

SECOND WORLD TELUGU
CONFERENCE
MONOGRAPH SERIES

LIBRARY MOVEMENT
IN
ANDHRA PRADESH

by

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD
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F O R E W O R D

It is a matter of immense happiness and pleasure that the long awaited Second World Telugu Conference is being held at Kaula-Lumpur as originally planned during April, 1981.

Telugu speaking people have migrated and settled down in several parts of the World. Nearly one-sixth of the Telugu speaking people (i.e.), about one crore are today living outside the State of Andhra Pradesh. A glorious history extending over 25 centuries, a sweet and rich language and culture bind the Telugu speaking people into an emotional affinity. The first ever attempt to bring the Telugu speaking people all over the world on to one platform was made in April, 1975 when the First World Telugu Conference was held at Hyderabad, the State Capital. It was a grand success and gave a new impetus to further strengthen the bonds of affinity among the Telugus and lovers of Telugu.

Inspired by the success of the first conference, the delegates from Malaysia, which was incidentally the largest of all also, came forward to host the Second Conference. For several reasons it could not be held as originally scheduled in 1978. The State Government under the leadership of Sri T. Anjaiah had strongly felt that the Conference must be held without further delays and had generously extended the required moral and financial help.

As was previously done at the time of the First World Telugu Conference, it was decided to produce and publish a number of monographs related to topics in Telugu studies. Keeping in view the necessity to project the achievements of the Telugu speaking people across the borders of the linguistic region, we have decided to publish these monographs in English

We requested the Director of Public Libraries, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad to produce and publish a monograph on "Library Movement in

Andhra Pradesh". We thank the concerned authorities for having accepted our request and produce this enlightening publication.

M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
Chairman.

C. APPA RAO,
President,
Andhra Association of Malaysia.

P R E F A C E

In connection with the Second Telugu World Conference, proposed to be held at Kaula-Lumpur, a monograph on Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh is being brought. This is based on the information available in the various publications and reports of the Department. The statistics is however based only on figures for the year 1978-79. This is the first authentic publication of the Department on the subject and it is hoped that it will give a complete picture of the Library Service and its development, especially in its present phase, under the Library Legislation viz., The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960.

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LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

A MONOGRAPH

EARLY HISTORY

LONG BEFORE THE Britishers came to India, in keeping with the tradition of learning, in India, there were a few good libraries in the Country. They were independent small units and they were not used by the public. Traditionally, Andhra was a land of learning and libraries. Library movement in Andhra Pradesh ran almost parallel to the movement in other parts of India. The main difference was that while in India as a whole, the libraries were started with the active support and initiative of Europeans, in Andhra it was a people's movement. As the Andhra area was part of Madras, the inspiration of course came from what was happening in the presidency town of Madras. The Library Movement in Andhra aimed at not only disseminating knowledge to the common man, but provided sufficient material for intellectual advancement. Andhra Pradesh has a rich tradition of learning. Andhra Pradesh was a renowned centre of Budhistic culture upto the Seventh Century A. D. During the early period of Andhra history, Acharya Nigajuna established a residential University at Parvath Vihar, the hill abode of Nigurjuna on the banks of the river Krishna in Guntur District. History records that in the five storied structure of University, a well stocked library was housed on the fifth floor. It was in the shape of a pigeon which was the University's symbol. Acharya Naga juna was himself a prolific writer. He founded the Mahayana School of Budhism. There is clear evidence to indicate that almost all the religious monasteries had good libraries attached to them. It is well-known that Telugu script was evolved in 1806 and the printing of books in Telugu was started in 1834. This gave a big push to writing in Telugu and for establishing and maintaining libraries. Earlier in 1800, a private library belonging to Parvasthu family was declared open for the public. It was subsequently developed as Arsha Grandhalaya. In 1820 the Saraswathy Mahal Library was established at Tanjavur by Raja Sarfoji Maharaj. It has several Telugu books and manuscripts. Raja Rameshwar Rayalu (1821-1865), Raja of Warparthy permitted the use of his private library by the public. Justice James Thomas, an Englishman, started a public library in 1839 at Rajahmundry. The library was kept open the whole day for public. It also had a mobile library service providing reading material to nearby villages. In 1850 the Theosophical Society opened a library at Guntur which is still functioning. In 1872 His Holiness Sri Sankararachya established a library at Seconderabad but there is no trace of it now. The first public library on model lines was started by Sri Manthana Anantayana Murthy, an elementary school teacher in 1886 at Vishakhapatnam. "Saraswathi Nilayam" as it was known, worked very efficiently. The teacher himself looked after the library for over 20 years. Steadily there sprang up libraries/reading clubs; the "Saraswathi Vilasamu"

in Pulivendla, Cuddapah District (1889), the "Simhachalapati Rao Library" at Vijayanagaram (1894), and the "Naoroji Club" at Undi (1895). In 1898, Sri Gouthami Grandhalaya was established at Rajahmundry. It has even now, a very rich collection of rare and valuable books. This library has been taken over by the Government in 1979 and is being run as a Regional Library and Research Centre. There are other libraries such as Ram Mohan Library at Vijayawada and Saraswathi Niketanam at Vetapalem, which are old libraries. They have very rich collection of old and rare books. In 1901, Sri Krishna Deva Raya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was founded at Hyderabad. It has a good collection of books and it is considered to be a cultural centre of Telugu speaking people in the capital city of Hyderabad. In 1902, Raja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam Library was established at Hanumakonda. In the same year another library Sabdamasana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam Library was established at Warangal. In 1904, Saraswathi Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established at Khammam.

Kandukuri Veereshalingam Pantulu of the 19th century brought about a *renaissance* in Telugu literature. He was the first social reformer of great reputation. Sri Veereshalingam Club Library of Konda Veedu, West Godavari District is one of the oldest libraries which is still working. Vande Mataram movement was started in 1907. It was fundamentally a language movement. The Andhras turned their attention to the progressive development of Telugu language and literature. Telugu journalism as a consequence, flourished. As a result, the first Telugu Daily "ANDHRA PATRIKA" was started in 1910. By this time about 100 public libraries came into existence all over Andhra area. Thus by the end of 1920, there were about 720 public libraries in areas now merged in Andhra Pradesh which were organised and maintained by Associations and with the help of public donations and membership subscriptions.

Sri Iyyanki Venkataramanayya Panthulu, father of the Library Movement, Sri Narasimha Shastri and others took initiative in organising at State level, a library conference on 10-4-1914. It was attended by over 200 delegates from all parts of the present Andhra Pradesh State. Kala Prapurna Chilakamathi Lakshmi Narasimham Panthulu advocated from the presidential chair, the establishment of free public libraries. Like free air, water and light, he claimed people have a right to have free access to knowledge. As a result of this conference, Andhra Desa Library Association was formed. It has been since then, functioning at Vijayawada. It runs a school of library education which is managed by its principal, Sri Pathuri Nagabhushanam. In 1919, the sixth Andhra Desa Library Conference was held at Madras. At the instance of this body, the First All India Library Conference was also held under the presidentship of Sri J. S. Kudalker, President, Baroda Library Association. A batch of devoted workers went round villages and established libraries. The services rendered by Sri G. Hari Sarvotham Rao, Sri Gopa Raju Ramachandra Rao and Sri Sani Varapu Subba Rao are very commendable in this field.

In the princely State of Hyderabad of which Telangana formed a part till November, 1956, the Library Movement could not flourish. According to a Circular No. 53, issued by the Government, no public

library could be established without the permission of the Government. Although private libraries belonging to rich individuals had become a common feature of Hyderabad in the nineteenth century, public libraries began to function only at the beginning of the twentieth century. The State Central Library, Hyderabad is the apex library in the State Library system. It was established in February, 1891 A. D. through the efforts of the Late Maulvi Syed Hussain Bilgrami (Nawab Emadul Mulk) the then Director of Public Instruction, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. It was known as Asafia Library after the name of the dynasty till the enactment of the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, in 1955 under which it was declared as State Central Library for the former Hyderabad State. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, it was declared as the State Central Library for Andhra Pradesh. It is functioning in the present building since 1936 to which an annexe was constructed in 1961 at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs. The offices of the Director of Public Libraries, Registrar of Publications and the Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute are also located in the annexe of the State Central Library building. This library holds a book stock of 2,12,000 volumes in Telugu, Urdu, Hindi, English, Persian, Kannada and Marathi. This library is world famous for its rich collection of printed material in Arabic, Persian Urdu and English. Some of the books are of antique value as they were published in 17th and 18th century which are preserved in the library. Its catalogue is available in several libraries in the world and it gets requisitions for reference material from several organisations both within and outside the Country. Its research material has been of immense help to several research scholars.

Till 1900 there was hardly any public library in Hyderabad. In 1895, however, Bharath Guna Vardhak Samstha at Shah Ali Banda, Hyderabad, which has a good collection of reference books was formed. In 1901, some prominent persons of Hyderabad established Sri Krishna Deva Raya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam Library in the busy locality of Residency, now Sultan Bazar. This was followed in later years by Hyderi Circulating Library, near Moazzam Jahi Market, the Marathi Grant Sangrahalaya in Sultan Bazar and the Karnataka Sahitya Mandir at Lingampally, Hyderabad. In their turn, innumerable smaller libraries and reading rooms came to be established everywhere in the State. From 1901 onwards, it can be said of Hyderabad State that the Library Movement was a popular movement. It derived its motivation, its strength and its direction from the people themselves but not from the Government or their officials. The event of great movement occurred when the first convention of library workers of Telangana Region was held at Madhira in 1919. It created a great public awakening in regard to libraries.

In Telangana a number of libraries were started under the inspiring leadership of Andhra Pithamaha Madapati Hanumantha Rao and Suravaram Pratap Reddy. Some of the libraries have taken deep roots and are serving the people comprehensively and efficiently. These libraries soon became venue of active workers in the educational, social and particularly, political fields. It would not be an exaggeration to say that political swakening to a very large extent came through these libraries as well. In every taluka, libraries were established carrying

the torch of library movement to some villages also. The first mobile library was started on a bullock cart at Balkonda village in Nizamabad District in 1924. Thus by 1925, there were quite a few public libraries started with the people's support. In spite of resistance to the movement from the Nizam's Government, the Library Movement spread throughout Telangana.

In 1927 the Second Library Conference was held at Suryapet. It was presided over by late S. V. Manu Naik, a veteran, social and political leader of Hyderabad. In 1940, a State Library Association was established. Since it was working under the most adverse circumstances, it could not create an impact on the district areas. Andhra Saraswatha Parishad of Hyderabad and Vignana Niketan of Khemmam, took the library movement ahead. The two other notable events were the holding of the 25th Library Conference at Singheri Collieries and 26th Conference at Kyathur near Alampur. The 27th Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Mahasabha held at Suryapet in 1950 presided over by Sri Pratapgiri Ramu Murthy was another notable event. About 8,000 people who attended sat through a whole night participating in the Proceedings which included the celebration of the 60th birthday of Sri Harisarvothama Rao. These conferences pushed the library movement forward.

Library Education started in 1920 in Andhra area and in 1953 in Telangana. The Andhra University started a Graduate Course in Library Science. It was followed by Osmania and Sri Venkateswara Universities. Apart from these University courses, there are two associations which coach the students for Certificates. One is the School of Library Science at Vijayawada and the other the Institute of Library Science at Hyderabad. It would be seen that the library movement in Andhra Pradesh is spread over a long period. Apart from 1,450 Departmental Libraries, there are about 2,300 Recognised Aided Libraries and about 2,000 unrecognised public libraries and reading rooms which provide library service to day to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

On the formation of the first linguistic Andhra State comprising the Telugu speaking districts of the composite Madras State, the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 was made applicable to the new Andhra State. There was however, the need to establish a separate Central Library for the State. Thus in 1955, the State Central Library for Andhra State was established in Visakhapatnam. The location of the library was however, shifted to Guntur in 1956 as this was considered more suitable and centrally situated. When Andhra Pradesh was formed in November, 1956, the State Central Library at Guntur was redesignated as the State Regional Library in view of there being already a State Central Library at Hyderabad functioning under the provisions of the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955.

In view of the size of the State, however, it was considered expedient to establish more Regional Libraries as the State Regional Library Guntur was found to be inadequate to meet the needs of the districts in the Coastal Andhra area and the Rayalaseema area of Andhra Region

and the Telangana Region. Therefore in 1963-64, two Regional Libraries one at Tirupathi and the other at Warangal were established. In 1964-65, another Regional Library at Visakhapatnam and in 1965-66 the fifth Regional Library was established at Nizamabad. In the latter part of the First Five Year Plan, a Mobile Library the "bibliobus" was first established at Eluru by Government in 1958. This library is serving the needs of the people in villages around Eluru, circulating book service within the district.

Till 1953, the Andhra region of the present Andhra Pradesh formed part of the composite Madras State. With the support of the Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Samstham, Madras Library Association etc., the late Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, struggled since 1933 to get the first library legislation enacted in Madras Presidency as it was then known. There was no official support from the then Government. He had to wait until after the dawn of Independence. On the attainment of Independence, it was the composite Madras State which enacted the first library legislation in India "The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948". This was followed by the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955. On the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 was enacted replacing the two predecessor Acts in force till then in the State. The contribution made by Late Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Father of Library Science, in getting these library laws enacted needs special mention.

LIBRARY ORGANISATION

For the purpose of administering the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, the Government constituted under Section 8 of the Act, a separate Department of Public Libraries in January, 1961. A separate Director for the Department was, however, appointed only in 1967. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Andhra Pradesh is the first State to have constituted a separate Department of Public Libraries and appointed a separate Director. Also, Andhra Pradesh is the only State having a separate Minister for Libraries of Cabinet rank. Very few other states like Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka could create separate Departments for Libraries.

Functions of the Director :—The functions of the Director, *inter alia*, are to superintend and direct all matters relating to public libraries, direct and control the work of all the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, publish bibliography of all the books published in the State in any language other than English and Sanskrit, arrange for centralised classification and cataloguing, inter-library loan, maintenance of the register of books published in the State etc. For the purpose of the last mentioned subject, the Director is also the Ex-officio Registrar of Books. He approves the developmental schemes and budget estimates of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and sanctions creation of posts for the office and libraries under them. He is the Member-Secretary of the State Library Committee.

State Library Committee.—A State level Committee called the State Library Committee with the Minister as Chairman, is functioning to advise Government on all matters arising under the Act. The Director

of Public Libraries is the Secretary of the Committee. Representation on the Committee is given to the State Legislators, the Universities, the Andhra Pradesh Library Association, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, educationists and library experts.

Management of Libraries.—The Public Libraries in the State are managed by three agencies viz., Government ; Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and Private Managements including Panchayats, Grama sanghams etc.

Government Libraries.—There are eight Government Libraries. They are 1. State Central Library, Hyderabad 2. State Regional library, Guntur 3. Regional Library, Warangal 4. Regional Library, Nizamabad 5. Regional Library, Tirupathi 6. Regional Library, Visakhapatnam 7. Regional Library, Rajahmundry and 8. Mobile Library, Eluru.

Libraries under Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.—There are 21 District Central Libraries in the headquarter towns of each district and a City Central Library in Hyderabad City for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad under the control of 22 Zilla/City Grandhalaya Samsthas constituted under Section 9 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960. Besides the District Central Libraries/City Central Library, there are 704 Branch Libraries, and 108 Village Libraries in localities with a population of 5,000 and above and 607 Book Delivery Stations in localities with a population between 1,000 and 5,000. All the District Central Libraries and Branch Libraries are manned by trained professionals. Most of the Libraries have Children's Sections. The total number of libraries under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas is 1449.

Libraries under Private Managements.—There are 2,292 Aided Libraries and about 2,000 un-aided Libraries under private management, Panchayats etc. (Panchayat Libraries : 1,555 ; Private Libraries : 672 and Co-operative Libraries : 65).

These Libraries are managed by private bodies and Panchayats. For being eligible to receive aid, such libraries are to be declared by the Director in consultation with the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas concerned, eligible for aid. The libraries under private bodies should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Public Societies Registration Act, 1950. Before a library applies for aid, it should have been inspected and satisfactorily reported upon by the librarian of the District Central Library or of a Branch Library deputed by the former. They should conform to the minimum standards prescribed and be kept open to the public, without restrictions. Grants from the State funds are sanctioned annually by the Director subject to a maximum of 50% of the expenditure incurred by them in the previous year on the purchase of books and periodicals.

A Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha may also sanction from its 'Library Fund', grant to an aided library for specified purpose subject to the conditions prescribed in the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules, 1961.

At the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh, there were 376 aided libraries in the State, *i.e.*, 56 in Telangana Region and 320 in Andhra Region. There are 2,292 aided Libraries in the State as on 31-3-1979.

Library Structure.—The structure of libraries in the State is identical to that recommended in the Report of the Advisory Committee for Public Libraries (1958) appointed by the Government of India. The Committee recommended the National Library, State Central Library, the District Library, the Block Library, and the Panchayat Library to be the chain in the descending order. The State Central Library in the Metro Polis is the apex library, the Regional Libraries, the District Central Libraries, the Branch Libraries, the Village Libraries, the Panchayat Libraries and the Book Deposit Centres form the chain in the descending order in the State Library System. Thus a network of libraries exists in this State.

Functions of the State Central Library and Regional Libraries.—The important functions of the State Central Library are to build up an exhaustive collection of all publications, official and non-official in the State, maintenance of reference section, serving as the main centre of inter-library loan, provision of library facilities for physically handicapped, preparation of bibliographies of books in Urdu, Marathi, Kannada languages published in the State, organisation of social education activities at State level, etc. It is also expected to take up the centralised classification and cataloguing of books.

The Regional Libraries serve in a lesser degree as the clearing houses of the District Central Libraries in the Districts contiguous to them. Besides, some of the functions of the State Central Library, such as compilation of bibliographies, annotated bibliographies of Children's Books, etc., are transferred to the Regional Libraries.

There is an Advisory Committee for the State Central Library to advise the Government on matters relating to its functioning and development. Book Selection Committees have also been formed for the State Central Library and State Regional Library for selection of books in various languages. Readers' suggestions are taken into consideration while selecting books for purchase.

Government Mobile Library.—There is a Government Mobile Library unit in West Godavari District. It provides service to about 88 villages in Eluru, Chintalapudi, Polavaram and Tadepalligudem Taluks. This is the only Mobile Library Van in the State for the rural areas.

City Mobile Library.—The Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Samstha also has a Mobile Library Van which provides service within the limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad covering about 40 points a week.

Rickshaw Mobiles.—There should be Mobile Libraries in every district, but owing to paucity of funds, all Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are not able to afford this costly service. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas of 13 districts, however, provide library service by means of 52 Mobile Library Rickshaws attached to District Central Libraries and Branch Libraries.

Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. —Under Section 9 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, 22 Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are constituted one for the City of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and one for each of the other 21 Revenue Districts, to be incharge of organisation and administration of Public Libraries in the area of their jurisdiction. The Samsthas are headed by a Chairman elected from amongst its non-official members under Section 3 of the Act.

Under the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, a Local Library Authority was constituted in 1952-53 in each of the eleven districts in Andhra Region of the Composite Madras State and was functioning at the time of the formation of Andhra State in October, 1953. The Act provided for representation by nomination by Government or election from the recognised libraries, Heads of High Schools or Colleges, District Boards, Panchayats and Municipalities. Every Local Library Authority elected one of its Members to be its Chairman. The District Educational Officer of the District was the Secretary of the Local Library Authority.

In the Telangana Region, a Local Library Authority was constituted one for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and one each for the nine districts and were functioning at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh State in November, 1956. Unlike the Madras Public Libraries Act, the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, provided, only for nomination by the Government of Members from among the Public Libraries and from the Members of the City and Town Municipal Committees as the case may be, and there was no provision for election. The Hyderabad Public Libraries Act was however, an improvement over the Madras Public Libraries Act in that the former made the Librarian of the City Central Library or District Central Library also the Member-Secretary of the Local Library Authority concerned and until such time as the Librarian was appointed, Government nominated the District Educational Officer as the Secretary of the Local Library Authority concerned, as enabled by the Act. The term of office of the Members under both the Acts was for a period of three years from the date of their election or nomination as the case may be.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 further improved upon these two Acts, providing for representation by nomination by the Government from the intelligentsia and by the City or District Branch of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Association and making the City/District Central Librarian, the Secretary of the Local Library Authority. Section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act relating to the composition of Local Library Authorities was first amended in 1964 providing for representation for Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Councils of every Municipality on the Local Library Authority of City or the District within which the Municipal Bodies are functioning. It was further amended in 1969, to provide for representation from medical and legal profession by nomination by the Government. The tenure of office of the Members of the Local Library Authorities so constituted has been raised from three to five years from the date of nomination or election as the case may be and the name of the Local Library Authority

has been changed to "Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha". The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are constituted with the following persons:

1. Five members nominated by the Government.
2. Two members elected by the Presidents of Governing Bodies of Aided Libraries in each Revenue Division.
3. One member elected by the Sarpanchas of each Taluk.
4. One member elected by each Municipal Council.
5. Two members elected by the District Branch of the Andhra Pradesh Library Association.
6. District/City Librarian (Member-Secretary).

The members elect the Chairman from among themselves.

Powers and Functions of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.—Every Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to enter into contracts and may sue and be sued. It is the duty of every Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha to provide library service in the area of its jurisdiction. It is empowered under the provisions of the Act to levy a library cess in its area. It shall provide suitable lands and buildings for the libraries under it, furniture, fittings, materials and equipment and books, acquire, open and close libraries, distribute grants for libraries under the private managements and panchayats, and in general do every thing necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act. It shall also maintain a fund called the 'Library Fund' to which all the amounts received by it shall be credited and from which all the payments under the Act shall be met.

GROWTH OF LIBRARIES

Library Service in Urban Area.—According to rules made under the Act, each Municipality shall have a main library and if the population of a Municipal Town is more than 50,000 there shall be a branch library for every 25,000 people in excess of 50,000. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have so far, opened main libraries in 83 Municipalities out of 84 Municipalities in the State. The main libraries include the 20 District Central Libraries, one City Central Library at Hyderabad and 62 Branch Libraries located in Municipal Cities/Towns. A main library has to be established at Mandapeta Municipality in East Godavari District. In addition to the main libraries, 83 Branch Libraries have been set up in Municipal cities/towns. About 85 Branch Libraries have to be established in urban areas—55 in cities with population of 75,000 and above and 30 in other towns. The following table shows the coverage of Library Service in urban areas.

Total number of towns according to 1971 census	224
Population	84,02,524
Number of towns with a Library of ZGS ..	195
Number of towns without a Library of ZGS ..	30

Existing Libraries in Urban Areas

State Central Library	..	..	.	1
Regional Libraries		..	..	6
District Central Libraries	..	..	..	21
City Central Library, Hyderabad		..	..	1
Branch Libraries (107 in Panchayats declared as towns and 148 in other urban areas.)				255
Mobile Library Van (Hyderabad)		..	..	1
Rickshaw Mobile Libraries	..	..	..	52
Aided Libraries (approx)	..	..	..	500
				837

Population covered by Library Service (Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.)

Total	..	..	..	80,41,921
Literates	..	..	..	38,18,942
Average population served by a Branch Library			..	31,537

Number of Branch Libraries to be established.

In cities with population 75,000 and above	..	..	..	55
In other towns	..	..	..	30
				85

Library Service in Rural Areas

District Central Libraries.—District Central Libraries are functioning in all the District Headquarter towns. These are the nuclei of all the library activities in the district. Their functions include acquisition, processing and supply of books to Branch Libraries and Village Libraries.

Branch Libraries.—As per rule 16 (4) (b) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules, 1961, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have to establish Branch Libraries one for each panchayat with population 5,000 and above. In exceptional cases with the permission of Government, a Branch Library may be provided for a panchayat with less than 5,000

population. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have so far established 703 Branch Libraries, 448 in rural areas and 255 in urban areas as shown below:

Branch Libraries in rural areas.

Total number of villages with population of 5,000 and above according to 1971 census.	804
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Population	56,41,304
Number of such villages having Branch Libraries ..	272
Number of such villages without a Branch library ..	533
Number of villages with less than 5,000 population having Branch Libraries.	176

Population served by 272 Branch Libraries:

(i) Total	20,97,957
(ii) Literates	6,35,360

Population served by 176 Branch Libraries:

(i) Total	6.10 Lakhs
	Approx.
(ii) Literates	1.80 ,,

Total number of Branch Libraries in rural area ..	448
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Branch Libraries in Urban Areas.

In Panchayats declared as towns in 1971 Censes ..	107
In Municipalities and other urban areas ..	148
Total number of Branch Libraries in Urban areas ..	255
Total number of Branch Libraries in the State ..	703

According to 1971 Census, there are 804 villages with a population of 5,000 and above. Still, 533 Branch Libraries have to be set up to cover the entire area.

Village Libraries.—With a view to reducing establishment charges, Village Libraries are being opened wherever free accommodation, and other facilities are available. The Village Library works for not less than 3 hours a day and it is in-charge of a part-time Librarian. So far, 108 Village Libraries have been opened.

Book Deposit Centres.—Book Deposit Centres also called Book Delivery Stations are opened generally within a radius of 8 Kilometers from the Branch Libraries or District Central Libraries. Most of these centres are located in School premises of the Village and a teacher is kept in-charge of it on payment of a nominal remuneration. Books are exchanged from the Branch Libraries/District Central Libraries once a fortnight.

As per Rule 16 (4) (c) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules, 1961, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas shall open one Book Deposit Centre for each village or group of villages with population between, 1,000 and 5,000 and if possible one Book Deposit Centre for each village with less than 1,000 population. According to 1971 Census, there are a total of 27,221 inhabited villages-804 with population of 5,000 and above, 11,224 with population between 1,000 and 5,000 and 15,173 villages with less than 1,000 population. The total rural population is 3,51,00,181 and the percentage of literates and educated is 19.2 in rural areas as compared to 47.1 in urban area.

The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have so far established 176 Branch Libraries, 607 Book Deposit Centre and 108 Village Libraries in village with a population between 1,000 and 5,000. Besides there are 1,555 recognised Panchayat Libraries and about 200 other recognised Libraries in the State. About 1,600 villages are covered by mobile library service rendered by Cycle peons, Rickshaws and the Mobile Library Eluru. The total number of villages with a population 1,000 and above covered by some kind of library service comes to about 4,200 which forms 35% of the 12,000 such villages existing according to 1971 Census. The 1,441 stationary libraries run by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas provide Library Service to about 121.90 lakh people of whom 60.47 lakh are literates and educated. People served by Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Libraries form about 28.02% of the total population of the State.

MASTER PLAN

The Department has prepared a Master Plan for development of Libraries which is under consideration of a Committee set up by the Government. The Master Plan consists of a phased programme for setting up 400 Branch Libraries, 64 Mobile Library Vans at the rate of one in each Revenue Division 324 Rickshaw Mobiles at the rate of one in each Development Block and about 100 village Libraries. About 9,500 villages are proposed to be covered by the new Libraries.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

Library Buildings.—The State Central Library Hyderabad the City Central Library, Hyderabad, the State Regional Library, Guntur, the Regional Library, Rajahmundry, 12 District Central Libraries and 155 Branch Libraries are located in buildings belonging to Government or the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas as the case may be. 299 Branch Libraries are provided with rent free accommodation by Panchayats etc. Nine District Central Libraries and 246 Branch Libraries, are housed in rented buildings.

Personnel. The total number of employees working in Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and Government Libraries is about 3,000. It is the trained personnel that make or mar a library. There are 721 trained personnel as on 31-3-1979 among whom 147 are Diploma/Degree holders and 574 Certificate holders in Library Science in the Department. The ratio of trained librarians to the total population is 1: 60337.

The personnel of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are governed by the recruitment rules and other service rules specially framed for them under Section 19-A and Section 25 of the Act. For the purposes of leave, Travelling Allowance etc., the Government servants rules have been made applicable to these employees. They enjoy the facilities of Pension, Family Pension, Gratuity on the rates prescribed for Government employees. The expenditure on payment of salaries, pension, Family Pension, Gratuity and Leave Travel Concession to the employees of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas is met by the Government.

Besides the Librarian, District Central Library, who is also the ex-Officio Secretary of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha concerned, there are three grades of Librarians working in the Libraries under the Samsthas viz., Grade-I Librarians who must be graduates with D.L.Sc., or B.L.Sc., Grade-II Librarians who must possess intermediate/P.U.C. and C.L.Sc., qualifications and Grade-III Librarians who must be matriculates with C.L.Sc. The Librarian, District Central Library and Grade-I Librarians are appointed by the Director of Public Libraries and Grade-II and Grade-III Librarians and U.D.Cs., are appointed by the Chairman of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas concerned with the prior approval of the Secretary, State Library Committee, i. e. the Director of Public Libraries. The other categories of staff of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are appointed by the Chairman. Special service rules have been framed regarding method of recruitment, minimum qualifications etc., under Section 19-A of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act.

Training Programme.—The three Universities in the State viz., Andhra, Sri Venkateswara and Osmania University conduct Degree Course in Library Science. The Institute of Library Science, Hyderabad and the School of Library Science, Vijayawada conduct coaching in Certificate Course in Library Science for under-graduates. The Department is conducting in-service Training Course for the various grades of Librarians.

Refresher Courses.—The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation agreed to meet fifty percent of the expenditure on account of refresher courses for trained Librarians. The Department availed + + 375 Librarians working in Branch Libraries in the State were trained at four centres in the State. This is the first ever refresher course organised for trained Librarians in the State. Refresher Courses were also conducted for the 73 B.L.Sc. holders during November and December, 1980 at three centres. For the first time, a Refresher Course was conducted for the Ministerial Staff of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha in October, 1980.

Technical Facilities.—Open access system is followed in public libraries in the State. Books are classified under the Dewey Decimal System of Classification. Card System and Dictionary, method of Cataloguing are followed in the Libraries. The

Itself of this offer and conducted a refresher course for Library Science Certificate holders working in the Public Libraries. About

Ticket System of issue of books is followed in about 350 libraries under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The ticket system has been introduced in all the libraries under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas of Hyderabad City, Rangareddy District Adilabad, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Warangal and West Godavari Districts. The other Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are taking steps to introduce these systems in the Branch Libraries progressively.

Bibliographies. The printing of the Indian National Bibliography of books published in the State in Telugu from 1960-61 has been taken up by the Department, so that the reading public may have a ready catalogue of books available in various libraries. This bibliography shows as to which book is available in which library. So far the bibliography of books published upto 1965-66 has been prepared and published. The combined volumes of bibliographies of subsequent years (1967-1972 and 1975 to 1978) have been compiled in collaboration with the Central Reference Library, Calcutta.

Facilities for Children.—There are 20 libraries specially meant for children besides the children's sections attached to various libraries in the State where attractive reading material, charts, maps, scientific educational toys games materials etc., were provided. These libraries not only supply reading material to children but they also arrange cultural and educational programmes and debates, dances, elocution competitions, essay writing competitions, painting competitions, dramas, story telling, film shows etc., to improve the hidden talents in the children and to prepare them to face the problems ahead in their lives.

Facilities for Women.—Twenty two libraries have been especially opened for women. Besides, some of the libraries have women's sections to enable them to make use of the libraries freely and unhesitatingly. Books especially suited to their taste and needs (domestic science, needle work, embroidery, dress making, health, and hygiene etc.) are provided in the Libraries. Most of these libraries are in charge of Women librarians. The Mobile Library service rendered by means of rickshaw libraries and cycle peons is very popular among women.

Facilities for Students.—Besides the reading facilities provided in Libraries of educational Institutions, the Department has started a scheme of providing text books in public libraries. So far, thirty six text book sections have been set up. They are in the State Central Library, Hyderabad, City Central Library, Hyderabad, 8 District Central Libraries; and 26 Branch Libraries with costly Text Books suitable for University courses professional courses etc. Students belonging to weaker sections and other poor students who cannot afford to buy costly text books, are benefitted by this service.

2. Linkage with School Education:—The Director of Public Librarians has formulated in consultation with the Director of School Education, a scheme aimed at providing library service to secondary school students and inculcating the habit of reading books amongst them. The scheme is only a few months old but the response is encouraging.

It is implemented through the District Central Library in each District with the cooperation of the District Educational Officer. To begin with, the scheme is restricted to students of Secondary Schools in District Headquarters. This may be eventually extended to other areas. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been earmarked (by each Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha) for purchase of books suitable for students of Secondary Schools.

State Book Selection Committee.—There is a State Book Selection Committee besides the Book Selection Committees for State Central Library, State Regional Library and Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. This Committee comprises of language and subject experts i.e., lecturers, Professors, Heads of Departments etc., on particular subjects to select books to be purchased by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and Government Libraries. The list prepared by them is finally approved by the Government and distributed among the libraries for purchase of books out of this list. In view of the book selection made at the State level by the expert Committee appointed by the Government, it has been possible to provide standard books to public libraries on the one hand and to prevent the circulation of obscene and low standard books on the other. The selection is made only after perusal of specimen copies of the books made available by the publishers or the Registrar of Publications and some standard publications such as reference books etc are selected after review of catalogues, book reviews etc. The suggestions of readers are also kept in view while selecting the books for purchase.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION: The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation is an autonomous body set up by the Government of India in May, 1972 as a part of bicentenary celebration of the birth anniversary of Raja Rammohan Roy. The Foundation is composed of 22 Members including the Union Minister of Education or his nominee as Chairman. It has an Administrative Committee and it is assisted by the State Library Planning Committees. The main objective of the Foundation is to establish a net work of library service which would carry books and reading habit to the remotest parts of the country. Its funds consist of contributions made by the Central and State Governments. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been contributing a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs annually from 1972-73 onwards. The Foundation contributes an equal amount and spends it on library service in the State. Till the end of 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was paid by the State Government as its contribution for the years from 1972-73 to 1977-78. Including the equal amount of Rs. 12 lakhs as contribution of the Foundation, the total fund for this State amounted to Rs. 24 lakhs. The Foundation spent a total sum of Rs. 20.87 lakhs till the end of 1978-79 on the supply of books, purchase of Mobile Library Rickshaws, assistance to Aided Libraries for purchase of books and process-

ing, binding and preservation of out of print and rare books and rare manuscripts. These books are selected by a Committee specially appointed by the Government and after approval of the lists by the Government, the supplies are ordered by the Director of Public Libraries. The publishers supply the books direct to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and bills are forwarded to the Foundation for payment which maintains the accounts. Andhra Pradesh is said to be the only State which is utilizing the facilities made available by the Foundation regularly.

NATIONAL LIBRARY DAY AND WEEK: The Public Libraries in the State under the auspices of the Department of Public Libraries ~~in the State under the auspices of the Department of Public~~ November (also called the Children's Day) synchronising with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Birth Day and the National Library Week from 14th to 20th November every year conducting special programmes to arouse library consciousness, to spread the message of library movement and development of reading habit. This opportunity is availed of to enrol more deposit borrowers, besides the drive for increase in the cess counections, etc.

LIBRARY CONFERENCES.—Conferences are being organised at State level. The First Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Conference was held at Hyderabad under the auspices of the Department of Public Libraries on 12th and 13th August, 1972. For the first time, the representatives of the book trade were also invited to discuss the problems connected with the supply of books to public libraries. The Second Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Conference was held in the State Central Library building at Hyderabad from 22nd to 24th June, 1974 under the auspices of the Department. The delegates to the conference included all the Secretaries and Chairmen of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, Librarians of the Government Libraries, the Heads of Library Science Departments of the three Universities in the State, representatives of Library Associations, Library Employees Associations, Aided Libraries, Publishers and Book Sellers Associations in the State. The conference discussed important matters connected with the organisation and administration of public libraries in the State and made valuable recommendations.

PARTICIPATION IN THE 'ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCES

The Secretaries and Chairmen of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and the Librarians of Government Libraries are deputed every year to attend the All India Library Conferences wherever they are held in the country so as to keep themselves abreast with the problems arising day to day, to know the advancement made in the field of library movement and to suggest ways and means to improve the library service to people.

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have been observing the National
Library Day on 14th

The Conferences held at State and National level take stock of the developments in library field. In spite of the best efforts made by the All India Library Association, Library Legislation does not exist in any of the Northern States. The organisations interested in Library Movement are engaged in pursuing the Central and State Governments to bring about legislation following the example of Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. A study of the existing facilities shows that there is systematic development of library service in the States having library legislation.

Library Associations.—At present two Library Associations are functioning in the State. As per Section 25(2)(g) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, Government have issued rules for the recognition of Library Associations. The Andhra Pradesh Library Association with its headquarters at Vijayawada, which has been in existence long before the Act came into force, enjoys a sort of a statutory recognition by virtue of provision under Sections 3 and 10 of the Act, for representation on the State Library Committee and on the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas respectively.

Government in their Order Rt.No. 140 Education, dated 30-1-1979, accorded recognition to the Andhra Pradesh Public Library Association, Hyderabad (distinct from the Andhra Pradesh Library Association, Headquarters at Vijayawada) under the rules of recognition issued in G.O.Ms.No. 1758 Education, dated 16-9-1970. This Association organised its First Andhra Pradesh Libraries Conference from 9 to 11th March, 1979 at Hyderabad which was attended by the Librarians and Chairmen of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.

STATISTICS

The following statistics shows the level of development achieved in the field of Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh.

<i>Item.</i>	1960-61	1970-71	1974-75	1978-79]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Number of Libraries</i>				
1. Government Libraries	4	7	7	8
2. District Central Libraries under Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas	21	21	22	22
3. Branch Libraries under Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.	220	552	629	704
4. Book Deposit Centres under Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.	470	504	571	607
5. Village Libraries	..	..	7	108
6. Aided Libraries	.. 1,111	1,850	2,159	2,292
Total	.. 1,826	2,934	3,395	3,741

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Number in Lakhs.	
1. Book Stock	..	12.25	37.30	47.80	64.61
2. Number of readers	..	88.35	152.14	188.60	264.18
3. Number of books consulted	53.42	38.29	55.80
4. Number of books lent for home reading.	48.98	43.16	87.47
5. Number of registered borrowers	1.27	1.92	3.21

FINANCE & ACCOUNTS		Rupees in lakhs.			
<i>Receipts :</i>					
1. Library Cess	..	7.37	22.05	47.11	56.32
2. Government Contribution	..	7.37	17.34	30.03	..
3. Salary Grant	..	..	..	..	95.74
4. Wages Grant	..	..	..	..	6.36
5. Grant for maintenance of Village Libraries.	..	..	..	..	0.40
6. Grant for purchase of books	..	..	..	..	14.86
7. Building grants	..	..	..	..	9.00
<i>Payments :</i>					
8. Salaries to Government Staff including Wages and Travelling Allowance.	..	..	..	..	15.32
9. Salaries, Wages and T.A. to Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Employees.	..	..	..	..	96.85
10. Furniture and equipment	..	..	..	..	3.33
11. Books and Periodicals	..	6.00	7.46	14.81	49.60
12. Construction of buildings	..	..	..	..	10.78
13. Grants to aided Libraries	..	0.56	1.77	1.98	2.85

EVALUATION OF STATISTICS

1. Population and Number of Libraries :

Total population (1971) Census	..	43,502,708
Total Literate population	..	10,689,665
Projected population as on 31-3-1979	..	516 lakhs
Percentage of literacy	..	24.57

Service in Urban area ;

Number of towns	..		224
Population	..		84,02,527
Percentage of literacy	..		47.1
Number of towns with a library of Zilla Grandhat laya Samstha.			194
Number of towns without a library of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha.			30
Population covered by Library service	..	Percentage to total urban population.	
Total	..	80,41,924	95.71
Literates	..	38,18,942	
Total Service units in urban area	..		285
State Central Library	..		1
Regional Libraries	..		6
District Central Libraries	..		22
Branch Libraries	..		255
Mobile Library (Van)	..		1
Average population served by each unit in urban area :			
		Total	28,218
		Literates	13,397

Service in rural area :

Total Number of villages (1971 Census)	..		27,221
1. Number of villages with population 1,000 and above.			12,048
2. Number of villages with population between 200 and 999.			15,173
		Total	27,221
		Population	3,51,00,181
		Percentage of literacy.	19.2
		Percentage to total number of villages in Group-I.	9.65
Number of villages in Group-I with a library of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. ..	..		1,163
Branch Libraries	..		448
Village Libraries	..		108
Book Deposit Centres	..		607
Number of service units (excluding Book Deposit Centres) in rural areas.			556
Population covered by Library Service in rural area.		Percentage to total rural population.	
		Total	41.48 lakhs
		Literates	22.28 ,,

		Rupees in lakhs.
Average population served by a unit	..	7,460
2. Total number of service units in the State as on 31-3-1979.		842
State Central Library	1	
Regional Libraries	.. 6	
District Central Libraries	.. 22	
Branch Libraries	.. 703	
Mobile Libraries	.. 2	
Village Libraries	.. 108	
3. Average population covered by each unit (Total population/Number of units)		
Total	..	51,665
Literates	..	12,695
Percentage of population covered.		28.2
4. Number of trained personnel		
Diploma/Degree/holders	..	147
Certificate/holders.	..	574
	Total	721
Ratio to total population	..	1:60337
5. Finance (1978-79).		
Total expenditure of the State (BE 1978-79)	..	1,421,93,12,200
Per capita to total population	..	326.83
Expenditure on Education (RE 1978-79)	..	168,51,37,000
Per capita to total population	..	38.74
Per capita to literate population	..	157.66
<i>Expenditure on Library Service :</i>		
From State Budget	..	160.72
From Library Fund of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.		55.55
	Total	216.27
Percentage to total expenditure of the State	..	0.15
Percentage to expenditure on Education	..	1.28
Average expenditure per unit	..	25,685.27
Per capita to total population	..	0.50
Per capita to literate population	..	2.02
Per capita to population covered	..	1.77
Per capita to literate population covered	..	3.58
Per capita to total number of readers	..	0.81
Per capita to registered borrowers	..	67.37

6. Book stock (Government & Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Libraries).	46,62,057
Average per library	.. 5,536
Per capita to total population	.. 0.11
Per capita to literate population	.. 0.43
Per capita to population covered	.. 0.38
Per capita to literate population covered	.. 0.77
7. Total number of visitors	.. 2,64,18,066
Number of working days	.. 300
Per capita to total population	.. 0.60
Per capita to literate population	.. 2.47
Per capita to population covered	.. 2.17
Per capita to literate population covered	.. 4.37
Average number of visitors per day	.. 88,060
Average number of visitors per unit	.. 31,375
Average number of visitors per unit per day	.. 105
8. Total Number of books consulted	.. 55,79,715
Number of working days	.. 290
Per capita to total population	.. 0.13
Per capita to literate population	.. 0.52
Per capita to total population covered	.. 0.46
Per capita to literate population covered	.. 0.92
Per capita to total readers	.. 0.21
Average per day	.. 19,240
Average per unit	.. 6,627
Average per day per unit	.. 22.85
9. Total number of registered borrowers	.. 3,20,754
Number of working days	.. 300
Per capita to total population	.. 0.007 or 0.01
Per capita to literate population	.. 0.03
Per capita to population covered	.. 0.03
Per capita to literate population covered	.. 0.05
Average per unit	.. 381
10. Total number of books lent for home reading	.. 87,47,548
Number of working days	.. 290
Per capita to total population	.. 0.20
Per capita to literate population	.. 0.81
Per capita to total population covered	.. 0.69
Per capita to literate population covered	.. 1.45
Per capita to total number of registered borrowers	.. 27.27
Average per day	.. 30,163
Average per unit	.. 10,389
Average per day per unit	.. 35.82

11. Number of books used (8+10)	..	1,43,27,263
Number of working days	..	290
Per capita to total population	..	0.33
Per capita to literate population	..	1.34
Per capita to population covered	..	1.17
Per capita to literate population covered	..	2.37
Average per day	..	49,404
Average per unit	..	17,015
Average per day per unit	..	58

LIBRARY FINANCES

Government Libraries.—All the Government Libraries are entirely maintained out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. The provision in the budget of the Directorate and Government Libraries has increased from about Rs. 7 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 21.93 lakhs in 1978-79.

Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.—The expenditure on the libraries under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas is met from the Library Fund of each Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. The sources of income of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are (1) the Library cess levied under Sec 20 (1) of the Act as surcharge on the property/house tax. The rate of library cess was four paise per rupee on such tax till 1974-75. The Government in their order Ms. No. 915, Education, dated 29-7-1975 have enhanced the rate from four paise to six paise per rupee on the said taxes. (2) Government Contribution under section 21 (3) of the Act equal to the amount of cess realised. But Government have started paying salary grant to Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas from 1974-75 (taking the responsibility of payment of salaries on their shoulders) in lieu of the Government contribution payable under Section 21 (3) vide G.O.Ms. No. 915, Education dated 29-7-1975 (3) Special grants for opening of libraries/maintenance of libraries, construction of buildings and purchase of books etc., (non-statutory grants as and when required).

Grants to Aided Libraries.—The Department of Public Libraries sanctions annually maintenance grants to the Libraries under private managements and panchayats to the extent of 50% of the expenditure incurred by them on the purchase of books and periodicals, binding of books etc. Besides the annual maintenance grants, special grants are also sanctioned to certain renowned libraries for construction of buildings, purchase of books and their binding etc.

Under the scheme of financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations working in the field of public libraries, the Government of India, Department of Culture, sanctions grants to certain voluntary educational organisations working in the field of libraries in the State.

CONCLUSION.

Andhra Pradesh can be considered to be the birth place of the present Library Movement in India since the early part of 19th Century when Library Workers of this part of India organised the First Library Conference at National Level which led to the birth of the All India Library Association. The Library activities in this area had been inspiring the workers in other parts of the Country. A team of experts from America which studied the Library System in 1967 expressed its view that Andhra Pradesh has one of the best Library Systems and what it is doing today India has to follow tomorrow. The authorities of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation also hold the view that the administration of Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh is far better than that followed even in other States where Library Legislation exists. Its annual publication in the shape of Annual Administration Report is considered to be one of the best comprehensive report on Public Libraries. Yet the State cannot boast of its achievements until all villages are covered by Library Service in the same way as the coverage of villages by the transport services of the Road Transport Corporation in the recent time. Dr. M. Channa Reddy, the Chief Minister and Smt. Roda M'stry have long been associated with Library Movement. Soon after taking charge as the Chief Minister, it was his personal interest in Libraries which compelled him to convene a meeting of officials and representatives of organisations in which several important decisions were made for development of libraries. One of the decisions was to prepare a Master Plan for Libraries. The Master Plan so prepared is under consideration of the Government. It seeks to cover another 9,000 villages in a period of five years. The torch lighted by the pioneers of the Library Movement in the early part of this century is still burning and it illuminates the land and guarantees the people their right of access to knowledge. All organisations, official and non-official, in this field have only one goal before them that is, free library service to each and every category of citizen of the State.

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LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH



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