong education they impart and different extension services and functions they provide. They play a crucial role in fulfilling many of the fundamental needs of the society.

Today, India has a library system that services the population of 1.21 billion in an area of 3.288 million square km. The population is spread over in 4,378 towns and 593,615 villages. Out of the 29 States and 7 Union Territories, there are 32 State Central Libraries, around 435 District Libraries and more than 6000 libraries run and governed by NGO's of their respective states.

Public library development in India remains uneven throughout the country, with varying levels of quality both within and across the states, as state differs in size, population, literacy rate; status of book produced in regional languages, economic growth, the nature and levels of public library system also differs from state to state depending upon the organization and set up of the government. A public library in Municipal town in our country is designated as Town Library and those outside Municipal towns as Rural libraries. In some states public libraries came under the jurisdiction of Adult Education Department or Public Relation Department. And states like Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Meghalaya and other North Eastern states is under the Department of Art & Culture or Education of the concerned state government. In many part of the country, including North East, NGO libraries are maintained and established by local clubs and voluntary organizations. Some of the levels of public libraries in India are:

- National Library
- State Central Library

- District Library
- Sub-Divisional Library
- Block Library; and
- Village/Rural Library

The public library in the state of Mizoram includes the state and district libraries, NGO libraries and private libraries. The state government established and administered the state central library and district libraries. NGO libraries are governed largely by voluntary organizations called YMA and other associations/organizations etc.

### **1.1 PUBLIC LIBRARY DEFINITION:**

According to the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 1994 ‘The public library is a living force for education, culture and information, an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women’.

Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science defines that Public library is a public institution, supported by taxation, one that opens its collections, facilities and services, without distinction to all students.

S. R. Ranganathan defined it as ‘a library owned and maintained by the public of its area for the socialization of its book and kindred materials for free service to the people of the area.

The Sinha Committee definition of public library is widely accepted in India. According to this definition a public library is an organization:

- i) which charges no fees from readers and yet is open for full use by the public without distinction of caste, creed or sex
- ii) which is intended as an auxiliary educational institution providing a means of self-education which is endless; and
- iii) which houses learning materials giving reliable information freely and without partiality or prejudice on as wide a variety of subjects as will satisfy the interest of readers.

### **1.2. HISTORY OF PUBLIC LIBRARY:**

The history of the development of public library may be said to be as old as that of education in India. Free public libraries in some form or the other have through the ages been in existence and have helped in promoting the cause of education in the

country. In ancient times, libraries in the country were owned by kings and emperors, their collections were manuscripts and were carefully preserved, the admission to the library was restricted to scholars only. With the advent of the British, they gave importance for imparting education to the masses. The role of libraries in promoting non-formal and formal education was much understood by the British. By the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century A. D. three presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras had their libraries founded mostly at the instance and active support of the Europeans. The British Government was planning to start libraries in other parts of the country also. In Bombay, in 1939, a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of A.A.A. Fyzee to extend the library facilities. The committee in its report submitted in 1940 recommended building up of a strong network of Public Library System with a State Central Library, District Libraries, Taluk libraries and Block libraries. Today, the public library system in the country consists of National Library, State Central Library, Regional/Divisional Library, District Central Library, Village/Town Library and other libraries run by non-government organisation.

### **1.3. ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY:**

The public library plays an important role in the development and maintenance of a democratic society by giving the individual access to wide and varied range of knowledge, ideas and opinions. The role of the public library is to provide resources and services in a variety of media to meet the needs of individuals and groups for education of the masses, information and personal development including recreations and utilization of leisure and cultural progress.

- a) *Education:* People, throughout their lives, require education at formal institutions, for example, schools, colleges and universities. Learning does not end with the completion of formal education but is, for most people, a lifelong activity. In an increasingly complex society people will need to acquire new skills at various stages of their life. Public library has an important role in assisting this process. As an educational center, public library has to promote all types of education by keeping adequate stocks of books and make them available to all community irrespective of caste, creed and colour. It should provide facilities to enable people to study.

- b) *Information*: As there is now more information than ever before in the world's history, the public library has a key role in collecting, organizing and exploiting information and provide access to a wider range of information sources. Information is very important for the development of society and individual, and information technology gives considerable power to those able to access and use it. The rapid growth in information has widened the gap between information rich and information poor. A vital role for the public library is to bridge the gap by providing public access to the internet as well as providing information in traditional formats. Public library should recognize and exploit the opportunities provided by the exciting developments in information and communications technology.
- c) *Personal Development*: The opportunity to develop personal creativity and pursue new interests is important to human development. To achieve this, people need access to knowledge and works of the imagination. The public library can provide access, in a variety of different media, to a rich and varied store of knowledge and creative achievement, which individuals cannot acquire on their own behalf. Providing access to major collections of the world's literature and knowledge, including the community's own literature, has been a unique contribution of the public library and is still a vitally important function. Access to works of the imagination and knowledge is an important contribution to personal education and meaningful recreational activity.
- d) *Cultural development*: An important role of the public library is providing a focus for cultural and artistic development in the community and helping to shape and support the cultural identity of the community. This can be achieved by working in partnership with appropriate local and regional organizations, by organizing cultural programmes and extension activities like lectures, seminars, book exhibitions and cultural gatherings. The library's contribution should reflect the variety of cultures represented in the community. It should provide materials in the languages spoken and read in the local community, and support cultural traditions.
- e) *Leisure/Recreation*: The public library serves the people for the healthy utilization of their leisure. Books of fiction, magazines and newspapers etc

facilitate recreational reading. Audio-visual materials such as films, television, radio, cassettes and gramophone increase the utility of a public library. Library is the only institutions which can direct the people towards utilizing their leisure time for their intellectual and aesthetic development.

#### **1.4. PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT:**

Since independence, developments in the field of public library have taken place in certain areas. One of which is the enactment of library legislation. The first public library legislation in India was passed by the State of Madras in 1949. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was the pioneer of library legislation in India. Public leaders, scholars and learned societies have realized that the only way to establish and develop a public library system is through legislation. The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 1972 stated that, 'The Public library should be established under the clear mandate of law', which is substantiated by the IFLA/UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1994 as;

'The public library shall in principle be free of charge. The public library is the responsibility of local and national authorities. It must be supported by specific legislation and financed by national and local government. It has to be an essential component of any long-term strategy for culture, information provision, literacy and education'.

Today, 19 states have passed Library acts, they are Andhra Pradesh (1960), Haryana (1989), Karnataka (1965), Kerala (1989), Maharashtra ( 1967), Manipur (1988), Mizoram (1993), Tamil Nadu (1948), West Bengal (1979), Goa (1993), Gujarat (2000), Odisha (2001), Uttarakhand (2005), Rajasthan (2006), Uttar Pradesh (2006), Lakshadweep (2007), Bihar (2008), Chhattisgarh (2009), Arunachal Pradesh (2009).

Another important development in the history of public library movement is the establishment of RRRLF in 1972. The foundation was conceived and set up as an autonomous organisation by the ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, to promote and support public library movement in the country with the active co-operation of State Governments. The foundation, during its forty-three years of existence, has made its beneficial impact on the public library movement of the country through the various programmes of assistance implemented by it.

### **1.5. NGO LIBRARIES:**

NGO libraries are public libraries and they are regarded as means of serving the intellectual needs and raising the general status of the social community. It plays an important role in making the people more and better informed and makes the occupational skills of the people more productive. Also it intends to satisfy the diverse requirement of information. The different kind of NGO libraries in Mizoram includes YMA library, Rescue centre libraries, Adventure club library, Cultural club library, Public library (sponsored by local community) and Private libraries etc.

### **1.6. STATUS OF GOVT. RECOGNISED NGO LIBRARIES IN MIZORAM:**

NGO libraries in Mizoram are managed and sponsored by different kinds of organizations, associations, welfare, local community and centers etc. Libraries situated in Aizawl city /Municipal Area is considered as urban libraries, and the rest are considered as rural libraries. At present, there are 97 NGO libraries in Aizawl City and 370 NGO libraries in rural areas.

Majority of the NGO libraries are run by the largest voluntary organizations in the state called the Young Mizo Association, commonly known as YMA. Since its inception, YMA is working very well for the educational development of the Mizo society through social education and the likes. Many branch YMA established libraries at their locality where they execute different library activities and services to the community. YMA is formed in all corners of the state and functions independently in different locality.

### **1.7. SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**

NGO libraries play an important role in the social community for economic, cultural and social development, it is the agency that supports formal education and facilitates the self education of the masses. Libraries have to adapt to the changing phenomenon in the age of information technology to meet demands of users to help improve their professional competency etc. Therefore, it is quite significant to study the NGO libraries at various levels for the development in the changing library environment. From the present 97 NGO libraries in Aizawl City, only 24 libraries are selected due to limited time factor and the choice of selection is primarily based on

libraries that provide regular library service and are well-maintained during the time of the study undertaken. The libraries are:

- 1) Chaltlang YMA Library
- 2) Republic YMA Library
- 3) Chanmari YMA Library
- 4) Bethlehem YMA Library
- 5) Chaltlang North YMA Library
- 6) Bethlehem vengthlang YMA Library
- 7) Chawlhmun YMA Library
- 8) Damveng YMA Library
- 9) Electric veng YMA Library
- 10) Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library
- 11) Kulikawn YMA Library
- 12) Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library
- 13) Tanhril YMA Library
- 14) Synod Hospital Library
- 15) Vaivakawn YMA Library
- 16) Armed veng YMA Library
- 17) Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library
- 18) Khatla YMA Library
- 19) Mizoram Journalist Association Library
- 20) College veng YMA Library
- 21) Laipuitlang YMA Library
- 22) Kanan YMA Library
- 23) Venghnuai YMA Library
- 24) Ramhlun North YMA Library.

The study will examine and evaluate information about the library, its infrastructure, collection, services, assistance received from agencies and automation of the library along with the library software package used for automation and also user's opinion towards the library functions and services.

## **1.8. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

The scholar reviewed literature in this study in the form of books and electronic sources of information. The details of literature reviewed for the purpose are given below:

Sastry, R. S. (1994). Public Libraries – Modernisation and development. *ILA Bulletin*, 30(1-2); pp. 1-7.

The author elaborates the role of a library as an agency that brings about 'change' in the society by alerting and educating the people. Briefly describes the public library scene in India and bring out the changing role of a library. Gives an agenda for Libraries of tomorrow.

Tabusum SK, Shabana, Saleem, A. and Sadik, Batcha M. (2013). Impact of Library Automation in the Development Era. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 17(5); pp 20-26. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 26/2/2015).

The authors in their article state that due to growing demands of the user, information explosion and shrinking of financial resources, library cannot maintain all the reading materials on demand and the only way to overcome from these problems is sharing resources through consortia, and Internet. This paper also explains the importance of library automation, which requires planning, designing, and implementation and discusses various functions and requirements for automated housekeeping activities such as cataloguing, acquisition, circulation, serial controls, OPAC. Library automation reduces the drudgery of repeated manual efforts in library routines by use of library automation collection, storage, administration, processing, preservation and communication etc. It increases productivity in terms of both works as well as in service.

Sajeer, S.L. Mohammed. (2012). Technology and Services for Library Automation. *International Journal of Library and Information Science (IJLIS)*, 1(1), pp. 69-80. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 28/2/2015).

Sajeer explores the current state of library automation systems, the structure of automated library and functions of library modules. RFID technology and its importance and role played in the library are also highlighted. It also includes an introduction to what open source software is - and what are some of the benefits of



using open source software in libraries. The pros and cons of why a library would want to use an open source library automation system instead of a commercial automation product are discussed. It also covers to a number of current open source library automation technology and service.

Patil, Varsha. (2013). Library Automation and Networking: Need and Importance of Maharashtra Public Libraries. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 2(3), pp.152-156. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 28/2/2015).

Patil discusses the current status and challenges that the public libraries in Maharashtra state are suffering. Libraries all over the world have already transformed themselves from delivering traditional library resources and services to the technology based resources and services. The author further states that the introduction of automation and networking of public libraries in Maharashtra is essential to save time, money and avoid repetitive works and for collection development through resource sharing etc. Unfortunately the public library system in Maharashtra lacks the basic infrastructure to support ICT implementation and also it lags behind in terms of its accessibility to the common man in Maharashtra.

Bhattacharjee, R. (2002). The role of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) in the development of Public Libraries in India. *In Sardana, J.L.,Ed. Libraries and Information studies in Retrospect and Prospect: Essays in Honour of Prof. D.R. Kalia*.vol.2. Concept Publishing, New Delhi.

The author discussed the role and objectives of RRRLF, highlights the different schemes of assistance and shows the pattern of assistance for books, storage, construction, children libraries, voluntary organizations, audio-visual materials etc. The author also discussed the limitations in finance, manpower and economic backwardness in rural and remote areas that blocks the growth and development of libraries.

Babu, B. Ramesh and Parameswaran, R. (1999). Automation and Information Services in the Context of Electronic Information Era: Public Library Staff Opinion Survey. *ILA Bulletin*, 35(1-2), pp. 1-5.

The authors discussed the impact and influence on organization and administration of libraries with reference to public library setup in and around Chennai due to application of Information technology. A survey was conducted from

professional and semi-professional staff working in Connemara Public Library, Devanaya Pavanar Library and Circle libraries to elicit the staff opinion on their attitude towards IT application in public libraries in Chennai. The response of which shows a positive interest towards IT application for development of libraries and professional qualifications.

Babu, T Ashok. (1999). Automation of Public Libraries. Herald of Library Science, 38(1-2), pp. 47-52.

The author stresses the need for use of computers in public libraries and the benefits received out of their use. A survey on various library software packages is conducted and relevant criteria for selecting the suitable software have been specified. Priorities in automating different library services have been discussed keeping in view the requirements of the public library system. It also points out constraints in automating public library services. It presents an overview of some of the library networks operating in the country for the information of the public librarian.

Raju, K.A. (1999). Information Technology and Public Libraries in 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Herald of Library Science, 38(1-2), pp. 52-62.

K. A. Raju, in his article, states the development of public libraries from traditional to electronic library. He discusses the evolution of information technology, computer-based message electronic systems and impact of Information technology. Highlight the important types of library network available in India and status of public library system with special reference to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. It also makes an assessment on the needs of common man and requirements of public libraries in rural areas.

Saha, Ramkrishna. (2003). Computerisation of Public Libraries – Some practical considerations. Herald of Library Science, 42 (3-4), pp. 234-238.

The author examines the status of public library system in West Bengal and the need for library automation. It focuses on user community and their information need. It discusses the appropriate ways for selection of hardware and software in State Central Library and District Libraries. It also states the need for creation of machine readable catalogue leading to electronic database and a digital catalogue of bengali publications.

Goswami, Anjana. (2001). Applications of Information Technology in Library Services. *Herald of Library Science*, 40(1-2), pp. 36-41.

The author states the importance and relevance of IT in libraries. It discusses the application of IT in Library services for collection development, acquisition, cataloguing and classification, circulation, reference work, preservation and archiving. Also states the importance of automation for creation of library network and the role of internet in providing information to end users.

Malaisamy, T. K. (1998). Information Technology in Library Management and Education. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 43(1), pp. 27-31.

T. K. Malaisamy has mentioned the recent introduction and use of computers in Library. He Points out the bottlenecks in using internet and suggests methods to overcome these problems. The future of IT in education and research is also highlighted. In order to provide best possible service, the author states that HRD development in various ways such as upgradation of technical skills, skills in systems and procedures and managerial skills are considered important.

Gopinath, MA. (1995). Library Automation: Change for Productivity in Service. *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology*, 15 (2), pp 27-30. (<http://www.publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article...>). Accessed on 2/3/2015.

The author indicates that introduction of automation necessitates for an integrated approach and brought changes in the perception of library's work and the role of librarian as well. It examines the functional aspects highlighting the role and services of OPAC, social aspects and system dynamics of library automation. Some strategies for library automation are suggested.

Vijayakumar, A. (2011). Application of information technology in libraries: An overview. *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 1(2). ([http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vijaya\\_12\\_144\\_153.pdf](http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vijaya_12_144_153.pdf)). Accessed on 5/3/2015.

In his article, Vijayakumar discusses the importance of Information and components of information technologies in modern library and information system. The application of information technology in library brought change in different environment such as library management, library automation, library networking, etc. It

also states the impact, advantages and disadvantages of information technology. Classify information technology based services into apparatus and amenities which includes computer, OPAC, CD-Rom etc, customer services including inter library loan, CAS, SDI etc, electronic sources such as Internet, library website, database etc.

Randhawa, Sukhwinder. Open Source Software and Libraries. ([http://www.eprints.rclis.org/13172/1/open\\_source\\_software\\_and\\_libraries.pdf](http://www.eprints.rclis.org/13172/1/open_source_software_and_libraries.pdf)). Accessed on 5/3/2015.

Open source software is, software that users have the ability to run, copy, distribute, study, change, share and improve for any purpose. In this article, the author points out the different types of open source software commonly used in libraries for automation and the advantages that comes out of using open source library software's. The author also highlights about web publishing and computer programs and provides the selection criteria of open source software.

Ngurtinkhuma, R. K. (2007). Rural Libraries in Mizoram: problems and prospects. Paper presented at the National Seminar held in Guwahati, 28-29 March, 2007.

The author discussed the states of rural libraries in Mizoram and the organization and management of libraries recognized by the State Government. The role of Mizoram Library Association in promoting the development of libraries and discussed the importance of rural libraries as the center of local community for their soci-cultural development and recreational center as well.

Gunjal, Apran B. and Dhamdhare, Sangeeta, N. (2013). Application of information and Computer Technology in Libraries. International Journal of Computing, Communications and Networking, 2(1). (<http://warse4.org/pdfs/2013/ijccn02212013.pdf>). Accessed on 2.3.2015

The authors described the scope of information and computer technology (ICT) in the libraries. Discuss the ICT skills required and challenges faced by information professionals on the use of ICT. Describe the concept of library 2.0, the possibility of accessing full text copies of thesis and dissertations from remote areas and the use of e-resources by information professionals such as e-journals, e-books.

Kumbar, B. D. Growth and Development of Public Library System in India with special reference to Karnataka. (<http://www.nigd.org/libraies/mumbai/reports/article-4.pdf>). Accessed on 2/3/2015.

Kumar, in his article, stresses the need to establish public libraries in order to strengthen the democratization of information and to promote the social, cultural, historical and scientific and technical knowledge in the public at large. He also discusses library legislations and role played by Raja Ram Mohun Roy Foundation (RRRLF) for the development of public libraries in India. It contains the growth and development of public library system in Karnataka and the application of IT in modern libraries.

### **1.9. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

The development of NGO libraries is growing at a slow pace due to financial constraint, lack of skills required for library management, inappropriate infrastructure and inadequacy of staff. In most cases, the services of the libraries are provided by inexperienced and untrained library personnel. Therefore, the scholar felt the need to assess the prevailing conditions of NGO libraries and suggest measures for development of collection, infrastructure, services etc. In the age of computerization, libraries also have to adopt itself to the prevailing IT environment. Technological innovations such as automation are one of the many challenges being faced by libraries. Big libraries have adopted and implemented library automation using commercial or open source software. They have suitable source of finance for maintenance and an adequate staff to undertake automation. However, in NGO libraries, they have been slow to adopt automation due to various reasons. With regards to this, the scholar also felt the need to assess the gap of technological challenges faced by the libraries.

### **1.10. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The principle objectives of the study are:

1. To evaluate the status of library collection, library staff, source of finance and identification of services provided to the users
2. To study the user's satisfaction towards the library collections and services
3. To study the software's utilized by the libraries for automation
4. To evaluate the assistance received by NGO Libraries through different agencies.
5. To make suggestions to improve the NGO libraries in the state.

### **1.11. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

For the study, primary data was collected with regards to library administration, collection, services, activities and automation along with library software package used in the NGO libraries. Interview and questionnaire methods were utilized for collection of data. The library staff or librarians were interviewed in person or through telephonic conversation for obtaining relevant information. In the process of collecting data, two structured questionnaire viz. Questionnaire for library staff/librarian and Questionnaire for users was framed by the scholar. A total of 24 questionnaires were collected from the library staff/librarian of the 24 NGO libraries in Aizawl city. And 168 questionnaires were also distributed to users of the library under study. Out of 168 questionnaires distributed, 139 duly-filled in questionnaires were received back which constitute 82.7% response rate.

### **1.12. CHAPTERISATION:**

The chapterisation of the present study has been divided into the following as shown below:

Chapter 1:	Introduction
Chapter 2:	Public Libraries in Mizoram: An Overview
Chapter 3:	NGO Libraries: An Overview
Chapter 4:	Library Automation of NGO libraries
Chapter 5:	Data Analysis and Findings
Chapter 6:	Suggestions and Conclusion
	Bibliography
	Appendices

### **1.13. CONCLUSION:**

Public library is the dominant social institution that facilitates the progress of the society. It is the agent that supports formal education and self-education of the masses. The public libraries from the national to village level all plays the same role i.e. provision of information to all members of the community. Therefore, libraries at the grassroots levels needs to be uplifted and modernized for the development of the country so that people living in remote and rural area get the same benefits in retrieving information as those people situated in urban and metropolitan areas.

## REFERENCES:

- Application of information technology in libraries: an overview. *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 1(2). ([http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vijaya\\_12\\_144\\_153.pdf](http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vijaya_12_144_153.pdf)). Accessed on 5/3/2015.
- Application of information and Computer Technology in Libraries. *International Journal of Computing, Communications and Networking*, 2(1). (<http://warse4.org/pdfs/2013/ijccn02212013.pdf>). Accessed on 2.3.2015.
- Babu, B. Ramesh and Parameswaran, R. (1999). Automation and Information Services in the context of Electronic Information Era: Public Library Staff Opinion Survey. *ILA Bulletin*, 35(1-2), pp. 1-5.
- Banerjee, K. K. Public Libraries in India: Present Scenario (<http://www.delnet.nic.in>). Accessed on 2/10/2015.
- Babu, T Ashok. (1999). Automation of Public Libraries. *Herald of Library Science*, 38(1-2), pp. 47-52.
- Bhattacharjee, R. (2002). The role of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) in the development of Public Libraries in India. In Sardana, J.L., Ed. *Libraries and Information studies in Retrospect and Prospect: Essays in Honour of Prof. D.R. Kalia*. vol.2. Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- Byrappa and Krishnamurthy, M. (2013). Library Automation using NEWGENLIB: A Successful Experiment at CIST Library. *Journal of Indian Library Association*, 49(2), pp. 9-12.
- Chandel, A. S. (1984). "Public library Service in Himachal Pradesh: Problems & Prospects". In *Orientation Seminar on Planning & Management for Senior Administrators of Public Library Services*. National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration, New Delhi, February, 6-10, 1984, pp. 100-116.
- Deoganm M. S. "Why and how of University Library automation". In Vashishth, C P., ed. *Modernisation in Libraries*. Seminar Papers Thirty-Third All India Library Conference Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli, December, 28-31, 1987, pp 66 -70.
- Gopinath, MA. (1995). Library Automation: Change for Productivity in Service. *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology*, 15 (2), pp 27-30.

- (<http://www.publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article...>). Accessed on 2/3/2015.
- Goswami, Anjana. (2001). Application of Information Technology in Library Services. *Herald of Library Science*, 40(1-2), pp. 36-41.
- Growth and Development of Public Library System in India with special reference to Karnataka. (<http://www.nigd.org/libraies/mumbai/reports/article-4> pdf). Accessed on 2/3/2015.
- Joshi, S. C. and Rout, R. K. (1993). Role of library in the Development of the Society. *In* Nair, R. Raman.Ed. *Public Library Development*. Ess Ess Publications, New Delhi.
- Kumar, Krishan. (1980). Application of Computers: A Challenge for Change. *ILA Bulletin*, 16(3-4).
- Malaisamy, T. K. (1998). Information Technology in Library Management and Education. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 43(1), pp. 27-31.
- Ngurtinkhuma, R. K. (2007). Rural Libraries in Mizoram: problems and prospects. Paper presented at the National Seminar held in Guwahati, 28-29 March, 2007.
- Ngurtinkhuma, R. K. (2011). *Public Library in India: Impact on Socio-Cultural & Educational Development of Mizoram*. New Delhi, Today & Tomorrow's Printers and Publishers.
- Open Source Software and Libraries. ([http://www.eprints.rclis.org/13172/1/open\\_source\\_software\\_and\\_libraries](http://www.eprints.rclis.org/13172/1/open_source_software_and_libraries). pdf). Accessed on 5/3/2015.
- Patil, Varsha. (2013). Library Automation and Networking: Need and Importance of Maharashtra Public Libraries. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 2(3), pp-152-156. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 28/2/2015)
- Public library scenario in Mizoram ([http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/.../10\\_chapter...](http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/.../10_chapter...)). Accessed on 26/2/2015.



- Pradhan, Debasish and Tripathi, Tridib. (2010). Public Libraries: Information Marketing and Promotion (a special reference to Darjeeling district of West Bengal). Kolkata: Levant Books
- Raju, KA. (1999). Information Technology and Public Libraries in 21<sup>st</sup> Century. *Herald of Library Science*, 38(1-2), pp. 52-62
- Saha, Ramkrishna. (2003). Computerisation of Public Libraries – Some practical considerations. *Herald of Library Science*, 42 (3-4), pp. 234-238.
- Sajeer, S.L. Mohammed. (2012). Technology and Services for Library Automation. *International Journal of Library and Information Science (IJLIS)*, 1(1), pp. 69-80. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 28/2/2015).
- Sastry, R. S. (1994). Public Libraries – Modernisation and development. *ILA Bulletin*, 30(1-2); pp. 1-7.
- Sharma, Pandey S. K. (1987). *Libraries and society* (2<sup>nd</sup> rev. enl ed). NewDelhi: Ess Ess publications.
- Tabusum. SZ, Shabana, Saleem, A. and Sadik Batcha, M. (2013). Impact of Library Automation in the Development Era. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 17(5); pp 20-26. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 26/2/2015)
- Vanlalruaia, C. (2014). *Development of Public Library in Mizoram*. Guwahati: EBH Publishers.
- Veenapani, S. C., Singh, Ibohal and Devi, Madhuri. *Rural Libraries in Manipur: History and Development*. Paper presented at the National Seminar held in Guwahati, 28-29 March, 2007.

**CHAPTER - 2**

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MIZORAM:  
AN OVERVIEW**

## Chapter -2

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MIZORAM: AN OVERVIEW

---

Public library, from time immemorial, has been considered as social institution based on the democratic principle ‘of the people, by the people and for the people’. This is the only institution that caters all categories of users irrespective of age, race, sex, colour, creed and religion. Public libraries play a vital role in disseminating information to the literate, illiterate and semi-literate of the masses. They serve as a catalyst for socio-cultural and educational development by providing access to information and knowledge.

#### 2.1. THE STATE OF MIZORAM:

Mizoram is situated in the extreme eastern corner of India. It has international borders with Myanmar on the east and south, Bangladesh on the west and inter-state borders with Assam and Manipur on the north and Tripura on the west. Mizoram became the 23<sup>rd</sup> state of the Indian Union on 20<sup>th</sup> February 1987 with Aizawl as the state capital. It was one of the districts of Assam till 1072 when it became a Union Territory. It occupies an area of 21,081 sq. km. and has a population of 1,091,014 out of which urban population is 5,61,977 and rural population is 5,29,037. It has a literacy rate of 91.58%. There are eight districts, three autonomous district councils, 23 Sub-Divisions, 26 R. D. Blocks, and 830 Villages, out of which 704 is inhabited and 126 uninhabited (Census Report, 2011). The district-wise population according to the latest census report is shown on table below:

Table 1: District-wise population of Mizoram

Sl.No.	District	Area (sq.km)	Population
1.	Mamit	3,025	85,757
2.	Kolasib	1,382	83,054
3.	Aizawl	3,576	404,054
4.	Champhai	3,185	125,370
5.	Serchhip	1,421	64,875
6.	Lunglei	154,094	79,252
7.	Lawngtlai	2,557	117,444
8.	Saiha	1,399	56,366

## **2.2. PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE:**

The development of Public libraries in Mizoram started with the mechanism and contribution of two christian missionaries, Rev. James Herbert Lorrain and Dr. Frederick W. Savidge. They travelled from London and arrived in Mizoram in 1894 under the Arthington Aborigine Mission. They started education, open schools and developed mizo alphabets. Due to their tremendous contributions, the Assam Government handed over school administration and inspection to the Christian missionaries for some time. In 1958, the first college under the name of Aijal college (now, known as Pachhunga University college) was established under their initiatives and Mr. Lalmakthanga was appointed as Librarian-cum-college clerk in 1961 which was regarded as the first professional appointment in the field of Library in Mizoram. Afterwards, the first public library, known as Aijal District Library, was established in 1969 at Aizawl. The Government of Mizoram, in 1974, established three Public Libraries, State Library of Mizoram which is situated in the heart of Aizawl, District Library at Lunglei and District Library at Saiha. It was followed by the establishment of two Sub-Divisional Libraries at Kolasib and Champhai.

Mizoram is running its forty seven years from the establishment of its first public library in 1969 at Aizawl. After Mizoram attained Union Territory in 1972, Library service was looked after under the Director of Education, Govt. of Mizoram until 1988. However, in 1989, the Director of Education was trifurcated into three departments namely Higher and Technical Education, School Education and Art & Culture Department. Since then, public library service is under the control of Department of Art & Culture.

### **2.2.1. MIZORAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1993.**

Public library system in Mizoram attained an important development with the enactment of library legislation. The act was passed on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1993 to provide the establishment of comprehensive public library system in the state of Mizoram. The law will also provide necessary financial support on a stable and progressive basis to all the public libraries of the state. The entire funding of public library service as per the Act will be met out of state budget. Salaries, allowances etc will be met out of consolidated fund of the state. Grant-in-aid will be provided to recognized village libraries. However, the act has not been implemented till date due to financial constraints and other factors.

### **2.2.2. MIZORAM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:**

For the growth and development of libraries and services to users, library professionals have shown keen interest to establish a professional association within the state namely Mizoram Library Association. A meeting was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1987 and the members of library professionals unanimously resolved to establish Mizoram Library Association with the following aim and objectives.

- a) To unite all persons engaged in library works or interested in library service in Mizoram
- b) To promote, establish and improve libraries and library service
- c) To improve standard of librarianship and the status of the library professionals
- d) To promote better administration of libraries
- e) To encourage the establishment, development and uses of libraries in Mizoram
- f) To encourage professional education and training for librarianship.

Mizoram Library Association, since its inception, has undertaken different kinds of activities to promote the library services within the state. The activities of which includes the organization of Library Seminar-cum-Training in alternate years for the local/village librarian of recognized libraries, library inspection/visits to recognized libraries, Certificate Course in Library and Information Science, publication of library guide books for the recognized libraries in urban and rural areas, selection of Best Library Award amongst recognized libraries in 2003 and distribution of certificates to library professionals who attained Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) degree in the field of Library and Information Science. All these activities help in the promotion and development of library service in the State of Mizoram.

### **2.2.3. ESTABLISHMENT OF YMA LIBRARIES:**

Young Mizo Association is the largest non-government organization in Mizoram. Every town and villages in Mizoram formed YMA for the benefits of the social community. An important role of YMA is to maintain harmony and peace within the society, to guide and educate the masses for their future developments as a whole. By understanding the important role of libraries in imparting formal and non-formal education, YMA in its 42<sup>nd</sup> General Conference held at Khawzawl in 1987 resolved that 'All Branch YMAs should establish library in their localities'. The

number of Branch YMA is 789 (census 2011), and more than 400 libraries are established under different branch YMA. They play a vital role for the local community as a center of social education, local information, cultural heritage, creativity, performing arts, local enterprise, literary and skill development.

### **2.3. PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM:**

Public Libraries are under the direction, supervision and control of Education department till the department was trifurcated in 1988. Following the trifurcation of Education Department into School Education, Higher & Technical Education and Art & Culture Departments, Public libraries fall under the department of Art & Culture; Academic libraries were under Higher & Technical Education and School libraries under School Education department.

The existing public library set up in the state of Mizoram comprises of the following;

- a) Government Libraries
- b) Government recognized libraries
- c) Libraries run by voluntary organizations
- d) Private libraries

The State and District Libraries falls under the first category. At present, there is one State Central Library at Aizawl, five district libraries, one each at district headquarters of Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha, Kolasib and Champhai Districts. The Government Libraries are under the control and supervision of Department of Art & Culture, Govt. of Mizoram. The State Library is the apex library and is endowed with the task of promoting public library system in Mizoram. The second categories are those libraries run by NGO's or other organizations to cater the local information needs. They receive grants and assistance with the help of state government contributions under various matching and non-matching schemes of RRRLF. The third categories are those libraries run by voluntary organization. Management and financial contributions are borne by the local people on voluntary basis. The fourth category consists of public libraries maintained and developed by private organizations or some interested personnel in the field of library. However, the numbers of libraries falling in the third and fourth categories of public libraries are unrecognizable as there are no statistical records maintained. The district-wise

distribution of Government and Government recognized libraries in Mizoram is shown in table below:

Table 2: Government and Government Recognized public libraries in Mizoram

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	State Central Library	District Library	Government Recognized Libraries	Total
1.	Mamit	-	-	38	38
2.	Kolasib	-	1	28	29
3.	Aizawl	1	1	181	183
4.	Champhai	-	1	92	93
5.	Serchhip	-	-	49	49
6.	Lunglei	-	1	67	68
7.	Lawngtlai	-	-	10	10
8.	Saiha	-	1	2	3
Total		1	5	467	473

### 2.3.1. GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES:

The Government Libraries of Mizoram includes the State Central Library, Kolasib District Library, Champhai District Library, Lunglei District Library, Saiha District Library and Aizawl District Library.

#### 2.3.1.1. STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY:

The State Central Library of Mizoram was established in 1974. It is the apex library of the state designated with the role of supervising district libraries and assisting government recognized libraries. With the help of financial assistance received from RRRLF, a new library building was constructed in New Secretariat Complex, Khatla. The new four-storied building was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Mizoram, Mr. Lalthanhawla in March 2011. It is an important development in the history of State Central Library.

An important challenge undertaken by the library is the start of library automation in 2011 using LIBSYS software. At present, the library is now fully automated and services like circulation, cataloguing, acquisition, serials control and OPAC are rendered by the software. The library is having a Digital Library, implemented by C-DAC, Kolkata, under the project on “Digital Library for North

Eastern States – Content Creation, Storage & Access” funded by DeitY, Govt. of India. The digital library was inaugurated for the use of public on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2015. Collections of digital contents are accessible inside the library. The State Central Library is planning to create a library website and provide a link for the digital contents so that users can access them online. As much as 316 rare and copyright free books are digitized under the project.

A collection of english, mizo, hindi and other indo-Aryan languages are available in the library. Back volume of some local newspapers are bound and kept in the library. An important activity of the library is the distribution of books to recognized libraries procured under the matching scheme of RRRLF. The book assistance is the primary source of collection development for recognized libraries. Librarian’s Day is celebrated every year on 12<sup>th</sup> August. On the occasion, library professional’s present paper on topics of relevant and current issues in the field of library and Best Reader Award is distributed to 5 children members and 5 Adult members every year. National book week and Public library day are observed on 11<sup>th</sup> September and 22<sup>nd</sup> May respectively.

Circulation service, reference service, reprographic service and OPAC service are being provided in the library.

#### **2.3.1.2. DISTRICT LIBRARY, KOLASIB:**

Kolasib district library was established in 1980 as a sub-divisional Library but consequent upon the formation of Kolasib District in 1998, and it was elevated to the status of a District Library in 2001. The library is steadily growing in terms of collection. Besides the procurement of books from the allocated fund of the state government, it receives some books from RRRLF matching schemes through the State Library Planning Committee. Circulation service and reference service are being provided in the library.

#### **2.3.1.3. DISTRICT LIBRARY, CHAMPHAI:**

Champhai District library was established in 1982 under the name of sub-divisional library but consequent upon the formation of Champhai district, it was upgraded to the status of District Library in 2001. Like all other district libraries, it receives books from RRRLF matching scheme through the State Library Planning Committee. The library has circulation section, reference section, periodical section



and children's section. Its reference service is much used by the locality and the students in particular.

**2.3.1.4. DISTRICT LIBRARY, LUNGLEI:**

Lunglei district library was established on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1975 by the education department right after the establishment of State Library at Aizawl. It was housed in a rented building for more than twenty years, but now settled in Saikuti Hall, maintained by the State Government at the heart of the town. The library receives books assistance from RRRLF matching scheme. The service rendered by the library is circulation service, reference and periodical service.

**2.3.1.5. DISTRICT LIBRARY, SAIHA:**

Saiha is the district capital of Saiha district. It is within the area of Mara Autonomous District Council. To serve the people of the area through library services, a district library was established in Saiha on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1975 and was known as Saiha District Library. It receives book assistance from RRRLF matching schemes. It provides circulation, reference and periodical service.

**2.3.1.6. DISTRICT LIBRARY, AIZAWL**

Aizawl District Library is the first public library established in Mizoram. It came into existence on 12 February 1968 at Aijal, now Aizawl, under the control and supervision of Director of Public Instruction for Hills, Government of Assam. It was temporarily attached to the office of the Inspector of schools, Aijal. By that time, District Library was established in Silchar and consequently it was changed into Sub-Divisional Library on 1 August 1969 and housed in a rented building till today. Later, Mizoram being one of the states of India and consequent upon the formation of Districts in Mizoram and Aizawl as one of them, Aizawl Sub-Divisional Library was upgraded to the status of District Library in 2001. The library has circulation section, reference section, periodical section and children's section.

Table 3: Status report of State and District Libraries as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of libraries</b>	<b>Staff position</b>	<b>No. of book collection</b>	<b>No. of members</b>
1.	State Central Library	State Librarian -1 Assistant Lib-1	58916	5714

		Library Asst -1 Counter Attendant -1 UDC-3 LDC-1 Receptionist-1 IV Grade – 2 Driver-1		
2.	District Library, Aizawl.	Sub-Divisional Librarian – 1 Counter Attendant – 1 Peon – 1 Chowkider - 1	43159	4221
3.	District Library, Kolasib.	Sub-Divisional Librarian – 1 LDC – I Counter Attendant - 1	23390	1619
4.	District Library, Champhai.	Dist. Librarian -1 UDC -1 Counter Attendant –1 Peon - 1	27355	1652
5.	District Library, Lunglei.	IV Grade - 3	36408	1136
6.	District Library, Saiha.	Dist. Librarian i/c - 1	25964	630

### 2.3.2. GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED NGO LIBRARIES:

There are at present 467 Govt. Recognized NGO Libraries in Mizoram. New recognition is given every year to applicant libraries. A guideline for recognition is framed by the state government which has to be fulfilled by libraries applying for recognition. The recognized libraries are given assistance in the form of books, furniture/equipments, building grants, establishment of different sections under matching and non-matching scheme of RRRLF, Kolkata for which SLPC recommendation and approval is required.

The foundation constitutes a provision for the number of libraries that can avail financial assistance under non-matching scheme during one current financial

year. Therefore, only few libraries are capable of receiving assistance in a year under non-matching scheme. However, book assistance under matching scheme is provided to all recognised libraries every year through State Central Library, Art & Culture, Dept., Govt. of Mizoram.

#### **2.4. GUIDELINES FOR RECOGNITION:**

In order to enable various libraries to maintain proper and uniform functioning within Mizoram, the following guidelines are framed for recognition and regulating the management of NGO's libraries. The following criteria are as follows:

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

The NGO libraries have to pay recognition fee of Rs. 500 for libraries in urban area and Rs. 300 for libraries in rural area. Every year, renewal fee of Rs. 300 for urban libraries and Rs. 200 for rural libraries have to be paid as well.

## **2.5. DE-RECOGNITION/CANCELLATION:**

The terms for de-recognition/cancellation are as follows:

- a) Recognized libraries who failed to deposit renewal fee within the financial year
- b) The Organisation/NGO that fail to run and maintain their libraries
- c) The de-recognised libraries are no longer entitled to receive any assistance
- d) Materials given to the NGO libraries after de-recognition are forfeited
- e) All materials returned are disposed off by the department in consultation with SLPC.

## **2.6. ROLE OF RRRLF:**

The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) was established in 1972 on the recommendation of the National Committee for the Bi-centenary celebration of Raja Rammohun Roy under the chairmanship of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi for supporting and promoting a network of libraries which could carry books to the remotest parts of the country and inculcate reading habit among the people. The foundation was established as an autonomous organisation and is fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India

Raja Rammohun 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). The headquarters is located at Kolkata and it other four zonal offices in Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

RRRLF also functions as a promotional agency, an advisory and consultancy organisation and a funding body for public library development in India. It is entrusted to enunciate a National Library Policy and to build up a National Library System. Besides, promoting library movement in the country, it also advises the Government on all matters pertaining to the library development in the country including passing of Library legislation by States.

RRRLF operates two types of schemes – Matching and Non-Matching. To participate in the matching scheme the concerned state govt. is required to contribute a pre-determined amount against which the RRRLF renders assistance on 50:50 ratio

for the developed states, 60:40 ratio for all other states except North Eastern States and 90:10 ratio for North Eastern States. Under Non-matching schemes assistance is rendered out of RRRLF own resources. Proposals under any schemes are required to be recommended by the State Library Committee/State Library Planning Committee. Different types of assistance can be availed under the schemes.

*Types of Assistance under Matching Schemes:*

- 1) Assistance towards acquiring adequate stock of books and visual materials
- 2) Assistance towards storage of books
- 3) Assistance towards organization of seminars, workshops, book exhibitions etc and awareness building programmes
- 4) Assistance to public libraries to acquire computer with accessories for library application and TV, CD player, DVD player for educational purposes
- 5) Assistance towards increasing accommodation
- 6) Assistance to Mobile libraries/Book Deposit centers

*Types of assistance under Non-Matching Schemes:*

- 1) Assistance to voluntary organizations providing public library services
- 2) Financial assistance to develop different sections of general public libraries
- 3) Financial Assistance towards establishment of RRRLF children corner
- 4) Assistance towards celebration of 50/60/75/100/125/150 years and like
- 5) Financial assistance towards providing facilities for differently abled users in the libraries.

Table 4: No. of NGO libraries and assistance receive during 2008-2015

Sl. No	Type of Assistance	Type of Schemes	Year	No. of NGO libraries
1.	Increasing accommodation (Building)	Matching Schemes	2008-2009	10
			2009-2010	20
			2010-2011	25
			2011-2012	10
			2012-2013	14
			2013-2014	Nil
			2014-2015	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>79</b>

2.	Furniture (Steel Book Case)	Matching Scheme	2008-2009	Nil
			2009-2010	85
			2010-2011	184
			2011-2012	60
			2012-2013	Nil
			2013-2014	Nil
			2014-2015	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>329</b>
3.	Children Corner	Non-Matching Scheme	2008-2009	Nil
			2009-2010	10
			2010-2011	Nil
			2011-2012	Nil
			2012-2013	Nil
			2013-2014	Nil
			2014-2015	5
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>15</b>
4.	Children Section	Non-Matching Scheme	2008-2009	Nil
			2009-2010	10
			2010-2011	Nil
			2011-2012	Nil
			2012-2013	Nil
			2013-2014	Nil
			2014-2015	2
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>12</b>
5.	Women Section	Non-Matching Scheme	2008-2009	Nil
			2009-2010	10
			2010-2011	Nil
			2011-2012	Nil
			2012-2013	Nil
			2013-2014	Nil
			2014-2015	3
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>13</b>

6.	Senior Citizen Section	Non-Matching Scheme	2008-2009	Nil
			2009-2010	10
			2010-2011	Nil
			2011-2012	Nil
			2012-2013	Nil
			2013-2014	Nil
			2014-2015	3
			<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>	<b><i>13</i></b>

### **2.7. ROLE OF SLPC:**

At the instance of the foundation, every State/U.T has to set up a State Library Planning Committee or State Library Committee. The SLPC role and functions is to –

- i) Prepare perspective and annual plan of library services in the state with particular reference to the assistance programme of RRRLF
- ii) Ensure payment of the state govt's contribution and availing of matching grants from RRRLF
- iii) Select books according to the felt need of the community and in conformity with the guidelines prescribed by RRRLF
- iv) Scrutinize the recommended proposal for other schemes of assistances to the RRRLF
- v) Ensure proper utilization of assistances by the Foundation
- vi) Perform other activity conducive to the development of library movement in the State.

### **2.8. BOOK ASSISTANCE UNDER RRRLF:**

In the interest of Public service, the Governor of Mizoram constitutes Book Selection Committee, as per norms laid down by RRRLF, under State Library Planning Committee for pre-selection of books to be purchased for distribution to recognized NGO libraries under the matching scheme of RRRLF, Kolkata. The pre-selected books are than approved for purchase by SLPC. Every year books are distributed to all recognized libraries through State Central Library, Art & Culture Dept. The impact of book assistance rendered by the foundation is immense.

Table 5: Total no. of books distributed during 2008-2015

Sl.no.	Year	No. of books
1	2008-2009	41150
2	2009-2010	89992
3.	2010-2011	76406
4.	2011-2012	76889
5.	2012-2013	68412
6.	2013-2014	65129
7.	2014-2015	46822

## 2.9. ASSISTANCE FROM AGENCIES:

There are a few agencies that make contributions to the library for the welfare and development of the library. They are:

- a) *Assistance from RRRLF*: As mentioned earlier, RRRLF matching and non-matching scheme provide a considerable financial assistance for construction of building, purchase of books, furniture, equipments, and the establishment of different sections etc.
- b) *M.P/M.L.A Funds*: Many libraries succeeded in getting assistance from the fund earmarked at the disposal of the members of parliament.
- c) *Donation*: Members of the library and other people in the locality give donation to the library when approached by the library committee for various reasons. There are also some local people who willingly on their own terms furnished equipments to the library, some of which are sometimes meant as a memorial gift.
- d) *Social Welfare Department Grant-In-Aid*: Under Social Welfare Deptt, the state government allocated an annual budget under Non-Plan Fund to the tune of Rs. 1.3 lakhs for the development of Children Recreational-cum-Library Center. The Grant-in-Aid is given every year to 10 libraries, distributed equally to the selected beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 13,000 each. Around 30 libraries have received the grant-in-aid.



## 2.10. FINANCE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The State Central Library and District Libraries are financed by the state government. During the year 2010-2015, the total budgeted amount to run the State Central Library is Rs. 80.7 lakhs under Plan Head and Rs. 240.25 lakhs under Non-Plan Head. The total budgeted amount for District Libraries, excluding Saiha District Library, is Rs. 40 lakhs under Plan Head and Rs. 410.57 lakhs under Non-Plan Head. These amounts are inadequate to meet the expenses of the public libraries at present at various levels. Besides the amount allotted by the government, the RRRLF provides financial assistance through matching basis on 90:10 ratio (10% to be contributed by the state). The state contribution differs depending on financial positions of the Government. Non-matching is fully funded by the agency.

Table 6: Contribution of state and RRRLF under matching scheme during 2009-2015

<b>Year</b>	<b>State contribution (in lakhs)</b>	<b>RRRLF contribution (in lakhs)</b>
2009-2010	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 200.00
2010-2011	Rs. 26.00	Rs. 260.00
2011-2012	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 150.00
2012-2013	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 150.00
2013-2014	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 50.00
2014-2015	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 91</b>	<b>Rs. 860</b>

The 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission had given grants to the tune of Rs. 2.6 crore for improvement, modernization and upgradation of public libraries in Mizoram. Rs. 209.90 lakhs was used for creating Corpus Fund and the interest accrued out of the fund is being utilized every year for purchase of books, periodicals, furniture etc.

The Government recognized NGO libraries are financed by the Branch/Parent YMA and from funds accrued on membership and late fees. They also receive grant from RRRLF matching and non-matching scheme through the state government. Many people interested in the working of library give donation in cash and kind which facilitates the library development. Donation plays an important role for the libraries in sustaining the progress and growth of library.

## **2.11. CONCLUSION:**

Public libraries in Mizoram have grown and developed in various aspects since the establishment of the first public library in 1968. The passing of Mizoram Public Libraries Act in 1993 is an important phase for further development. Initiatives to implement the act should be undertaken so that a uniform pattern of public library system is ensured. The contributions of RRRLF for public library development, especially to NGO libraries, has elevated the status of the library by increasing their book collections, providing the library with better infrastructure and other necessary equipments. However, it may be suggested that the State government share under the RRRLF schemes should be increased so that more libraries can get the benefits for their upgradation.

The district libraries are poorly maintained as they are not well-equipped with regards to their collections, resources, infrastructure and are understaffed as well. Due importance has to be given in order for the library to provide better quality service and increase their level of efficiency.

## **REFERENCES:**

- Bandyopadhyay, Amit Kumar. (2008). *Our Public Libraries*. Burdwan: Smt. Ruma Bandyopadhyay.
- Despande, K. S. and Hungund, B. B. (2001). *Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation and its ROLE in Galvanizing the Public Library Movement in India*. *Herald of Library Science*, 40(1-2), pp.46-58.
- Esperanza, M. (1991). *Public and Academic Libraries*. Jaipur: Printwell
- Ekbote, Gopal Rao. (1987). *Public Libraries System*. Hyderabad: M/s Ekbote Brothers.
- <http://www.mizoculture.mizoram.gov.in>. Accessed on 2/10/2015.
- Lianzama, C. (1993). *Status report of Public Library Development in Mizoram*. Granthana: *Indian Journals of Library Studies*, 4 (1-2), p. 75-78.
- Mahapatra, P. K. (ed) and Thomas, V. K. (ed). (1997). *Public Libraries in Developing Countries: Status and Trends*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- Nair, R. Raman, ed. (1993). *Public Library Development*. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publications.

- Ngurtinkhuma, R. K. (2011). Public Library in India: Impact on Socio-Cultural & Educational Development of Mizoram. New Delhi: Today & Tommorrow's Printers and Publishers.
- Pradhan, Debasish and Tripathu, Tridib. (2010). Public Libraries: Information Marketing and Promotion (a special reference to Darjeeling district of West Bengal). Kolkata: Levant Books.
- Public Library Scenario in Mizoram (<http://www.shodganga.inflibnet.ac.in>). Accessed on 9/8/2015
- Public Libraries in India: Present Scenario (<http://www.delnet.nic.in>). Accessed on 2/10/2015.
- Singh, Khomdon and Tiken, M. C. (ed). (2002). Development of Public Library Service and Movement in the North-Eastern States. Imphal: Manipur Library Association.
- Statistical Handbook Mizoram (2012). Aizawl: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.
- Thomas, V. K. (1997). Public Libraries in India: Development and Finance. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.
- Vanlalruaia, C. (2014). Development of Public Library in Mizoram. Guwahati: EBH Publishers.
- Viswanathan, C. G. (1985). Public Library Operations and Services: a short manual (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. rev.enl). Lucknow: Print House (India) Ltd.
- <http://www.rrrlf.gov.in>. Accessed on 24/9/2015

## **CHAPTER – 3**

# **NGO LIBRARIES: AN OVERVIEW**

## CHAPTER – 3

### NGO LIBRARIES: AN OVERVIEW

---

NGO Library plays an important role in providing information to the public community. YMA, the largest voluntary organization, is the pioneer for the promotion of NGO libraries in Mizoram. Central YMA is the apex organisation and is linked with the entire branch YMA's in Mizoram. The Branch Office Bearer's of YMA includes President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Financial Secretary and Adviser's and a few executive members as well. A separate Library sub-committee is formed on the approval of the branch Office Bearer. Under the Library sub-committee are members, appointed from the locality for a period of one year to run and look after the library voluntarily. The Branch O.B. also directly appoints a separate librarian from the local community. The appointed librarian receives a small allowance which varies depending on the local authority. Some of the branch YMA gave general financial assistance to meet the supplementary needs of the library. Other source of finance is the collection of fees such as membership fees, late fees, lending fees and donation etc. Members of the library and other prominent and generous citizens of the locality give donation in terms of books, furniture, equipments, cash etc to the libraries for various purposes. This is a perennial source of income as far as the libraries are concerned.

The 24 NGO libraries are studied for evaluation.

#### **3.1. TANHRIL YMA LIBRARY:**

Tanhril YMA library was established in 2001. Library sub-committee consisting of 6 members manages the library. The committee members are all non-professional. The library is open on Monday and Wednesday from 7:00am - 8:30am and Saturday from 4:00pm - 5:30pm. Books in the library are classified using the ten main classes of DDC. Under RRRLF matching and non-matching schemes, the library received building grant and children's corner grant respectively. The library also receives grant from Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Mizoram in 2014 for development of Children Recreational cum Library Centre. A separate children section and computer room is available in the library. The main sources of books are donation, purchase and RRRLF matching scheme. Branch YMA provides supplementary financial aids and other source of finance is registration fees of members.

The library subscribed two types of magazines such as YMA Chanchinbu and Lengzem. Vanglaini newspaper is currently subscribed by the library.

The library provides services such as circulation, reading and reference service. Member registration fee is Rs. 20 which is valid for one year. Members can issue 3 books for 1 week. An important activity of the library is the observation of National library week, Public library day. The library is often visit by the local school.

Table 7: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection			No. of members	No. of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines	Newspapers		
2000-2001	2789	2	1	155	1) Steel book shelves – 3 2) Wooden book shelves-4 3) Tables – 2 4) Chairs – 12 5) Computers – 1

### 3.2. BUNGKAWN VENGTHAR YMA LIBRARY:

The library was established in 2005. Library sub-committee consisting of 8 members is formed and a librarian is appointed from the sub-committee to manage the over-all works and services of the library. The committee members are all non-professional. The library building is attached to YMA Library Hall. The library is open two times a week i.e. wednesday and saturday from 3:00pm-5:00pm. Classification is not done in the library and accessioning is poorly maintained. The source of finance is from Branch YMA.

Circulation service is provided by the library. Observation of Public library day is an important activity of the library.

Table 8: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

Year of recognition	No. of books	No. of members	No. of furniture's & equipments
2009-2010	2000 (approx)	79	1. Steel book shelves – 4 2. Wooden book shelves-2 3. Tables – 1 4. Chairs – 4 5. Computers – 1 6. TV – 1

### 3.3. KULIKAWN YMA LIBRARY:

Kulikawn YMA library, established in 1991, is looked after by Library sub-committee comprising of 5 non-professionals members. It is open on tuesday and friday from 7:00pm-8:00pm. The books are classified using DDC (ten main classes). A separate reading and children room is available in the library. The source of finance is from Kulikawn branch YMA, membership fee and late fee. The mode of acquisition of books is through donation, purchase and RRRLF matching scheme. The Library subscribed 'YMA Chanchinbu', a monthly magazine of Central YMA. And also receives local magazines such as 'Hriselna' and 'Keltheihrawk'.

The library provides circulation, reading and reference service. On the occasion of YMA day drawing competition, essay-writing competition is organized for children members. Public library day is celebrated by the library. ATC Library and SCL library were visited on different occasions to study the functions carried out in such libraries.

Table 9: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection		No. of members	No. of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines		
1991-1992	3300	3	237	1. Steel book shelves – 2 2. Wooden book shelves-9 3. Tables – 4 4. Chairs – 15 5. Computers – 1 6. TV – 1 7. Photo Album - 3

### 3.4. CHALTLANG YMA LIBRARY:

Chaltlang YMA library, also known as Chawngthansiam (Naltea) Memorial Chaltlang YMA library was established in 1986. The library is housed in its own three storied building constructed with the aid of financial grant received from RRRLF matching scheme. A separate committee known as library sub-committee is formed and there are 34 appointed members including one library professional to administer the library. The library with the assistance received from RRRLF matching scheme established a separate children section which is open for children below the age of 14 years. A separate reading room is also available in the library. All the book collections are classified using ten main class of DDC. The source of finance is from Chaltlang branch YMA, membership fee and late fee. Chaltlang branch YMA allotted a fixed sum

every year as opening balance for the library. Under Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Mizoram, the library also receive grant for development of Children Recreational-cum-Library Center. The library started automation in 2012 using locally developed software.

The library provides circulation, reading and reference services. Membership fee is Rs. 20 for adults and Rs. 10 for children. Membership is valid for one year only. A total of 2 books can be issued for 7 days. After the due date, a fine of Rs. 1 is charged. For the smooth functioning of library, training is conducted every year among library staff on library automation and on the functions/services of library. At the end of the year, Best Reader Award is given to members of the library. The library organized malaria awareness campaign, book exhibition on different occasions. Conducting of membership drive is an important activity of the library.

Table 10: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

<b>Year of recognition</b>	<b>No. of books</b>	<b>No. of members</b>	<b>No. of furniture's &amp; equipments</b>
1991-1992	5193	382	1. Steel book shelves – 7 2. Wooden book shelves-2 3. Tables – 3 4. Chairs – 23 5. Computers – 2 6. Printer – 2 7. Attached Rack – 5 8. Printer - 1

### **3.5. CHANMARI YMA LIBRARY:**

Chanmari YMA library was established in 1988 and has a building attached to Chanmari YMA Hall. It has 19 library sub-committee members including one library professionals to manage the library functions and services. The library is open on tuesday from 7:00pm-8:30pm and saturday from 12:00am-2:30am. The books are classified according to DDC (ten main classes) and arranged alphabetically on shelves. The source of book is donation, RRRLF matching scheme and purchase. Chanmari YMA branch provides financial aid and other sources of finance are membership and late fees. The library started automation in 2012 using Library Management System which is locally developed.



The library provides circulation and reading services. Training among library sub-committee members is conducted annually. The library also celebrates public library day by organizing a programme.

Table 11: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

<b>Year of recognition</b>	<b>No. of books</b>	<b>No. of members</b>	<b>No. of furniture's &amp; equipments</b>
1987-1988	10040	244	1. Steel book shelves – 6 2. Wooden book shelves – 3 3. Tables – 3 4. Chairs/Benches – 30 5. Computers – 2 6. TV – 1 7. Display Rack – 1 8. Printers - 1

### **3.6. ELECTRIC VENG YMA LIBRARY:**

Electric veng YMA library is under the supervision of literature sub-committee comprising of 10 members with one library professional. A separate librarian is appointed. The library was established in 1981. The library is open on monday, wednesday from 3:00pm-5:00pm and saturday from 2:00pm-5:00pm. Electric veng branch YMA allotted a stipulated amount of funds to the library for its maintenance. The library also collect membership fee. A separate children corner was established from RRRLF matching scheme.

The library provides circulation and reading service. A total of 3 books can be issued for one week. Every year, Best Reader Award is given to children based on the number of visits and number of books borrowed.

Table 12: Statistical data of library as on 31st Oct, 2015

<b>Year of recognition</b>	<b>No. of books</b>	<b>No. of members</b>	<b>No of furniture's &amp; equipments</b>
1981-1982	6645	120	1. Steel book shelves – 3 2. Wooden book shelves – 7 3. Tables – 2 4. Chairs– 50 5. Computers – 1 6. TV – 1

### 3.7. REPUBLIC YMA LIBRARY:

Republic YMA library is run by library sub-committee comprising of 33 members, including one library professionals. It has a separate library building which was constructed with the assistance of RRRLF matching scheme. The library opens on saturday from 10:00am to 1:00pm. Books are classified using DDC 22<sup>nd</sup> edition (ten main classes). The library purchase books and also receive donation.

Circulation, reference and reading services are provided by the library. Membership is for one year and membership fee is Rs. 50 for adults and Rs. 10 for children. A total of 3 books can be issued for 1 week and late fee is Rs.5. The library organizes orientation programmes annually for newly appointed library committee members.

Table 13: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

Year of recognition	No. of books	No. of members	No of furnitures & equipments
1996-1997	3116	250	1. Steel book shelves – 4 2. Wooden book shelves – 5 3. Tables – 4 4. Chairs – 15 5. Computers – 1 6. Printer - 1

### 3.8. RAMHLUN VENGTHAR YMA LIBRARY:

The library has 30 library sub-committee members to maintain and administer the library functions and services. The library opens on saturday from 2:00pm-5:00pm. The library is housed in a rented building. Classification is not done in the library. A separate reading room and children section is available in the library. The library acquires books through purchase and donation. The source of finance is membership fee and lending fee.

The library provides circulation, reading and reference services to users of the library.

Table 14: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection			No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines	Newspapers		
1993-1994	1550 (approx)	1	1	200	1. Steel book shelves – 9 2. Wooden book shelves – 1 3. Tables – 2

					4. Chairs – 30 5. Computers – 1 6. TV - 1
--	--	--	--	--	---

### 3.9. KHATLA BRANCH YMA LIBRARY:

The library was established in 1997. A library sub-committee of 7 members is responsible for the over-all administration of the library. A non-professional librarian is appointed for proper functioning of the library. The librarian gets a salary of Rs. 1000 pm. The opening days of the library are tuesday, thursday and saturday from 3:00pm-5:00pm. Classification of books is not done in the library. The library receives a budget of Rs. 10,000/- from Khatla branch YMA every year as financial aid for development of the library. Membership fee is also collected which is an important source of finance. The library received grants from M. P. fund and also from Social Welfare Dept., Govt. of Mizoram for development of Children Recreational-cum-Library Center. A separate children corner was established from the assistance of RRRLF non-matching scheme. The library receives monthly magazine called Hriselna.

Circulation and reading services are provided in the library.

Table 15: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection		No. of members	No. of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines		
1984-1985	4970	1	192	1. Steel book shelves – 3 2. Wooden book shelves – 9 3. Tables – 1 4. Chairs– 2

### 3.10. DAMVENG YMA LIBRARY:

Damveng YMA library was established in 1985. Library sub-committee of 11 members administers the library. Opens on tuesday from 7:00pm-9:00pm. Classification is done using DDC (ten main classes). Library is housed in a building constructed with grant received from M.P. Fund.

Reading and lending service is provided in the library.

Table 16: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection		No. of members	No. of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines		
1996-1997	2516	1	35	1. Steel book shelves – 4

				2. Wooden book shelves – 2 3. Tables – 1 4. Chairs– 15 5. TV - 1
--	--	--	--	---

### 3.11. BETHLEHEM VENGTHLANG YMA LIBRARY:

The library, established in 1991, is supervised by library sub-committee comprising of 5 professionals and 23 non-professionals. The library is open three times a week i.e. on tuesday night, friday night and saturday morning for about 1 hour. Books are classified using ten main class of DDC 19<sup>th</sup> ed and catalogued using AACR-II. The branch YMA sanctioned budget for development of the library. Membership fee of Rs. 40 (adults) and Rs. 10 (children) is collected, other source of finance is late fee. The library received financial assistance from RRRLF non-matching scheme for the establishment of children and senior-citizen section. M.P. fund and financial assistance from RRRLF matching scheme was received for the construction of building. The source of book is purchase, donation and RRRLF matching scheme. Local magazines such as Lengzem, Hriselna and Thu leh Hla is currently subscribed and also receive gifts of few local magazines.

The library renders cataloguing, circulation, reading and reference services to users. Training among library-subcommittee members is conducted annually. Observation of library week is an important activity of the library.

Table 17: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection		No. of members	No. of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines		
1991-1992	9678	6	327	1. Steel book shelves – 3 2. Wooden book shelves-12 3. Tables – 4 4. Chairs – 11 5. Computers – 1 6. Catalogue cabinet - 2 7. Display rack -1

### 3.12. VAIVAKAWN YMA LIBRARY:

Vaivakawn YMA library was established in 1989. The library is administered by one non-professional librarian. Opening days of the library is monday, wednesday, friday and saturday from 1:00pm-5:00pm. The library is housed in a separate room of Vaivakawn branch YMA building. The branch YMA annually sanctions a limited

amount of funds for library maintenance. The library also generates finance out of lending cost, membership fee and late fee. The source of books is purchase, RRRLF and donation. The library receives free-distribution of magazines such as Hriselna and YMA Chanchinbu. Vaivakawn Weekly newspaper is currently subscribed. The books are classified using DDC (ten main classes). The library received financial assistance from the foundation for the establishment of Children Corner.

The library renders circulation and reading service. Membership fee is Rs. 20 which is valid for a life-time. Members can issue two books for 5 days @ Rs. 5 per book. A fine of Rs. 5 is charge as late fees after the due date. The library provides computer-based children game facilities. Articles on library awareness are published in their local newspaper once in a while. The library celebrates public library day by performing different activities.

Table 18: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection			No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines	Newspapers		
1991-1992	4594	2	1	627	1. Steel book shelves – 9 2. Skeleton book shelves -1 3. Wooden book shelves – 2 4. Tables – 3 5. Chairs – 18 6. Computers – 2 7. TV - 1

### 3.13. MIZORAM SYNOD HOSPITAL LIBRARY:

The Mizoram Presbyterian Church Synod is one of the constituent bodies of the General Assembly of The Presbyterian Church of India. The Synod, having its headquarters at Aizawl is the highest decision making body of the Church. Mizoram Synod hospital library is one of the departments of the Church. The hospital levied minimal charges for accommodation, food and medicine which are the source of finance. Deficit amount is borne by Mizoram Synod. The library is a non-government organization, registered under Society registration Act of No. 328 of 1998-1999. The library consists of one professional Librarian, one receptionist and one peon. The employee are given a suitable salary based on a predetermine pay scale.

The library is attached to the Nursing school auditorium. Opening hours of the library is from 9:00am-4:30pm during summer and 9:00am-4:00pm during winter. The

library opens from monday to saturday. The library budget is provided by the hospital, and other source of finance includes membership fee and late fee. Classification and cataloguing is done using DDC 22<sup>nd</sup> ed and AACR-II respectively. Majority of the collection is english and few mizo collections.

The library subscribed five journals namely Nursing JI of India, International JI of Paediatrics, Christian Medical JI. of India, Current medical JI. and Indian Pediatrics. Newspapers such as Vanglaini, Aizawl post, Zawlbuk and Times of India are currently subscribed. Magazines such as Women health, Health & nutrition, Mens health, Nurse eng, Lengzem, Lelte, Ramthar, Hriselna, Kristian tlangau, Kristian thalai, YMA Chanchinbu, Sabereka khuangkaih, Diktawn, Zonu and Mizoram Sc. JI. are presently subscribed. Bound volumes of journal and magazine are available in the library.

Newspaper clipping services is available on important medical related issues for strengthening and sharing of up-date development information. Other services include cataloguing, circulation, reading and reference service.

Table 19: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection				No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines	Journals	Newspapers		
1998-1999	5278	15	5	4	180	1. Steel book shelves – 10 2. Skeleton rack -19 3. Wooden book shelves – 2 4. Tables – 3 5. Chairs – 18 6. Computers – 2 7. TV - 1

### 3.14. CHALTLANG NORTH BRANCH YMA LIBRARY:

The library established in 2012 occupied a two storied building which was constructed with building grant received from RRRLF matching scheme. Library sub-committee comprising of 27 members including one non professional librarian manage the library. The library opens on tuesday from 7:00pm-9:00pm. Classification is done using DDC (ten main classes). The library collect membership fee and late fee which are the main source of finance.

Life time membership can be applied by paying a fee of Rs. 500. Annual membership fee is Rs. 20. The library provides circulation service only. The librarian

organizes training for newly appointed sub-committee members every year. Public library day is also celebrated by organizing programme.

Table 20: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of books	No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
2009-2010	3078	218	1. Steel book shelves – 5 2. Attached rack available 3. Tables – 1 4. Chairs – 9

### 3.15. RAMHLUN NORTH YMA LIBRARY:

Library was established in 1998. At present, library sub-committee of 27 members including two library professionals manages the library. The library is open on Saturday from 12:00pm-2:00pm. Books are classified according to DDC (ten main classes). The source of finance is membership fee and branch YMA. The library received grant for the development of Children Recreational cum Library Centre from Social Welfare Department.

The library receives free-distribution magazines such as Readers Digest and YMA Chanchinbu. Also receive donation of local newspapers such as 'Thalaite Inleng' and 'Maryma'. The library renders reading and circulation service. Membership is valid for one year. The membership fee is Rs. 30 for children and Rs. 50 for adults. A total of four books can be issued for 1 week.

Table 21: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection			No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines	Newspapers		
1997-1998	3393	2	2	79	1. Steel book shelves – 5 2. Skeleton book shelves -1 3. Wooden book shelves – 6 4. Tables – 3 5. Chairs – 9 6. Computer– 1 7. TV – 1 8. Display rack-1 9. Almirah -2 10. Attached rack

### 3.16. COLLEGE VENG YMA LIBRARY:

The library is run by library sub-committee of 11 members. It was established in the year 1995. The library opens on Friday night and Saturday evening from 3:00pm-5:00pm. Financial assistance for the establishment of Children section was received from the foundation. The financial source is lending fee and Branch YMA.

Circulation service is provided in the library. Three books can be issued @ Rs. 10.

Table 22: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection		No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines		
1993-1994	4500	3	190	1. Steel book shelves – 7 2. Wooden book shelves – 1 3. Tables – 1 4. Chairs/Benches – 10 5. Computer – 2 6. TV – 1

### 3.17. LAIPUITLANG YMA LIBRARY:

The library was established in 1989 and has its own building. The secretary of literature sub-committee is in charge of supervising the library. The library is open on Saturday from 2:00pm-3:00pm. Book classification is done using DDC third summary and second summary. Financial assistance for establishment of children section was received from the foundation.

The library receives Hriselna magazine, a monthly magazine of Health Department.

Lending and reading service is provided by the library. Membership is for a life-time. Books of less than 100 pages are lend out @ Rs. 5 and more than 100 pages @ Rs. 10. Lending period is for 1 week only. Late fee @ Rs. 1 is charge after the due date.

The sub-committee organized awareness programmes on library and literature and conduct an essay writing competition in the event. The awareness programme includes presentation of important topics by resourceful persons.

Table 23: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection		No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines		
1996-1997	2100	1	870	1. Wooden book shelves – 7 2. Tables – 2 3. Chairs/Benches – 8



				4.Computer- 1 5. TV – 1
--	--	--	--	----------------------------

### 3.18. MIZORAM JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION PUBLIC LIBRARY:

The library is run by one non-professional librarian. Opening days of the library is from monday to friday at 10:00am-4:00pm. Book classification is done using DDC (ten main classes).

The library receives two magazines such as Hriatna and Zawlaiddi magazines and 32 different kinds of newspapers. Also receives Mizoram Legislative Assembly Proceedings.

Reading, circulation and reference services are rendered by the library. Members of the MJA have to pay Rs. 50 as membership fees and for outsider Rs. 100 is charge. A total of 2 books can be issued for 14 days.

Table 24: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection			No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines	Newspapers		
2013-2014	4632	2	32	88	1.Steel book shelves - 12 2.Steel amirah - 2 2. Tables – 3 3. Chairs/Benches – 12 4.Computer– 1 5. TV – 1 6. Refrigerator - 1

### 3.19. KANAN BRANCH YMA LIBRARY:

The present state of the library is administered by library sub-committee of 20 members including one library professional. The library building is attached to YMA Hall. It is open every friday from 7:00pm-8:00pm. Books are broadly categorized into literature, novels and religion. English books and children books are separately shelved. Financial assistance for establishment of children section was received from RRRLF. The library source of finance is membership fee, late fee, lending fee and branch YMA. The mode of book acquisition is through purchase, gifts and RRRLF matching scheme.

Services such as circulation and reading are available in the library. Membership fee is Rs. 20 which is valid for one current year. A total of 4 books can be issued for one

week. The library charge lending fee @ Rs.10. Late fee is also charge @ Rs. 5 for 2 books.

Table 25: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of Books	No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
1992-1993	3313	66	1.Steel book shelves - 3 2.Steel Amirah - 1 3.Tables – 3 4.Chairs/Benches – 4 5.Skeleton Rack-1

### 3.20. VENGHNUAI BRANCH YMA LIBRARY:

In Venghnuai YMA library, there are 5 library sub-committee members. The library is open on tuesday night from 7:00pm-9:00pm. Building grant was received from the foundation. The source of finance is membership fee. The Library subscribed Lenzem magazine.

Circulation, reading and reference service is provided by the library. Library membership fee is Rs. 20 for adults and Rs. 10 for children. A total of 3 books can be issued for 1 week and Rs. 10 is charge as late fee after the due date.

Table 26: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collection		No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines		
1992-1993	2300	2	110	1. Steel book shelves - 1 2.Wooden book shelves – 5 3. Tables – 2 4. Chairs/Benches – 7

### 3.21. CHAWLHHMUN YMA LIBRARY:

Chawlhmun YMA library was established in 1995. The library has its own building and there are 15 library sub-committee members who administered the library services and functions. The library is open on tuesday, thursday and saturday from 6:00am-8:00am. Classification is done using DDC (ten main classes). A separate children section is available in the library. The library collects fees from book lending and renewal which are the source of finance. Grant was received from Social Welfare

Department, Govt. of Mizoram for the development of Children Recreational cum Library Center.

The library receives monthly magazines such as Thu leh Hla, Hriselna, Meichher etc. Local newspapers such as Vanglaini, Zozam and Aizawl Post are received as well.

Circulation, reading and reference services are provided by the library. For issuing books, Rs. 10 is charged per book and can be renewed for 2 days @ Rs. 5. Books are issued for a period of 3 days.

Table 27: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

Year of recognition	No. of collections			No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
	Books	Magazines	Newspapers		
1982-1983	2120	5	3		1. Steel book shelves - 3 2. Wooden book shelves - 3 3. Tables – 3 4. Chairs/Benches – 5 5. Computers – 2 6. Television - 1

### 3.22. TUIKHUAHTLANG YMA LIBRARY:

The library was established in 2001 and is housed in its own building. Library sub-committee consisting of 16 members including one professional manages the library administration and functions. The library is open on Saturday from 1:00pm – 3:00pm. Classification and cataloguing is not done in the library. The library acquires books through purchase and donation from RRRLF matching scheme. The library received building grant and children corner grant from the foundation.

Library service such as circulation, reading and reference service is provided by the library. Membership fee is Rs. 20 for adults and Rs. 10 for children. The validity period of membership is one year. Books are lent out for 1 week and Rs. 10 is charge per book after the due date. A total of 2 books can be issued by a member.

Table 28: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2015

Year of recognition	No. of Books	No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
1999-2000	2740	96	1. Steel book shelves - 3 2. Wooden book shelves - 4 3. Tables – 2 4. Chairs/Benches – 15 5. Computers – 3 6. TV – 1

			7. Printer - 3 5. Computer table - 3
--	--	--	---

### 3.23. BETHLEHEM YMA LIBRARY:

Library was established in 1989. A separate library sub-committee is also formed with 36 committee members including two library professionals. A separate children corner is established with the financial assistance received from the foundation. The library is open on tuesday from 7:00-8:30 pm for adult and on saturday from 3:30-4:30pm for children.

Documentation is an important service of the library. Training among library sub-committee members is organized annually. Membership drive is conducted to enroll library members.

Table 29: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

Year of recognition	No. of books	No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
1991-1992	6934	400	1. Steel book case – 8 2. Steel rack -1 3. Steel almirah -2 4. Wooden rack – 2 5. Reading table – 2 6. Chair – 28 7. Computer – 1 8. Printer -1 9. TV – 1 10. DVD Player - 1

### 3.24. ARMED VENG YMA LIBRARY:

The library has its own building constructed with the assistance of financial assistance received from RRRLF. A number of 6 library sub-committee members and 1 library professionals manage the library. Library is open on Saturday from 1:00pm-3:00pm. Classification of books is done using DDC first summary. The library established children section from financial assistance under RRRLF non-matching scheme. Branch YMA gives financial support. Donation, purchase, and RRRLF are the main source of book collection.

Circulation, reading and reference service is provided in the library.

Table 30: Statistical data of library as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2015

Year of recognition	No. of books	No. of members	No of furniture's & equipments
1993-1994	4180	157	1.Steel book shelves - 5 2.Wooden book shelves - 3 3.Tables – 4 4.Chairs/Benches – 6 5. Computers – 1 6. TV – 1

### 3.25. CONCLUSION:

The quality of library service depends to a great extent on the quality of a person rendering the service. Proper development of a library require competent person who can organize the various library services in a balanced manner for all section. Library professionals having efficient skills in IT applications are required in today's scenario of library environment. Since, the engaged library staff are mostly non-professionals, they lack the knowledge and skills for proper maintaining of the library. Therefore, training is very much required and should be frequently organized by the state government or local authority on various topics of library administration, services and the application of IT in libraries. Present functioning of the library are not adequate to attract right person in this field. Particularly in NGO libraries of Mizoram, the service provided is restricted to mostly circulation and reading service. The staffs are not familiar with other kind of services that can be provided such as CAS, SDI etc, therefore, imparting of awareness on different library service is also very much needed for improvement and progress. The contents of the library are limited to books and other print materials, procurement of electronic resources needs to be considered to satisfy user demand in this highly modernized environment. Therefore, to increase their level of efficiency, library system needs proper plan & programme for improvement.

### REFERENCES:

<http://www.mizoramsynod.org>. Accessed on 21/10/2015.

Devi, Babita. Development of Rural Library Services in Assam. Paper presented at the National Seminar held in Guwahati, 28-29 March, 2007.

Singh, Khomdon and Tiken, M. C.eds(2002). Development of Public Library Service and Movement in the North Eastern States. Imphal, Manipur Library Association.

**CHAPTER – 4**  
**LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN NGO**  
**LIBRARIES**

## **CHAPTER – 4**

### **LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN NGO LIBRARIES**

---

Libraries have undergone revolutionary changes with new technologies. Modern libraries facilitate the use of computers for rendering services, disseminate information outside its four walls through networking and resource sharing and provide users with different online tools for retrieving information. The utilization of computer and related techniques make the provision to provide the right information to right reader at the right time in a right form in a right personal way. Librarians today has a new role to play, apart from the conventional library routine jobs, they have to play the role of information scientists. They have to study the characteristics of information and to know how it is handled and transferred. They are concerned with creation, collection, organization, storage, analysis and use of information in making decisions. Such a situation emphasizes the application of information technology to achieve optimal benefits.

Libraries used technology in general, and computers in particular, to automate a wide range of administrative, technical and readers services. Many libraries today are faced with planning for automation within a rapidly changing and uncertain technological environment. The progress of automation differs among types of libraries. Most libraries of big universities have automated its entire library function and services. Some college libraries are on the verge of undergoing automation. Many public sector libraries are yet to plan for automation. The success implementation of automation chiefly lies on monetary situations and skills of IT requirements.

Information explosion and the application of information technology for the proper handling, organization, retrieval and dissemination of information necessitate the automation of libraries. Public libraries are not an exception to this. They have to adopt this phenomenal change to meet the ever growing and changing information requirements of the public.

Library automation may be defined as the application of automatic and semi-automatic data processing machines (computers) to perform traditional library house keeping activities such as acquisition, circulation, cataloguing and reference and serials control. Computerised housekeeping routines ensure efficient library service.

Information retrieval, automatic indexing and abstracting, and networking are included in its preview.

#### **4.1. AREAS OF AUTOMATION IN LIBRARIES:**

Computers may be used mainly for automating library housekeeping operations such as

- 1) *Acquisition*: The works of acquisition involves acquiring and process of reading materials for library users. Acquisition combines managerial and clerical functions. Except the selection of documents, all other operations can be computerized. Preorder searching to avoid duplicate orders, creating purchase orders, receiving materials, sending of cheques/drafts, accessioning of books, cancellation notice, passing of the documents through various stages can be performed easily by the computers.
- 2) *Cataloguing*: The library catalogue reflects the collection of the library i.e. whether the library possesses good, bad or satisfactory collection. Conventional catalogue is being replaced by bibliographic databases in a library. If automation of the catalogue is done, then it will be very much beneficial to the users and the staff wherein they can get the desired information with no time. Similarly if the catalogue is made available in a network environment through LAN, then users can have simultaneous access to the same database

OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) is one of the existing aspects of library automation. OPAC is a catalogue, which is available for searching online. Such OPAC may be searched from a terminal within the library or at a terminal elsewhere in the organization remotely via national or international telecommunication networks. With the latest developments in integrated systems the OPAC is connected to the circulation system so that the user can come to know whether the document he/she is looking for is currently available in the library or on loan. OPAC also promotes resource sharing program and bibliographic search can be done by author, title, accession number, ISBN, Keywords etc. Search in OPAC is by using Boolean logic or by truncation.



- 3) Circulation: The main component of a circulation control system is the transaction of documents i.e. issue and return of documents. Circulation involves the charging and discharging of library materials, reservations, statistics, sending of reminders for the over-due material, etc. Automated circulation control invites integrating different files created to perform various jobs in the circulation section. Possible operations depending on the goals and objectives in the library are provision of information on the location of circulation items, identification of items on load to a individual borrower, printing recall notices for items on long term loan, renewal of loans, informing the overdue items and printing of overdue notices, calculation of overdue amount and printing of receipt of fines etc.
- 4) Serials Control: Serials are defined as a publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.) the journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions etc., of societies and numbered monographic series. Automation of serials helps us to handle processing of serials more easily, quickly and economically. An automated serial control handles inputting serial data, ordering new serials, renewals of presently subscribed serials, entries for the receipt of individual issues as and when the issues are received, sending reminders, if necessary, claiming the missing issues, request for replacement defective copies, if necessary, follow-up of missing issues, cancellation of presently subscribed serials, if necessary, preparation of various lists like - list of periodicals received during a specific period, list of periodicals that are deleted from subscription list, list of holding of the library, keeping track of amount spent on serials and other related works such as binding etc., binding control.

#### **4.2. ADVANTAGES OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION:**

A library automation or computer application in library and information functions and services has the following advantages:

(i) *Speed*: Information processing is done much faster which ensures better work flow through the library.

(ii) *Accuracy*: The degree of precision and accuracy in processing information is high. However, it is dependent on the accuracy of information led into the system.

(iii) *Cost Effectiveness*: Operating costs can be reduced if the system is well designed and well managed.

(iv) *Reduction in library workloads*: Library workloads can be reduced as the computer can do vast amount of work and processing.

(v) *Improved services to users*: High rate and better quality in performance is possible through the use of computers.

(vi) Avoids / eliminates duplication of work.

(vii) Easier access to external databases

(viii) Providing on-line access and search of information possible.

(ix) Eliminates human errors while performing routine library work

(x) Excellent control over circulation

#### **4.3. DISADVANTAGES OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION:**

i) Financial expenses

ii) Security problems

iii) Maintenance of automation software is totally depend on computer administrator

iv) Continuous staff training is required for it

v) It is totally depend on electricity

vi) Costly maintenance

vii) Untrained users.

#### **4.4. LIBRARY SOFTWARE PACKAGES:**

To automate library services efficiently and effectively one needs integrated library automation package. There are several commercial library automation packages now available in India but the costs of these packages are beyond the reach of most of the libraries especially small libraries including NGO libraries. Even if the library can afford a commercial library automation package, it becomes difficult for a library to sustain the commercial package, as the recurring cost involved by way of maintenance and newer versions of the same package will make the commercial package beyond the means of many small libraries. An alternative to commercial package is freeware and open source software.

In order to perform the tasks of library automation, quite a few number of library software are available. Keeping in view the requirements of the library, library software package should be carefully selected after evaluation that meets the library requirements. Some of the library software packages are CDS/ISIS (UNESCO), Granthalaya (INSDOC), LIBSYS (Libsys Corporation), TLSS, SOUL, KOHA, NewGenLib etc.

#### **4.5. LIBRARY SOFTWARE SELECTION:**

While selecting the automation software it is important that it has all the modules required to carry out all routine works of the library. Most software that are used is known as "proprietary", which in a nutshell means that it costs money and that the actual code of the software is restricted, in that the code of the software cannot be modified, copied, or changed from its original construction. Open source software, on the other hand, is quite the opposite. The open source mentality revolves around sharing and collaboration, and these two important elements describe open source software perfectly. First and foremost, open source software is free for anyone to have; more importantly, not only is the software free, but it is also free for anyone to copy, hack, modify, etc.

Selecting automation package:

- 1) User friendly
- 2) Popularity of a package
- 3) Well designed screens, logically arranged functions with extensive help messages
- 4) Minimal training
- 5) Multi-user and unlimited user access
- 6) Multilingual & Multimedia
- 7) Support internationally known standards (MARC, AACR-2, Dublin core, Z.39 etc)
- 8) Training and Support (E-mail, Discussion Forums)

#### **4.6. NEED OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN NGO LIBRARIES:**

Library automation is essential in this age of information. The ever-increasing number of documents, book and non-book, print and non-print, published and unpublished, graphic and audio-visual, magnetic tape and other forms, has make

library situations bewildering. The nature of users' needs and requirements has also changed. In a library situation, all these pose problems in selection, acquisition, and organization of documents in various physical forms.

The need of automation in libraries is felt because of the work-load in all spheres of library activities. The work may be done rapidly, as well as accurately, by a computer. It can cope with ever-increasing work-load in a library. It also offers new and improved services to users and the library staff. The application of automation has achieved greater standardization, more efficiency, better control over the collection and much improved services. Computerization also facilitates inter-library cooperation, centralization of information resources and availability of external storage materials through software packages. Computerization also helps to reduce competitive tasks.

Librarians working in NGO libraries are burdened with the size and complexity of the growing collections and related files. The present traditional ways of information retrieval are found to be inadequate to meet the information requirements of the users. Growth of collection has become problematic for users in locating desire information. Moreover, cataloguing service is not provided in most libraries, therefore random searching of books is the common practice. At the same time, the people in general have become increasingly aware of the usefulness and capabilities of computer technology for education, research and recreation. As a result common people have demanded such services according to their requirement. Therefore, modernization of NGO libraries is very much needed because it helps the library to create efficient service, to satisfy users, to promote sharing of resources among libraries, to enable the users to acquire the materials not available in the library from other libraries and retrieve information for the increasing number of users in a variety of ways and formats.

#### **4.7. PROBLEMS OF AUTOMATION IN NGO LIBRARIES:**

Library automation brings great changes in the functioning of library and provides effective and efficient library services. But in spite of these great advantages, there are many barriers and problems for successful automation in NGO libraries. The following problems are faced by NGO libraries:

- i) Lack of regular funding for libraries.
- ii) Lack of library professionals.
- iii) Lack of knowledge and skills of IT among library personnel.
- iv) Lack of knowledge about library software packages and their availability.
- v) The available library software, in most cases, is not suitable for use in NGO libraries because of the complex nature of technical operations in the software.
- vi) Since NGO libraries are run voluntarily, most of the appointed staff does not have the interest or enthusiasm for implementing automation as they are appointed temporarily.
- vii) Irregularity of power supply is a problem to run the computer.
- viii) Lack of infrastructure facilities.
- ix) Lack of co-operation among library staff
- x) Lack of personnel qualified to undertake automation

#### **4.8. AUTOMATION SCENARIO IN NGO LIBRARIES:**

During the year 2009-2010, the State Library Planning Committee with an aim to uplift and modernize public libraries in Mizoram, approved for the purchase of 20 computers under computerization programmes of RRRLF matching schemes to be distributed among 10 selected NGO libraries. The lists of rural libraries receiving assistance are as follows-

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

Among the NGO libraries in Aizawl city, Chaltlang YMA library and Chanmari YMA library have successfully implemented library automation. The NGO libraries in rural areas operate in an environment of geographical remoteness, characterized by small population units, consequent modest financial support and lack of knowledge on IT. These prevailing conditions are the main factors causing a barrier for the application of automation in rural areas.

#### **4.8.1. CHANMARI YMA LIBRARY AUTOMATION:**

Chanmari YMA library started automation in 2012 using Library Management System. It is a software application to maintain the records related to member profile management, stock maintenance, book search, and book issue, renew, returns, fine management, and all necessary requirements for the library to manage day to day operations. The system is developed using Microsoft Visual Studio 2010, Developer Express 2011. The backend database for this product is Microsoft SQL Server 2008. The software operates in windows XP, Vista, 7 operating system and requires configuration of Pentium 4 (2GHz Processor or above) and 1 GB RAM. The system is accomplished with secured login facility to the admin so that member will not be able to access the information of the system. It has been meant for Library Management System activities of Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS). This system will help the maintenance of transaction record efficiently.

##### **4.8.1.1. Features of the Software:**

The features of the software and features provided for the librarian are as follow:

##### **1) Database – Storage**

Proposed database is intended to store, retrieve, update, and manipulate information related to institution library which includes-

- Books availability
- Members information
- Transaction details
- Calculation of fines

## 2) Stimulus / Response Sequences:

**Responses for Administrator:** The administrator can login and logout. When the administrator login, the system will check for validity of login .If the login and password are valid, the response to this action is that the administrator will be able to modify, view, add, delete and perform other functions that can be processed on the database.

Librarian is the user who will be acting as the controller and will have all the privileges of an administrator. A guest on the other hand has limited access over the system.

The features that are available to the Librarian are:

- A librarian can issue a book to the student
- Can view the different categories of books available in the Library
- Can view the list of books available in each category
- Can renew books issued to members
- Can take the book returned from students
- Add books and their information of the books to the database
- Edit the information of the existing books.
- Can check the report of the issued books.
- Can access and modify all the personal-info of members.
- Fine management.

Members can retrieve information only with the permission of the administrator

### **4.8.1.2. Software Modules:**

The different modules of the software and its functions are as follows:

#### *1) Administrative Module:*

- Change password
- Member management
- Stock maintenance
- Transaction

Administrative module performs all controlling activity of the library system. There are only two category of the user exists in the system namely guest and the Librarian. This module will assist to manage user (change username and password of the user). System access is the major concern of this module. The librarian has full

access over the system, guest has limited access. To perform any operation it needs the permission of administrator.

2) *Stock Module:*

- CRUD operation
- Search

Stock module performs the operation of adding new stock information, modification to the existing stock and deleting record. This module functions only with the permission of the administrator. The search operation allows user to find any record in the database. Guest can only view the operation of this module.

3) *Members Module:*

- CRUD operation
- Search

Like stock module, member module performs adding, modifying and deleting information. The main difference is that the member module operates on the Library member information whereas stock modules works on the stock information i.e., books, magazine, and journals.

4) *Transaction Module:*

- Issue
- Renew
- Return
- View

Transaction module includes library transaction such as issuing book to members, renew and return books. It allows to view the entire issued book i.e., to which member. Due date and fine calculation are done automatically.

**4.8.1.3. Benefits of the Software:**

Some of the benefits of the software are as follows:

- i) Improves work productivity
- ii) It is a user friendly package
- iii) Book searching is possible
- iv) Saves time
- v) Fully secured



- vi) It helps in keeping track of the number of books and members of the library.

#### **4.8.1.4. Limitation of the Software:**

The limitation of the software faced by Chanmari YMA library is the result of incorrect issue and return reports that sometimes occur due to system error.

### **4.8.2 CHALTLANG YMA LIBRARY AUTOMATION:**

Chaltlang YMA library started automation in 2012 and is fully automated. The library software package used is Library Software also called Libsys, it is locally developed especially designed according to the housekeeping activities of the concerned library. The software is compatible only with Windows XP operating system and the programming language is constructed using FoxPro. The software supports 1, 00,000 entries of books database and 10,000 members' database. It is an ideal package for use considering the standard of NGO libraries functions and services.

#### **4.8.2.1. Software Modules:**

The different modules of the software and its functions are as follows:

- 1) Member registration: Under member registration, member registration form is displayed which shows the member ID, date of registration, validity period, name, fathers name, reference persons, section, address and phone no. to be filled in according to the profile provided by the members. Numerical numbers can only be assigned as member ID. The ID number is given automatically as the member data is entered.
- 2) Book Accession: Under book accession, books accession register is displayed which shows the different bibliographical data of the books such as title, author, place & publishers, edition, year of publication etc. Accession number is also given by the system automatically. Other fields such as class no, book no, date of accessioning, no. of copy, source are also included. Data entry of books is done in this module.
- 3) Class registration: Different kinds of subjects are assigned a class number which is entered in the system under this module.
- 4) Issue and Return: Under book/issue return form, an option for selection of borrow and return is given i.e B for borrow and R for return. Instructions

and preferences are provided in simple terms as the process is carried out for both functions. The database of borrow includes details of the books to be issued, member and his book due details and current issue details. The database of return includes member ID and name, book title, issue no, issue date, return date, due date, no. of days late and fine amount.

- 5) Members report: Members report shows the entire member data entered in the system. It helps to easily identify the number of members in the library. The member ID and name, section (area of locality) and phone number is shown in the report.
- 6) Books report: Books report also shows the entire collection of the library with the accession number, book title and class number.
- 7) Class report: It is the classification number in ten main classes.
- 8) Defaulter report: In this report, defaulters are members that have exceed the due date for return of books borrowed. The member ID, accession no, book title and due date are shown in the report.
- 9) Search member: Under search member, members personal data query form is given. Different options are provided for the search query such as member ID, name, father, address and phone. Selection of any one of the option shows the information about the member under search.
- 10) Search books: In search book accession, entering of accession number displayed the bibliographical data and other information of the book.
- 11) Add/Change Users: Assigning login and password to use the system is done in this module. A lists of library staff are added in this regard and are assigned a code no, user name, password etc. so that access to the software is possible. This is intended for security purpose.
- 12) Users report: In user detail group module, a list of library staff report is given.
- 13) Backup data: Backup of data is done in this module. DBF save, all file backup are entered in B Drive.
- 14) Restore data: Restoring data is done in this module.
- 22). Exit.

#### **4.8.2.2. Benefits of the software:**

Some of the benefits of the software are as follows –

- i) It is user friendly
- ii) It is easy to install
- iii) It is fully secured
- iv) It helps in keeping track of the number of books and members of the library.
- v) Time management (saves time)
- vi) Not affected by virus
- vii) The cost of the software is affordable

#### **4.8.2.3. Limitations of the software:**

Some of the limitations faced by Chaltlang YMA Library in using the software are as follows –

- i) Searching of books by title or author is not possible.
- ii) Reports on the number of books issued is not available
- iii) Handling of computer mouse is not required, thereby causing some minor problems in the software operations.

#### **4.9. CONCLUSION:**

With the advent of IT, libraries are faced with the challenge of IT application in various services of the library. Provision for introduction and implementation of library automation has to be made to meet the ever increasing needs of the public. Library automation is an important phenomenon in the changing environment of libraries and public libraries should adapt to these changes to meet the requirements of users. The librarians of today needs to be more technology-oriented and should not be afraid to take a step forward in facing the challenges imposed by IT. However, NGO libraries suffer with poor collection, little money, poor service, poor manpower, poor training and poor infrastructure, therefore, application of IT in various aspects is rather difficult. Therefore, proper planning for development and improvement of library services and function is necessary. While planning for improvement of NGO libraries in Mizoram, different areas like financial, personnel and collection development should be most importantly considered. The state govt. should take initiatives to bring fund from various sources to improve the condition of NGO

libraries. It is also important that the local community is well aware of the needs of the library so that the public is open to donate funds and other necessary resources for the library.

Library personnel are lacking the requisite knowledge and skills of IT, therefore, it is necessary to prepare the library staff through appropriate training. Imparting of awareness on library automation and the different kinds of software packages available is also needed. Since, most NGO libraries are managed by non-library professionals, they do not have the requisite knowledge of library science and skills of IT, therefore, selecting the software is difficult and installation of the software will also be a problem without the help of professionals. And most of the software packages available are very much not suitable for use due to the complex nature of specific operations. Therefore, in-house developed software package based on the common services rendered in NGO libraries is very much required.

The NGO libraries are rather slow in initializing library automation. Reasons are many such as lack of funds, inadequate staff, lack of training/knowledge of handling computers and software packages, etc. All these problems may be taken up and solution at appropriate level should be found.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- Approach to ICT in Library Training, Education and Technology: Issues and Challenges. <http://www.crl.du.ac.in> > ical- 116\_104\_236\_2\_RV. Accessed on 18/10/2015.
- Badyopadhyay, Amit Kumar. Digital Divide and the Need for Automation in Rural Libraries. Paper presented at the National Seminar held in Guwahati, 28-29 March, 2007.
- Babu, B. Ramesh and Parameswaran, R. (1999). Automation of Public Library and Information Services in the Context of Electronic Information Era: Public Library Staff Opinion Survey. *ILA Bulletin*, 35(1-2), pp. 1-4.
- Byrappa and Krishnamurthy, M. (2013). Library Automation Using NEWGENLIB: A Successful Experiment at CIST Library. *Journal of Indian Library Association*, 49 (2), pp. 9-12.

Comparative Study of Library Automation Software (Special Reference of SLIM21 and SOUL). <http://www.oijrj.org>. Accessed on 4/9/2015.

Impact of Automation in the Development Era. <http://www.iosrjournals.org> > papers > Vol17-issue5. Accessed on 23/9/2015.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Libraries: A new Dimension in Librarianship. <http://www.medwelljournals.com>. Accessed on 15/10/2015.

Karisiddappa, C. R. (1999). Application of Modern Technology to Public Libraries. Granthana Indian Journal of Library Studies, 6(1-2), pp.113-123.

Kumar, Krishan. (1980). Application of Computers: A Challenge for Change. ILA Bulletin, 16(3-4), pp.122-129.

Library Automation and Networking in Dental College Libraries. <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in> > bitstream. Accessed on 18/10/2015.

Problems and Prospects in Automation and Networking in Libraries in India. <http://www.eprints.rclis.org> > Problems\_and\_Prosp... Accessed on 23/9/2015.

Mishra, R. K. (1999). Library Software Selection: An Analysis. IASLIC Bulletin, 44(3), pp. 125-132.

Saha, Ramkrishna. (2003). Computerisation of Public Libraries – Some Practical Considerations. Herald of Library Science,42 (3-4), pp. 234-238.

Technology and services for Library Automation. <http://www.iaeme.com>. Accessed on 9/11/2013.

Tiwari, Purushotham. (2010). Library automation. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation

## **CHAPTER – 5**

# **DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS**

## **CHAPTER – 5**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS**

---

The aim of the study is to analyze the different NGO libraries. The study covers 24 NGO libraries situated in Aizawl city. These libraries are recognized by Govt. of Mizoram under Art & Culture Department.

Two types of questionnaire were used for the study; they are 1) Questionnaire for the librarian/staff and 2) Questionnaire for users. The questionnaire of the first type was to be filled up by the librarian/voluntary staff and questionnaire of the second type was to be filled up by the users of the concerned library under study. The questionnaire meant for the library staffs' was designed to gather information about the library, its infrastructure, collection, services, assistance received from agencies and computerization of the library, etc. The questionnaire meant for users of the library was designed to gather information about their opinion on the library services and collections, their opinion towards library opening days and hours, the most frequently books borrowed or read. The users were also asked questions pertaining to the purpose of visiting the library and the frequency of their visit. For this study, 24 questionnaires were collected from the voluntary workers of the 24 NGO libraries in Aizawl city. And 168 questionnaires were also distributed to users of the library under study. The data, thus collected were analyzed.

The study has been done under two headings: 1) Analysis of data collected from libraries and 2) Analysis of data collected from users.

#### **5.1. ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED FROM LIBRARIES:**

The sample collected for the study includes the following Govt. recognized NGO libraries:

- 1) Chaltlang YMA Library
- 2) Republic YMA Library
- 3) Chanmari YMA Library
- 4) Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library
- 5) Chaltlang North YMA Library
- 6) Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library
- 7) Kulikawn YMA Library

- 8) Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library
- 9) Electric YMA Library
- 10) Tanhril YMA Library
- 11) Synod Hospital Library
- 12) Vaivakawn YMA Libray
- 13) Armed Veng YMA Library
- 14) Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library
- 15) Khatla YMA Library
- 16) Mizoram Journalist Association Public Library
- 17) College Veng YMA Library
- 18) Laipuitlang YMA Library
- 19) Kanan YMA Library
- 20) Venghnuai YMA Library
- 21) Ramhlun North YMA Library
- 22) Dam Veng YMA Library
- 23) Chawlhmun YMA Library
- 24) Bethlehem YMA Library

The analysis is presented in various sections as follows:

#### **5.1.1. YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT:**

In the questionnaire, the library staffs were asked to state the year of establishment of the library. The responses received were tabulated in the following table for comparative presentation of data

Table 31: Year of establishment

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Name of the library</b>	<b>Year of establishment</b>
1.	Chaltlang YMA Library	1986
2.	Republic YMA Library	-
3.	Chanmari YMA Library	-
4.	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	2001
5.	Chaltlang North YMA Library	2012
6.	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	1991
7.	Kulikawn YMA Library	1991
8.	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	-



9.	Electric YMA Library	1981
10.	Tanhril YMA Library	2001
11.	Synod Hospital Library	1977
12.	Vaivakawn YMA Libray	1989
13.	Armed Veng YMA Library	-
14.	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library	2005
15.	Khatla YMA Library	1997
16.	Mizoram Journalist Association Public Library	2002
17.	College Veng YMA Library	1995
18.	Laipuitlang YMA Library	1989
19.	Kanan YMA Library	1993
20.	Venghnuai YMA Library	1992
21.	Ramhlun North YMA Library	1998
22.	Dam veng YMA Library	1985
23.	Chawlhmun	1995
24.	Bethlehem YMA Library	1989

*Source: Surveyed data*

It was observed from Table 31 that Synod hospital library is the oldest library established in 1977. Only 3 libraries i.e. Electric veng YMA library, Synod hospital library and Damveng YMA library have provided library service for around 30 years.

#### **5.1.2. AVAILABILITY AND STATUS OF LIBRARIAN:**

As most NGO libraries are governed on voluntary basis, the appointment of a librarian has always been a problem. However, some libraries managed to have a separate librarian to look after the library functions and services.

Table 32: Availability and status of librarian

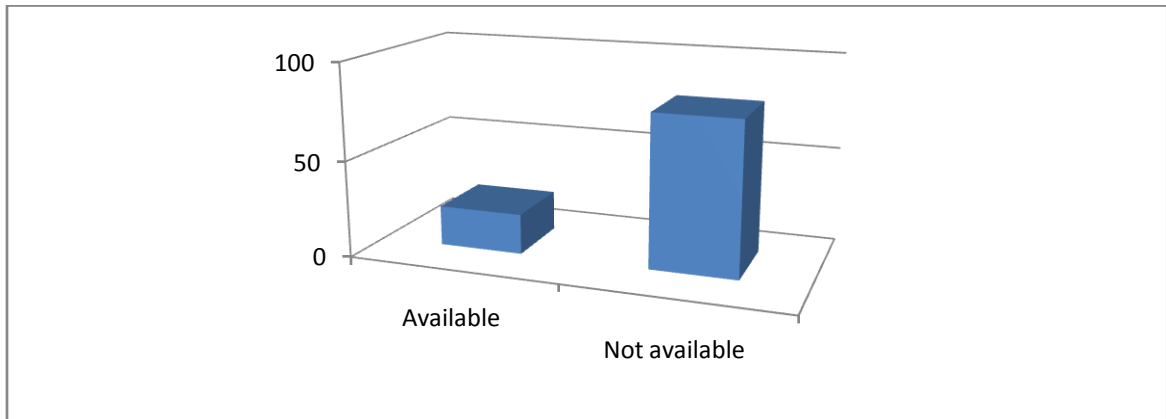
Sl. no.	Available	Status		Total
		Professional	Non-Professional	
1.	Yes	1	4	5 (20.8%)
2.	No	-	-	19 (79.1%)

*Source – Surveyed data.*

Table 32 shows that only 5 libraries (20.8%) have librarians and the other 19 libraries (79.1%) are without librarians. The data analysis clearly shows that out of

the 5 librarians available, only one library is having a professional librarian whereas the other 4 librarians are all non-professional. Table 32 is supplemented with graph.

Graph 1: Availability and status of librarian



### 5.1.3. LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION:

In NGO libraries, particularly YMA Library, the over-all administration regarding the functions and maintenance is the responsibility of the local authority or a committee, known as Library sub-committee, wholly or largely appointed by the local authority on voluntary basis. However, there are also libraries run and administered by one appointed librarian from the local community or recruited by the organisation offering a small amount of honorarium. The administration of library is place under Table 33.

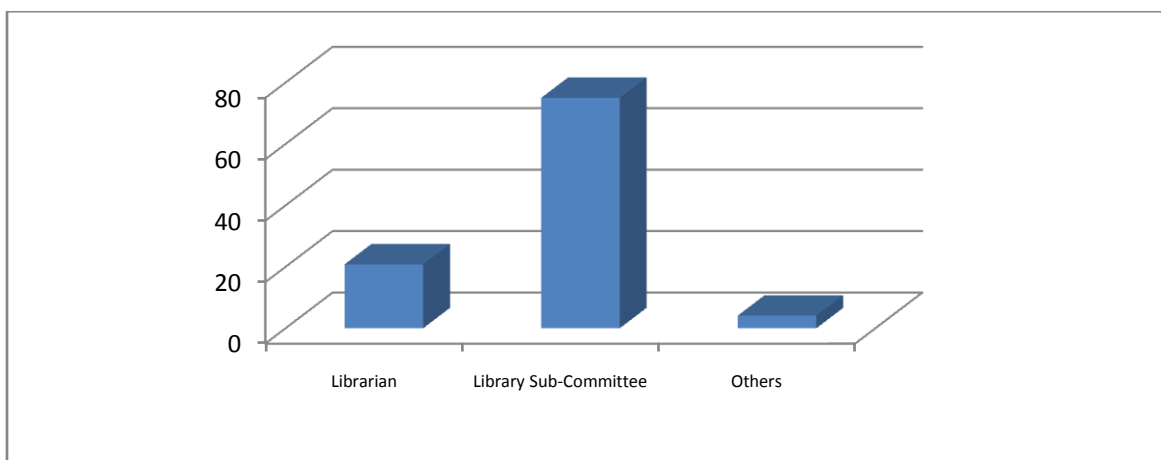
Table 33: Library administration

Sl. no.	Administration	No. of libraries
1.	Librarian	5 (20.8%)
2.	Library sub-committee	18 (75%)
3.	Others	1 (4.1%)

*Source – Surveyed data*

Data analysis shows that 18 (75%) libraries are administered by library sub-committee while 5 (20.8%) have a separate librarian to administer the library. Only 1(4.1%) library has a different library administration. Table 33 is supplemented with graph.

Graph 2: Library administration



#### 5.1.4. LIBRARY STAFF:

Library staffs are the service providers of a library. Unless proper library staffs are appointed, the fate of the libraries and its image can never be improved. Library staffs are essential link between the library resources and the library users. The roles of library staffs assume utmost importance considered as one of the trinity of library i.e. books, readers and staff.

Table 34: Staff strength of libraries

Sl. no.	Name of the library	Staff strength of libraries		Total
		Professional	Non-Professional	
1.	Chaltlang YMA Library	1	30	31
2.	Republic YMA Library	1	32	33
3.	Chanmari YMA Library	1	19	20
4.	Bethlehem YMA Library	2	34	36
5.	Chaltlang North YMA Library	-	27	27
6.	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	5	23	28
7.	Kulikawn YMA Library	-	5	5
8.	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	-	30	30
9.	Electric YMA Library	-	1	1
10.	Tanhrlil YMA Library	-	4	4
11.	Synod Hospital Library	1	2	3

12.	Vaivakawn YMA Libray	-	1	1
13.	Armed Veng YMA Library	1	6	7
14.	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library	-	11	11
15.	Khatla YMA Library	-	7	7
16.	Mizoram Journalist Association Public Library	-	1	1
17.	College Veng YMA Library	-	8	8
18.	Laipuitlang YMA Library	-	35	35
19.	Kanan YMA Library	1	19	20
20.	Venghnuai YMA Library	-	5	5
21.	Ramhlun North YMA Library	2	25	27
22.	Dam veng YMA Library	-	11	11
23.	Chawlhmun YMA Library	-	19	19
24.	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	1	15	16
TOTAL		16 (4.1%)	370 (95.8%)	386

*Source – Surveyed data*

Table 34 shows the staff strength of the libraries under study. Laipuitlang YMA library has the highest number of library staff i.e. 35 no's, followed by Republic with 32 no's, Chaltlang and Ramhlun Vengthar YMA with 30 no's each. It was also observed that Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA library has the highest number of library professionals i.e. 5, followed by Ramhlun North YMA and Bethlehem YMA library with 2 library professionals each. Out of the total library staff i.e. 386, only 16 (4.1%) are library professionals and 370 (95.8%) are non-professionals.

#### **5.1.5. OWNERSHIP OF LIBRARY BUILDING:**

Table below shows the type/ownership of library buildings.

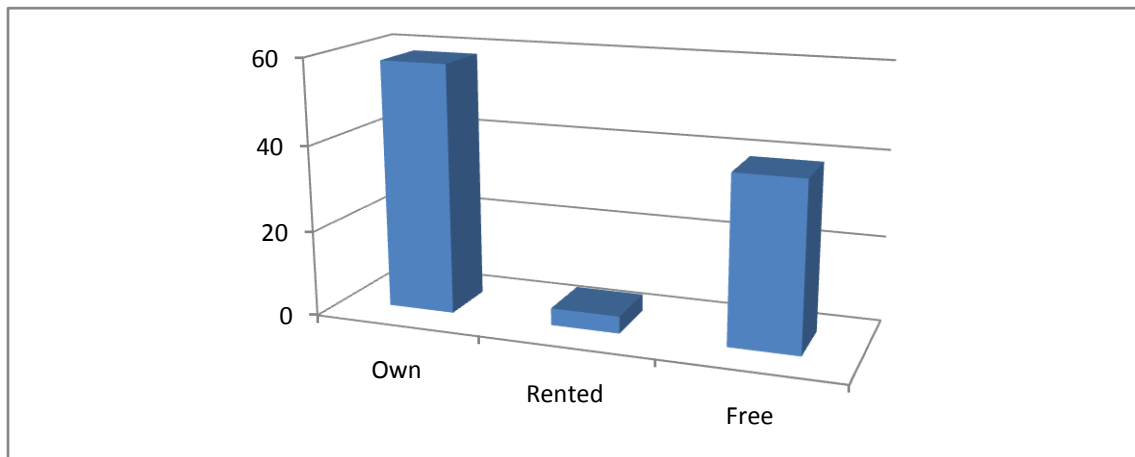
Table 35: Ownership of library building

Sl. no.	Ownership	No. of libraries
1.	Own	14 (58.3%)
2.	Rented	1 (4.1%)
3.	Free (but not own)	9 (37.5%)

*Source – Surveyed Data*

14 (58.3%) of the libraries are situated on their own land while 9 (37.5%) are attached to a building but for which the library need not pay rent. Only 1(4.1%) library i.e. Ramhlun Vengthar YMA library is on rented building. Table 35 is supplemented with graph.

Graph 3: Ownership of library building



#### 5.1.6. SOURCE OF FINANCE:

Finance is the most vital factor that determines the effectiveness of a library. Adequate funds are necessary to build up library collections, for providing services to the users and to purchase and maintain various equipments. NGO libraries source of finance is obtained from public funds, through charges on fees from the different kind of services rendered by the library.

Table 36: Source of finance

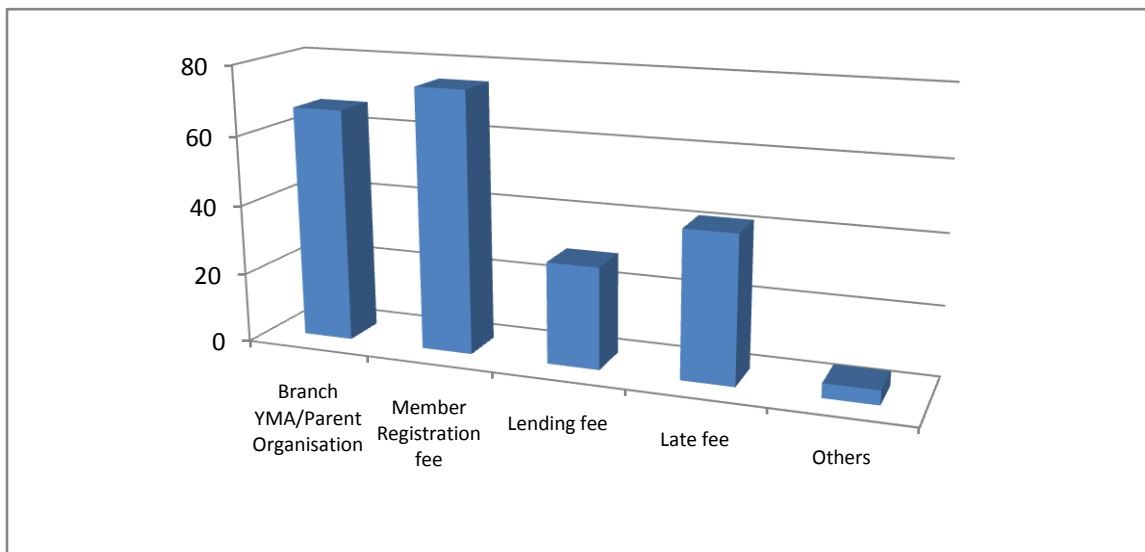
Sl. no.	Source	No. of libraries
1.	Branch YMA/Parent Organisation	16 (66.6%)
2.	Member Registration fee	18 (75%)
3.	Lending fee	7 (29.1%)
4.	Late fee	10 (41.6%)
5.	Others	1 (4.1%)

Source – Surveyed data

Analysis of the table indicates that branch YMA/parent organisation allocates funds to 16 (66.6%) libraries. Membership registration fee is collected by 18 (75%) libraries. In 7 (29.1%) and 10 (41.6%) libraries, lending fee and late fee are collected respectively. Only 1(4.1%) library i.e. Synod hospital library is having another source

of finance besides budget allocated from parent organisation. Table 36 is supplemented with graph.

Graph 4: Source of finance



#### 5.1.7. NUMBER OF TIMES LIBRARY OPENS IN A WEEK:

The number of library opening days decides the usage of the library. The response received from the library staff on the library opening days and hours is tabulated in the table below

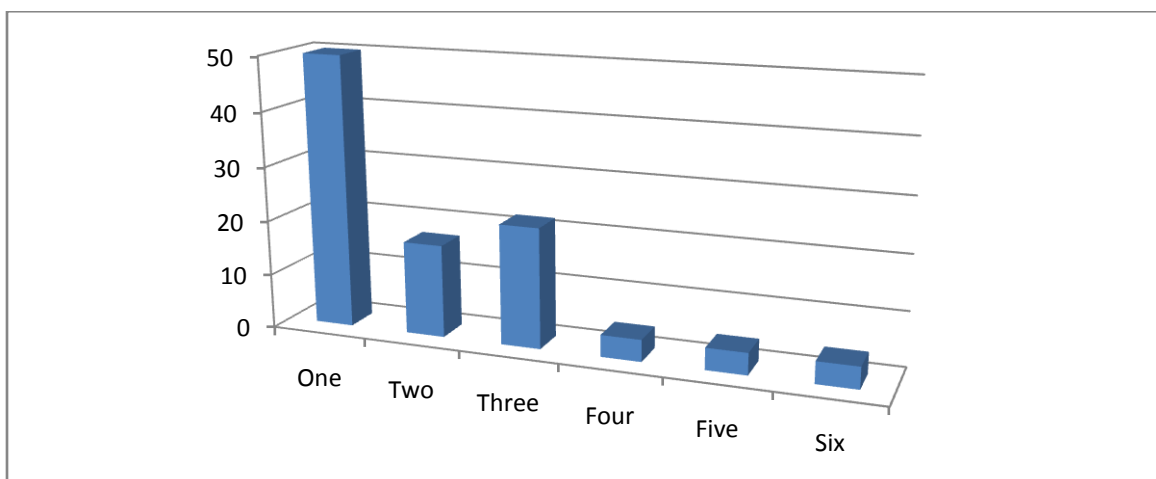
Table 37: No. of times library opens in a week

Sl. no.	No. of times	No. of libraries
1.	One	12 (50%)
2.	Two	4 (16.6%)
3.	Three	5 (20.8%)
4.	Four	1(4.2%)
5.	Five	1(4.2%)
6.	Six	1(4.2%)

Source – Surveyed data

From the Table 37, it can be seen that 12 (50%) of the libraries remain open for one day, 4 (16.6%) libraries are opened two times, 5 (20.8%) libraries are opened three times. Also, it was observed that only 1 (4.2%) library i.e. Synod hospital library, MJA and Vaivakawn YMA library are opened six times a week, five times a week and four times a week respectively. Table 37 is supplemented with graph

Graph 5: No. of times library opens in a week



### 5.1.8 LIBRARY HOURS:

Table shows the library hours of the NGO libraries.

Table 38: Library hours

Sl. no.	Name of the library	Library hours
1.	Chaltlang YMA Library	2 hrs and 3 hrs
2.	Republic YMA Library	3 hrs
3.	Chanmari YMA Library	1 ½ hrs and 2 ½ hrs
4.	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	2 hrs
5.	Chaltlang North YMA Library	2 hrs
6.	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	1 hr
7.	Kulikawn YMA Library	1 hr
8.	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	3 hrs
9.	Electric YMA Library	2 and 3 hrs
10.	Tanhriil YMA Library	1 ½ hr
11.	Synod Hospital Library	7 hrs
12.	Vaivakawn YMA Libray	4 hrs
13.	Armed Veng YMA Library	2 hrs
14.	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library	2 hrs
15.	Khatla YMA Library	2 hrs
16.	Mizoram Journalist Association Public Library	6 hrs
17.	College Veng YMA Library	2 hrs
18	Laipuitlang YMA Library	1 hr
19.	Kanan YMA Library	1 hr

20.	Venghnuai YMA Library	2 hrs
21.	Ramhlun North YMA Library	2 hrs
22.	Dam veng YMA Library	2 hrs
23.	Chawlhmun	2 hrs
24.	Bethlehem YMA Library	1 ½ and 2 hrs

*Source - Surveyed Data*

Table 38 revealed that Synod hospital library opening duration is by far the longest i.e. 7 hrs and followed by MJA library which is open for 6 hours. Some of the libraries have two different hours which varies during summer and winter. In most cases, 1 to 2 hrs is the most frequently practice library hours.

### **5.1.9. BOOK CLASSIFICATION:**

Classification is a system that organizes library book collection in a systematic order. Users can easily locate the required books without wasting their time.

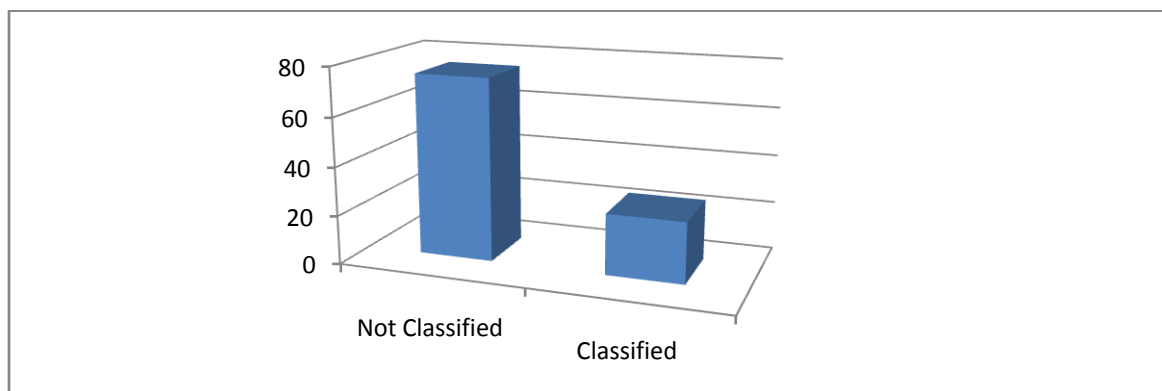
Table 39: Book classification

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Whether books classified</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.	Classified	18 (75%)
2.	Not Classified	6 (25%)

*Source – Surveyed data*

According to the survey conducted in 24 libraries, a total of 18 (75%) of the libraries classified their books. Books are not classified in the remaining 6 (25%) libraries. Table 39 is supplemented with graph

Graph 6: Book classification



### **5.1.11. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME ADOPTED:**

For classification, the most common type of scheme used in NGO library is Dewey decimal classification. It is done through a predetermined schedule of class numbers based on notations. Like materials are accordingly arranged on shelves. The



scheme is categorized into first summary, second summary, third summary, full summary of DDC and own scheme.

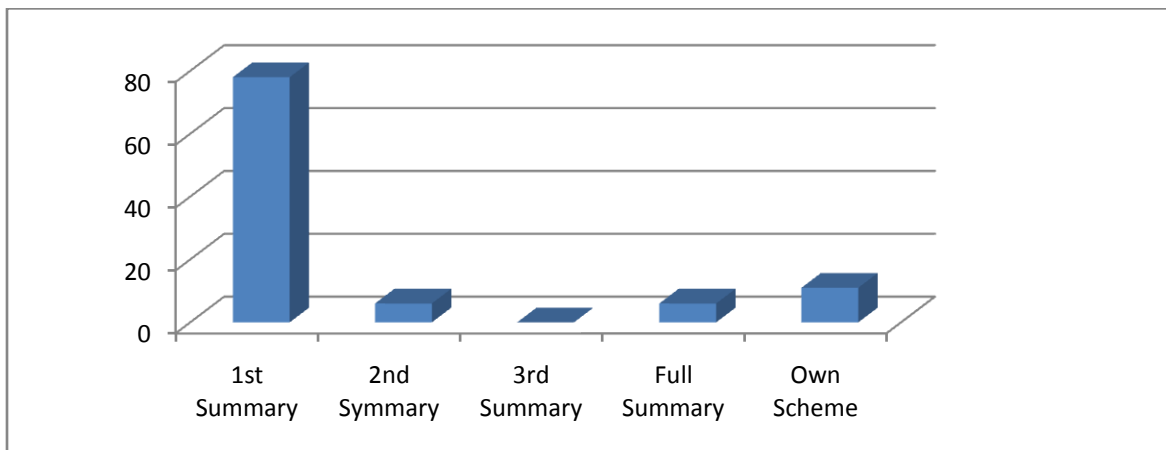
Table 40: Classification scheme adopted

Sl. no.	Scheme	No. of libraries (N=18)
1.	First summary of DDC	14 (77.8%)
2.	Second summary of DDC	1 (5.5%)
3.	Third summary of DDC	-
4.	Full summary of DDC	1 (5.5%)
5.	Own Scheme	2 (11.1%)

Source – Surveyed data

The above table indicates that out of the 18 libraries that have done classification, 14 (77.7%) libraries used first summary of DDC scheme. 1 (5.5%) library i.e. Synod hospital library is using the full edition of DDC scheme and another 1 (5.5%) library i.e. Laipuitlang YMA library classifies book using second summary of DDC. Only 2 (11.1%) of the libraries manage with their own scheme of classification. Table 40 is supplemented with graph as shown below-

Graph 7: Adoption of classification scheme



#### 5.1.12. LIBRARY CATALOGUE:

Cataloguing is an essential and important tool in a library. It is a key to the resources of a library.

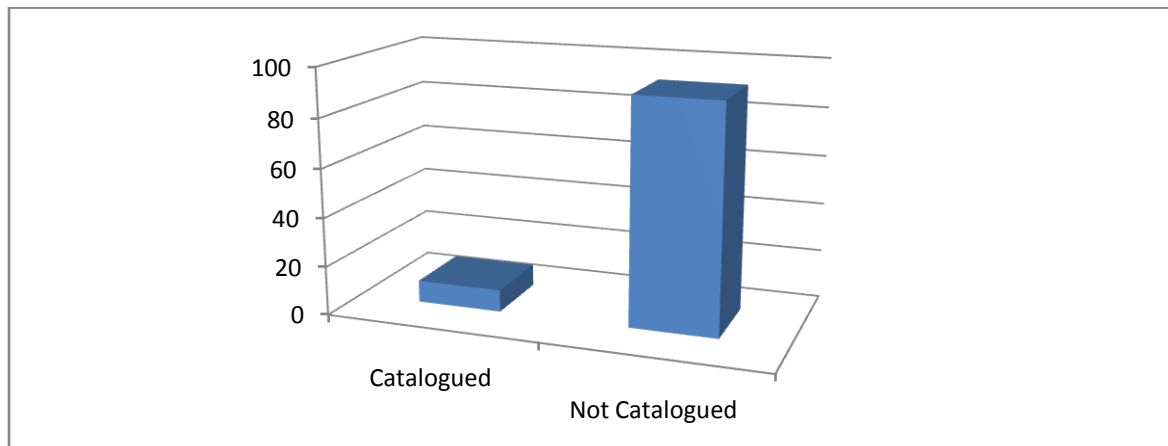
Table 41: No. of libraries having catalogue

Sl. no.	Whether catalogue	Total
1.	Catalogue	2 (8.3%)
2.	Not Catalogue	22 (91.6%)

Source – Surveyed data

Analysis of the above data reveals that only 2 (8.3%) of the libraries such as Synod hospital library and Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA library are having library catalogue and 22 (91.6%) libraries does not have library catalogue. Table 41 is supplemented with graph.

Graph 8: No. of libraries having catalogue



#### 5.1.13. MODE OF ACQUISITION OF BOOKS:

Library acquires books from various sources. Some of the common source of library book is tabulated as shown below

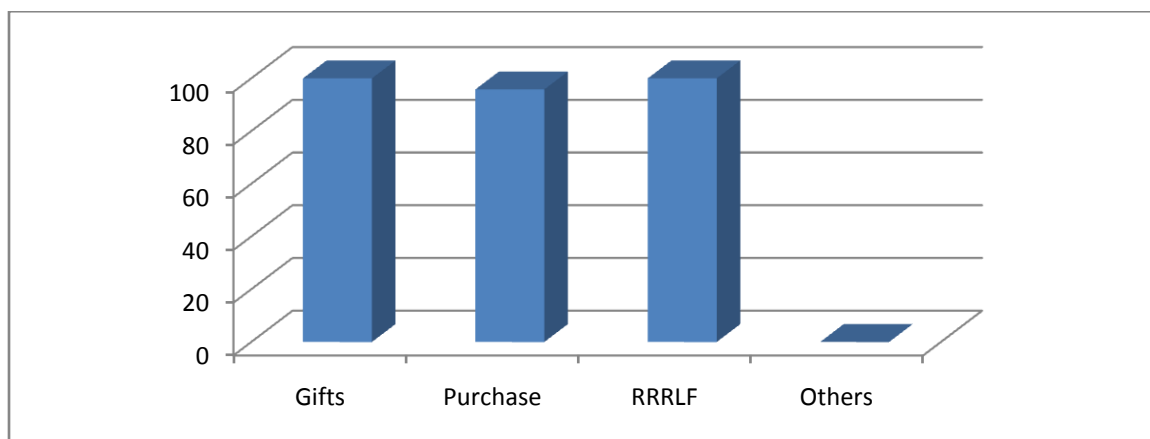
Table 42: Mode of acquisition of books

Sl. no.	Mode of acquisition	No. of libraries
1.	Gifts	24 (100%)
2.	Purchase	23 (95.8%)
3.	RRRLF	24 (100%)
4.	Others	-

Source –Surveyed data

From the table, 24 (100%) libraries acquire books through gifts and RRRLF. 23 (95.8%) libraries acquire books through purchase. Only MJA library does not purchase books. Table 42 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 9: Mode of acquisition of books



**5.1.14. LIBRARY COLLECTION:**

Library collection is the sum total of books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, government documents, compact discs etc that makes up the holdings of a particular library.

Table 43: Size of library collection

Sl. no.	Name of the library	Books	Magazines		Newspapers		Others
			Subscribed	Gift	Subscribed	Gift	
1.	Chaltlang YMA Library	5193		1	-	-	Souvenir
2.	Republic YMA Library	3116	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chanmari YMA Library	10040 (approx)	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	2740	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chaltlang North YMA Library	3078	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	9678	3	3	-	-	-
7.	Kulikawn YMA Library	3300	3	-	-	-	-
8.	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	1500	-	1	-	1	-
9.	Electric YMA Library	6645	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Tanhril YMA Library	2789	2	-	1	-	-
11.	Synod Hospital Library	5278	11	-	5	-	Journals (subscribed)
12.	Vaivakawn YMA Libray	4594	-	2	-	1	-

13.	Armed Veng YMA Library	4180	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library	2000 (approx)					
15.	Khatla YMA Library	4970	-	1	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram Journalist Association Public Library	4632	-	2	-	32	Assembly proceedings
17.	College Veng YMA Library	4500	-	3	-	-	-
18.	Laipuitlang YMA Library	2100	-	1	-	-	-
19.	Kanan YMA Library	3313	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Venghnuai YMA Library	2300	1	1	-	-	-
21.	Ramhlun North YMA Library	3393	-	2	-	2	-
22.	Dam veng YMA Library	2516	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Chawlhmun	2120 (approx)	-	5	-	3	-
24.	Bethlehem YMA Library	6750	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1,00,725	20	22	6	39	

*Source - Surveyed data*

From the above table, it can be seen that at the time of data collection, Chanmari YMA library has the highest number of book collection i.e.10040 (approx) and the lowest being Ramhlun Vengthar YMA library i.e. 1500. Overall, the number of book collection ranges from 2000-4000. Synod hospital library currently subscribed the highest number of magazines and newspapers. Journals subscribed by Synod hospital are all foreign journals. MJA public library has the richest collection of gifted newspaper. Except for Synod hospital library and Tanhril YMA library, other libraries do not have subscribed newspapers. Chaltlang YMA library and MJA public library have other type of collection such as Souvenir and Assembly Proceedings respectively.

#### **5.1.15. LIBRARY MEMBERS:**

The following table gives the number of members available in the library.

Table 44: No. of library members

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Name of the library</b>	<b>No. of library members</b>
1.	Chaltlang YMA Library	382

2.	Republic YMA Library	250
3.	Chanmari YMA Library	244
4.	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	96
5.	Chaltlang North YMA Library	218
6.	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	327
7.	Kulikawn YMA Library	237
8.	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	200
9.	Electric YMA Library	120
10.	Tanhrih YMA Library	155
11.	Synod Hospital Library	180
12.	Vaivakawn YMA Libray	627
13.	Armed Veng YMA Library	157
14.	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library	79
15.	Khatla YMA Library	192
16.	Mizoram Journalist Association Public Library	88
17.	College Veng YMA Library	190
18.	Laipuitlang YMA Library	870
19.	Kanan YMA Library	70
20.	Venghnuai YMA Library	110
21.	Ramhlun North YMA Library	79
22.	Dam veng YMA Library	35
23.	Chawlhmun	117
24.	Bethlehem YMA Library	400
Total		5423

*Source - Surveyed data*

Table 44 reveals that Laipuitlang YMA library has the highest number of registered library members i.e. 870. Library having the lowest number of members is Damveng YMA library which constitutes only 35 members. The average number of library members ranges from 100-200.

#### **5.1.16. MONTHLY VISITORS:**

The number of visitors in a library shows the extent of use of the library. The utility of a library collection can be judged by the number of readers visiting the library. The following table gives the statistics of visitors in a month.

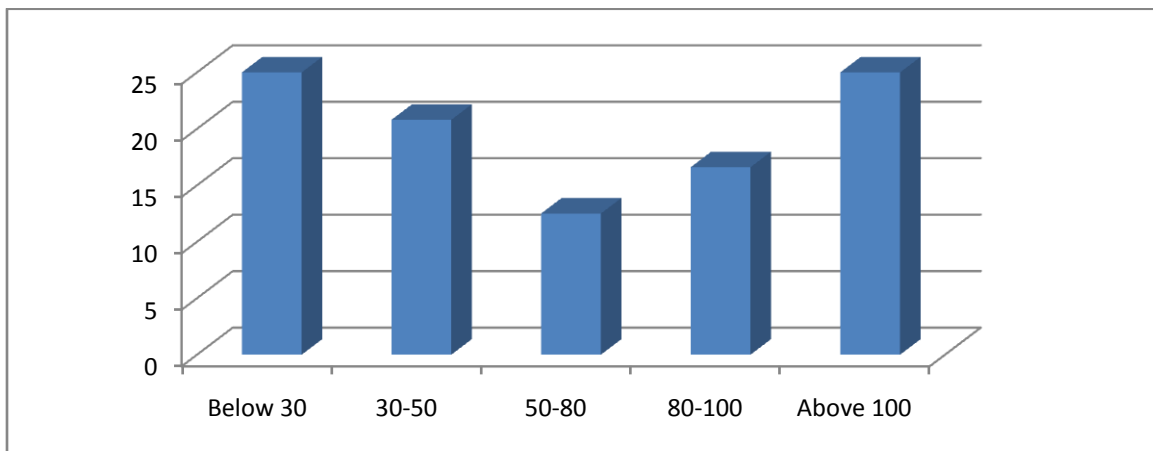
Table 45: Monthly visitors

Sl. no.	Monthly visitors	No. of libraries
1.	Below 30	6 (25%)
2.	30-50	5 (20.8%)
3.	50-80	3 (12.5%)
4.	80-100	4 (16.6%)
5.	Above 100	6 (25%)

Source – Surveyed data

While analyzing the data, it was observed that only 6 (25%) libraries have visitors below 30, 4 (16.6%) libraries have visitors in the range of 80-100, 3 (12.5%) libraries have visitors ranging from 50-80, 5 (20.8%) have visitors ranging from 30-50 and 6 (25%) libraries have more than 100 visitors a month. Table 45 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 10: Monthly visitors



#### 5.1.17. NUMBER OF BOOKS ADDED YEARLY:

Collection development is the building up and improvement of the collection in a library. NGO libraries are faced with the problem of having a sound collection development owing to financial problems. A question was asked pertaining to the number of books added yearly to show the growth and development of the library.

Table 46: Number of books added yearly

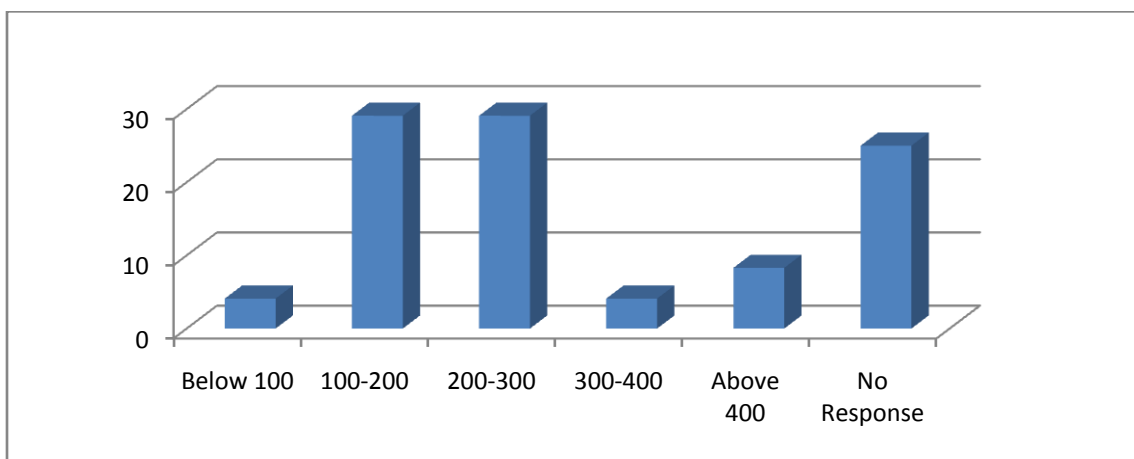
Sl. no.	No. of books	No. of libraries
1.	Below 100	1 (4.1%)
2.	100-200	7(29.2%)

3.	200-300	7 (29.2%)
4.	300-400	1 (4.1%)
5.	Above 400	2 (8.3%)
6.	No response	6 (25%)

Source – Surveyed data

From the above table, it was declared that of the 24 libraries, only 1 (4.1%) library added a limited number of not more than 100 books. Not more than 200 books were added by 7 (29.2%) libraries. In another 7 (29.2%) libraries, a number of books in the range of 200-300 were added yearly. It was also be observed that only 1 (4.1%) library added a range of 300-400 books and 2 (8.3%) libraries added more than 400 books yearly which being the highest number of books added. Table 46 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 11: Number of books added yearly



#### 5.1.18. NUMBER OF BOOKS ISSUED:

The number of books issued monthly has been placed under table 47

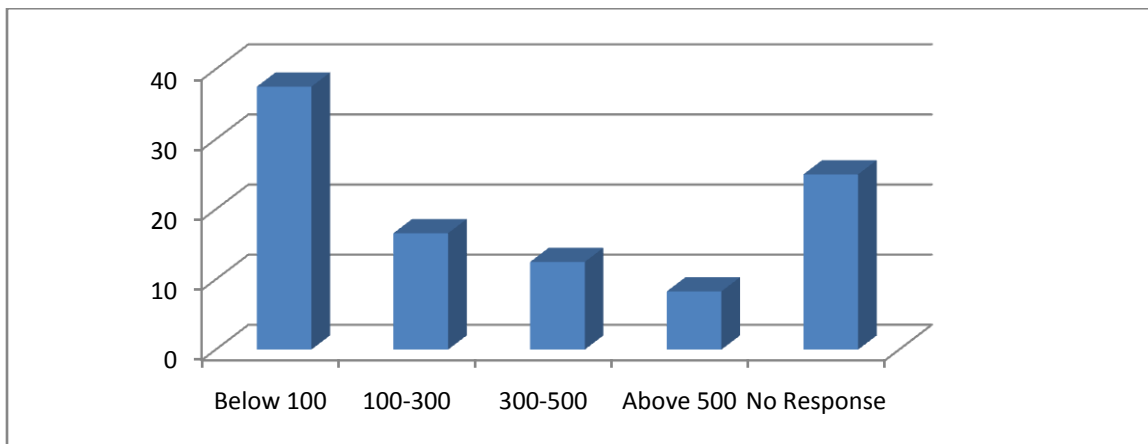
Table 47: Number of books issued

Sl. no.	No. of books issued	No. of libraries
1.	Below 100	9 (37.5%)
2.	100 - 300	4 (16.6%)
3.	300 - 500	3 (12.5%)
4.	Above 500	2 (8.3%)
5.	No response	6 (25%)

Source – Surveyed data

The above table shows that out of 24 libraries, 9 (37.5%) libraries issued less than 100 books in a month. 4 (16.6) libraries issued 100-300 books, 3 (12.5%) libraries issued 300-500 books, 2 (8.3%) libraries issued above 500 books. A decrease in the number of books issued can be observed. Table 47 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 12: Number of books issued



#### 5.1.19. LIBRARY EQUIPMENTS:

Library equipments include tables, chairs, benches, shelves, computers etc. Libraries lacking proper equipments usually indicate that the library is poorly maintained. Analysis of the number of equipments available in the library is placed below in the table.

Table 48: Total number of library equipments

Sl. no.	Name of the library	No. of equipments							Total
		Steel Book Shelves	Wooden Book Shelves	Tables	Chairs/Benches	Comp u-ters	TV	Others	
1.	Chaltlang YMA Library	7	2	3	23	2	1	1 Printer	39
2.	Republic YMA Library	4	5	4	15	1	-	1 Printer	30
3.	Chanmari YMA Library	6	3	3	30	2	1	-	45
4.	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	3	4	2	15	3	1	3 Printers	28
5.	Chaltlang North YMA Library	5	-	1	9	-	-	-	15
6.	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	3	12	4	11	1	1	2 Catalogue cabinet , 1 Pigeon hole	35



								Rack	
7.	Kulikawn YMA Library	2	9	4	15	1	1	-	32
8.	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	9	1	2	30	1	1	-	44
9.	Electric YMA Library	3	7	2	50	1	1	-	64
10.	Tanhрил YMA Library	3	4	2	12	1	-	-	22
11.	Synod Hospital Library	10	4	42	42	-	-	2 Catalogue Cabinet, 19 Skeleton Rack	119
12.	Vaivakawn YMA Libray	9	2	3	18	2	1	1 Skeleton Rack	35
13.	Armed Veng YMA Library	5	3	4	6	1	1	-	20
14.	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library	4	2	1	4	1	1	-	13
15.	Khatla YMA Library	3	9	1	2	-	-	-	15
16.	MJA Public Library	12	-	3	12	1	1	1 Refrigerator, 2 Steel Amlirah	32
17.	College Veng YMA Library	7	1	1	10	2	1	-	22
18.	Laipuitlang YMA Library	-	7	2	8	1	1	-	19
19.	Kanan YMA Library	3	4	3	4	-	-	1 Almirah, 1 skeleton Rack	16
20.	Venghnuai YMA Library	1	5	2	7	-	-	-	15
21.	Ramhlun North YMA Library	5	6	3	9	1	1	1 Skeleton Rack 1 Display Rack	27
22.	Dam veng YMA Library	4	2	1	15	-	1	-	23
23.	Chawlhmun	3	3	3	5	2	1	-	17

Source - Surveyed data

While analyzing the data, it was revealed that Synod hospital library has the largest number of library equipments with a total of 119 equipments. The library such as MJA public library, Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA library and Tuikhuahtlang YMA library have 12 steel book shelves, 12 wooden book shelves and 3 computers respectively, thus, proving to be the highest number of equipments among the libraries. Synod hospital library has 42 tables, chairs/benches which is also the highest among the libraries.

**5.1.20. AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE SECTION/ROOM:**

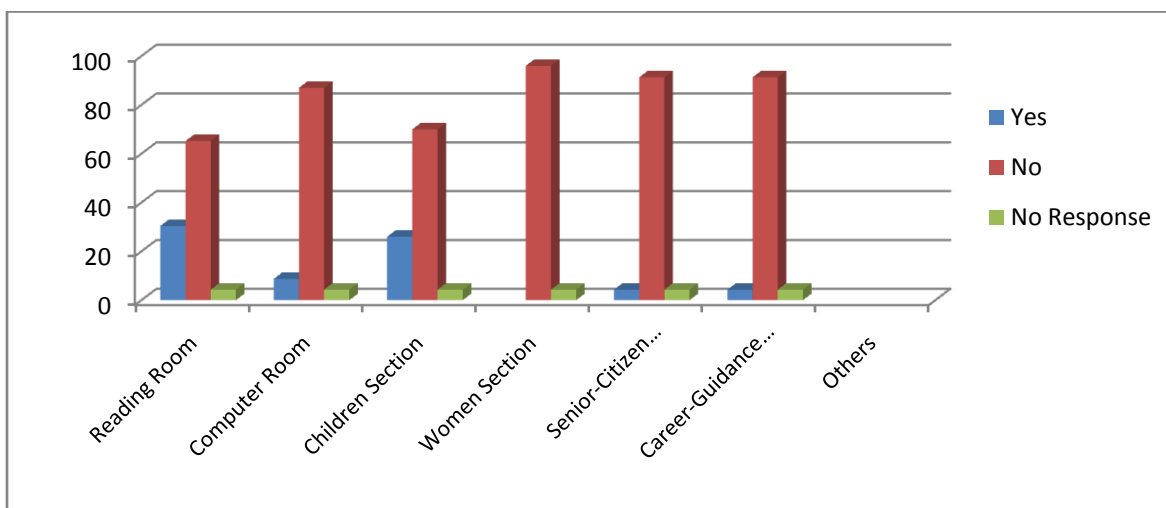
Table 49: Availability of separate section/room

Response	No. of libraries						
	Reading room	Computer room	Children section	Women section	Senior-Citizen section	Career-Guidance section	Others
Yes	7 (30.4%)	2 (8.7%)	6 (26%)	-	1 (4.3%)	1 (4.3%)	-
No	15 (65.2%)	20 (87%)	16 (70%)	22 (96%)	21 (91.3%)	21 (91.3%)	-
No Response	1 (4.3%)	1 (4.3%)	1 (4.3%)	1 (4.3%)	1 (4.3%)	1 (4.3%)	-

*Source – Surveyed data*

From the above table, it can be seen that 7 (30.4%) libraries are having reading room, 2 (8.7%) have computer room, 6 (26%) have children section, 1(4.3%) library have senior-citizen section and another 1(4.3) library have career-guidance Section. Data analysis also shows that none of the library is having women section. Table 49 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 13: Availability of separate section/room



### 5.1.21. ASSISTANCE FROM AGENCIES:

Libraries need the support and assistance from other agencies besides depending on its own finance accrued from charging fees. Assistance from other agencies received in cash and kind has helped the library to grow and develop in various aspects. RRRLF is the leading agency that provides assistance for library growth and development. The following table shows the number of libraries and the different agencies through which the library have received assistance.

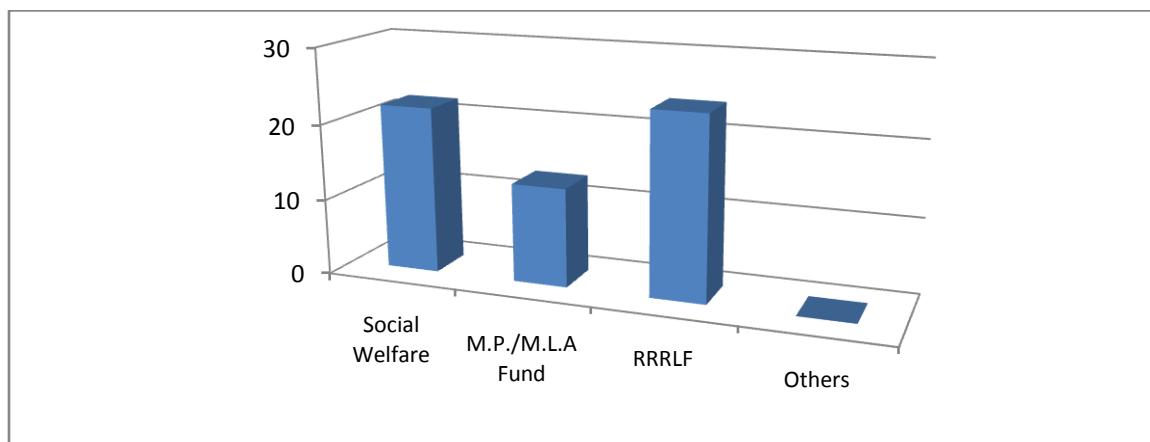
Table 50: Assistance from agencies

Sl. no.	Agencies	No. of libraries
1.	Social Welfare Deptt., Govt. of Mizoram	5 (20.8%)
2.	M.P. /M.L.A Fund	3 (12.5%)
3.	RRRLF	24 (100%)
4.	Others	-

Source – Surveyed data

From Table above, it was found that only 5 (20.8%) and 3 (12.5%) libraries have received assistance from Social welfare deptt. and M.P/M.L.A fund respectively. All the libraries have received assistance from RRRLF. Table 50 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 14: Assistance from agencies



### 5.1.22. ASSISTANCE FROM RRRLF:

RRRLF provides different kind of assistance under its matching and non-matching scheme. The following table gives the types of assistance that are provided to the library.

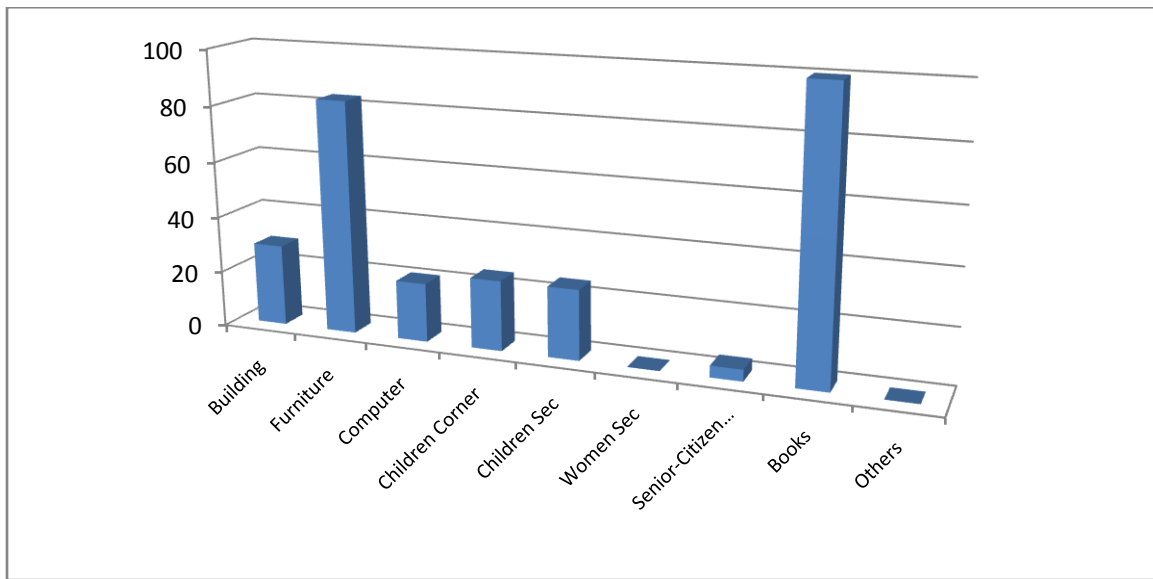
Table 51: Assistance from RRRLF

Sl. no.	Types of assistance	No. of libraries
1.	Increasing Accommodation (Building)	7 (29.1%)
2.	Furniture	20 (83.3%)
3.	Computer	5 (20.8%)
4.	Children Corner	6 (25%)
5.	Children Section	6 (25%)
6.	Women Section	-
7.	Senior-Citizen Section	1 (4.1%)
8.	Books	24 (100%)
9.	Others	-

Source – Surveyed data

While analyzing the above data, it was observed that 7 (29.1%) libraries have received financial assistance from RRRLF for increasing accommodation, 6 (25%) for children corner, another 6 (25%) libraries for children section, only 1 (4.1%) for senior-citizen section, and 20 (83.3%) libraries received furniture and 5 (20.8%) libraries have received computer. All of the libraries have received book assistance from RRRLF. Table 51 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 15: Assistance from RRRLF



### 5.1.23. LIBRARY AUTOMATION:

An automated library is a library in which all the functions of the library are carried out using ICT infrastructure. Automation of library reduces the repetitive works, save time, bring accuracy and speed. Library automation offers many opportunities to improve service to library patrons. The current survey has clearly revealed the present status of library automation in NGO libraries.

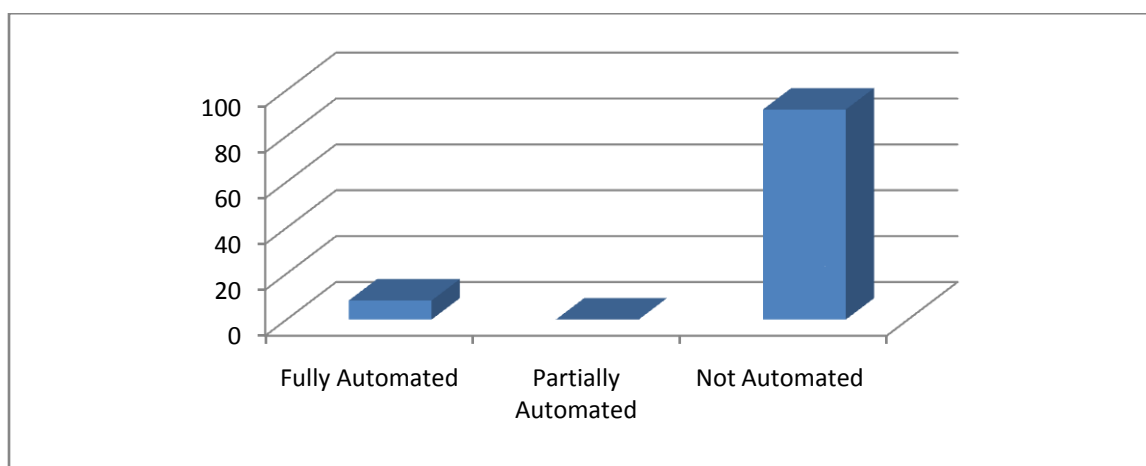
Table 52: Status of automation

Sl. no.	Status	No. of libraries
1.	Fully Automated	2 (8.3%)
2.	Partially Automated	-
3.	Not Automated	22 (91.6%)

Source – Surveyed data

The above table shows that only 2 (8.3%) libraries have started automation and is fully automated. It is unfortunate to find that majority of the libraries i.e. 22 (91.6%) have not started automation. Table 52 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 16: Status of automation



#### 5.1.24. LIBRARY SERVICE:

The services given to the readers by the Library staff are of supreme importance. In a library, the time of users is valuable and must be saved. In NGO libraries, the services rendered are simple and all of the libraries provide almost the same type of services. The questionnaire was categorized into five types of services such as circulation, cataloguing, reading, reference and others which is tabulated in the table below.

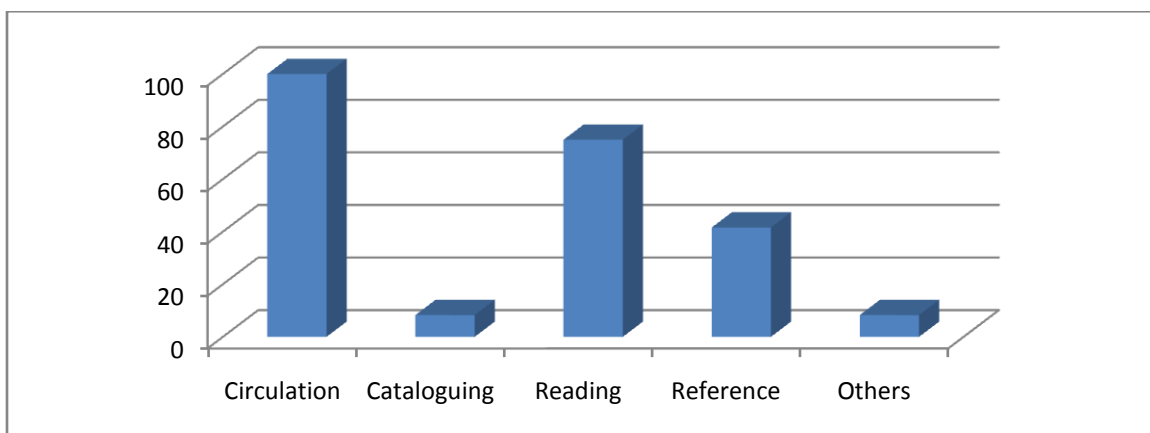
Table 53: Library service

Sl. no.	Service	No. of libraries
1.	Circulation	24 (100%)
2.	Cataloguing	2 (8.3%)
3.	Reading	18 (75%)
4.	Reference	10 (41.6%)
5.	Others	2 (8.3%)

*Source – Surveyed data*

While analyzing the data, it was observed that all the libraries provide circulation service, 18 (75%) libraries provide reading service and 10 (41.6 %) libraries provide reference service. Only 2 (8.3%) libraries provide cataloguing service. Other services such as Newspaper clipping service is provided by Synod hospital library and Documentation service is provided by Bethlehem YMA library. Table 53 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 17: Library service



**5.1.25. ACTIVITIES OR EXTENSION PROGRAMME PERFORMED BY THE LIBRARIES:**

The activities or extension programme performed by some of the libraries in a more precise form are as follows:

- 1) Training among library committee members
- 2) Observation of public library day by organizing programmes.
- 3) Publication of library awareness articles and library news in the local newspapers which is made known to the whole community of the village.
- 4) Conduct essay-writing and drawing competition on different events
- 5) Prize distribution of best reader awards among library members
- 6) Book exhibition
- 7) Malaria awareness campaign
- 8) Conducting of membership drive to collect new members of the library.

**5.1.26. SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED FROM LIBRARY:**

For the development and over-all growth of the library, suggestions were given by the libraries. The suggestions received from the library in a more generalized form are given below:

- 1) Regular updates of the contents of the library.
- 2) To keep track of the latest published books and obtain them to attract users
- 3) Encouraging and creating awareness among the youth to read more books by performing library awareness programme.
- 4) To obtain more educational, reference and children books
- 5) To subscribe more magazines
- 6) To have better infrastructure and more equipments.

- 7) To implement library automation with suitable software
- 8) To employ regular library worker
- 9) Organisation of orientation for users
- 10) To receive more financial assistance from RRRLF and other agencies.
- 11) To have regular funding.

## 5.2. ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED FROM USERS

Analysis of data under the headings include the response rate, profile of the users with regards to their age group, sex and profession; visiting information to the library, opinions of the user on library collection, their area of interest and information need of the users. The chapter also includes satisfaction level of users regarding various aspects of the library and the problems faced by them.

### 5.2.1 RESPONSE RATE

The total population covered in this study included library users from the concerned NGO libraries under study. A total of 7 questionnaires were distributed to each library. The responses received and response rate are displayed in the following table shown below:

Table 54: Response rate

Sl. no.	Name of the library	Response received	Response rate (N=7)
1.	Chaltlang YMA Library	7	100%
2.	Republic YMA Library	7	100%
3.	Chanmari YMA Library	6	85.7%
4.	Tuikhuahtlang YMA Library	7	100%
5.	Chaltlang North YMA Library	6	85.7%
6.	Bethlehem Vengthlang YMA Library	7	100%
7.	Kulikawn YMA Library	7	100%
8.	Ramhlun Vengthar YMA Library	5	71.4%
9.	Electric YMA Library	4	57.1%
10.	Tanhril YMA Library	7	100%
11.	Synod Hospital Library	7	100%
12.	Vaivakawn YMA Libray	4	57.1%



13.	Armed Veng YMA Library	7	100%
14.	Bungkawn Vengthar YMA Library	7	100%
15.	Khatla YMA Library	7	100%
16.	MJA Public Library	3	42.8%
17.	College Veng YMA Library	5	71.4%
18.	Laipuitlang YMA Library	7	100%
19.	Kanan YMA Library	3	42.8%
20.	Venghnuai YMA Library	7	100%
21.	Ramhlun North YMA Library	6	85.7%
22.	Dam veng YMA Library	3	42.8%
23.	Chawlhmun	7	100%
24.	Bethlehem YMA Library	3	42.8%
TOTAL		139 (88%)	82.7%

*Source - Surveyed data*

Out of 168 questionnaires distributed, 139 were received back duly filled which constitute 82.7% response rate. The highest response rate was obtained from 13 libraries constituting 100% and the lowest constitute only 42.8% obtained from 4 libraries.

## **5.2.2. PROFILE OF USERS**

The data was collected from the users with regards their gender, age group and professions. Collected data with regard to the profile of users analyzed from table to table shown below

### **5.2.2.1. Analysis by Gender**

Data was collected on the basis of gender to find out how many male and female populations are engaged in the use of library and distinguish the gender which constitutes more population with the use and visitation of the library.

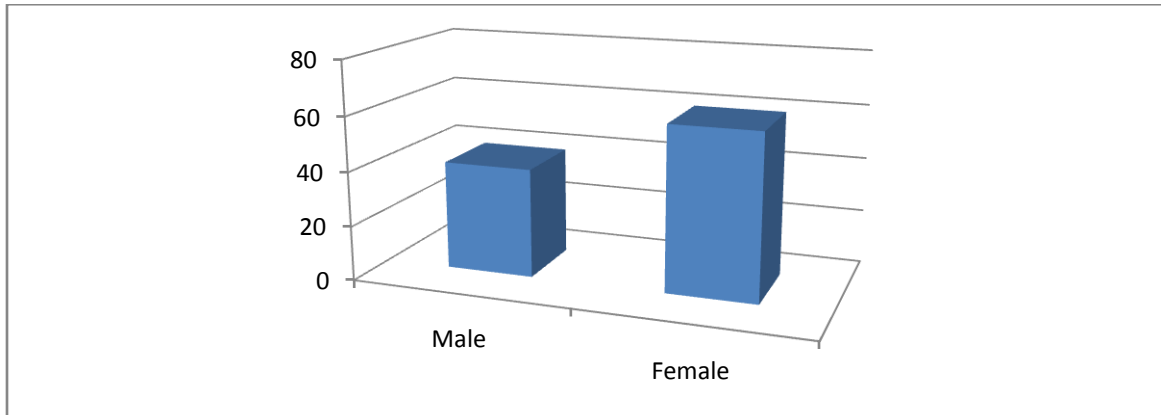
Table 55: Analysis by gender

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>No. of users</b>
1.	Female	84 (60.4%)
2.	Male	55 (39.5%)
Total		139 (100%)

*Source – Surveyed data*

Analysis indicates that female gender constitutes higher number of gender rate i.e. 80 (60.4%) and male constitute 55 (39.5%) response rates. It is clear from the analysis that there is more female gender with respect to library users. Table 55 is supported by graph.

Graph 18: Analysis by gender



#### 5.2.2.2. Analysis by Age-Group

To find out the most popular age group among library users, the users were given four different age groups i.e. below 14 years, 15-29 years, 30-50 years and Above 50 years.

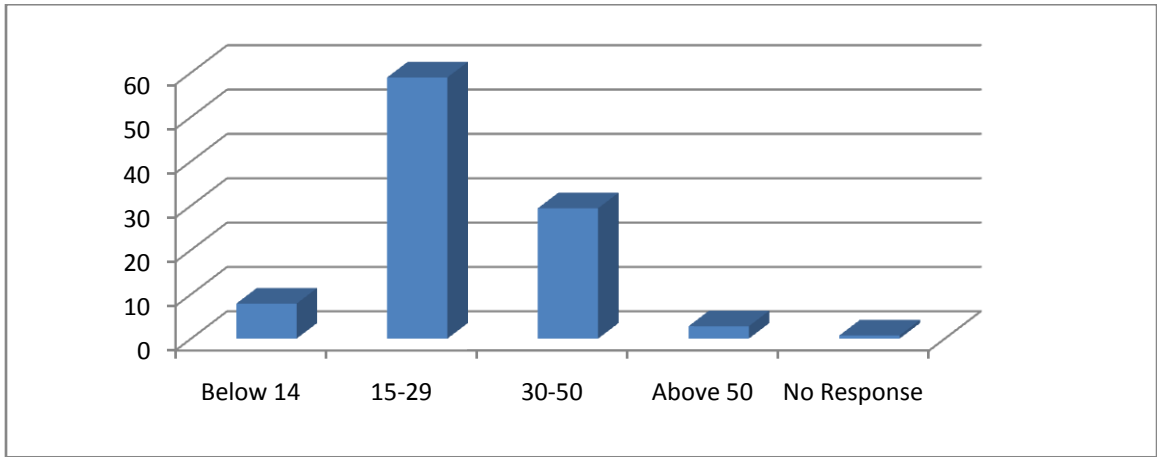
Table 56: Analysis by age group

Sl. no.	Age group	No. of users
1.	Below 14	11(7.9%)
2.	15-29	82 (59%)
3.	30-50	41(29.4%)
4.	Above 50	4 (2.9%)
5.	No response	1 (0.7%)

Source – Surveyed data

Data analysis shows that 11 (7.9%) of the users are below 14 years of age. 41(29.4%) users belong to the age group 30-50 years. 82 (59%) users belong to 15-29 age group. Only 4 (2.9%) users are found to be above 50 years of age. Graph is shown to support the table above.

Graph 19: Analysis by age-group



### 5.2.2.3. Analysis by Profession

The professions of users are placed under Table 57. The component of profession has been categorized into student, govt. employed, housewife, business, teacher and others.

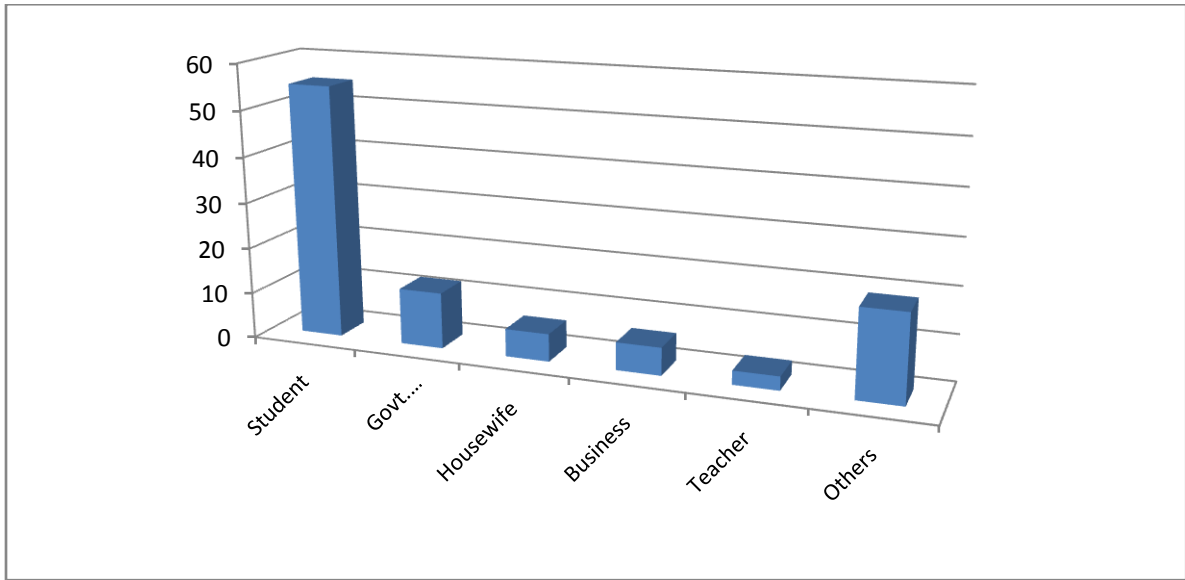
Table 57: Analysis by profession

Sl. no.	Profession	No. of users
1.	Student	76 (54.7%)
2.	Govt. employed	17 (12.2%)
3.	Housewife	8 (5.7%)
4.	Business	8 (5.7%)
5.	Teacher	4 (2.9%)
6.	Others	26 (18.7%)

Source – Surveyed data

From the table, it can be seen that the number of students among users is the highest which constitute 76 (54.7%) of the users. 17 (12.2%) users are Govt. employed, only 4 (2.9%) users are teachers and 26 (18.7%) users are found to have other kinds of professions. The number of housewife and business users are the same which is 8 (5.7%) of the users. Graph of the analysis is shown below

Graph 20: Analysis by profession



### 5.2.3. PURPOSE OF LIBRARY VISIT:

The purpose of visiting the library has been categorized in the table shown below

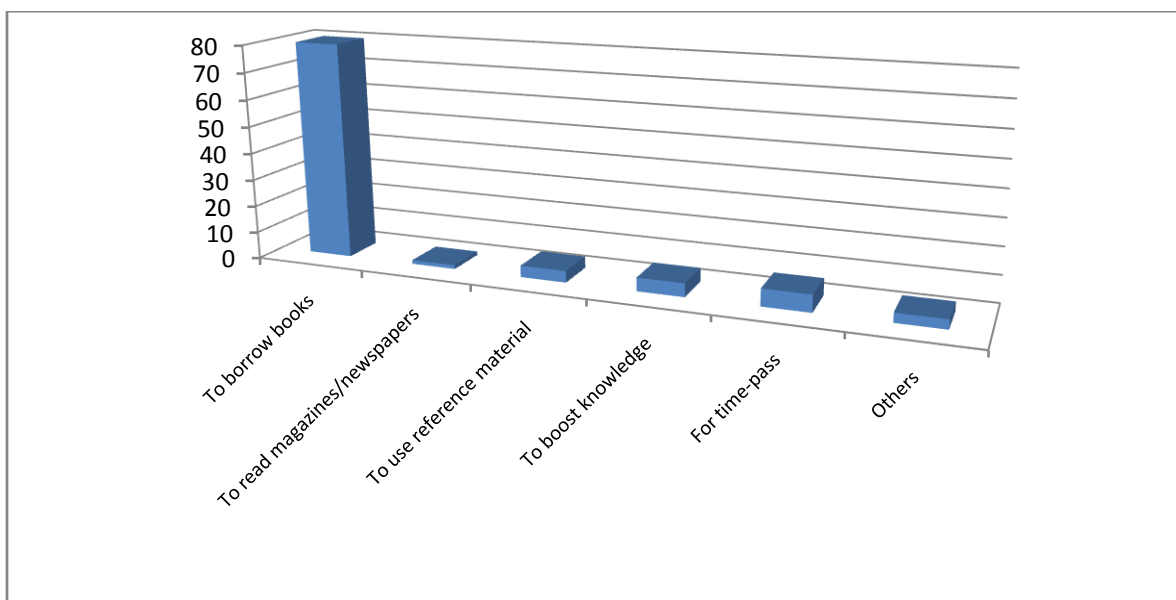
Table 58: Purpose of library visit

Sl. no.	Purpose	No. of users
1.	To borrow books	111 (79.8%)
2.	To read magazines/newspapers	2 (1.4%)
3.	To use reference materials	6 (4.3%)
4.	To boost knowledge	7 (5%)
5.	For time-pass	9 (6.5%)
6.	Others	4 (2.9%)

Source – Surveyed data

It was observed from the table that maximum numbers of respondents were using the library to borrow books i.e. 111(79.8%). 2(1.4%) users read magazines/newspapers, 6 (4.3%) use reference materials, 7 (5%) use the library to boost their knowledge and 9 (6.4%) of users visits the library for time-pass. Table 58 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 21: Purpose of library visit



#### 5.2.4. USERS OPINION ON LIBRARY COLLECTION:

Library collection in most NGO libraries is limited to books, magazines and newspapers. A question was enquired on the opinion of users towards the library collections.

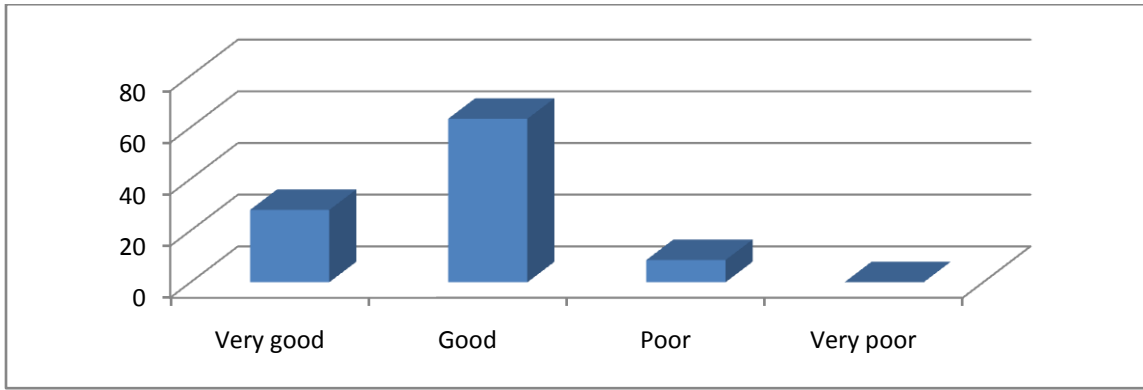
Table 59: Users opinion on library collection

Sl. no.	Opinion	No. of users
1.	Very Good	39 (28%)
2.	Good	88 (63.3%)
3.	Poor	12(8.6%)
4.	Very Poor	-

*Source – Surveyed data*

Table above shows that 39 (28%) of the respondents opined that the library is having very good collection, whereas majority of respondents 88 (63.3%) opined that it is good and 12(8.6%) opined that the collection is poor. Table 59 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 22: Users opinion on library collection



**5.2.5. USERS OPINION ON LIBRARY SERVICE:**

In NGO libraries, the services rendered is limited to routine functions such as circulation, cataloguing, reading and reference. Users were asked about their opinion which is categorized into four group’s viz. very good, good, poor and very poor with regards to the services as shown on the table below

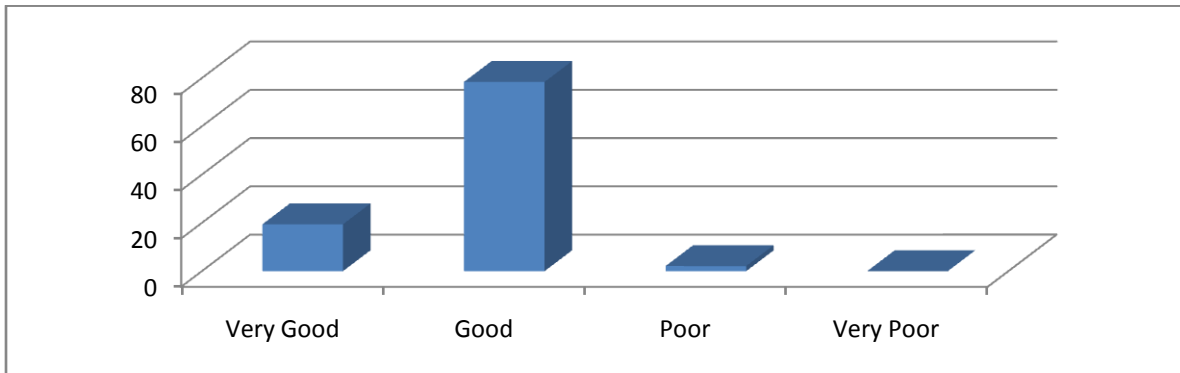
Table 60: Users opinion on library service

Sl. no.	Level of satisfaction	No. of users
1.	Very Good	27 (19.4%)
2.	Good	109 (78.4%)
3.	Poor	3 (2.1%)
4.	Very Poor	-

Source – Surveyed data

Analysis of data indicates that maximum number of users i.e. 109 (78.4%) considered the library service to be good. 27 (19.4%) considered that it was very good and only 3 (2.1%) users considered the library service as poor. Table 60 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 23: Users opinion on library service



### 5.2.6. MOST FREQUENTLY BORROWED/READ BOOKS:

A library has to acquire different variety of books as users area of interest varies. The availability of different kind of books will help users to meet their information needs and will also attract more users to the library.

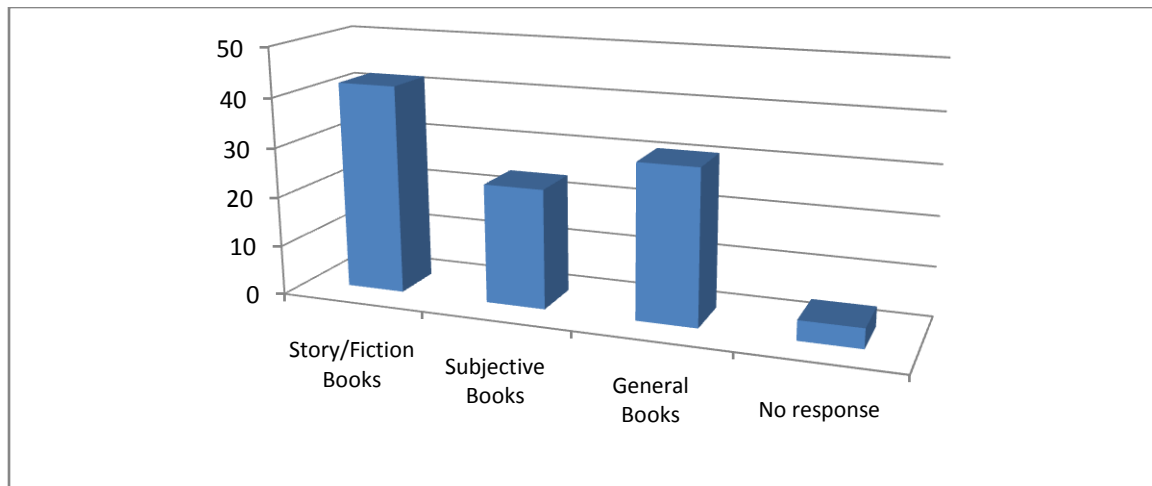
Table 61: Most frequently books borrowed

Sl. no.	Books borrowed	No. of users
1.	Story/Fiction books	58 (41.7%)
2.	Subjective books	33 (23.7%)
3.	General books	43 (30.9%)
4.	No response	5 (3.6%)

Source – Surveyed data.

From the table above, it is clear that users of the library interest is reading story and fiction books. As much as 58 (41.7%) users read story/fiction books, 43 (30.9%) of users read general books and 33 (23.7%) of the respondents borrowed subjective books. Table 61 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 24: Most frequently books borrowed



### 5.2.7 FREQUENCY OF LIBRARY VISIT:

Users visit the library according to their needs. Some visits the library regularly and some occasionally.

Table 62: Frequency of library visit

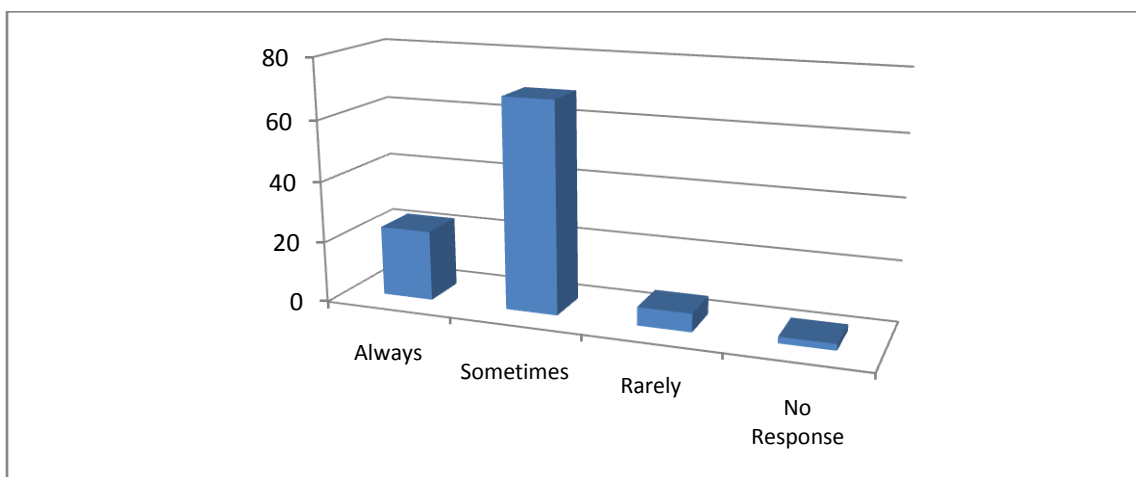
Sl. no.	Frequency of visit	No. of users
1.	Always	32 (23%)
2.	Sometimes	96 (69%)

3.	Rarely	8 (5.8%)
4.	No response	3 (2.1%)

Source – Surveyed data

The above table shows that 32 (23%) of the respondents always visit the library. 96 (69%) users visit the library sometimes and 8 (5.8%) rarely visits the library. Table 62 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 25: Frequency of library visit



### 5.2.8 USERS SATISFACTION OF LIBRARY HOURS:

The hours of NGO libraries varies ranging from 1hr to 5 hr, majority of the library opens within a limited period of not more than 3 hrs. Therefore, a question was framed to understand the satisfaction of users with regards to the working hours of the library.

Table 63: Are you satisfied with library hours?

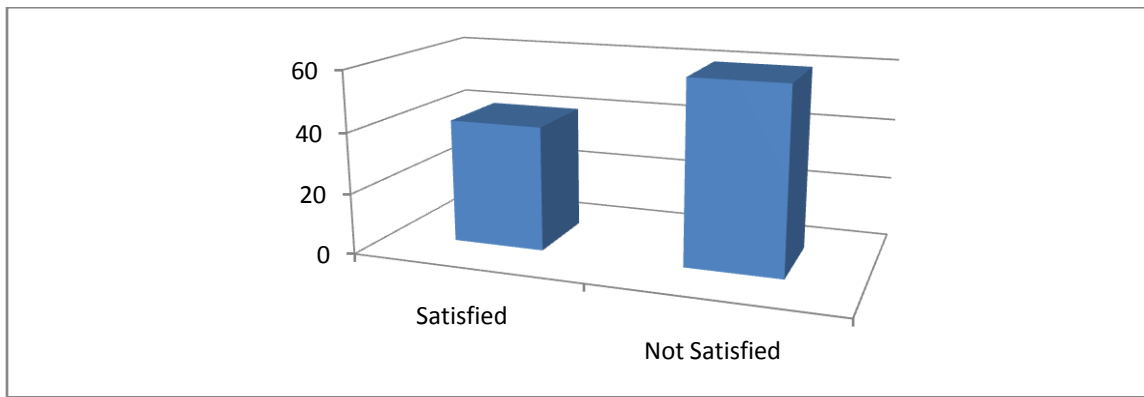
Sl. no.	Response	No. of users
1.	Satisfied	57 (41%)
2.	Not Satisfied	82 (58.9%)

Source – Surveyed data

From the analysis, it is clear that more users are not satisfied with the library hours. Only 57 (41%) users are satisfied with the library hour and the rest 82 (58.9%) users are not satisfied with library hours. Table 63 is supplemented by graph.



Graph 26: Are you satisfied with library hours?



### 5.2.9 PREFERRED LIBRARY HOURS:

Library hour is an important factor in the utilization of library materials. It has an effect on the functioning of any library. In a limited time frame, many users are not able to locate the required materials. Therefore, time is an important factor in a library. Users opinion were taken on their preferred hours the library to open and the different category of library hours are tabulated in the table shown below

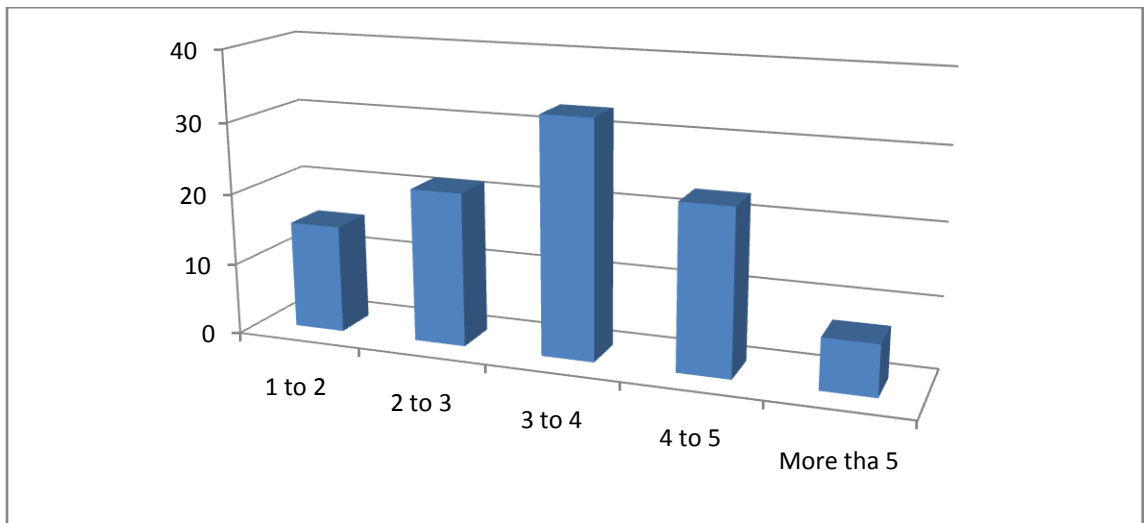
Table 64: Preferred library hours

Sl. no.	Library hours	No. of users
1.	1 to 2 hrs	21 (15.1%)
2.	2 to 3 hrs	30 (21.6%)
3.	3 to 4 hrs	46 (33%)
4.	4 to5 hrs	32 (23%)
5.	More than 5 hrs	10 (7.2%)

*Source – Surveyed data*

Analysis of data shows that 21 (15.1%) users preferred the library to open for about 1 to 2 hrs, 30 (21.6%) preferred the library hr to be 2 to 3 hrs, 46 (33%) users preferred 3 to 4 hrs, 32 (23%) users preferred the library hours to be 4 to 5 hrs and 10 (7.2%) users preferred the library to open for more than 5 hrs. Table 64 is supplemented with graph.

Graph 27: Preferred library hours



**5.2.10. USERS SATISFACTION ON FREQUENCY OF LIBRARY OPENING DAYS/;**

NGO libraries are opened on different days of the week. In the case of NGO libraries, the staff work on voluntary basis and therefore, it is not convenient to open the library every day. A question was asked in the questionnaire to ascertain the users’ satisfaction on library opening days.

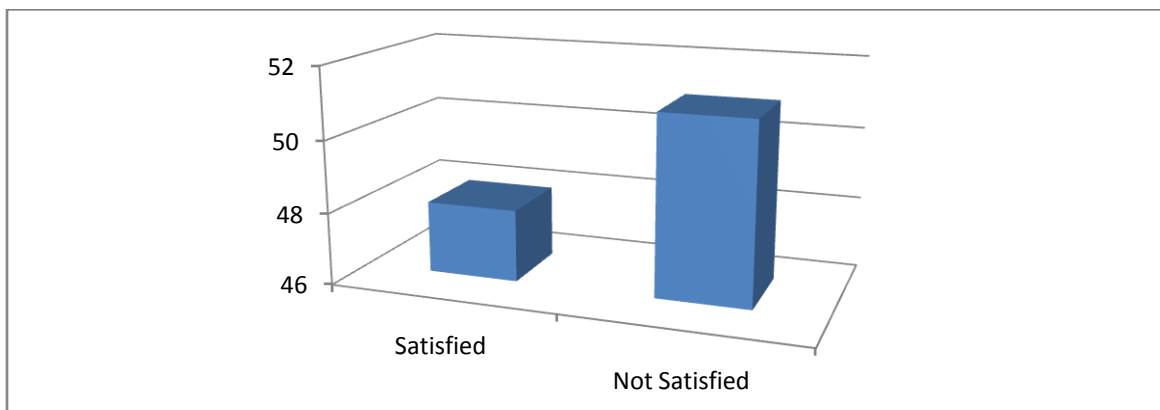
Table 65: Are you satisfied with the frequency of library opening days?

Sl. no.	Response	No. of users
1.	Satisfied	68 (48.9%)
2.	Not Satisfied	71 (51%)

Source – Surveyed data

71 (51%) of the respondents are not satisfied with the working days of the library while 68 (48.9%) of users are satisfied. Table 65 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 28: Are you satisfied with frequency of library opening days?



### 5.2.11. PREFERRED FREQUENCY OF OPENING DAYS:

Library should be opened on all working days or as many as possible so as to provide better service to the user community. The opening days of the library determine an increase in the number of library users.

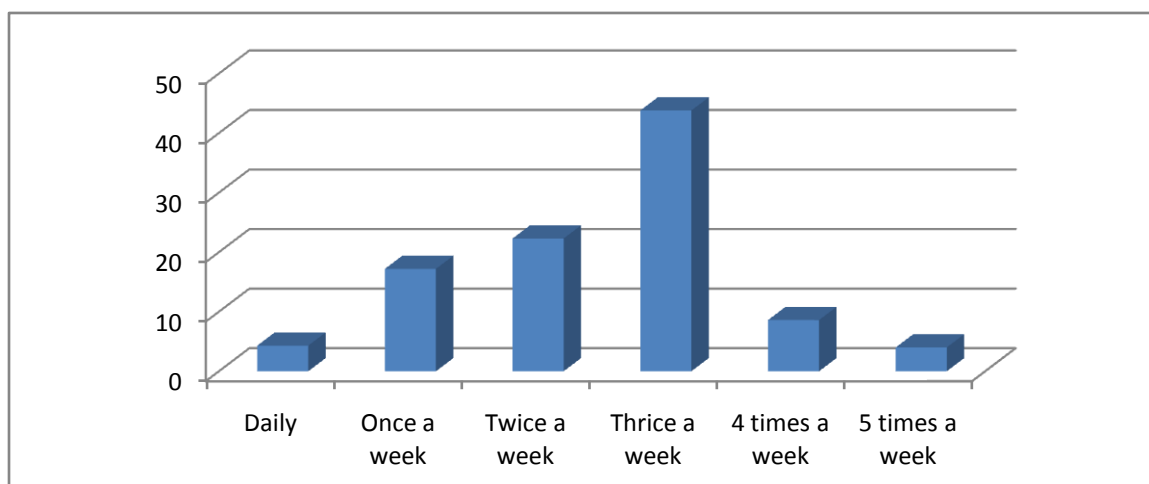
Table 66: Preferred frequency of library opening days

Sl. no.	Frequency	No. of users
1.	Daily	6 (4.3%)
2.	Once a week	24 (17.3%)
3.	Twice a week	31 (22.3%)
4.	Thrice a week	61 (43.9%)
5.	4 times a week	12 (8.6%)
6.	5 times a week	5 (3.5%)

Source – Surveyed data

Data analysis indicates that the highest number of users i.e. 61 (43.9%) preferred that the library should be opened thrice a week, 31 (22.3%) preferred that the library should be opened twice a week, 24 (17.3%) preferred that it should be opened once a week, 12 (8.6%) preferred the library to be opened four times a week, 6 (4.3%) thinks it should be opened daily and 5 (3.5%) preferred it should be opened 5 times a week. Table 66 is supplemented by graph.

Graph 29: Preferred frequency



### **5.2.12. SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED FROM USERS:**

The user community of the libraries under study gave many suggestions for the improvement of the library. Some of them are given below:

- 1) Collection of more variety of books
- 2) To subscribe more magazines (monthly, weekly)
- 3) To have more fictions/novels books in english.
- 4) Need to strengthen the collection of children books, general books, reference books and educational books for widening knowledge
- 5) Regular update of books so that the library can provide latest information
- 6) Internet facility is suggested
- 7) Better infrastructure and equipments
- 8) There should be a separate reading room
- 9) Users have suggested book arrangement to be more organized
- 10) Library to open more frequently and library hours to be extended
- 11) Good library building and easy to approach location is required
- 12) The library staff to maintain punctuality and be more sincere in providing library service.

### **5.3. FINDINGS:**

Major findings of the present study are as follow:

- 1) Majority of the NGO libraries are governed and run by YMA, the largest voluntary organisation in Mizoram.
- 2) All recognised libraries can avail different schemes of RRRLF matching and non-matching schemes. Under matching scheme, the state government contributes on a matching basis of 90:10 ratios. The state government has contributed a total of Rs. 91 lakhs during the past 5 years.
- 3) The State Library Planning Committee is the decision making body on all matters relating to financial assistance provided by the foundation.
- 4) The Government of Mizoram laid down guidelines for recognition through which public libraries will be given recognition.
- 5) Besides RRRLF, other agency from which the library receives assistance includes Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Mizoram and M.P/M.L.A/ fund.

- 6) The primary source of book for NGO libraries is from RRRLF matching scheme, distributed by the State Central Library under Art & Culture Dept., Govt. of Mizoram.
- 7) Most of the libraries do not have a librarian and the available librarians are mostly non-professional as well.
- 8) Majority of the NGO library is administered by a group of voluntary workers known as Library sub-committee.
- 9) There are altogether 3860 voluntary staff working in the 24 NGO libraries under study, of the total staff, only 16 (4.1%) are library professionals.
- 10) Most of the library are Self - finance i.e. financed through collection of charges such as membership, lending and late fees. 16 (67%) of the library obtained a limited funds from branch YMA/parent organisation as an opening balance of their accounts.
- 11) Libraries, in most cases, are opened once a week. The most common duration of opening hour is from 1 to 2 hrs.
- 12) 18 (75%) of the library have classified their books and only 2 (9%) have catalogued their books. Majority of the library are using DDC first summary for classification. AACR –II catalogue rules is followed for cataloguing.
- 13) The popular modes of acquisition of books in most of the libraries are by purchase, gifts and RRRLF. Only MJA public library does not purchase books.
- 14) It is found that library holdings include only printed materials. The number of book collection ranges from 2000-4000 in most of the libraries.
- 15) It is also found that 7 (30.4%) libraries are having reading room, 2 (8.7%) have computer room, 6 (26%) have children section.
- 16) Besides, RRRLF assistance, other agencies from which the libraries have received assistance are Social Welfare department, Govt. of Mizoram, M.P fund and M.L.A. fund.
- 17) The type of RRRLF assistance availed by the NGO libraries are found to be increasing accommodation, furniture, computer, children corner, children section, senior citizen section and books.
- 18) The rate of percentage of automation is very low. Out of 24 libraries only 2 libraries have implemented automation. The barriers of automation in NGO

libraries include lack of financial resources, lack of staff and lack of competence on the part of librarians as they do not have the basic knowledge of IT.

- 19) Chaltlang YMA library and Chanmari YMA library have successfully implemented library automation by using locally developed software's such as Library Software (Libsys) and Library Management System respectively.
- 20) It is also observed all the libraries provide circulation service. Synod hospital library is found to provide newspaper clipping services and Bethlehem YMA library is found to render documentation service.
- 21) Most users in the present study are students and female, belonging to the age group 15-29 years.
- 22) Majority of users visit the library to borrow books.
- 23) Most of the users expressed their opinions on library collection and services as good.
- 24) The most frequent type of books borrowed by members of the library is story/fiction books.
- 25) There are few frequent visitors of the library, 69% of the users visited the library only sometimes.
- 26) Most users are not satisfied with the library hour, they have preferred that at least 3-4 hrs is required.
- 27) Most users are also not satisfied with library opening days as well; they preferred the library to open at least 3 times a week.

**CHAPTER – 6**  
**SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION**

## CHAPTER – 6

### SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

---

#### 6.1. Suggestions:

Based on observations of the study, the following suggestions are made:

- 1) Mizoram Public Library Act 1993 should be implemented for providing effective and efficient Public library system in the state.
- 2) All Branch YMA should provide regular funding to their respective libraries. This may be done by levying library cess from the local community, which may be collected monthly.
- 3) It is suggested that the state government should take initiatives to increase the amount of state contributions towards RRRLF matching scheme, so that more libraries get the benefit in terms of building grant, furniture and equipments etc.
- 4) Since, book collection in most libraries are quite few ranging from 2000-4000, inter-library loan within each district would be helpful to facilitate users in finding the required information or documents.
- 5) All branch YMA should make provision for recruitment of professional librarian or library staff in their respective libraries offering a suitable salary. This is necessary so that the library can have at least one regular employee to work in their respective library. This may result in better library service and management.
- 6) More emphasis should be given on the establishment of various sections under RRRLF non-matching scheme.
- 7) It is essential that children corner or children section is established in all NGO libraries to develop reading habit among the new generation who are becoming addicted to electronic gadgets such as computers, mobile phones, TV and video games, etc.
- 8) Library extension services such as book exhibition, book mobile, library awareness campaign, story hours especially for children, essay writing competition, drawing competition, quiz, etc. may be organized with emphasis to promote library functions and services to the local community. Provision of an annual grant for organizing extension programmes should be sanctioned by Branch YMA for their libraries.



- 9) Training for the library staff and committee members should be organized more frequently. Training on various topics of library administration and services and application of IT in library is much needed.
- 10) Since, majority of NGO libraries are managed by non-library professionals, selection and operating of the software will be a problem without the help of professionals. Many of the available software packages are not suitable for use due to the complex nature of specific operations. Therefore, in-house developed software package based on the common services rendered in NGO libraries is very much required. It is suggested that libraries may take the initiatives to implement library automation using either one of locally developed software such as Library Management System and Libsys currently used by Chanmari YMA library and Chaltlang YMA library respectively.
- 11) Library staff and committee members should take more active roles in making new members. Public library day and library week should be observed for taking venture for making new members.
- 12) The functions and services of most of the libraries works on the same pattern and routines limited to its four wall, therefore efforts should be given to provide other kind of services such as mobile library service, home delivery service, library service for prisoners in Jail etc.
- 13) The type of collections acquired mostly is books and few magazines and newspapers, therefore, to elevate the library collections an electronic and audio-visual material should also be procured.

## 6.2 CONCLUSION:

NGO libraries in Mizoram have grown and developed over the past few years. However, the progress of development is not satisfactory. The number of recognised libraries increases every year, but the infrastructure and collection of the existing recognised libraries are poorly maintained and far from ideal situation. Also due to non-existent of regular staff and professionals, libraries are unable to provide quality library service to the local community. Financial constraints and inadequate library staff are the constant factors hindering the development of NGO libraries. Regular funding and regular staff is the need of the hour. The local authority i.e. branch YMA and the state government have a major role to play for the development of NGO libraries in Mizoram.

RRRLF, the nodal agency, is the backbone for the development of NGO libraries. If not for the support of the foundation, the condition and status of NGO libraries would be worst. At present, the foundation had given assistance in the form of books, building grant, furniture (steel book case) and assistance for the establishment of children corner, children section, women section and senior-citizen section. The present study also revealed that the state government under Social Welfare Department sanctions grant-in-aid to NGO libraries. However, only a limited number of libraries can receive the grant-in-aid. Also, few libraries have succeeded in receiving M.P/M.L.A fund as well.

It can also be concluded from data analysis that out of 467 libraries, only 2 libraries have implemented library automation. The need of IT application is felt by many of the librarians and committee members, but they are not aware of relevant measures to be taken for initiating automation work. Therefore, appropriate steps needs to be taken for improving the modernization of NGO libraries. Organizing and conducting training in the fields of Library automation is required. The state government in collaboration with the local authority should feel the needs for implementing such kind of training.

The growth and development of NGO libraries greatly depends on the state government and the local authority, provision of separate fund for NGO libraries is much required. If the libraries follow the same pattern of library administration and services practiced at the present situations, consequently the pace of development is bound to be reluctant.

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

- ❖ Application of information and Computer Technology in Libraries. International Journal of Computing, Communications and Networking, 2(1). (<http://warse4.org/pdfs/2013/ijccn02212013.pdf>). Accessed on 2.3.2015.
- ❖ Application of information technology in libraries: an overview. International Journal of Digital Library Services, 1(2). ([http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vijaya\\_12\\_144\\_153.pdf](http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vijaya_12_144_153.pdf)). Accessed on 5/3/2015.
- ❖ Approach to ICT in Library Training, Education and Technology: Issues and Challenges. (<http://www.crl.du.ac.in> > ical- 116\_104\_236\_2\_RV). Accessed on 18/10/2015.
- ❖ Babu, B. Ramesh and Parameswaran, R. (1999). Automation and Information Services in the context of Electronic Information Era: Public Library Staff Opinion Survey. ILA Bulletin, 35(1-2), pp. 1-5.
- ❖ Babu, B. Ramesh and Parameswaran, R. (1999). Automation of Public Library and Information Services in the Context of Electronic Information Era: Public Library Staff Opinion Survey. ILA Bulletin, 35(1-2), pp. 1-4.
- ❖ Babu, T Ashok. (1999). Automation of Public Libraries. Herald of Library Science, 38(1-2), pp. 47-52.
- ❖ Bandyopadhyay, Amit Kumar. (2008). Our Public Libraries. Burdwan: Smt. Ruma Bandyopadhyay.
- ❖ Badyopadhyay, Amit Kumar. Digital Divide and the Need for Automation in Rural Libraries. Paper presented at the National Seminar held in Guwahati, 28-29 March, 2007.
- ❖ Bhattacharjee, R. (2002). The role of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) in the development of Public Libraries in India. In Sardana, J.L.,Ed. *Libraries and Information studies in Retrospect and Prospect: Essays in Honour of Prof. D.R. Kalia*.vol.2. Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- ❖ Byrappa and Krishnamurthy, M. (2013). Library Automation using NEWGENLIB: A Successful Experiment at CIST Library. Journal of Indian Library Association, 49(2), pp. 9-12.
- ❖ Chandel, A. S. (1984). “Public library Service in Himachal Pradesh: Problems & Prospects”. In Orientation Seminar on Planning & Management for Senior Administrators

- of Public Library Services. National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration, New Delhi, February, 6-10, 1984, pp. 100-116.
- ❖ Comparative Study of Library Automation Software (Special Reference of SLIM21 and SOUL). (<http://www.oirj.org>). Accessed on 4/9/2015.
  - ❖ Deoganm M. S. “Why and how of University Library automation”. In Vashishth, C P., ed. Modernisation in Libraries. Seminar Papers Thirty-Third All India Library Conference Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli, Dec 28-31, 1987, pp 66 -70.
  - ❖ Despande, K. S. and Hungund, B. B. (2001). Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation and its role in Galvanizing the Public Library Movement in India. Herald of Library Science, 40(1-2), pp.46-58.
  - ❖ Devi, Babita. Development of Rural Library Services in Assam. Paper presented at the National Seminar held in Guwahati, 28-29 March, 2007.
  - ❖ Ekbote, Gopal Rao. (1987). Public Libraries System. Hyderabad: M/s Ekbote Brothers.
  - ❖ Esperanza, M. (1991). Public and Academic Libraries. Jaipur: Printwell.
  - ❖ Gopinath, MA. (1995). Library Automation: Change for Productivity in Service. DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology, 15 (2), pp 27-30. (<http://www.publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article...>). Accessed on 2/3/2015.
  - ❖ Goswami, Anjana. (2001). Application of Information Technology in Library Services. Herald of Library Science, 40(1-2), pp. 36-41.
  - ❖ <http://www.mizoculture.mizoram.gov.in>. Accessed on 2/10/2015.
  - ❖ <http://www.rrrlf.gov.in>. Accessed on 24/9/2015.
  - ❖ <http://www.mizoramsynod.org>. Accessed on 21/10/2015.
  - ❖ Impact of Automation in the Development Era. (<http://www.iosrjournals.org> > papers > Vol17-issue5). Accessed on 23/9/2015.
  - ❖ Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Libraries: A new Dimension in Librarianship. (<http://www.medwelljournals.com>). Accessed on
  - ❖ Joshi, S. C. and Rout, R. K. (1993). Role of library in the Development of the Society. In Nair, R. Raman.Ed. Public Library Development. Ess Ess Publications, New Delhi.
  - ❖ Karisiddappa, C. R. (1999). Application of Modern Technology to Public Libraries. Granthana Indian Journal of Library Studies, 6(1-2), pp.113-123.
  - ❖ Kumar, Krishan. (1980). Application of Computers: A Challenge for Change. ILA Bulletin, 16(3-4), pp.122-12.

- ❖ Lianzama, C. (1993). Status report of Public Library Development in Mizoram. Granthana: Indian Journals of Library Studies, 4 (1-2), p. 75-78.
- ❖ Mahapatra, P. K. (ed) and Thomas, V. K. (ed). (1997). Public Libraries in Developing Countries: Status and Trends. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- ❖ Malaisamy, T. K. (1998). Information Technology in Library Management and Education. IASLIC Bulletin, 43(1), pp. 27-31.
- ❖ Mishra, R. K. (1999). Library Software Selection: An Analysis. IASLIC Bulletin, 44(3), pp. 125-132.
- ❖ Nair, R. Raman, ed. (1993). Public Library Development. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publications.
- ❖ Ngurtinkhuma, R. K. (2011). Public Library in India: Impact on Socio-Cultural & Educational Development of Mizoram. New Delhi, Today & Tomorrow's Printers and Publishers.
- ❖ Ngurtinkhuma, R. K. (2007). Rural Libraries in Mizoram: problems and prospects. Paper presented at the National Seminar held in Guwahati, 28-29 March, 2007.
- ❖ Open Source Software and Libraries. ([http://www.eprints.rclis.org/13172/1/open\\_source\\_software\\_and\\_libraries](http://www.eprints.rclis.org/13172/1/open_source_software_and_libraries). pdf). Accessed on 5/3/2015.
- ❖ Patil, Varsha. (2013). Library Automation and Networking: Need and Importance of Maharashtra Public Libraries. Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science, 2(3), pp-152-156. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 28/2/2015)
- ❖ Pradhan, Debasish and Tripathi, Tridib. (2010). Public Libraries: Information Marketing and Promotion (a special reference to Darjeeling district of West Bengal). Kolkata: Levant Books.
- ❖ Problems and Prospects in Automation and Networking in Libraries in India. (<http://www.eprints.rclis.org> > Problems\_and\_Prospec...). Accessed on 23/9/2015.
- ❖ Public library scenario in Mizoram ([http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/.../10\\_chapter...](http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/.../10_chapter...)). Accessed on 26/2/2015.
- ❖ Public Libraries in India: Present Scenario (<http://www.delnet.nic.in>). Accessed on 2/10/2015.
- ❖ Raju, KA. (1999). Information Technology and Public Libraries in 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Herald of Library Science, 38(1-2), pp. 52-62.
- ❖ Saha, Ramkrishna. (2003). Computerisation of Public Libraries – Some Practical Considerations. Herald of Library Science, 42 (3-4), pp. 234-238.

- ❖ Sajeer, S.L. Mohammed. (2012). Technology and Services for Library Automation. International Journal of Library and Information Science (IJLIS), 1(1), pp. 69-80. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 28/2/2015).
- ❖ Sastry, R. S. (1994). Public Libraries – Modernisation and development. ILA Bulletin, 30(1-2); pp. 1-7.
- ❖ Sharma, Pandey S. K. (1987). Libraries and society (2<sup>nd</sup> rev. enl ed). NewDelhi: Ess Ess publications.
- ❖ Singh, Khomdon and Tiken, M. C. (ed). (2002). Development of Public Library Service and Movement in the North-Eastern States. Imphal: Manipur Library Association.
- ❖ Statistical Handbook Mizoram (2012). Aizawl: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.
- ❖ Tabusum. SZ, Shabana, Saleem, A. and Sadik Batcha, M. (2013). Impact of Library Automation in the Development Era. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS), 17(5); pp 20-26. Retrieved from the JSTOR database (Accessed on 26/2/2015).
- ❖ Technology and services for Library Automation. (<http://www.iaeme.com>). Accessed on 9/11/2013.
- ❖ Thomas, V. K. (1997). Public Libraries in India: Development and Finance. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.
- ❖ Tiwari, Purushotham. (2010). Library automation. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.
- ❖ Vanlalruaia, C. (2014). Development of Public Library in Mizoram. Guwahati: EBH Publishers.
- ❖ Viswanathan, C. G. (1985). Public Library Operations and Services: a short manual (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. rev.enl). Lucknow: Print House (India) Ltd.

# **APPENDICES**



**Appendix – I**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LIBRARIAN/ STAFF**  
**on**

**A STUDY ON GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION  
(NGO) LIBRARIES IN AIZAWL**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to request you to kindly fill up the questionnaire which will be used only for evaluation of a research study, an M. Phil Course undertaken in the Department of Library and Information Science under the supervision of Dr. S. N. Singh, Associate Professor. Answers will be kept confidential and will be used for the research purpose only. Thanking you.

Zirsangzuali  
M.Phil Scholar,  
Dept. of Lib. & Inf. Science,  
Mizoram University, Aizawl.

The respondent is requested to put tick mark wherever applicable or provide information wherever necessary.

- 1. Name of the respondent:**
- 2. Name of the Library:**
- 3. Year of establishment:**
- 4. Availability and status of Librarian:**  YES (Professional/Non-Professional) /  NO
- 5. Library administration:**  
 Librarian       Library Sub-committee       Others (pl. specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Number of library staff:** Professional: \_\_\_\_/Non-Professional: \_\_\_\_/Total: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Ownership of library building:**  
 Own       Rented       Free (but not own)
- 8. Source of finance:**  
 Branch YMA/Parent Organisation       Member Registration Fee  
 Lending Fee       Late Fee       Others
- 9. Number of times library opens in a Week:**  
 One       Two       Three       Four       Five       Six

10. **Library hours:** \_\_\_\_\_

11. **Book classification:**

Classified       Not Classified

12. **Classification scheme adopted:**

First Summary       Second Summary       Third Summary  
 Full Summary       Own Scheme

13. **Library catalogue:**

Catalogue       Not Catalogue

14. **Mode of acquisition of books:**

Gifts       Purchase       RRRLF  
 Others (pl specify) \_\_\_\_\_

15. **Number of library collection:**

Books	Magazines		Newspapers		Others
	Subscribed	Gift	Subscribed	Gift	

16. **Number of library members:** \_\_\_\_\_

17. **Monthly visitors:**

Below 30       30-50       50-80       80-100       Above 100

18. **Number of books added yearly:**

Below 100       100-200       200-300       300-400       Above 400

19. **Number of books issued:**

Below 100       100-300       300-500       Above 500

20. **Number of library equipments:**

Steel Book Shelves	Wooden Book Shelves	Tables	Chairs/ Benches	Computers	TV	Others	Total

21. **Availability of separate room/section:**

Reading Room       Computer Room       Children Section/Corner  
 Women Section       Senior-Citizen       Career-Guidance Section  
 Others (pl. specify)

**22. Assistance from agencies:**

- Social Welfare Dept, Govt. of Mizoram       M.P. /M.L.A Fund  
 RRRLF       Others (pl specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**23. Assistance from RRRLF:**

- Increasing Accommodation (Building)       Furniture       Computer  
 Children Corner       Children Section       Women Section  
 Senior-Citizen Section       Books       Others (pl specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**24. Library automation:**

- Fully Automated       Partially Automated       Not Automated

**25. Library service provided:**

- Circulation       Cataloguing       Reading       Reference  
 Others

**26. Activities or extension programme performed by the library at any point of time?**

---

---

---

**27. Any suggestions and comments you would like to share for the development of the library?**

---

---

---

*Signature & Date*

**Appendix - II**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USERS**  
**on**  
**A STUDY ON GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION**  
**(NGO) LIBRARIES IN AIZAWL**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to request you to kindly fill up the questionnaire which will be used only for evaluation of a research study, an M. Phil Course undertaken in the Department of Library and Information Science under the supervision of Dr. S. N. Singh, Associate Professor. Answers will be kept confidential and will be used for the research purpose only. Thanking you.

Zirsangzuali  
M.Phil Scholar,  
Dept. of Lib. & Inf. Science,  
Mizoram University, Aizawl.

The respondent is requested to put tick mark wherever applicable or provide information wherever necessary.

**1. Name of the respondents:**

**2. Profile of users:**

- a) **Gender:**           Male                   Female
- b) **Age Group:**       Below 14           15-29       30-50       Above 50
- c) **Profession:**       Student           Govt. employed   Housewife  
                                 Business           Teacher           Others

**3. Purpose of library visit:**

- To borrow Books                                   To read magazines/Newspapers
- To use reference materials                   To boost knowledge
- For time-pass                                   Others (pl specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Opinion on library collection:**

- Very Good       Good           Poor       Very Poor

**5. Opinion on library service:**

- Very Good       Good           Poor       Very Poor

**6. Most frequently borrowed/read books:**

Story/Fiction       Subjective       General

**7. Frequency of library visit:**

Always       Sometimes       Rarely

**8. Are you satisfied with library hours?**

Satisfied       Not Satisfied

**9. Preferred library hours:**

1 to 2 hrs       2 to 3 hrs       3 to 4 hrs       4 to 5 hrs  
 More than 5 hrs

**10. Are you satisfied with the frequency of library opening days?**

Satisfied       Not Satisfied

**11. Preferred frequency of opening days:**

Daily       Once a week       Twice a week  
 Thrice a week       4 times a week       Five times a week

**12. Any suggestion/comments for improvement of the library?**

---

---

---

*Signature & Date*