



**BACHELOR OF LIBRARY AND  
INFORMATION SCIENCE**

**PAPER -  
DELB110IT**

**FOUNDATION OF LIBRARY AND  
INFORMATION SCIENCE**

**UNIT NO. 2**

**Department of Distance Education  
Punjabi University, Patiala**

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**Lesson No. :**

**UNIT NO. 2**

- 2.1. Comparative Librarianship : Library Development In India**
- 2.2. Library Legislation**
- 2.3. Librarianship as Profession and Professional Ethics**
- 2.4. Role of Professional Associations of India-ILA and IASLIC**
- 2.5. Role of Professional Associations : CILIP (UK) and ALA (USA)**
- 2.6 Promoters of Library and Information Services**

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**FOUNDATIONS OF LIBRARY &**  
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**LESSON NO. 2.1**

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**LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT : MODERN LIBRARIANSHIP IN INDIA**

**2.1.1 Introduction**

**2.1.2 Development of Libraries through various periods of history**

**2.1.2.1 Anceint and Medieval period**

**2.1.2.2 Nineteenth Century**

**2.1.2.3 Twentieth Century**

**2.1.3 Development of Libraries category-wise**

**2.1.3.1 University Libraries**

**2.1.3.2 Public Libraries**

**2.1.3.3 Special Libraries**

**2.1.4 Reference and Reading list**

**2.1.5 Self-Check Exercises**

**Learning Objectives**

The aim of this chapter is to help you :

— Trace the history of libraries through various periods, i.e. ancient,medieval, nineteenth and twentieth century.

— Trace the development of libraries category-wise, i.e., university, public libraries and special libraries

**2.1.1 Introduction**

The tradition of learning in India has been strong since ancient times. The ancient libraries have been regarded as institutions of learning. As Dr. S. Radhakrishnan has said, "in old days teachers of India themsleves were librarians and they were held in high esteem." These ancient libraries were called as *saraswati bhandaras* and were attached to the temples, monasteries, eduational institutions, places and houses of wealthy and influential people.

**2.1.2 Development of Libraries through periods of history**

**2.1.2.1 Ancient and Medieval period**

Since ancient times, India has been a centre of institutions of higher learning and the libraries were a part of Indus valley civilization, which flourished in India in 2500 B.C. These libraries were called *Pustakalyas*. In the ancient times, the education was imparted to the priestly class only and later on to other two classes of society—*Kshatriyas and Vaishyas*.

In 400 A.D. and 280 A.D. seats of universities like Nalanda University and Takshila University were established. Takshila in the northern India was considered as the most important seat of learning in the ancient valley of Sind. The kings and the emperors donated many manuscripts to this library. The Takshila library also had rare collection of manuscripts on agriculture and archery. Besides this, Vikramshila University library had massive collection of manuscripts on tantras. Nalanda University (Bihar) also had its own multi-storeyed library in 600 A.D. The Nalanda University maintained a very big library to cater to the needs of its students and teachers who were engaged in their studies of different arts and sciences.

But in spite of all this, libraries in the ancient and medieval period were created by and for the elite. They did not serve the common man. They only catered to the philosophers' and scholars. They were organized with a view to advance philosophical, traditional and classical education only.

However, in the Mughal period, much interest was shown in libraries and books. The autobiography of Babar "Babarnama" in Persian is a classic record. Humayun also collected books in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and other Indian languages and maintained his own library. Akbar had his own library of 25,000 books. His library could be divided into two parts (i) Science (ii) History. He created a separate department of library to look after the state library and public libraries located in the capital. Akbar also got translated famous Hindu epics namely, Mahabharata and Ramayana. He also got converted the library of Agra fort (set up by Humayun) into a rich library. Scholar-librarians were appointed in the Mughal era. The mughals also maintained and preserved important government documents and state papers. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, development of libraries gained momentum due to the rise of European settlements in India. The Christian missionaries with a view to propagate religion, promoted learning, introduced printing and also established libraries.

Thus, we have seen that the libraries of ancient and medieval India were mainly managed and used by emperors, kings, big capitalists and zamindars. Therefore, these libraries did have rich collections in big locked almirahs and in palatial buildings but these did not play any role in providing education to the general masses.

#### **2.1.2.2 Nineteenth Century**

Nineteenth century was marked with the advent of British rule in India. The Britishers came here to secure raw materials from unexploited natural resources of India and, therefore, they were particularly interested in the upliftment of rich cultural heritage of India. Hence they were also interested in setting up of libraries. Thus, the libraries set up under British rule opened gateway for setting up

libraries for the common man.

The development of Libraries during the British rule is as under :

(a) Britishers first set up Public libraries in Bombay, Calutta, Madras and other parts of the country.

(b) In Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal a number of libraries were opened by and with the encouragement of Britishers.

(c) The Bengal Royal Asiatic Society set up a library in 1784.

(d) Bombay Royal Asiatic Society set up a library in 1804.

(e) In 1808, Government of Bombay initiated a proposal to register libraries, which were to be given copies of books published from "Funds for the encouragement of literature."

(f) Calcutta Public Library was set up in 1835. The library later grew into the Imperial Library in 1903 and renamed National Library in 1948.

(g) In 1939, a committee was set up in Bombay under the Chairmanship of A.A.A. Fyze by the Government, to work for the development of Public libraries. The Committee recommended building up a strong network of public library system for the state with state central library, district libraries, taluka libraries, block libraries, etc. linked with each other in the form of chain.

(h) The important libraries set up during this period were : Andrews's Library in Surat in 1850, Gaya Public Library in 1855, Long Library, Rajkot in 1856, Connemera Public Library, Madras in 1860, etc.

### **2.1.2.3 Twentieth Century**

The first three decades of the 20th century are considered as golden period in the history of public library development in India.

Some notable features of 20th century were :

\* In 1903, the reading room of the Calcutta Public Library was opened by the Britishers for the common man. Later this library became the National Library of India.

\* In the year 1902, Calcutta Public Library was merged with Imperial Library by enacting the "Imperial Library Act (1902)".

\* On 30th January 1903, the Imperial Library was opened for general public.

\* First training class in library science was started in 1911 in Baroda.

\* The first library periodical "Library Miscellany" was put into circulation in 1912.

\* In 1914, Andhra Desa Library Association was formed. It was the first library association.

\* In 1916, Library workers of Andhra started a library periodical in

Telugu entitled "Granthalya Sarvasamu".

- \* The Punjab Library Primer, a book on library science by A.C. Dickinson was published in 1916.
- \* The first All India Public Library Conference was held in 1926 in Calcutta.
- \* The Model Library Act forming chapter IV of Five Laws was presented to the All Asia Educational Conference held in Banaras in 1930.
- \* The book "Five Laws of Library Science" was published in 1931.
- \* Colon Classification was born in 1933.
- \* The First All India Library Conference sponsored by Government of India was held in Lahore in 1948
- \* In 1954, Government of India enacted the Delivery of Books Act according to which each publisher was to deposit one copy free of charge to each of the three libraries, i.e. National Library, Calcutta, Connemara Public Library, Madras and Asiatic Society Library, Bombay. It was also proposed to start fourth depository library in Delhi under the name of "Central Reference Library".
- \* The status of Depository Library was given to Dehli Public Library in 1982.
- \* National Science Library, National Medical Library and National Agricultural Library were also developed during this period.
- \* In Baroda, the library movement was started by Sir Sayaji Rao III to organize a network of free library service in the state.
- \* During the third decade of 20th century, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan made significant contribution towards public movement in India. Library legislation was passed in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra in 1948, 1960, 1965 and 1967 respectively.
- \* Ranganathan also prepared model library bill, development plan and draft library bills for almost all the Indian states.
- \* The Government of India also took keen interest in the development of libraries in India through its five-year plans. Advisory Committee for Libraries was set up in 1957 under the chairmanship of Shri K.P. Sinha. Working Group on Libraries was also set up by the Planning Commission in 1964 under the chairmanship of V.K.R.V. Rao.
- \* Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library foundation was also set up in 1972 for the development of public libraries in the country.
- \* The first library van in India was inaugurated in Mannargudi.
- \* Madras University was the first to start a university course in Library Science.

\* The first Library Act in India (Madras Public Library Act) was enacted in 1948.

### **2.1.3 Development of Libraries category-wise**

Now, let's take a look at the development of libraries category-wise (i.e. University Libraries, Public Libraries and Special Libraries) :

#### **2.1.3.1 University Libraries**

##### ***Pre-Independence era***

In the pre-independence era, almost in all the universities, libraries were not given due importance for teaching, learning and research. The teaching was done in colleges that did not feel the necessity of having libraries with books other than the insufficient stock of textbooks. To work for the development of libraries, Indian University Commission appointed by Lord Curzon under the Chairmanship of Sir Thomas Raleigh on 27th January, 1902 advocated the formaton of good reference libraries for both universities and colleges. Also, Calcutta University Commission appointed in January, 1917 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Michael Sadler, Vice Chancellor of University of Leeds, recommended the establishment and maintenance of library for students and teachers for effective intellectual functioning of the university. Thus, the publication of the commission's report gave a great impetus to the advancement of the University education in India resulting in its wake of the Act of 1919 with the establishment of 8 new universities. These universities already had libraries, but the service of these libraries was not much evident in the general structure of the university. Though, many universities were created in pre-independence India, because of the implementation of the Government of India Act 1935, the library services in all these universities were not up to the mark. The libraries were housed with outdated reference books and textbooks and unwanted documents that were purchased without paying any attention to the taste, interest, need and demand of the readers. Moreover, these small collections of books were kept in locked almirahs and cupboards. Also, the books were neither classified nor catalogued properly and, therefore, not readily available for use. Very few libraries permitted their readers direct access to the collection. Since there was a closed access system, reference service, bibliographical assistance and documentation services were not there. The building of the University libraries was also not given any due attention. The architecture of the building was not paid any attention and its location, functional properties etc. were also not taken into account. The furniture and equipments were also old and out of date. Also, inside the building, there was no sufficient space for shelving books and no proper reading space where readers could sit and consult the books. The small collection, which the libraries had, was put in charge of clerks and caretakers so that they could be dusted and accessioned. There was no professional librarian appointed for the administration of the libraries.

With the circulation of Calcutta University Commission Report and by virtue of Acts of 1919 and 1935 an honorary librarian was put up (usually one of the Professors) over the library staff. But, this deprived the librarians of all initiation and created an air of inferiority complex among the librarians as the professors were not aware of even the basics of library science.

### ***Post-Independence Era***

The first great milestone during the post-independence era was the appointment of University Education Commission in December, 1948. The Commission consisted of reputed educationists from India, the US and the UK under the Chairmanship of S. Radhakrishnan. The Commission believed library as the heart of university work. The Radhakrishnan Commission, however, made a recommendation to set up an autonomous body to foster the development of university education in India. By virtue of this recommendation, University Grants Commission (UGC) was set up in 1953, and became a statutory body in 1956. In 1957, the UGC under the guidance of Chairman C.D. Deshmukh appointed a library committee headed by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan to advise UGC on various problems connected with the :

- Provision of grants to libraries for the purpose of books purchase
- Development of reading habits
- Help the students in the use of libraries
- Documentation work
- Service to the research workers
- Departmental libraries
- Library personnel and their functions
- Classification of position, qualification, status, salary scales and strength.
- Standards for the design of library buildings, fittings and furniture.

After accepting most of the recommendations of the Committee, UGC gave grants to the universities for uplifting of their libraries. The aim of this UGC library ad-hoc committee was also to motivate young people to enter the profession of librarianship.

Also, came the Kothari Commission, which recommended the appointment of a team of documentalists in university libraries who can help the research workers in the documentation work of searching, indexing and abstracting.

The Sadler's Commission recommended, that "University Librarian ought to be a functionary of great importance, ranking with university professors and having a place in the supreme academic body of the university."

### **2.1.3.2 Public Libraries**

#### ***Pre-Independence India***

The public library movement in India came with the advent of British Raj. The first great landmark was in 1808 when the government of Bombay province started a scheme for registering institutions to which copies of books to be published from the "funds for the encouragement of literature" were to be given. The Press and Registration of Books Act was enacted in 1867 according to which, the printer of a book was supposed to deliver one or more copy to the provincial government. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal established the Calcutta Library in 1784. It was made open to the public in 1820. The Calcutta Public Library was established in 1836 to serve people without any disparity. The reading room of the library was opened for public in 1900. The Connemara Public Library was established in 1860 in Madras. By the end of 19th century, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras had public libraries but these libraries were mainly for the upper class of the society. Moreover, there were subscription libraries rather than free libraries.

The advent of 20th century showed positive signs. The most noteworthy achievement was the library movement in Baroda. Sir Sayaji Rao III had visited UK and USA and was impressed by the nationwide public library system of those countries. As a result he planned to establish a network of public library system in his state. For this purpose, he took the help of US born librarian W.A. Borden who helped to establish a well-integrated public library system composed of central library, village libraries, travelling libraries, cinema libraries and manuscript libraries. Main objective behind setting up a well-knit library system was to provide free public library service to one and all. Vernacular libraries were also established for people who did not know the English language. Separate wings were opened for women and children and audio-visual section for illiterates and semi-literates.

S.R. Ranganathan drafted a Model Libraries Act that was discussed and approved at the First All Asia Conference held at Varanasi in 1930. The library legislation was proposed to:

- Make provision for essential financial support to the libraries
- Ensure proper and systematic development of public libraries in uniform pattern.
- Shield the growth of libraries against administrative and political changes.

Later, in 1933, Indian Library Association (ILA) was formed with the following objectives :

- To develop the public library system in India
- To develop education and eradicate illiteracy
- To raise the standard of library profession by giving library science training.



M.O. Thomas became the first President of the Association. Till 1947, the association used to bring about the Library Bulletin. Asadullah Khan was the editor of the bulletin.

The ILA assumed an international stature and performed quite a lot of library work under the presidentship of S.R. Ranganathan. The passage of Government of India Act 1935 played a dominant role in setting up of various libraries.

### ***Post-Independence Era***

The first major landmark in the development of public libraries in the post-independence period was the declaration of Imperial Library into National Library of India in 1948. The central government also played a vital role in the development of public libraries. During the first five-year plan (1952-56), the government worked for the improvement of public library service. It was proposed to establish a National Central Library at the central level and central libraries at the state level (one in each state). Delhi Public Library in 1952 and INSDOC in 1955 were set up during this plan with the joint efforts of Government of India and UNESCO.

Delivery of Books Act was passed in 1954 according to which every Indian publisher had to send, free of cost, one copy each of its publication to each of the three libraries, that is, to National Library of Calcutta, Connemara Public Library of Madras and Asiatic Society Library of Bombay. Delhi Public Library became the fourth depository library in 1982.

During the second five year plan (1956-61), the first refresher course on "The Public Library and National Development" was started in March, 1959. The Ministry of Education set up an Advisory Committee for Libraries in 1957 under the chairmanship of Shri K.P. Sinha. The Sinha Committee submitted its recommendations in 1959.

The Committee was set up in order to :

- To enquire into the reading needs of the people
- To enquire into the reading tastes of various sections of the people, what agencies are there to provide the suitable literature and how the reading taste and literature can be improved.
- To recommend the future library structure in India
- To recommend the form of cooperation between the libraries
- To train the librarians and improve their services
- To make recommendations of administrative and financial measures necessary to support the future set up of public libraries in India.

The report of this committee was published in 1961. The report recommended free library services to every citizen of India. It also recommended an

integrated library system consisting of national library, state central libraries, district libraries, block libraries and panchayat libraries. It also recommended the setting up of an independent Directorate of Social Education and Libraries in every state. Levying of library cess @ 6 paise per rupee on property and house tax was also recommended. Rest of the amount was to be supplemented by the state and central governments. Model Public Library Bill was also prepared by the group and circulated among the governments of various states for adoption.

During the third five-year plan (1962-67/69), the Government of India proposed to set up four national libraries at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. There was also a need felt to strengthen the number of libraries at district and taluka level. In 1964, the Planning Commission set a "Working Group on Libraries" under the chairmanship of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao. The group formulated overall policies, priorities and programmes of public library development estimating Rs. 30.99 crores. The working group surveyed the existing conditions of library services in India and made recommendations regarding the structure, hierarchy and administrative set up of libraries. Major recommendations of the working group were :

- Creation of a separate division or branch in Central Ministry of Education for library affairs.
- Setting up of a Directorate of Libraries in each state with a qualified director.
- Setting up of an All India Library Advisory Council with Union Minister of Education as Chairman.
- Establishment of atleast three model public libraries in the country on the pattern of Delhi Public Library.
- The group also recommended a model public library bill that was circulated by the Government of India to the states for adoption.

During the fourth plan period (1969-74) Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation was set up in 1972, as an autonomous organization under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Education for the development of public libraries in the country.

### **Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation**

The Government of India established Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation in Calcutta in 1972, to stimulate and support the library movement in India. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, popularly known as RRRLF is an autonomous body with Union Minister of Education as its president. The main objective of RRRLF is to encourage the state libraries to work more effectively and set-up a centre of district libraries to disseminate knowledge for the benefit of the common masses.

The Foundation proposed each state to have core collection of books in

regional languages and serve rural libraries by means of mobile vans operated from the respective districts. At each district library, it was proposed to have the stock in Hindi and English books. The Foundation also emphasizes on surveying the reading needs and requirements of the children and the handicapped and improving on them. The Foundation has given assistance to more than several thousands of public libraries. It is infact the first determined effort to promote an integrated public library service on a national level.

The major objectives of the Foundation are :

- Work for the development of the public library movement in India.
- Disseminate the idea of library legislature and to convince the State Government to adopt it.
- To formulate a National Library Policy.
- Advice the government on all matters related to the library development in India, and to publish a review of library development in India.
- To keep in touch with other institutions engaged in similar activities in India and abroad.
- To undertake or sponsor compilation of directories of libraries.
- Provide financial assistance to libraries, library associations and other organisations engaged in the promotion of library development.

The public library development has been little bit slow in India. This was mainly due to lack of library legislation at national and state level. Even after more than 62 years of independence, only sixteen states have enacted and adopted library legislation (i.e., Tamilnadu, (1948), Andhra Pradesh (1960), Karnataka (1965), Maharashtra (1976), West Bengal (1979), Manipur (1988), Kerala (1989), Haryana (1989), Goa (1993), Mizoram (1993), Gujarat (2001), Orissa (2002), Rajasthan (2005), Uttar Pradesh (2005), Uttarkhand (2005), Pondicherry (2007/08)

### **2.1.3.3 Special Libraries**

Before the beginning of the 20th century there is no record of the existence of special libraries. The development of special libraries in India was initiated with the growth and development of science and technological institutions and organizations in the country. With the development of modern science, several societies and associations came into being, e.g., Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in 1876, Indian Statistical Institute in 1931, Institution of Engineers in 1929, Zoological Society of India in 1939 etc. All these centres built good and professional special libraries for research and development in their particular branch of knowledge in all its aspects. All the

government organizations, like Indian Meteorological department (1857), Geological Survey (1851) and Botanical Survey (1889) who were charged with the collection of factual data about the natural resources of the country established special libraries for preserving and processing data. Besides, many institutions, associations and societies like Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Central Rice Research Institute Cuttack etc. set up their own libraries. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, popularly known as CSIR had established 40 laboratories after the Second World War and all these laboratories established good special libraries in their respective subjects. The CSIR at its headquarters also built a library in order to serve as clearing house of information on raw materials of India and industrial products attached to its publication division, formed in the year 1952. This division consists of several monographs and also compiled a dictionary of economic products and industrial resources of India called the "Wealth of India". Similarly, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay, Raman Research Institute, Calcutta, Indian Institute of Technology at Delhi, Manipur, Bombay, Madras and Kharagpur also built up excellent libraries for research and development. The central library in Indian Institute of Science (IIS), Bangalore is considered one of the best science libraries in India today. Special libraries have also been grown with the inception of the information centers like Bhabha Atomic Reserach Centre (BARC), Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), National Information Centre for Leather Technology at Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, Food Science Technological Information Centre at the Food Science Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Machine Tool Information Centre at Central Machine Tools Institute, Lucknow. In the field of social sciences, Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), Indian Historical Society, Indian Institute of Management, All India Law Institute also established excellent libraries with professional documentation functions and services.

### **Conclusion**

To conclude, the right way to give stability and impetus to the library movement and development in India is to provide legislation as it will maintain the national library system without any financial and political problems. To serve, create library consciousness and make the materials highly accessible, library development and public library networks should be strengthened and spread so that everyone can make use of the libraries.

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### **SELF-CHECK EXERCISE**

1. Calcutta National Library came into being in the year.....
2. The name of the first Library Periodical is.....
3. The libraries in ancient and medieval period :
  - (a) Were created by and for the elite and the wealthy
  - (b) Served as a tool for mass education
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
4. Delivery of Books Act was passed in 1954. (True/False)
5. Who was the first President of the Indian Library Association ?
6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation was set up in..... (year) for the development of.....in the country.
7. Calcutta Public Library was merged with Imperial Library by enacting the.....Act.
8. Who prepared Model Library Bill and Draft Library Bills for almost all the Indian states ?
9. UGC appointed a library committee headed by.....in..... to advise UGC on various problems connected with.....
10. Five Laws of Library Science were published in which year ?

### **Answers**

1. 1948
2. Library Miscellany
3. A
4. True
5. M.O. Thomas
6. 1972, Public libraries
7. Imperial Library Act (1902)
8. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
9. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, 1957, University
10. 1931

## **LIBRARY LEGISLATION**

### **Structure**

#### **2.2.0 Learning Objectives**

##### **2.2.1 Introduction**

##### **2.2.2 Functions of Library Legislation**

##### **2.2.3 Qualities of good library legislation**

##### **2.2.4 Model Library Act**

##### **2.2.5 Indian Copyright Act**

##### **2.2.6 Press and Registration Act, 1867**

##### **2.2.7 Delivery of Books Act, 1954**

##### **2.2.8 States with Public Libraries Act**

###### **2.2.8.1 Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act (1948)**

###### **2.2.8.2 Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960**

###### **2.2.8.3 Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965**

###### **2.2.8.4 Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967**

###### **2.2.8.5 West Bengal Public Libraries Act, 1979**

###### **2.2.8.6 Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988**

###### **2.2.8.7 Kerala Public Libraries Act, 1989**

###### **2.2.8.8 Haryana Public Libraries Act, 1989**

###### **2.2.8.9 Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993**

###### **2.2.8.10 Goa Public Libraries Act, 1993**

###### **2.2.8.11 Gujarat Public Libraries Act, 2001**

###### **2.2.8.12 Orissa Public Libraries Act, 2002**

###### **2.2.8.13 Rajasthan Public Libraries Act, 2005**

###### **2.2.8.14 Uttar-Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 2005**

###### **2.2.8.15 Uttarakhand Public Libraries Act, 2005**

###### **2.2.8.16 Pondicherry Public Libraries Act, 2007/08**

##### **2.2.9 References and Reading List**

##### **2.2.10 Self-Check Exercises**

#### **2.2.0 Learning Objectives**

The aim of this chapter is to help you

- Understand the need and purpose of library legislation.

- Familiarize with the present position of library legislation in India.
- Understand the concept of Copyright Act, Press and Registration Act and Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act.

### **2.2.1 Introduction**

A public library is a social institution and for a stable, uniform and efficient library service, it is essential to properly design well-supported statewide network of library system. Regular flow of funds from government is a pre-condition for sustainable public librarianship. Therefore, library legislation becomes necessary for the establishment and orderly functioning of libraries. Library legislation is important for proper supervision and administration of libraries. It also helps to ensure the steady and perennial source of finance into the libraries. The legislation lays down the structure of the library system and helps in overall continuous development of library. The UNESCO regional seminar on library development in South Asia (1960) highlighted the need of library legislation. Accordingly, the objectives of the library legislation are :

- To house materials which provide reliable information and recreation.
- To stimulate non-readers to be readers and readers to be purposive students.

UNESCO Public Library Manifesto states, "*the Public Library* should be established under the clear mandate of law, so framed as to ensure nationwide provision of public library service." Through the library legislation, the government is bound to provide public library service free of cost. The legislation also provides for necessary financial support on suitable and progressive basis.

### **2.2.2 Functions**

The functions of library legislation are as follows :

- It defines the government responsibility in the matter of public libraries
- Legislation lays down the constitution and functions of library authority at national, state and district levels.
- It provides an assured basis for library finance. There are two ways of providing a firm basis for library finance through :
  - (i) A special library cess; and
  - (ii) Reservation of a certain percentage of the education budget.

- Legislation lays down the structure of the public library system
- Legislation provides for participation of representatives of the public in the work of public libraries at all levels.

### **2.2.3 Qualities of good Library Legislation**

A good library legislation or act should have the following major provisions :

- Provision for the effective administration and guidance of the



libraries

- Provision for constituting library authorities and committees/ sub-committees at various levels for various matters
- Distinct provisions for powers, jurisdiction and responsibilities for each committee etc
- Provision for strong financial support for running library service
- Provision for opening libraries by the government and also for encouraging autonomous institutions, societies, etc., to open libraries for public use through the government financial support or aid
- Provision for coordination and cooperation among libraries
- Provision for extension services.
- Provision for a separate Directorate of Libraries with full time professional director
- Provision for education, training, promotion and betterment of service conditions of library staff
- Provision for cadre for library staff

Some of the characteristics of good library legislation as laid down by "The Development of Public Library Services"—working paper prepared by the Public Libraries section of IFLA, are :

- Appropriate local authorities must be given to expand public funds for public purposes
- Local authorities should be allowed to enter into arrangements with other authorities
- Each local authority should appoint a library committee directly responsible to the local council
- Each local authority should have the power to appoint staff according to the conditions and regulations
- The use of all services provided must be free to all, free of charge
- All public libraries should give its users "open access" to stock of books for reference and borrowing
- Schools of library science must be maintained
- Existence of well-organized library association is essential

#### **2.2.4 Model Public Libraries Act**

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan gave the concept of library legislation in India. In the year 1930, he prepared a draft of Model Public Libraries Act and presented it at First Asia Conference at Varanasi in 1930. The Model Public Libraries Act had the following objectives :

- To define all the basic concepts or instruments or components for the library science system

- To define the structure of the library system
- To state the governance of the library committee, board of management etc.
- To define the system of cadre recruitment, professional qualifications and competence of library and information professionals
- To set up tiers of organization for continuous financial support
- To provide all kinds of library services to the general public as well as the professionals
- To provide information about professional as well as administrative activities
- To provide for the model library system that is responsible for presentation of reading material as well as for dissemination of information

### **5. Indian Copyright Act**

Copyright means an exclusive legally secured right to publish and sell the substance and form of literary, musical, dramatic and artistic work. Copyright ensures that any person who reproduces the work of the original author should do this with his or her permission. Copyright does not extend to plots, ideas, dramatic situations or events. It is limited only to the form of their expression.

Copyright safeguards the interests of the authors, publishers and other people who are involved in the creation of the work. The copyright is a great help to the librarians as it is a convenient source of information about the copy status of work.

The Indian Copyright Act, 1957 came into force on January 21, 1958. It was amended in August, 1983. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1983 came into force on 9th August, 1984.

The Copyright Act was further amended in 1984 in order to check the problem of widespread piracy in India. Infringement of copyright has been made a cognizable offence. The Act provides for *punishment for the infringement* of copyright, i.e. imprisonment up to 3 years with a minimum punishment of 6 months and a fine up to Rs. 2 lakhs with a minimum of Rs. 50,000. The Act came into force on 8th October, 1984. The Act was further amended in 1992 to extend the term of copyright from fifty to sixty years.

#### *Meaning of Copyright*

*Section 14(I)* : For the purpose of this Act, "Copyright" means the exclusive right, subject to the provisions of this Act, to do or authorize the doing of any of the following acts in respect of a work or any substantial part thereof, namely :

- (a) In the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work, not being a computer programme :

- (i) to reproduce the work in any material form including the storing of it in any medium by electronic means;
  - (ii) to issue copies of the work to the public not being copies already in circulation;
  - (iii) to perform the work in public, or communicate it to the public;
  - (iv) to make any cinematograph film or sound recording in respect of the work;
  - (v) to make any translation of the work;
  - (vi) to make any adaptation of the work
  - (vii) to do, in relation to a translation or an adaptation of the work, any of the acts specified in relation to the work in sub-clauses (i) to (vi)
- (b) In the case of a computer programme :
- (i) To do any of the acts specified in Clause (a);
  - (ii) To sell or give on commercial rental or offer for sale or for commercial rental any copy of the computer programme.
- Provided that such commercial rental does not apply in respect of computer programme itself is not the essential object of the rental;
- (c) In case of an artistic work :
- (i) to reproduce the work in any material form including depiction in three dimensions of a two dimensional work or in two dimensions of a three dimensional work;
  - (ii) to communicate the work to the public;
  - (iii) to issue copies of the work to the public not being copies already in circulation.
  - (iv) to include the work in any cinematographic film;
  - (v) to do in relation to an adaptation of the work any of the acts specified in relation to the work in sub-clauses (i) to iv);
- (d) In the case of a cinematograph film,
- (i) to make a copy of the film, including a photograph of any image forming part thereof;
  - (ii) to sell or give on hire, or offer for sale or hire, any copy of the film, regardless of whether such copy has been sold or given on hire on earlier occasions;
  - (iii) to communicate the film to the public;
- (e) In the case of a sound recording :
- (i) to make any other sound recording embodying it;
  - (ii) to sell or give on hire, or offer for sale or hire, any copy of the sound recording, regardless of whether such copy has been sold or given on hire on earlier occasions;

- (iii) to communicate the sound recording to the public;
- (iv) to make any other record embodying the same recording;
- (v) to cause the recording embodying in the record to be heard in public.
- (vi) to communicate the recording embodied in the record by radio-diffusion.

#### *Section 14(2)*

Any reference in sub-section (1) to the doing of any act in relation to a work or a translation or an adaptation thereof shall include a reference to the doing of that act in relation to a substantial part thereof.

The Copyright Act has established a copyright office. It has also appointed the Registrar of copyrights and copyright board with powers of settlement of disputes or objections concerning the public performance of copyright works.

### **2.2.6 Press and Registration Act, 1867**

In 1867, Government of India enacted the Press and Registration of Books Act under which the printer of the book was supposed to deliver free to the provincial government concerned one copy of the book and one or two more copies, if the provincial government so desired. The additional copies were deposited to the Central Government. The quarterly catalogue was prepared for the books submitted under Press and Registration Act, 1867.

### **2.2.7 Delivery of Books Act, 1954**

Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 was enacted by the Government of India "in order to promote libraries in India and to encourage scholarship. It is considered necessary to build good libraries and for this purpose, it is desired to acquire not more than four copies of books and publications in India. One set of books so required will be deposited in the National Library, Calcutta and the remaining three sets will be utilized for important libraries." The Act was amended by the Government of India to include newspapers in 1956 because the newspapers also contain highly useful and new information. The public libraries which were granted the privilege of legal deposit through this Act were National Library, Calcutta, Central Library, Bombay, Connemera Public Library, Madras and Delhi Public Library, Delhi.

Thus, according to this Act, every publisher must deliver at his own cost four copies of the publications to above mentioned four libraries within 30 days of its publication. The Act also provides for penalty up to 50 rupees for contravening its provision or may be fined up to equal to the value of the book.

### **2.2.8 States with Public Libraries Act**

Out of 28 states and 7 Union Territories of India only 15 states and one U.T. have legal sanction to establish the public Library act.

#### **2.2.8.1 Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act (1948)**

Originally, the Act was named as Madras Public Libraries Act. Tamil Nadu state was established in 1947 but then its name was Madras. On 1st January, 1989, its name was changed to Tamil Nadu. Accordingly, later the name of the Act was also changed as Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act.

Salient features of the Act are as under :

- Constitution of state level library committee with the Education Minister of the State (as chairman) and many other members along with the

director of the libraries (as secretary)

- Appointment of the director of libraries (and distinct listing of his/her powers and responsibilities) who will work under the Director of Public Instruction (DPI)

- Provision of constitution of local library authority at different levels, such as one for the city of Madras and one each for each district and vesting the authorities for various powers and responsibilities for providing various services

- Empowering local bodies such as municipal corporations, municipal boards, district board and panchayat boards to levy library cess, collect it and send it to the relevant authority for depositing in the library fund

- Making it a duty of state to contribute an equal amount to library fund

- Implementing the provisions of Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 with modification of making it obligatory on the part of publishers of the state to deposit five copies free of cost of each of their publication

- Provision of promoting and encouraging trusts and societies etc. to run public libraries and for this purpose give financial assistance to them

### **2.2.8.2 Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960**

Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act was enacted in the year 1960. Before its enactment public library service in this state was run in some areas through Madras Public Libraries Act and in some areas in Hyderabad Public Libraries Act of 1955.

It is the first Act, which followed the recommendations of the Sinha Advisory Committee by setting up a separate "Department of Libraries".

Salient features of the Act are :

- Directorate of Libraries made an independent department
- Provision of state library committee with Minister in charge of libraries as Chairman and the Director of Libraries as Secretary

- State Library Committee acts as an advisory committee to advise the government on matters of library development and library policies etc

- Provision of District Library Samstha for each district. The Samstha shall maintain library fund and the amount collected through library cess and generated through other means shall be deposited in the library fund.

- Provision for library cess both a minimum and maximum limit, i.e., 4 paisa and 8 paisa per rupee respectively

- Permission for the continuation of functioning of private/subscription libraries aided by the government

- Decentralization of library services by empowering Zila Granthalaya

Samastha (District Library Committee) to provide library service

- Librarian of the State Central Library as the member of the library committee

- Obligation on the part of government to deposit an amount equal to the amount collected as library cess in the library fund

- Implementation of Press and Registration of Books Act (1867) with modification vide which the publishers of the state are required to send copies of their publications free of cost

### **2.2.8.3 Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965**

Enacted in 1965, this Act came into force w.e.f. April 1, 1966. Salient features of the Act are as under :

- Provision for state library authority. This is the first library legislation in India to make this provision

- Provision for setting up a Directorate of Libraries headed by a Director of Libraries

- Provision for a separate cadre of Librarians in the state

- Provision for local library authorities, such as city library authorities and district library authority for each district

- Provision for levying library cess in the form of surcharge on urban property, automobiles etc

- Provision for grant equal to the amount collected through library cess by state government. The state government shall make annually a grant to every district library authority of an amount equal to 3% of the land revenue collected in the district

- Provision for special library service for the blind

- Implementation of Press and Registration Act, 1867 in modified form

- The Act also provides sufficient powers to local library authorities for the smooth functioning of the Act

### **2.2.8.4 Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967**

The Maharashtra Public Libraries Act came into force w.e.f. May 1, 1968 for the establishment, maintenance, organization and development of public libraries in the state of Maharashtra. Salient features of this Act are :

- Constitution of state library council under the Chairmanship of Minister of Education of the state as an ex-officio president of the council and the Director of Libraries as the member secretary of the body

- The state library council has advisory functions

- No state library authority is mentioned in the Act, therefore, state government can be seen as the state library authority
- The council consists of 16 nominated and three elected members
- Provision for department of libraries headed by the director with the qualifications prescribed by the State Government
- Constitution of district library committee for each district
- Obligation on the part of state government to make annually a sum not less than Rs. 25 lakh for the development of public libraries. It does not include administrative and establishment expenditure
- Libraries up to divisional level are fully financed by the government and libraries below divisional level are to be run by voluntary organizations
- Grants for building and for running mobile libraries also made available
- No provision for library cess.

#### **2.2.8.5 West Bengal Public Libraries Act, 1979**

This Act was enacted to provide for the establishment of public libraries in the state of West Bengal and to regulate, guide, control, supervise and to grant recognition to the existing libraries in the state. This Act also advocates rural and urban library service in the state of West Bengal. Important features of the Act are :

- Directorate of libraries headed by Director having professional qualifications to manage the central library along with its branches and direct all matters relating to the work of all local libraries under this Act. This Directorate also guides, controls and supervises the functioning of libraries in the state
- There is no provision for library cess
- Constitution of state library council with Minister in charge of library service as Chairman and Director of Libraries as secretary. The council acts as an advisory committee on public libraries on the matters relating to library systems development and organization. This council is a nominated body
- Constitution of local library authority in each revenue district with District Magistrate as Chairman and District Library Officer as secretary.
- Appointment of District Library Officer having professional qualifications in each district
- Implementation of Press and Registration Act of 1867 with modifications to ensure the deposits of one free copy to the State Central Library to the publishers

— The Act provides well-framed library tools

### **2.2.8.6 Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988**

This Act provides for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in the state of Manipur. The Act was passed by the state legislature in 1988. Important features of the Act are :

— Provision of state library committee consisting of :

Committee

- a) Minister-in-charge of Education as Chairman of the
- b) Secretary to the government in the Education Department
- c) Director of Public Libraries
- d) Chief Librarian of State Central Library
- e) One person elected by the Syndicate of Manipur University
- f) One person nominated by Manipur Library Association
- g) Two persons nominated by the state government from among the members of District Library authorities

h) One person co-opted by the Committee

— The State Library Committee advises the state government on all the matters relating to the :

- a) Constitution of Department of Public Libraries and appointment of the Director.
- b) To supervise the State Central Library and its branches.
- c) To direct and control all the matters of district library authorities and submit to the state government through the state library committee every year a report on the working of libraries.
- d) Constitution of District Library authorities to provide library service in each district.
- e) Every member of District Library Authority other than ex-officio members can hold the office for a period of three years from the date of his nomination or election.

— The District Library Authority consists of 4 members nominated by the state government, 2 members elected among themselves by the members of the governing bodies of public libraries, two members elected by the board of municipalities or by small town committees in the district, 2 members nominated by the district branch of Manipur Library Association, Librarian of district library who will act as secretary of the District Library authority and the District Education Officer of the district.

— The District Library Authority could provide land, building, furniture,



fittings, books, periodicals, newspapers and other library materials from time to time. The District Library Authority can also employ staff and can accept any gift or endowments for the development of libraries. It could also hold lectures and conduct activities connected with public library service including social education.

- Executive committee and sub-committee of District Library authority can be appointed to enquire into the report and to advise in the matters.
- The control of the District Library authorities is in the hands of state government and every district library authority shall maintain a fund called a "Library Fund".

### **2.2.8.7 Kerala Public Libraries Act, 1989**

The Kerala Public Libraries Bill was presented at and passed by the 8th Kerala Legislative Assembly. The Kerala Public Library Act extends to the state of Kerala.

Salient features of the Kerala Public Libraries Act are as follows :

- Constitution of State Library Council consisting of sixty six members of whom sixty one members shall be elected by the general body of the District Library Council, one each from a taluk and five members nominated by the government.
  - There shall be an executive committee for State Library Council consisting of twenty five members of which fifteen will be elected by the government.
  - The State Library Council advises the government on all matters connected with administration of the Act, i.e.
    - (a) To coordinate the working of District Library Council and taluk library unions.
    - (b) Appoints and controls officers for the efficient performance of duties and functions under this Act.
    - (c) Establish one or more state libraries at place or places in the state in consultation with the government.
    - (d) Supervise and direct matters relating to library service in the state
    - (e) Conduct lectures, conferences, etc.
    - (f) Organize activities for promoting distant education and adult education
    - (g) Impart training to the librarians.
    - (h) Provide in the Trivandrum Public Library or in such other state libraries books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, etc.
- The State Library Council may give to the District Library Council and taluk library unions, directions in the performance of their functions under

this Act

- The secretary to the State Library Council shall be the chief executive authority of the State Library Council
- The District Library Council consists of presidents and secretaries of taluk library unions in the district, and four persons elected by the general body of the taluk library unions in the district
- The members of every District Library Council shall elect from among themselves a district executive committee which shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and a joint secretary
- The District Education Officer shall act as an ex-officio member of the district executive committee
- Taluk library union was established for the purpose of organizing and administering library services at the taluk level by the government
- Every taluk library union shall consist of not less than 2 representatives of each affiliated library in the taluk
- Every taluk library union shall elect an executive committee of the union consisting of 8 members including the president, vice-president and a joint secretary
- Every taluk library union shall elect not more than 4 persons as members to the District Library Council

#### **2.2.8.8 Haryana Public Libraries Act, 1989**

The Haryana Public Libraries Act aims to provide a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the state of Haryana

The salient features of the Act are as follows :

- The State Library Authority will be the main authority, which shall consist of the Minister-in-charge of the libraries that will be the chairman of and Director of the libraries shall be the secretary. The State Library Authority will be responsible for management of libraries
- The State Library Directorate shall prepare plans for the Public Libraries and publish statistical reports.
- State Central Library shall have two sections (1) State Reference Library Section and (2) State Lending Library Section
- There shall be District Library in each district as well as the District Library Committee
- Library cess shall be levied in the form of surcharge on property tax and house tax at the rate the State Government decides.
- The State Government shall create cadres for Public Library employees and service rules

#### **2.2.8.9 Mizoram Public Libraries Act, 1993**

The Mizoram Public Libraries Bill was introduced in the Mizoram Legislative Assembly in 1992. The Mizoram Public Libraries Act came into existence in 1993. The Act provides for the establishment and development of Public Libraries in the state of Mizoram.

The Act provides for the :

- Constitution of State Library Council with the Minister of Education & Human Resources as the Chairperson and Secretary of Education & Human Resources as secretary of the Council. State Library Council shall advise the government on all matters relating to establishment, promotion and

development of Public Library system in Mizoram.

- Constitution of Department of Public Libraries with Director as its Head
- Provision of State Library, district library, sub-divisional library and village library with State Library located at the centre of the State.

#### **2.2.8.10 Goa Public Library Act, 1993**

The Bill was introduced by Domnic Fernades and was passed in 1993. The Act was further amended and implemented in 1997. The Act provides for the :

- Creation of Library development cell under the Directorate of Education
- Establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries at State, District, Taluka, Municipal and Panchayat levels
- Makes compulsory enrolment of every student in Public Libraries on reaching 8th standard
- Library cess in the form of surcharge on excise duty.

#### **2.2.8.11 Gujarat Public Library Act, 2001**

The Gujarat Library Act was passed on 1st September, 2001. The Act provides for the :

- Constitution of State Library Development Council with Minister-in-charge of Libraries as ex-officio President of the Council. The Council shall advise, recommend and suggest the state government on all matters relating to finance, administration, and development of libraries, etc.
- Establishment of State Library Authority with separate State Library Directorate.
- State Public Library System with a state central library at the apex followed by District Libraries and Taluka Library for a Taluka alongwith constitution of District Taluka Library Advisory Committee.
- Constitution of State Library Development Fund consisting of grants received from State government and central government alongwith contributions and gifts made by public or any other agency.
- No Library cess.

#### **2.2.8.12 Orissa Public Library Act, 2002**

The Public Library Bill of Orissa was drafted at the "State Conference on Public Library Planning in Orissa" organized by Deptt. of Library & Information Science, Sambalpur University, in 1983. Regional Associations like Hirakhanda Library Association, Barpla and Library Association, Berhampur had made lots of efforts in persuading the government for the enactment of Public Library law in Orissa.

#### **2.2.8.13 -Rajasthan Public Libraries Act, 2005**

#### **2.2.8.14 -Uttar-Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 2005**

#### **2.2.8.15 -Uttarakhand Public Libraries Act, 2005**

#### **2.2.8.16 -Pondicherry Public Libraries Act, 2007/08**

#### **2.2.8.17 -Bihar Public Libraries Act, 2007**

#### **2.2.8.18 -Chattigarh Public Libraries Act, 2007**

#### **2.2.8.19 -Arunchal Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 2009**

### **Conclusion**

Thus, we have seen that the library legislation and the various acts framed by the Government of India aims to bring all the public libraries under one administrative set up. They ensure uniformity and standadization about library

services, organization, financial budgets, etc. The public libraries network can be linked with other type of library networks and together can provide necessary information to the reader.

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### **2.2.10 Self-Check Exercise**

1. Who gave the concept of Library Legislation in India ?
2. In which year a draft of Model Public Libraries Act was prepared ?
3. Which is the first Act to follow the recommendations of the Sinha Advisory Committee by setting up a separate "Department of

Libraries"?

4. Indian Copyright Act was passed in the year.....
5. Library Legislation is important for
  - a) Proper supervision and administration of libraries
  - b) To ensure continuous improvement and development of libraries
  - c) To laydown the structure of the Library System.
  - d) All of the above.
6. Government of India enacted the Press and Registration of Books Act in.....
7. Library Legislation provides an assured basis for library finance.

(True/False)
8. ....Act makes the provision for state library authority.
9. Which public libraries were granted the privilege of legal deposit by Delivery of Books Act (1954) ?
10. The first Library Act in India was passed and implemented in.....

**Answers**

1. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
2. 1930
3. Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960
4. 1957
5. d
6. 1867
7. True
8. Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965
9. National Library, Calcutta, Central Library, Bombay, Connemera Public Library, Madras and Delhi Public Library, Delhi
10. Tamil Nadu

## **LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

### **Introduction**

Libraries and library services are absolutely essential to achieve the developmental goals, improve the quality of life and preserve and make known the country's as well as the state's cultural heritage in multiple forms. The goal of librarianship is to mediate between humanity and humanity's store of recorded knowledge and information; to encourage an informed, enlightened and empowered citizenry; and to join with others in light the fight of intellectual freedom and access to information.

Profession is an occupation, especially that one acquiring extensive education in branch of science or arts; or a body of persons engaged in such occupation.

### **Objectives**

In this fast moving world in which development in all fields of human endeavour are taking place at a hectic speed, it is the incumbent in every profession to make arrangement for its own development. This is as true of library and information science as a any other profession. If this not done the profession will be rendered obsolete and redundant, and is bound to be rejected by the society in the long run.

After the study of this lesson you must be able to :

1. Get a view of librarianship as a profession.
2. Get an understanding of the ethical values;
3. Appropriate ethical values that enhance quality in professional performances to ensure societal recognition and appreciation;

and

4. Attempt to establish ethical standards in professional performances.

### **PROFESSION: DEFINITION**

Oxford English Dictionary defines profession as "a vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of learning or science is used in its

same shadow is depicted by Dictionary of Social Science which convey that “the term profession denotes occupations which demands a highly specialized knowledge and skills acquired at least in part of by course of a more or less theoretical nature and not by practice alone, tested by some form of examination either at university or some other authorized institution and conveying to the person who possess them considerable authorities in relation to clients.....At present the term usually denotes certain occupation whose members give service rather than engaged in the production and distribution of goods”. Therefore, special competence, acquired as a result of intellectual training, is the chief distinguishing component of the professions.

### **LIBRARIANSHIP-PROFESSION OR VOCATION**

There is a long standing dispute, whether librarianship is a profession or vocation. In right sense to resolve we have to ponder upon the characteristics of profession and vocation given as under :

Profession

- (a) A specialized knowledge of the field-scientific, historical or scholarly.
- (b) Intensive preparation for acquiring needed skills and methods to put the right knowledge to work;
- (c) A set of principles; a social or ethics;
- (d) An organization that will bind all the members together for :
  - (i) Concerted opinion;
  - (ii) To achieve high standards in performance; and
  - (iii) To act as force to achieve common good and work for collective thinking; and
- (e) Working with the prime purpose or rendering a public service.

Vocation

A vocation involves :

- (a) An activity of some kind-routine, physical or scholarly;
- (b) A craft, trade and profession;
- (c) Need certain or no skills; and
- (d) Mainly an activity involving service against fee or free.

### **LIBRARIANSHIP-PROFESSION**

After viewing the above points of discussion, we can easily conclude that librarianship is a profession rather than a vocation on the grounds :

- (a) It needs a specialized knowledge-imparted in various library schools;
- (b) It needs intensive training and continued practice to mastery over the skills needed for successful librarianship;

- (c) A set of principles or professional ethics has been drawn. The code of professional ethics for librarians describes that “the goal of librarianship is to mediate between humanity and humanity’s store of recorded knowledge and information; to encourage an informed, enlightened and intellectual freedom and access to information.
- (d) A large number of organisations at various levels—regional, national and international—and of different groups are in existence; and
- (e) It is service oriented. Libraries have been considered a place of paradise, a temple of learning, the heart of university, etc. A librarian does not only come into contact with lovers of books/knowledge but also experiences the pleasure and thrill of providing right information to the right reader at right time. Librarianship thus can be a great profession for those who enter it with seriousness of purpose.

Librarianship is, definitely a profession, which demands specialized knowledge and skills. Its study is based on a systematic theory, which delineates and supports the skills that characterize the profession. Its professional associations influence the public sentiments and support, and try to rise to the position of dignity and social standing. It has at its centre the career concept and from the very beginning it is service oriented.

## **EVOLUTION**

M.A. Gopinath, perceives three periods of the growth and development of the library

profession in his review article “LIBRARY PROFESSION AND ITS EVOLUTION”.

They are :

1. Scholarly Period (Roughly till 1850s)
2. Vocational Period (roughly from 1850-1950); and
3. Professional Period (roughly after 1950)

### **Scholarly Period**

Before the middle of 19th century, the libraries are largely owned and managed by kings, noblemen, monasteries and universities. The primary objective of the first two groups of libraries appear to have been more to function as a mark of nobility than to get their books widely used. But libraries were managed by the scholarly monks in monasteries as a secondary occupation. As the monasteries declined, their libraries were passed into possession of the newly emerging universities. But the tradition of their being used by mostly scholars continued till the end of the First World War.



This tradition still lingers on in a few strary universities and colleges. Under these circumstances, there was little chance for librarianship to emerge as a vocation.

### **Vocational Period**

Near about 1850s public libraries came into being in England and United States. Non-university men managed these public libraries. Their work was to provide a “source of information and enjoyment for all men.” According to Palmer, this made “the new librarians.....to think about their functions anew.” As the number of public libraries increased, their common goal of making the public widely use the information embodied in books, led to librarianship as a new vocation. The art of book selection, classification, cataloguing, and reference service, were casually developed by TRIAL AND ERROR METHOD. With the advancement of these arts/jobs, the vocation got more and more crystallized. In 1950, Robert D Leigh described librarianship to be merely as “a skilled occupation.”

### **Professional Period**

In 1951, Pierce Butler compared librarianship to the typical profession such as medicine, law, and engineering and concluded that intellectual contents of librarianship were not so “abstruse as to become a special professional scholarship. “Its techniques are so matter of fact (simple and routine) that a layman can quickly learn them on the job.”

In 1961, William J. Goode opined, “several key elements are missing to prevent its (librarianship’s) knowledge base from being sufficient for all full professional status. The central gap, of course, is the failure to develop a general body of scientific knowledge bearing precisely on this problem in the way medical profession with its auxiliary scientific field has developed an immense body of knowledge with which to cure human diseases.” He further adds, “In a very general way, it is possible to identify the fund principles or generalization of the science which solve it.”

Gopinath agrees that Goode is right in his assumption that a body of fundamental laws is a condition precedent for the formation of a profession. Dr. Ranganathan formulated “FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE” as a set of fundamental laws in 1931. During the past half a century, these five laws have helped not only in the inference of the past and present techniques needed for library service but also in the anticipation of new techniques needed for library service in changing social conditions.

These fundamental laws have in a potential form all the intellectual content demanded by Butler for librarianship to be deemed a profession. Fortunately, laws of library science and application of scientific method to every library techniques have already begin to permeate widely. Thus, the librarians no longer belong to mere vocation but to a learned profession at par with Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers.

Librarianship may be regarded as old as the book, but librarianship as a profession is just a little over hundred years old. Earlier it was only an occupation. In the West, the organization of the librarianship as a profession started with the establishment of American Library Association in 1876. The imparting of specialized knowledge started with the establishment of the first library school in 1887 by Melvil Dewey. During the last 100 years it has grown rapidly and established itself as a notable profession.

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROFESSION**

The librarianship as a profession has following characteristics :

#### **Difficult and different profession :**

Special type of human resources is needed to manage and organise a library. Therefore, the profession of librarianship has distinct feature. To prove oneself worthy of the profession of librarianship is much more difficult than to prove worthy of any other profession. In any other profession a limited number of clientele has to be dealt with. There is limited number of judge, appreciate or criticize the profession. But all teachers, students, and administrations observe and judge academic librarian from their own point of view, from different angles. Librarian has to satisfy all, proving himself competent on their standards. Only by dint of his professional performances the librarian can make the heart of institution.

The second thing that makes library profession different from other professions is that : In other professions if the client is dissatisfied he would come to the professional time and again, but will cease coming to the professional if satisfied, e.g., if a patient is not cured he would come again and again, but would cease when cured. On the contrary, a satisfied reader would keep on consulting library if satisfied, but if dissatisfied he would stop coming to the library.

#### **Qualities of the Librarian**

It goes without saying that there is not a single desirable personality trait, which would not be desirable for a librarian. There is no end to good qualities, but a librarian must possess the following essential qualities.

##### **(a) Organizing Capacity**

The librarian should be capable of organizing men (staff), material (document) and machines (tools—classification, cataloguing, etc.) in such a way as may be necessary for serving largest number of readers for their maximum benefits in minimum span of time. Firstly, in libraries reading material should be acquired and organized systematically keeping in view the readers and secondly, right men (staff) should be assigned right duties considering their skills and temperaments.

### **b) Love for books and readers**

To match right book with right reader and vice versa, the librarian should have love for books and readers and must take keen interest in them. Readers are like consumers and books are like consumer's goods. Therefore, he should try to discover the readers and books regularly. This will increase the use and popularity of the library and consequently he can fulfill the demands of five laws of Library Science.

### **(c) Service Minded**

A library is a non-profit service institution and librarianship is service-oriented profession. Librarian should be service-minded and should derive pleasures in serving people by trying to meet their library demands/needs. Without waiting for demands, he must come forward to take all possible steps to ensure that educational and informational needs of his readers are fulfilled in lesser possible time. This will give him immense and ever lasting pleasures.

### **(d) Soft spoken and Tactful**

Service with smile and soft words does not cost any thing but wins people. For a service-oriented profession, professionals should be soft spoken and tactful. The clientele must be served with modest and politeness mixed with academic vanity. He should be good and keen in establishing good rapport with users.

### **(e) Presence of mind and sense of humour**

Presence of mind helps a librarian to do his job and serve the readers in a better way as sense of humour makes his jobs easy and interesting and wins the readers by establishing a warm rapport.

## **TASKS BEFORE THE PROFESSION**

Tasks in professional work are defined by level of complexity, the general and technical knowledge required and their related responsibilities.

The subordinate personnel or assistants usually perform elementary routines and manipulative tasks.

Technical tasks call for professional qualifications and skills (e.g., classification, cataloguing, indexing etc.) and general qua the management of skills etc.

Supervision, control and organization of the various functions of documentary control chain processes are also important tasks to be performed by the professionals. These tasks require a sound professional and general training together with some experience.

In all information units there is a natural tendency for these divisions to overlap, with the result the profession contains a large number of generalists.

### **STRUCTURE OF THE PROFESSION**

There are four categories of professionals. These are as under :

- (1) Para professionals (Assistants);
- (2) Professional Juniors (Minimum qualification-Degree in Library and Information Science);
- (3) Professional Seniors (Generally Post Graduate Qualifications in LIS with five years experience);
- (4) Professionals (managers).

### **STATUS OF THE PROFESSION**

The status of the profession is the reflection of rules, which defines levels of responsibilities, qualifications, career prospects, duties and rewards of each position and level of training and amount of experiences needed.

Only a few countries have established rules at national levels for a particular branch of activity or particular organization. In majority of the countries unfortunately, they are either not defined at all or only partly defined.

A recognized professional status is very important since it clarifies the relative standing of the profession and makes it possible to attract and maintain staff with requisite qualifications and qualities. Without such a formal framework, there is a risk, especially for new occupation and could negatively affect the socio-professional standing of the occupation.

### **LIBRARY PROFESSION IN INDIA**

In India, majority of library personnel were motivated to join this profession after their academic qualification for better job prospects. This unambiguously shows that choice of this profession is not preceded by the vocational development of an intrinsic interest in profession. This intrinsic interest may have resulted in high motivational character, success and morale of the professionals' personnel. Because of the lack of this vocational growth, librarianship as a profession is not highly respected either by the 'Academic Community', by 'Public' and even in the 'Family' in India.

Another distressing feature is that majority of us would be unwilling to join library profession if we were to start out our career afresh. Such an attitude is the reflection of a sense of dissatisfaction with the prevailing conditions in library profession. The university librarians who are highly paid persons would neither like their children nor even their kith and kin to join library profession as career. This type of professional despair may adversely affect the efficiency of the library personnel and they may not feel satisfied with the nature of their job, which is pregnant with the intellectual challenges.

Still every thing is not wrong with the library profession in India. Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the pioneer like Dr. Ranganathan. It was he who infused a new life in to the library profession and changed it into a science—in fact a craft into a full-fledged profession and discipline in its own right, with its own fundamental laws, deducted laws and a sound methodology for research.

The library science over the past decade is attracting well-qualified young men and women who have the intellectual capabilities and potentialities as well moral and mental fiber to face the challenges thrown up by literature explosion and accept responsibilities. What has been achieved is really credible, but it is just a Clarion call to achieve more-particularly when the public image, the professionals should constantly be in labour to highlight that, “the basic philosophy of the library is the encouragement of learning and that library is a place where learning occurs as well as place where material is used and stored” (H Hauf, 1961).

The librarian deals with ideas and their communication as recorded in various documents and the emergence of electro-mechanical communication media can tremendously help him distributing, “thought commodity” pin pointedly, exhaustively and expeditiously.

### **CONCLUSION**

Librarianship is a service oriented and modest profession. As Wallace has pointed out, “No library would promise an aspirant to the profession a garden of Eden. But you will find many fruits in it. Service mindedness is as important as library education. Therefore, the professionals should bear in mind that the success or failure does not depend solely upon theoretical knowledge of library techniques but also on practical services. Library profession is like a coin and technical knowledge and practical service are its two faces or sides. Both the sides are equally important but when it comes to comparing the two, it can ourightly be said that service side is the “Head” side of the coin.

### **SELF-CHECK EXERCIES**

1. What is a profession ? Discuss.
2. What is the structure of the profession ?

Note : Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this lesson.

### **2.3.1.2 PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

Professional ethics is a topic of considerable importance in order to determine, set and maintain acceptable standards to professional performances.

Webster's International Dictionary defines ethics as

1. The discipline dealing with what is good and bad or right or wrong with moral duty and obligations;
2. A group of moral principles or set of values; a particular theory or system of moral values, the principles of conduct governing an individual or a profession; standards of behaviour;
3. The objective 'Ethical' connotes conformity to professionally endorsed principles and practice or a system/philosophy of conduct and principles practiced by a person or group.

Ethics has been a subject of study and inquiry in philosophy, which is as old as human history. There are three philosophical position is ethics enquiry in the West, viz., monistic, relativistic and pluralistic.

The monistic position is based on the percept that there is a single set of absolute moral principles or GOLDEN RULES that can guide correct behaviours in different situations.

The relativistic position is based on the percept that moral principles are varied and that no one principle is any better than other absolutely.

These two have been rejected, as they do not seem to be tenable in practice.

Pluralistic position, however, believes that there are multiple moral principles that can correctly guide behaviour; this position appears to have emerged as the dominant philosophical position. In Indian philosophy moral behaviour is closely associated with religious beliefs and practices. All these ideas, thoughts and theories lead to different aspects of studies of ethics in modern society. Some of these studies, relate to personal, organizational, professional and business ethics which quite often introduce conflict in practical applications in the real life of an individual.

#### **PROFESSIONAL ETHICS : CONCEPT**

The term ethics is derived from the Grek word 'ethos', which means character. Ethics is a set of moral principles that governs the PERSON-his conduct, behaviour, character, fairness, humbleness, morality, values, commitment, duties to self-improvement and to the society at large and his obligations to the profession, to the institution and the society at large. These may be rules of conduct recognized with respect to a particular class of human

actions or a particular group, culture etc. Professional associations have been keen to develop ethical values, and to set ethical codes to be followed by professionals. The age old professionals like that of medicine, education, law, religion and others, have been constantly reviewing the need for ethical codes for their professionals and set minimum standards of performance. The implication of ethical codes in professional practice is, however, a self-imposed issue mainly because it is not possible for others to enforce these codes on professional practitioners.

A profession is not a profession without a set of basic or fundamental principles or ethics.

### **PROFESSIONAL ETHICS : ROLE**

Ethics helps a professional in the following ways :

1. Helps a person to know what is expected of him by the profession.
2. How he should conduct himself.
3. How he should prepare himself to meet the demands of the clientele.
4. How to uphold the values.
5. And above all to keep his profession at a higher pedestal particularly in the eyes of the users or society in general.

Today, most of the professionals are under tremendous pressure due to the application of various kinds of technological advances in professional techniques and practices and consequent societal changes. These advances and changes destabilize established relationship with their respective customers as well as within professional members and others; for example between doctors and patients and doctors among themselves and law enforcing institutions. The profession of librarianship is also under such pressures. In recent years, the dimension of library and information science have widened, with the application of Information Technology (IT); unprecedented increase in the volume and variety of information packages; rapidly expanding various needs of users due to turbulent dynamic nature of knowledge and societal changes. These developments incubated new problems and issues that are often creating incompatible approaches in setting ethical standards in professional performances. In USA and UK,. the professional bodies have come out with codes of ethical standard for professional performances, although these codes are not mandatory on professionals in their performance.

In India, Indian Library Association (ILA), and Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) have enlisted professional ethics as an important aspect of work in their program of activities. IASLIC had discussed professional

ethics in its eleventh national seminar at Calcutta in 1984.

### **LIBRARIANSHIP AND ETHICS**

Professional ethics is considered as an expression of the ethos (i.e. character, spirit, culture, practice) of an occupation. It should be based upon or reflect, all the basic values associated with the occupation. It should divulge what the occupation is, what the practitioners think of themselves and their place in society. It should point out what is prestigious about the group. The quality of service rendered by them should be a class that makes them distinguishable.

Usually, we refer to the quality of a work of a person being highly professional; meaning thereby that there is a near perfection in the nature of performance, the intellectual and/or technical expertise and professionals carry, generally, this kind of reputation, although there may be occasionally poor performances too. In order to sustain societal recognition and to give their best, almost every profession, attempts to evolve a code of professionals behaviour to guide practitioners.

### **ETHICS FOR LIBRARIANS**

Tyler observed that “Librarianship has ethical values higher than the selfish interest of individual libraries; it expect the librarians to dedicate himself to these values and the professional group as a whole enforces discipline to se that these values are not disregarded...Librarian is primarily dedicated to the enlightenment of his society/community, to the dissemination of truth and to the development of an enlightened citizenship.”

Greer has tried to explain the ethics of librarians in one word, viz., loyalty; which includes loyalty to one’s (i) own work; (ii) institution; (iii) fellow workers, whether in one’s own or in another library; (iv) community and (c) self.

### **Code Ethics**

According to Megnanand, there are the following aspects, which should be covered in the code of ethics:

1. Librarian and his committee;
2. Librarian and his staff;
3. Librarian and his book-suppliers;
4. Librarian and the book-trade;
5. Librarian and his professional colleagues;
6. Librarian and his clientele;
7. Librarian and society; and
8. Librarian and the state laws and nation.

### **Motto of Professional Ethics**



Some ideas on the subject of professional ethics are enumerated as follows :

1. The prime motto of professional ethics in library service is to look at the user as patron. The service offered, therefore, should be done with dedication, modesty and involvement.
2. Being purveyor of knowledge through books and other documents, a professional has to have an abiding interest in building up his own knowledge base and should associate himself with process of learning.
3. A professional has to view all creeds, dogmas and idealism with professional neutrality. Personal bias, creeds, dogmas, etc., should not interfere in any way while serving a user. A library has been described as “the impartial instrument of a purposive society” (McColvin). The library should be approached with the same spirit.
4. A professional should uphold the sanctity of six freedoms, namely, freedom of study, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of dissemination of knowledge and the freedom of instruction.
5. The professional should voice his conviction relating to library legislation, censorship and in the case when any of the above six freedoms are at stake or curbed.

### **Societal Responsibility**

Acknowledging the value of a library as a social institution the library staff should participate in all social activities and take care of all books and documents that support all human activities. In reality, books and documents are corporate memories of entire human community and therefore, deserve to be preserved and protected to make the library : “a brain of society” in its true sense. Library is an indispensable institution for the society. It is “the root and fruit” of the society/ therefore, the library professionals should understand this, hold a definite conviction and also make the society understand it.

### **User Interface**

1. Library is a storehouse of knowledge. The library professionals should make this knowledge accessible to all irrespective of their caste, creed or religion.
2. Everyone coming to library is a learner, whether he is a renowned intellectual, a neo-literate, or a child. All of them should be given equal attention, and everyone should find the library atmosphere congenial and the library service satisfying. The library professionals should establish a cordial relation with users; after all both are seekers of knowledge.
3. Some persons become the readers of library on their own. But, the library professionals should try to create readers by persuasion, by publishing library activities and through public relations.

**Commitment to Parent Institution**

Mostly, libraries are components of bigger institutions. They are housed, supported by these parent institutions. Therefore “

The library professionals should faithfully learn and execute the policies of parent institutions.

He must avoid any personal financial gain at the cost of the parent body, as his interests are subordinate to the interest of the parent body.

He should be fair in dealing with staff appointments, promotions etc., and while writing confidential reports of the staff working under his supervision.

**Five Laws and Professional Ethics****First Law : Books are for use**

1. While selecting books, one should be unbiased. The books should be useful to the most.
2. Expedite reading by initiating users in to the library mechanism and structure; ensure that the surroundings are beautiful and attractive; seating is comfortable; atmosphere is cozy., mechanism is simple, rules and regulations help the users to have easy access to reading materials; and all physical facilities are available.
3. Publicize the library and its services regularly through effective means and media.

**Second Law : Every reader his/her book**

1. Keep the reader at ease.
2. Adequate reference service to help the users to get the book he/she wants easily.
3. Guidance to users in the use of the library.
4. Purchase or procure a book user wants by inter-library loan.
5. Maintain catalogues, lists of periodicals etc.

**Third Law : Every book its reader**

1. The catalogue should satisfy the various approaches of the users. For this, necessary and sufficient number of added analytical and reference entries be provided in the catalogue.
2. Display new arrivals and less used books so that they catch the eyes of the users. Kaleidoscope jerks should be given in the arrangement and display of less used books.
3. Give good publicity of library services.
4. Organize exhibitions and extension services for popularizing the library and books.

**Fourth Law : Save the time of the reader**

1. Catalogue should satisfy various approaches of the users.
2. Classification should provide easy access and easy location.

3. Introduce specialized and personalized references services to save objective and subjective time of the users.
4. Provide more guides and guidance to the users.
5. Be careful in planning the location of various reader departments in the library for easy and quick access from one service point to another.

#### **Fifth Law : Library is growing organism**

1. While planning library building, take into consideration future needs as well.
2. All systems should be easy to expand and to change.
3. There should be coordination, cooperation and interaction among staff.
4. Library must always be ready to take innovative steps for better reader satisfaction.

#### **STAFF**

##### Duty Staff

A professional should continually try to improve his knowledge and skills. One should attend in service training and refresher courses. The professional should study books, periodicals and other documents on the subject. He should enroll a member of professional associations and participants in the conferences, seminars, himself as etc., organized by these professional bodies.

It is the responsibility of the professionals to protect the image of the profession. One should sacrifice petty gains and maintain high moral standards.

##### Duty to the Colleagues

A professional should maintain cordial relations with the fellows. Observe dignity of labour. One should sacrifice self and provide services to the staff under his supervision.

#### **Seven lamps of conduct**

1. Service before self;
2. Unbiased;
3. Split-mind (keeping everything in mind, one should attend all the demands of the users and colleagues simultaneously and effectively\_;
4. Sympathetic behaviour (Building confidence in users);
5. Tact (in dealing with users);
6. Industry (putting head, hand and heart in work);
7. Scholarship (to be friend, philosopher and guide to users, one should possess scholarship.

#### **ISSUES AND PROBLEMS**

In addition to the difficulties in designing an acceptable ethical code for

professionals, there are also many other issues and problems dealing with professional ethics. Some of them are

1. Image of library and information profession in society;
2. More than one professional body;
3. Authority in implementation with provisions for disciplinary action in case of violation of the ethical principles enunciated by ethical codes;
4. Expanded dimension of the profession;
5. Consequent undefined state of profession;
6. Quality of professional work;
7. Immigration of specialists to other disciplines and professions.

## **A SURVEY**

### **U.S. EXPERIENCE**

In spite of all these problems and difficulties, attempts have been made to design code of ethics for library and information profession. The American Library Association, after prolonged debates and discussions adopted a professional ethical code in 1938.

The ALA ethical code attempted to define and regulate the relations of librarians to :

1. The government authority;
2. Their constituency;
3. Their fellow employees within the library;
4. Their profession; and
5. Society

In 1975, ALA adopted a new statement on professional ethics, which replaced the 1938 code.

At the ALA membership meeting in 1981 the code of ethics was officially adopted.

In 1990 the American Association for Information Service (ASIA) also published a draft of the ASIS code of ethics for information professionals in the August/September, 1990 issue of the Bulletin of ASIS. This code comprised a preamble and four categories of ethical responsibilities to :

1. Individual persons;
2. Society;
3. The sponsor;
4. The client or employee; and
5. The profession.

This, however, remained in draft form and is pending for acceptance by the Associations Board of Directors.

### **UK Experience**

In 1978, the working party on professional ethics was established within UK library association to develop a craft code of ethics. A draft was prepared for discussion and debate in 1980s; the final version of code, the code of professional conduct was adopted by Council of UK Library Association at its 100th annual general meeting in 1983. The code includes the procedure and regulatory actions that will follow a breach of the code by a member of library association. A unique feature of the LA's code of professional conduct is its implementation mechanism that involves sanctions imposed by the LA's disciplinary committee on those who ignore the professional conduct set by the code.

The feature of the code relate to :

1. The competency of the librarian;
2. The question of discretion and respect of the client's privacy;
3. Professional independence and intellectual freedom;
4. The impartiality of the library profession;
5. Financial ethics; and
6. The integrity of members.

### **Indian Situation : Professional Ethics in Indian context**

The library and information personnel should be very particular about the professional ethics. Unlawful and ethical pecuniary interests should be avoided. Purchases and other financial transactions in libraries are vulnerable issues for abuse. Their integrity should be beyond doubt. With colleagues, patrons and management, their dealing should be fair and just and relations most cordial and friendly.

The ethics of profession has been a subject matter of discussion in professional forums for a long time. In 1989 the Joint Council of Library Association in India (JOCLAI) had finalized a draft code of ethics. It is now under circulation for eliciting comments and suggestions. Thereafter, it is expected to be formally adopted on behalf of the profession.

### **Code of Professional Ethics adopted by JOCLAI**

#### **Preamble**

We, the librarians and information professionals in India, convinced of the fact that a library is meant to fulfill certain definite educational, cultural and socio-economic of the contemporary society;

Realizing that we have a clearly defined effective role to play in the fulfillment of these objectives.

Aware of the fact that this row, modify from time to time with the introduction of new innovations in information techniques and the overall development of our

technological society, will continue in the foreseeable future;

Believing that in our democratic society following a socialistic pattern, every citizen has the right to intellectual freedom and the freedom of access to undistorted, unbiased information, irrespective of his educational, cultural level, political affiliation, caste, creed, religion, age or sex and that please, only except such material which are covered by censorship regulations imposed by law;

Accepting our special responsibility of selecting reading materials and guiding lay public in their use of library's resources, to enlarge their mental horizon and elevate their taste;

Considering that we are not simply a congeries of certain related groups of technicians and managers but a homogeneous group of educator equipped with general education and proper training in modern technique and technology of library management, continuously updated to keep pace with the changing needs of our progressive society.

Conscious fully of the fact that membership in our profession carries with it special obligations to maintain the highest level of personal integrity and competencies, and;

Determined to create a healthy professional tradition for the future; create and give up to us the following code of professional ethics :

**The Code :**

1. Library and information profession is a service profession. Library and information professionals should gather information, organize into easily accessible collections, provide mechanisms and help productive utilization of the same by all eligible clientele.
2. Library and information professionals must be governed by the democratic principle giving every user his/her opportunity to access to information resources and make special efforts to keep their interests growing towards further development.
3. Library and information professionals must familiarize themselves with all available information resources that are of interests of their clientele either on the demand or in anticipation, they may be in the form of books, technical papers, and other non-print records and even sometimes specialist in any field of knowledge. Gathering, organizing and transmitting information to the appropriate targets of use in an essential credo of librarians and information personnel efficiency and effectiveness in finding targets of our profession.
4. Library and information professional must keep service orientation in their professional work. Personal philosophies and attitude should not interfere

with those of the institution or organizations.

5. Library and information professional should avoid unlawful and unethical pecuniary interests and must serve their clientele on an equitable bases.
6. Library and information professional should keep timeliness as a prime factor in serving information to users. A delayed response brings discredit to the service and ultimately may not be useful.
7. Library and information professional should aim at the development of their own professional organizations and take pride in ethos, activities and services. They should encourage younger generation of professional with their own exemplary service.
8. Library and information professionals should cultivate their field of knowledge in a professional way. They should contribute to the field by the research, teaching and dissemination through literature.

### **Conclusion**

While it is easy to think of ethical values as essential to ensure quality of professional performance, it is very difficult to design a universally accepted standard code for professional ethics. Individual or personal ethics are fundamental to any set of ethical codes, which are not explicitly stated in any professional code, as they are very often assumed to be basic to every situation. There are also differences in the conception of ethical behaviour in different societies and cultures. In order to be effective, professional ethics have to be perceived at various levels appropriate to different culture and situations. These levels may be at primary, institutional, professional, national and international levels. Therefore, designing ethical codes becomes not only too ideal to be realistic but it also difficult to implement, particularly because no ethical code can ever be enforced, as they are not statutory laws.

### **SELF CHECK EXERCISE**

3. Describe the general ethics according to Webster's International Dictionary.
4. What do you understand by seven lamps of conduct ?

Note : Check your answers given at the end of this lesson.

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### **ANSWERS TO THE SELF-CHECK EXERCISES**

Q. No.1

A profession is considered as a vocation, in which a professed knowledge of some department of learning or science is used in its application to the affairs of others or in the practice of an art founded upon it. Special competence, acquired as a result of intellectual training, is the chief distinguishing component of the profession.

Q. No.2

The structure of the profession is as under :

There are four categories of professionals, which are classified as Para Professionals (Assistants), Professional Juniors (with minimum qualification of B.L.Sc.) Professional Seniors (M L I Sc with 5 years experience) and Professional (Mangers).

Q.No.3

The general ethics is defined as :

1. The discipline dealing with what is good and bad or right and wrong with moral duty and obligation.
2. A group of moral principles or set of values; a particular theory and system of moral values; the principles of conduct governing an individual or a profession; standard of behaviour.
3. The objective 'Ethical' connotes :

Conformity to professionally endorsed principles and practice or a system/ philosophy of conduct and principles practised by a person or group.

Q.No.4

The seven principles of conduct are :

1. Service before self;
2. Unbiased;
3. Split-mind;
- 4, Sympathetic Behaviour;
5. Tact;
6. Industry (putting head, hand and heart in work);
7. Scholarship.



**ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIA:ILA &  
IASLIC****INTRODUCTION**

Up to now, you have obtained a fairly good insight into the historical prospective of libraries, library development in modern society, types of libraries and their functions, categories of uses and their information needs etc. In their entire sector it has been discovered that there is an underlying unity of purpose, i.e., provide a good library and information service. This basic approach has unified all persons working in libraries and information/documentation centres to come together to form associations to locus, to focus attention on their common objectives.

Library associations are learned societies. They promote development on the library movement in a country. They strive for better provision of library and information services. In this process, they also strive for the advancement of profession and the professionals.

**OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of this lesson is to acquaint you with Library Associations in general and particular library associations in India including their activities and programmes along with their administrative and organizational structure and functions.

The study of this lesson should enable you to :

Enumerate and elaborate the aims and objectives of professional associations of Library and information field.

Explain the programmes and activities of library associations of India in the realization of their aims and objectives.

**STRUCTURE**

## 2.4.1. Library Associations

- 2.4.1.1 Genesis
- 2.4.1.2 Definition
- 2.4.1.3 Need
- 2.4.1.4 Importance

2.4.2. Aims and objectives of Library Associations

2.4.3. Functions of Library Associations

2.4.4. General Accounts of Library Associations of India

2.4.4.1 Indian Library Association

2.4.4.1.1 Genesis;

2.4.4.1.2 Objectives;

2.4.4.1.3 Organizational Structure;

2.4.4.1.4 Membership;

2.4.4.1.5 Activities;

2.4.4.1.6 Cooperation with other professional Organisations;

2.4.4.1.7 Awards;

2.4.4.1.8 Professional Issues;

2.4.4.1.9 Participation with official Bodies;

2.4.4.1.10 Publications; and

2.4.4.2 Conclusions

2.4.4.2 Indian Association of Special and Information Centres

2.4.4.2.1 Genesis;

2.4.4.2.2 Objectives;

2.4.4.2.3 Organizational Structure;

2.4.4.2.4 Activities;

2.4.4.2.5 Relations with other Professional Organisations;

2.4.4.2.6 Group Activities;

2.4.4.2.7 Other Programmes;

2.4.4.2.8 Publications; and

2.4.4.2.9 Conclusions

## **2.4.1 LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS**

### **2.4.1.1 GENESIS**

The Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution were the primary factors that give rise to the establishment of many vocational and professional associations. B.I. Palmer summarizes some of the motivators leading to the formation of professional associations. Their motivations are :

- (I) To protect the good name of the profession and prevent fraudulent, unauthozed practices;
- (II) To develop effective techniques, so that they could be identified by the society as a separate group of practitioners;
- (III) To act as a defense organism against the exploitation by non-practitioners

who are mainly concerned with mercenary interest rather social interest. The motivators provided by Palmer indicate that the rise of an association is not only to safeguard the interest of a small group of people, but it also aims at building a better society. They inculcate in each of their member lofty ideals of serving the humanity to live a better life.

#### **2.4.1.2 DEFINITION**

The term association is used to denote a group or body of individuals or institutions associated with a common purpose. This common purpose generally revolves around two main types of activities:

- (I) Advancement of service oriented goals of the associations; and
- (II) Protection of the member's interest.

Professional associations are made up of, by and for the professional in the field concerned. Therefore, a library association may be defined as a group or body of librarians or libraries and user of libraries formed with the common purpose of protection of raising their standards and capability to serve more effectively and efficiently.

#### **2.4.1.3 NEED**

A professional person alone, or a single institution, cannot possibly do much, to deal with wider and far reaching issues of professional concerns. Collective action by interested groups is necessary. Therefore, Professional associations serve as a forum for coordinated efforts.

#### **2.4.1.4 IMPORTANCE**

Library development is dependent upon professional planning, foresight, understanding and involvement. The library associations manage these issues in a better way than by individual institutions. Hence, the solidarity of the profession is a pre requisite for working for a common cause and to achieve results. In fact, the strength and effectiveness of professional associations reflect the solidarity. They can help in spreading the public library movement and ensure better library services. They, indeed assist in clarifying concepts of libraries, library and information services, and also present appropriate proposals to the right quarters.

#### **2.4.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS**

Library associations are established with the following aims and objectives :

- (I) To work for the enactment of public library legislation, drafting of bills along progressive lines and based on sound principle;
- (II) To make the library conscious so that they demand the right of access t public library and to mobilize social pressure for healthy development

of library services;

- (III) To herald the library movement in a country to spread knowledge and information, and ultimately contribute to human resource development;
- (IV) To strive for evolution of an integrated national library & information system based on a national policy; bringing to the attention of the authorities, the deficiencies, defeats etc., in existing library infrastructure;
- (V) To provide a common forum for library professionals for exchange of information, ideas, experiences and expertise, work for betterment of salaries, grades, service conditions, status, etc. of library professionals;
- (VI) To hold the image of library profession high in society, promote cooperation among libraries and library professionals;
- (VII) To share resources and avoid duplication of efforts;
- (VIII) To contribute towards manpower development for library and information work including education and training, research, incentives, awards and rewards, etc;
- (IX) Publication of professional literature; and
- (X) To take projects of importance in specific fields and to give such projects general professional assistance.

### **2.4.3. FUNCTIONS**

Library associations have played vital role in library movement in their respective countries, state etc. Major functions of a library association may be enumerated as under :

- (I) To ascertain the existing state of libraries, librarians and library service in the world (International associations). Country (National association), Region (Regional association), State (State association) etc; and prepare a comprehensive but feasible plan for strengthening library movement in their respective area (i.e. world, country etc.);
- (II) To bring together persons concerned with the interested in libraries/ library services and to create library awareness and consciousness;
- (III) To organize conferences, seminars and training courses, educational programmes and like activities on such libraries, as may have relevance to libraries, library services, library techniques and use of libraries;
- (IV) To work vigorously towards enactment and adoption of library legislation in the country, state, etc. and to try for its proper promulgation and implementation after it is enacted;

- (V) To protect and to promote the common interest of the professionals and to try for enhancement of their status and side by side also to work for the protection of the rights of users;
- (VI) To prepare a code of conduct and ethics for library personnel;
- (VII) To prepare standards relating to various areas of library work, library service and library education for ensuring uniformity in library services, techniques and education;
- (VIII) To make efforts to see that standards of education at training programmes of libraries do not fall below standard so that the profession gets perfectly trained personnel to serve the society;
- (IX) To ensure establishment and proper functioning of lower level library associations. For example, a national level association may take care of a state level, a state level association may take care of district level association and so on;
- (X) To bring out publications, such as conference proceedings and papers, books, survey reports etc. on topics relevant to the profession, not only raising finance, but also educating the members and the professionals and to show that the association is working lively;
- (XI) To prepare, maintain and update a computer register of chartered/registered/authorized librarians;
- (XII) To prepare, maintain, update and publish directory of libraries in the country, state etc;
- (XIII) To maintain relations and coordinate with other library associations at various levels and
- (XIV) To promote resource sharing among libraries and also to impress upon the libraries and authorities to boost up library extension activities.

As pointed out in Advisory Committee on Libraries set up by Government of India under the chairmanship of Shri K.P. Sinha, that, "In all these, the objectives of library association is to strengthen and expand the library movement and not to assist any particular library or librarian". Therefore, Library associations may take a common cause and not the cause of an individual library or member.

The programmes and activities of library associations may be grouped under the headings : conferences, library publicity, service conditions, education, publications, standards, service, research and cooperation.

### **SELF CHECK EXERCISE**

1. What are the aims and objectives of Library Association ?

#### **2.4.4 LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA**

Development of library associations in India is different from that of development of such associations in other countries. In other countries, national level associations emerged first, but in India, we already had some state level associations prior to the formation of the first national level library association namely Indian Library Association (ILA), Andhra Desa Library Association (1914), Maharashtra Library Association (1921), Gujarat Pustakalya Mandfal (1923), Bengal Library Association (1925), Baroda State Library Associates (1926), Madras Library Association (1929), Samantha Kerela Pustakalaya Samiti (1931). Indian Library Association was formed in 1933.

#### **2.4.4.1 INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ILA)**

It has members from all the parts/states of the country representing all types of libraries. Majority of members belong to library profession including the teachers of library science, but there are members belonging to other walks of life also, as ILA constitution allows anyone to become its member who has interest in library information field.

##### **2.4.4.1.1 Genesis**

The All India Public Library Association was established in 1919 with its headquarters in Vijay Wada (then Bezwada). This organization took keen interest in the spread of library movement in various States of India, and organized regular conferences, training programmes, etc., to support library development. But some of the qualified professionals felt that non-professionals dominated this association and that there was a need for an association for professional librarians. Consequently, some of the Government of India librarians, especially those in Calcutta, under the leadership of K.M. Asadullah organized the First All India Library Conference in 1933 under the Chairmanship of Mr. A.C. Woolner (Vice Chancellor of Punjab Univeristy). It was at this conference the Indian Library Association was founded on 12 September. It was decided that the Association would work for development of libraries and library movement, improvement of status of librarians and stress for better training of librarians. Since then ILA is working as a representative body of Indian librarians and is dedicated to the cause of libraries. After independence, the Association witnessed both hectic and lean period of activity. Some initiatives taken by the ILA can be said to have an impact over the library development in the country. However, the expectations of library profession have all along been far more than what was achieved. At present time, the library profession is keen to make ILA strong and effective and there are signs of some progress.

For initial 12 years the office of ILA was housed in the imperial Library at Calcutta. It was shifted to Delhi in 1946 and remained there till September 1953 in the University of Delhi and thereafter it shifted back to Calcutta. In August 1964 its office moved to Delhi again and was housed in Delhi Public Library. An extraordinary general body meeting hold on May 24, 1970 made a change in the constitution to make Delhi/New Delhi as its permanet headquater of the Association. Now the office of the Association is housed in its own one room flat located in a commercial building in North Delhi, which was purchased way back in 1978. The office was finally moved to the present buildy in April 1982.

#### **2.4.4.1.2 Objectives**

The ILA constitution lays down the following objectives of the Association :

- (i) Furtherance of Library movement and improvement in the training of libraries in India;
  - (ii) Promotion of library science education and the improvement in the training of libraries in India;
  - (iii) The improvement of the status and conditions of service of librarians;
- In 1935, two more objectives were added :
- (iv) Promotion of bibliographical study and research in library sciences;
  - (v) Cooperation with international organizations with similar objectives;
- An amendment to the Constitution of ILA in 1970 added four more objectives, namely
- (vi) Publication of bulletins, periodicals, books, etc. which will help in the realization of the objectives of the Association;
  - (vii) Establishment of libraries, documentation and information centres and assistance in their establishment and working;
  - (viii) Promotion of appropriate library Legislation in India;
  - (ix) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of objectives of the Association.

Another amendment in 1987 added three more objectives :

- (x) Providing a common forum to all persons engaged or interested in library and information work by holding conferences and meting for discussions of professional, technical and organizational issues;
- (xi) Accreditation of institutions imparting library and information science education and training; and
- (xii) Promotion as well as formulation of standard norms, guiding for management of library and information systems and services.

#### **2.4.4.1.3 Oragizational Structure**

The membership of the association comprises of patrons, life and ordinary members, institutional and associate members.

The general body elects for a two year term, a president, six vice presidents, a general secretary and council members up to 20 at the rate of one representative for every 100 personal members, and one representative for every 40 institutional members. There are 11 section committees to look after professional work in different areas.

#### **2.4.4.1.3.1 Council**

The Council is the highest policy-making body. It comprises :

1. Elected members as per clause 6(b) and (c);
2. All co-opted members as per clause 6(a);
3. Chairperson of the central sectional committees as per Clause 6(d);
4. All past presidents of the association who are valid members of ILA as per clause 6(f); and
5. All office bearers as per clause 6(a).

#### **2.4.4.1.3.2 Executive Committee**

The Council in its very first meeting constitutes the Executive Committee.

##### **The EC includes :**

1. President;
2. Senior vice president;
3. General Secretary;
4. Both the secretaries;
5. Treasures;
6. Librarian;
7. Public relations officer; and
8. Three nominees of the Council.

While the general body meets once a year, usually at the same time of all India library conference, the Council meets at least once in a quarter and the executive committee meets as often as necessary. The annual report and accounts of the association are passed at the general body meetings.

#### **2.4.4.1.3.3 MEMBERSHIP**

Members, subscription rates are : ordinary Rs. 100/-, library association Rs. 750/-, institutions Rs. 300/-, life Rs. 750/-, patron 10,000.

##### **ADDRESS :**

Indian Library Association (ILA)



A 40-41, Flat Number 201, Ansal Building,  
Mukherjee Nagar, NEW DELHI-11009

The association has a duly approved written Constitution. It has also framed some of bye-laws to codify procedures.

#### **2.4.4.1.5 ACTIVITIES**

##### **2.4.4.1.5.1 Conference**

The Indian Library Association has been holding conferences at regular intervals. Initially, these were organized once in two years since 1964 but now these are held every year. So far, 43 Indian library conferences have been held in different parts of the country. Apart from conferences, seminars are also organized on various subjects of professional interest. In 1995, regional conference was stated.

The association arranges lectures, round table discussions, etc., mostly at Delhi for discussing technical subjects.

##### **2.4.4.1.5.2 Continuing Educational Programmes**

Under this programme, I.L.A. was collaborating with the other national level associations in organizing joint study circle in Delhi in 1980s. Several training programmes in computer applications, use of CDS/ISIS software, etc. were organized with the support of NISSAT.

##### **2.4.4.1.5.3 Consultance and Other Projects**

The ILA started consultance projects in 1986. It has helped the following organizations in different ways :

1. LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie
2. IGNC, New Delhi
3. NISSAT Survey for the National Document Supply System
4. Indian Library Directory compilation
5. Compilation of Directory of Associations in library and allied fields, etc.

#### **2.4.4.1.6 COOPERATION WITH OTHER PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

##### **2.4.4.1.6.1 National**

The ILA has close associations with various professional bodies at national and state level. Further, it has been playing an important role in the following organizations :

1. JOCLAI (Joint Council of Library Association in India)
2. RRRLF (Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation)
3. GOC (Good Offices Committee);

4. BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards, Sectional Committee on Documentation);
5. National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO;
6. NBT Trading Corporation (STC); etc.

#### **2.4.4.1.6.2 International**

The ILA has close cooperation with international organizations like UNESCO, IFLA, FID and COMLA.

#### **2.4.4.1.7 Awards**

ILA has been conferring the following awards on professionals with endowment funds :

1. PV Verghes Prize for best article contributed to ILA Bulletin.
2. ILA-Kuala Award for "Best Librarian".
3. Abburi-Shiyali Research Award for the best piece of research;
4. Vendanayaki Fellowship for MLISC students;
5. C.D. Sharma Award for best written and presented paper at the conference and
6. Dr. Umapati Fellowships for LIS students.

#### **2.4.4.1.8 Professional Issues**

The Association takes up with the state government at every conceivable opportunity, the issue of enacting library legislation in order to develop the public library system. It has been repeatedly standing memoranda persuading the State Governments to initiate action on library legislation. It has been active in pursuing with the governments, with the University Grants Commission (UGC) and with other managements matters relating to betterment of Salary Grades, Service conditions and status of Library professionals.

#### **2.4.4.1.9 Participation with other Official bodies**

The ILA was represented in Seventh Plan working group on Modernization of libraries and Informatics, which submitted its report in 1984. The Committee on national policy on library and Information System prepared a draft in May, 1986; and the Review Committee for considering salary scales of Government librarians was constituted by the Government of India s per the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission. It was called upon to tender its opinion before Mehrotra Committee that considered the salary scales for University library staff as well as the librarians under Fourth Pay Commission. The ILA is also represented on Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Foundation; Good Office Committee, National Bureau of Standards, National

Commission and National Book Trust (NBT), World Book Fair Committees, etc.

#### **2.4.4.1.10 PUBLICATIONS**

A journal is published and supplied free of charge to the members. Its name has been changed several times. Details are given below :

1. Library Bulletin (1942-46);
2. ABGILA (1949-52);
3. Journal of Indian Library Association (1955-64); and
4. Indian Library Association Bulletin (1965) (ILA Bulletin)

#### **ILA Newsletter**

ILA Newsletter was started in 1984 as quarterly and changed to a monthly issue in 1990.

Its other publications include seminar papers, directories and other special publications brought out from time to time.

#### **2.4.4.1.11 Conclusion**

Indian Library Association is by far the largest and strongest professional body in India with a regular membership of around 2000. The ILA is representing the profession in various bodies of the government like RRRLF, COMPOLIS1; Planning Commission; Deptt. of Culture, NISAT; BIS, Quasi-governmental bodies like NBT, etc. Several efforts were made to create awareness of the need for library legislation in different States and Union Territories of India. ILA has taken a lead on several occasions to represent the case of librarians to pay commission, UGC, ICAR and other bodies. The training programmes organized by ILA were proved to be useful to practising librarians inspite of being the largest professional body in India, ILA is expanding in all directions. The membership should be increased to at least to 10,000. Financial resources to be augmented by increasing membership, publication programme, organizing training courses etc. Efforts should be made to get the IFLA savings transferred to the newly established "Indian Foundation for Library and Information Services."

Certain changes to the Constitution are needed with regard to local chapters, student chapter, state-level units, Term of the president etc.

Let us hope the Indian Library Association will come up to the expectations of the profession.

website [www.ilaindia.net](http://www.ilaindia.net)

#### **SELF CHECK EXERCISE**

2. What are the different professional issues that were taken up by Indian Library Association with authorities ?

*Note : Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this lesson.*

## **2.4.4.2 INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES (IASLIC)**

### **2.4.4.2.1 Genesis**

After Independence of India, impetus was given to research in service and technology and financial grants were increased to postgraduate departments of Universities. Many national laboratories were also established, i.e. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Defence Research Laboratories and Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi. This led to realization of advancement in collection and dissemination of scientific knowledge and information. As a result, a large number of special libraries and information centres cropped up. Also, Dr. Ranganathan initiated research in the field of documentation. In view of these developments, some of the senior libraries in Calcutta, to name a few, Messers Jibananda Sabha (Libn., ISI); AK Mukherjee (Libn.ASI), G.B. Ghosh and others felt the need for establishing an association Information Bureau (Now called as Association and Information Management) in UK; and SLA (Special Libraries Association) in USA.

At a well-attended meeting held on June 25, 1955 at Indian Museum, Calcutta consisting of librarians, scientists and researches, it was unanimously decided to form an association of special libraries and information centres. Finally, at a general body meeting held on Sept 3, 1955, at the same venue under the chairmanship of Dr. Sunal Lal Hora, Director, Zoological Survey of India approved the Memorandum rules and regulations of the association. Thus came in existence the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre (IASLIC). Dr. S.L. Hora and J. Saha, were the first elected president and Honorary General Secretary respectively.

The spontaneous cooperation and enthusiasms shown by professionals in the formative period as well as dedicated effort of some founding members had helped in laying a firm foundation for the Association.

Over a period of 50 years and more, IASLIC has grown in stature, in range of activities, and has been contributing in many ways to the development of special libraries and information centres in India. It has earned recognition for its regular and systematic work in all these years.

### **2.4.4.2.2 OBJECTIVES**

IASLIC has the following major objectives :

- (i) To encourage and promote the systematic acquisition, organizations and dissemination of knowledge;

- (ii) To improve quality of library and information services and dissemination work;
- (iii) To coordinate the activities and foster mutual cooperation and assistance among special libraries, information centres etc;
- (iv) To serve as a field of active contact for libraries, information bureau, and documentation centres, etc;
- (v) To improve technical efficiency of workers in special libraries, information centres, etc. and look after their professional welfare;
- (vi) To act as a centre for research for special library and documentation techniques.
- (vii) To act as a centre for information in scientific, technical and other fields; and
- (viii) To take such action as may be incidental and conducive to the attainment of the objectives of the Association.

#### **2.4.4.2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**

The membership of ISALIC consists of honorary members, life and institutional members. The general body elects for two years term, the following office bearers:

- (i) President
- (ii) Vice Presidents-six;
- (iii) Treasurer;
- (iv) Joint Secretaries-two
- (v) Assistant secretaries-two;
- (vi) Librarian; and
- (vii) Council members - twenty five

The Council appoints from among its members the Executive and the Finance Committee. The work of the Association is distributed among six divisions with specific responsibilities assigned to them.

#### **ADDRESS**

Indian Association of Special Libraries  
and Information Centres,  
P-29-CIT Scheme,  
G.M. Kankurgachi,  
Kolkata-700054.

#### **2.4.4.2.4 ACTIVITIES**

##### **Conferences and Seminars**

Since its inception IASLIC has been organizing conferences and seminars to promote professional awareness of the members. Till 1990, 17 conferences and 14 seminars were organized in different parts of the country. The conferences and seminars are sponsored by various agencies like government departments, research institutions, and universities.

Besides these, regular conferences and seminars, special seminars and workshops are also organized in collaboration with the professional and research organizations, e.g., a seminar on information services in agriculture was arranged in 1982 at Vidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, West Bengal. Another seminar on Information for Industry was held in 1985 with the support of INSDOC and the Regional Computer Centres, Calcutta.

The members meet at the time of annual conferences/seminars to discuss problems of common interest. IASLIC also organizes from time to time adhoc seminars, lectures, exhibitions, etc.

#### **2.4.4.2.4.1 Study Circles**

Several enthusiastic members of Calcutta initiated a programme on February 14, 1965 to provide a forum for discussion and exchange of views on professional matters. During the period 1965-1989, the Calcutta Study Circle organized nearly 188 meetings. Similar study circles are now organized by IASLIC and the Academy of Library Science and Documentation (ALSD). Some of the active study circles are located in Jamshedpur, Delhi, Bombay, Roorkee, Chandigar, Dhanbad, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Waltair.

#### **2.4.4.2.4.2 Professional Issues**

The Association strives to improve the standards of service in special libraries and information centres. In this connection, it has made attempts to evolve a code of ethics for librarianship. It brings to the attention of authority, issues that call for improvement and corrective measures. It concerns itself in sound planning and development of library and information system and promotes suitable measures in this regard. It has been measures like drafting Inter-library loan code to aid library cooperation. It has been quite responsive to the need for securing better salary scales, service conditions and status for library professionals. It brings together library and information professionals at all levels and speaks for them as a whole on professional issues.

#### **2.4.4.2.4.3 Professional Development**

IASLIC, in the late 1950s introduced a foreign language training course for librarians and scientists, and in 1967 a post-B Lib Sc. level diploma course in

special librarianship of one year duration. However, for various operational problems these programmes were abandoned. The Association now organizes specialized short-term programmes frequently. Some of the courses recently organized were : Indexing Systems, Reprography, Conservation and Preservations of books, Management Techniques in Library & Information Sciences, and Computer Applications, etc. It also conducts short-term training workshops for the benefit of professionals at different places.

IASLIC has drafted the Inter-Library loan code for facilitating mutual exchange of books, between different Institutions and organizations in the country that are entrusted with the responsibility of dissemination of information. It has evolved a code of conduct and ethics for special librarians in the country. It offers to complete bibliographies on request by individual and institutions and also undertakes translation services on non-profit base.

#### **2.4.4.2.4.4. Education and Training**

In the past, IASLIC used to conduct regular training courses in foreign language and in library science at a postgraduate level. Now it is engaged in continuing education programme on topics like computer applications, indexing, CDS/ISIS. It conducts short-term training workshops for the benefit of working professionals at Calcutta and other places. Every year, 3-4 workshops are being organized.

#### **2.4.4.2.4.5 Bibliography and Translation Services**

IASLIC offers translation and bibliography compilation service to individuals and institutions on a non-profit basis. It maintains to a bibliography devoted to library and information science literature.

#### **2.4.4.2.5 Relations with Other Professional Organizations :**

IASLIC maintains a healthy relation with the Indian library Association and other library associations. It has taken a leading part in the formation of Joint Council for Library Associations in India (JOCLAI). It takes an active interest in implementing the common programmes of this Joint Council for Library Association in India.

IASLIC is cooperating with National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) by taking up specific assignment and projects.

#### **2.4.4.2.6 Group Activities**

Besides the Study Circles, IASLIC has recently created another forum for exchange

of ideas among the professionals working in specialized areas. The forum, Special Interest Group (SIG), brings together persons having common interest. So far, four such groups had been created namely,

1. SIG on Industrial Information.
2. SIG on Social Science Information.
3. SIG on Computer Applications.
4. SIG on Humanities Information.

#### **2.4.4.2.7 Other Programmes**

##### **2.4.4.2.7.1 Joint Council of Library Associations in India (JOCLAI) :**

Following the discussions at the ninth IASLIC seminar held at Nagpur in 1980, a forum to take up issues of the profession jointly with other associations, was formed i.e. Joint Council of Library Associations in India (JOCLAI). It was also decided that at every meet of a national level association e.g. ILA, IASLIC, Medical Library Association of India etc. representatives of National and state-level associations should meet to discuss problems of common interest, under JOCLAI's auspices. The meetings are being held regularly since 1981.

##### **2.4.4.2.7.2 Librarians Day**

In the JOCLAI meeting held at Jaipur during the 17th conference in 1989, it was decided to observe 12th August, the birthday of Ranganathan, as Librarians Day all over the country every year. At Calcutta since 1990 a day long programme-purely professional-is held every year, not necessarily on 12th August but on a Sunday following the date. The Newsletter reports on such meetings held in other parts of India.

##### **2.4.4.2.7.3 Librarian of the Year Award**

IASLIC awards every year the IASLIC-Ganguly citation to chosen by a committee set-up for the purpose.

##### **2.4.4.2.8 Publications**

IASLIC has made a significant contribution to the professional literature in the field of library and information sciences. Perhaps it has brought out the largest number of publications among the professional associations of developing countries.

It brings out three serial publications :

1. IASLIC Bulletin (1956) a quarterly official organ;
2. Indian Library Science Abstracts (1967) : and



3. I. A. S. L. I. C. Newsletters-monthly.

### **Special Publications**

The papers presented at the regular conferences and seminars are published in the series "IASLIC special publications", So far 30 books have been published in this series and some adhoc publications have also been brought out by IASLIC.

### **2.4.4.2.9 Conclusion**

IASLIC is doing its best to update the scientists and technologies, academicians and the scholars. Keeping in view her limited resources, IASLIC is probably the most vibrant library association in India. It maintains a close liaison with INSDOC, ASLIB and SLA. It is also affiliated to FID and IFLA. The Association also honours prominent librarians. It has functioned effectively and efficiently during past since its existence, but still government has not realized her obligation to finance this Association. IASLIC has made significant achievements to improve the efficiency of scientists and technologists and also by acting as a nucleus of research in special librarianship and information service, and techniques.

IASLIC has had satisfying accomplishments in playing a leader/coordinator role in the special library and information field in the country. It is now poised for assured growth and development in the period ahead for serving the cause of special librarianship in India. website- [www.iaslic1955.org.in](http://www.iaslic1955.org.in)

### **SELF CHECK EXERCISES**

3. Name the various publications of IASLIC ?

Note : Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this lesson

### **ANSWERS TO THE SELF CHECK EXERCISES**

1. Library associations are established with the following aims and objectives :

- (I) To work for the enactment of public library legislation, drafting of bills, along progressive lines and based on sound principle;
- (II) To make the library conscious so that they demand the right of access to public library services and to mobilize social/pressure for healthy development of library services;
- (III) To herald the library movement in a country to spread knowledge and information, and ultimately contributed to human resource development.
- (IV) To strive for the evolution of an integrated national library and Information system based on a national policy; bringing to the

attention of the authorities, the deficiencies, defeats etc. in existing library infrastructure.

- (V) To provide a common forum for library professionals for exchange of information, ideas, experience and expertise and work for betterment of salaries, grades, service conditions, status, etc. of the library professionals.
  - (VI) To hold the image of library profession high in society, promote cooperation among libraries and library professionals;
  - (VII) To share resources and avoid duplication of efforts;
  - (VIII) To contribute towards manpower development for library and information work including education and training, research, incentives, awards and rewards, etc.;
  - (IX) Publication of professional literature ; and
  - (X) To take projects of importance in specific fields and to give such projects general professional assistance.
2. The Association takes up with the state government at every conceivable opportunity, the issue of enacting library legislation in order to develop the public library system. It has been repeatedly standing memorands persuading the State Governments to initiate action on library legislation. It has been active in pursuing with the governments, with the University Grant Commission (UGC) and with other management matters relating to betterment of Salary Grades, Services condition and status of Library professionals.
3. IASLIC has made a significant contribution to the professional literature in the field of library and Information sciences. Perhaps it has brought out the largest number of publications among the professional associations of developing countries.

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The papers presented at the regular conferences and seminar are published in the series "IASLIC special publications", So far 30 books have been published in this series and some adhoc publications have also been brought out by IASLIC.

**FURTHER READINGS :-**

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Website : (1)www.ilaindia.net  
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**LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES : USA & UK**

**INTRODUCTION :**

Two Library Associations-one of the United Kingdom and one of the United States are taken for discussion in this lesson. These Associations have a long and distinguished record of activities and services and have been pattern setter for the creation of national association in many countries. The two associations described in this lesson are the Library Association of United Kingdom and American Library Association of United States.

**Objectives :**

The aim of this sub-unit is to make you familiar with library professional association of the United Kingdom and United States. These are the oldest and the largest professional association of the world. Their activities and programmes are highlighted in this submit along with their organizational and administrative structure.

**Structure :**

2.5.1. Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) Formely known as (Library Association (United Kingdom)).

- 2.5.1.1 Genesis
- 2.5.1.2 Objectives
- 2.5.1.3 Organizational structure
- 2.5.1.4 Membership
- 2.5.1.5 Finance
- 2.5.1.6 Activities
- 2.5.1.7 Relations with other Professional Organization.
- 2.5.1.8 Library Standards
- 2.5.1.9 Awards
- 2.5.1.10 Publications
- 2.5.1.11 CILIP

2.5.2.American Library Association (ALA)

- 2.5.2.1 Genesis
- 2.5.2.2 Mission
- 2.5.2.3 Objectives
- 2.5.2.4 Organizational Structure
- 2.5.2.5 Division

2.5.2.6	Round tables
2.5.2.7	Chapters
2.5.2.8	Affiliates
2.5.2.9	Membership
2.5.2.10	Head Quarter and offices
2.5.2.11	Relations with other Professional Organizations
2.5.2.12	Conferences
2.5.2.13	Awards and Scholarships
2.5.2.14	Publications
2.5.2.15	Conclusions

### **2.5.1. CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS (CILIP) FORMELY KNOWN AS (LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (UNITED KINGDOM):**

The Library Association (LA) is a chartered professional organization of librarian's in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. E.W.B. Nicholson, Librarian of London Institute, suggested the formation of library association in the United Kingdom. This suggestion bore fruit on Oct. 5, 1877, when Library Association was founded with its Head-quarters at London.

#### **2.5.1.1. Genesis**

The first International Conference of librarians was held at the London Institute in the autumn of 1877. In the evening meeting on Oct. 5, the last day of the conference, came a unanimous resolution" that the Library Association of the United Kingdom be founded." A draft constitution was approved, the first officers were appointed and it began to work. In 1896, the words "of the United Kingdom" were dropped from the title of the Library Association, presumably to widen its influence. Twenty-one years later on 17th Feb. 1898, Queen Victoria granted the Association a Royal Charter. It became a wholly professional association in 1962 when new bye-laws came into existence. In 1986, Queen Elizabeth-II granted a supplement Charter which amended the purpose and powers of the original Charter to reflect the Associations contemporary roles. The Library Association is the leading professional body for Librarians and information managers. Since 1877, the Library Associates have been speaking up for Britain's Librarians and libraries. The energy and commitment of the members and expertise of the staff of the Association enable the Association to influence local and national decision making which impact-on the provision of library and information services across all sectors. The Library Association campaigns for a healthy and well-resourced library network, to meet the opportunities of future. The name of "Library Association" was changed in 2002 and now known

as "Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals." (CILIP)

### **2.5.1.2. Objectives**

1. To unite all persons engaged or interested in Library work by holding Conferences and Meetings on bibliographical questions and matters affecting Libraries, or their regulations, or managements, or otherwise.
2. To promote the better administration of Libraries.
3. To promote the improvement of the positions and qualifications of librarians.
4. To promote the adoption of public libraries act.
5. To promote the establishment of Reference, and Lending Libraries for use by the public.
6. To watch legislation affecting Public Libraries, and to assist in the promotion of such further legislation as may be considered necessary for the regulation and management, or extension of Public Libraries.
7. To form, collect, Collate and publish (in the form of Transactions, Journals, or otherwise ), information of service, or interest to the Fellows and members of the Association, or for the promotion of the objectives of the Association.
8. To promote and encourage bibliographical research.
9. To collect and maintain Library and Museum.
10. To hold examinations in Librarianship and to issue Certificates of efficiency.
11. To do all such lawful things as incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

### **2.5.1.3. Organizational Structure**

It's membership is open to anyone who is interested in libraries from all sectors including business and industry, higher education, schools, local and central government departments, the health service, the voluntary sector and national public Libraries. The members are through out the UK and more than hundred countries overseas.

The Council is the governing body of the Association and consists of about 60 elected members. The Council is concerned with all matters that affects librarians and libraries, and appoints Executive Standing Committee for efficiently carrying out the activities. The council arranges Annual Conferences where all professional members have opportunity of meeting their colleagues and discussing the matters of professional interest. The annual General

Meetings are also held at the time of Annual Conferences.

In order to enable the work of the Association to be carried out more effectively, provision has been made for various forms of groupings. Even a country as small as Great Britain has been divided into 12 regional areas known as Branches. You are automatically a member of the branch covering your area. Each of these branches carries its affairs through an elected committee and is financed by means of an annual grant from the Library Association, which is computed according to their respective membership strengths. Some of the branches hold conferences, meetings and publish the news-sheets. Each branch is also represented on the Council of the Library Association by an elected representative to serve for three years. Further work is carried out through out the country by groups/Sections, which represents particular functional interest of the membership. Each group has a Committee, which is elected by its member. Members on the application forms can give the option of joining any two groups without charge. Members can join more than two groups by paying per year for each additional group.

ADDRESS :

Library Association (United Kingdom)  
7 Rid mount Street, London, WC1E, and 7AE

#### **2.5.1.4. Membership**

Library Association (LA) membership has grown steadily. Membership is not confined to any country or to library profession. It is open to individuals and institutions interested or engaged in library work, whether National, governmental, public, University, scientific, industrial or private in character. By means of institutional membership, representatives of the governing bodies of libraries are brought into contact and, in this and other ways, are kept abreast of the latest practices and developments in the field of librarianship.

To make sure that every level of profession is represented, the Library Association offers a number of different categories of membership.

**Chartered**—There are two categories :

- (i) Associate (ALA)—Members who have met the standards for admission to the professional register through demonstration of professional competence.
- (ii) Fellow (FLA)—For achievement and contribution to the profession.

The other categories of membership are :

- (a) Ordinary-Students, Affiliated
- (b) Supporting-Overseas, Institutional and corporate partners.

**2.5.1.5. FINANCE** Main financial support for programmes comes from the

membership subscription and publications of the Association. However, grants for specific projects are also received from other sources.

#### **2.5.1.6. ACTIVITIES**

**2.5.1.6.1. Conferences** The Annual Conference of the Library Association is held in different parts of the country. The Conferences are attended largely by the Personal Members and the Institutional Representatives. From the year 1963, new styled Annual Conferences and the separate Annual Public Libraries Conferences were started.

#### **2.5.1.6.2. Professional Education and Examination**

In 1885, the Library Association introduced an examination system. In 1898, the first series of classes in librarianship were started only at the initiation of the Association. By 1904, sufficient demand had arisen and thus the postal tuitions and correspondence courses were started. In 1909, the Association adopted a scheme of professional registration. Now in U.K. this is the main body, which is authorized to conduct the examination in librarianship.

The Association in 1960s has approved degrees in librarianship offered by or under the aegis of the universities which got their syllabuses, examination procedures, awarding qualifications, etc., approved by the Association. The Association also publishes from time to time a statement of its policy with regard to education for librarianship. In accordance with the changing practices, the syllabus is revised now and then. The Association maintains the professional Register of Chartered Libra containing the names of qualified Fellows and Associates.

#### **2.5.1.6.3. Legislation and Development of Public Libraries**

The Library Association can also be accredited with the development of legislation governing the public library services. Thirteen years after the foundation of the Association, its members and Council were actively concerned with the need of consolidating legislation. The act of 1892 (a consolidation of all earlier acts and still an important legislative instrument) owes much to the Library Association in both content and Form. The need for the removal of the penny-rate limitation was under consideration by the Association from 1890 to the fighter success in 1919. Since the publication of the proposals of its Council in 1943, the Association has been actively engaged in the attempt to secure further amending legislation.

#### **2.5.1.6.4. In the Field of Academic Libraries**

The University and Research Section of the Association has always been concerned with problems of academic libraries. The Council of the Association



met the Vice-Chairman and secretary of the University Grants Committee (UK) and put forth its support to several recommendations of the Parry Committee.

It took special interest in College of Education Libraries in 1960s by conducting a special survey.

#### **2.5.1.6.5. In the Field of Special Libraries**

The Association approved, and published standards for hospital libraries in 1965.

#### **2.5.1.6.6. Salaries and Conditions of Service**

The Association publishes recommendations on salaries and service conditions of librarians and urges their acceptance in various types of libraries. National negotiating machinery exists for public librarians and the government department librarians. These groups represent about 85% of home membership. The University and Research Section have always acted on behalf of the Council for salary negotiations with every university.

#### **2.5.1.6.7. Library and Information Bureau**

The Library Association maintains a Library and Information Bureau at the headquarters containing practically all the standard books and periodicals on librarianship and allied subjects, together with a vast amount of documented and indexed material. The library also contains a wide range of coloured transparencies, photographs, plans and specifications of various types of libraries. More than 15,000 books, periodicals and other items are borrowed from the library every year. Much use is made of the Xerox Copier for periodicals and other demands. An address list of Public library authorities was produced and surveys on Hospital and Children libraries were launched. The results of these surveys were published in the Library and Information bulletin, which started its publication in February 1967.

The Information Bureau is always flooding with enquiries on telephone, in person, and by post. A great use is made of the files of trade literature and library equipment. Librarians from overseas and students from several schools of librarianship are introduced to the Association and its services. The annual number of enquiries dealt to by the Information Bureau is more than 15,000.

#### **2.5.1.6.7. Research**

The Council and Standing Committees of the Association, aided by various sub-committees and working parties, are heavily engaged in promoting the development of library services of all kinds and at all levels, at home and abroad, and in research into various technical and other aspects of professional interest. Major awards for Research Grants are made for various projects. The

publication of Guide to Current British Periodicals by M. Toase made the outcome of the first major research grant made in 1960.

In 1969, Advisory Board of Research was appointed to advise on the research policy of the Association. This Advisory Board in collaboration with ASLIB organized a two-day seminar on Library Research Methods in December 1969.

#### **2.5.1.6.8. Public Relations**

The Association recognizes that the interests of libraries and librarians can be materially promoted by a sound and active public relations policy. Accordingly in 1959, the council appointed the Association's first Public Relation Advisor-a consultant, who will serve the association in part time capacity. To broaden the field of work, in 1961, it was decided to terminate the appointment of the part-time Public Relations Advisor and to consider the question of full-time proper staff for this purpose. Subsequently, the Press and Publicity Officer of the Library Association was appointed. Every possible opportunity was taken to publicise the activities of the Association. It resulted in increasing the flow of enquiries from press on all aspects of libraries and librarianship. And, since then, the items of professional interest are also broadcasted on the radio and television. Wherever possible and appropriate, the proper emphasis leaning towards the publicity of libraries be given. Exhibitions on various aspects of librarianship are arranged from time to time.

#### **2.5.1.7. Relations with Other Professional Organizations**

The Association is directly represented on several international library organizations such as IFLA and UNESCO. It is also maintaining close relationships and cooperation with all national associations in the furtherance of the world of librarianship and bibliography. A delegation representing the Association is always sent to act at the annual meetings of the International Federation of Library Associations. Each year, over 100 librarians and students from several countries such as Canada, Denmark, Germany, Holland, India, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, USA and USSR visit the Headquarters of the Association. In return, groups of British librarians make steady tours of their countries. Under the council's programme for internship for overseas librarians, candidates from Common Wealth countries and other countries are granted internships in public libraries.

#### **2.5.1.8. Library Standards**

The Library Association has been advocating high standards of library service. It has involved a code of ethics for library profession. It has taken interest in evolving standards and guidelines of techniques, procedures, equipment etc. The Association has been consistantly striving for the betterment of salary,

service conditions and status of library professionals.

#### **2.5.1.9. Awards**

1. LA Carnegie Medal-for best children's book;
2. LA Kate Greenway Medal-for best-illustrated children's book;
3. LA Wheatley Medal-for outstanding index;
4. LA Mc Colvin Medal-for outstanding reference book.

#### **2.5.1.10. PUBLICATIONS**

The Association publishes books, pamphlets, periodicals, book-lists, special subject lists, reprints, etc. with the aim of providing service to members and profession.

##### **Periodicals and Serials**

1. Library Association Record (Monthly)
2. Liaison (Monthly)
3. British Technology Index (Monthly)
4. British Humanities Index (Quarterly)
5. British Education Index (Monthly)
6. Library and Information Science Abstracts (Bi-monthly)
7. Journal of Librarianship (quarterly)
8. Library Association Yearbook
9. Current Research in Library and Information Science (3 issues)

#### **2.5.1.11. CILIP**

Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals CILIP was formed on 1 April 2002 Following the unification of Library Association (LA) and institute of Information Scientists (IIS). CILIP has now 23,000 members. It is now the largest body for Library & Information Science Professionals in UK. CILIP organises training & development programme, Conferences and Library & information consultancy from time to time. CILIP's mission is to set, maintain and promote standards of excellence in creation, management and sharing of information and knowledge resources; support the principle of equality of access to information; enable its members to achieve and maintain the biggest professional standards in all aspects of delivering information Services.

##### **Publications**

- a) Library & Information update (monthly magazine) it covers professional and industry news
- b) Library & information Gazette (Fortnightly)
- c) Update Buyer's Guide (Quarterly) Supplement to Library & Information update providing a use of Library & Information Centre

Supplier Products and Services\*  
website- [www.cilip.org.uk](http://www.cilip.org.uk)

### **SELF CHECK EXERCISE**

1. Enlist the publications of LA.

*Note* : Check your answers with the answer provided At the end of this lesson.

#### **2.5.2. AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ALA)**

The American Library Association (ALA) has the uniqueness of being the oldest and largest library association in the world. Its 47000 members represent all types of libraries-State, Public, School, Academic and Special Libraries, serving persons in government, commerce, armed services, hospitals, prison and other institutions. The Association is the chief advocate for the people of the United States to achieve and maintain high quality library and information services by protecting the right to read, educating librarians, improving library services and making information accessible to every one.

##### **2.5.2.1. Genesis**

Charles Coffin Jewelt, Librarian of Smith-Soniam Institute, sowed the seed for the formation of American Library Association on September 15, 1853. In that year, the first Librarians Conference was held in New York, consisting of 82 people including librarians, scholars, educationists and clergymen. The Conference was indeed the maiden effort towards the organization of librarians as a group, though the measurable results were few but significant. The conference was able to bring to the notice of the public that the distinct function of library is to accumulate, preserve, process, and promote the use of books and special techniques are required in performing this function.

Keeping in view the most significant decisions of the 1853 Conference, another Librarians Conference was called in 1876 in Philadelphia in which Library Luminaries Melvil Dewey and Justice Winsor issued a call to librarians to form a professional organization. 90 men and 13 Woman meeting in Philadelphia during that city, gala Centennial Exhibition launched this great Association. Today Librarians, Library Trustees, Authors, Publishers, Information Scientists, Business Firms and Friends of libraries from US, Canada and more than 70 other countries constitute the ALA membership.

##### **2.5.2.2. Mission**

The mission of the ALA is “to provide leadership for the development, promotion and improvement of library and information services, and the profession of librarianship in order to enhance and ensure success to information for all”

### **2.5.2.3. Objectives**

In the light of the mission of ALA, the objectives are enumerated as under :

- (I) Promoting and improving library services and librarianship;
- (II) Providing life long library service to all through user-oriented library and information services;
- (III) Propagating library consciousness, and promoting the library interests of the country;
- (IV) Working for intellectual freedom without constraints of censorship and access to reading materials.

The ALA is concerned with the profession and the professional's interests.

### **2.5.2.4. Organizational Structure**

ALA consists of the following organization entities :

#### **2.5.2.4.1. The Officers of Association shall be :**

1. A President;
2. A President Elect (who shall serve as Vice-President);
3. An Executive Director; and
4. A Treasurer.

The President, President-Elect, Executive Director and Treasurer shall perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices and such other duties as may be approved by the Executive Board.

The President-Elect shall serve the first year after election as Vice-President, the second year as President, and the third year as immediate Past-President. The President for the Executive-Board, and the Executive Director for the Headquarters staff, shall report annually to the Council.

The executive Director shall be in charge of headquarters; and its personnel shall carry out the activities provided in the budget; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to the office. The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Executive Board.

The treasurer is also nominated, with the term of office of four years.

#### **2.5.2.4.2. Executive Board**

The Executive Board consists of :

1. The officers of the Association;
2. The immediate past president; and
3. Eight members elected by Council from its membership.

The term of office of the Executive Board is 4 years. The executive director is without vote. The presiding officer may vote only in case of a tie. The Executive Board acts for council in the administration of established policies and programs.

It serves as the management board of ALA including headquarter operations, subject to review by Council and makes recommendations with respect to policy and operation.

### **Subcommittees of the Board**

Following are the Subcommittees of the Board :

1. Administrative;
2. Directions and Program Review;
3. Finance and Audit;
4. Honorary Members, Special Nominations :
5. Office Accountability Review; and
6. Personnel.

#### **2.5.2.4.3. Endowment Trustees**

All receipts from life membership and all gifts for endowment purposes are in the custody of three trustees, one of whom is elected by the Executive Board annually for 3-year term. The trustees have the authority to hold, invest, reinvest, and disburse endowment funds as directed by the Executive Board.

#### **2.5.2.4.4. Council**

The Council is the governing body of ALA. The Council is constituted with following :

1. Officers of the Executive Board (President, President-Elect, Executive Director and Treasurer);
2. 100 councillors shall be elected by the Association at large, 25 being elected each year;
3. One councillor from each division; and
4. One councillor elected from among the members of each state, provincial and territorial Chapter.'

##### **2.5.2.4.4.1. Officers of the Council :**

Following constitute the officers of the Council :

1. The President;
2. President-Elect; and
3. Executive Director.

The executive director serves as the secretary of the Council.

Only personal members can serve on the Council.

Two meetings are held each year, one at the annual conference of the Association and one not less than three months prior to annual conference.

Council determines all policies of the Association and its decisions are binding unless set aside by three-fourth vote by mail held upon petition of 200 members

requiring a minimum of one-fourth of the membership voting.

#### **2.5.2.4.4.2. Committees of the Council**

Following are the committees of the Council :

1. Committee on Committees
2. Council Orientation
3. Intellectual Relations
4. International Relations
5. Minority Concerns
6. Organization
7. Pay Equality
8. Planning
9. Policy Monitoring
10. Professional Ethics
11. Programme Evaluations and Support
12. Publishing
13. Resolutions
14. Status of Women in Librarianship

#### **2.5.2.4.5. ALA Committees**

Committees which are created by the Executive Board, Council and the president are designated as ALA committees and committees of the Council. The constitution provides for several types of committees-Advisory, standing, special, interdivisional and joint. They may also designate adhoc committees to pursue a designated project, to a specific goal, within a specific period.

Following are some of these Committees :

1. Committee on freedom and Equality of Access to information (Special)
2. Accreditation (Standing)
3. American Libraries (Advisory)
4. Appointments (Advisory)
5. Awards
6. Chapter Relations
7. Coalition on Government Information
8. Conference Program (Standing)
9. Constitution and Bylaws (Standing)
10. Council Orientation (Special)
11. Election (Special)
12. Information Literacy (Special)
13. Instruction in use of Libraries (Standing)

14. Intellectual Freedom (Standing Council)
15. Boggle International Library Travel Fund (Subcommittee)
16. Liaison with Chinese Libraries (Adhoc, Advisory)
17. Humprey / Forest Press Award Jury
18. IFLA (Subcommittee)
19. International Relations Committee-International Relations Round Table (Joint Subcommittee)
20. Liaison with Japanese
21. Monitor IFLA
22. Legislation (Standing Council)
23. Copyright (Adhoc, subcommittee)
24. Legislation Assembly (Standing, Council)
25. Library Education (Standing, Council)
26. Continuing Education (Subcommittee)
27. Education Policy (Task force)
28. International Library Education (Subcommittee)
29. Library Education Assembly
30. Office for Library Outreach Services (Standing, Advisory)
31. Office for Library Personnel Resources (Standing, Advisory)
32. Career Development /Training (Task force)
33. Library Education and personnel Utilization Policy Review (Task force)
34. Recruitment (Task force)
35. And 36.Meditation, arbitration and Inquiry Review (Special and standing)
37. Membership
38. National Library Week (Standing)
39. Nominating 1988 Election
40. Planning and Budget Assembly (Advisory to COPES and Planning)
41. Policy Manual (Ad-hoc subcommittee)
42. 'Bookish' Editorial Advisory Board (Subcommittee)
43. Carnegie Reading List and Whitney-Car genie Grants (subcommittee)
44. 'Reference Books Bulletin' Editorial Board (Sub-Committee)
45. Research (Standing)
46. Resolution (Standing Council)
47. Standards (Standing)
48. Visionary Leaders for 2020 (Special)
49. Advancing Women in Library Management (Subcommittee)
50. Bibliography /Clearinghouse (Subcommittee)
51. Chapter Relations (Subcommittee)



52. Legislation (Subcommittee); and
53. Minority Women Oral History Project (Task Force); etc.

#### **2.5.2.4.6. Joint Committee**

The Joint Committee involves another organization and a unit of ALA. Following is a list of such Joint Committee;

1. American Correctional Association-ASLCA Committee on Institutional Libraries (Joint)
2. American Federation of Labour/Congress of Industrial Organizations-ALA, library service to labour Groups RASD
3. AACR Common Revision fund (ALA, CLA and the LA)
4. AACR, Joint steering Committee (ALA, British Library) The LA, CCA, LC, Australian Committee on Cataloguing Editors of AACR-2)
5. Association for Educational Communications and Technology-AASL;
6. Association for Educational Communications and Technology-ACRL;
7. Association of American Publishers-ALA;
8. Association of American Publishers-RTSD;
9. Children's Book Council-ALA; and
10. Society of American Archivists-ALA.

#### **2.5.2.5. DIVISIONS**

##### **2.5.2.5.1. American Association of School Librarians (AASL)**

The AASL is interested in the general improvement and extension of library media services for children and young people.

##### **2.5.2.5.2. American Library Trustees Association (ALTA)**

The ALTA is interested in the development of effective library service for all people, in all types of communities and in all types of libraries.

##### **2.5.2.5.3. Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC)**

The ALSC is concerned with improvement and extension of library services to children in all types of libraries. It is responsible for the evaluation and selection of books and non-book material for the improvement of techniques of library services to children from preschool to eighth grade or junior high school age.

##### **2.5.2.5.4. Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)**

ACRL aims at fostering the profession of academic and research librarianship and to enhance the ability of academic and research libraries to serve effectively. Its important goals are : To promote study, research and publications; etc.

##### **2.5.2.5.5. Association of Specialized and Co-operative Library Agencies**

**(ASCLA)**

ASCLA represents state library agencies, specialized library agencies and multi-type library cooperatives.

**2.5.2.5.6. Library Administration and Management Association (LAMA)**

The LAMA provides an organizational framework for encouraging the study of administrative theory and for improving the management in libraries.

**2.5.2.5.7. Library and Information Technology Association (LITA)**

LITA shall focus on access to information through technology. It is concerned with the planning, development, application and integration of technologies with the library and information environment, the impact of emerging technologies on library service etc.

**2.5.2.5.8. Public Library Association (PLA)**

The PLA aims at advancing the development and effectiveness of public libraries, library services and librarians through; Raising awareness of public librarians about the issues related to free and equal access to information; Developing and implementing a public relations program for increasing the awareness about the nature and value of public library services; Working for literacy programs; Developing strategic plan to address public library funding issues; etc.

**2.5.2.5.9. Reference and Adult Services Division (RASD)**

The Reference and Adult Services Division is responsible for stimulating and supporting in every types of library the delivery of reference information services to all groups, regardless of age, and of general library services and materials to adults.

**2.5.2.5.10. Resources and Technical Services Division (RISD)**

The RISD is responsible for these activities : Acquisition, identification, cataloging, classification and preservation of library materials

**2.5.2.5.11. Young Adult Services Division (YASD)**

The YASD aims at advocating, promoting and strengthening services to young adults as part of the continuum of total library services.

**2.5.2.6. Round Tables :**

A Round Table is a membership unit established to promote a field of librarianship not within the scope of any single division. A Round Table may recommend policy and action to other units. Members of ALA may join these Round Tables for which they are eligible by payment of specified dues. Following is a list of these Round Tables :

1. Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange Round Table (CLENERT);
2. Ethnic Material and Information Exchange Round Table (EMIERT);
3. Exhibits Round Table;
4. Federal Librarians Round Table;
5. Government Documents Round Table (GODORT);
6. Independent Librarians Exchange Round Table (ILERT);
7. Intellectual Freedom Round Table (IERT);
8. International Relations Round Table (IRRT);
9. Junior members Round Table (IMRT);
10. Library History Round Table (LHRT);
11. Library Instruction Round Table (LIRT);
12. Library Research Round Table (LRRT);
13. Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT);
14. Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT); and
15. Staff Organizations Round Table (SORT).

#### **2.5.2.7. Chapters**

The ALA Council may establish a Chapter in any state, province, territory or region, if so requested by a majority of the ALA members residing in the area. Only one Chapter is permitted in one area.

#### **2.5.2.8. Affiliates**

The Council has affiliated ALA with a number of American National Organizations of kindred purposes. Some of these are :

1. American Association of Law Libraries;
2. American Indian Library Association (AILA);
3. American Society for Information Science;
4. Asian/ Pacific American Librarians Association;
5. Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE);
6. Association of Research Libraries;
7. Canadian Library Association;
8. Chinese-American Librarians Association;
9. Council on Library/ Media Technical Assistants ;
10. Friends of Libraries, USA;
11. Lau Bach Literacy Action;
12. Literacy Volunteers of America ;
13. Medical Library Association;
14. Music Library Association;
15. National Librarians Association;

16. Oral History Association;
17. Prime Time School Television;
18. REFORMA (National Association to Promote Library services to the Spanish Speaking);
19. Sociedad de Bibliotecarios Puerto Rico;
20. Theatre Library Association;
21. Ukranian Library Association of America ; and
22. Urban Libraries Council.

### **2.5.2.9. MEMBERSHIP**

Any person, library or organization interested in librarianship may become a member upon payment.

#### **2.5.2.9.1. Classification of Membership**

##### **2.5.2.9.1.1. Personal Members**

1. Regular Member : Librarians and other library employees.
2. Trustees and Associate Members; Not employed in library and information services, but members of governing bodies, advisory groups, friends and social citizen etc;
3. Foreign Librarians.
4. Student Members.
5. Other Members : These who are retired, inactive, unemployed or employed full time or part-time at a salary less than \$ 10,000 per annum.
6. Honorary Members; Nominated by the Executive and elected for life by the Council.
7. Life Members.
8. Continuing Members : Those who have had 25 years of consecutive membership and members at the time of retirement and who have applied for such membership for life.

##### **2.5.2.9.1.2. Chapter Members**

Legally constituted library association and granted chapter status by the Council.

##### **2.5.2.9.1.3. Organization Members**

1. Non-profit libraries and non-profit school members.
2. All other non-profit organizations.

##### **2.5.2.9.1.4. Special Members**

Patrons of ALA.

#### **2.5.2.9.2. Code of Ethics (1981) For Members**

1. Librarians must provide the highest level of service through appropriate and useful organized collections, fair and equitable circulation and service policies, and skilful, accurate, unbiased, and courteous responses to all requests for assistance.
2. Librarians must resist all efforts by groups or individuals to censor library materials.
3. Librarians must adhere to the principles of due process and equality of opportunity in peer relationships and personal actions.
4. Librarians must protect each user's right to privacy with respect to information sought or received and material consulted, borrowed or acquired.
5. Librarians must distinguish clearly in their actions and statement between their personal philosophies and attitudes and those of an institution or professional body.
6. Librarians must avoid situations in which personal interests might be served or financial benefits gained at the expense of library users colleagues or the employing institution.

#### **2.5.2.10. Headquarters and Offices**

##### **2.5.2.10 1. Head Quarter**

ALA headquarters is located at 50-E, Huron. St. Chicago, IL 6061. It has an office in Washington at 110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington DC 20002. This office is mainly dealing with federal government to relay news of important government actions affecting libraries and their membership and supply information and assistance to government agencies and Congress. The third office is at 100, Riverview Ctr., Middletown, CT06457 deals with publishing.

Mr. Thomas J.Galvin is the Executive Director of ALA. Eileen, D. Cooke is the director of Washington Office, and, Patricia E Sabosik is the Editor/Publisher at the Middletown office.

The association is served by the staff of 200 and is administrated by the Executive Director.

##### **2.5.2.10.2. OFFICES**

###### **2.5.2.10.2.1. Office for Intellectual Freedom**

ALA maintains a vigorous program to defend libraries right to shelve and circulate materials representing all points of view to all people regardless of race, religion, age, national origin or social and political views A "Library Bill Of Rights" was first adopted by ALA in 1939; the present policy statement dating from 1948 serves as a librarians interpretation of the First Amendment to the Constitution. The Office coordinates ALA programs in the area of

intellectual freedom.

#### **2.5.2.10.2.2. Office of the Library Outreach Services**

This office is charged with the task of promoting and developing user-oriented library services to the urban and rural poor, ethnic minority groups the underemployed, school dropouts, functional illiterates and those isolated by cultural differences. In recent years, this office is concentrated on training library workers to develop and operate literacy programs.

#### **2.5.2.10.2.3. Office for Library Personnel Resources**

This office of ALA assists librarians and libraries with individual career goals; recruitment and staff development and welfare. The office also coordinates placement centres at ALA conferences.

#### **2.5.2.10.2.4. Office for Public Information**

The Public Information Office of ALA develops national programs of public service advertising and graphics to encourage the use and support of libraries. Year-round activities as well as National Week each April generates enthusiasm among library workers and users of Library services.

The 1988 National Library Week (NLW) theme builds on the national library card campaign. Colorful graphics and balloon illustrating the excitement and satisfaction using the libraries were brought out. Brilliant 18"×14" theme posters : NLW Theme kit with 4 posters. 1 banner, 200 bookmarks with Library publicity Book is available at \$25.

"STAR ATTRACTIONS" : Posters in promoting reading and libraries with movie and television stars, singers, etc. have been brought out. Cassettes with radio public service announcements of 12-30 second spots are available for sale.

BRINGING THE BUSINESS : In order to help publicizing library services for local business, "Libraries Mean Business" banner, book marks, Bringing in Business" resource guide were brought out.

"SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTRES ARE OK" : April is School Library Media Month. To encourage students to get smart at the school library with bold new graphics, special posters, bookmarks were brought out.

"GREAT MINDS MEET AT THE LIBRARY" : Under this series features striking black and white photographs with quotations of outstanding men and women of the 20th century whose ideas and writings have greatly influenced our lives were brought out. In the first lot, posters (15th × 23") with Margaret Sanger, Mahatma Gandhi, and Martin Luther King Jr. Eleanor Roosevelt were published. The other themes on which posters, banners, bookmarks, reading lists, etc. that were brought out were : Focus on larapinta; ALA Booklists; Celebrating

the Constitution; Banned Books week; Public Relegations; For kids of All Ages' Posters etc.

In addition "Ask a Librarian" T-Shirts, "Ask a Librarian" Memo pads' "ASK a Librarian" bookmarks, "Ask a Librarian banner; Wearable graphics; "Read" Watch; 'Read" banner, "Red Read pin; "Library pin; and "Library Symbol" pin; etc., were available for sale with the office for Public Information.

#### **2.5.2.10.2.5. Office for Research**

Initiating and assisting in research projects is another means for ALA to meet the needs of the library profession. The associations Office for Research is the local point for many research related activities that from the basis of library service and legislative concerns.

#### **2.5.2.10.2.6. WASHINGTON OFFICE**

ALA Washington Office educates and work with legislators to obtain the federal support necessary for libraries to flourish. ALA has helped to secure funds for library facilities, programs and jobs.

#### **2.5.2.10.2.7. Head Quarters Library**

The Headquarters Library maintains collections of professional literatures. Though originally intended for ALA staff in conducting the work of the Association, the Library also functions as one of the key referral and response point for information requests coming from outside. The library also maintains official records of the Association and its publications.

Each year during the National Library Week, the Washington Office and the DC Library Association co-sponsor 'Legislative Day' to provide a forum for library representatives across the country to speak to federal legislators.

#### **2.5.2.11. Membership**

ALA is a member of 17 American and national organizations dealing with science, standards, education (adult, formal and libraries & information science) accreditation, books, communications-telecommunications, satellite, etc.

#### **2.5.2.11 Representatives**

ALA has official representatives to outside organizations. It also cooperates in the establishment of councils, joint committees, etc. When the division is directly related to the work of the outside organization, the division will remain the representative.

ALA has its representatives on as many as 84 organizations..

#### **2.5.2.12. Conferences**

ALA holds two conferences each year : a Midwinter Business Meeting (January);

and a General Annual Conference (early summer). Thousands attend the Annual Conference from all parts of the country and abroad. Conference programmes include Exhibits and Displays, Guest Speakers and Presentations of Awards, Numerous Lectures, Panel Discussions, Workshop and Debates to address topics related to libraries, library and information services.

### **2.5.2.13. Awards and Scholarships**

Through its awards programme, the ALA seeks to honour those who have rendered distinguished service to libraries and librarianship. Such recognition is made for individual achievements of high order in any area of librarianship., for effective participation in Library affairs, and for writing and illustrations that enriched Recognition and assistance are given to Individual and groups as well.

Following is a detailed account of the various ALA awards and scholarships :

1. ALA awards	-13
2. ALA scholarships	-3
3. Awards administered by ALA units	-74

### **2.5.2.14. Publications**

Journals, monographs, reference works and lists of notable books for children, young adults are among ALA's publications sold all over the world. Some titles have been translated into Japanese, Hebrew, Spanish and Portuguese. The official membership publications is American libraries, a monthly magazine, Book lists is a leading review publication of current books and nonprint material. Choice is a review publication of importance to academic libraries.

ALA is also having a video publishing program and ALANET.

#### **2.5.2.14.1. ALANET :**

ALANET subscription is open to any organization or personal member of ALA. It provides electronic mail, electronic newsletters, interactive forms and database services.

ALANET Electronic Communication Services provide access to most flexible responsive and easy to use communications systems. It offers Electronic Mail for instant communication, with over 1700 ALANET users world over. This system for sending messages by computer over telephone lines is efficient, easy and costs-effective. It has provision for group mailings, automatic acknowledgement, courtesy copies and instant response. Interactive Forms is for inter-library loans, conference registrations, purchase orders and claims with suppliers, and a film/AV booking. File transfer system for uploading and



down-loading batches of mail messages, texts and even such formatted documents as spread-sheets and work processes or files is available.

Electronic newsletter provides timely information on a wide variety of topics from many sources. One can also, scan headlines, & select individual articles or search articles by keywords. One can down-load articles to disk drive or printer. Those available through ALLANET are :

1. ALANEWS : ALA News Bulletin
2. CIFALERT : Intellectual Freedom Alert
3. DCNEWS : ALA Washington News line
4. ALAPUBS : Electro Citations : ALA Publications News
5. GRAPEWINE : Short entry job alert.
6. BOOKLIST : Upfront Advance Reviews.
7. RBB : Reference Book Bulletin Reviews Online, and
8. ALA : publications checklists.

**Information Services on ALANET** : A wealth of information from ALA Headquarters and other related sources are available. Some of the specific services are :

1. ALABOARD : Microcomputer tips, references stumpers, Liberia suppliers, etc.
2. Conference Schedules :
3. Calendar, and
4. ALA HQ Library Referral Directory;

Database Gateway makes available following databases online :

1. The official airline guide 2
2. Dallcom Electronic News
3. UMI Article Clearing the House
4. BNA (Bureau of National Affairs) Online
5. VU/TEXT;
6. FEDNEWS; Federal Government News
7. Grants : CENER Grant Index and the Foundation Centre Reference Net Work :
8. CIVITEX; Civil Information & Techniques Exchange
9. INT; Inter Press International News line
10. ALANET PLUS; ALA information network for library and information personel
11. EBSCONET
12. FEDWIRE; Political briefings online
13. DOW JONES NEWS/RETRIEVAL; and
14. A federal Acquisitions Regulations Online

**2.5.2.14.2. Periodicals**

The various divisions of ALA are bringing out over 40 Journals and newsletters. Most of these are sent free to the division members.

**2.5.2.15. Conclusion**

ALA endeavours to promote federal legislation for increasing library service. It is constantly trying its best to enhance the image of library in American society. It is very prompt in its public relations, and is keenly interested in maintaining and improving standards for education. Every profession as a whole owes much to ALA for its growth and development and it is the biggest national association for libraries.

website- [www.ala.org](http://www.ala.org)

**SELF CHECK EXERCISE**

2. Name the joint committees of ALA.

*NOTE* : Check your answer with the answer provided at the end of this lesson.

**ANSWERS TO THE SELF CHECK EXERCISES**

1. The Association publishes books, pamphlets, periodicals, book-lists, special subject lists, reprints, etc. with the aim of service to members and profession.

**Periodicals and Serials :**

1. Library Association Record (Monthly)
2. Liaison (Monthly)
3. British Technology Index (Monthly)
4. British Humanities Index (Monthly)
5. British Education Index (Monthly)
6. Library and Information Science Abstracts (Bi-monthly)
7. Journal of Librarianship (quarterly)
8. Library Association Yearbook
9. Current Research in Library and Information Science (3 issues)
2. The Joint Committee involves another organization and a unit of ALA Following is a list of such Joint Committee;
  1. American Correctional Association-ASLCA Committee on Institutional Libraries (Joint);
  2. American Federation of Labour/Congress of Industrial Organizations-ALA, library service to labour Groups RASD
  3. AACR Common Revision fund (ALA,CLA and the LA);

4. AACR, Joint steering Committee (ALA, British Library) The LA, CCA, LC, Australian Committee on Cataloguing Editors of AACR-2)
5. Association for Educational Communications and Technology-AASL;
6. Association for Educational Communications and Technology-ACRL;
7. Association of American Publishers-ALA;
8. Association of American Publishers-RTSD;
9. Children's Book Council-ALA; and
10. Society of American Archivists-ALA.

#### **FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

1. Hasam, D.D.; *The Library Association : An Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences*. N.Y. : Marcel Decker, V. 14
2. Jain, T.C. *Professional Associations and Development of Librarianship*. Delhi : Metropolitan, 1971
3. Kumar, P.S.G.; *Library Association in India : A Brief Overview* (in) Neelameghan and Prasad, Ed. : Information systems, network and services in India, Chennai : Ranganathan Centres for information studies, 1998.
4. Kumar P.S.G; *Profile of American Libraries*. Delhi : Indus, 1989
5. Sewa Singh; *Objectives and Activities of National Library Associations in India : An Evolution* (in) Papers of IX IASLIC Seminar, 1980. Calcutta : IASLIC, 1987.
6. Stevenson, G.T.; *American Library Association. An Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*. N.Y. : Marcel Decor.

7. Dhiman (AK) and : *Library and Society*. Ess Ess Pub. 2005.  
Yashoda (Rani)

**Website :** (1) [www.ilaindia.net](http://www.ilaindia.net)  
(2) [www.iaslic1955.org.in](http://www.iaslic1955.org.in)

## **PROMOTERS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES**

### **INTRODUCTION :**

There are many international and national organizations and also same systems and centres contributing towards promoting coordination and development of library and information services. These include governmental bodies as well as voluntary professional organizations. In their functioning; they may belong to advisory, catalytic, grant giving or service-oriented types.

### **STRUCTURE :**

The structure of the lesson is as under :

- 2.6.1. Introduction;
- 2.6.2. International organizations.
  - 2.6.2.1 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
    - 2.6.2.1.1 The Genesis;
    - 2.6.2.1.2 Objectives;
    - 2.6.2.1.3 Organizational Structure
    - 2.6..2.1.4 Activities;
    - 2.6..2.1.5 Collaborations with International Organizations;
    - 2.6.2.1.6 Publication;
    - 2.6.2.1.7 UNESCO and India; and
    - 2.6.2.1.8 Interaction with other Countries;
    - 2.6.2.1.9 Summing Up
  - 2.6.2.2 International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA)
    - 2.6.2.2.1 Genesis;
    - 2.6.2.2.2 Aims and Objectives;
    - 2.6.2.2.3 Organizational Structure;
    - 2.6.2.2.4 Sections and Committees;
    - 2.6.2.2.5 Working Groups;
    - 2.6.2.2.6 Membership;
    - 2.6.2.2.7 Activities;
    - 2.6.2.2.8 Divisions of IFLA
    - 2.6.2.2.9 Grants and Funds for Developing Region;
    - 2.6.2.2.10 IFLA General Conference 1992 :

- 2.6.2.2.11 Publications : and
- 2.6.2.2.12 IFLA and India.
- 2.6.2.2.13 Conclusions

### **2.6.3. NATIONAL LEVEL ORGANISATION**

- 2.6.3.1 Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation Kolkata (RRRLF)
  - 2.3.3.1.1 Genesis;
  - 2.6.3.1.2 The Foundation;
  - 2.6.3.1.3 Objectives;
  - 2.6.3.1.4 Assistance Programmes;
  - 2.6.3.1.5 Promotional Activities;
  - 2.6.3.1.6 Research Cell and Special Library;
  - 2.6.3.1.7 Publications; and
  - 2.6.3.1.8 Conclusions;

#### **2.6.1. INTRODUCTION**

Over the last 30 years the Librarians and information professionals have come across many problems, due to turbulent dynamic nature of Knowledge and information explosion in value and variety. Therefore, information and documentation services were found to be inadequate and could not provide scientific researches due to lack of availability of appropriate data and information. These problems of the information gap have been identified and discussed several times at different levels. The establishment of many international and national organizations has contributed towards coordination, promotion and development of library and information services. These organizations include governmental bodies as well as voluntary professional organizations and belong to different categories as grant giving, advisory, service oriented or catalytic. With the advancement of Information Technology (IT), their roles have become very important in bringing information closer to users and solve problems of information handling and services.

There are organizations abroad and in India that are engaged in the promotion of library and information centres. Such organizations are many. A few of all these have occurred high reputation due to their wide range and qualitative services. Descriptive accounts of two well-established, international organizations/global information system/professional organizations with international standing and one national system with international orientation is given in this lesson.

#### **2.6.2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

UNESCO helps in maintaining cooperation and good relations among countries by providing a platform for exchanging and sharing information, ideas and experiences. UNESCO helps member countries in promoting the development

of library and informing services by catalytic actions, technical assistance, standardization, training, promoting computer applications and carrying out regional projects. While IFLA is of general-purpose, covering a wide field of library and information services, UNESCO is a professional forum for international co-operation, exchange and pooling of knowledge and experience.

### **2.6.2.1 UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (UNESCO)**

#### **2.6.2.1.1 GENESIS**

UNESCO, founded in November 16, 1945 is an inter-governmental agency belonging to the United Nations system. Among many subject implied in the title, it deals with Library, Documentation, Information, Archives, Book Production, Copyright and similar other things. These subjects are handled at the UNESCO headquarters by different units. In 1976, two main divisions, namely that of Documentation and Information which have been responsible for carrying out the UNISIST Programmes were combined to establish a new division known as the General Information Programme (PGI). The operational information services within UNESCO such as Documentation System Division, including computerised documentation services, UNESCO library and UNESCO Archives are administratively separated from the PGI. From its Inception UNESCO was designed to promote and encourage international cooperation in Education, Science and Cultural Activities among the various nations. UNESCO earliest activities included chiefly helping members states rebuild their libraries destroyed during World War II.

#### **2.6.2.1.2 OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of UNESCO are as under :

1. to provide a forum for the evaluation of common problems
2. to assist in exchange of information regarding developments in various fields of knowledge among 160 member states
3. to be world centre of information for study and travel
4. to collect and disseminate scientific knowledge
5. to promote favourable conditions for intellectual cooperation among artists, musicians, curators, philosophers, and men of letters, and to reduce regional racial imbalance
6. to help translating rare manuscripts in agreed common language; and
7. to suggest means for the preservation of natural monuments and rare manuscripts.

Therefore, UNESCO is contributing to the world peace, security and international understanding by promoting education, science and culture among the nations

of the world. It is fostering respect for justice and giving momentum to the development activities in the member states through operational assistance. It seeks to create a new world order realizing its objectives.

### **2.6.2.1.3 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

It has at present 193 members and 7 (Seven) associate member in the organizational wing. The headquarter is situated at Paris. The organization consists of :

1. General Conference;
2. Executive Board;
3. Secretariat;
4. Cooperative Bodies; and
5. Regional Offices

### **2.6.2.1.4 ACTIVITIES**

#### **2.6.2.1.4.1 Rebuild of Libraries**

One of the earliest activities of UNESCO was to help its member states rebuild their libraries destroyed during Second World War.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.2 Principles and Structures of Documentation, Library and Archives Services**

The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto gave a new and wide scope to public libraries. UNESCO influenced the development of Public Libraries in member states and underdeveloped countries and recognized the role of libraries in educating communities.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.3 Pilot Public Libraries**

UNESCO perceived public libraries as institutions, where people can obtain objective knowledge free from pressure of any kind. As the organization's constitution says "Since wars begin in the minds of men, It is in the minds of men that the defences of these must be constructed". The founding of the pilot public libraries at New Delhi (India), Enugu (Nigeria), and Madelin (Colombia) was a means where by UNESCO influenced the development of public libraries in many of its member states. The various UNESCO seminars, conferences, expert missions and publications on public libraries gained acceptance for the idea that they were an effective and essential means of passing on the wealth of human knowledge and contributing to economic and social development.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITY AND NATIONAL LIBRARIES**

The UNESCO championed the cause of Public Library movement in the Third World. Its faith in public Libraries as means of contributing education and cradle of democracy by providing objective knowledge and information without any restrictions, is reflected in its publication. "UNESCO public library manifesto

(1949)", revised in (1972) established Pilot Public Libraries in Enugu (Nigeria), Madelin (Colombia) and New Delhi (India). It conducted several regional seminars at Brazil, Lebanon, Nigeria, and India with the support of the member states on the theme of public libraries including the 'Regional Seminar on library Development in Asia' at Delhi in 1960.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.5 SUPPORT TO UNIVERSITY AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES**

With regards to university and special libraries, UNESCO has carried out a continuous series of activities-involving seminars, technical assistance missions, grants, publications etc., aimed at improving the services of these type of libraries in various member states. The result has been a clearer definition of the library's aims and functions, their place in university life, the techniques to be employed in administering the various services and determining the budgets they require. An instance of such activities is the regional seminar on the development of university libraries in Latin America held at Mendoza (Argentina), in 1962 whose recommendations, particularly in regard to cost indicators and identification of indices of participation in university budgets, were instrumental in improving conditions of university & special libraries in Latin America.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.6 INTERNATIONALISATION OF DOCUMENTATION, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES SERVICES**

UNESCO has contributed to a great extent in the internationalization of documentation, library and archives services at national, regional and international levels. It helps in free flow of information and documentation embodying the product of human intellect. Its periodic associations with international non-governmental organization like FID, IFLA and ICA have enabled it to extend its programmes of activities, many international seminars, workshops, conferences and courses through out the world.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.7 SUPPORT TO DOCUMENTATION CENTRES**

Until that time, UNESCO's activities had covered different types of library and documentation units. They were carried out through the Libraries Division, which was a part of the former Department of Cultural Activities. Owing to the increasing requirements of Scientific and Technological research, however, the organization introduced the programmers in the Science Sector for the purpose of stimulating and developing scientific and technological documentation centres. Many such centres were organized in various member states as mentioned by Perez-Victoria in an article : "UNESCO's contribution to the development of scientific and technical documentation centres".

#### **2.6.2.1.4.8 UNISIST & NATIS**

Meanwhile the old concepts that governed the orgaization of scientific and



technological documentation centres gradually evolved new concepts after careful study and consultation by experts of various nationalities, leading to the setting up of the UNISIST System, to meet the information needs of the scientific community. NATIS (the concept of a national information and library system) and UNISIST (the concept of an international system for the transfer of information) together constitute UNESCO's greatest contribution in helping to place documentation, library and archives services upon national, regional and international foundations. The goals, scope and purposes of NATIS AND UNISIST had been approved by the UNESCO General Conference at different sessions and the principles underlying them were the organization's response to the growing complex and pressing problem of how to bring the bibliographical and documentary resources of mankind within the reach of every one, all over the world without limitations of any kind.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.8.1 PGI (General Information Programmes)**

The new General Information Programmer (P G I) combining both the NATIS and the UNISIST Programmers was launched by the UNESCO in 1976. The main task of PGI is promotion of computer application and communication technologies in library and information services, information networks and the provision of on-line facilities for sharing and exchanging information between different centres all over the world. It is making efforts to supply microprocessor system along with simple and easy to handle software packages for application in library and information fields in developing countries. This programme promotes the formulation of information policies and plans, development of norms and information infrastructure and training of information scientists and users.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.9 NWICO (New World Information & Communication Order)**

The UNESCO is helping the developing countries to strengthen their communication system by its programmers of New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) and the Intergovernmental programmes for the Development of Communication (IPDC). With an intention of promoting regional co-operation, better understanding and socio-economic development in Asia and the Pacific regions, the UNESCO established in 1984 a Regional Network for Exchange of Information and Experience in Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific (ASTINFO). Later in 1986 another network called Asia Pacific Information Network in Social Sciences (APINESS) was established.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.10 ISORID (International Information System on Research in (Documentation))**

The UNESCO has also established an International Information system on Research in Documentation (ISORID) for collecting and dissemination information on research activities in documentation, libraries and archives conducted at different

institutions all over the world. The establishment of a clearing house for handling information on science and information policies of the countries of the world under the (SPINES) has also been developed. It also developed databases and information system such as the Data Retrieval system for Documentation in the Social and Human Sciences (DARE) and the International Bureau of Education Documentation and Information System (IBEDOC) etc.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.11 Training in Library Work (Professional Training)**

Through the initiative of UNESCO, the International Institute for Educational Planning started teaching its regular students on planning of library service. UNESCO's action in this field takes the form of meetings of experts, organising specialized courses, setting up of regional training centres like those in Dakar (Senegal), Kampala (Uganda), Logon (Ghana) and Kingston (Jamaica), and schools of librarianship, sending of experts and consultants to Member States, the granting of fellowships and organizing of courses for teachers in schools for librarians and archivists. These programmes have contributed to the improvement of courses given in these schools and to the opening of additional schools. It has also helped create awareness of the fact that the improvement of library services is hampered if government do not give priority to the training of librarians, documentalists and archivists. UNESCO also considered that the professional training of librarians and specialists in the information sciences would be incomplete unless interest in research was stimulated as part of such training so that trainees would have a wider outlook and real professional aptitude. For this purpose, the organization helped set up library research centres, one in the school of librarianship at the University of Dakar and one at the Department of Information Sciences in the Faculty of Arts of University of Buenos Aires.

It supported several training Programs, library schools, international summer schools etc., to create well-trained library personnel.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.12 BOOK PROMOTION**

The shortage of suitable books in vernacular languages is a familiar problem in many countries. Else where, in the Spanish speaking countries for instance, a flourishing publishing industry places the country among the world's leading book producers but there is a shortage of books for use in lifelong education, especially for persons of low educational level. UNESCO has carried out very through studies in this area. In addition to publishing works of great significance on the book situation, UNESCO has organized a series of regional meetings to study this difficult matter in the light of the conditions peculiar to each geographical area. As a follow-up to these activities it has organized with the help of its Member States, regional book promotion centres-in Tokyo for Asia, in Yaoundi for Africa, in

Cairo for the Arab States and in Bogota for Latin America and the Caribbean. The work of these regional centres, like that of the one established in Colombia, is developing an interesting programme for the improvement of school and public libraries and is making efforts to complete current bibliography in Spanish and representing a significant contribution on the part of UNESCO in providing libraries with printed matter suited to their needs and goals.

#### **2.6.2.1.4.13 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS**

UNESCO Started its activities in its Libraries Division in the old Headquarters building in the Avenue Kleber, full of archives and indexes which facilitated the international exchange of publications that laid a sound foundation for its activities. To facilitate exchange, UNESCO has prepared conventions on the international exchange of publications, while for the compilation of bibliographies it has launched in co-operation with IFLA, an ambitious project, Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC). This project has great possibilities and thanks to the internationalization of standards for the compilation of bibliographies and the use of computers. Outlet's old dream of World Bibliography is on the way to becoming a reality.

#### **2.6.2.1.5 COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

UNESCO's constant and fruitful association with international non-governmental organizations such as International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), International Federation for Documentation (FID) and International Council on Archives (ICA) has enable the Organization to extend its programmes of activities with the support of human and technical resources of these organizations. In its turn, it has helped them by means of working contracts to maintain and intensify their activities for the development and extension of documentation, library and archives services. This collaboration, in the form of co-ordination of programmes and constant consultations on matters of common interest, combined with all types of national, regional or international meetings organized by UNESCO-seminars, workshops, conferences and courses and the publication of important works on the state of documentation, library and archives services throughout the world, has greatly helped to strengthen this international 'family'. As a result, it has facilitated exchange of ideas and experience and has created bound of personal friendship conducive to national and international expansion of documentation, library and archives services.

#### **2.6.2.1.6 PUBLICATIONS**

The following are few important publications of UNESCO :

1. Copyright Bulletin (Quarterly)
2. Impact of Science on Society (Quarterly)
3. UNESCO COURIER (Monthly)

4. UNESCO Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archives Administration (Quarterly) (Formerly UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries).
5. UNISIST Newsletter (Quarterly)
6. World Guide to Library Schools and Training Courses in Documentation, 1981)
7. UNESCO Chronicle (Monthly).

#### **2.6.2.1.7 UNESCO AND INDIA**

To start with, it must be acknowledged that the very concept and design of National Information System for Science & Technology (NISSAT) is a fall out of UNESCO advisory mission by Dr. Peter Lazar in 1971. Since the purpose is not historical research, the analysis presented here is based only on the post-1985 events.

The present attempt also keeps in view the following components :

- Benefits accrued to Indian Scientists and Institutions through products and services developed and or delivered by UNESCO.
- Contribution of UNESCO's events organized in India.
- Experience and knowledge gained by Indians through participation in UNESCO events organized abroad.

#### **2.6.2.1.7 CONTRIBUTION OF UNESCO-ASTINFO PROGRAMME TO STI-INDIA**

##### **2.6.2.1.7.1 Catalyzing of National STI Programme Development**

As stated at the outset, UNESCO's principal contribution towards STI in India has been the germination and nurturing of the concept of a national information system. Besides the concept and design of the superstructure, UNESCO supported activities have strengthened the foundation and other building blocks.

##### **2.6.2.1.7.2 DIFFUSION OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS**

In this context, the most significant products are CDS/ISIS Mini Micro and CCF : The Common Communication Format.

##### **CDS/ISIS Mini Micro Version**

A countrywide survey was undertaken in 1985 to assess the status of computer application in LIS environment. The availability of skills and real life applications at that time were non-existent. The situation is very much different today. General awareness or benefits of computer use, overall increases in skills, easier availability of hardware-software, and encouragement received from Government in adopting modern tools and techniques, might have given fillip to computer applications in India. However, so far as LIS is concerned, the change is perhaps mainly attributable to the advent of CDS/ISIS package. Now about 1500 trained LIS professionals in about 350 installations use the package for a variety of

LIS and non-LIS applications. Quick improvement/revisions of the package at the UNESCO end and aggressive marketing made by the national distributing agency at NISSAT have made it a de facto industry standard.

### **CCF : The Common Communication Format**

CCF : The Common Communication Format and its implementation complement the capabilities of CDS/ISIS. At present, LIS institutions in India do not follow a standard exchange format. However, like CDS/ISIS, CCF has provided a rallying ground. Library networks, under varying stages of implementation have adopted CCF; while, the new database ventures may use CCF as a working standard. In this context, UNESCO's provision of resources persons for a national workshop on CCF-though seemingly a small gesture, has helped us to consolidate diverging viewpoints on the subject.

## **2.6.2.1.7.3 INTRODUCTION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES**

### **(a) Online Access Facilities**

Online access facilities now exist in five regional centres and also at several institutional locations in the country. Perhaps information needs at the user end, commercial motives at the service provider's end, and between these two, the changes in Computer Communication scenario in India, would have otherwise led to the establishment of such facilities. While it is difficult in such matters to establish UNESCO's initiative in bringing the technology to India, their support for the demonstration of the Online Access to International Databases as early as in 1976 (in Bombay) and during 1987-89 (in Bangalore) ought to be recognized.

(b) CD-ROMs are commonplace today as many institutions in India have CD-ROM reading facilities and have acquired available database (in CD-ROM format). But at the time when the CD-ROM project (with ASFA database) was initiated in the National Institute of Oceanography, the Indian information scientists did not have any exposure to all this new technology. Therefore, the project had great demonstration value, perhaps even surpassing its information service value.

### **(c) Computing infrastructure and network development**

The S & T establishments in the country have been fortunate to receive adequate investments so far and there was perhaps no dearth of computing infrastructure in such establishments. Even then, the UNESCO's infrastructural support to the Indian National Scientific Documentation centre (INSDOC) and Publications and Information Directorate (PID) New Delhi did have a nucleating effect. More so in case of PID, because its role (supported with MINISIS Software) as the Regional Node of APLNMAP has helped India to consolidate information on medicinal and aromatic plants.

#### **2.6.2.1.7.4 INTRODUCTION OF CONCEPTS AND TECHNIQUES**

Usually the deliberations organized under the UNESCO banner have multiplier effects, presumably because.

- (a) these are well-planned and organized,
- (b) participants are hand-picked for the subject in question, and
- (c) seldom there is any dearth of resources for items like course materials.

The chain of fall-out events on modern concepts and techniques of thesaurus construction, marketing of information products and services, information consolidation, numeric and factual data management are discernible in all cases.

#### **2.6.2.1.8 INTERACTION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

One of the greatest benefits of participation in UNESCO-ASTINFO Regional Network for the exchange of information and experience in S & T in Asia and the Pacific and APINESS (Asia Pacific Information Network in Social Sciences), has provided an opportunity to interact with other countries in the region. This has helped to identify common problem areas and to explore solution on cooperative basis, and has thereby provided an ideal testing ground for concepts like the I.C.D.C.

#### **2.6.2.1.9 SUMMING UP**

A national system cannot function effectively without appropriate international linkage. This linkage ought to be both for the flow of information resources and concepts/methodologies/techniques/tools. Realizing this, India has close interaction with General Information programme, UNESCO and ASTINGO.

Having catalyzed the development of national programme, UNESCO and ASTINFO has been providing necessary technical and infrastructural support to STI development. Precise quantitative evaluation may not be feasible for 'with' and 'without' UNESCO support situations. It may be stated that the Associations of India with UNESCO support situations. It may be stated that the Associations of India with UNESCO under various STI Programme have been and will always be highly valued.

UNESCO is like any of United Nation's agency, but both constitutionally and financially, it is independent of the U.N.O., though its work is coordinated with U.N. and other specialized agencies. website :-[www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

**SELF CHECK EXERCISE**

1. What is the role of UNESCO in book promotion?

*NOTE :* Check your answer with the answer given at the end of this lesson.

## **2.6.2.2 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS (IFLA)**

### **2.6.2.2.1 GENESIS**

In the international conference of Librarians and Book Covers, held in Paris in July 1926, a proposal for the creation of an executive committee consisting of delegates from library association was put forward by Gabriel. The functions of the Committee were suggested as under :

- (i) Convene conferences at regular intervals;
- (ii) Defend library interest in international field;
- (iii) Prepare international bibliographies,
- (iv) Investigate relations between archivists and librarians;
- (v) Examine various problems of an international nature of interest to all members, submitted to the committee for consideration, and
- (vi) Determine a scale of membership fees for member associations.

These terms of reference formed the blueprints for IFLA's future international activity.

In 1926, A.L.A. too at its Golden Jubilee celebrations (Philadelphia) proposed the establishment of an International Library Committee. Main activities were proposed as below :

- (i) The provision of information about employment; the exchange of Librarians;
- (ii) Travel abroad : Comparative study of library practices (Viz., library management, library training curricula, library statistics, etc.);
- (iii) Indexes and special bibliographies;
- (iv) The study of improved documentation methods;
- (v) The publications, through international cooperation of manuals and other bibliographical works; and
- (vi) Organization of international exchanges, etc.

In 1927, the section for international library cooperation of the L.A. (LONDON) examined the proposals made in 1926. Its deliberations led to the establishment of the International Library and Bibliographical Committee in 1928. This Committee further set up six Committees for :

- (i) Classification schemes;
- (ii) Cataloguing Rules;

- (iii) Bibliographies and International Code of Bibliographical Abbreviations;
- (iv) International Fellowship and Exchange of librarians; and
- (v) For by laws.

At another meeting in 1929, by which 22 associations had joined the committee, its name was changed to that of International Federation of Library Association, which has been modified by the addition of words and Institutions" in 1976. So founded in Edinburgh, Scotland in 30 September 1927 at an international conference, IFLA celebrated our 75th birthday at our conference in Glasgow, Scotland in 2002. We now have 1600 members in approximately 150 countries around the world. The headquarter of IELA is situated at 'The Hague' in Scotland.

#### **2.6.2.2.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- (i) To promote international understanding and cooperation in the field of Librarianship and bibliography;
- (ii) To provide a forum for exchange of ideas and discussion of various problems facing library profession all over the world;
- (iii) To furnish guidelines and standards for various types of library activities including the presentation of bibliographical data, training programme of library personnel and research.

These objectives of the Federation reveal its universality.

#### **2.6.2.2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**

##### **2.6.2.2.3.1 GENERAL COUNCIL**

The General Council consists of members of the Executive Board and of representatives nominated by the member associations of IFLA. General Meetings are held annually and are visited by about 800 persons.

##### **2.6.2.2.3.2 EXECUTIVE BOARD**

The Executive Board consists of the president, six-Vice-presidents and the treasurer; and is elected by the General Council for 3 years with a possible re-election for one more term.

##### **2.6.2.2.3.3 CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE**

The Consultative Committee is an advisory body, consisting of the members of the Executive Board, the Chairman and Secretaries of sections of committees, and international full members.

##### **2.6.2.2.3.4 PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT GROUP**

IFLA Programme Development Group was established in 1969 as an advisory body for the Executive Board on professional problems. The Consultative Committee appoints the members for 3 years (re-election possible for another 3 years).

#### **2.6.2.2.4 SECTION AND COMMITTEES**

The professional work of IFLA is concentrated in sections (types of libraries) and committees (library problems). In 1973 the following sections and committees were



active in IFLA.

SECTIONS AND SUBSECTIONS : National and University Libraries, University Libraries, Public Libraries, Library work with Children, Libraries in Hospitals, Special Libraries, Observatory Libraries, Social Science Libraries, Parliamentary Libraries, Administrative Libraries, School Libraries, Library Schools.

COMMITTEES : Cataloguing, International Lending, Exchange of Publications, Official Publications, Periodicals and Serial Publications, Statistics and Standardization, Rare and precious Books, Library Building Mechanization, Bibliography, Library Theory and Research.

#### **2.6.2.2.5 WORKING GROUPS**

The following working groups are actively contributing to achieve the objectives of IFLA;

1. Working group on developing countries.
2. Working group on Research and Development in Documentation and Librarianship.

#### **2.6.2.2.6 MEMBERSHIP**

Membership is of two kinds :

- (1) Full membership. Full members (Voting members) are admitted by the Executive Board and may be library associations or national and international associations or organization with similar interests.
- (2) Associate membership. Open to libraries, bibliographical institutes and similar institutions. No voting rights. Admitted by the secretariat.

#### **2.6.2.2.7 ACTIVITIES**

##### **2.6.2.2.7.1 MARC PROGRAMME**

The IFLA had realized the importance and role of Machine Readable Cataloguing (MARC) data in the information retrieval activities of the present day library world and launched an international programme and international Machine Readable Cataloguing Office for the Development of this new technique and activities concerned with it.

##### **2.6.2.2.7.2 UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL (UBC)**

The Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) Programme was a major activity taken up by the Federation in 1971. This programme encourages the use and exchange of standardized bibliographic descriptions. The IFLA International Office for UBC established in London in 1974 achieves the objectives of this programme by standardizing the form and choice of headings, the compilations of national bibliographies and machine-readable bibliographic data. It is located at Deutsch Bibliotheca, Frankfurt, Germany.

**2.6.2.2.7.3 UNIVERSAL AVAILABILITY OF PUBLICATION (UAP)**

The IFLA took up the "Universal Availability of Publication" (UAP) Programme in 1973. This programme aims at improving the availability of published material in whatever forms it is, to the intending users wherever they are without any hindrance. This programme not only provides information on various documents but also gives access to all these documents. All types of library and information centre including archives are covered under this programme. UAP is located at British Library Document supply centre, Boston Spa. U.K.

**2.6.2.2.7.4 ISBD**

IFLA developed and published in 1974 the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic publications ISBD (M) as the basis for rules of description of monographic materials in AACR2. In 1975, IFLA and the joint steering committee for the Revision of AACR (JSC/AACR) Jointly developed the general International Standard Bibliographic Description ISBD (G). It serves as a framework for the description of all types of publications in different media ensuring uniform approach in bibliographic description.

**2.6.2.2.7.5 Preservation and Conservation (PAC)**

The PAC core programme aims to (a) ensure that library materials, published and unpublished, in all forms be preserved in an accessible form as long as possible (b) promote the search for solutions to serious problems of physical deterioration of library and information material (c) promote the development of national and international standards that pertain to production, preservation and treatment of library material (d) promote and facilitate the worldwide development of national, institutional and international preservation initiatives. The PAC programme is located at International Focal Point, Bibliotheque National at Paris, France.

**2.6.2.2.7.6 Universal Data flow and Telecommunication (UDT)**

The UDT core programme aims to promote the electronic transfer of data between libraries and their users; work to reduce telecommunication barriers; monitor developments; provide Information and use of compatible international standards for library specific applications of electronic data Communications; assist and support the other core programmes with the means of communicating electronic data.

The UDT programme is located at Information Technology Services, National Library of Canada, Ontario.

**2.6.2.2.7.7 Advancement of librarianship in the third world (ALP)**

The ALP core programmes are very important for education and training, promotion of lively and information services to the public with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginal area, and greater identification and involvement of liabilities

with literacy programmes. The objectives of the ALP based programme are to promote the progressive improvement of library and information services in the developing countries, so as to enable them to play an active role in national development.

The ALP programme is located at Uppsala University libraries, Uppsala, Sweden.

#### **2.6.2.2.8 DIVISION OF IFLA**

The professional activities of IFLA are grouped into eight divisions controlled by a co-ordinate board. These divisions are made up of 32 sections and 12 round tables, which are basic professional units. In three of the divisions the sections are concerned with different types of libraries; four other divisions with types of library activities and one division is area oriented concerned with library and information services in the Third World. The different divisions with their sections and Roundtables are :

- |       |  |  |
|-------|--|--|
| (i)   | General Research Libraries<br>3 sections;              | National Libraries :<br>University Libraries : and<br>Parliamentary libraries.   |
| (ii)  | Special Libraries<br>6 sections;                       | Government Libraries<br>Geography and Map Libraries;<br>Biological and Medical Sciences<br>Libraries;<br>Social Science Libraries; and<br>Science and Technology Libraries<br>Art Libraries        |
| (iii) | Libraries serving the<br>General Public<br>6 sections; | Public Libraries;<br>Libraries Serving the<br>Disadvantaged Persons;<br>Children's Libraries;<br>School Libraries;<br>Libraries for Blind; and<br>Library Service to multicultural<br>Populations. |
| 4     | Round Tables   | Children's literature Documentation<br>Centres; National Centre for<br>Library Services;<br>INTAMEL (International<br>Association of Metropolitan<br>City Libraries); and                          |

- |        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
|        |   | Mobile Libraries.   |
| (iv)   | Bibliographic Control<br>3 sections;                    | Cataloguing;<br>Bibliography; and<br>Classification and Indexing.   |
| (v)    | Collections and Services<br>5 sections;                 | Acquisition and Exchange;<br>Interblending and Document<br>Delivery;<br>Serial Publications;<br>Rare Books and Manuscripts; and<br>Government Information and<br>Official Publications. |
|        | Round Table;  | News Papers.  |
| (vi)   | Management and Technology<br>4 Sections;                | Conservation;<br>Library Building and Equipment;<br>Information Technology; and<br>Statistics,<br>Audiovisual Media;<br>Library Association Management;<br>and Management.              |
| (vii)  | Education and Research<br>2 Sections<br><br>Round Table | Education and Training : and<br>Library Theory and Research.<br>Library History;<br>Editor of Library Journals<br>Research In reading; and<br>Continuing Professional Education         |
| (viii) | Regional Activities<br>3 Sections                       | Africa;<br>Asia and Oceania; and<br>Latin America and Caribbean.  |

#### **2.6.2.2.9 GRANTS AND FUNDS FOR DEVELOPING REGIONS**

IFLA offers grants, scholarship and fellowship under the auspices of the executive board to professionals in developing countries.

#### **2.6.2.2.10 IFLA General Conference, 1992**

IFLA general Conference, 1992 was held in Delhi coinciding with the birth centenary of Dr. Ranganathan.

**Satellite Meeting**

1. Seminar on Furtherance of Literacy for the Visually Handicapped in Developing Countries.
2. Indo-US Seminar of Library & Information science Education.
3. COMLA workshop on Rural community Resource Centres.
4. IFLA Pre-Conference Seminar on Status, Reputation & Image of Library and Information Profession.

Mr. Arjun Singh, Union Minister for Human Resource Development on 30 August 1992, inaugurated the conference.

Total of the 1484 delegates attended the conference.

**2.6.2.2.11 PUBLICATIONS**

In the monograph series IFLA has brought out a number of useful publications.

In addition, following periodical publications are published :

1. IFLA Journal (Quarterly);
2. International Cataloguing (Quarterly);
3. IFLA Annual;
4. IFLA Directory (Annual); and
5. IFLA News.

**2.6.2.2.12 IFLA and India**

There are several institutions that are members of IFLA. The Indian Library Association organized a Regional Seminar of IFLA on Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) in Delhi in 1985.

**2.6.2.2.13 CONCLUSION**

Library Associations throughout the world had been playing important role in promoting library services, raising standards of the profession and professionals and also creating public interest in Libraries. The existence of this professional organization has benefited not only the profession and professionals but the society as a whole.

In number of IFLA's specific activities include computer networking, providing gradually expanding to be communication links, the preparation of common United Nations Vocabulary, the encouragement of more easy access either on-line or through other means to the numerous important data maintained by organizations of United Nations system and by an active programme of dissemination of information about modern office management. website :-[www.ifla.org](http://www.ifla.org)

**SELF CHECK EXERCISE**

2. What is the organizational structure of IFLA?

Note : Check your answer with the answer provided at the end of this lesson.

**2.6.3 RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION, CALCUTTA (RRRLF)**

### **2.6.3.1.1 Genesis**

The year 1972 is very significant in the history of library movement of India. The country was celebrating silver jubilee of independence. It was the bicentenary year of the birth of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a pioneer social reformer who had stressed the need for modern education for the progress of the nation. The year was also being celebrated as an International Book Year with the slogan "Books For All". Emphasis was laid on promotion of reading habit among the masses for betterment of their lives. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan also ended his momentous career after organizing All India Seminar on Public Library System at Bangalore at that time. It was in this auspicious year that Raja Ram Mohan Roy library foundation (RRRLF) was established in May 1972, by the Department of Culture, Government of India to spread library services all over the country in cooperation with State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and other agencies and organizations working in the field.

### **2.6.3.1.2 THE FOUNDATION**

RRRLF is an autonomous organization established and fully financed by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India. RRRLF is registered under the West Bengal societies registration act, 1961.

The supreme policy-making body of RRRLF is called the Foundation. It consists of 22 members nominated from among eminent educationalists, librarians, administrations and senior officials. The administrative committees look after the administrative and financial affairs. The Minister of Department of Culture, Government of India or his nominee is the chairman of RRRLF. Director is the executive head and Ex-Officio members Secretary of the foundation.

ADDRESS,

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation  
Block DD-34, Sector-1  
Salt Lake City-Kolkata-700064

### **2.6.3.1.3 OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of the foundation are to promote and support the public library movement in the country by providing adequate library services and inculcating reading and learning habits all over the country. This object is achieved with active cooperation of state governments and union territories and, voluntary organizations operating in the field of library services, cultural activities, adult education etc.

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

1. to promote library movement in the country and persuasion to enact

library legislation where it does not exist :

2. to initiate a national library policy and to help build up a national library system by integrating the services of national, state, district libraries through Inter library lending systems :
3. to provide financial and technical assistance to libraries:
4. to provide financial assistance to organizations, regional or national, engaged in the promotion of library development.
5. to publish appropriate literature and to act as a clearing house of ideas and information on library development in India and Abroad;
6. to promote research in library development;
7. to advise government on all matters pertaining to the library development in the country : and
8. taking all such measures as may be found necessary to promote library development and its utilization in the country;

#### **2.6.3.1.4 ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME**

RRRLF promotes library services by rendering book assistance and financial assistance to libraries under different schemes of assistance. The current ones are :

1. assistance towards building up of adequate stock of books and reading materials.
2. assistance towards development of rural book deposit centres and mobile library services;
3. assistance towards organization of seminars, workshop, training courses (orientation/refresher) and book exhibitions;
4. assistance towards storage and display of books;
5. assistance to public libraries below district level for increasing accommodation.
6. assistance to state central libraries and district libraries to acquire TV-cum-VCR sets for educational purposes;
7. assistance to voluntary organizations providing public library services;
8. assistance to children libraries or children's section of General Public Libraries : and
9. assistance to public libraries towards centenary celebrations.

Assistance under the schemes is given either from the foundations own resource fully (called non-matching schemes) or from the shared resources with states-union territories (called matching schemes). Details of schemes and preforma of application forms are available in the foundations information manual "Books for the millions at their doorsteps" which are available in state (Central) Libraries of all states/union

Territories and RRRLF zonal offices.

### **Volume of Assistance**

RRRLF assisted about 25,000 libraries at different levels in the course of two decades (1972-1992). The total volume of assistance amounted to be Rs. 1455 lakhs and the average annual quantum of assistance increased from Rs. 8 lakhs to over Rs. 200 lakhs. Along with physical progress of its plans and assistance programmes, the RRRLF diversified its activities in other promotional areas.

#### **2.6.3.1.5 PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES**

RRRLF has undertaken several promotional activities for qualitative improvement of library services. Besides organization of many seminars and conferences, it has played a major role in the preparation of national policy on library & information system. It has also issued guidelines on public library systems and services. RRRLF has also interacted with many national and international professional associations like IFLA, ILA, IASLIC and different state level library associations.

#### **2.6.3.1.6 RESEARCH CELL AND SPECIAL LIBRARY**

A research cell along with special library on library and information Science and service units supported by mini computers are providing necessary input to its various activities. About 2000 imported books and journals on Library and Information Science and allied fields have been acquired in the library. The research cell renders advisory and consultancy services whenever required. It has recently completed a report on loss of books and liabilities for the Government of India.

#### **2.6.3.1.7 PUBLICATION**

The academic wing of the foundation has brought out many publications. In addition to RRRLF newsletters (Q), annual reports and "Books For All At their Door Steps (information manual), other significant publications are :

1. Indian libraries : friend and perspective
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and new learning.
3. Directory of Indian public libraries.
4. Granthana : Indian Journal of library studies (biannual).

#### **2.6.3.1.8 CONCLUSIONS**

Being a fund distributing body, the foundation is a nodal agency of Union Government in public libraries and function as a national agency for coordination, monitoring and directing the public library movement. With the present efforts of the Foundation 10 States have passed library legislation for effective supervision, maintenance and governance of public libraries ensuring a steady flow of funds. The programmes of assistance also received a good response from State Governments, Union Territories,



voluntary organizations, authors, publishers and general readers.

### **SELF CHECK EXERCISE**

3. Enlist the functions of RRRLF

### **ANSWERS TO SELF CHECK EXERCISES**

1. The shortage of suitable books in vernacular languages is a familiar problem in many countries. Else where in the Spanish-speaking countries for instance, a flourishing publishing industry places the country among the world's leading book producers but there is a shortage of books of use in lifelong education, especially for persons of low educational level. UNESCO has carried out very thorough studies of this area. In addition to publishing works of great significance on the book situation UNESCO has organized a series of regional meetings to study this difficult matter in the light of the conditions peculiar to each geographical area. As a follow-up to these activities it has organized with the help of its Member States, regional book promotion centres in Tokyo for Asia, in Yaoundi for Africa, in Cairo for the Arab States and in Bogota for Latin America and the Caribbean. The work of these regional centres, like that of the one established in Colombia, is developing an interesting programme for the improvement of school and public libraries and is making efforts to complete current bibliography in Spanish and representing a significant contribution on the part of UNESCO is providing libraries with printed matter suited to their needs and goals.

### **2. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF IFLA :-**

1. **General Council** : The General Council consists of members of the Executive Board and of the representative nominated by the member associations of IFLA. General Meetings are held annually and are visited by about 800 persons.
2. **Executive Board** : The Executive Board consists of the president, six Vice-presidents and the treasurer; and is elected by the General Council for 3 years with a possible re-election for one more term.
3. **Consultative Committee** : The Consultative Committee is an advisory body, consisting of the members of the Executive Board, the Chairman and Secretaries of sections of committees, and international full members.
4. **Programme Development Group**: IFLA Programme Development Group was established in 1969 as an advisory body for the Executive Board on professional problems. The Consultative Committee appoints the members for 3 years (re-election possible for another 3 years).

- 3.** RRRLF functions as a promotional agency, advisory and consultancy organization, and a funding body for public library development in India. Some important objectives are :
1. to promote Library movement in the country and persuasion to enact library legislation where it has not existed.
  2. to initiate a national library policy and to help build up a national library system by integrating the services of national, state & district libraries through Inter library lending systems :
  3. to provide financial and technical assistance to libraries:
  4. to provide financial assistance to organizations, regional or national, engaged in the promotion of library development :
  5. to publish appropriate literature and to act as a clearing house of ideas and information on library development in India and Abroad;
  6. to promote research in library development;
  7. to advise the government on all matters pertaining to library development in the country : and
  8. taking all such measures as may be found necessary to promote library development and its utilization in the country.

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