

REPORT
OF THE
WORKING GROUP
ON
LIBRARIES



सत्यमेव जयते

PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

AUGUST, 1966.

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P R E F A C E

Libraries constitute an important sector of educational system. They are indispensable not only for giving an opportunity to our young people, studying in schools and colleges, to get acquainted with vast field of knowledge and learning which it is not possible to transmit through the class room, but also for promoting the utilisation of literacy among the general population, and thus help in intelligent public participation in the social, economic and political development of the country. Unfortunately, library development has not received adequate attention in our country so far; and it is high time this got rectified.

Realising the need for promoting an integrated plan of library development for the country, I set up a Working Group to work out the details of the library development programme with special reference to the administrative set up required, personnel training, library legislation, the public library system and children's libraries. The Report of the Working Group was received in the Planning Commission some time back and was circulated to the Central Ministries and State Governments in a mimeographed form. Since there has been a great demand from various quarters for the Report, it has now been decided to publish it.

While the recommendations of the Working Group are receiving the active consideration of the various Ministries and Departments concerned, I hope that the publication of this report would induce a wider interest among educationists, educational institutions and others concerned with the improvement of our educational system and its better utilisation and lead to libraries being given the better position that is due to them in our educational system.

NEW DELHI,
August 20, 1966.

W. K. R. V. RAO.



I. INTRODUCTION

In his D.O. letter No. 15/21/64 dated, New Delhi, the 15th June, 1964, Shri D. P. Nayar Chief Education Division in the Planning Commission communicated the decision of Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission to constitute a Working Group (List of members at annexure I to consider library development programmes during the Fourth Plan.

While inaugurating the first meeting of the Working Group held on the 7th and 8th July, 1964 Prof. Rao in his address indicated the lines on which the Group could draw up a programme of public library development with due emphasis on library services intended for children and rural people during the Fourth Plan in the context of ten-year perspective. In this meeting the Group discussed two Working Papers submitted by Sarvashri D. R. Kalia and N. C. Chakravarty and the comments thereon submitted by Sarvashri B. S. Kesavan and Sohan Singh. After deciding on the course of further investigation and studies the Group formed four Sub-Committees (List of members at annexure II) to report on the following major areas of the over-all programme:—

1. Administrative Set-up;
2. Personnel Training and Book Production;
3. Library Legislation; and
4. Public Library Services and Children's Libraries.

As decided in the first meeting of the Group the Sub-Committee 4 entrusted with the preparation of detailed schemes of public library development framed a questionnaire (annexure III) for immediate circulation to State Governments eliciting information on the present state of public library services in the States. The data received in response to the questionnaire were collected and compiled for the use of the Group by Shri D. R. Kalia, Convener of the Sub-Committee. (Annexure V).

The other three Sub-committees submitted their reports which were circulated to all members of the Group inviting their comments thereon. The comments thus received were also circulated to the members.

The second meeting of the Group was held from the 16th to the 18th August, 1965. The reports of the Sub-Committees, revised versions of the Working Papers by Sarvashri Kalia and Chakravarty, a fresh paper by Shri P. S. Patnaik and all comments and notes thereon were scrutinised in the meeting. After detailed discussions the Group formulated over-all policies priorities and programmes of public library development costing Rs. 30.99 crores with allocations under broad heads being as follows :—

	Rs.
1. State Central Libraries	3,100,00,000
2. District Libraries	10,00,00,000
3. Block Libraries	13,75,00,000
4. Branch Libraries & Subscription Libraries	1,00,00,000
5. Model Public Libraries	60,00,000
6. Union Territories/other areas	1,60,00,000
7. Training of Library Personnel	40,00,000
8. Grants-in-aid to Library Associations	10,00,000
9. Central Govt., Ministry of Education and State Directorates of Libraries	44,00,000
	30,99,00,000

On completion of the second and final meeting the Group appointed Drafting Committee composed of Sarvashri Sohan Singh, N. C. Chakravarti, B. L. Bharadwaja and D. R. Kalia to draw up its report and to finalise the same after circulation to all the members for submission to the Planning Commission. The findings and recommendations of the Group with regard to public library development during the Fourth Plan in the context of a ten-year perspective are detailed below.

II. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Administrative and advisory organisations at the Central and State levels.

The Group is firmly of the opinion that the Central and State Governments should share among them the entire responsibility of providing adequate public library services to the citizens. To give effect to this recommendation certain new Government Departmental agencies and non-official organisations are essential. The Governmental agencies are :—

1. A Division/Branch in the Central Ministry of Education headed by a duly qualified officer competent to deal with all work relating to libraries.
2. A Directorate of Libraries in each State headed by a duly qualified Director to deal with all library matters at the State level.

The officers in the organisations, referred to at 1 and 2 above, should be made fully responsible for implementing Government policy and programmes in respect of public library development in their respective jurisdiction. As operations, like working out details of programmes, keeping watch over progress and assessing results, are possible without such organisations it is imperative that the Central and State Governments should set up these organisations well before the commencement of the Fourth Plan. As soon as these organisations are brought into being they should apply themselves to the task of taking advance action necessary to implement the public library development programmes under the Fourth Plan in their respective sphere of operation. The non-official organisations are :—

3. An all India Library Advisory Council with the following as members to advise the Central Government on broad policy matters with regard to all library matters at the national level :—
 - Union Minister of Education (*Chairman*)
 - Secretary, Union Ministry of Education
 - Officer in charge of Libraries in the Union Ministry of Education (*Secretary*).
 - One representative each of the Union Ministry of Community Development and Planning Commission
 - Chairman of State Library Councils
 - One representative each of the Indian Library Association and Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres
 - Two Vice-Chancellors of Universities
 - Two Members of the Parliament
 - Two persons co-opted for their expert knowledge of libraries
4. A State Library Advisory Council in each State composed of members as follows :—
 - Minister in charge of Education (*Chairman*)
 - Secretary, Department of Education

- Secretary, Department of Community Development
- Director of Public Instruction/Director of Education
- The Librarian of the State Central Library
- One in four of the Chairmen of District Library Committees
- One representative of each University in the State
- Chairman/President, State Library Association
- Director of State Library Directorate (*Secretary*)
- Two members representing State Sahitya Parishad and other Cultural Organisations in the State
- Two members of the State Legislature

Not more than four non-officials having special knowledge of libraries to be nominated by the Chairman of the Council.

Provided that the Council must have at least 4 professional librarians as members.

For formation of the all India Council the existence of a well-organised Libraries Division/Branch in the Union Ministry of Education under the charge of a competent Officer, who should serve as its *ex-officio* Secretary, is an absolute prerequisite. The same is the case in all respects with regard to the Directorates of Libraries in the State Departments of Education *vis-a-vis* the formation of the State Library Advisory Councils. As soon as they are set up the Libraries Division/Branch in the Union Government and the Directorates of Libraries in the State Governments should take steps to form respectively the All-India Council and the Councils at the State level. In those States where Library Legislations have already been passed formation of the State Library Councils should conform to the provisions made in this behalf in the relevant State Acts.

B. Public Library Development Programmes

After detailed study of the issues involved and in consideration of the resources that may be available the Working Group came to the conclusion that a minimum sum of Rs. 30·99 crores should be spent on Public Library Development during the Fourth Plan. A scheme of phased and co-ordinated programmes, laying in the course of the Fourth Plan the Foundation of an efficient and progressive system of public library service, spread evenly over all parts of the country, is outlined below.

1. STATE CENTRAL LIBRARIES—Rs. 3,10,00,000.

In four (Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Nagaland and Orissa) out of the sixteen States, Central Libraries are yet to be established. Orissa, however, is understood to have got a new building for their State Central Library. Only five States, (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa and Punjab) have got newly constructed buildings for their State Central Libraries. The buildings in which the other existing 8 State Central Libraries are housed generally offer very inadequate and unsuitable accommodation for the purpose. In all 11 State Central Libraries will need new buildings or extensive renovation of their existing buildings.

Each of the existing State Central Libraries spend on an average a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 only per annum. Such a low financial provision has severely restricted the growth and functions of these libraries, expected to be the centres of inspiration and guidance to the entire state-wide library systems. At present most of them are obliged to serve under many handicaps merely as local public

libraries in the cities of their locations. The staff of these libraries must be immediately strengthened and offered adequate pay and prospects. Adequate funds should also be made available to them to build up their book stock and new services. Keeping all these in view the following programme of development is recommended :—

(In Rupees)

Year	Building & Equipment	Improving emoluments & strengthening of Staff, Stock & Services.	Total
1	2	3	4 (2+3)
1966-67	50,00,000	30,00,000	80,00,000
1967-68	60,00,000	40,00,000	1,00,00,000
1968-69		40,00,000	40,00,000
1969-70		40,00,000	40,00,000
1970-71		50,00,000	50,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,10,00,000	2,00,00,000	3,10,00,000

The above provision envisages construction of buildings for 11 State Central Libraries (@Rs. 10,00,000 per unit) by the second year of the Plan. While during the first year only the existing 12 libraries will be aided at the rate of Rs. 2,50,000 per unit over and above their current rates of expenditure, during the following 3 years the aid will be at the same rate to 16 Libraries each of which will receive Rs. 3,12,500 during the last year of the Plan.

One of the conditions of the aid should be the maintenance of a well-equipped children's Section as a compulsory feature in a State Central Library. Further, in the interest of the quality and extent of services to be rendered, it is provided that by the last year of the Plan the rate of expenditure on staff should reach a level that it is at least 50% of the total recurring expenditure in each State Central Library.

2. DISTRICT LIBRARIES—Rs. 10,00,00,000.

In all some 335 District Libraries (providing for two libraries for a few exceptionally big and populous districts) are necessary for organising public library service at the District level. The data collected show the number of District Libraries so far established to be 205. This leaves 130 more District Libraries to be established. All these District Libraries must be established during the first two years of the Fourth Plan if it is desired to lay the foundation of a well-organised and evenly laid public library system during this period. It is considered that the minimum cost of a building and equipment for a District Library should be taken as Rs. 2,00,000 and its minimum annual recurring cost be fixed at Rs. 75,000 to start with. At present the existing 205 District Libraries spend on an average nearly Rs. 30,000 only per annum. To raise their expenditure to the level of the minimum requirement each of these libraries will have to

provided with additional funds of Rs. 45,000 annually. Thus the year-wise recurring expenditure on District Libraries may be tabulated as follows :—

(In Rupees)

Year	New Libraries (130)	Existing Lib- raries (205)	Total
1	2	3	4 (2+3)
1966-67	16,25,000	92,25,000	1,08,50,000
1967-68	30,00,000	92,25,000	1,22,25,000
1968-69	97,50,000	92,25,000	1,89,75,000
1969-70	97,50,000	92,25,000	1,89,75,000
1970-71	97,50,000	92,25,000	1,89,75,000
TOTAL .	3,38,75,000	4,61,25,000	8,00,00,000

Further, it is essential that at least some of the District Libraries should be provided with new buildings. A sum of Rs. 2,00,00,000 is set apart for the purpose to allow 100 Library buildings to be constructed. The buildings may be evenly spread over the country and given such priority as to complete construction of all the 100 buildings latest by the second year of the Plan.

According to the estimates given above the total expenditure of Rs. 10,00,00,000 on District Libraries which fall under two main heads as shown below :—

	Rs.
Recurring expenditure on books, staff and services	8,00,00,000
Buildings (100)	2,00,00,000
	10,00,00,000

Each District Library must maintain a well-equipped Section to render service to children.

3. BLOCK LIBRARIES—Rs. 13,75,00,000.

According to available data 1394 out of 5223 Blocks, spread over the rural areas in the whole country, have got Block Libraries. This means that nearly three-fourths of the Blocks are to be provided with libraries. Further, the services rendered by the existing Block Libraries are very poor. Annual recurring expenditure per unit may not be even Rs. 10,000 in many cases.

The Block Libraries will be the main centres of the State library system that will directly render service to the rural population and further extend, in due course, such services through village level libraries. As the resources are not enough to establish and maintain self-contained village level libraries during the Fourth Plan great care should be taken to build up a base in the Block Libraries for village level service during this period. It must, therefore, be provided

that the foundation of fairly well-equipped Block Libraries is established in at least 75% of the Blocks during this Plan. This will mean establishment of nearly 2,500 new libraries and improving the services of the less efficient among the existing ones. Under the present circumstances the minimum recurring expenditure per annum on a Block Library may be fixed at Rs. 15,000. According to this scale of expenditure a phased programme of establishing 2,500 Block Libraries may be drawn up as follows :—

Year	(In Rupees)	
	No. of new Libraries to be established.	Cost of maintenance
1966-67	200	30,00,000
1967-68	400	90,00,000
1968-69	600	1,80,00,000
1969-70	600	2,70,00,000
1970-71	700	3,75,00,000
TOTAL	2,500	9,45,00,000

Further, it is provided that half the number of existing Block Libraries be provided with additional funds at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per annum during this Plan to improve their services. Thus 700 libraries will receive a total sum of Rs. 1,75,000 in 5 years at an uniform rate.

Available resources do not permit any extensive building projects for Block Libraries during the Fourth Plan. However, to erect models of such buildings suitable to accommodate Block Libraries with extension services in years to come, 1,020, buildings at a total cost of Rs. 2,55,00,000 (@Rs. 25,000 per unit) may be constructed at selected Block headquarters distributed all over the country.

The expenditure on Block Libraries will thus fall under the following main heads :

	Rs.
Newly established Libraries	9,45,00,000
Additional aides to existing Libraries	1,75,00,000
Buildings	2,55,00,000
	13,75,00,000

The Block Libraries must cater to the needs of all citizens including children.

4. BRANCH LIBRARIES—Rs. 1,00,00,000.

It is a well-known fact that quite a few libraries in both urban and rural areas, mostly supported by donations and subscriptions from philanthropists and members using them, have been rendering for many years valuable services to the people under very trying circumstances with regard to their accommodation stock and staff.

Provision is being made to earmark a sum of Rs. 1 crore to be distributed grants-in-aid to such libraries during the Fourth Plan. Each Library may be sanctioned, according to some carefully prepared rules, any sum between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 per annum. Taking Rs. 2,000 as the average annual grants-in-aid per library a programme may be drawn up as follows :—

(In Rupees)

Year	No. of Libraries to be assisted	Amount
1966-67	500	10,00,000
1967-68	500	10,00,000
1968-69	1,000	20,00,000
1969-70	1,000	20,00,000
1970-71	2,000	40,00,000
TOTAL		1,00,00,000

5. MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Rs. 60,00,000.

In the scheme of programmes envisaged it is proposed to set up public libraries on the model of the Delhi Public Library with a view to demonstrating at least to some more areas the various services and the standards thereof to be maintained by public libraries in the country. Owing to paucity of funds it will be possible to set up only three such libraries during the Fourth Plan with locations as shown below :—

	Rs.
Buildings (3) @ Rs. 10,00,000 per unit.	30,00,000
Recurring expenses	30,00,000
TOTAL	60,00,000

The sites for location of the libraries should be selected and building work completed by the end of the Plan Period. The provision of Rs. 30,00,000 is on an *ad hoc* basis; but the progress of the project should be such that by the end of the Plan all the three libraries start functioning fully and the recurring expenditure per unit reaches a level of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum.

6. PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS—Rs. 1,60,00,000.

The Delhi Public Library which was established about 15 years ago as a pilot project, co-sponsored by the Unesco and the Government of India proved to be a success. The Library immediately needs a suitable building. A sum of Rs. 40,00,00,000 may be provided for the purpose.

The Institute of Library Science, set up by the Ministry of Education in 1958-59, after functioning for a few years, is at present in a state of suspension of animation. Revival of this Institute will go a long way to support the elaborate development schemes under consideration by providing suitably trained personnel. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 may be provided for the Institute to function in all the five years of the Plan.

The remaining sum of Rs. 1,10,00,000 should be utilised during the Plan period for developing public library services in the Union Territories and other Areas for which the Central Government hold special responsibility. The detailed schemes for these will have to be evolved in consideration of the wide varying social and economic conditions of the areas involved. Thus the broad heads of expenditure under this item will be as under :—

	Rs.
Development of Public Library Service in the Union Territories and Other Areas (1966-67 to 1970-71)	1,10,00,000
Building for Delhi Public Library	40,00,000
Institute of Library Science (Central)	10,00,000
TOTAL	1,60,00,000

7. TRAINING OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL—Rs. 40,00,000.

The programmes of public library service costing Rs. 30,05,00,000 as detailed under II B-1-6 above, must be supported by supplies of trained staff to tackle the work, at all stages, progressively in keeping with the tempo of development. It has been estimated that to man the public library service as detailed above, at least 12,000 fresh trained library personnel will be required during the Fourth Plan. Of these 12,000 half should be at the graduate and the other half at the under-graduate levels of general education and professional qualifications. To train the future librarians at these two levels within the crucial period Institutes of Library Science, at the State level after the pattern of the Institute of Library Science founded by the Government of India, may be established in the States. The Library Associations in the country under the leadership of the Indian Library Association should also undertake the responsibility of training the required number of undergraduate librarians. Taking on an average the expenditure per trainee as Rs. 300 we may make the following provision:—

	Rs.
Initial administrative expenses	4,00,000
Training of 12,000 Librarians	36,00,000
TOTAL	40,00,000

It may be noted in this context that a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been shown under II B-7 as expenditure on the Institute of Library Science (Central). The Institute should concentrate on training library personnel for senior executive and professional jobs.

8. GRANTS-IN-AID TO LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS—Rs. 10,00,000.

For creating public opinion in favour of the massive programme, outlined above, for rendering technical advice to the library authorities and for assisting in training of librarians and production of library literature through seminars, surveys reports, etc. the All India and State Library Associations should be given financial assistance according to some rules, formulated for the purpose. Financial assistance during the plan may be as follows :—

	Rs.
1966-67	1,50,000
1967-68	1,50,000
1968-69	2,00,000
1969-70	2,50,000
1970-71	2,50,000
TOTAL	10,00,000

9. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & STATE GOVERNMENTS' DIRECTORATES OF LIBRARIES—Rs. 44,00,000.

A sum of Rs. 44,00,000 is provided for setting up Administrative and Advisory Organisations shown under IIA 1-4 above. As already explained, action in this behalf should be taken well in advance of the commencement of the Fourth Plan period in April, 1966. May be that this amount will not be sufficient for the entire period of five years if all the indirect administrative expenses are taken into account. But, it is expected, once the Governments take up implementation of the public library development programmes costing a little over Rs. 30 crores, additional expenditure of a few lakhs in excess of what has been provided for herein for administrative operations, will be made available.

Library Legislation

The Working Group attaches great importance to enactment of legislations for providing adequate public library service to the citizens, and, as such, it has carefully examined the existing Library Acts in Madras and Andhra Pradesh as also the Model Library Bill prepared some years ago by the Union Ministry of Education. In view of the varying social, political and cultural conditions obtaining in different States of the Union the Group has prepared a Draft Bill for consideration of all concerned. Further, it has prepared a memorandum explaining the basic issues involved. The Draft Bill read with the memorandum, it is expected, will present the complete case with regard to problems of library legislation in India today.

It is recommended the Draft Bill together with the memorandum (Annexure IV) may be given due publicity as soon as possible.

D. Production of Books

The Group felt seriously concerned with the state of book production in this country. Currently only 30,000 publications are issued every year in India. Of these 50% are unfit for public libraries. Considering the number of languages, a few of which rank very high in the world list of major languages (in the context

of number of people using them), this rate of production is very poor. Further, the quality of production of books, particularly books intended for children is very unsatisfactory. Again, contents of books in respect of their merits and subjects generally lack standards and variety. The state of affairs is such that concerted action by Central and State Governments and non-official promotional organisations like, the Sahitya Akademi, the National Book Trust, the Southern Language Book Trust, the Children's Book Trust, University Faculties, Research and Cultural Organisations having production of literature as one of their functions should immediately take steps to improve matters. The problems of producing quality literature that can be used in public libraries should be tackled simultaneously with the problem of developing public library services in the country.

Production of the right kind of paper for book production in adequate quantities should be encouraged in all possible ways. The existing printing presses also need bigger capacities and better tools. There is also need for quite a few more good printing presses all over the country. The authorities concerned with paper, printing, binding and other related industries should be approached to render help in this regard. Publishing should be treated as an industry eligible for loans and other facilities from Govts. under the relevant Central and State Acts governing such provisions.

The Group feels that the import control on books should not operate in a manner that may sieve out scholarly and technical books in favour of cheap fiction and other literature of elementary nature.

The Group recommends that at least a sum of Rs. 20 crores should be spent on well-thought out schemes for promotion of book production during the Fourth Plan.

E. Outline of a Ten-Year programme in perspective

The programmes for development, outlined under B 1-9 above, provide sufficient basis for consideration of similar programmes during the Fifth Plan. The ten-year period, 1966-67 to 1975-76 may be treated as a period of construction after which the work of consolidation may start with the commencement of the Sixth Plan in 1976-77.

1. VILLAGE LEVEL LIBRARIES—Rs. 30,50,00,000.

The Fourth Plan schemes provide for completing establishment of all the 16 State Central Libraries, all the 335 District Libraries, 3 Model Libraries as well as for improving their buildings, stock, staff and services.

These also provide for establishment of as many as 2,500 new Block Libraries bringing their total number to 3,894. Provision has also been made to improve the services and maintain a minimum standard all along the line. Some provisions have also been made to assist the subscription Libraries with grants-in-aid. Allocations have also been made for training of librarians, assistance to Library Associations and other related schemes. The schemes together make a well-knit whole and indicate efforts necessary to complete the public library structure during the next Plan.

During the Fifth Plan public library service points in rural areas may be carried further down from the Block to the village level. Out of nearly 5,65,000 villages in the country 4,169 have population of 5,000 or above and nearly 26,000 have population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000. 4,169 villages with 5,000 or more population are expected to be fully covered by the scheme of developing 5,223 Block Libraries. Allowing for changes owing to movement of population and

regrouping of villages it may be assumed that if 25,000 of the 26,000 villages with population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 are provided with Village Level Libraries during the Fifth Plan the entire rural India will be covered by the system. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan each such village will have its own Primary School and/or Village Community Centre. The Village Panchayat controlling primary education and community centres will surely like to accommodate the public library in the school building/community centre. Location of the library in the school/community centres premises will be the ideal arrangement from all points of view. No separate provision needs, therefore, be made for construction of buildings for Village Level Libraries at this stage. Taking Rs. 5,000 as the recurring maintenance cost per unit the following programme of development is suggested :—

(In Rupees)

Year	No. of Libraries to be established	Maintenance Cost
1971-72	2,000	1,00,00,000
1972-73	4,000	3,00,00,000
1973-74	5,000	5,50,00,000
1974-75	6,000	8,50,00,000
1975-76	8,000	12,50,00,000
TOTAL	25,000	30,50,00,000

2. BLOCK LIBRARIES—Rs. 5,00,00,000.

1329 Blocks will be left without Block Libraries at the end of the Fourth Plan. By the end of the Second year of the Fifth Plan all these Blocks should be provided with Libraries. The total expenditure at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per unit on this account is estimated to be Rs. 5,00,00,000 during the Fifth Plan period.

3. SCHEMES CARRIED FORWARD FROM THE FOURTH PLAN—Rs. 46,00,00,000.

Detailed examinations of the requirements of maintenance and development of the schemes carried from the Fourth Plan provide data to show that a minimum sum of Rs. 46,00,00,000, registering an increase of nearly 50% over the Fourth Plan, will be needed for the purpose. This will allow maintenance of the services all along the line as well as construction/renovation of some more buildings for State Central Libraries, Districts Libraries and Block Libraries. This will also bring the stock and services of the State Central District and Block Libraries to a point from which they will be able to guide and feed the units next below reaching the lowest service point at the village level.

Thus the total outlay during the Fifth Plan will amount to Rs. 81,50,00,000 as compared to Rs. 30,99,00,000 during the Fourth Plan. The recurring annual expenditure at the end of the Fourth Plan will reach the level of Rs. 7 crores and the same at the end of the Fifth Plan will approximate a sum of a little over Rs. 22 crores. Thereafter the rate of increase in expenditure will slow down. As far as can be seen in ten years more i.e., by the end of the 7th Plan (1985-86) the total recurring expenditure may rise to Rs. 35 crores per annum.

Though the outlay is not much as compared to many other sectors of development, the schemes are so elaborate and cover such extensive areas that after completion of the Fifth Plan the achievements should be fully reviewed and the future programmes framed to achieve the double objectives of conservation and development.

In conclusion, the Working Group places on record its deep sense of gratitude to Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao for forming for the first time a Working Group for Library Development under the Five Year Plans and for giving his guidance in its work. The Group also takes this opportunity to thank Shri D. P. Nayar, Chief, Education Division, Planning Commission and other officers and staff in the Division for the kind cooperation and assistance received from them all through the period of a little over one year during which the Group functioned.

NEW DELHI :
the 7th Sep. 1965

Sd. SOHAN SINGH
Sd. B. L. BHARADWAJA
Sd. N. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

ANNEXURE I

WORKING GROUP ON DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES DURING THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

List of Members

1. Shri P. N. Gour, President, Indian Library Association, C/o Sinha Library (State Central Library), Patna-1.
2. Shri B. S. Kesavan, Senior Vice-President, Indian Library Association, Director, INSDOC, Hillside Road, New Delhi.
3. Shri Bimalendu Majumdar, Librarian, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Par., Calcutta.
4. Dr. C. P. Shukla, Librarian, Baroda University Library, Station Road, Baroda-2.
5. Shri D. N. Marshall, Librarian, Bombay University Library, Bombay.
6. Shri Magnanand, Librarian, State Central Library, Allahabad.
7. Shri Nikhil Ranjan Roy, Chief Inspector, Social Education, Education Directorate, Calcutta (West Bengal.)
8. Shri N. K. Gaur, Director, Youth & Social Welfare, New Secretariat, Patna-1.
9. Shri N. C. Chakravarty, Librarian, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
10. Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director, of Archives, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.
11. Shri P. S. Patnaik, Librarian, Venkateswara University Library, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh.)
12. Shri Ram Goswami, Librarian, Central State Library, Shillong (Assam).
13. Shri S. S. Rege, Librarian, Siddharth College of Arts, Budha Bhavan, Outram Road, Bombay-1.
14. Shri Sohan Singh, Library Adviser, Asia Foundation, 29, Rajpur Road, Delhi-6.
15. Shri V. Thillainayagam, Librarian, Annamalai Connemara Library, Madras.
16. Shri D. R. Kalia, Director, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
17. Shri B. L. Bharadwaja, Librarian, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
18. Shri N. M. Ketkar, Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE II

WORKING GROUP ON DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES DURING THE
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN*Sub-Committee*

- I. *Administrative Set-up :*
Shri N. M. Ketkar (Convener)
Shri B. S. Kesvan
Shri D. R. Kalia
- II. *Personnel Training and Book-Production :*
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Shri D. N. Marshall
Shri P. M. Joshi
Shri S. S. Rege
- III. *Library Legislation :*
Shri Sohan Singh (Convener)
Shri N. C. Chakravarty
Shri V. Thillainayagam
Dr. C. P. Shukla
- IV. *Public Library Services and Children's Libraries :*
Shri D. R. Kalia (Convener)
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Shri Ram Goswamy
Shri Bimalendu Mazumdar
Shri Magnanand
Shri N. C. Chakravarty.

ANNEXURE III

WORKING GROUP ON DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES DURING THE
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN*Questionnaire On Public Libraries***A. General Information :**

1. Name of the State.
2. Name and the designation of the officer supplying the information.
3. No. of Districts in the State.
4. No. of Development Blocks in the State.

. Library Legislation :

1. Does the State have a Public Libraries Act? if so, enclose a copy each of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.
2. Is a Library Act contemplated? If so, enclose a copy of the proposed Bill.

†. Directorate of Libraries :

1. Does a Directorate of Libraries exist in the State, independent of the Directorate of Public Instruction.
2. If not, give the designation and rank of the officer under the Director of Public Instruction who is in charge of Public Libraries. Give the pay scale of that officer.
3. What are the duties of that officer with regard to Public Libraries ?
4. Is that officer a qualified Librarian ?
5. Does any other Government Department deal with Public Libraries If so, give its name.
6. If a reply under item 5 above is in the affirmative, what are the functions of this Department with regard to Public Libraries. ?
7. What is the total provision for Public Libraries in the State Budget for 1963-64 and also the estimates for 1964-65.
8. What is the system of grant-in-aid for Libraries and what was the amount granted during 1963-64 and how many Libraries received the grant-in-aid.?

State Central Library :

1. Is there a State Central Library
2. Its location.
3. Its year of establishment.
4. What is the nature of its management ?

5. Is the State Central Library housed in a building especially constructed for it? If so, give :
 - (a) Date of its construction,
 - (b) Floor area,
 - (c) Cost.
6. Does the Library perform the following functions ?
 - (a) Receiving books under the Registrtation of Books Act.
 - (b) Lending Services.
 - (c) Reference Services.
 - (d) Bibliographical Services.
 - (e) Inter-library Loan.
7. Give the name of the Librarian of the State Central Library; his academic and professional qualifications and his pay scale.
8. Give the following information about the State Central Library for the year 1963-64 :
 - (1) Total budget for the year 1963-64 and estimate for 1964-65
 - (2) Budget allotment for :
 - (a) Establishment.
 - (b) Books, Periodicals and Binding.
 - (c) Total on other items.
 - (3) No. of total staff :
 - (a) Qualified
 - (b) Unqualified

N.B.—In the case of qualified persons give the details of professional qualifications.
 - (4) Total number of books.
 - (5) No. of periodicals received.
 - (6) No. of newspapers received.
 - (7) No. of books added.
 - (8) Is the library freely open to everybody :
 - (a) for consultation?
 - (b) for borrowing?
 - (c) Is any cash security or subscription charged, if so, how much?
 - (d) Do you have open access?
 - (e) Total number of registered borrowers entitled to borrow books for home reading.
 - (9) Total number of books issued during the year.

- (10) Give its relationship with District Central Libraries:
- (a) Advisory.
 - (b) Supervisory.
 - (c) Central purchase and processing of books.
 - (d) Inter-library loan.
 - (e) Any other.

E. District Libraries

1. Total number of District Libraries with names of Districts.
2. Give the following information with regard to each District Library on a separate sheet of paper for the year 1963-64 :
 - (1) Name of District.
 - (2) Its location.
 - (3) Its year of establishment.
 - (4) Nature of its management.
 - (5) Is the District Library housed in a building especially constructed for it? If so, give?
 - (a) Date of its construction.
 - (b) Floor area.
 - (c) Cost.
 - (6) What are the functions of the District Library? (Please mention only those which are actually being performed).
 - (7) Is there a separate section for Children? If so, what are the facilities provided?
 - (8) Is there a Book Mobile Service? If so, how many Vans are in operation and how many places are served ?
 - (9) Give the name of the Librarian, his academic and professional qualifications and his pay-scale.
- (10) Give the following information about the District Libraries for the year 1963-64
 - (1) Total budget for the year 1963-64 and estimates for 1964-65.
 - (2) Budget allotment for :
 - (a) Establishment.
 - (b) Books, periodicals and binding.
 - (c) Total on other items.
 - (3) No. of total staff:
 - (a) Qualified.
 - (b) Unqualified.

- (4) Total number of books.
- (5) No. of periodicals received.
- (6) No. of news-papers received.
- (7) No. of books added.
- (8) Is the Library freely open to everybody
 - (a) for consultation?
 - (b) for borrowing
 - (c) Is any cash security or subscription charged?
 - (d) Do you have open access?
 - (e) Total number of registered borrowers entitled to borrow books for home reading.
- (9) Total number of books issued during the year.
- (10) Give its relationship with Block Development Libraries:
 - (a) Advisory.
 - (b) Supervisory.
 - (c) Central purchase and processing of books.
 - (d) Inter-Library Loan.
 - (e) Any other relationship.

F. Library Service at Block Level :

(All information should pertain to the year 1963-64)

1. Total number of Block Libraries.
2. Describe briefly the nature and scope of Library Service provided at the Block Level.

G. Village/Panchayat Libraries :

(All information should pertain to the year 1963-64)

1. Total number of Village/Panchayat Libraries.
2. Describe briefly the nature and scope of Library Service provided at the Village/Panchayat Level.

H. Library Training :

1. What training facilities exist in the State outside the University?
2. What is the duration of the courses?
3. What is the approximate annual output of qualified persons from non-university institutions?

I. Library Associations :

1. Is there a State Library Association?
2. What if any, grant is received by the Association from the State Governments?

N.B.—Please enclose with the replies the latest available reports (whether printed, cyclostyled or typed-script) dealing with Library Services in the State or any report containing information on such services.

ANNEXURE IV

Memorandum on the Model Public Libraries Bill prepared by the Working Group on Libraries of the Planning Commission

1. The Planning Commission's Working Group for Libraries has embodied in the Model Library Bill attached herewith what, in its opinion, is the best way of providing public library services in a State. However, the Group realises that social and political conditions in a State may need a different approach to the problem of providing public library services than the one adopted in the Model Bill and therefore the Group feels that it should assist the State Governments by suggesting a set of alternative choices.

2. On one point, however, the Group is unanimous and firm: namely, that there is no alternative to library legislation. Social and economic forces in modern society are permitting no choice to the Government except to push ahead in the fields of primary, secondary, university and technical and professional education. Such pressures are not felt in the matter of public library services. But these services are an integral part of the educational structure of society and already the discerning among us have felt that for lack of public libraries, our people are being deprived of the full fruits of our educational advance. In the absence of social and political pressures on behalf of public libraries, therefore, the Government on their own must accept a measure of self-discipline in the matter of providing the machinery and the resources to build an adequate public library service. Library legislation provides this self-discipline.

3. Essentially, the responsibility of providing public library services belongs to the Government. However, the Government can discharge the responsibility either directly or through statutory bodies—generally called Library Authorities, especially created for organising public libraries. The Library Authorities, again, may be of two types: There may be one Library Authority for the whole State, or there may be separate Library Authorities for various districts and sometimes also cities. The latter alternative has been adopted in the Library legislation enacted so far in India. The Working Group having noted some deficiencies in the library organisations set up under these laws has preferred that the State Governments discharge their library responsibility direc-

In any course that may be adopted, the people must be associated at all levels of public library organisation. Accordingly, even though the Model Bill requires the State Government to provide library services, it has posted a State Library Council at the State level and District Library Committees at the district level with advisory functions.

4. The administrative set-up for public libraries also could be of different types. The Library Authorities may set up their own administrative machinery or they may utilise governmental machinery for providing public library services. The former alternative exists in U. S. and U. K., the latter has been adopted in India. The Government machinery itself may be of two types, either a new and independent Department (or Directorate) of Libraries may be created specifically for organising library services, or an existing Department, almost invariably the Education Department, may organise the services. So far the latter has been the invariable practice in India. Here, again, the Working Group, dissatisfied with the way the Education Departments have discharged their public library functions, has preferred that these functions be discharged by an independent Department called the Directorate of Libraries. However, it is for a State Government to choose any of the alternatives.

5. The public library machinery in any country must provide for the competence and morale of the personnel manning the service. In the existing set-up in India only Government can provide proper terms and conditions of service of the personnel. In fact, that is one main reason why we have accepted the principle of the Government's taking up direct responsibility in this field. Further, it may be observed, that since public library services are essentially educational services, the terms and conditions of the service of library personnel at different levels of responsibility must correspond to those of educational personnel. The two cadres may be separate or unified into a single cadre.

6. Finally, it is important to consider various ways of financing public libraries. Two methods compete with one another in this field. The necessary funds may be provided by the Government from its general revenues or a special library cess may be levied on taxes already being levied by the Government, such as house tax, property tax, land revenue etc. It has been found that the proceeds from the cess will not itself suffice to provide adequate library services and it has to be supplemented by grants from government.

However, the Working Group on Libraries has noted the difference of opinion on the question of library cess and has, therefore, considered it advisable to leave it to the State Governments to take decision on this issue. The Group is of the view that a great harm has already resulted to the intellectual and cultural life of the nation by the absence of public library system and if the cess is likely to spoil the chance of its coming up, it is no use insisting on it. It, therefore, suggests an alternative device which will assure an adequate flow of funds into the library system.

Whatever method of financing public libraries is adopted financing entirely out of general revenues or out of funds collected from a special cess supplemented by grants from general revenues, the Group feels it necessary to emphasise that the Central Government must share in a generous manner, the financial burden of providing adequate public library services in the country and that the provision for public libraries should be such that the annual expenditure thereon is in no case less than 1.5% of the total annual expenditure on education.

MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL

A

BILL

to provide for the establishment, maintenance and development of public libraries in the State of
 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of
 in the year of the Republic of India as follows :

1. *Short title, extent and commencement* : (1) This Act may be called the Public Libraries Act 196.....

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

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

2. *Definitions*.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, (1) book includes :

(i) every volume, part or division of a volume and pamphlet, in any language;

(ii) every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed;

(iii) newspapers, periodicals, films and other audio visual materials.

(2) 'book service' means reference service, lending out books to members of public libraries, helping groups with books, helping people to know the whereabouts of a book or books and helping them to procure the book they need.

(3) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(4) 'Public Library' means a library within the public library system of the State maintained from public funds, which permits borrowing without charging any fees, deposits, subscriptions or asking for any other form of guarantee.

(5) 'reference service' means assistance by the library staff to the reader or user of the library to enable him to know, locate and consult books and other materials, and to secure from such books and materials, ~~information~~ ^{information} relevant to this purpose.

(6) 'regional language' means the regional language or any of the regional languages of the State

(7) 'State' means the State of

(8) 'year' means the financial year.

3. *State Government to establish, maintain and develop library Services*.—(1) The State Government shall establish, maintain and develop an integrated and adequate public library service in the State.

(2) For carrying out the purposes of sub-section (1) the State Government may

(a) appoint a Committee of experts to be constituted in the prescribed manner once in every five years to prescribe the standards of service to be maintained in respect of the public library service at different levels and to recommend the steps that may be necessary to ensure the maintenance of the standards so prescribed.

- (b) acquire for its public library system :
 - (i) Book published in the State;
 - (ii) books published in the regional language;
 - (iii) books bearing on the State, its people and the regional language;
 - (iv) State Government publications;
 - (v) a representative collection of English books and books in other foreign languages;
 - (vi) a representative collection of books in Indian languages other than the regional languages for the use of linguistic minorities in the State.
- (c) offer in its public library system an adequate book service and reference service to the people of the State;
- (d) promote the use of books for the ^{benefit} benefit of the people;
- (e) establish and sponsor organisations and institutions with a view to promoting public interest and participation in the public library system;
- (f) provide library training facilities to ensure adequately trained personnel for libraries in the State;
- (g) provide or secure suitable conditions of service for the library personnel in the State,
- (h) promote cooperation between the public libraries and cultural and educational institutions in the country;
- (i) promote production and publication of useful literature.

4. *Machinery for Library Service.*—The State Government shall discharge its responsibility under section 3 through the State Library Directorate in consultation with the State Library Council.

5. *State Library Council.*—(1) The State Library Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) shall consist of :

- (i) the following ex-officio members :—
 - (a) the Minister in Charge of Education, who shall be the Chairman;
 - (b) the Secretary, Education Department;
 - (c) the Director of Public Instruction/Director of Education;
 - (d) the State Librarian;
 - (e) one in four of the Chairmen of District Library Committees;
 - (f) one representative of each university in the State;
 - (g) the Secretary, State Community Development Department;
 - (h) the Chairman/President, State Library Association;
 - (i) the Director of the State Library Directorate who shall be the Secretary;
- (ii) Two members representing Sahitya Parishades and other cultural organisations;
- (iii) Two members of the State Legislature interested in Library development;
- (iv) Not more than four non-officials having special knowledge of libraries to be nominated by the Chairman of the Council:

Provided that the Council must have on it at least 4 professional librarians.

(2) The Council shall advise the State Government on all matters arising under section 3 and also in regard to promotion and development of library service in the State.

(3) The Council shall meet at least once in a year.

(4) The term of office of the members of the Council other than ex-officio members shall be four years and any casual vacancy in the office of any such members shall be filled by nomination and a member nominated to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only so long as the member in whose place he is nominated would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

(5) The Council shall frame regulations for transacting its business and for matters in respect of which regulations are to be framed by it under this Act and may appoint sub-committees.

6. *State Library Directorate.*—(1) There shall be a State Library Directorate. The functions of the State Library Directorate shall be as follows:

- (a) to prepare the annual as well as short or long-term plans for libraries in the State in cooperation with the Development and other concerned Departments of the State Government and of the Central Government.
- (b) to prepare and publish descriptive and statistical reports on the working of all libraries in the Public Library System in the State ;
- (c) to arrange or to secure training of various categories of library employees;
- (d) to conduct inspection of and render advisory service to the District Block and other libraries in the State;
- (e) to administer the system of grants-in-aid to the subscription libraries and to undertake their inspection;
- (f) to fix the boundaries of operation of District Libraries and of different libraries in a district.

(2) The Director of Libraries shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the Council.

(3) The Director of Libraries shall have adequate academic and professional qualifications.

(4) The State Library Directorate shall have a staff with adequate qualifications and training.

(5) The Director shall perform the following duties:—

- (a) He shall participate in all meetings of the Council and the Committees which may be set up by the Council;
- (b) He shall be responsible for carrying out such of the recommendations of the Council as have been approved by the State Government;
- (c) He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed in the regulations made by the Council;
- (d) Subject to any rules made by the State Government
 - (i) the Director shall be responsible for implementing the programme of work for the year as approved by the Council;
 - (ii) he shall administer the grant-in-aid system to subscription libraries;
 - (iii) he may absorb a subscription library into the public library system of the State;
 - (iv) he shall decide where District and other libraries in the public library system of the State are to be set up, and approve the constitution and bye-laws of a public library.

7. *Public Library System--The Set-up.*—The Public Library System in the State shall consist of :

- (a) the State Central Library;
- (b) the State Regional Libraries (only in bilingual States);
- (c) the District Library System including Block, Anchal/Panchayat/Rural and subscription libraries.

8. *State Central Library.*—There shall be a State Central Library located in the State Capital.

9. *Book stock of the State Central Library.*—The Stock of books in the State Central Library shall consist of books acquired through any legislation for the time being in force providing for compulsory acquisition of books published in the State, books acquired otherwise by purchase exchange, gifts and requests and its own publications.

10. *Functions of the State Central Library.*—The functions of the State Central Library shall be as follows:—

- (a) to serve as the depository of books received under the Books Registration Act;
- (b) to undertake bibliographical work including subject bibliographies for the use of scholars and research workers and to prepare useful catalogues and bibliographies in the regional language;
- (c) to organise library seminars, conference and book exhibitions;
- (d) to provide technical guidance and assistance to libraries in the State maintained or aided by the Government;
- (e) to act as the centre for book exchange and inter-library lending within the State, as well as with libraries outside the State; ~~State~~ *State*;
- (f) to publish professional literature, such as library manuals, codes etc;
- (g) to prepare and issue reports on the working of libraries, especially public libraries in the State;
- (h) to function as information and ~~reference~~ ^{reference} centre for the State in general and State Legislature in particular;
- (i) provide library service for children;
- (j) provide library service for the handicapped.

11. *State Librarians.*—(1) The officer incharge of the State Central Library shall be known as the State Librarian and he shall be a professionally qualified person.

(2) The State Librarian shall be responsible for management of the State Central Library and shall conduct all approved activities of the State Central Library.

12. *The District Library System.*—(1) An integrated system, giving book service to the residents of a district shall constitute the District Library System.

(2) The District Library System shall consist of the following categories of libraries:—

- (1) District Library,
- (2) Municipal/City/Town Library,
- (3) Block Library,
- (4) Anchal/Panchayat Library,

- (5) Village Library, and
- (6) Small book-deposit centres.

13. *Functions of a District Library.*—The functions of a District Library shall be as follows:

- (a) To provide reference and bibliographical service in the district;
- (b) to give special reference service to the members of the Municipal Committee/Corporation of the town/city in which it is situated;
- (c) to give special service to student-groups, study circles and other educational groups;
- (d) to extend library-service in the urban and rural areas by setting up branch libraries, mobile libraries and deposit-centres and to extend similar service in the district through the various Block Libraries and other Library units;
- (e) to feed Block Libraries with supply of suitable books;
- (f) to cooperate with and help the subscription libraries in the district in accordance with the instructions of the Director;
- (g) to cooperate with other institutions and groups, especially the social education institutions and workers, in promoting library-mindedness among the people;
- (h) to arrange conferences, camps and seminars of librarians and other library workers in the district;
- (i) to provide refresher courses for workers in the district library system.

14. *District Library Committee.*—(1) There shall be a District Library Committee for each District Library System in the State which shall be constituted in accordance with such regulations as may be framed by the Director in consultation with the Council.

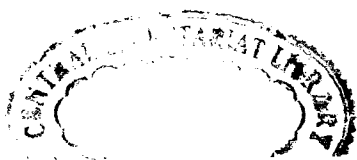
(2) The District Library Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Director as advised by the Council, frame its rules of business and procedure for carrying out the purposes of the District Library System.

15. *Employees of the Public Library System.*—(1) The State Government on the advice of the Council shall create cadres of State Library employees similar to those of the State Education Department and lay down the qualifications and other terms and conditions of service for those cadres.

(2) Within a year of its first constitution, the Director shall frame service rules for the various categories of library employees.

(3) No librarian shall be asked to furnish security for his being in charge of library books, nor shall a librarian be required to pay for loss of or damage to books unless negligence or dishonesty is proved against him.

16. *Public Library System—Finance.*—The State Library Council shall, within a year of its constitution, prepare a perspective plan to cover the entire State for a public library system in a specified period which shall not exceed 25 years. The State Government shall frame the annual budgets of the Directorate of Libraries and the Public Library System in the State within the broad framework of the plan.



17. *Power to make Rules.*—(1) The State Government, in consultation with the Council, may by notification in the Official Gazette make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

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

- (a) establishment of a Committee of experts as mentioned in clause 3 (2) and the procedure to be followed by such Committee;
- (b) establishment of organisations and institutions to promote and improve education and training for librarianship;
- (c) constitution and procedure of work of the State Library Council;
- (d) appointment of Director, laying down his powers, responsibilities and the manner of discharging his responsibilities;
- (e) appointment of the State Librarian, laying down his powers, responsibilities and the manner he shall discharge his responsibilities.

Summary of the Report of the Working Group on Development of Libraries during the Fourth Five Year Plan

The Group envisages the growth of public library service in the Country as to reach down, in the course of the next ten years, to villages of over 2,000 population. At the end of that period the public libraries will cost about Rs. 220 million a year. Within this perspective the Fourth Five Year Plan, costing about Rs. 310 million in all, will bring up the annual expenditure on public libraries from the present low level to Rs. 70 million a year barely adequate to cover 75% of the countryside with the basic minimum services.

2. The Group stresses the necessity of setting up immediately the machinery, not only for implementing the Library Plan, but also to take advance action for preparing the ground for action in the Fourth Plan. The machinery will operate at two levels, at the All India level a Division of Libraries in the Ministry of Education, advised by an All India Library Advisory Council headed by the Union Education Minister; at the State level a Directorate of Libraries advised by a State Library Advisory Council headed by the State Education Minister (Cost Fourth Plan Rs. 44 Million.)

3. The Fourth Plan programmes will help in developing an efficient and progressive system of public libraries, by organising a complex of State, District, and Block libraries. At the State level and twelve existing State Central Libraries will be enabled to function as such, and not merely as the libraries serving the town or cities in which they are located, by raising their recurring expenditure from the present average of Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 400,000. Four States which do not have the State Central Libraries will be helped to organise them and twelve States will be assisted to set up buildings for housing the State Central Libraries. Each State Central Library will have a Children's wing. An adequate and qualified staff will be expected to absorb nearly 50% of the recurring cost of State Libraries (Rs. 31 million).

4. Out of the 335 districts in India, 205 have their District Libraries costing on an average Rs. 30,000. The Group feels it essential to a sound public library service that the remaining 130 districts too should have their District Libraries and all District Libraries should achieve a minimum level of an annual expenditure of Rs. 75,000. Each District Library will also provide service to children and at least 100 of the new District Libraries will have their own buildings (Rs. 100 million).

5. Ideally, each village, or a group of small villages, should have its own library. However, as the country has yet to develop its economic strength to make this possible, the Fourth Plan, the Group recommends, should strengthen libraries at the Block level to serve as base for rural library service. At least 50% of the Blocks, that is to say, 3,900 of the 5,223 Blocks, should have their libraries by the end of the Fourth Plan. Of these, 1,400 libraries, though functioning at low level, are already there. The Group recommended setting up of 2,500 new Block Libraries, including buildings for 1,020 Block Libraries, additional annual grants of Rs. 5,000 to about 50%—700—of the poorer of existing Block libraries to improve their capacity to serve the rural areas (Rs. 137.5 million).

6. The Delhi Public Library having proved conclusively that, at least, four or five cities are ripe for the best of library service, the Group recommends setting up libraries in three other cities on the model of Delhi Public Library (Rs. 6 mil-

7. Deserving subscription libraries in urban and rural areas will be assisted by grants ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 to serve in lieu of branches of public libraries in cities/towns or blocks (Rs. 10 million).

8. The Group recommends assistance to the Delhi Public Library to help with its badly needed building, and has provided for the revival of the all India Institute of Library Science. It also recommends organisation of public library services in the Union Territories (Rs. 16 million).

9. If the country is to have the public library services as recommended by the Group it will need 12,000 new librarians, besides up-grading the skills of existing librarians. The Group therefore, recommends the setting up of State Library Institutes, on the lines of the all India Institute, to train graduate librarians and enable the Indian and the State Library Associations to train librarians at the under-graduate level. (Rs. 4 million).

10. All over the world, library associations have proved of inestimable value to the library movements in their countries. The Group, therefore, recommends that Government of India and State Governments should financially assist library associations to develop their programmes (Rs. 1 million).

11. The Group, convinced that library legislation is necessary in the interest of steady progress of public library services, tries to assist State Governments in the matter of enacting library laws by preparing a Draft Library Bill. It has also given along with the Bill a memorandum explaining the sensitive points in library legislation.

13. The Group, feels concerned about the quantity and quality of book production in India, urges on all the bodies concerned—Central and State Governments, Sahitya Acadami, Book Trusts, Universities and research and cultural organisations—to take concerted steps to remedy the state of affairs simultaneously with the development of public libraries. It recommends that book publishing should be treated as a regular industry, entitled to loans and other financial facilities provided by Government to other industries.

ANNEXURE V : A SURVEY OF
PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN INDIA

Conducted by
PLANNING COMMISSION'S
WORKING GROUP
ON
LIBRARIES*

*The material for the survey was tabulated and analysed by
Shri D. R. Kalia, Librarian, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.

(A) ALL INDIA SUMMARY

On 1st January, 1965, India had 16 States, 9 Union Territories, 327 Districts and 5223 Development Blocks or Sub-Districts, 107 cities (each with population of 1,00,000 and above), 2,592 towns and 5,66,878 villages.

According to the information received from the States on 1st January, 1965, 12 out of 16 States or 75% had State Central Libraries, 5 Union Territories out of 9 or 55% had Central Libraries, 205 out of 327 Districts or 63% had District Central Libraries, 1,394 Blocks out of 5,223 or 27% had Block Development Libraries and 28,317 villages out of 5,66,878 or 5% had village Libraries.

1. Library Legislation

Out of the 15 reporting States only Madras and Andhra Pradesh have library legislation. Madras State adopted it in 1948 and Andhra Pradesh adopted it in 1960. A Library Bill is on the anvil of the Mysore State Legislation. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala are proposing to have library legislation. The reporting Union Territories of Dadra-Nagar Haveli, Laccadives, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura do not have any library legislation.

2. Administration

Out of the 15 reporting States of five Union Territories, none has a separate Directorate of Libraries with a full-time Director. In all the reporting States, it is the Director of Education who looks after public libraries except in the States of Bihar and Jammu-Kashmir. In Bihar, the Director of Social and Youth Welfare, and in Jammu-Kashmir, the Director of Libraries, Research and Museums, are responsible for the provision of public library services. Only in two States viz. Gujarat and Maharashtra qualified Librarians, with the designation 'Curator of Libraries', are attached to the Directorates of Education. The Curator of Libraries, Gujarat, is in the scale of Rs. 200—650 and that of Maharashtra is in the scale of Rs. 400—1,100.

In four States namely Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan, some government departments other than Directorates of Education, also deal with public libraries. The names of such departments and their functions are as follows :—

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Department</i>	<i>Functions performed</i>
Madhya Pradesh	Directorate of Panchayats & Social Welfare.	Development of public Libraries.
Maharashtra	Zila Parishads,	Supervision, recognition and payment of grants to village libraries.
Punjab	1. Local Self-Govt. Deptt. 2. Deptt. of Public Relations.	Supervision of Libraries Provision of Reading Rooms.
Rajasthan	1. Panchayats & Development Department. 2. Director of Public Relations	Issue of Grants to Panchayats Samiti Libraries. Looking after Information Centres which also have books.

3. Finance

The total provision for public libraries varies from State to State and from one Union Territory to another. The average allocation in a State during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 8,51,800.

For further details please see Appendix I-2.

(a) System of Grant-in-Aid

During the year 1963-64 the State Governments spent about 80% of the total library funds directly on their own libraries and granted the remaining 20% to private libraries. The States of Assam, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal gave a major part of their total funds as grants-in-aid.

The State systems of Grants-in-aid to non-government libraries varies but the amount paid as grant-in-aid to a library is very small under all the systems. It ranges between Rs. 15 per library per year in Orissa to Rs. 1,078 per library per year in Maharashtra.

For further details please see Appendix I-3.

(b) Per Capita Expenditure

In 1963-64 Indian States spent Rs. 6.40 pre capita on education, but only 1/213 of this was spent on public libraries viz, 3 paise per capita. Orissa and Uttar Pradesh spent the lowest amount i.e., 1/3rd of a paise per capita on public libraries while West Bengal spent the highest amount i.e., 9.3 paise per head. Andhra Pradesh and Madras which have library legislation spent 4 paise and 6.9 paise per head respectively.

If the per capita income of a State is compared with its per capita expenditure on education and on libraries, we find that the State of Maharashtra which is the richest State in the country and spends more than national average on education, spends only 1.6 paise on public libraries. Similarly, against national average of 3 paise per head Punjab which is the third richest State in India spends only 1.4 paise per capita on public libraries. There seems to be no reasonable proportion between the per capita income and the per capita expenditure on education and public libraries in the country.

For further details please see Appendices I-1 & I-2.

4. Buildings

Out of the 13 States having State Central Libraries, only six have new buildings, specially constructed for the purpose and out of the 205 Districts having District Libraries, only 68 have new buildings erected since 1947. The average floor areas of new buildings of State Central Libraries is 14,290 sq. ft. built at an average cost of Rs. 8,60,000. In case of a District Central Library the average area of a new building is 4,610 sq. ft. built at an average cost of Rs. 1,03,400.

5. Personnel

The reporting 12 State Central Libraries, 5 Central Libraries of Union Territories and 205 District Central Libraries employed during 1963-64, 1926 persons out of whom 449 or 23.3% were qualified. The minimum of pay scale of a State Central Librarian who holds a university degree and a diploma or degree in Library Science was 200 and the maximum was Rs. 1,180 p.m. In the case of the Librarians of District Central Libraries having similar qualifications, the

Minimum of pay-scale was Rs. 75 p.m. and the average maximum was 680/-m. The pay scale of a District Central Librarian is the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (i.e., Rs. 75—200) and is the highest in Assam (viz., Rs. 225—600).

For further details please see Appendices II-4 & 9 and III-4.

Functions and Inter Library Relationship

The functions of a State Central Library have not been properly defined in any State. They function more as public libraries for the local population than State Central Libraries. The functions of State Central libraries are not co-ordinated with those of the District Central Libraries. In most States there is practically no relationship between the two. Similarly, many District Central Libraries, do not have any contacts with the other units of library service in the district. By and large, the State Central Libraries, the District Central Libraries and other units of library service function in complete isolation from each other. Most State Central or District Central Libraries do not organise Social Education activities.

Services to Children

Most of the State Central Libraries and the District Central Libraries have separate sections for children but the nature and scope of their services is not known.

Mobile Libraries

During the year 1963-64, 47 mobile libraries were in operation in the country but except for those of the Delhi Public Library the nature and scope of their services is not known.

Book Stock

The total book stock of the reporting State Central and District Central Libraries was 44,88,291 volumes. If the total population of India is divided by the total number of volumes, 102 books are available for every 10,000 persons or one book for every 98 persons.

For further details please see Appendix I-5.

Borrowing of Books for Home Reading

All the reporting State Central and District Central libraries during 1963-64 had 4,34,579 registered borrowers who borrowed 69,76,751 volumes. Dividing the total population by the registered borrowers and by the books borrowed, we find that of every thousand persons in the country only one is registered in a public library as a borrower and that for every 63 persons in India, one book is borrowed in a year.

For further details please see Appendix I-6.

(B) STATE CENTRAL LIBRARIES

Out of the 15 reporting States only 13 have State Central Libraries i.e., Andhra (Hyderabad), Assam (Shillong), Bihar (Patna), Gujarat (Ahmedabad), Jammu-Kashmir, Kerala (Trivandrum), Madras (Madras city), Maharashtra, Punjab (Chandigarh), Rajasthan (Jaipur), Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal (Calcutta). Out of the reporting Union Territories, Dadra-Nagar Haveli (Silvassa),

Himachal Pradesh (Solon) Laccadives (Kavaratti), Tripura (Agartala) and Delhi have Central Libraries.

In Maharashtra, the Library of the Asiatic Society, Bombay is considered to be the State Central Library. In the Union Territory of Delhi, the Delhi Public Library, has assumed the stature of a Central Library though it is not designated as such. At Bhubaneswar, Orissa, a new State Central Library building has recently been constructed and service will begin in 1965-66.

1. Administration

The State Central Libraries are managed by State Governments in Andhra, Assam, Jammu-Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, whereas they are managed by private trusts in the States of Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Libraries in the Union Territories of Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Laccadives, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura are managed by their Governments while in Delhi, the Delhi Public Library is administered by an autonomous Board, called the Delhi Library Board constituted by the Minister of Education, Government of India.

2. Buildings

New buildings, specially designed for the purpose, have been constructed recently for the State Central Libraries in Andhra, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab and in the Union Territories of Dadra-Nagar Haveli and Tripura.

For further details please see Appendix II-1.

3. Finance

On an average, a State Central Library in 1963-64, spent about Rs. 1,40,000 per year. Rajasthan spent the minimum viz. Rs. 16,000/- against the maximum of Rs. 2,13,900 spent by Andhra Pradesh, Assam spent Rs. 2,92,000 but this expenditure also includes the amount spent on its District Libraries. Of Union Territories, Dadra-Nagar Haveli and Laccadives spent Rs. 2,000 each.

Out of the total expenditure incurred by the State Central Libraries during the year 1963-64, 47.6% was spent on staff, 30.9% on Books and Reading Materials, and 21.5% on other items. The comparative figures for 1964-65 were staff 49.7%, Books 27.0% and other items 23.3%. Against this, the Delhi Public Library spent 43.1% on Staff, 34.8% on Books and Reading Materials and 22.1% on other items. Comparative figures for 1964-65 were staff 46.1%, Books 27.7 and other items 26.2%.

For further details please see Appendices II-2 & II-3.

4. Personnel

In 1963-64 all the State Central Libraries employed 676 persons of whom 165 or 24% were qualified. On an average a State Central Library employed 41 persons of whom 7 were qualified.

For further details please see Appendix II-4.

5. Book Stock

The State Central Libraries of Andhra, Gujarat, and Maharashtra receive books under Registration of Books Act and those of Madras and Maharashtra

under the Delivery of Books Act, 1956. The average book stock of a State Central Library on 31st March, 1964 was 1,06,699 volumes and in a Central Library of Union Territories was 59,245 volumes.

For further details please see Appendix II-5.

Annual Addition of New Books

During 1963-64 a State Central Library on an average added 6,250 volumes. Delhi Public Library alone added 68,319 new volumes as compared with a total addition of 68,738 by all the other State Central Libraries.

Registered Borrowers

All the reporting State Central Libraries except Rajasthan, lend books for home reading. Reference service is provided by all of them. Bibliographical services are provided by the State Central libraries of Andhra, Assam, and West Bengal but the nature and extent of these services are not known. Inter-library arrangements exist on a limited scale in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab.

All the reporting libraries are open to every body for consultation without charge but for borrowing of books cash security is required by all except the Delhi Public Library. In Tripura the cash security is equal to the cost of the book to be borrowed and in Punjab it is as high as Rs. 30. Subscription is charged in Bihar, Kerala and Manarashtra while services are given free of charge by Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madras, Punjab and West Bengal, Delhi and Tripura.

Free access of books is allowed by the Central Libraries of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Punjab, and Delhi but it is not allowed by those of Manarashtra, West Bengal, Dadra-Nagar Haveli and Tripura. No report on this is given by Gujarat.

The Central Libraries of all the State and Union Territories excluding Delhi Public Library had a total of 39,405 registered borrowers during the year 1963-64 while Delhi Public Library had 73,608. This means that Delhi Public Library had 89% more registered borrowers than the total of all the other State Central Libraries.

Registered borrowers at all the Central Libraries of States and Union Territories excluding Delhi Public Library borrowed 7,75,240 volumes. While registered borrowers of Delhi Public Library borrowed 14,38,854 volumes, during the same period. This means that Delhi Public Library lent 85% more books than did all the other State Central Libraries combined.

For further details please see Appendix II-6.

Cost of Service

To examine whether a public library is making the best use of its resources, its total budget should be divided by its total number of borrowers and by the total number of books borrowed during the year. This will give the annual cost per registered borrower and the cost per book borrowed. A comparative statement showing the cost per registered borrower and per book borrowed is given in Appendices II-7 and II-8.

Excluding Delhi Public Library the average cost per borrower in all other Central Libraries was Rs. 48 as compared with Rs. 11 per borrower in Delhi Public Library. Similarly the average cost per book borrowed was Rs. 1.15 in a State Central Library excluding Delhi Public Library as compared with 54 Paise per book borrowed in Delhi Public Library.

9. Relationship between State Central Libraries and District Libraries:

There is only a limited relationship between the State Central Libraries and District Central Libraries. The State Central Libraries of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu-Kashmir, Kerala, Madras and Maharashtra have no relationship with their District Central Libraries. The State Central Library of Andhra has only advisory functions and the question of purchase and processing of books by the District Central Library is under consideration. Only the State Central Library of Assam has complete administrative and supervisory control of the District Central Libraries. In Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Librarians of the State Central Libraries have technical and administrative control but financial approval for the purchase of books and other items is vested in the District Education Officers. In Tripura, books are purchased by the State Central Library for the sub-divisional libraries.

(C) DISTRICT CENTRAL LIBRARIES

There were 327 Districts in India in 1963-64. The average area and average population of a District was 3,680 sq. miles and 13,15,000 persons respectively. Only 205 Districts or 63% of them had District Central Libraries. In some States, there was more than one District Central Library in one revenue District e.g., Andhra Pradesh had 21 District Central Libraries in 20 revenue Districts and West Bengal had 19 District Central Libraries in 16 revenue Districts.

For further details please see Appendix III-1.

1. Buildings

Of 205 District Central Libraries only 68 Districts in 1963-64 had new buildings erected after 1947. The average floor area of a new building is 4,610 sq. ft., built at an average cost of Rs. 1,03,400.

2. Functions

The services of most of these District Central Libraries are confined to lending of books for home reading. They function more as public libraries in the towns where they are located rather than Central Libraries feeding all library units in the District.

3. Children's Section

Most of these District Central Libraries have separate Children's Sections and in Andhra and Rajasthan they also offer facilities for indoor games.

4. Mobile Vans

In the whole country during the year 1963-64 only forty-seven mobile library vans were in operation (Andhra Pradesh-1, Assam-5, Bihar-18, Madhya Pradesh-14, Madras-4, Delhi-4, Tripura-1).

5. Finance

On an average a District Central Library spent Rs. 32,950 during 1963-64 and of this 48% was spent on establishment, 30% on Books and Reading Material and 22% on other items.

6. Personnel

All the District Central Libraries employed a total of 1,250 persons, an average of 6 persons of whom one or 16.6% was qualified.

For further details please see Appendix II-4.

7. Book Stock

On an average a District Central Library had 14,301 volumes.

8. Rules governing the use of the Libraries

Most of these libraries charge cash security and a subscription at more or less the same rate as a State Central Library. All allow free access to books except the District Central Libraries of Bihar, Gujarat and Union Territories of Tripura.

Registered Borrowers

The total number of registered borrowers in all the District Central Libraries during the year 1963-64 was 3,21,566 or on an average of 1,570 persons per library.

9. Lending of Books for Home Reading

During the year 1963-64 all the District Central Libraries lent a total of 7,61,657 volumes to their registered borrowers or on an average 23,224 volumes per library.

10. Relationship with other Libraries

There is almost no relationship between District Central Libraries and the Block Development Libraries. It is only in States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras that District Central Libraries maintain smaller units of service within a District.

(D) BLOCK AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES

A Block comprises 100 villages and has an area of 150-200 sq. miles and a population between sixty to seventy thousand. There were 5,223 Blocks upto 31st January, 1964.

Block Libraries exist in the States of Andhra Pradesh (300); Gujarat (203 Block Taluka Libraries); Maharashtra (details not available); Punjab (details not available); Uttar Pradesh (875); Delhi (2); Himachal Pradesh (40) and Tripura (4). These libraries provide the usual public library services to inhabitants of the Block. Of 5,66,878 villages only 28,317 or 5% have village libraries.

(E) TRAINING FACILITIES

Certificate courses in Library Science other than the University courses conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and an formal training course is conducted in Madras. The remaining States of Assam, Jammu-Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan do not conduct library training courses. Among the Union Territories only Delhi and Tripura organise certificate courses and short practical training courses respectively.

The duration of courses varies from 6 weeks to 10 months and 750 persons qualify from these library training courses in a year.

For further details please see Appendix V.

(F) STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

State Library Associations exist in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. On average a State Library Association received from its State Government an annual grant of Rs. 5,760/.

**Comparative statement showing Public Library
Development in India, U.S.A. and U.K.**

Particulars	India	U.S.A.	Ratio of Columns 1 to 2	U. K.	Ratio of Columns 1 to 3
	1	2		3	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
National per capita income per annum	334.00 ¹	13,775.00 ¹⁰	1:41	6,450.00 ¹⁹	1:1
Per capita expenditure on Education per annum	8.70 ²	804.00 ¹¹	1:89	176.00 ²⁰	1:2
Per capita expenditure on Public Libraries per annum	00.03 ³	12.47 ¹²	1:416	6.00 ²¹	1:20
Book stock per 100 persons	1 ⁴	100 ¹³	1:100	145 ²²	1:14
Registered borrowers per 100 persons	0.1 ⁵	25 ¹⁴	1:250	37 ²³	1:37
Books borrowed per 100 persons	1.6 ⁶	422 ¹⁵	1:263	824 ²⁴	1:51
Staff:					
Total	1926 ⁷	16200 ¹⁶	..	15521 ²⁵	..
Qualified	449 ⁸ 23.3% ⁹	5125 ¹⁷ 31.6% ¹⁸	1:11 ..	3089 ²⁶ 19.9% ²⁷	1: ..

(1) India—A Reference Annual, New Delhi, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India 1964, p. 142.

(2) *Ibid.*—p. 65.

(3-9) A Survey of Public Library Services in India by D. R. Kalia, Delhi, Indian Library Association, 1965.

(10) U.S.A. and its economic future by Arnold B. Barach, New York, Macmillan, 1964 (A Twentieth Century Fund Survey) p. 135.

(11) *Ibid.*—p. 64.

(12) 1964. The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information Edited by Phyllis B. S. Teckler, New York, Bowker, 1964. p. 9.

(13) *Ibid.* p. 8.

(14) *Ibid.* p. 3.

(15) *Ibid.* p. 8.

(16-18) *Ibid.* p. 10.

(19-20) The New Europe and its Economic future by Arnold B. Barach, New York, Macmillan, 1964. (A Twentieth Century Fund Survey). p. 122.

(21-25) Central Statistical Office Annual Abstract of Statistics 0100, 1963 H.M.S.O.

(26-27) Obtained from British Council Library, New Delhi.

Note:—All the figures relate to the year 1961-62 or 1962-63.

APPENDIX I-1

Statement showing per capita income, percentage of expenditure on Education and per capita expenditure on Education for the year 1963-64

State	Per capita income	Relative position	Percentage of expenditure on Education to the State Expenditure	Relative position	Per capita expenditure on Education	Relative position
	Rs.				Rs. P.	
Andhra Pradesh	287	XI	18.1%	VIII	6.38	XII
Assam	333	VI	19.7%	V	8.49	III
Bihar	221	XV	11.4%	XV	3.39	XV
Gujarat	393	IV	17.5%	IX	7.13	IX
Jammu & Kashmir	289	X	13.1%	XIII	8.51	II
Kerala	315	VII	30.8%	I	12.75	I
Madhya Pradesh	285	XII	24.4%	II	7.30	VII
Madras	334	V	20.9%	III	8.32	IV
Maharashtra	469	I	17.1%	X	7.27	VIII
Mysore	305	VIII	18.4%	VII	7.93	V
Orissa	276	XIII	11.8%	XIV	4.76	XIII
Punjab	451	III	14.4%	XI	7.62	I
Rajasthan	267	XIV	19.8%	IV	6.84	X
Uttar Pradesh	297	IX	13.9%	XII	3.71	XI
West Bengal	463	II	18.8%	VI	6.52	XI
Average (All India)	335		18.1%		6.40	

Statement showing total financial provision, per capita expenditure and relative position for public libraries in each administrative units of India for the year 1963-64

S. No.	State	*Population	Total Provision in Rupees	Per capita expenditure in Paise	Relative position
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,59,83,447	14,37,400	04.0	IV
2.	Assam	1,22,09,330	3,94,500	03.2	V
3.	Bihar	4,64,55,610	5,80,300	01.2	XI
4.	Gujarat	2,06,33,350	9,35,400	04.5	III
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	35,60,976	93,700	02.6	VI
6.	Kerala	1,69,03,715	5,50,000	03.2	V
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3,23,72,408	10,42,000	03.2	V
8.	Madras	3,36,86,953	23,33,300	06.9	II
9.	Maharashtra	3,95,53,718	6,30,072	01.6	IX
10.	Mysore	2,35,86,772	4,51,000	01.9	VIII
11.	Orissa	1,75,48,846	59,100	00.3	XI
12.	Punjab	2,03,06,813	2,93,100	01.4	X
13.	Rajasthan	2,03,55,602	4,60,041	02.3	VII
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7,37,46,401	2,65,577	00.3	XII
15.	West Bengal	3,49,26,279	32,50,983	09.3	
TOTAL		43,16,30,219	1,27,76,373	03.0	
<i>Union Territories :</i>					
1.	Delhi Admn. & Delhi Public Library	26,58,613	8,21,747	31.0	
2.	Hmachal Pradesh	13,51,144	1,90,150	14.0	III
3.	Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	24,108	7,000	29.0	II
4.	Tripura	11,42,005	1,56,500	13.7	IV
5.	Dadra-Nagar Haveli	57,963	2,000	03.5	V
TOTAL		52,33,832	11,77,397	22.5	
ALL INDIA		43,90,72,582	1,39,53,770	03.2	
Delhi Public Library		26,58,612	7,82,232	29.4	

*From INDIA 1964.

**Statement showing the amount of grant in aid paid to private libraries
by the State Governments during the year 1963-64**

S. No.	State	Grant-in-aid	No. of Libraries	Average Grant per Library
		Rs.		Rs.
1.	Assam	1,02,500	900	114
2.	Madras	32,000	337	95
3.	Maharashtra	4,28,000	397	1,078
4.	Mysore	3,16,600	5,390	58
5.	Orissa	52,000	3,281	15
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2,66,576	326	818
7.	West Bengal	13,35,983	1,641	814
TOTAL		25,33,659	12,272	206

APPENDIX I-4

**Statement showing number of books, number of registered borrowers,
number of books borrowed per 10,000 persons from the State
Central and District Libraries during the year 1963-64**

State	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	No. of Books Borrowed
Andhra Pradesh	117	3	83
Assam	231	6	513
Bihar	66	3	69
Gujarat	281	9	336
Jammu & Kashmir	188	26	127
Kerala	149	1	48
Madras	87	9	150
Maharashtra	277	55	268
Mysore	38	3	170
Punjab	88	5	211
Rajasthan	62	7	116
Uttar Pradesh	13	0.4	6
West Bengal	74	4	184
Union Territories:			
Delhi Admn. Delhi Public Library	1,181	281	5,487
Dadra-Nagar Haveli	378	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	626	35	880
Tripura	268	14	204
Laccadives	4,537	870	1,086
Average (All India) per 10,000 persons		102	169
Cost per borrower in India		Rs. 32.11	
Cost per book borrowed in India		Rs. 2.00	

**Statement showing Book-Stock of State Central and District Central
Libraries in each State on 31st March, 1964**

State	State Central Library	District Central Library	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1,52,981	2,68,810	4,21,791
Assam	1,57,755	1,23,981	2,81,736
Bihar	57,775	2,48,572	3,06,347
Gujarat	1,23,977	4,55,063	5,79,040
Jammu-Kashmir	43,911	33,103	67,014
Kerala	94,825	1,56,418	2,51,242
Madras	1,63,800	1,29,951	2,93,751
Maharashtra	3,81,626	7,13,089	10,94,715
Mysore	NIL	93,500	90,500
Punjab	50,000	1,29,111	1,79,111
Rajasthan	1,000	1,24,341	1,25,341
Uttar Pradesh	31,497	64,896	86,393
West Bengal	21,242	2,37,437	2,38,679
TOTAL	12,80,389	27,65,272	40,45,661
<i>Union Territories :</i>			
Delhi Admn. Delhi Public Library	2,34,257	79,796	3,14,053
Dadra-Nagar Haveli	2,293	—	2,293
Himachal Pradesh	24,181	60,487	84,668
Tripura	30,678	—	30,678
Laccadives	4,816	6,122	10,938
TOTAL	2,96,225	1,46,405	4,42,630
GRAND TOTAL	15,76,614	29,11,677	44,88,291
Total Book Stock		44,88,291	
Average (All India) per 10,000 persons		102	

Statement showing total number of registered borrowers and the number of books borrowed from the State and District Central Libraries of each State on 31st March, 1964

State	Registered Borrowers			Books Borrowed		
	State Cent. Liby.	District Cent. Liby.	Total	State Cent. Liby.	Distt. Cent. Liby.	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2,309	8,990	11,299	64,578	2,35,601	3,00,179
Assam	4,090	3,500	7,590	1,09,825	5,16,458	6,26,283
Bihar	1,946	11,802	13,648	34,057	2,86,880	3,20,937
Gujarat	1,247	16,936	18,209	27,904	6,65,011	6,92,915
Jammu-Kashmir	8,601	769	9,370	23,148	21,857	45,005
Kerala	1,949	—	1,949	80,000	—	80,000
Madras	5,697	24,256	29,953	1,24,040	3,80,675	5,04,715
Maharashtra	1,302	2,14,125	2,15,427	26,091	10,22,564	10,58,655
Mysore	—	6,285	6,285	—	3,92,500	3,92,500
Punjab	6,100	3,044	9,144	1,78,812	2,50,000	4,28,812
Rejasthan	—	13,583	13,583	—	2,34,882	2,34,882
Uttar Pradesh	976	1,838	2,814	14,860	28,891	43,751
West Bengal	N.A.	12,225	12,225	18,228	6,25,023	6,43,251
TOTAL	34,244	3,17,252	3,51,496	7,11,543	46,60,342	53,71,885
<i>Union Territories</i>						
Delhi Admn. & Delhi Public Library	73,608	1,078	74,686	1,43,854	19,983	14,58,827
Himachal Pradesh	1,437	3,236	4,673	39,638	79,373	1,19,011
Tripura	1,624	—	1,624	23,410	—	23,410
Laccadives	2,100	—	2,100	649	1,969	2,118
TOTAL	78,769	4,314	83,083	15,02,551	1,01,315	16,03,866
GRAND TOTAL	1,13,013	31,2,566	4,34,579	22,14,094	47,61,657	69,75,751
Total No. of Registered Borrowers			4,34,579	Total No. of Books Borrowed		69,75,751
Average (All India per 10,000 persons)			10			159

**Statement showing the details of new buildings of Central Libraries
of States and Union Territories as on 31st March, 1964**

S. No.	State	Year of Construction	Area Square feet	Cost Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1960-61	19,146	16,03,000
2.	Assam	1957	Not available	15,00,000
3.	Gujarat	1952	17,343	3,00,000
4.	Kerala	1960	9,600	1,06,669
5.	Orissa	1965-66	Not available	7,50,000
6.	Punjab	1958	11,069	9,00,000
<i>Union Territories :</i>				
1.	Dadra-Nagar Haveli	1955	—	25,000
	Average area of State Central Libraries		= 14,300	
	Average cost		= 7,86,000	

Statement showing budgetted estimates of Central Libraries of the States and Union Territories for the year 1963-64

State	Total	Establishment	Percentage	Books & Reading Materials	Percentage	Other items	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra	2,13,900	1,52,900	71.5%	49,600	23.2%	11,400	5.3%
*Assam	2,92,000	1,21,920	41.8%	94,000	42.2%	76,080	26%
Bihar	89,438	34,912	39%	42,000	47%	12,526	14%
Jammu and Kashmir	1,01,700	11,100	10.9%	32,000	31.4%	58,600	57.7%
Kerala	1,19,10	64,800	54.1%	34,000	28.4%	21,000	17.5%
Punjab	95,800	39,200	40.9%	47,400	49.5%	9,200	9.2%
Rajasthan	16,170	14,810	91.6%	N.A.		1,360	8.4%
West Bengal	1,36,271	67,039	49.2%	30,000	22%	39,232	28.8%
TOTAL	10,65,079	5,06,681		3,29,000		2,29,398	
Union Territories:							
Dadra Nagar Haveli	2,000	800	40%	600	30%	600	30%
Delhi Public Library	7,82,232	3,36,892	53.1%	2,71,980	34.8%	1,73,360	22.1%
Himachal Pradesh	1,02,673	40,437	39.4%	35,790	34.8%	26,446	25.8%
TOTAL	8,86,905	3,78,129		3,0,8370		2,00,406	
GRAND TOTAL	19,51,984	8,84,810		6,3,7370		4,29,804	

Percentage of Expenditure in State Central Libraries on:

Establishment	47.6%
Books & Reading Materials	30.9%
Other Items	21.5%

Includes the budget for 7 District Libraries.

**Statement showing budgetted estimates of the Central Libraries of the State and Union Territories
for the year 1964-65**

State	Total	Establishment	Percentage	Books & Reading Materials	Percentage	Other Items	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Pradesh	2,14,500	1,59,600	74.4%	43,500	20.3%	11,400	5.3%
*Assam	3,27,000	1,29,400	39.6%	80,600	24.6%	1,17,000	35.8%
Gujarat	1,94,200	54,000	27.8%	44,000	22.7%	96,200	49.5%
Jammu & Kashmir	1,10,700	11,800	10.7%	32,000	28.9%	66,900	60.4%
Madras	1,21,700	86,600	71.2%	33,000	27.1%	2,100	1.7%
Maharashtra	2,39,212	1,95,712	81.8%	43,000	17.9%	500	.3%
Punjab	1,01,400	42,000	41.4%	50,000	49.3%	9,400	9.3%
West Bengal	2,13,892	76,892	36.%	85,000	39.7%	52,000	24.3%
TOTAL	15,22,604	7,56,004		4,11,100		2,55,500	
Union Territories:							
Delhi Public Library	10,10,700	4,66,500	46.1%	2,79,800	27.7%	2,64,400	26.2%
Himachal Pradesh	98,773	44,972	46.5%	27,900	28.2%	24,901	25.3%
**Tripura	1,80,700	71,000	39.2%	88,000	48.7%	21,700	12.1%
TOTAL	12,90,173	5,83,472		3,95,700		3,11,001	
GRAND TOTAL	28,12,777	13,39,476		8,06,800		6,66,501	

Percentage of Expenditure in State Central Libraries on :

Establishment	49.7%
Books and Reading Materials	27.9%
Other Items	23.3%

*Includes the budget for 7 District Libraries.

Statement showing the total strength of staff in the Central Libraries of States, Union Territories and District Libraries for the year 1963-64

S. No.	State	QUALIFIED		UNQUALIFIED		Total
		State Central Library	District Central Libraries	State Central Libraries	District Central Libraries	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	60	108	86	271
2.	Assam	4	6	26	43	79
3.	Bihar	4	22	24	216	266
4.	Gujarat	2	14	30	70	116
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	10	14	28
6.	Kerala	7	..	31	—	38
7.	Madras	13	28	42	58	141
8.	Maharashtra	14	42	52	118	226
9.	Mysore	—	10	—	65	75
10.	Punjab	8	6	17	14	45
11.	Rajasthan	2	18	4	57	81
12.	Uttar Pradesh	5	11	6	22	44
13.	West Bengal	15	48	18	160	241
	Total	93	267	368	923	1,651
Union Territories :						
1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1 (PT)*	—	1 (PT)*	—	2
2.	Delhi Admn. Delhi Public Library	69	—	137	—	206
3.	Himachal Pradesh	—	8	..	23	31
4.	Laccadive-Mini. Islands	—	1	1	1	3
5.	Tripura	2	8	4	19	33
	TOTAL	72	17	143	43	275
	GRAND TOTAL	165	284	511	966	1,926

*PT=Part Time.

Statement showing the total stock of books and other reading materials in Central Libraries of States and Union Territories as on 31st March, 1964

S. No.	State	Books	Books added during 1963-64	Periodicals	Newspapers
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,52,981	2,184	455	51
2	Assam	1,57,755	16,842	137	85
3	Bihar	57,775	2,097	177	16
4	Gujarat	1,23,977	3,058	260	N.A.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	43,911	499 (Jammu)	45	19
6	Kerala	94,825	6,300	175	50
7	Madras	1,63,800	5,900	1,771	247
8	Maharashtra	3,81,626	23,842	3,741	428
9	Punjab	50,000	3,368	125	8
10	Rajasthan	1,000	No additions	Nil	Nil
11	Uttar Pradesh	31,497	2,328	73	12
12	West Bengal	21,242	1,320	142	7
TOTAL		12,80,389	68,738	7,101	923
<i>Union Territories</i>					
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,293	311	10	8
2	Delhi Admn. Delhi Public Library	2,34,257	68,319	224	22
3	Himachal Pradesh	24,181	3,601	181	12
4	Tripura	30,678	N.A.	59	10
5	Laccadives	4,816	148	16	14
TOTAL		2,96,225	72,379	490	66
GRAND TOTAL		15,76,614	1,41,117	7,591	989
Average number of volumes per state.					1,06,699
Average number of books added per State					6,249
Average number of periodicals subscribed per State					646
Average number of Newspapers per State					[88

**Statement showing the total number of registered borrowers in
Central Libraries of States & Union Territories as on
31st March, 1964**

State	Total No. of borrowers	Total No. of books borrow- ed during 1963-64
Madhya Pradesh	2,309	64,578
Assam	4,090	1,09,825
Bihar	1,946	34,057
Gujarat	1,274	27,904
Jammu & Kashmir ¹	8,601	23,148
Kerala	1,949	80,000
Madras	5,697	1,24,040
Maharashtra	1,302	36,091
Punjab	6,100	1,78,812
Uttar Pradesh	976	14,860
West Bengal	N.A.	18,228
TOTAL .	34,244	7,11,543
Union Territories		
Delhi Admn. Delhi Public Library	73,608	14,38,854
Himachal Pradesh	1,437	39,638
Tripura	1,624	23,410
Nicadives	2,100	549
TOTAL .	78,769	15,02,551
GRAND TOTAL .	1,13,013	22,14,094
Average number of borrowers per State		3,424
Average number of books borrowed per State		64,685

**Statement showing the cost per registered borrower of Central Libraries
of States and Union Territories as on 31st March, 1964**

State	Budget	Total No. of Borrowers	Cost per Borrower
	Rs.		Rs. P.
Andhra Pradesh	2,13,900	2,309	92.64
Assam	2,92,000	4,090	71.39
Bihar	89,438	1,946	45.96
Gujarat	1,19,317	1,274	93.65
Jammu & Kashmir	1,01,700	8,601	11.82
Kerala	1,19,800	1,949	61.47
Madras	1,23,200	5,697	21.63
Maharashtra	1,60,522	1,302	123.29
Punjab	95,800	6,100	15.71
Rajasthan	16,170	N.A.	..
Uttar Pradesh	89,691	976	91.90
West Bengal	1,36,271	N.A.	..
TOTAL	15,57,809	34,344	
Union Territories			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,000	Nil	N
Delhi Admn. Delhi Public Library	7,82,232	73,608	10.63
Tripura	1,56,500	1,624	96.37
Laccadives	2,000	N.A.	..
TOTAL	9,42,732	75,232	
GRAND TOTAL	25,00,541	1,09,476	
Average cost per registered borrower for all the libraries including Delhi Public Library			
			22.84
Average cost per registered borrower excluding Delhi Public Library			
			47.94
Average cost per registered borrower in Delhi Public Library			
			10.63

**Statement showing the cost per book borrowed in Central Libraries
of States and Union Territories as on 31st March, 1964**

State	Budget	Total No. of books borrow- ed during 1963-64	Cost perbook borrowed
			Rs. P.
Andhra Pradesh	2,13,900	64,578	3.31
Assam	2,92,000	1,09,825	2.66
Bihar	89,438	34,057	2.63
Gujarat	1,19,317	27,904	4.28
Jammu & Kashmir	1,01,700	23,148	4.40
Kerala	1,19,800	80,000	1.50
Madras	1,23,200	1,24,040	0.99
Maharashtra	1,60,522	36,091	4.45
Punjab	95,800	1,78,812	0.54
Rajasthan	16,170	N.A.	..
Uttar Pradesh	89,691	14,860	6.04
West Bengal	1,36,271	18,228	7.48
TOTAL	15,57,809	7,11,543	
Union Territories			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,000	Nil	Nil
Delhi Adm. Delhi Public Library	7,82,232	14,38,854	0.54
Tripura	1,56,500	23,410	6.69
Laccadives	2,000	649	3.08
TOTAL	9,42,732	14,62,913	
GRAND TOTAL	25,00,541	21,74,456	
Average cost of a book borrowed including Delhi Public Library			1.15
Average cost of a book excluding Delhi Public Library			2.34
Average cost of a book borrowed in Delhi Public Library			0.54

Statement showing the Qualifications and Scale of Pay of the Librarians of State Central Libraries

Sl. No.	State	Qualifications	Scales of Pay
1	Andhra Pradesh	M.A., LL.B., Diploma in Lib. Sc.	325-20-425-25-700.
2	Assam	B.A., Diploma in Lib. Sc.	350-1000.
3	Bihar	M.A., B.L., A.L.A.	200-750.
4	Gujarat	N.A.	
5	Jammu & Kashmir	B.A., Diploma, in L. Sc.	250-500.
6	Kerala	B.A., Diploma in Lib. Sc.	Educational Service Class II.
7	Madras	M.A., M.L.S.	300-25-800.
8	Maharashtra	M.A., Diploma in Lib. Sc.	680-1,180.
9	Mysore	N.A.	
10	Orissa	N.A.	
11	Punjab	B.A., A.L.A.	250-25-750.
12	Rajasthan	M.A., Diploma in Lib. Sc.	225-485.
13	Uttar Pradesh	M.A., Diploma in Lib. Sc.	250-25-400-30-700-50-850.
14	West Bengal	M.A., Diploma in Lib. Sc.	250-750 (Under revision).
<i>Union Territories</i>			
	Delhi Public Library	M.A., LL.B., Dip. Lib. Sc.	700-40-1,100-50/2-1,150.
	Himachal Pradesh	B.A. Diploma in Lib. Sc.	250-25-750.
	Tripura	N.A.	250-20-650-25-750.
	Minimum		200.
	Maximum		1,180.

**Statement showing number of Districts and numbers of District Central
Libraries in the Union of India**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Libraries
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	21
2	Assam	11	7
3	Bihar	17	17
4	Gujarat	17	15
5	Jammu & Kashmir	9	8
6	Kerala	9	8
7	Madhya Pradesh	43	23
8	Madras	13	12
9	Maharashtra	26	26
10	Mysore	20	2
11	Nagaland	3	N.A.
12	Orissa	13	Nil
13	Punjab	20	6
14	Rajsasthan	26	24
15	Uttar Pradesh	54	11
16	West Bengal	16	19
	TOTAL	317	199
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1	Himachal Pradesh	6	6
2	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	Not available.
3	NEFA	1	Not available.
	GRAND TOTAL	327	205

Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified staff of District
Libraries in the Administrative Units

STATE—ANDHRA PRADESH

Serial No.	District Library and Location	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Adilabad	1958	38,000	45,810	5	1	4
2	Anantpur	1952	95,000	95,000	9	3	6
3	Chittoor	1952	93,000	1,00,000	8	3	5
4	Cuddapah	1952	90,000	1,14,000	9	2	7
5	East Godavari (Kakinada)	1952	2,08,000	3,52,900	12	5	7
6	Guntur	1952	2,75,000	3,11,000	6	3	3
7	Hyderabad (Hyderabad)	1958	29,000	35,250	4	2	2
8	Karimnagar	1958	49,000	56,250	7	2	5
9	Khammam	1958	45,000	56,000	5	2	3
10	Krishna (Machlipatam)	1952	3,20,000	4,60,000	8	3	5
11	Kurnool	1953	1,20,000	1,48,000	7	3	4
12	Mahbubnagar	1958	83,010	85,000	7	3	1

14	Nalgonda	1958	70,000	56,800	8	6	2
15	Nellore	1952	1,07,000	1,30,000	8	4	4
16	Nizamabad	1958	70,000	50,000	4	2	2
17	Srikakulam	1952	97,000	1,00,000	6	2	4
18	Visakhapatnam	1952	1,85,000	2,93,400	13	4	9
19	Warangal	1958	70,000	72,000	6	2	4
20	West Godavari (Eluru)	1952	1,42,500	1,50,000	8	6	2
			22,12,810	27,49,160	146	60	86
				+24.2%		41.1%	58.9%

Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District Libraries
in the Administrative Units

STATE—ASSAM

Serial No.	District Library and Location	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Cachar (Silchar)	1955	Common with State Central Library		7	1	6
2	Darrang (Tezpur)	1955		..	7	1	6
3	Goalpara (Dhubri)	1955		..	7	1	6
4	Kamru (Gauhati)	1955		..	9	1	8
5	Lakhimpur (Dibrugarh)	1955		..	5	0	5
6	Nowgong	1955		..	7	1	6
7	Sibsagar (Jorhat)	1955		..	7	1	6
					49	6	43
						12.2%	87.8%

**Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District Libraries
in the Administrative Units**

STATE—BIHAR

Serial No.	District Library and Location	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Bhagalpur	1913	26,042.77	25,400	12	1	11
2	Champanan (Motihari)	1931	39,443.00	41,377	12	..	12
3	Darbhanga (Laheria Sarai)	1954	21,540.00	22,000	16	2	4
4	Dhanbad	1956	14,800.00	18,215	16	2	14
5	Gaya	1855	5,468.000	12,576	14	2	12
6	Hazaribagh	1954	12,000.00	14,000	14	2	12
7	Monghyr	1949	50,515.00	59,583	23	2	21
8	Muzaffarpur	1935	4,532.00	4,060	14	2	12
9	Palamau (Malton Ganj)	1915	11,500.00	12,000	12	1	11
10	Patna (Patna city)	1882	66,870.00	66,759	13	1	12

**Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District Libraries
in the Administrative Units**

STATE—BIHAR

Serial No.	District Library and Location	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
11	Purnea	1952	15,084.37	21,489	16	1	15
12	Ranchi	1953	7,509.00	5,980	16	1	15
13	Saharsa	1954	10,680.00	N.A.	10	1	9
14	Santal Parganas (Dumka)	1954	15,420.00	16,520	16	1	15
15	Saran (Chapra)	1954	21,018.86	15,952	10	1	9
16	Shahabad (Arrah)	1954	3,000.00	3,000	11	1	11
17	Singhbhum (Chaibasa)	1957	13,637.76	19,976	13	2	11
			3,39,060.76	3,58,887	238	22	216
				+5.9%		9.2%	90.6%

Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District Libraries
in the Administrative Units

STATE—GUJARAT

Serial No.	District Library and Location	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Amreli	1873	17,714	N.A.	7	..	7
2	Banaskantha (Palanpur)	1872	8,327	N.A.	3	1	2
3	Baroda	1910	65,758	68,600	27	2	25
4	Bhavnagar	1959	14,850	N.A.	3	1	2
5	Broach	1858	10,911	N.A.	8	1	7
6	Jamnagar	1956	15,708	N.A.	4	1	3
7	Junagarh	1958	16,072	N.A.	4	1	3
8	Kaira	1905	9,612	N.A.	5	2	3
9	Kutch (Bhuj)	1961	15,594	N.A.	2	1	1
10	Mahoon	1913	11,044	11,081	4	1	3
11	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	1866	9,918	N.A.	2	..	2
12	Rajkot	1956	16,900	N.A.	5	1	4
13	Sabar Kantha (Himmatnagar)	1942	9,684	10,357	2	1	1
14	Surat	1850	9,277	13,852	4	..	4
15	Surendranagar	1958	15,352	N.A.	4	1	3
			2,46,721	1,03,620	84	14	70
				—58%		16.7%	88.3%

APPENDIX III-2/5

Statement showing the year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District Libraries in the Administrative units

STATE—JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District Library and Location	Budget		Staff		
		1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Anantnag			2	..	2
2	Baramula			2	..	2
3	Doda			2	..	2
4	Kathua	37,300	70,000	2	..	2
5	Ladakh (Leh)			2	1	1
6	Poonch			2	..	2
7	Srinagar			2	..	2
8	Udhampur			2	1	1
TOTAL				16	2	14
					12.5%	87.5%

APPENDIX III-2/6

Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District Libraries in the Administrative units

STATE—KERALA

Sl. No.	District Library and Location	Year of Establishment	Budget	
			1963-64	1964-65
1	Alleppey	1959-60		
2	Cannanore	1955-56		
3	Ernakulam	1958-59		
4	Kottayam	1955-56	85,000	71,500
5	Calicut	do.	Books (+ Their own funds received from Deptt. of Distt. Education Officer).	
6	Palghat	do.		
7	Quilon	1956-57		—15.9%
8	Trichur	1955-56		

**Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District Libraries
in the Administrative Units**

STATE—MADRAS

Serial No.	District Library and Location	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Chingleput (Nandamam)	1952	3,32,312	4,03,295	8	1	7
2	Coimbatore	1952	90,032	67,514	5	2	3
3	Madras	1954	6,50,000	21,08,500	23	5	18
4	Madurai	1952	20,000	21,000	4	3	1
5	Nilgiris (Ootacamund)	1953	73,359	1,20,366	7	1	6
6	North Arcot (Vellore)	1951	63,905	1,84,550	3	2	1
7	Ramanathapuram (Madurai)	1952	2,44,539	3,04,927	7	2	5
8	Salem	1953	39,900	33,900	6	3	3
9	South Arcot (Cuddalore)	1952	3,18,676	2,97,981	8	2	6
10	Thanjavur (Tanjore)	1952	15,372	35,987	3	2	1
11	Tiruchirappalli	1952	30,200	55,700	3	3	..
12	Tirunelveli	1952	36,370	41,444	9	2	7
			19,14,665	36,75,164	86	28	58
				92%		32.6%	67.4%

**Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District Libraries
in the Administrative Units**

STATE—MAHARASHTRA

Serial No.	District Library and Location	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Ahmednagar	1838	21,056	20,200	7	..	7
2	Akola	1955	22,319	21,570	7	..	7
3	Amravati	1956	20,849	29,613	..	N.A.	N.A.
4	Bhandara	1955	14,697	16,434	7	2	5
5	Bhir (Bhid)	N.A.	8,163	N.A.	2	..	2
6	Buldana	1954-55	18,735	24,107	7	..	7
7	Chanda	1955	N.A.	16,115	7	2	5
8	Dhulia	1954	10,950	9,209	2	..	2
9	Bombay Suburban	1898	25,382	24,300	10	2	8
10	Jalgaon	1877	14,561	16,000	6	1	5
11	Kolaba (Alibagh)	1917	9,755	10,415	3	1	2
12	Kolhapur	1850	18,381	15,111	6	1	5
13	Nagpur	1955	22,057	25,000	6	6	..
13A	Nagpur	1955	49,150	48,574	12	3	9

15	Nashik	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840	18,273	19,906	10	3	7
16	Osmanabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	1905	3,000	7,800	1	..	1
17	Parbhani	.	.	.	.	.	.	1901	6,352	8,000	2	..	7
18	Poona	.	.	.	.	.	.	1947	50,470	51,219	10	5	5
19	Aurangabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	1920	8,061	6,000	5	4	1
20	Ratnagiri	.	.	.	.	.	.	1828 (App.)	14,970	13,476	4	1	3
21	Sangli	.	.	.	.	.	.	1868-69	15,760·71	16,725	5	3	2
22	Satara	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849	5,318·62	5,780	5(I.P.T.)	..	5 (I.P.T.)
23	Sholapur	.	.	.	.	.	.	1857	23,994·23	26,210	11	2	9
24	Thana	.	.	.	.	.	.	1893	1,19,038	40,250	8	2	6
25	Wardha	.	.	.	.	.	.	1955	17,104	15,027	7	3	4
26	Yeotmal	.	.	.	.	.	.	1955	26,448	25,000	7	1	6
									5,69,354·56	5,30,341	160	42	118
										-6·9%		26·2%	73·8%

APPENDIX III-2/9

Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the qualified staff of the District
Libraries in the Administrative Units

STATE—MYSORE

Serial No.	District Library	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
			Rs.	Rs.			
2	Bellary	1950	25,000	N.A.	11	3	8
			1,50,000	1,15,000	75	10	65
				-23.3%		13.3%	66.7%

APPENDIX III-2/10

Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the Qualified Staff of the District
Libraries in the Administrative Units

STATE—PUNJAB

Serial No.	District Library	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Ambala	1957	67,300	69,200	20	6	14
2	Jullundur	1957					
3	Kangra (Dharamsala)	1957					
4	Mahendragarh (Narnaul)	1961					
5	Nabha	Before 1947					
6	Sangrur	Before 1947					
				+ 2.8%		30%	70%

Statement showing the year of Establishment, Budget and the qualified staff of the District Libraries in the Administrative Units

STATE—RAJASTHAN

Serial No.	District Library	Year of Establishment	Budget			Staff	
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Alwar	1956	7,200	6,800	3	1	2
2	Banswara	1956	7,065	6,600	2	..	2
3	Barmer	1956	7,750	7,300	3	1	2
4	Bharatpur	1956 (Before Distt. Library-merger)	11,705	11,000	6	1	5
5	Bhilwara	1956	8,070	7,500	3	1	2
6	Bolara	1956	6,770	6,200	2	..	2
7	Bundi	1956	6,230	5,800	3	..	3
8	Chittorgarh	1956	7,530	6,800	3	..	3
9	Churu	1956	7,065	6,800	3	1	2
10	Dungarpur	1956 (Before Distt. Library-merger)	7,350	6,800	3	1	2
11	Ganga Nagar	1956	6,910	6,500	3	1	2
12	Jaisalmer	1960	6,200	5,600	3	..	3

APPENDIX—III-2/11—Contd.

Serial No.	District Library	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
13	Jalore	1956	7,680	7,000	2	..	2
14	Jhalawara	1956	6,430	5,900	3	1	2
15	Jhunjhunu	1956	7,315	6,800	3	1	2
16	Kishangarh	1956	7,992	7,580	3	1	2
17	Nagaur	1956	6,850	6,400	3	1	2
18	Nathdwara	1956	7,360	6,800	3	1	2
19	Nokha	1956	6,740	6,000	3	1	2
20	Pali	1956	7,500	7,000	3	1	2
21	Sawai Madhopur	1956	6,395	6,000	2	1	2
22	Sikar	1956	7,600	6,800	3	1	2
23	Sirohi	1956 (Before Distt. Library merger)	8,530	7,400	4	1	3
24	Tonk	1956 (Before Distt. Library merger)	10,265 1,80,502	11,000 1,68,380	5 75	1 18	4 57
				—6.7%		24%	67%

**Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the qualified staff of the District Libraries
in the Administrative Units**

STATE—UTTAR PRADESH

Serial No.	District Library	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Agra	1956-57			3	1	2
2	Almora	Do.			3	1	2
3	Bareilly	Do.			3	1	2
4	Gorakhpur	Do.			3	1	2
5	Jhansi	Do.			3	1	2
6	Kanpur	Do.	1,37,170	2,14,988 + 56.9%	3	1	2
7	Mathura	Do.			3	1	2
8	Meerut	Do.			3	1	2
9	Pithoragarh	1963-64			3	1	2
10	Uttar Kashi	1964-65			3	1	2
11	Varanasi	1956-57			3	1	2
			TOTAL		33	11	22
						33.3%	66.7%

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**Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the qualified staff of the District Libraries
in the Administrative Units**

STATE—WEST BENGAL

Serial No.	District Library and Location	Year of Estab- lishment	Budget		Staff		
			1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
1	Bankura	1956	18,678	20,685	10	1	9
2	Birbhum (Suri)	1955	21,180	23,298	10	1	9
3	Burdwan (Uday Chand)	1954	40,827	24,475	12	1	11
4	Burdwan (Asansol Additional District Library, Asansol).	1959	20,360	29,010	10	1	9
5	Cooch Behar	1957	19,547	28,000	10	1	9
6	Darjeeling	1955	23,695	22,084	10	2	8
7	Hooghly (Chinsurah)	1956	19,140	N.A.	10	4	6
8	Howrah	1952	17,170	21,350	10	4	6
9	Jalpaiguri	1958	28,200	30,000	10	1	9
10	Malda	1957	23,844	21,184	11	1	10
11	Midnapore	1956	17,140	N.A.	10	1	9

12	Midnapore Tamuk (Tumuk Town)	1956	24,212	44,640	11	1	10
13	Murshidabad	1955	26,132	32,860	10	1	9
14	Nadia (Krishnagar)	1955	56,211	48,276	8	1	7
15	Purulia	1957	19,593	33,140	10	1	9
16	24-Parganas (Alipore)	1957	22,092	24,485	10	1	9
17	24-Parganas (Taki)	1964	10,633	17,331	8	2	6
18	24-Parganas (Rahara- R. K. Mission)	1956	33,346	31,657	29	18	11
19	West Dinajpur (Balurghat)	1954	56,373	31,300	9	5	4
TOTAL			4,98,373	4,83,775	208	48	160
				-2.9%		23.1%	76.9%

Statement showing the Year of Establishment, Budget and the qualified staff of the District Central Libraries in the Administrative Units

District Library and Allocation	Year of Establishment	Budget		Staff		
		1963-64	1964-65	Total	Qualified	Others
		Rs.	Rs.			
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1. Himachal Pradesh—						
Mahasu	1960	16,800	24,500	6	2	4
Mandi	1959	16,517	16,500	2	2	0
Chamba	1958	16,780	N.A.	6	Nil	6
Bilaspur	1950	24,112	24,112	7	1	6
Sirmur (Nahan) .	1930	18,748	19,300	6	2	4
Kinnaur (Kalpa) .	1960	20,000	21,300	4	1	3
2. Laccadives, Minicoy Islands ..		5,000	5,000	2	1	1
3. Tripura—						
Sub-Division Distt. Libs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	8	19
TOTAL .		1,17,957	1,10,712	60	17	43
			—6.1%		28.3%	71.7%

Statement showing the Year of construction and the cost of the
building of District Central Libraries

TATE--ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	Year of Construction	Cost of the building
			Rs.
1	Adilabad	No building	..
2	Anantpur . . . . .	..	..
3	Chittor . . . . .	..	..
4	Cuddapah . . . . .	..	..
5	East Godavari . . . . .	..	..
6	Guntur . . . . .	..	..
7	Hyderabad	1963-64	80,000
8	Karimnagar . . . . .	..	..
9	Khammam . . . . .	..	..
10	Krishna . . . . .	..	..
11	Kurnool . . . . .	..	..
12	Mahbubnagar . . . . .	..	..
13	Medak	1964	50,000
14	Nalgonda . . . . .	..	..
15	Nellore . . . . .	..	..
16	Nizamabad . . . . .	..	..
17	Srikakulam . . . . .	..	..
18	Visakhapatnam . . . . .	..	..
19	Warrangal . . . . .	..	..
20	West Godawari . . . . .	..	..
21	Twin cities—Hyderabad . . . . .	..	..

**Statement showing the Year of construction and the cost of the
buildings of District Libraries**

STATE—ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	Year of construction	Cost of the building
			Rs.
1	Cachar	1960	4,00,000
2	Darrang	1959	4,00,000
3	Golpara	Local Lib. Bldg.	..
4	Kamrup	1959	9,00,000
5	Lakhimpur	Rented house.	
6	Nowgong	1959	4,00,000
7	Sibsagar	1959	4,00,000

APPENDIX III-3

**Statement showing the Year of construction and the cost of the
buildings of District Libraries**

STATE—BIHAR

Sl. No.	District	Year of construction	Cost of the building	Area
			Rs.	
1	Bhagalpur	Old building	1,00,000	1,600 sq. ft.
2	Champanan	1956-62	60,000	12 Kethas.
3	Darbhanga	Old building	50,000	3,000 sq. ft.
4	Dhanbad	Town Hall	..	400 "
5	Gaya	Old building (1855)	1,00,000	8,850 sq. ft. + 5 Bigha open land.
6	Hazaribagh	1954	60,000	4,800 sq. ft. + Garden and Garage.
7	Monghyr	1953	2,00,000	7,280 sq. ft.
8	Muzaffarpur	1954	1,00,000	3,840 "
9	Palamau	Old building	35,000	2,000 "
10	Patna	Old ,, (1895)	2,00,000	8,000 "
11	Purnea	1957	50,000	3,614 "
12	Ranchi	1955	50,000	2,304 "
13	Saharsa	No building	..	..
14	Santal Parganas	1956	50,000	2,188 sq. ft.
15	Saran	1957	1,00,000	1,503 "
16	Shahabad	NP Sabha		
17	Singhbhum	1956	50,000	2,200 "

APPENDIX III-3

Statement showing the Year of construction and the cost of the buildings of District Libraries

STATE—GUJARAT

Sl. No.	District	Year of Construction	Cost of the building	Area
			Rs.	
1	Amerli	Old building	..	..
2	Banaskantha	do.	1,000	1,700 sq. ft.
3	Baroda	do.	..	..
4	Bhavnagar	1959	1,50,000	4,670 sq. ft.
5	Broach	Trust building	..	1,750 "
6	Jamnagar	1956	1,50,000	6,534 "
7	Junagarh	1958	1,52,490	6,933 "
8	Kaira	Old building	..	2,000 "
9	Kutch	1961	1,00,000	3,764 "
10	Mehsana	Old building	15,267	439 "
11	Panch Mahals	do.	..	540 "
12	Rajkot	1956	1,50,000	6,500 "
13	Sabar Kantha	Rented building	..	1,725 "
14	Surat	Town Hall	..	..
15	Surendranagar	1958	1,47,241	6,861 sq. ft.

APPENDIX III-3/5

Statement showing the year of construction and the cost of the buildings of District Libraries

STATE—MADRAS

Sl. No.	District	Year of construction	Cost of the building	Area
			Rs.	
1	Chingleput	1961	55,000	..
2	Coimbatore	Rented building	..	..
3	Madras	1961	87,316	4,136 s.q. ft.
4	Madurai	Rented	..	..
5	Nilgiris	do.	..	..
6	North Arcot	1959	2,25,000	31,250 sq. ft.
7	Ramanathapuram	Rented	..	..
8	Salem	do.	..	..
9	South Arcot . . . . .	..	25,000	1,588 sq. ft.
10	Thanjavur (Tanjore)	Rented building	..	..
11	Tiruchirappalli	1962	53,547	1,460 sq. ft.
12	Tirunelveli	Rented building	..	..

**Statement showing the Year of construction and the cost of the
buildings of District Libraries**

STATE—MAHARASHTRA

Sl. No.	District	Year of construction	Cost of the building	Area
			Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar	1957	1,00,000	3,939 sq. ft.
2	Akola	1955	7,124	1,264+(21,206—open)
3	Amravati	Rented building	..	..
4	Aurangabad	Old building	..	..
5	Bhandara	1955	4,000	280 sq. ft.
6	Bhit (Bid)	No.	..	..
7	Buldana	1954	4,000	440 sq. ft.
8	Chanda	1955	5,000	1,040 "
9	Dhulia	Old building	20,495	2,160 "
10	Bombay Suburban	1960	7,50,000 including branches.	21,000 "
11	Jalgaon	Old building	..	11,308 "
12	Kolaba (Alibagh)	1958	16,000	2,052 "
13	Kolhapur	Old building (1964 Extn.)	1,50,000	..
14	Nagpur	1955	4,000	506 "
	.. . . .	There are two distt. Libraries (Govt. Central Library Nagpur).		
15	Nanded	Yes	..	..
16	Nasik	No	..	..
17	Osmanabad	Old	..	..
18	Parbhani	Old (1954) St.	8,000	700 "
19	Poona	No	..	..
20	Ratnagiri	Old building	10,000	1,748 sq. ft.
21	Sangli	"	64,836	10,134 "
22	Satara	Old building More than	8,000	2,400 sq. ft.
23	Sholapur	1963 (Extn.)	1,10,000	6,420 "
24	Thana	1964	2,00,000	5,100 "
25	Wardha	1955	4,000	530 "
26	Yeotmal	1955	11,411	

**Statement showing the Year of construction and the cost of the
buildings of District Libraries**

STATE—UTTAR PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	Year of construction	Cost of the building	Area
			Rs.	
1	Agra . . . . .		..	..
2	Almora . . . . .		..	..
3	Bareilly . . . . .		..	..
4	Gorakhpur	1956-57	30,000	3,600 sq. ft. each.
5	Jhansi . . . . .		..	..
6	Kanpur . . . . .		..	..
7	Mathura . . . . .		..	..
8	Meerut . . . . .		..	..
9	Pithoragarh	Started in 1963-64.	Rented.	
10	Uttar Kashi	Started in 1964-65. Rs. 1,00,000 (Under construction)		..
11	Varanasi	1956-57	30,000	3,600 sq. ft.

**Statement showing the Year of construction and the cost of the
buildings of District Libraries**

STATE—WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	District	Year of construction	Cost of the building	Area
			Rs.	
1	Bankura	1959	84,367	4,804 sq. ft.
2	Birbhum	1958	78,000	4,328 „
3	Burdwan	1959	1,62,533	6,400 „
4	Burdwan (Asansol)	1957	84,990	6,000 „
5	Cooch Behar	1957	93,163	4,402 „
6	Darjeeling	1957	78,000	4,824 „
7	Hooghly	1957	1,20,247	6,600 „
8	Howrah	1963	82,000	6,601 „
9	Jalpaiguri	1958	1,15,362	2,159 „
10	Malda	1957	84,826	8,139 „
11	Midnapore	1957	1,20,718	4,216 „
12	Midnapore Tamluk	1956	1,03,000	5,000 „
13	Nadia	1960-62	78,774	4,800 „
14	Murshidabad	1955	50,451	8,167 „
15	Purulia	Old building	49,000	3 Bighas
16	24-Parganas-(Alipore)	1958	79,869	5,600 sq. ft.
17	24-Parganas- (Taki)	1962-63	77,000	2,000 „
18	24-Parganas-(Rahara R. K.- Mission). North	1955-57	86,326	4,599 „
19	West Dinajpur	1962	78,000	8,000 „

APPENDIX III-3/9

Statement showing the Year of construction and the cost of the building of District Central Libraries in Union Territories

STATE—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	Year of construction	Cost of building	Built Area
1	Mahasu	No separate building.		
2	Mandi	Do		
3	Chamba	Rented building.		
4	Bilaspur	New building under construction.		
5	Sirmur	1957	N.A.	3,000 sq. ft.
6	Karnaur (Kalpa)	No separate building		

APPENDIX III-4

Statement showing the Qualifications and Scales of Pay of the Librarians of District Central Libraries

Sl. No.	State	Qualifications	Scale of Pay
1	Andhra Pradesh	B.A., Diploma/Degree in Library Science.	Rs. 125/- to Rs. 200/-
2	Assam	Do.	Rs. 225/- to Rs. 600/-.
3	Bihar	Do.	Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/-
4	Gujarat	Do.	Rs. 150-10-250.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Do.	Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/-
6	Madras	Do.	Rs. 140-5-180-10-250
7	Maharashtra	Do (Junior) (Senior)	Rs. 150-8-230-10-300 Rs. 200-300.
8	Mysore	Certificate	Rs. 110-220.
9	Punjab	B.A., Diploma/Degree.	Rs. 150-300.
10	Rajasthan	Do. (Junior) (Senior)	Rs. 90-170. Rs. 130-250.
11	Uttar Pradesh	Do.	Rs. 75-200.
12	West Bengal	Do.	Rs. 250/- fixed.
13	Delhi Public Library (Branch Librarian.)	Do	Rs. 400-25-500-30-680
14	Himachal Pradesh	Do	Rs. 150-10-300.
	Minimum		Rs. 75.
	Maximum		Rs. 680.

**Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total
number of books issued in the District Libraries**

STATE—ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	District	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Adilabad	6,709	366	12,26
2	Anantpur	13,000	700	15,00
3	Chittor	92,333	720	14,59
4	Cuddapah	10,000	350	10,00
5	East Godavari	7,455	619	17,62
6	Guntur	15,000	676	11,00
7	Hyderabad	6,000	160	3,43
8	Karimnagar	7,793	244	4,81
9	Khammam	8,000	150	2,50
10	Krishna	10,000	450	4,00
11	Kurnool	2,000	518	20,00
12	Mahbubnagar	6,709	241	12,16
13	Medak	6,709	240	12,16
14	Nalgonda	8,000	201	7,00
15	Nellore	8,000	600	15,00
16	Nizamabad	4,200	160	4,08
17	Srikakulam	4,000	164	2,00
18	Visakhapatnam	2,000	813	25,19
19	Warrangal	8,000	548	20,00
20	West Godavari	24,902	1,045	22,60
21	Twin Cities—(Hyderabad)	18,000	25	17
TOTAL .		2,68,810	8,990	2,35,60

APPENDIX III-5/2

Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total number of books issued in the District Libraries

STATE—ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Cachar	12,090	117	47,996
2	Darrang	22,088	919	47,226
3	Goaparā	9,918	563	24,400
4	Kamrup	24,201	506	1,05,472
5	Lakhimpur	14,179	103	1,26,946
6	Nowgong	17,802	1,073	95,415
7	Sibsagar	23,703	219	69,003
TOTAL		1,23,981	3,500	5,16,458

APPENDIX III-5/3

Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total number of books issued in the District Libraries

STATE—BIHAR

District	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
Bhagalpur	17,681	937	9,715
Champan	13,879	284	8,084
Darbhangā	17,489	802	38,000
Dhanbad	11,234 (64-65)	2,363	10,006
Gaya	13,822	70	1,027
Hazaribagh	12,173	119	14,528
Monghyr	54,896	743	58,355
Muzaffarpur	9,104	117	7,371
Palaman	6,000	200	16,00
Patna	19,451	500	50,000
Purnea	14,521	941	5,301
Ranchi	12,957	2,812	29,709
Saharsa	5,448	38	2,357
Santal Parganas	12,072	684	20,020
Saran	8,730	671	11,975
Shahabad	10,563	N.A.	423
Singhbhum	8,552	421	4,009
TOTAL		11,702	2,86,880

APPENDIX III-5/4

Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total number of books issued in the District Libraries

STATE—GUJARAT

Sl. No.	District	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Amreli	16,735	662	12,600
2	Banaskantha	9,179	1,511	18,543
3	Baroda	1,47,207	2,814	1,52,244
4	Bhavnagar	30,388	3,600	70,000
5	Broach	20,693	389	38,300
6	Jamnagar	34,309	1,050	42,000
7	Junagarh	31,578	1,191	33,019
8	Kaira	24,224	920	70,000
9	Kutch	10,748	685	32,400
10	Mehsana	18,719	601	42,270
11	Panch Mahals	15,643	278	13,380
12	Rajkot	34,195	1,250	54,000
13	Sabar Kantha	12,073	596	18,300
14	Surat	15,407	270	9,000
15	Surendranagar	33,965	1,118	58,840
TOTAL		4,55,063	16,935	6,65,010

APPENDIX III-5/5

Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total number of books issued in the District Libraries

STATE—JAMMU & KASHMIR

1	Anantnag	3,006	70	9,000
2	Baramula	2,365	N.A.	1,900
3	Doda	2,983	40	800
4	Kathua	3,053	N.A.	2,700
5	Ladakh	3,000	82	2,200
6	Poonch	4,488	157	300
7	Srinagar	345	120	100
8	Udhampur	3,863	300	3,000
TOTAL		23,103	769	21,000

**Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total
number of books issued in the District Libraries**

STATE—MADRAS

Sl. No.	District	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Chingleput	11,283	826	5,524
2	Coimbatore	19,622	2,612	69,497
3	Madras	15,953	4,537	14,238
4	Madurai	13,769	1,660	31,089
5	Nilgiris	7,244	725	23,314
6	North Arcot	9,342	1,752	91,142
7	Ramanathapuram	8,335	6,132	52,664
8	Salem	10,463	2,874	22,391
9	South Arcot	7,725	591	15,444
10	Thanjavur (Tanjore)	8,699	940	21,864
11	Tiruchirappalli	7,170	846	11,131
12	Tirunelveli	10,346	761	22,377
	TOTAL	1,29,951	24,256	3,80,675

Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total number of books issued in the District Libraries

STATE—MAHARASHTRA

Sl. No.	District	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Ahmednagar	20,634	1,060	80,244
2	Akola	19,800	225	19,800
3	Amravati	14,690	300	8,107
4	Aurangabad	4,895	773	12,400
5	Bhandara	26,419	92	10,562
6	Bhigh (Bhid)	1,971	35	90
7	Buldhana	23,366	234	17,000
8	Chanda	15,080	543	12,061
9	Dhulia	22,357	4,414	1,28,079
10	Bombay Suburban	92,744	1,82,322	2,03,910
11	Jalgaon	15,842	720	55,167
12	Kolaba (Alibagh).	21,581	448	N.A.
13	Kolhapur	25,317	1,838	12,000
14	Nagpur	(62-63) 17,513	500	N.A.
14A	Nagpur	67,307	1,953	26,168
15	Nanded	2,600	5	30
16	Nasik	34,981	N.A.	43,303
17	Osmanabad	1,197	47	1,500
18	Parbhani	1,541	100	300
19	Poona	61,592	No.	84,784
20	Ratnagiri	24,474	N.A.	40,980
21	Sangli	17,907	802	64,260
22	Satara	19,487	444	37,107
23	Sholapur	25,835	1,097	28,000
24	Thana	26,170	1,708	92,000
25	Wardha	15,498	323	14,554
26	Yeotmal	22,291	11,142	20,158
TOTAL		6,53,089	2,14,125	10,22,564

APPENDIX III-5/8

Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total number of books issued in the District Libraries

STATE—MYSORE

Sl. No.	District	Book stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	South Kanara (Mangalore)	74,500	5,185	3,65,500
2	Bellary	16,000	1,100	27,000
	TOTAL	90,500	6,285	3,92,500

APPENDIX III-5/9

Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total number of books issued in the District Libraries

STATE—PUNJAB

Sl. No.	District	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Ambala	52,111	3,044	2,50,000
2	Jullundur			
3	Kangra (Dharamsala)			
4	Mahendragarh (Narnaul)			
5	Nabha			
6	Sangrur			

**Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total
number of books issued in the District Libraries**

STATE—RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	District	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Alwar	4,407	868	5,500
2	Banswara	4,457	390	7,318
3	Barmer	4,496	1,053	12,032
4	Bharatpur	11,836	331	8,025
5	Bhilwara	4,609	530	16,537
6	Bilara	4,625	620	8,000
7	Bundi	5,034	300	6,469
8	Chittorgarh	5,372	495	11,649
9	Churu	4,752	484	10,372
10	Dungarpur	5,384	211	3,307
11	Ganga Nagar	4,173	1,795	12,236
12	Jaisalmer	4,019	132	1,239
13	Jalore	4,444	432	22,900
14	Jhalawar	3,957	197	2,836
15	Jhunjhunu	4,095	297	10,463
16	Kishangarh	1,826	383	7,678
17	Nagaur	5,834	424	7,277
18	Nathdwara	5,131	884	22,987
19	Nokhra	4,291	288	8,648
20	Pali	4,645	512	4,952
21	Sawai Modhopur	3,240	296	1,997
22	Sikar	3,884	527	10,108
23	Sirohi	8,596	917	18,015
24	Tonk	11,234	1,217	14,337
	TOTAL	1,24,341	13,583	2,34,882

**Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total
number of books issued in the District Libraries**

STATE—UTTAR PRADESH

Sl. No.	District Library	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Agra	8,714	207	2,602
2	Almora	7,430	357	4,364
3	Bareilly	7,214	315	4,312
4	Gorakhpur	8,704	151	2,000
5	Jhansi	7,346	108	2,113
6	Kanpur	6,604	261	4,000
7	Mathura	6,164	223	5,000
8	Meerut	6,637	203	4,000
9	Pithoragarh	Started in 1963-64.		
10	Uttar Kashi	Started in 1964-65.		
11	Varanasi	6,083	13	500
	TOTAL	64,896	1,838	28,891

**Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total
number of books issued in the District Libraries**

STATE—WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	District Library	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Bankura	11,803	600	45,478
2	Birbhum	10,290	718	44,366
3	Burdwan	17,053	727	37,734
4	Burdwan (Asansol)	5,468	352	15,000
5	Cooch Behar	8,714	805	16,490
6	Darjeeling	16,460	337	22,465
7	Hooghly	13,404	407	56,437
8	Howrah	13,784	726	53,793
9	Jalpaiguri	13,658	401	32,987
10	Malda	15,868	611	31,602
11	Midnapore	8,145	240	6,694
12	Midnapore Tamluk	16,423	370	51,740
13	Murshidabad	10,439	570	30,112
14	Nadia	16,131	384	37,230
15	Purulia	13,314	653	29,838
16	24-Parganas—(Alipore)	11,422	746	20,657
17	24-Parganas (Taki)	5,855	265	21,886
18	24-Parganas—(Rahara R. K. Mission)	19,186	3,000	51,315
19	West North Dinajpur	10,020	313	19,199
	TOTAL	2,37,437	12,225	6,25,023

Statement showing the Book Stock, Registered Borrowers and the total number of books issued in the District Libraries

Sl. No.	District Library and Location	Book Stock	Registered Borrowers	Books Borrowed
1	Delhi :			
	Najafgarh	76,260	1,078	12,948
	Mahrauli	3,536	..	7,025
2	Himachal Pradesh :			
	Mahasu	7,823	159	6,503
	Mandi	8,904	835	46,690
	Chamba	8,090	460	8,000
	Bilaspur	15,991	560	12,000
	Sirmur (Nahan)	14,667	1,018	1,680
	Kiananaur (Kalpa)	5,012	204	4,500
3	Laccadives, Minicoy Islands :	6,122	..	1,969
	TOTAL	1,46,405	4,314	1,01,315

Statement Showing No. of Villages and Village Libraries in the Union of India (States)

Serial No.	State	No. of Villages	No. of Village Libraries	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	27,084	1,235	Out of which 322 are maintained by the Panchayats.
2	Assam	27,702	1,140	To serve the purpose of recreation centre for the village youth.
3	Bihar	67,665	5,860	N.A.
4	Gujarat	18,584	3,369	N.A.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	6,559	..	
6	Kerala	1,573	2,765	Out of which 90 are maintained by Village Panchayats and the remaining are maintained by voluntary agencies.
7	Madhya Pradesh	70,414		N.A.
8	Madras	14,124	586	Gram Sangam Panchayat Libraries.
9	Maharashtra	35,851		N.A.
10	Mysore	26,377	5,290	
11	Nagaland	814	..	
12	Orissa	46,466	3,281	
13	Punjab	21,269		N.A.
14	Rajasthan	32,241	2,350	
15	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,624	1,400	
16	West Bengal	38,454	..	No village library service,

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,399	..	
Delhi	276	104	
Himachal Pradesh	10,438	488	
Laccadive	10	N.A.	
Manipur	1,866	N.A.	
Tripura	4,932	446	These are small libraries meant mainly for new-literates.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72	3	
Goa, Daman & Diu	245	N.A.	
Pondicherry	388	N.A.	
NEFA	2,451	N.A.	

Statement showing the Library Training Courses run by the different States

Serial No.	State	Nature of the Training Course	Conducted by	Duration of the course	Annual output of the qualified persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	Certificate Course	Institute of Libs., Hyderabad.	3 months	40 persons.
2	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Bihar	Certificate Course	State Govt.	3 months	50 persons.
4	Gujarat	Do.	N.A.	5 weeks	100 persons.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	Certificate Course	Govt. Central Library, Gwalior.	4 months	70 persons.
8	Madras	Informal Trg.	Library Authority	1-3 weeks	N.A.
9	Maharashtra	Certificate Course	4 Regional Library Associations on behalf of the Curator of Libraries.	6 weeks	110 persons.
10	Mysore	Do.	Govt.	3 months	35 persons.
11	Nagaland	..	..	..	..
12	Orissa	No Training facilities.	..	..	..
13	Punjab	Certificate Course	State Central Library, Chandigarh.	4 months	60 persons.
14	Rajasthan	No Training facilities	..	..	..
15	Uttar Pradesh	Certificate Course	..	4 months	100 persons.

Union Territories

17	Andaman & Nichobar Islands . . . . .	..	..	..
18	Delhi	Certificate Course	10 months	70 persons.
19	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..
20	Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidiv Islands . . . . .	..	..	..
21	Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	No Training facilities	..	..
23	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..
24	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..
25	Tripura	Periodic short courses in practical work.	State Central Library, Agartala.	3 months

APPENDIX VII

***Second Plan Allocation and Expenditure on Libraries in the States**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Expenditure	Shortfall%
1	Andhra Pradesh		Not available.	
**2	Assam		Not available.	
3	Bihar	16.41	9.64	41.3
4	Gujarat	1.00	5.41	..
5	Jammu and Kashmir	5.80	1.00	81.0
6	Kerala	19.55	8.88	55.0
7	Madhya Pradesh	17.31	3.15	81.8
8	Madras . . . . .	..	9.53	..
9	Maharashtra	14.22	6.97	51.0
10	Mysore		Not available.	
11	Orissa	5.00	4.75	5.0
12	Punjab	18.50	7.90	57.3
13	Rajasthan	9.00	0.18	98.0
14	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..
15	West Bengal	11.31	53.98	..
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1	Delhi	0.78	0.47	39.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	7.42	5.43	26.8
3	Manipur	1.50	0.79	47.3
4	Tripura	1.27	1.35	..
TOTAL		129.07	129.43	..

*Ref : P. 61, Appendix XI of the Report on Social Education, Government of India, Committee on Plan Projects (Study Team for Selected Educational Schemes), New Delhi—August, 1961.

**A provision of Rs. 35.56 lakhs was made for library schemes, since the expenditure is not available it has not been included in the statement.

***A provision of Rs. 16.29 lakhs was made for libraries but information regarding the expenditure incurred on the items is not available. This item has not been taken into account calculating the overall shortage.

*1. Third Plan provision for Public Libraries in different States.

		(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	State	Provision
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.91
2	Assam	15.00
3	Bihar	31.97
4	Gujarat	25.10
5	Jammu-Kashmir	3.70
6	Kerala	10.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	10.00
8	Madras	50.00
9	Maharashtra	5.00
10	Mysore	2.93
11	Orissa	18.40
12	Punjab	2.22
13	Rajasthan	0.00
14	Uttar Pradesh	29.97
15	West Bengal	91.52
TOTAL		321.69
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1	Delhi	10.2
2	Himachal Pradesh	10.0

*Ref : P. 68, Appendix XIV of the Report on Social Education, Government of India Committee on Plan Projects (Study Team for Selected Educational Schemes), New Delhi, August, 1963.

