

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON
PRIVATE LIBRARIES**

November, 1978

NIEPA DC



D01001

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD**

Sub, National Systems Unit,
National Bureau of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, 1A, Anna Salas, Quezon City 11001
DOC. No. D-1001
Date 22/2/84

CONTENTS

	PAGES
Introduction	v
Seminars	vii
CHAPTER—I	
Early Efforts	1
History of the Movement	3
CHAPTER—II	
Role of Private Libraries	10
CHAPTER—III	
Norms for Identification and Grant-in-Aid	18
Table—I. Amount spent on Public Libraries in 1960-78	29
Table—II. Expenditure incurred by and grants sanctioned to the Private Aided Libraries during the year 1977-78	30
Table— III. The number of Aided Libraries and grant sanctioned during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78	31

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Andhra Pradesh in G. O. Ms. No. 766 Education (E) Department, dated 19-7-1978 constituted a Committee with the following:—

1. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, .. Chairman.
Sattenapalli.
2. Sri Kodati Narayana Rao, .. Member.
President, Andhra Pradesh
Library Association,
Hyderabad.
3. Sri M. Bhoj Reddy, .. Member.
Chairman,
City Grandhalaya Samstha,
Hyderabad.
4. Director of Public Libraries .. Convenor.

The following were the terms and conditions of the committee:—

- (i) To review the role played by private libraries to render library service;
- (ii) To suggest measures as to how best private libraries can help in the cause of library movement;
- (iii) To identify good private libraries in the state;
- (iv) To evolve a system of grant-in-aid to private libraries for their promotion; and
- (v) To submit its report to Government within a month from the date of its constitution. Subsequently, the term of the committee has been extended upto 17-11-1978 in Govt. Memo. No. 2273-E1/78-1, Education, dated 18-8-1978.

The Committee held its first meeting on 31-7-1978 and requested library workers in the state to send their suggestions through press and Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.

The Committee toured the following places, held discussions with workers in the field of library movement, received representations from individuals, organisations and associations and also visited important libraries during the course of its tour :

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Warangal | .. 11-9-1978 |
| 2. Karimnagar | .. 12-9-1978 |
| 3. Nizamabad | .. 13-9-1978 |
| 4. Visakhapatnam | .. 21-9-1978 |
| 5. Anakapalli
(Visakhapatnam District) | .. 21-9-1978 |
| 6. Rajahmundry
(East Godavari District). | .. 22-9-1978 |
| 7. Suryapet
(Nalgonda District) | .. 3-10-1978 |
| 8. Vijayawada
(Krishna District) | .. 4-10-1978 |
| 9. Guntur | .. 4-10-1978 |
| 10. Ongole
(Prakasam District) | .. 5-10-1978 |
| 11. Vetapalem
(Prakasam District) | .. 5-10-1978 |
| 12. Narasaraopet
(Guntur District) | .. 6-10-1978 |
| 13. Kurnool | .. 23-10-1978 |
| 14. Anantapur | .. 23-10-1978 |
| 15. Tirupathi
(Chittoor District) | .. 24-10-1978 |
| 16. Nellore | .. 25-10-1978 |
| 17. Cuddapah | .. 25-10-1978 |
| 18. Hyderabad | .. 28-10-1978 |

The Committee could not tour the following districts for want of time, but workers of the respective districts were requested to attend the meeting held in the neighbouring districts:

1. Khammam to Warangal.
2. Adilabad to Nizamabad.
3. Srikakulam to Visakhapatnam.
4. West Godavari to Vijayawada.
5. Medak to Hyderabad City.
6. K.V. Ranaga Reddy District to Hyderabad City.
7. Mahboobnagar to Hyderabad City.

SEMINARS

The Committee attended two seminars conducted by Guntur Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha at Narasaraopet on 6-10-1978 and the other organised jointly by Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam (2) Institute of Library Science, Hyderabad and (3) Academy of Library Science and Documentation at Hyderabad on 22-10-1978.

The Chairman, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya when he had been to New Delhi in some other connection on 30-9-1978 contacted the Department of Libraries, Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and discussed the scheme of grants-in-aid and he was surprised to find that the Government of India is granting only a very meagre amount of Rs. 8,00,000 to the entire country for the development of libraries organised by voluntary organisations.

Many people including veterans of the library movement and young workers from the various libraries participated and gave valuable suggestions. Suggestions in writing were received from various parts of the state. The Committee is grateful to all of them. The Committee

extends its thanks, for the arrangements made, to all Grandhalaya Samsthas for conducting the meetings in their respective areas. The Committee expresses its gratitude to Sri M. V. Venkata Reddy, Director of Public Libraries, the convenor and to his staff for their co-operation. Our thanks are also due to Sri B. V. Reddy, I.A.S., Director, Government Printing Press, Hyderabad and his staff for getting the report printed at short notice.

CHAPTER I

EARLY EFFORTS

“పూలతో నిండి కమ్మదనాలు జిమ్ము

పుస్తక నికుంజ పుంజాళిపొంత వీలిచి

‘నా జనము, నాదుడే’ మనంగజాలు

ఇంత జ్ఞానభిక్షాదాన మిమ్ము తల్లి”

“O Mother Bless me with knowledge”.

“Knowledge

Like the air we breath

the water that quenches thirst and

the Sun's energy that sustain the cycle of life

should be available to all universally”

Thus observed the late Sri Chilakamarthi Laxminarasimham Panthulu stressing the importance of library service in the ‘Grandhalaya Vedam’ or ‘Library manifesto’ at the first Andhradesha Library Conference in 1914.

What should be the nature of the knowledge to be made available? It should inform, elevate and enliven man, enrich his personality and assist him to play a full and effective role in the development of the community/society of which he is an inalienable and integral part. The kind of wholesome contribution envisaged above is ensured only when attempts at acquisition of knowledge are continuous and spread over the entire life span of man. This conscious approach was eloquently underpinned by Edgar Faure, Chairman of the International Commission on the Development of Education, UNESCO in his letter presenting the Commission's Report (1972). He said,

“...The aim of the development (education) is the complete fulfilment of man, in all the richness of his personality, the complexity of his forms of expression and his various commitments as individual, member of a family and of a community, citizen and producer, inventor of techniques and creative dreamer..only an overall lifelong

education can produce the kind of complete man the need for whom is increasing with the continually more stringent constraints tearing the individual asunder. We should no longer assiduously acquire knowledge once and for all, but learn how to build up a continually evolving body of knowledge all through life—Learn to be” page vi.

It is pertinent to recall here Gandhiji, who while emphasising the need to keep oneself open to influences from different directions, said that we should keep our windows open to winds from different directions, at the same time taking care to see that the house top is not blown away by the winds. He asserted that everything new and beneficial could be adopted to suit our genius while the negative and unwholesome is to be discarded.

Again, as pointed out by Edgar Faure, knowledge is not like some treasure trove, a chance acquisition in a lifetime which we could draw upon when in need during the rest of one's life. Even ancient Indian tradition speaks of four stages of acquisition of knowledge, viz., learning (1) through parents ; (2) at the feet of the Teacher ; (3) through one's own experience; and (4) through other's experience conveyed through word of mouth and/or graphic records. The first two are quickly covered in the first two decades of one's life. And a fully developed personality emerges only as a result of the constant and continuous inter-action of learning and experience at the next two stages. This latter is facilitated by organising books/documents as media of information/knowledge at recognised social centres. We thus arrive at libraries and their services.

These were elaborated upon by late Sri Chilakamarthi (1914), late Rajah of Panagal (1915), late Sri Suri Narasimha Sastry (1919). While the former underscored the universality (without discrimination of caste, creed or religion, etc.) of availability of library service, the latter stipulated that :

1. Library service must be afforded to every reader according to his aptitude, his intellectual development and the social purposes he attempts to serve ;
2. A library should arrange for every reader a book after his taste ;

3. A Library should arrange for a suitable reader for every book on the shelf ; and
4. A Library keeps growing continuously.

These in essence sum up to the first three and the fifth of what later were enunciated as the late Dr. Raganathan's five laws of Library Science. It is interesting to note that the origins of these 'Five Laws' could be traced to observation made by the founding fathers of the Andhra Library Movement.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT

The urge to educate themselves through library service appeared in our time during the last quarter of the 19th century and steadily rose like a groundswell which none could prevent or stop. In the year 1800 the 'Paravasthu' family library was opened to public use. 1820 saw the Saraswathy Mahal Library established by Raja Sarbhoji at Tanjavuru. Wanaparthi's Raja Rameshwar Rayalu's Library (1821-1865) also was opened to public.

The invention of printing in Telugu gave it further impetus. The first Telugu Book was printed in the year 1834. From then on availability of printed word on a large scale initiated a wave of reading clubs and libraries. In Rajahmundry a public library was opened by Justice James Thomas in 1839. The Theosophical Society started a library in 1850 at Guntur. Records give us the fact that Sri Mudigonda Sankararadhya promoted the "Sankarananda Library" in 1872 in Secunderabad. It was now the turn for Visakhapatnam to promote a library "Saraswathi Nilayam" in 1886 master-minded by Sri Mantena Adinarayana Murthy, a school teacher by profession. Another library established at Hyderabad by Moulvi Abdul Quayyum, a nationalist and patriot and Moulvi Syed Hussain Bilgrami, (Nawab Emadul Mulk) in the year 1886. This was the Asafia library finally converted into the State Central Library. Steadily there sprang up libraries/reading clubs, the "Saraswathi Vilasamu" in Pulivendala, Cuddapah District (1889), the 'C. V. N. Library' at Ongole (1890), the 'Simhalapati Rao Library' at Vijayanagaram (1894), the 'Naoroji Club' Undi (1895), 'Veerasalinga Kavi Samajam' at Kumudavalli, West Godavari started by Sri Bhupathi Raju Tirupathi Raju and others, (1897), in the then Krishna District, now West Godavari District,

Gautami Grandhalayam, Rajahmundry (1898), Progressive Union Library (1907) Nellore, the 'Reading Club' at Kollur in Guntur District (1899), the 'Young Mens' Literary Association (1900) at Guntur by Sri Jonnavittula Gurunadham, Sri Unnava Laxminarayana, Sri Challa Seshagiri Rao and Chatti Narasimha Rao.

The political stirrings that came in the wake of the division of Bengal, 1907-1908, gave rise to a crescendo of demands from the people for more libraries and centres of information in different places in the State. The year 1911 saw the birth of the Rama Mohan Library at Vijayawada. The Andhra Grandhalayam was started by Sri M. Ramachander Rao at Kurnool in 1920, the Saraswathi Nilayam at Vetapalem in 1911, and the Saradanilayam, Sattenapalli (1925). The situation was now ripe for efforts to co-ordinate the activities of the different units in the State. It culminated, thanks to the foresight of the organisers, in the establishment in 1914 of the Andhra Desa Grandhalaya Sangham. Mocharla Ramachandra Rao was its first president. Sri Chilakamarti and Sri Suri Narasimha Sastry its vice-presidents and Sri Ayyanki Venkata Ramanayya and Sri Nalam Krishna Rao were its secretaries. In the Madras province and Hyderabad state library movement was not a weak, enervated and isolated movement but a sturdy, all embracing socio-linguistic and political movement which strove to promote effective free and universal library service to the people.

In fact it would be no exaggeration to say that movements in other spheres were greatly benefited and strengthened directly by the AWARENESS built up through the library movement. It was the product of the efforts of ordinary men-intellectuals, students and peasants in the villages.

It was realised at the time that schools for formal education alone will not help ameliorate the degradation, intellectual and otherwise of the people. Also it had to be supported by a net work of fullfledged libraries that could help people to rise from the soggy morass of illiteracy.

In Telangana region of the Nizam's state, as in the then Madras Province, library movement paved the way for and strengthened political, social and cultural renaissance of the people. In the peculiar conditions obtaining under the Nizam's rule in Hyderabad state,

Library movement also helped in forging an awareness and unity in the struggle against oppression and the feudal forces. Later it stabilised, as an integral component of the Andhra Jana Sangham and Andhra Mahasabha which eventually prepared the people for the revolt against the Nizam Shahi.

Its beginnings can be traced to the year 1872 when the "Sankaranda Library" was established by Sri Mudigonda Sankararadhya. The year 1886 saw the origins of the present State Central Library in the efforts of Moulvi Abdul Quayyum, a nationalist and patriot and Moulvi Syed Hussain Bilgrami (Nawab Emadul Mulk) who established a library. This was later taken over by then Nizam's Government and declared open to public as mentioned earlier. The Bharat Guna Vardhak Samastha was established in 1895. The turn of the century saw the establishment of Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam in 1901 at Hyderabad as a result of the strivings of Sri Ravichettu Ranga Rao, Sri Kommaraju Laxman Rao and Raja Nayani Venkata Ranga Rao, Raja of Munugala. Another institution in the City is the Bala Saraswathi Andhra Bhasha Nilayam the first annual celebration of which was attended by Desodharaka Kasinadhuni-Nageswara Rao. Others which came into being were the Raja Raja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam at Warangal in 1904 through the efforts of Sri Madapati Hanumantha Rao, the Andhra Samvardhani in Secunderabad, (1905). Sri Siddamaleswara Grandhalayam, Remidicharla, Madhira Taluq, Khammam District (1913), the Andhra Vigyana Prakasini Grandha Nilayam at Suryapet, Nalgonda District and the Vigyana Niketan at Khammam. By the year 1925 Sri Hanumantha Rao was able to organise about 100 libraries. Another notable personality is Sri Surayarapu Pratapa Reddy who rendered valuable services. The organiser of the Andhra Vigyana Prakasini Grandha Nilayam at Suryapeta, Sri Puvvada Venkatappayya was a dedicated worker who was forced to give up Government employment and continued service through the "Krishi Pracharini Grandha Mala". This was the Library which challenged the censorship imposed by the Nizam's Government and the District Collector on its annual conferences in the Court of Law. The High Court ruled that the Government had no right to prevent the organisers from proceeding with the conference. Thereafter the notorious circular (Gashti Nishan, 53) was promulgated to bottle up the growing enthusiasm of the people in the library movement. The Bharati Grandhalayam established by

Sri Chowdayarapu Viswanadham at Gudur in Janagaon taluq created history by organising a conference in 1944 which was not cleared by the Government. Sri Viswanadham was prosecuted, and sentenced to a week's term in jail and gained the lasting sympathy and affection of the people. In the history of library movement the two incidents are brilliant examples of the struggle.

It was at Singurani Collieries in 1944 that the two streams, one from British India and the other from the Hyderabad state merged to become the bigger stream.

To repeat the Grandhalaya Vedam now might appear a trifle trite to the present generation. But at the time it was first framed, it was an almost revolutionary slogan. Society was tradition bound, Superstition ruled the roost. Literacy was very low, what was available by way of formal education was an elementary school upto the 3rd class. Women were relegated to the purdah and backyards and barred from acquiring education. Even in the so-called forward classes education was meagre. The old traditional educational order was decaying, a new one was not yet in sight. In such a situation it needed immeasurable amount of imagination, conviction and courage physical and otherwise, to voice the idea. To launch a programme of work towards that goal was verily to condemn oneself to a lifetime's sweat and toil. And yet people plunged into this effort risking everything.

The library was not conceived, at the time, as an isolated, ivory tower institution but was viewed as a real social centre. Many of them actively promoted and worked in schools, adult education and relief centres and also organised clinics and dispensaries for the sick and the infirm, the co-operative society, the gram panchayat and women and children's centres. The zeal and enthusiasm and the hard labour with which library workers in the area organised relief work for the flood victims during 1916 Krishna floods speaks of the selfless work of these volunteers. All this did not come about as a result of some sudden revelation. It had its roots firmly planted in the cultural foundation of over 3,000 years of civilised living and ceaseless striving towards building a better man.

India's contribution to world's knowledge and its 3,000 years old civilisation always fascinated people from far and near. Flanked

by the Sumerian, Assyrian, and Babylonian and Nile Valley Civilisation on the West and those of the Chinese and Japanese on the East, the innate virility and strength of the Indo-Gangetic Valley civilisation impressed some and its beauty charmed many. Historians like Firishite, Ibn Batuta, Al Beruni, Nikitin, Nunez and Paes sang its praises and other scholars like Fahean and Heun Tsang *etc.*, drank deep at the fountains of learning like Taxasila, Nalanda, Vikramsila, Udantapuri and Sriparvatha (Nagarjunakonda) *etc.*, not taking into consideration the Mohenjedaro and Harappa civilisation. All these seats of learning are known to have possessed large collections of works for consultation by scholars. Of these we know that Nalanda University's valuable collection was distributed over three buildings named Ratnodadhi, Ratna Sagara and Ratna Ranjika. All these rich treasures however were lost partly through natural decay, partly through internecine bickering and through vandalism at the hands of invading hordes of foreigners. Visiting foreign scholars too, partly out of anxiety to get hold of old and unprocurable classics and partly out of fear of loss of valuable material through ravages of internal warring religious groups took away valuable books. Heun Tsang, it is said, took away 657 such texts to China. And finally the curtain of total eclipse was wrung down by the colonial administration who deliberately substituted and imposed an alien set of values and system of education. Then followed an era of darkness and cultural servitude.

Wave after wave of intense privations under the colonial and feudal dispensation hurting the people deep down to their bone marrow, people began a conscious effort at throwing off the brutal yoke of dominance and at not only recapturing and reliving the old glory but also reaching out to newer heights. The first stirrings can be seen in the resolute rebuttals of 1857 and peasant uprisings *etc.*, and the rising crescendo of violent activity. Andhra was not far behind. With the 1907-1908 Bengal division and the Vandemataram movement, a sense of new unity and national resurgence manifested.

Conceived in this mould, at the Sixth Annual Conference of the Grandhalaya Sangham held at Madras in 1919, an attempt was made to set the sights clear and define the goals more precisely. Sri Suri Venkata Narasimha Sastry, that great pioneer in the field, defined afresh the movement's objectives.

He said :

- (i) A library is no longer a place where books are merely stocked and made available to visitors nor a librarian a custodian. It is a centre where the tastes and inclinations of each individual are noticed and every individual reader served according to (a) his aptitude, (b) the stage of his intellectual development and (c) the social purposes he attempts to serve,
- (ii) Books should be taken to the needy without insisting on their calling at the library,
- (iii) Library service should help in the full development of the human personality,
- (iv) A movement fulfils its mission only when it has the innate capacity to anticipate new forces that surface from time to time and channelise them in the right direction,
- (v) A library should arrange for every reader a book after his taste and a suitable reader for every book in the stock,
- (vi) No library can be entirely self-sufficient and self-reliant. Therefore, libraries in any region have necessarily to develop inter-dependence and depend on each other. In the matter of acquisition of a collection, it may be appropriate for a library to concentrate on one or more disciplines or areas of knowledge by building up a strong and comprehensive collection supported by some books generally required in other areas. When need arises one could draw on the book stock of another library strong in another field. Such an arrangement results in available resources being utilised more economically and a larger book stock being used by readers in the region,
- (vii) Bibliographies of all books published in the region should be compiled. These should be retrospective as well as prospective,
- (viii) A library should so organise its activities that they make every citizen feel that he has something beneficial to obtain from the library ; and
- (ix) To cover the entire Andhra Desa one Association at the State level would be inadequate. Every district should have a district association.

The objectives were set out by Sri Narasimha Sastry 59 years ago. He had indeed exposted them with great clarity. They are equally valid today.

Libraries thus came into being out of the initiative, drive, imagination, planning and enthusiasm of individuals and groups of dedicated selfless workers willing to toil at the grass-roots level. It was never an Institution imposed from above. That is the essential and distinguishing feature of the library movement in this state as distinct from those in some other parts of the country.

These were Public Libraries in the real sense of the term, open to public, run by representatives of the public, who had their hand on the pulse of the peoples' urges and aspirations, with the fullest public support. Unfortunately with the advent of the Madras Libraries Act in 1948 and the Hyderabad Libraries Act, 1955 these libraries were erroneously labelled as Private or Aided Libraries.

CHAPTER II

ROLE OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES

Private Libraries, the progenitors of today's library, functioned at the time, as a number of floating buoys and light houses on the uncharted expanses and churning waters of information and knowledge, daily opening up before man's vision, now gently guiding and now cautioning about the treacherous rocky rocks of misinformation, ill juxtaposed, and leading to dead ends. Great care was bestowed in defining the aptitude and attributes of the men that were to man them. Besides technical skills, they were required to possess 'a real passion for the noble ministry, an unbounded passion, unfailing good-will and a keen desire to help those who are searching for knowledge'. Additionally they were required to practice (i) self-restraint, (ii) a sense of equality and tolerance, (iii) a spirit of service, (iv) love and empathy for the human being and above all (v) humility and (vi) perseverance. Steeled in the struggle for emancipation on the socio-economic and political fronts men and women with these sterling qualities were not in short supply. The problem was a stupendous one. Literacy was hardly 10-12%. Superstition and obscurantism were the guiding stars. Productivity was low, rents high and wages poor. Large masses of people were condemned to hard, back-breaking labour. The general atmosphere of the masses may be summed up in the following lines:

"A poor wretch who does not know where his next meal is coming from and who has no shelter from the cold and wet has no desire to improve his mind".

And yet these library workers went about undaunted. By dint of sustained hard work among the masses they kept up the flickering flame of 'desire to learn'. Library movement gained momentum. The Andhra Pradesh Library Association was established and provided the guidance and advice for co-ordination of efforts of different units.

Drive and enthusiasm, a subtle capacity to catch the imagination of the people and retain it by constantly arousing their curiosity—these were evident in abundance. These, however, were circumscribed by constraints in finance and advanced skills and a structural framework

within which all service could be institutionalised and continuity ensured.

This paved the way for library legislation at the dawn of Independence. It was hoped at the time, that since all the necessary ingredients were being marshalled into a predetermined mould, library service would achieve the desired ideal. The Madras Libraries Act, was put on the statute in 1948. It was soon followed by the Hyderabad Libraries Act, 1955 and the unified Andhra Pradesh Libraries Act, 1960. A library system's outline, however incomplete, emerged.

In the working of the system over the decades, however, some kinks developed. People and the system seemed to have moved away from each other. The earlier abiding faith of the common man that the library was *his* institution intended for development of *his* personality appears to have dissolved. The common people including the ones uninitiated into the three-Rs who earlier crowded into the premises and demanded information, assistance and service now kept away from the library. The library staff, those that still cared for the library as an educational agency, became, as a profession, more preoccupied with techniques, skills and allied matters. Many tried and tested old private libraries were ignored and some did not wish to get caught in the tangle of stifling regulations and paper work. All libraries settled down to a humdrum, soulless routine. For the rest all lapsed into apathy.

The Department of Libraries which emerged as a part of the system through legislation, instead of developing methods, patterns and techniques of its own commensurate with the socio-cultural role of a library, offered itself to be enmeshed in the tentacles of traditional administrative writs, consuming reams of paper, creating walls of alienation and an atmosphere of dysfunction inhibitive of meaningful communication and exchange. And libraries and library service lapsed into irrelevance in the daily life of the common man. No wonder what materialised was only careerism and petty politicking with service and the ache and urge to serve as the casualty. In 1948, even as the Madras Libraries Act was adopted, a note of caution was struck :

“ We need staff. Training facilities now are available only to those who have had college education. Consequently they might acquire a semblance of the mechanics of librarianship but will lack the needed intimate touch either with people or the library movement. Choosing persons on the basis of

only technical qualification will take the movement away from the people and give the library the image of some stand-offish official imposition.....". (Library Bill—by Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, 1948).

After the legislation was worked for 25 years the Review Committee on Libraries headed by Justice Sri Gopala Rao Bhabote which examined the existing condition of the Libraries and Services commented in 1976 as follows (Page 10. 13-73-74).

"It is well-known that private efforts in organising libraries have been enormous'. In fact they were the pioneers of the library movement. There are libraries which are more than 75 years old in the State. Some of the libraries have very ancient and rich collections of books and manuscripts. Some of them however are languishing because of lack of funds and proper administration while some others are torn with feuds and dissensions. There are no trained librarians in most of these libraries. The books are not classified and catalogued in the manner they ought to have been. They have, however, registers of acquisition and some are subjectwise classified in a way which may be useful to the readers. All of them have reading rooms with periodicals and newspapers. Large number of people are found to be attending these private libraries which are scattered all over the state. They are mostly subscription libraries, varying fees from eight annas a month to Rs. 4 a month is collected. They also take deposit for lending books. The deposit is not more than Rs. 10 in any of the libraries. The number of these libraries is very large. There are three kinds of these libraries now existing. A few of them are recognised by the Director of public Libraries and a paltry annual grant is given to them which in no case exceeds Rs. 500 per annum. The amount spent by the Government and the Grandhalaya Samsthas does not make any worthwhile contribution towards the upkeep and maintenance of these libraries. Then there are other libraries which are registered but do not get any grant from the Government or the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. There are yet a large number of libraries which are neither registered with the Department nor are getting any grant from anywhere.

The number roughly estimated of such libraries in the State is put at 6,000. There are however no means to verify the same. A survey ought to be made not only about their number but also the area they cover by providing service. There is no specific material available to indicate what stock of books all these libraries possess and to what extent they serve the people through newspapers and periodicals. This very important aspect of the library service has been completely ignored till to-day. The limited service which the departmental libraries are rendering makes the presence of these institutional libraries very essential. A fundamental mistake committed so far is the lack of proper appreciation of the fact that libraries are growing organisms. Foresight is a scarce commodity even at the present day. It is generally assumed by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and their libraries that their obligation is limited to their libraries. They do not feel in any manner responsible either for organising a system including these institutional libraries or trying to find out their problems and the sources to meet them. That is the reason why the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas never took cognizance of such institutional private libraries. It is necessary to bring all these private libraries in the fold of the state library system. It would be disastrous to keep these private libraries outside the system.

- (1) "The rules envisage a scheme that is to say, a plan to be prepared by each district . . . there is no master plan of any district and consequently there is no State plan ;
- (2) the classification and cataloguing is not attended to properly has not been completed in most of the libraries. The State Central Library is doing precious little in this regard(this lapse) could not be satisfactorily explained by any of the District Librarians ;
- (3) the importance of bibliography (compiling one for Telugu books etc.) is perhaps not realised by those who are concerned with it After some initial efforts, the attempt seems to have at least for the present been kept in abeyance. Nobody seems to be interested in preparing bibliography for the period prior to 1958 or subsequent to 1963 and upto 1972 ;

- (4) compilation of Union catalogues of Telugu books is under preparation. It has taken several years. The position is that the State has no Union Catalogue ;
- (5) the development of the State Central Library and that of Regional Libraries has not been on proper lines ;
- (6) the linking of the libraries has been found to be inadequate in more than one respect ;
- (7) there are many private libraries. Some of them are very ancient and possess rare books and manuscripts. In the absence of proper interest being taken by the Department and the people concerned, most of the ancient libraries are languishing. Private libraries have not been afforded their legitimate place in the State library system ;
- (8) it would be disastrous for the State Library system to keep those private libraries outside the system ;
- (9) library co-operation or inter-library loan is not organised on modern lines Existing practice is not adequate ; and
- (10) in the present organisational structure of libraries there are no effective linkages between Regional Libraries and the State Central Library and between Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and the Regional Libraries”.

The fears about the future of library service voiced in 1948 have taken concrete shape. The legacies of old colonial administration have cast their dark shadows on this otherwise vibrant instrument of mass awakening stilling all initiative for collective endeavour and attempt at lifting the community to better awareness and a better life.

The problem today is not only to recapture the abiding values, the verve and vigour and the rhythm of yester years but also to breath new life, to make the less privileged also to accept the library as their own, to work for it and to secure to it the relevance in society's life that it richly deserves. One cannot fail to recall the very penetrating observation of the late Padmasri Madapati Hanumantha Rao, when he said that he perceived a spark of life in every youngman who wished to organise a library. It meant that not only the youngman yearned for learning but voiced, his inner urge to share and exchange experiences. It expressed the exal ing joy felt by him in helping and assisting others around him to learn and bring about healthy change. It is these spontaneous and voluntary sparks that are to be preserved and

developed into a sprightly fire capable of blazing a trail. It is imperative also that these individual units of voluntary service are co-ordinated and drawn into the main stream of library net-work in the state.

In every sector of social, cultural and economic activity, advanced sections today talk of an information system. At the International level one learns about the DEVSIS ; UNISIST, AGRIS in the agricultural sector *etc.*, at the national level, of NISSAT in science and technology sector, similar systems in the medical sciences, public health and hygiene and industrial sectors, another for rural development sector *etc.* Since all these are aimed at continuously exposing the common man to ever new concepts and evolving patterns of growth and development it could be of great advantage if this information is presented to the agriculturist, artisan and craftsman and industrial entrepreneur *etc.*, in addition to the teacher, student and the layman reader in the district, taluk and village in easy-to-assimilate language, by utilising the existing channels at the state level and below *i.e.*, the State library system.

Look at libraries from another angle. For the early 17-20 years of a man's life he is exposed to formal education as an exercise at systematic acquisition of knowledge and information. These skills acquired at great cost to society (Andhra Pradesh spends about Rs. 160 crores on formal education) have to be kept constantly sharpened lest they should get rusted and go into disuse. The local library is the only centre where he could practice these skills and continue his pursuit of knowledge.

And during those early school-college years in man's life, there are many who drop out of the race for a variety of reasons. If they are not to lapse into illiteracy the library has to accept them and nurture the waning 'inquiry' in them and provide nourishment. If the massive National Adult Education Programme adopted by Government and included as part of the Sixth Plan, is to succeed and bear wholesome, succulent fruit, the local library has to act as a follow-up centre with reading material for people of different categories as repeatedly stressed by late Sri Gadicharla Harisarvothama Rao for arousing and holding their inquisitiveness and shore up their confidence. For women, in the long and difficult journey for emancipation and discovery of their personality the local library is to be the 'intelligence' cell bringing them

information about past struggles, more accurate data about present conditions and generally about their rights and duties and what could contribute to a better life. For children it is to be cast as the 'wonder land' catering to their curiosity and bringing them the 'feel' of romance and adventure and the thrill of discovery of new vistas of knowledge. In the area of rural and national reconstruction, it has to, in its own limited way, act as a miniature clearing-house for a variety of information including that released by government and quasi-government agencies. It has thus to be the central power-house for all social activity justifying every minute the trust reposed in it that 'a library is not only a valuable instrument for the nation's use (but) it helps to shape the nation itself'.

A crop of such healthy reading-rooms, clubs, not the recreation clubs degenerating into gambling and drink parlours, and libraries created on the initiative of youngmen aroused to the consciousness of social responsibilities will in turn inspire others to improve and make full use of existing units and organise new ones. The drive and energy, enthusiasm and self-confidence that inform these units can set the pace for the other government and quasi-government units and together, hand-in-hand, they could launch on the challenging task of converting the whole environment into a learning complex for the citizen.

The *SINE QUA NON* of all our planning process, avowedly, is the willing, voluntary continuous participation of people. This is no less necessary as an integral ingredient in the learning process and the management of libraries.

Private libraries based on voluntary effort are to be cast in the role of catalysts which coax, draw out and actively promote the innate sense of service dormant in the individual being. There is all the more a need for such agencies to instigate and activate government and quasi-government units suffused with a palsy and grounded to-day, with the sheer weight of the officiousness and administrative tangle they are caught in.

Private libraries further can practice the easy informality and insouciance of a voluntary worker, which sits ill on members of a government establishment, with the ordinary men and women in persuading them to draw on and utilise available information resources, in obtaining feed back on the effectiveness of existing services and generally

in eliciting details about their needs, hopes and aspirations and their frustrations and establish fruitful linkages with individual members of society. As a complimentary force, they can be depended upon to scout and reconnoiter and take up probing action behind the serried ranks of the enemy—illiteracy, poverty, superstition, obscurantism and a whole host of inhibitive forces—to enable society to mount a decisive attack on them.

These libraries cannot, in the circumstances, be wished away. On the contrary they have come to stay with us for quite sometime to come.

CHAPTER III

NORMS FOR IDENTIFICATION AND GRANT-IN-AID

To identify good and efficient Libraries the Committee visited the following Libraries in their tour :

- Raja Raja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Warangal.
- Vysya Grandhalayam, Warangal.
- Vasavi Grandhalayam, Warangal.
- Saraswathi Jyothi Grandhalayam, Karimnagar.
- Bapuji Vachanalayam, Nizamabad.
- Saraswathi Grandhalayam, Visakhapatnam.
- Sarada Grrandhalayam, Anakapally.
- Gouri Grandhalayam, Anakapally.
- Gouthami Grandhalyam, Rajahmundry.
- Sri Velidandla Hanumantha Raya Grandhalayam, Vijayawada.
- Rama Mohana Free Library & Reading Room, Vijayawada.
- Vasavi Grandhalayam, Vijayawada.
- Ganesh Steel traders Library, Samarangam Chowk, Vijayawada.
- Tikkana Grandhalayam, Guntur.
- Arya Vysya Yuvajana Grandhalayam Ongole.
- Saraswathi Nekethanam, Vetapalem.
- Andhra Grandhalayam, Kurnool.
- Vysya Mitra Grandhalayam, Narasaraopet.
- Progressive Union Library, Nellore.
- Tribal Library, Nellore.
- Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam, Hyderabad.
- Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
- Shoeb Memorial Library, New Malakpet, Hyderabad.
- Bharat Guna Vardhak Samastha, Shalibanda, Hyderabad.

After visiting the libraries we are convinced that these and other private libraries continue to sustain entirely on the enthusiasm and determined work of local enthusiasts and that finance is their major constraint.

To enable libraries to discharge the variety of responsibilities discussed in the previous chapter they have to receive adequate support, financial and otherwise, since their existing resources are meagre.

The Committee considered the grants-in-aid rules in force in several states in the country.

Assam & Kerala.—The principle of support through grants has been conceded. Grants ranging from Rs. 180 per annum to Rs. 1,200 per annum were sanctioned to different categories of libraries.

Madhya Pradesh.—The State accepted the principle of grants and stipulated a minimum of Rs. 200 per annum for a library.

Maharashtra, Karnataka & West Bengal.—These Governments concede the principle of grant-in-aid to libraries.

Punjab.—Support through grants is accepted. The State Government concedes the principle of exemption of small libraries with a book-stock of 500 copies from audit.

Gujarath.—The State Government has been paying grants to different categories as stated below :

City Library	..	Rs. 8,000 minimum
City branch	..	Rs. 2,000 ,,
Town Library Category I	..	Rs. 2,000 ¹ ,,
Town Library Category II	..	Rs. 1,500 ,,
Village Library	..	60% of admissible expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.

Village libraries are starved.

Government of India.—Under their scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations, it is stipulated as follows :

- (1) Financial assistance is available to voluntary organisations conducting public libraries catering to a population of 50,000.

- (ii) Assistance is also available on a sharing basis for non-recurring expenditure in principle. The Central Government's share in such cases for purchase of books, furniture equipment and manuscripts is 60% and 40% on construction of buildings subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000.

In our state libraries have been receiving grant-in-aid from Rs. 50 to Rs. 400 per annum for the purchase of books and periodicals. This is not at all adequate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Keeping in view the several activities that are expected of these libraries and to ascertain views of library workers and managements of such libraries in the state, the Committee toured extensively in the districts and obtained suggestions from several quarters. After considering these suggestions the Committee makes the following recommendations :

IDENTIFICATION

1. (a) A Library established and run by any non-official organisation and registered under the Public Libraries Act is a Public Library.

A Library run by a village Panchayat, Municipality or any other local body and registered under the Public Libraries Act is a Public Library,

A Library established and run by an organisation and registered under the Trust Act or Societies Act, and registered under the Public Libraries Act is a Public Library,

Every Library other than those managed by the government, Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, local body, or public and open to the public must be registered with the Director of Public Libraries afresh though they were registered under the different Acts and recognised by the Director of Public Libraries.

(b) The term 'Private Libraries', has been used by government in the Order appointing this Committee to identify libraries run the by agencies other than government and quasi-government ones. However, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the fact that in the economic and industrial sectors the term 'private' is used in connection with individual or group profit as opposed to

'public benefit'. These libraries, on the other hand organised by voluntary groups of enthusiasts, are run entirely for Public benefit and the larger good of the people with their active participation. In this sense they are 'Peoples' libraries. The Committee therefore decided to call them 'peoples' libraries (Poura Grandhalayam),

2. (a) A Library/reading-room/club should be registered with the Director of Public Libraries without charging any fees and a register showing these should be maintained by the Directorate. The application for registration should be processed by the librarians of the concerned district central library. Presently such registration is done under the Registration of Societies Act, 1867 or 1350 F. as the case may be. A provision for registration with the Director of Public Libraries and other items mentioned above should be made in the Andhra Pradesh Libraries Act, by amending it suitably. Pending such amendment, the concession of reduction in the registration fee under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F. in Andhra & Telangana from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5 given to Rural Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals in G.O. Ms. No. 949, PR (T & GIII) Dept., dated 8-11-66 may be extended to these libraries,

(b) A Library/reading-room should have been organising service at least for a minimum period of 2 years immediately preceding the date of registration to enable it to gain eligibility for grant and/or franchise in the elections for membership of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha,

(c) The Library/reading-room/club should be open for all members of society for consultation within the premises without restriction on the basis of caste, creed, religion or sex and free of charge,

(d) A Library/reading-room/club should be working for at least 3 hours in a day,

(e) (i) A Library should have a minimum of 500 books and be subscribing to at least 2 dailies and 5 other periodicals,

(ii) A reading-room/club should be subscribing to at least 2 dailies and 8 other periodicals. Such reading-room/club should within a period of 2 years from the date of registration acquire or strengthen their existing book-stock to the minimum of 500 books,

(f) A Library/reading-room/club should provide space for at least 10 readers to sit and study.

(g) A Library/club should provide facilities for house-keeping of books, and

(h) The application for registration/grant of every library should be supported by a statement of accounts duly audited by a registered auditor. But libraries with a book-stock of 500 and below and reading-rooms and clubs should be exempted from this condition.

GRANTS-IN-AID

In the matter of fixing up quantum of grant for these libraries/reading-rooms/clubs some weightage will have to be given to units belonging to backward and tribal regions. For this purpose, Andhra Pradesh State may be recognised as falling into three distinct regions viz., (a) Ordinary/normal region, (b) Backward and drought affected regions and slums sector in urban areas and (c) tribal agencies.

The committee is of the view that there should be a minimum grant for every library/reading-room/club. Such a grant should not be less than Rs. 200 so as to enable it to run its day-to-day services. It should however be eligible to special/additional grants for books, furniture, equipment etc.

A. Normal Grants :

1. Normal area libraries for purchase of books and periodicals :

Management Share

Government Share

1/3

2/3

The entire expenditure on books and periodicals is admissible for assessment of the grant and grant would be worked out on the basis of 1 : 2.

The grant towards staff salary shall be equivalent to 50% of the grant on books and periodicals or actual expenditure whichever is less.

The grant towards other expenditure *i.e.* Rents, Rates, Taxes, Book Binding and other contingencies shall be equivalent to 50% of grant on books and periodicals or actual expenditure which ever is less.

B. Special Grants :

	Library share.	Government grant.
1. (i) Building Construction ..	40%	60%
(ii) Library equipment like typewriter, catalogue cards, duplicator, Rubber stamps, Trays Dater, Book-Racks/ Shelves, Lighting equipment, book ends, Film slides, Records, Maps, Micro-film recorders and all allied materials	40%	60%
(iii) Library furniture—Tables, Chairs, Issue counter, Trays, Book trolleys, Display racks, book exhibition stands and all allied materials ..	40%	60%

Every care should be taken to provide for a book-rack or shelf per 1,000 books added to the collection.

2. Backward, Drought affected, Slum and Tribal Areas :

In respect of items under this head *i.e.*, recurring and non-recurring, libraries in these regions should get grant at a higher rate *viz.* library's share 25% and Government Grants 75%.

C. Additional Grants :

In addition to these, libraries should be given special grants for taking up work in the following areas also.

1. Adult Education Programme :

For stocking reading material useful for neoliterates and extending assistance in this programme, an amount of Rs. 1,000 per annum may be provided (remuneration for teacher as already provided in the National Adult Education Programme of the Government of India)

2. Text Books :

In the villages and other Non-urban areas a quiet place for young students to sit and study is hardly available because of large size of an

average family and the little space and lighting facility available at home. It is therefore necessary that libraries should take the responsibility for providing such special accommodation. The centre should be open for at least 4 hours in a day and should provide accommodation for at least 6 students. A special grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for first 3 years and Rs. 500 per annum thereafter may be provided for this activity after due inspection and verification.

3. *Children's Section :*

These libraries should be given special grants for organising special cells for children. The grant may be Rs. 1,000 per annum for the first 2 years and Rs. 500 per annum thereafter.

Every one of these libraries should be required to provide special accommodation and facilities for women, farm and factory workers and attend to their conveniences.

D. Release of Grants :

Libraries shall furnish all required documents including audited accounts together with the application for grant not later than the end of July every year. Grant for the year shall be released before the end of December of the year to enable libraries to maintain an even flow of service.

Libraries having a book stock of 500 copies need not submit audit report.

INSPECTION

Next, for purpose of inspection and supervision of the working of these libraries they may be categorised as indicated below :-

(a) Libraries having Book stock of 15,000 and above shall be inspected by the Director of Public Libraries or an Officer authorised by him,

(b) Libraries having Book stock of above 5,000 and below 15,000 shall be inspected by the Librarian, District Central Library or a grade I Librarian authorised by him, and

(c) Libraries having Book stock of below 5,000 shall be inspected by any Branch Librarian.

PHASED PROGRAMME

There are at present 2,155 private libraries in the state. Out of this only 969 are in receipt of grant-in-aid. The total amount spent on such aid is Rs. 2.00 lakhs. After the constitution of this committee the Government raised this amount to Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the current year. But taking into account the 1,000 additional libraries left over, the additional resources proposed to be provided would not register any increase in the grant for the library per annum. It is gratifying to note that the Government are determined to strengthen these libraries through improved financial assistance. Taking into account: (i) the rise in cost of books and other reading material and other items; (ii) the rise in the number of the reading-rooms/clubs; (iii) the libraries that are now left without any grant; and (iv) the improved services that libraries are now expected to organise, larger allocation of funds cannot be escaped.

The figures furnished in Table-I are revealing. The grants and cess allocation for the Grandhalaya Samstha Libraries has increased from Rs. 13,28,900 in 1960-61 to Rs. 1,47,07,000 in 1977-78 *i.e.*, investment has increased by about 11 times. The grants to private libraries rose from Rs. 49,600 in 1960-61 to Rs. 2,08,000 in 1965-66 about 4 times except during 1973-74. Even then it still trails behind the 1965-66 mark. Calculated as percentage of allocation to Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha libraries it makes equally interesting reading. From 3.73% in 1960-61 it rose to 7.01% in 1966-67. Thereafter there is a rapid fall from 7.01% in 1966-67 to 1.35% in the year 1977-78. Again, from the figures furnished in the Director of Public Libraries Administration Report 1976-77 (Annexure II-C & IV, pages 38-40) it is seen that there are 2155 private aided libraries and 707 Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Libraries in the State. While for the 707 Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha libraries the allocation is Rs. 1.47 crores, for the 2155 private libraries the allocation is a mere 2 lakhs which is about 1/73 of what is spent on Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha libraries.

From Table-II it will be seen that total grant given to the 319 private aided libraries during 77-78 is Rs. 92,945 while the total expenditure incurred by them during the year works out to Rs. 7,60,459-87 *i.e.*, the grant is about 1/8 or 12% of their total expenditure. If the expenditure on books and periodicals alone is taken, private libraries have spent

during 1977-78 about Rs. 4.47 lakhs against the Government grant of Rs. 92,945. In the case of 650 panchayat libraries the grant was Rs. 1,60,055 i.e. at the rate of about Rs. 170 for each Panchayat Library which is very meagre.

It will be still interesting to note that out of 2,155 Private Libraries only 592 are private and others are either gramapanchayat or co-operative libraries. Out of these 592 private libraries only 319 libraries applied for grant and so the above amount of Rs. 92,945 does not cover others which did not apply to the Director of Public Libraries even after satisfying the conditions prescribed. On an average each private library is getting a grant of below Rs. 200 only. (Table-II) As such many libraries did not apply for the inconsequential amount.

The Committee's experience during its tours of the Districts has been that these libraries would definitely improve their service and working if proper attention and aid are given. We are also convinced that Government is committed to encourage these libraries and draw them into the main stream of library system in the state. *The Committee therefore recommends that it would be appropriate to earmark at least Rs. 1 crore per annum towards grant-in-aid for these libraries in a phased manner over the next five years.* This steady increase in a phased manner to Rs. 1.00 crore per annum over a five year period gives on an average about Rs. 5,000 per annum per library which in the context of rising costs would just meet their bare minimum needs.

On account of the liberal grants now recommended to be given by the government the grants now, if any, given by the Grandhalaya Samsthas need not be discontinued totally to the libraries. However, the Samsthas may consider giving grants to the private libraries sympathetically to meet the deficit of grant, if any. The State Government has been spending about 1.25 crores per annum on the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha libraries and during the next 5 year period this might go up.

'When compared to the total annual outlay of 'Rs. 160' crores on formal education, the outlay at the end of the next 5 years period on centres of continuing informal education would be about 2% of the outlay on formal education. This should pave the way for achieving the target of an amount equivalent to 6% of the State's Education budget as

onlay libraries as recommended by the Ekbote Committee. (Page 53) This itself is inadequate and should be immediately sanctioned if we expect these libraries to do actually meaningful service.

OTHER ISSUES

The Committee further makes the following general recommendations :

- (1) Generally no branch Library should be opened by a Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha at a place where a public library is already functioning;
- (2) Organisers/Librarians of these libraries should be exposed to an intensive course of training in basic skills of librarianship for a period of a week or 10 days;
- (3) The Endowment Department may be requested to exempt the amounts contributed to these libraries from the payment of their "Contribution";
- (4) Since the state receives financial help to the extent of 2 lakhs per annum from Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation scheme as its share the Committee feels that Government, may provide books to private libraries to the extent of 50% of the total books purchased instead of giving the entire benefit to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha libraries and Government libraries;
- (5) All government and quasi-government publications tracts on special subjects intended for distribution may be supplied to all private libraries also keeping these libraries on mailing lists;
- (6) As part of the library system these libraries should be allowed to participate in the inter library loan scheme and other schemes of library co-operation;
- (7) In a federal country like ours the Central Government also has to shoulder responsibility towards maintenance and improving the tone and content of library service through grants from out of its funds. The Advisory Committee on Libraries of the

Govt. of India headed by Sri K.P. Sinha in its report 1959 (Page 112) advocated a matching grant from the centre to the State Library Fund. The fact that 'Education' is now a subject on the 'concurrent list' also lends additional weight to this plea. We therefore reiterate the recommendation of the Ekboote Committee (Page 54) that the Central Government should also earmark some percentage of its Education budget for the purpose. In the circumstances we recommend that the State Government take steps to prevail on the Central Government to allocate funds and make a beginning in this behalf.

The Committee is convinced that once a beginning is made by providing for liberal grants as recommended above the entire library net work in the state will begin to hum with life and pave the way for improved service for after all the character and personality of a people will depend on what they are given to read and think about. We look forward to saying with Andre Maurios—

*"Tell me what you give your people to read
and I will tell you what you are".*

	(Sd.) Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya	Chairman
Hyderabad,	(Sd.) Kodati Narayana Rao	Member
Dt. 10-11-78.	(Sd.) Bhoj Reddy	Member
	(Sd.) M. V. Venkata Reddy	Convenor

TABLE-I

AMOUNT SPENT ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN 1960-78.

Sf. No.	Year	Total (Cess contribution & grants)	Grants to aided libraries.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1960-61	13,28,900	49,600	3.73%
2.	1961-62	13,84,900	78,400	5.66%
3.	1962-63	17,93,200	58,000	3.23%
4.	1963-64	24,13,900	84,000	3.47%
5.	1964-65	22,91,400	1,03,500	4.51%
6.	1965-66	34,59,600	2,08,000	6.01%
7.	1966-67	27,87,900	1,95,600	7.01%
8.	1967-68	31,68,300	1,80,100	5.68%
9.	1968-69	35,26,100	1,76,400	5.00%
10.	1969-70	47,38,800	1,99,000	4.19%
11.	1970-71	45,98,200	1,80,400	3.92%
12.	1971-72	36,39,000	2,11,400	3.74%
13.	1972-73	44,66,700	2,00,000	4.47%
14.	1973-74	61,15,900	97,500	1.59%
15.	1974-75	90,80,000	1,93,500	2.13%
16.	1975-76	1,24,88,200	1,95,000	1.56%
17.	1976-77	1,25,26,000	1,85,400	1.48%
18.	1977-78	1,47,07,000	2,00,000	1.35%

TABLE-II

EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY AND GRANTS SANCTIONED TO THE PRIVATE AIDED LIBRARIES DURING THE YEAR 1977-78.

Sl. No.	Name of the Library and Address.	Expenditure on books	Expenditure on periodicals	Total Expenditure	Amount Sanctioned by the Director.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Adilabad
2.	Anantapur	4,427-06	2,257-50	8,720-81	1,760-00
3.	Chittoor	1,017-10	1,253-18	2,400-28	925-00
4.	Cuddapah	1,380-92	3,358-40	7,913-32	1,860-00
5.	East Godavari	16,683-25	12,561-75	56,332-75	6,115-00
6.	Guntur	3,594-23	5,072-70	15,125-90	3,150-00
7.	Hyderabad City	83,156-55	73,033-49	2,64,948-50	15,500-00
8.	Hyderabad District.	620-00	1,500-00	1,995-75	700-00
9.	Karimnagar	3,510-65	2,553-85	17,840-25	1,900-00
10.	Khammam	4,853-83	7,541-90	13,767-73	3,650-00
11.	Krishna	35,131-78	16,868-40	76,334-90	9,445-00
12.	Kurnool	4,400-00	3,953-84	13,288-84	3,355-00
13.	Mahboobnagar	15,513-83	18,044-00	46,892-28	10,965-00
14.	Medak	6,127-72	5,996-50	11,702-35	3,900-00
15.	Nalgonda	6,249-19	11,246-58	24,062-24	6,540-00
16.	Nellore	2,001-56	3,022-65	7,479-56	1,750-00
17.	Nizamabad	4,566-80	4,779-72	27,883-72	800-00
18.	Prakasam	6,335-89	5,134-58	24,223-27	3,425-00
19.	Srikakulam	4,717-30	7,504-90	19,851-42	4,065-00
20.	Visakhapatnam	7,330-03	11,158-66	45,965-61	2,800-00
21.	West Godavari	9,355-75	14,764-15	31,199-15	6,985-00
22.	Warangal	857-70	1,835-80	4,373-50	1,335-00
Total :		2,28,924-78	2,18,809-45	7,60,459-87	92,945-00

TABLE-III

THE NUMBER OF AIDED LIBRARIES AND GRANT SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR 1976-77 AND 1977-78.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1976-77			1977-78		
		Number of aided Libraries	Amount	Average per Library	Number of aided Libraries	Amount	Average per Library
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Adilabad	3	315	105	5	465	93
2.	Anantapur	40	7,930	198	45	8,555	190
3.	Chittoor	39	3,355	86	40	5,875	146
4.	Cuddapah	39	5,585	143	35	4,970	142
5.	East Godavari	188	30,225	160	187	33,410	178
6.	Guntur	35	7,815	223	44	8,990	204
7.	Hyderabad City	64	19,100	298	53	15,600	294
8.	Hyderabad District	5	1,235	247	6	1,115	185
9.	Kaerimnagar	10	2,120	212	5	1,900	380
10.	Khammam	16	3,255	203	27	5,865	217
11.	Krishna	225	36,705	163	207	38,330	185
12.	Kurnool	25	4,780	191	25	5,615	224
13.	Mahabubnagar	22	8,340	379	30	11,165	372
14.	Medak	14	4,440	317	15	4,510	300
15.	Nalgonda	18	4,220	234	23	6,710	291
16.	Nellore	28	5,235	186	9	2,000	222
17.	Nizamabad	7	1,785	255	22	4,260	193
18.	Prakasam	13	3,770	290	16	4,115	257
19.	Srikulam	16	4,470	279	18	5,265	292
20.	Visakhapatnam	17	5,360	312	17	4,700	276
21.	Warangal	11	2,920	265	11	3,355	305
22.	West Godavari	134	22,440	167	119	23,230	195
Total:		969	1,85,400		959	2,00,000	

TABLE-I

THE NUMBER OF AIDED LIBRARIES AND GRANT
YEAR 1976-77 AND 1977-78

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1976-77	
		Number of aided Libraries	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Adilabad	3	315
2.	Anantapur	40	7,930
3.	Chittoor	39	3,355
4.	Cuddapah	39	5,585
5.	East Godavari	188	30,225
6.	Guntur	35	7,815
7.	Hyderabad City	64	19,100
8.	Hyderabad District	5	1,235
9.	Karimnagar	10	2,120
10.	Khammam	16	3,255
11.	Krishna	225	36,705
12.	Kurnool	25	4,780
13.	Mahboobnagar	22	8,340
14.	Medak	14	4,440
15.	Nalgonda	18	4,220
16.	Nellore	28	5,230
17.	Nizamabad	7	1,780
18.	Prakasam.	13	3,770
19.	Srikakulam	16	4,470
20.	Visakhapatnam	17	5,360
21.	Warangal	11	2,900
22.	West Godavari	134	22,000
Total:		969	1,85,000