

A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY GUIDE TO THE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

[A Conceptual Approach]

for
**NTA UGC-NET/ SET/ KVS/ NVS/ RSSB/ DSSSB
& other Library and Information Professional
Examination**



Dr. Amit Kishore

ABOUT THE BOOK

"Library and Information Science (LIS)" as it reflects by its name that subject requires systematic and even study. Library science is one of the emerging subject of present scenario. It contain ample of possibilities in itself. All the students who are vigorously preparing for NTA UGC-NET/ SET/ KVS/ NVS/ RSSB/ DSSSB/ LPA and other Librarian and Information Professional Competitive Exam is the target reader of this book. Most of the matters of this book is compiled from various authentic sources of information (printed & electronic), study materials (IGNOU, LPU, NIOS, etc.) and educational website (Egyankosh, Epgpathshala, Sodhganga, swayam, etc), it can satisfy all your needs related to library and Information Competitive Exam. This book contains a conceptual approach to library and information science with collection of MCQs from various librarian and information professional competitive exams.

The student always likes to study books only having objective questions but the lack of theoretical/conceptual knowledge produce lots of hickups while facing the competitive exams. So taking these problems in mind, I have designed the book which is having conceptual approach to Library and Information Science for the betterment of students, who are appearing for different competitive exams like NTA UGC-NET/SLET, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, RSMSSB, LPA, etc.

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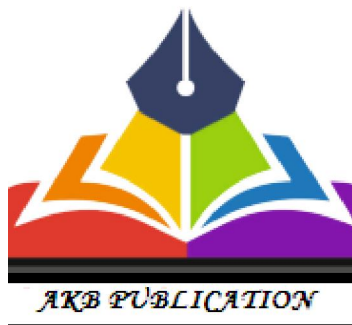
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A Complete Self-Study Guide to the Library and Information Professional Examination

Compiled & Edited
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Dr. Amit Kishore



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**Dedicated to
The memories of my late mother**

PREFACE

“Library and Information Science (LIS)” as it reflects by its name that subject requires systematic and even study. Library science is one of the emerging subject of present scenario. It contain ample of possibilities in itself. All the students who are vigorously preparing for NTA UGC-NET/ SET/ KVS/ NVS/ RSSB/ DSSSB/ LPA and other Librarian and Information Professional Competitive Exam is the target reader of this book. Most of the matters of this book is compiled from various authentic sources of information (printed & electronic), study materials (IGNOU, LPU, NIOS, etc.) and educational website (Egyankosh, Epgpathshala, Sodhganga, swayam, etc), it can satisfy all your needs related to library and Information Competitive Exam. This book contains a conceptual approach to library and information science with previous years solved papers of various librarian and information professional competitive exams.

The student always likes to study books only having objective questions but the lack of theoretical/conceptual knowledge produce lots of hickups while facing the competitive exams. So taking these problems in mind, I have designed the book which is having conceptual approach to Library and Information Science for the betterment of students, who are appearing for different competitive exams like NTA UGC-NET/SLET, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, RSMSSB, LPA, etc.

We would like to extend our warm gratitude and thanks to all Library and Information professionals and teachers, who help us in convert the idea into vision. No acknowledgement can be completed without mentioning our warm gratitude to each one of the previous authors, whose document (Research report/ Paper/ Article/ Book Chapters/ Blogs, etc.) have been partially used in this book with reference, Students can use these references for further reading. I would like to extend my warm gratitude and thanks to all family, friends, library professionals and teachers, who put a stone in build the bridge to knowledge. And lastly, I believe that this book is blessing of god. God make me able enough that I can write for beginners and future library professionals of our country.

—Dr. Amit Kishore

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UNIT-I
Foundation of Library
and
Information Science

Historical Development of Libraries in India; Committees and Commissions on Libraries in India

1

Library and Information Science

- The word 'Library' derives from the Latin word '*Liber*'.
- The synonyms word of English word 'Library' Hindi word is 'Pustkalay' and French word is '**Bibliotheca**'.
- The first use of the English word 'Library' was **Oxford dictionary** in **1374**.
- Libraries are collections of books, manuscripts, journals, and other sources of information.
- Library, traditionally, collection of books used for reading or study, or the building or room in which such a collection is kept.
- Library science is the field of study that teaches how to manage books and other information, particularly through collecting, preserving, and organizing books and other materials in libraries.
- **Library science** is an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives, and tools of management, information technology, education, and other areas to libraries; the collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information.
- The word "Library Science" was coined by **Martin Schrettinger** in **1808**.
- Later, the term "**Library science**" was widely used in the early 1928s by **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's** in the title "**The Five Laws of Library Science**", published in 1931, and in the title of Lee Pierce Butler's book, *An introduction to library science* (University of Chicago Press), published in 1933.
- The first school for library science (**School of Library Economy**) was founded by **Melvil Dewey** at Columbia University in **1887**.
- The term '**Library Economy**' was common in the U.S. until 1942, with the library science predominant through much of the 20th century
- **Library and information science (LIS)** is a merging of library science and information science.
- The first school to do this was at the "**University of Pittsburgh**" in **1964**.
- The **first school of librarianship** opened at **Columbia University** under the leadership of **Melvil Dewey**, on **5 January 1887** as the '**School of Library Economy**'.
- In the English speaking world the term "library science" seems to have been used for the first time in India in the 1916 book **Punjab Library Primer**, written by **Asa Don Dickinson** and published by the University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.
- This university was the **first in Asia** to begin teaching "library science".
- The **Punjab Library Primer** was the **first textbook on library science** published in **English** anywhere in the world.
- The first textbook in the United States was the **Manual of Library Economy**, published in **1929**.

Concepts/Forms of Library (Traditional & Digital Library)

- Due to digitizing the library resources and fast changing technology, a new type of library is came in existence which is called- Digital , Electronic, virtual library, etc. Many of us are always very much confused about such terminology of library – Digital, Electronic

and virtual library.

- **Traditional library:** Traditionally, conventional libraries were collections of books, journals, manuscripts, and other documentary sources of information. Collection of the traditional/conventional libraries are generally in Documentary source, Printed Books, manuscripts, etc. and it provides physical access to reading material.
- **Automated library:** Automated library provides automatic services such as computerized or online acquisition, circulation machine-readable catalog, computerized and OPAC are called as automated library and collection of automated libraries are same as traditional libraries, but the services offered by the automated libraries makes them better and effective services.
- **Digital/ Electronics library:** When automated libraries linked via computer network and provides downloading and uploading information, online information delivery, and access of electronic journal, etc., it is known as electronic library. The electronic Medias are used for storage retrieval and delivery of information and the collections of the electronic libraries are in both print and electronic form. It is a later stage of electronic library. Digital Libraries basically store of materials in electronic format and manipulate large collection of those materials effectively.
- **Hybrid library:** Hybrid library means, those library which work in both digital and traditional (print) environment and the collections in both print and electronic form, are known as hybrid library. Hybrid libraries are combination of traditional and digital library. Print document is easy to handling and reading and Digital document is easy to manage and retrieve. Due to digital divide some user cannot handle digital or electronic reading materials, so hybrid libraries are quit favorable among the users.
- **Virtual library:** Virtual library may also be called “the library without walls”, Virtual library are those library that are not in physical presence, it may be a collection of links,

URLs, which are available on a networks and accessible via internet. Digital and electronic libraries can be virtual libraries if their existence or presence is only virtual or no physical existence.

Some Important Oriental Libraries of India

- **Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library:** Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna was open for the public in **October 1891** with 4000 Oriental manuscripts. Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh donated his entire collection to the nation by a deed of trust. Acknowledging the immense historical and intellectual value of its rich and valued collection, the **Govt. of India** declared the Library as **Institution of National Importance** by an act of **Parliament in 1969**. The Library is now fully funded by the **Ministry of Culture** (Govt. of India). This autonomous institution is being governed by a **Board with the Governor of Bihar** as its ex-officio Chairman and Director is carrying the responsibility of day-to-day management of Library affairs.
- **Sarasvati Mahal Library:** Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur is one among a **few medieval libraries existing in the world** established by by the **Nayak Kings of Thanjavur**. It contains very rare and valuable collections of manuscripts, books, maps and paintings on all aspects of Art, Culture and Literature. The **Encyclopedia Britannica** in its survey of the Libraries of the world mentions this as “**the most remarkable Library in India**”. In **1918** this Library was made **as a public Library**. A body constituted by the Government and financed by the Central and State Governments now administers the library. The **Govt. of India** declared the Library as **Institution of National Importance** by an act of **Parliament in 1983**. This library contains the **largest collection of manuscripts** in India
- **Raza Library, Rampur (UP):** Rampur Raza Library, Rampur was founded by **Nawab Faizullah Khan** in **1774**. It contains very rare

and valuable collection of manuscripts, historical documents, and rare illustrated works in Arabic and Persian languages. It was brought under the management of a Trust till the Government of India took over the library on 1 July **1975** under the Act of Parliament, which declared it as an **institution of National importance**. Now the Library occupies the position of an autonomous institution of national importance under **Department of Culture, Government of India and is fully funded by Central Government**.

Melvil Dewey: At a glance

- **Melville Dewey** (Melville Louis Kossuth Dewey) was born in Adams Center, New York, on **10 December 1851** and died on **26 December 1931** in Lake Placid, Florida, USA.
- Dewey invented the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system when he was 21 and working as a student assistant in the library of Amherst College.
- Melvil Dewey well deserves the title of **“Father of Modern Librarianship and “Father of Library Science in USA”**. Dewey changed librarianship to a modern profession.
- He helped establish the **American Library Association (ALA) in 1876**; he was its **secretary from 1876 to 1890** and its **president for the 1891 and 1893**.
- He also co-founded and edited ‘**Library Journal**’. In 1877 Dewey moved to Boston, where, with R.R. Bowker and Frederick Leyboldt, he founded and edited the Library Journal.
- A pioneer in library education, Dewey became the **librarian of Columbia College** (now Columbia University) in New York City in **1883** and founded the **world’s first library school (School of Library Economy)** there in **1887**.
- In **1889**, he became **director** of the **New York State Library in Albany**, a position he held until 1906.
- In 1876 he published “A Classification and

Subject Index for Cataloguing and Arranging the Books and Pamphlets” of a Library, known as the **Dewey Decimal Classification**. He came up with a system of decimal numbers used to classify a structure of knowledge first outlined by Sir **Francis Bacon**.

- Dewey founded the **Lake Placid Club** with his wife, Annie, in **1895**.

C A Cutter: At a glance

- Cutter was born in Boston on March 14, 1837, the second son of Caleb and Hannah Bigelow Cutter. His mother died a month later.
- In 1860, he took the first step in his lifelong career in library science by joining the Harvard College library staff as assistant to Dr. Ezra Abbott, the head cataloguer.
- In 1868 the Boston Athenæum library elected Cutter as its head librarian.
- In 1876, Cutter was hired by the United States Bureau of Education to help write a report about the state of libraries for the Centennial. Part two of this report was his Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalogue (1876).
- Cutter served as editor of Library Journal from 1891 to 1893.
- His most famous article was “The Buffalo Public Library in 1983”.
- Cutter’s Expansive Classification was recognized as a significant contribution to libraries and to the burgeoning field of library science.
- In 1868 Cutter was appointed librarian of the Boston Athenaeum.
- Cutter also wrote ‘Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue’ in 1876. The first of its kind, the book established his reputation in the library world.

- His most ambitious project, the Expansive Classification scheme, was started in 1880 and published in 1891. It was designed in seven stages, the first being for very small libraries and the seventh for the largest ones.
- His system, which became known as the Cutter number or “Cutter,” was an alpha-numeric device for representing words or names by using one or more letters followed by one or more Arabic numerals treated as decimals.
- He left for England in September **1925**, to get trained in librarianship and completed a **six month certificate course in library science**.
- On his return from London in 1925, he took immediate steps to reorganize the University Library to attract more readers and classified its contents on scientific basis.
- He wrote ‘Colon Classification’ in the year 1933, which is based on Hindu Philosophy. Colon Classification was published by **Madras library Association**.
- He developed the concept of ‘Librametry’(1948) that is application of statistics to Library Science.

Dr S. R. Ranganathan: At a glance

- S. R. Ranganathan, who is known as “**Father of Library Science in India**”, was the first person one who identified the real need of libraries and library science education in India.
- Title “**Father of Library Science in India**” and “**Prince among the librarians**” was given by **Maurice Gwyer** (V.C. of Delhi University)
- Dr S. R. Ranganathan was born on **August 12, 1892**, to Ramamirtam Iyer and Sita Lakshmi Ammal at Shiyali (present Sirkazhi).
- India celebrates **August 12** as ‘**Librarians’ Day**’ in his honour.
- Ranganathan was born in Shiyali in Tanjavoor District of Tamil Nadu.
- Rukmini was his wife’s name. she died in an accident on 13 November 1928. Ranganathan married again to Sarada in December 1929.
- His primary education started at Sabhanayaka Mudaliar’s Hindu High School in Shiyali. He took up his B.A. in 1913 at Madras Christian College and later M.A. (Mathematics) at Presidency College, Madras in 1916. His teaching career started with the Government Arts College, Mangalore in 1917 and then he joined Presidency College in 1921.
- In **January 1924**, Dr S. R. Ranganathan left Presidency College and took charge of the Madras University Library as University Librarian.
- Ranganathan used two **Pseudonym** names in his different two articles — ‘**Arithmeticus**’ and ‘**Libra**’ in article contributed to ‘Hindu’ newspaper of Madras in **1931**.
- He started the Library Science Department in the year 1931 at Madras University.
- Because of Dr S.R. Ranganathan’s interest, Madras became the first state in our country to enact the Madras Public Library Act (1948).
- Ranganathan persuaded the UNESCO to establish the Documentation Centre in New Delhi.
- Ranganathan was later invited to Banaras University and Delhi University. He was a Professor of Library Science in Delhi University from 1947 to 1955.
- He was Chairman of the UGC Library Commission.
- He started DRTC (Documentation Research and Training Centre) in 1962 at Bangalore (inaugurated by **C. D. Deshmukh**) to promote the research activities in the field of Library Science.
- Dr. Ranganathan received **D. Litt** Degree from the **Delhi University** in the year **1948** and from the **Pittsburg University** in the year **1964**, in recognition of unique service to Library Science.
- He was also the recipient of title ‘**Rao Sahib**’ in **1935** from the Indian government and ‘**Padmashri**’ awards (**1957**) from the Government of India.

- He founded the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science in 1963.
- He was also nominated as National Research Professor of Library Science in 1965.
- Dr S.R. Ranganathan formulated “Five Laws of Library Science” in 1928 at Minakshi college, Annamalaiagar, published as book in **1931** with a **Foreword** by **Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer** and an **Introduction** by **W. C. Berwick Sayers** and published by **Madras Library Association**.
- Ranganathan was the Chairman of the Classification Research Group of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) between **1950-62**.
- He wrote sixty books and almost 2000 articles.
- **A Librarian Looks Back: An Autobiography of S.R. Ranganathan** published in **1992**, edited by **Prof. P. N. Kaula** and published by (publisher) **ABC Publishing House**.
- In 1962 SRR proposed using a ‘**Librachine**’ which used a motor van instead of bullock cart; having a professional librarian and circulation librarian to access remote areas. He also used term ‘**Library on Wheel**’ for mobile library.
- He founded ILA in 1933.
- He was engaged in research and writing in **Zürich from 1954-57**.
- He was the Chairman of Documentation (Sectional) Committee of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi from 1947-66.
- In 1970, he received the **Margaret Mann award** from the American Library Association (ALA).
- In 1976, FID established the Ranganathan award in his memory for outstanding contribution in the field of classification.
- Government of India, released a **Postal Stamp** in S. R. Ranganathan honour at the Official Opening of **IFLA General Conference** on 30 August **1992**.
- He died on **Sept. 27, 1972**.

Padma Shri Award recipients in Library Science

- **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan:** In recognition of his great service to the nation, the Government of India honoured him with Padma Shri in **1957**.
- **B. S. Kesavan** (10 May 1909 - 16 February 2000): He was the first librarian of National Library of India. He is also known as ‘**Father of Indian National Bibliography**’ and **first Director** of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (**INSDOC**) at New Delhi. In recognition of his great service to the nation, the Government of India honoured him with Padma Shri in 1960.
- **Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya (24 July 1890 – 1979):** Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya was born in Konkuduru village, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. **Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya** has been called the “**Architect of Public Library Movement in India**”. He established the First State Library Association in India – “Andhra Desa Library Association” in 1914. He contributed to the foundation of the Madras Library Association (1928) and the **All India Public Library Association (1919)** at the national level. He was honoured with the award of “**Granthalaya Pitamaha**” by the Maharajah of Baroda. The Government of India honoured him with the **Padmashri** award in 1972.
- **S. Bashiruddin:** S. Bashiruddin was the Librarian of Aligarh Muslim University. He was the architect of Maunala Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University. The Government of India honoured him with the **Padmashri** award in 1976.
- **Prof. P. N. Kaula** (Prithvi Nath Kaula): P. N. Kaula was born in 1924 in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. He started his career as a Librarian in DAV College at his native place. In 1947 he was appointed as librarian in Birla Education Trust, Pilani. He later on became the Librarian at Central Library, BHU, Head

of Department of Library and Information Science, BHU and the Dean of Faculty of Arts in the Banaras Hindu University. He established the “**Prof. Kaula Endowment for Library and Information Science**” formed on 13th March, 1975 and its Head Office is at Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). The Government of India honoured him with the **Padmashri** award in **2004**.

Library movement in India

- The library of Nalanda, known as “**Dharma Gunj**”, was the most renowned repository of Buddhist knowledge in the world at the time. Its collection was said to comprise hundreds of thousands of volumes, so extensive that it burned for months when set aflame by Muslim invaders. The library had three main buildings as high as nine stories tall, **Ratnasagara, Ratnaranjaka & Ratnodadhi**.
Nalanda was sacked by Turkic Muslim invaders under **Bakhtiyar Khalji** in **1193**. The great library of Nalanda University was so vast that it is reported to have burned for three months after the Mughals set fire to it, sacked and destroyed the monasteries, and drove the monks from the site.
- The genesis of the Public Library Movement in India may well be traced with the advent of British rule. The year **1808** is considered an important period during which the then 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”. This has been the first attempt to register the libraries and assist them with literature by the government.
- In August 1836, the Calcutta public library was established.
- In **1867**, the Government of India enacted the “**Press and Registration of Books Act**” under which the publisher of a book was supposed to deliver free.
- In 1876, Khuda Baksh Oriental public library (Patna) was established. Maulvi Muhammad Baksh Khan and in **1891**, the library was opened to the public.
- The imperial library was also established at Calcutta in 1891. Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India promulgated the imperial library act, which is based on Registration of books act of 1867.
- Library association also played a vital role in the progress and development of library movement in India. The **Andhra Desa Library Association**, founded in **1914**, is the **first of its kind in India**. It started the first full fledged professional periodical in 1925 under the title “Indian Library Journal”. Bengal Library Association (1925), Madras Library Association (1928), Punjab Library Association (1929), Assam Library Association (Sadau Assam Puthibharal Sanga) (1938), etc. played vital roles for the growth and development of public libraries in the respective states of origin.
- By S. R. Ranganathan’s effort Indian Library Association was set up in 1933 in its present form with its head quarter in Calcutta (Kolkata).
- The **Advisory Committee for Libraries** as constituted in **1957** by the Government of India, with **K P Sinha** as the Chairman. The Committee submitted its report in 1959 with a drafted Model Library Bill.
- The Planning Commission constituted a **Working Group on Public Libraries in 1964** and the Commission submitted its report in 1965 with a Model Public Libraries Act.
- Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous body under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Education (now ministry of culture), was established in **May, 1972**.
- A Working Group on Modernization of Library Services and Informatics was appointed by the **Planning Commission in 1983** and submitted its report in 1984 with the formulation of National Policy on Library Services and Informatics.
- Delhi Public Library became a **copyright library in 1982**.

- **National Literacy Mission** was adopted in **1986**, which emphasized education for women and also establishment of rural libraries. Library networks and systems were strengthened at the national level institutions in the development of literature in neoliterates.
 - The Government of India, **Department of Culture**, appointed a **Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System (CONPOLIS) in 1985**.
 - The National Policy on Education, 1986 states that a nationwide movement for improvement of existing libraries and the establishment of new ones will be taken up, provision will be made in all educational institutions for library facilities, and the status of librarianship improved.
 - The **National Book Policy, 1986** also had an impact on libraries, that 10 percent of the annual education budget of the governments be used to purchase books for libraries.
 - Rural libraries should become the focal point for postliteracy and continuing educational programs. Publishers, voluntary organizations, and school library programs undertaken as part of the “**Operation Blackboard Scheme**” of the National Education Policy on Education, **1986** were given assistance.
- (Connemara Public 35 Library) and Bombay (Asiatic Library). Delhi Public Library became a **copyright library in 1982**. (Now every Indian publisher should send **free of cost one copy of each** of its publications to **four libraries** in Calcutta (National Library), Madras (Connemara Public 35 Library), Bombay (Asiatic Library) and Delhi (Delhi Public Library).
- During the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61), a sum of Rs. 140 lakhs was spent by the Central Government for Public library development.
 - During the Second Five Year Plan, Government of India, set up an Advisory Committee for libraries (1957) under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P.Sinha.
 - During Third Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission (India) appointed the working Group on Libraries in June, **1964**.
 - During the Fourth Plan Period (1969-74) the Government of India took a highly laudable step by establishing Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation in Calcutta in 1972.
 - During the 12th **five year plan**, the Ministry of Culture has approved Rs 400 crore for the scheme ‘National Mission on Libraries – Upgradation of Libraries – Providing Services to the Public’

Progress under Five Year Plans

- First Five Year Plan: During the First Five Year Plan (1951-56), the Government paid attention towards the improvement of Public library services along with the **Community Development Programme**. It was proposed under this plan to set up a **National Central Library and one Central Library in each state**.
- First Five Year Plan: Delhi Public Library (1951) and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (1952) were set up during the First Five Year Plan Period.
- The **Delivery of Books Act** was passed in **1954**. Later it was amended in **1956**. The Act prescribed that every Indian publisher should send **free of cost one copy of each** of its publications to each of the **three libraries** in Calcutta (National Library), Madras

Committees & Commissions

- **Hunter Education Commission (1882):** Hunter Education Commission was appointed by Lord Ripon. This commission, headed by Sir William Wilson Hunter, had submitted its report in 1882.
- **Indian University Commission (1902):** The Indian Universities Commission was appointed in 1902 by **Lord Curzon** which was intended to make recommendations for reforms in University education in India.
- **Sadler Commission/ Calcutta University Commission (1917):** In September 1917 the Government of India had appointed a commission presided over by Michael Sadler and constituted of distinguished educationists of England and of India to report on the working of the universities in general and of

the Calcutta University in particular. The Commission had presented its report to the Government on 18 March, 1919.

- **Richey Committee (1926):** Richey committee recommended that the Imperial Library should be declared as a copyright depository Library.
- **Ranganathan Committee on Library and Collage Libraries (1957-59):**
- Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, the first chairman of UGC while drawing an analogy between a University and the human body, remarked that the student from the body of the university, the administration is the head, the teachers are the soul and Library is the Heart. Its aim was to develop institutions of higher learning and to strengthen library facilities in Universities. One of the first acts of the UGC in this regards was to appoint the Library Committee in 1957 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. It is popularly known as "Ranganathan Committee". Report of this committee was published by UGC in the year 1965 under the titled-"University and Collage Libraries". Since then, this document has been serving as bible in the matters relating to the Indian university & collage libraries. It was for first time that the Government of India has sought advice from professional librarians. The committee systematically surveyed the academic libraries and was very much disappointed to find poor facilities, services and inadequate budget for University Libraries.
- The committee submitted its report in 1959 making concrete recommendations on several aspect viz. Library grants, purchase of books, cultivating reading habits, facilities for inter library loan, photocopying, reference & documentation services, building of microfilm collections, open access system, preparation of union catalogues

of books and serials to facilitate cooperation among libraries, library education and library building and furniture. The committee also suggested to appointing another committee to look into the standards of teaching,

- In post independent era, various efforts were made to improve the standard of higher education. A University Education Commission, setup by the Government of India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to improve the quality of higher education of the country and after recommendation of this committee, the UGC was established in December 1953. It was made a statutory body in November 1956 by an act of Parliament to maintain the standards of Higher Education in India and it has been functioning as an autonomous advisory organization since its inception. In post independent era, various efforts were made to improve the standard of higher education. A University Education Commission, setup by the Government of India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to improve the quality of higher education of the country and after recommendation of this committee, the UGC was established in December 1953. It was made a statutory body in November 1956 by an act of Parliament to maintain the standards of Higher Education in India and it has been functioning as an autonomous advisory organization since its inception. University Education Commission, setup by the Government of India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to improve the quality of higher education of the country and after recommendation of this committee, the UGC was established in December 1953. It was made a statutory body in November 1956 by an act of Parliament to maintain the standards of Higher Education in India and it has been functioning as an autonomous advisory organization since its

inception.

- **Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) :** A University Education Commission, setup by the Government of India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to improve the quality of higher education of the country and after recommendation of this committee, the UGC was established in December 1953. It was made a statutory body in November 1956. University Education Commission recommended 6.25% of total university budget be spent on the university library. Radhakrishnan Commission stated that “the library is the heart of all the university’s work”
- **Ranganathan Committee (1957):** Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, the first chairman of UGC while drawing an analogy between a University and the human body, remarked that the student from the body of the university, the administration is the head, the teachers are the soul and Library is the Heart. Its aim was to develop institutions of higher learning and to strengthen library facilities in Universities. One of the first acts of the UGC in this regard was to appoint the Library Committee in 1957 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. The Report was published by the University Grants Commission in 1959 entitled ‘University and College Libraries.’ It was perhaps the first attempt by any Library Committee in India to systematically survey the academic libraries on a national basis, and it was also the first time that the government of India had decided to seek advice from professional librarians regarding academic libraries. The committee suggested, a university should spend each year about Rs.25 per student registered and Rs.300 per teacher (of the total budget) depending on the stage of development of each university library.”
- **Advisory Committee or Sinha Committee (1957):** During the Second Five Year Plan, Government of India, set up an Advisory Committee for **public libraries** in 1957 under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P.Sinha and report submitted in 1959.
- **Working Group on Libraries (1964) :** During Third Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission (India) appointed the working Group on Libraries in June, **1964**. Planning Commission constituted a Working Group on Public Libraries in 1964 and the Commission submitted its report in 1965 with a Model Public Libraries Act.
- **Kothari Commission (1964):** The Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari (1964-66) was a landmark in the history of university libraries in India. The Commission recommended that a university should spend 6.5% to 10% of its total budget on its library depending on stage of development.
- **Ranganathan Committee on Library Science Education (1961):** Review committee on library science was appointed in 1961 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan on the recommendation of UGC library committee of 1957. The report was published by the UGC in the year 1965 under the caption-”Library Science in Indian Universities” with forwarded note of Dr. D.K. Kothari, the chairman of UGC.
- **Kaula Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS Education (1990):** In September 1990, the curriculum development committee (CDC) on Library and Information Science was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. P.N. Kaula. The report of the committee was published by the UGC in the year 1992 under the title-”Report of the Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science.

- **Committee on National Network System (1988):** UGC constituted a Committee on National Network System under the Chairmanship of **Prof. Yash Pal** in 1988. the Committee decided to constitute a Working Group to prepare a project report on 'Information and Library Network' (INFLIBNET).
- **Rastogi Committee (1997):** The UGC appointed a Committee in 1997 under the Chairmanship of Prof.R.P.Rastogi to consider the revision of pay scales and career advancement of the academic staff of the universities and colleges. On the recommendations of the Rastogi Committee, the Ministry of Human Resource Development announced the revised pay scales of the teachers, librarians and physical instructors.
- **Mehrotra Committee (1983):** The UGC appointed a Committee on December 24, 1983 under the Chairmanship of Professor R.C.Mehrotra to consider the revision of pay scales, career/professional development and service conditions of teachers in the universities and colleges. The Committee submitted the report on revision of pay scales of Librarians to the UGC on September 3, 1986.
- **Karisiddappa Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS education (1997-2001):** The UGC constituted subject panels in different disciplines including Library and Information Science (LIS) in April 1997 with Prof. C.R. Karisiddappa as its convener to formulate model curriculum and prepare the status report with modifications of exiting guidelines where necessary. The panel suggested integrated approach to LIS education with a two year master's degree curriculum giving freedom to individual university to opt for one year BLIS & MLIS model.

National Policy on Library and Information System (CONPOLIS), 1985

- According to P.B.Mangla, National Policy on

Library and Information Science is to "provide a framework for properly planned and co-ordinated development of library and information structure in a country, resulting thereby in an enhanced and user-oriented information services to its user population".

- The need for the formulation of National Policy on Library and Information Systems (NAPLIS) was brought to the notice of the Government of India by Indian library profession since 1950s by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan and in the recommendations of the Library Advisory Committee Report, 1958. Afterwards, professional organizations, like RRRLF, NISSAT and National Library urged upon the Government the necessity of enunciating such policy.
- The matter was discussed in the annual conference of IASLIC in 1979 at Roorkee and ILA in 1984 at Jaipur. Consequently, Indian Library Association submitted a draft policy statement to the Government in 1985. The Planning Commission Working Group in its report Modernization of Library Services and Informatics for the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985-1990) emphasized the need of such policy.
- The **Raja Rammohun Roy Foundation**, after nine years of its inception, took up the task in 1981 and after careful deliberations submitted a Draft **National policy on Library and Information Systems to the government in July 1984.**
- On the basis of the draft policy submitted by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation and Indian Library Association, the Government of India, Ministry of Human resources Development, Department of Culture, set up a Committee (**CONPOLIS**) in **October 1985** under the Chairmanship of Professor **D.P.Chattopadhyaya** for the 72 formulation of a National Policy on Library and Information Systems and the final report was submitted in **May 1986.**

National Knowledge Commission, 2005

- National Knowledge Commission was set up by the Prime Minister of India, Manmohan

Singh to prepare a blueprint to tap into the enormous reservoir of our knowledge base so that our people can confidently face challenges of the 21st.

- The Commission headed by Mr. **Sam Pitroda** as its Chairman and there are other 5(five) members, who are renowned persons in different fields of knowledge. It is a high-level advisory body to the Prime Minister of India, with a mandate to guide policy and generate reforms. The Commission is the world's first body of its kind.
- It was constituted on 13 June 2005, by the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh.
- National Knowledge Commission submit its final Report to the Nation in **2009** and title of the report is **"Libraries: Gateway to Knowledge"**
- As of July, 2014, the National Knowledge Commission is defunct as the incoming Modi government, elected in the summer of 2014, discontinued it.

National Mission for Manuscripts (NAMAMI), 2003

- The National Mission for Manuscripts was established in February 2003, by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India. A unique project in its programme and mandate, the Mission seeks to unearth and preserve the vast manuscript wealth of India.
- The Mission has the mandate of identifying, documenting, conserving and making accessible the manuscript heritage of India. We see a national effort in the form of a mission for manuscripts as a logical, radical and urgent response to a very contemporary challenge- of reclaiming the inheritance contained in manuscripts, often in a poor state of preservation.
- National Mission for Manuscripts is a National level comprehensive initiative which caters to the need of conserving manuscripts and disseminating knowledge contained therein.
- NMM is working towards fulfilling its motto,

'conserving the past for the future'. It has emerged as a movement, undoubtedly the most popular and effective among all the heritage conservation initiatives in the country.

National Mission on Library, 2012

- National Mission on Libraries has been set up by Ministry of Culture, Government of India on 4th May, 2012 in pursuance of National Knowledge Commission recommendations for sustained attention for development of Libraries and Information Science Sector. The Ministry of Culture has approved Rs 400 crore for the scheme 'National Mission on Libraries – Upgradation of Libraries – Providing Services to the Public' in the **12th five year** plan.
- National Mission on Libraries (NML) was launched in 2014 by President Pranab Mukherjee at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
- The major components under the National Mission on Libraries (NML), creation of National Virtual Library of India (NVLI), setting up of NML model libraries, quantitative and qualitative survey of libraries and capacity building have been incorporated.
- National Mission on Libraries consists of four components:-
 - (i) **Creation of National Virtual Library of India (NVLI):** The purpose of National Virtual Library of India is to facilitate a comprehensive database on digital resources on information about India and on information generated in India, in an open access environment.
 - (ii) **Setting up of NML Model Libraries:** The setting up on NML Model Libraries would develop 6 Libraries under Ministry of Culture (Delhi Public Library, Delhi; Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna; National Library, Kolkata; Central Secretariat Library; Rampur Raza Library, Uttar Pradesh and Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tamil Nadu), 35 State Central Libraries and 35 District Libraries with particular emphasis on economically backward districts, as model Libraries. In

addition, 629 district libraries across the states would be provided network connectivity.

- (iii) **Quantitative & Qualitative Survey of Libraries:** The Quantitative & Qualitative Survey of Libraries would be undertaken to prepare a baseline data of libraries in India through a survey of 5000 Libraries.
- (iv) **Capacity Building:** The Capacity Building would be undertaken to enhance the professional competence of library personnel.

Committees/Commissions	Chairman
Library Committee	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
Review Committee on Library Science	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
Education Commission	Prof. D. S. Kothari
Mehrotra Committee	R. C. Mehrotra
Committee on National Network System for University Libraries	Yash Pal
National Library & Information Policy (NAPLIS)/ CONPOLIS	D. P. Chatopadhyay
Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science	Prof. P. N. Kaula
UGC Model Curriculum: Library and Information Science	Dr. C.R.Karisiddappa
National Knowledge Commission	Sam Pitroda
National Mission on Libraries(NML)	--

Library and Information Profession/ Seven lamps of professional Ethics

- The primary purpose of LIS profession is to provide access to information pertinent to user request with great speed and thus, achieve user satisfaction. Hence it is service based. Keeping this basic purpose in view many LIS scientists define the LIS profession (librarianship) in different ways. In essence it is the science and art of managing libraries.
- P.N. Kaula defines “Librarianship developed as practice; as a body of techniques evolved from certain adhoc assumptions about how people use books”.
- The first school for library science (School of Library Economy) was founded by Melvil Dewey at Columbia College (now Columbia University) in 1887.
- Librarianship is the discipline and profession that is concerned with helping individuals obtain reliable information to increase their knowledge in all spheres of their lives from the cumulated information store of mankind.
- Librarianship is a bridge between two entities; people and information. Librarians consider who may need this bridge, when and where a bridge is needed, how it is to be built, how it can be best utilized. We are the planner, architect, builder, and marketer of bridges.
- Librarianship is a profession. Service of mankind is its motto. It is not a business and those who entertain mercenary outlook and habits may not be fit for this emulated profession. The worth ‘ethics’ is derived from ethics which means custom or character.
- Ethics of librarianship, an essential element of library profession, denotes the conduct and behaviours of those who adopt the profession. A librarian is called the friend, philosopher and guide of the uninitiated and the scholar alike.
- As a duty of librarian, he should follow the second law of library science. It means librarian should try to provide necessary materials to the users.
- According to R. L. Mittal, Seven lamps of the professional ethics of librarianship are as follow:
 - (i) **Impersonal book selection:** Librarian should selects the book as per the demand of the students, teachers or scholars. Biasness is not fit for this profession. He should expend the every amount of the budget for the necessary books not for others.
 - (ii) **Service before self:** He/she should serve the users community with full

- effort. His motto is to serve the users first then to think about himself/herself.
- (iii) **Split mind:** Library professional's mind should be broad.
 - (iv) **Sympathetic behaviour:** Library professionals should behave politely and sympathetically to attract the users in the library. This is the age of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), if the librarian/library professionals behave harshly/badly then users will depend more on Internet rather than using library.
 - (v) **Tact:** Librarians/library professionals should act tactfully to manage the changed situation of automated library and information service.
 - (vi) **Industries:** Librarians should be engaged to serve each and every need of the users.
 - (vii) **Scholarship:** Librarians should maintain the high level of information service to satisfy all types of users.

Library and Information Science Education in India

- In 1910, Siyaji Rao Gaikwad-III, the ruler of Baroda state called the American librarian **W. A. Borden** (1853-1931), a disciple of Melvil Dewey to create a cadre of men for the newly established libraries in the state library system. In 1911, he initiated the first training school in library education in India.
- In 1912, the **Punjab University** called another librarian **Don Dickinson** (1876–1960) from USA. He started the second educational course of three month duration in library science in the year 1915.
- This happens to be the **first university course in Asia**.
- Mr. Asa Don Dickinson later become the Librarian of Panjab University, Lahore (now Pakistan) during 1915–1916.
- The Andhra Desa Library Association (founded in 1914) started conducting “training classes for the library workers” at Vijayawadain 1920.
- In 1920, a course for the training of librarians was conducted at Bangalore under the “program of library development” initiated by the Dewan of Mysore **M. Visweswaraya**.
- The Madras Library Association also organized a regular certificate course in library science from 1929. Then in 1931, University of Madras took up the training course of MALA in 1931 and started offering the course on a regular basis.
- Andhra University started a certificate course in 1935.
- The Imperial library, Calcutta started a training class under the supervision of its librarian **K. M. Asudulah** in 1935. It was a full time regular Diploma course in librarianship at the Imperial Library, Calcutta (now National Library, Kolkata). It continued till 1946.
- University of Madras, in **1937**, introduced a one year Post Graduate Diploma course in place of the certificate course of three month duration. This was the **first P G Diploma in library science** in India.
- The second university to start a post graduate diploma course was the Banaras Hindu University in 1942.
- In **1947**, **Aligarh Muslim University** started **Bachelor of Library Science** Course for the first time in the country.
- **University of Delhi** was the first university to establish a **full fledged Department of Library Science in 1946**.
- University of Delhi also instituted the first

- post diploma degree course in 1948. **In 1949**, the structure was changed. The programme of **Master of Library Science** was introduced as a two year course with the first year leading to Bachelor of Library Science.
- In **1962**, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan established Documentation Research and Training Centre at Bangalore. Previously DRTC courses were of 14 month duration which was later on moved to two years programme.
 - INSDOC conducted a short term course for Asian Document lists in 1963. In 1964, it started a one year post graduate course in Documentation and Reprography leading to “Associateship in Documentation and Reprography”.
 - In 2010, University of Calcutta introduces five year integrated course in Library & Information Science and thus becomes the first university to launch such course in LIS domain.
 - **University of Delhi** was the first to introduce **M. Phil** programme in Library and Information Science in **1978**.
 - **University of Delhi** was the first to introduce **Ph.D.** programme in Library and Information Science in **1951**. The credit for introducing the doctoral degree programme in library science in India goes to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.
 - The university offered first doctoral degree in Library science to **D. B. Krishan Rao** for his “**Facet Analysis and Depth Classification of Agriculture**” under the guidance of **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan** in **1957**.
 - In 1977, Panjab University, Chandigarh offered the second Ph.D.
 - **In 1992, Utkal University**, Bhubaneswar awarded first **D.Litt.** to **Dr. B. B. Shukla**. It claimed to be the first such degree in library science all over the world.
 - **Dr. Ranganathan** received **D. Litt** Degree from the **Delhi (1948) and Pisttsburg Universities (1964)**, in recognition of unique service to Library Science.
 - The first doctoral thesis accepted by the **London School of Economics** on a core Library Science subject in **1935**. The title of the thesis was “**The public library service under English local government**”

Courses	University/Institutions	Year
Refresher Course	Barodha	1911
Diploma	Punjab University	1915
PG Diploma	Madras University	1937
BLIS	Aligarh Muslim University	1947
MLIS	Delhi University	1949
M.Phil.	Delhi University	1978
Ph.D.	Delhi University	1951

- **Library Cess:** S.R.Ranganathan advocated the provision of library cess (membership fee). According to Advisory Committee report: only a cess can provide a stable base of library finance. It can give the library administrators some solid grounds from which they can plan ahead without fear of mishap the following year or year later.

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ABOUT THE BOOK

"Library and Information Science (LIS)" as it reflects by its name that subject requires systematic and even study. Library science is one of the emerging subject of present scenario. It contain ample of possibilities in itself. All the students who are vigorously preparing for NTA UGC-NET/ SET/ KVS/ NVS/ RSSB/ DSSSB/ LPA and other Librarian and Information Professional Competitive Exam is the target reader of this book. Most of the matters of this book is compiled from various authentic sources of information (printed & electronic), study materials (IGNOU, LPU, NIOS, etc.) and educational website (Egyankosh, Epgpathshala, Sodhganga, swayam, etc), it can satisfy all your needs related to library and Information Competitive Exam. This book contains a conceptual approach to library and information science with collection of MCQs from various librarian and information professional competitive exams.

The student always likes to study books only having objective questions but the lack of theoretical/conceptual knowledge produce lots of hickups while facing the competitive exams. So taking these problems in mind, I have designed the book which is having conceptual approach to Library and Information Science for the betterment of students, who are appearing for different competitive exams like NTA UGC-NET/SLET, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, RSMSSB, LPA, etc.

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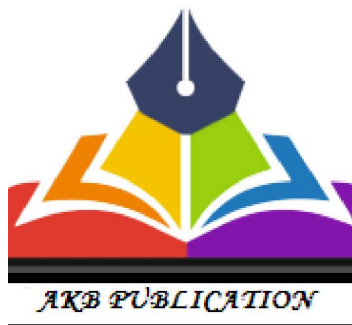
**A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY GUIDE TO THE
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONAL
EXAMINATION**

[A Conceptual Approach]

for
**NTA UGC-NET/ SET/ KVS/ NVS/ RSSB/ DSSSB
& other Library and Information Professional
Examination**

A Complete Self-Study Guide to the Library and Information Professional Examination

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**Dedicated to
The memories of my late mother**

PREFACE

“Library and Information Science (LIS)’ as it reflects by its name that subject requires systematic and even study. Library science is one of the emerging subject of present scenario. It contain ample of possibilities in itself. All the students who are vigorously preparing for NTA UGC-NET/ SET/ KVS/ NVS/ RSSB/ DSSSB/ LPA and other Librarian and Information Professional Competitive Exam is the target reader of this book. Most of the matters of this book is compiled from various authentic sources of information (printed & electronic), study materials (IGNOU, LPU, NIOS, etc.) and educational website (Egyankosh, Epgpathshala, Sodhganga, swayam, etc), it can satisfy all your needs related to library and Information Competitive Exam. This book contains a conceptual approach to library and information science with previous years solved papers of various librarian and information professional competitive exams.

The student always likes to study books only having objective questions but the lack of theoretical/conceptual knowledge produce lots of hickups while facing the competitive exams. So taking these problems in mind, I have designed the book which is having conceptual approach to Library and Information Science for the betterment of students, who are appearing for different competitive exams like NTA UGC-NET/SLET, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, RSMSSB, LPA, etc.

We would like to extend our warm gratitude and thanks to all Library and Information professionals and teachers, who help us in convert the idea into vision. No acknowledgement can be completed without mentioning our warm gratitude to each one of the previous authors, whose document (Research report/ Paper/ Article/ Book Chapters/ Blogs, etc.) have been partially used in this book with reference, Students can use these references for further reading. I would like to extend my warm gratitude and thanks to all family, friends, library professionals and teachers, who put a stone in build the bridge to knowledge. And lastly, I believe that this book is blessing of god. God make me able enough that I can write for beginners and future library professionals of our country.

—Dr. Amit Kishore

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UNIT-I
Foundation of Library
and
Information Science

Historical Development of Libraries in India; Committees and Commissions on Libraries in India

1

Library and Information Science

- The word 'Library' derives from the Latin word '*Liber*'.
- The synonyms word of English word 'Library' Hindi word is 'Pustkalay' and French word is '**Bibliotheca**'.
- The first use of the English word 'Library' was **Oxford dictionary** in **1374**.
- Libraries are collections of books, manuscripts, journals, and other sources of information.
- Library, traditionally, collection of books used for reading or study, or the building or room in which such a collection is kept.
- Library science is the field of study that teaches how to manage books and other information, particularly through collecting, preserving, and organizing books and other materials in libraries.
- **Library science** is an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives, and tools of management, information technology, education, and other areas to libraries; the collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information.
- The word "Library Science" was coined by **Martin Schrettinger** in **1808**.
- Later, the term "**Library science**" was widely used in the early 1928s by **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's** in the title "**The Five Laws of Library Science**", published in 1931, and in the title of Lee Pierce Butler's book, *An introduction to library science* (University of Chicago Press), published in 1933.
- The first school for library science (**School of Library Economy**) was founded by **Melvil Dewey** at Columbia University in **1887**.
- The term '**Library Economy**' was common in the U.S. until 1942, with the library science predominant through much of the 20th century
- **Library and information science (LIS)** is a merging of library science and information science.
- The first school to do this was at the "**University of Pittsburgh**" in **1964**.
- The **first school of librarianship** opened at **Columbia University** under the leadership of **Melvil Dewey**, on **5 January 1887** as the '**School of Library Economy**'.
- In the English speaking world the term "library science" seems to have been used for the first time in India in the 1916 book **Punjab Library Primer**, written by **Asa Don Dickinson** and published by the University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.
- This university was the **first in Asia** to begin teaching "library science".
- The **Punjab Library Primer** was the **first textbook on library science** published in **English** anywhere in the world.
- The first textbook in the United States was the **Manual of Library Economy**, published in **1929**.

Concepts/Forms of Library (Traditional & Digital Library)

- Due to digitizing the library resources and fast changing technology, a new type of library is came in existence which is called- Digital , Electronic, virtual library, etc. Many of us are always very much confused about such terminology of library – Digital, Electronic

and virtual library.

- **Traditional library:** Traditionally, conventional libraries were collections of books, journals, manuscripts, and other documentary sources of information. Collection of the traditional/conventional libraries are generally in Documentary source, Printed Books, manuscripts, etc. and it provides physical access to reading material.
- **Automated library:** Automated library provides automatic services such as computerized or online acquisition, circulation machine-readable catalog, computerized and OPAC are called as automated library and collection of automated libraries are same as traditional libraries, but the services offered by the automated libraries makes them better and effective services.
- **Digital/ Electronics library:** When automated libraries linked via computer network and provides downloading and uploading information, online information delivery, and access of electronic journal, etc., it is known as electronic library. The electronic Medias are used for storage retrieval and delivery of information and the collections of the electronic libraries are in both print and electronic form. It is a later stage of electronic library. Digital Libraries basically store of materials in electronic format and manipulate large collection of those materials effectively.
- **Hybrid library:** Hybrid library means, those library which work in both digital and traditional (print) environment and the collections in both print and electronic form, are known as hybrid library. Hybrid libraries are combination of traditional and digital library. Print document is easy to handling and reading and Digital document is easy to manage and retrieve. Due to digital divide some user cannot handle digital or electronic reading materials, so hybrid libraries are quit favorable among the users.
- **Virtual library:** Virtual library may also be called “the library without walls”, Virtual library are those library that are not in physical presence, it may be a collection of links,

URLs, which are available on a networks and accessible via internet. Digital and electronic libraries can be virtual libraries if their existence or presence is only virtual or no physical existence.

Some Important Oriental Libraries of India

- **Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library:** Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna was open for the public in **October 1891** with 4000 Oriental manuscripts. Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh donated his entire collection to the nation by a deed of trust. Acknowledging the immense historical and intellectual value of its rich and valued collection, the **Govt. of India** declared the Library as **Institution of National Importance** by an act of **Parliament in 1969**. The Library is now fully funded by the **Ministry of Culture** (Govt. of India). This autonomous institution is being governed by a **Board with the Governor of Bihar** as its ex-officio Chairman and Director is carrying the responsibility of day-to-day management of Library affairs.
- **Sarasvati Mahal Library:** Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur is one among a **few medieval libraries existing in the world** established by by the **Nayak Kings of Thanjavur**. It contains very rare and valuable collections of manuscripts, books, maps and paintings on all aspects of Art, Culture and Literature. The **Encyclopedia Britannica** in its survey of the Libraries of the world mentions this as “**the most remarkable Library in India**”. In **1918** this Library was made **as a public Library**. A body constituted by the Government and financed by the Central and State Governments now administers the library. The **Govt. of India** declared the Library as **Institution of National Importance** by an act of **Parliament in 1983**. This library contains the **largest collection of manuscripts** in India
- **Raza Library, Rampur (UP):** Rampur Raza Library, Rampur was founded by **Nawab Faizullah Khan** in **1774**. It contains very rare

and valuable collection of manuscripts, historical documents, and rare illustrated works in Arabic and Persian languages. It was brought under the management of a Trust till the Government of India took over the library on 1 July **1975** under the Act of Parliament, which declared it as an **institution of National importance**. Now the Library occupies the position of an autonomous institution of national importance under **Department of Culture, Government of India and is fully funded by Central Government**.

Melvil Dewey: At a glance

- **Melville Dewey** (Melville Louis Kossuth Dewey) was born in Adams Center, New York, on **10 December 1851** and died on **26 December 1931** in Lake Placid, Florida, USA.
- Dewey invented the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system when he was 21 and working as a student assistant in the library of Amherst College.
- Melvil Dewey well deserves the title of **“Father of Modern Librarianship and “Father of Library Science in USA”**. Dewey changed librarianship to a modern profession.
- He helped establish the **American Library Association (ALA) in 1876**; he was its **secretary from 1876 to 1890** and its **president for the 1891 and 1893**.
- He also co-founded and edited ‘**Library Journal**’. In 1877 Dewey moved to Boston, where, with R.R. Bowker and Frederick Leyboldt, he founded and edited the Library Journal.
- A pioneer in library education, Dewey became the **librarian of Columbia College** (now Columbia University) in New York City in **1883** and founded the **world’s first library school (School of Library Economy)** there in **1887**.
- In **1889**, he became **director** of the **New York State Library in Albany**, a position he held until 1906.
- In 1876 he published “A Classification and

Subject Index for Cataloguing and Arranging the Books and Pamphlets” of a Library, known as the **Dewey Decimal Classification**. He came up with a system of decimal numbers used to classify a structure of knowledge first outlined by Sir **Francis Bacon**.

- Dewey founded the **Lake Placid Club** with his wife, Annie, in **1895**.

C A Cutter: At a glance

- Cutter was born in Boston on March 14, 1837, the second son of Caleb and Hannah Bigelow Cutter. His mother died a month later.
- In 1860, he took the first step in his lifelong career in library science by joining the Harvard College library staff as assistant to Dr. Ezra Abbott, the head cataloguer.
- In 1868 the Boston Athenæum library elected Cutter as its head librarian.
- In 1876, Cutter was hired by the United States Bureau of Education to help write a report about the state of libraries for the Centennial. Part two of this report was his Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalogue (1876).
- Cutter served as editor of Library Journal from 1891 to 1893.
- His most famous article was “The Buffalo Public Library in 1983”.
- Cutter’s Expansive Classification was recognized as a significant contribution to libraries and to the burgeoning field of library science.
- In 1868 Cutter was appointed librarian of the Boston Athenaeum.
- Cutter also wrote ‘Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue’ in 1876. The first of its kind, the book established his reputation in the library world.

- His most ambitious project, the Expansive Classification scheme, was started in 1880 and published in 1891. It was designed in seven stages, the first being for very small libraries and the seventh for the largest ones.
- His system, which became known as the Cutter number or “Cutter,” was an alpha-numeric device for representing words or names by using one or more letters followed by one or more Arabic numerals treated as decimals.
- He left for England in September **1925**, to get trained in librarianship and completed a **six month certificate course in library science**.
- On his return from London in 1925, he took immediate steps to reorganize the University Library to attract more readers and classified its contents on scientific basis.
- He wrote ‘Colon Classification’ in the year 1933, which is based on Hindu Philosophy. Colon Classification was published by **Madras library Association**.
- He developed the concept of ‘Librametry’(1948) that is application of statistics to Library Science.

Dr S. R. Ranganathan: At a glance

- S. R. Ranganathan, who is known as “**Father of Library Science in India**”, was the first person one who identified the real need of libraries and library science education in India.
- Title “**Father of Library Science in India**” and “**Prince among the librarians**” was given by **Maurice Gwyer** (V.C. of Delhi University)
- Dr S. R. Ranganathan was born on **August 12, 1892**, to Ramamirtam Iyer and Sita Lakshmi Ammal at Shiyali (present Sirkazhi).
- India celebrates **August 12** as ‘**Librarians’ Day**’ in his honour.
- Ranganathan was born in Shiyali in Tanjavoor District of Tamil Nadu.
- Rukmini was his wife’s name. she died in an accident on 13 November 1928. Ranganathan married again to Sarada in December 1929.
- His primary education started at Sabhanayaka Mudaliar’s Hindu High School in Shiyali. He took up his B.A. in 1913 at Madras Christian College and later M.A. (Mathematics) at Presidency College, Madras in 1916. His teaching career started with the Government Arts College, Mangalore in 1917 and then he joined Presidency College in 1921.
- In **January 1924**, Dr S. R. Ranganathan left Presidency College and took charge of the Madras University Library as University Librarian.
- Ranganathan used two **Pseudonym** names in his different two articles — ‘**Arithmeticus**’ and ‘**Libra**’ in article contributed to ‘Hindu’ newspaper of Madras in **1931**.
- He started the Library Science Department in the year 1931 at Madras University.
- Because of Dr S.R. Ranganathan’s interest, Madras became the first state in our country to enact the Madras Public Library Act (1948).
- Ranganathan persuaded the UNESCO to establish the Documentation Centre in New Delhi.
- Ranganathan was later invited to Banaras University and Delhi University. He was a Professor of Library Science in Delhi University from 1947 to 1955.
- He was Chairman of the UGC Library Commission.
- He started DRTC (Documentation Research and Training Centre) in 1962 at Bangalore (inaugurated by **C. D. Deshmukh**) to promote the research activities in the field of Library Science.
- Dr. Ranganathan received **D. Litt** Degree from the **Delhi University** in the year **1948** and from the **Pittsburg University** in the year **1964**, in recognition of unique service to Library Science.
- He was also the recipient of title ‘**Rao Sahib**’ in **1935** from the Indian government and ‘**Padmashri**’ awards (**1957**) from the Government of India.

- He founded the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science in 1963.
- He was also nominated as National Research Professor of Library Science in 1965.
- Dr S.R. Ranganathan formulated “Five Laws of Library Science” in 1928 at Minakshi college, Annamalaiagar, published as book in **1931** with a **Foreword** by **Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer** and an **Introduction** by **W. C. Berwick Sayers** and published by **Madras Library Association**.
- Ranganathan was the Chairman of the Classification Research Group of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) between **1950-62**.
- He wrote sixty books and almost 2000 articles.
- **A Librarian Looks Back: An Autobiography of S.R. Ranganathan** published in **1992**, edited by **Prof. P. N. Kaula** and published by (publisher) **ABC Publishing House**.
- In 1962 SRR proposed using a ‘**Librachine**’ which used a motor van instead of bullock cart; having a professional librarian and circulation librarian to access remote areas. He also used term ‘**Library on Wheel**’ for mobile library.
- He founded ILA in 1933.
- He was engaged in research and writing in **Zürich from 1954-57**.
- He was the Chairman of Documentation (Sectional) Committee of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi from 1947-66.
- In 1970, he received the **Margaret Mann award** from the American Library Association (ALA).
- In 1976, FID established the Ranganathan award in his memory for outstanding contribution in the field of classification.
- Government of India, released a **Postal Stamp** in S. R. Ranganathan honour at the Official Opening of **IFLA General Conference** on 30 August **1992**.
- He died on **Sept. 27, 1972**.

Padma Shri Award recipients in Library Science

- **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan:** In recognition of his great service to the nation, the Government of India honoured him with Padma Shri in **1957**.
- **B. S. Kesavan** (10 May 1909 - 16 February 2000): He was the first librarian of National Library of India. He is also known as ‘**Father of Indian National Bibliography**’ and **first Director** of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (**INSDOC**) at New Delhi. In recognition of his great service to the nation, the Government of India honoured him with Padma Shri in 1960.
- **Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya (24 July 1890 – 1979):** Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya was born in Konkuduru village, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. **Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya** has been called the “**Architect of Public Library Movement in India**”. He established the First State Library Association in India – “**Andhra Desa Library Association**” in 1914. He contributed to the foundation of the Madras Library Association (1928) and the **All India Public Library Association (1919)** at the national level. He was honoured with the award of “**Granthalaya Pitamaha**” by the Maharajah of Baroda. The Government of India honoured him with the **Padmashri** award in 1972.
- **S. Bashiruddin:** S. Bashiruddin was the Librarian of Aligarh Muslim University. He was the architect of Maunala Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University. The Government of India honoured him with the **Padmashri** award in 1976.
- **Prof. P. N. Kaula** (Prithvi Nath Kaula): P. N. Kaula was born in 1924 in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. He started his career as a Librarian in DAV College at his native place. In 1947 he was appointed as librarian in Birla Education Trust, Pilani. He later on became the Librarian at Central Library, BHU, Head

of Department of Library and Information Science, BHU and the Dean of Faculty of Arts in the Banaras Hindu University. He established the “**Prof. Kaula Endowment for Library and Information Science**” formed on 13th March, 1975 and its Head Office is at Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). The Government of India honoured him with the **Padmashri** award in **2004**.

Library movement in India

- The library of Nalanda, known as “**Dharma Gunj**”, was the most renowned repository of Buddhist knowledge in the world at the time. Its collection was said to comprise hundreds of thousands of volumes, so extensive that it burned for months when set aflame by Muslim invaders. The library had three main buildings as high as nine stories tall, **Ratnasagara, Ratnaranjaka & Ratnodadhi**.
Nalanda was sacked by Turkic Muslim invaders under **Bakhtiyar Khalji** in **1193**. The great library of Nalanda University was so vast that it is reported to have burned for three months after the Mughals set fire to it, sacked and destroyed the monasteries, and drove the monks from the site.
- The genesis of the Public Library Movement in India may well be traced with the advent of British rule. The year **1808** is considered an important period during which the then 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”. This has been the first attempt to register the libraries and assist them with literature by the government.
- In August 1836, the Calcutta public library was established.
- In **1867**, the Government of India enacted the “**Press and Registration of Books Act**” under which the publisher of a book was supposed to deliver free.
- In 1876, Khuda Baksh Oriental public library (Patna) was established. Maulvi Muhammad Baksh Khan and in **1891**, the library was opened to the public.
- The imperial library was also established at Calcutta in 1891. Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India promulgated the imperial library act, which is based on Registration of books act of 1867.
- Library association also played a vital role in the progress and development of library movement in India. The **Andhra Desa Library Association**, founded in **1914**, is the **first of its kind in India**. It started the first full fledged professional periodical in 1925 under the title “Indian Library Journal”. Bengal Library Association (1925), Madras Library Association (1928), Punjab Library Association (1929), Assam Library Association (Sadau Assam Puthibharal Sanga) (1938), etc. played vital roles for the growth and development of public libraries in the respective states of origin.
- By S. R. Ranganathan’s effort Indian Library Association was set up in 1933 in its present form with its head quarter in Calcutta (Kolkata).
- The **Advisory Committee for Libraries** as constituted in **1957** by the Government of India, with **K P Sinha** as the Chairman. The Committee submitted its report in 1959 with a drafted Model Library Bill.
- The Planning Commission constituted a **Working Group on Public Libraries in 1964** and the Commission submitted its report in 1965 with a Model Public Libraries Act.
- Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous body under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Education (now ministry of culture), was established in **May, 1972**.
- A Working Group on Modernization of Library Services and Informatics was appointed by the **Planning Commission in 1983** and submitted its report in 1984 with the formulation of National Policy on Library Services and Informatics.
- Delhi Public Library became a **copyright library in 1982**.

- **National Literacy Mission** was adopted in **1986**, which emphasized education for women and also establishment of rural libraries. Library networks and systems were strengthened at the national level institutions in the development of literature in neoliterates.
 - The Government of India, **Department of Culture**, appointed a **Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System (CONPOLIS) in 1985**.
 - The National Policy on Education, 1986 states that a nationwide movement for improvement of existing libraries and the establishment of new ones will be taken up, provision will be made in all educational institutions for library facilities, and the status of librarianship improved.
 - The **National Book Policy, 1986** also had an impact on libraries, that 10 percent of the annual education budget of the governments be used to purchase books for libraries.
 - Rural libraries should become the focal point for postliteracy and continuing educational programs. Publishers, voluntary organizations, and school library programs undertaken as part of the “**Operation Blackboard Scheme**” of the National Education Policy on Education, **1986** were given assistance.
- (Connemara Public 35 Library) and Bombay (Asiatic Library). Delhi Public Library became a **copyright library in 1982**. (Now every Indian publisher should send **free of cost one copy of each** of its publications to **four libraries** in Calcutta (National Library), Madras (Connemara Public 35 Library), Bombay (Asiatic Library) and Delhi (Delhi Public Library).
- During the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61), a sum of Rs. 140 lakhs was spent by the Central Government for Public library development.
 - During the Second Five Year Plan, Government of India, set up an Advisory Committee for libraries (1957) under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P.Sinha.
 - During Third Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission (India) appointed the working Group on Libraries in June, **1964**.
 - During the Fourth Plan Period (1969-74) the Government of India took a highly laudable step by establishing Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation in Calcutta in 1972.
 - During the 12th **five year plan**, the Ministry of Culture has approved Rs 400 crore for the scheme ‘National Mission on Libraries – Upgradation of Libraries – Providing Services to the Public’

Progress under Five Year Plans

- First Five Year Plan: During the First Five Year Plan (1951-56), the Government paid attention towards the improvement of Public library services along with the **Community Development Programme**. It was proposed under this plan to set up a **National Central Library and one Central Library in each state**.
- First Five Year Plan: Delhi Public Library (1951) and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (1952) were set up during the First Five Year Plan Period.
- The **Delivery of Books Act** was passed in **1954**. Later it was amended in **1956**. The Act prescribed that every Indian publisher should send **free of cost one copy of each** of its publications to each of the **three libraries** in Calcutta (National Library), Madras

Committees & Commissions

- **Hunter Education Commission (1882):** Hunter Education Commission was appointed by Lord Ripon. This commission, headed by Sir William Wilson Hunter, had submitted its report in 1882.
- **Indian University Commission (1902):** The Indian Universities Commission was appointed in 1902 by **Lord Curzon** which was intended to make recommendations for reforms in University education in India.
- **Sadler Commission/ Culcutta University Commission (1917):** In September 1917 the Government of India had appointed a commission presided over by Michael Sadler and constituted of distinguished educationists of England and of India to report on the working of the universities in general and of

the Calcutta University in particular. The Commission had presented its report to the Government on 18 March, 1919.

- **Richey Committee (1926):** Richey committee recommended that the Imperial Library should be declared as a copyright depository Library.
- **Ranganathan Committee on Library and Collage Libraries (1957-59):**
- Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, the first chairman of UGC while drawing an analogy between a University and the human body, remarked that the student from the body of the university, the administration is the head, the teachers are the soul and Library is the Heart. Its aim was to develop institutions of higher learning and to strengthen library facilities in Universities. One of the first acts of the UGC in this regards was to appoint the Library Committee in 1957 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. It is popularly known as "Ranganathan Committee". Report of this committee was published by UGC in the year 1965 under the titled-"University and Collage Libraries". Since then, this document has been serving as bible in the matters relating to the Indian university & collage libraries. It was for first time that the Government of India has sought advice from professional librarians. The committee systematically surveyed the academic libraries and was very much disappointed to find poor facilities, services and inadequate budget for University Libraries.
- The committee submitted its report in 1959 making concrete recommendations on several aspect viz. Library grants, purchase of books, cultivating reading habits, facilities for inter library loan, photocopying, reference & documentation services, building of microfilm collections, open access system, preparation of union catalogues

of books and serials to facilitate cooperation among libraries, library education and library building and furniture. The committee also suggested to appointing another committee to look into the standards of teaching,

- In post independent era, various efforts were made to improve the standard of higher education. A University Education Commission, setup by the Government of India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to improve the quality of higher education of the country and after recommendation of this committee, the UGC was established in December 1953. It was made a statutory body in November 1956 by an act of Parliament to maintain the standards of Higher Education in India and it has been functioning as an autonomous advisory organization since its inception. In post independent era, various efforts were made to improve the standard of higher education. A University Education Commission, setup by the Government of India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to improve the quality of higher education of the country and after recommendation of this committee, the UGC was established in December 1953. It was made a statutory body in November 1956 by an act of Parliament to maintain the standards of Higher Education in India and it has been functioning as an autonomous advisory organization since its inception. University Education Commission, setup by the Government of India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to improve the quality of higher education of the country and after recommendation of this committee, the UGC was established in December 1953. It was made a statutory body in November 1956 by an act of Parliament to maintain the standards of Higher Education in India and it has been functioning as an autonomous advisory organization since its

inception.

- **Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) :** A University Education Commission, setup by the Government of India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to improve the quality of higher education of the country and after recommendation of this committee, the UGC was established in December 1953. It was made a statutory body in November 1956. University Education Commission recommended 6.25% of total university budget be spent on the university library. Radhakrishnan Commission stated that “the library is the heart of all the university’s work”
- **Ranganathan Committee (1957):** Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, the first chairman of UGC while drawing an analogy between a University and the human body, remarked that the student from the body of the university, the administration is the head, the teachers are the soul and Library is the Heart. Its aim was to develop institutions of higher learning and to strengthen library facilities in Universities. One of the first acts of the UGC in this regard was to appoint the Library Committee in 1957 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. The Report was published by the University Grants Commission in 1959 entitled ‘University and College Libraries.’ It was perhaps the first attempt by any Library Committee in India to systematically survey the academic libraries on a national basis, and it was also the first time that the government of India had decided to seek advice from professional librarians regarding academic libraries. The committee suggested, a university should spend each year about Rs.25 per student registered and Rs.300 per teacher (of the total budget) depending on the stage of development of each university library.”
- **Advisory Committee or Sinha Committee (1957):** During the Second Five Year Plan, Government of India, set up an Advisory Committee for **public libraries** in 1957 under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P.Sinha and report submitted in 1959.
- **Working Group on Libraries (1964) :** During Third Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission (India) appointed the working Group on Libraries in June, **1964**. Planning Commission constituted a Working Group on Public Libraries in 1964 and the Commission submitted its report in 1965 with a Model Public Libraries Act.
- **Kothari Commission (1964):** The Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari (1964-66) was a landmark in the history of university libraries in India. The Commission recommended that a university should spend 6.5% to 10% of its total budget on its library depending on stage of development.
- **Ranganathan Committee on Library Science Education (1961):** Review committee on library science was appointed in 1961 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan on the recommendation of UGC library committee of 1957. The report was published by the UGC in the year 1965 under the caption-”Library Science in Indian Universities” with forwarded note of Dr. D.K. Kothari, the chairman of UGC.
- **Kaula Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS Education (1990):** In September 1990, the curriculum development committee (CDC) on Library and Information Science was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. P.N. Kaula. The report of the committee was published by the UGC in the year 1992 under the title-”Report of the Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science.

- **Committee on National Network System (1988):** UGC constituted a Committee on National Network System under the Chairmanship of **Prof. Yash Pal** in 1988. the Committee decided to constitute a Working Group to prepare a project report on 'Information and Library Network' (INFLIBNET).
- **Rastogi Committee (1997):** The UGC appointed a Committee in 1997 under the Chairmanship of Prof.R.P.Rastogi to consider the revision of pay scales and career advancement of the academic staff of the universities and colleges. On the recommendations of the Rastogi Committee, the Ministry of Human Resource Development announced the revised pay scales of the teachers, librarians and physical instructors.
- **Mehrotra Committee (1983):** The UGC appointed a Committee on December 24, 1983 under the Chairmanship of Professor R.C.Mehrotra to consider the revision of pay scales, career/professional development and service conditions of teachers in the universities and colleges. The Committee submitted the report on revision of pay scales of Librarians to the UGC on September 3, 1986.
- **Karisiddappa Committee on Curriculum Development in LIS education (1997-2001):** The UGC constituted subject panels in different disciplines including Library and Information Science (LIS) in April 1997 with Prof. C.R. Karisiddappa as its convener to formulate model curriculum and prepare the status report with modifications of exiting guidelines where necessary. The panel suggested integrated approach to LIS education with a two year master's degree curriculum giving freedom to individual university to opt for one year BLIS & MLIS model.

National Policy on Library and Information System (CONPOLIS), 1985

- According to P.B.Mangla, National Policy on

Library and Information Science is to "provide a framework for properly planned and co-coordinated development of library and information structure in a country, resulting thereby in an enhanced and user-oriented information services to its user population".

- The need for the formulation of National Policy on Library and Information Systems (NAPLIS) was brought to the notice of the Government of India by Indian library profession since 1950s by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan and in the recommendations of the Library Advisory Committee Report, 1958. Afterwards, professional organizations, like RRRLF, NISSAT and National Library urged upon the Government the necessity of enunciating such policy.
- The matter was discussed in the annual conference of IASLIC in 1979 at Roorkee and ILA in 1984 at Jaipur. Consequently, Indian Library Association submitted a draft policy statement to the Government in 1985. The Planning Commission Working Group in its report Modernization of Library Services and Informatics for the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985-1990) emphasized the need of such policy.
- The **Raja Rammohun Roy Foundation**, after nine years of its inception, took up the task in 1981 and after careful deliberations submitted a Draft **National policy on Library and Information Systems to the government in July 1984.**
- On the basis of the draft policy submitted by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation and Indian Library Association, the Government of India, Ministry of Human resources Development, Department of Culture, set up a Committee (**CONPOLIS**) in **October 1985** under the Chairmanship of Professor **D.P.Chattopadhyaya** for the 72 formulation of a National Policy on Library and Information Systems and the final report was submitted in **May 1986.**

National Knowledge Commission, 2005

- National Knowledge Commission was set up by the Prime Minister of India, Manmohan

Singh to prepare a blueprint to tap into the enormous reservoir of our knowledge base so that our people can confidently face challenges of the 21st.

- The Commission headed by Mr. **Sam Pitroda** as its Chairman and there are other 5(five) members, who are renowned persons in different fields of knowledge. It is a high-level advisory body to the Prime Minister of India, with a mandate to guide policy and generate reforms. The Commission is the world's first body of its kind.
- It was constituted on 13 June 2005, by the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh.
- National Knowledge Commission submit its final Report to the Nation in **2009** and title of the report is "**Libraries: Gateway to Knowledge**"
- As of July, 2014, the National Knowledge Commission is defunct as the incoming Modi government, elected in the summer of 2014, discontinued it.

National Mission for Manuscripts (NAMAMI), 2003

- The National Mission for Manuscripts was established in February 2003, by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India. A unique project in its programme and mandate, the Mission seeks to unearth and preserve the vast manuscript wealth of India.
- The Mission has the mandate of identifying, documenting, conserving and making accessible the manuscript heritage of India. We see a national effort in the form of a mission for manuscripts as a logical, radical and urgent response to a very contemporary challenge- of reclaiming the inheritance contained in manuscripts, often in a poor state of preservation.
- National Mission for Manuscripts is a National level comprehensive initiative which caters to the need of conserving manuscripts and disseminating knowledge contained therein.
- NMM is working towards fulfilling its motto,

'conserving the past for the future'. It has emerged as a movement, undoubtedly the most popular and effective among all the heritage conservation initiatives in the country.

National Mission on Library, 2012

- National Mission on Libraries has been set up by Ministry of Culture, Government of India on 4th May, 2012 in pursuance of National Knowledge Commission recommendations for sustained attention for development of Libraries and Information Science Sector. The Ministry of Culture has approved Rs 400 crore for the scheme 'National Mission on Libraries – Upgradation of Libraries – Providing Services to the Public' in the **12th five year** plan.
- National Mission on Libraries (NML) was launched in 2014 by President Pranab Mukherjee at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
- The major components under the National Mission on Libraries (NML), creation of National Virtual Library of India (NVLI), setting up of NML model libraries, quantitative and qualitative survey of libraries and capacity building have been incorporated.
- National Mission on Libraries consists of four components:-
 - (i) **Creation of National Virtual Library of India (NVLI):** The purpose of National Virtual Library of India is to facilitate a comprehensive database on digital resources on information about India and on information generated in India, in an open access environment.
 - (ii) **Setting up of NML Model Libraries:** The setting up on NML Model Libraries would develop 6 Libraries under Ministry of Culture (Delhi Public Library, Delhi; Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna; National Library, Kolkata; Central Secretariat Library; Rampur Raza Library, Uttar Pradesh and Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tamil Nadu), 35 State Central Libraries and 35 District Libraries with particular emphasis on economically backward districts, as model Libraries. In

addition, 629 district libraries across the states would be provided network connectivity.

- (iii) **Quantitative & Qualitative Survey of Libraries:** The Quantitative & Qualitative Survey of Libraries would be undertaken to prepare a baseline data of libraries in India through a survey of 5000 Libraries.
- (iv) **Capacity Building:** The Capacity Building would be undertaken to enhance the professional competence of library personnel.

Committees/Commissions	Chairman
Library Committee	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
Review Committee on Library Science	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
Education Commission	Prof. D. S. Kothari
Mehrotra Committee	R. C. Mehrotra
Committee on National Network System for University Libraries	Yash Pal
National Library & Information Policy (NAPLIS)/ CONPOLIS	D. P. Chatopadhyay
Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science	Prof. P. N. Kaula
UGC Model Curriculum: Library and Information Science	Dr. C.R.Karisiddappa
National Knowledge Commission	Sam Pitroda
National Mission on Libraries(NML)	--

Library and Information Profession/ Seven lamps of professional Ethics

- The primary purpose of LIS profession is to provide access to information pertinent to user request with great speed and thus, achieve user satisfaction. Hence it is service based. Keeping this basic purpose in view many LIS scientists define the LIS profession (librarianship) in different ways. In essence it is the science and art of managing libraries.
- P.N. Kaula defines “Librarianship developed as practice; as a body of techniques evolved from certain adhoc assumptions about how people use books”.
- The first school for library science (School of Library Economy) was founded by Melvil Dewey at Columbia College (now Columbia University) in 1887.
- Librarianship is the discipline and profession that is concerned with helping individuals obtain reliable information to increase their knowledge in all spheres of their lives from the cumulated information store of mankind.
- Librarianship is a bridge between two entities; people and information. Librarians consider who may need this bridge, when and where a bridge is needed, how it is to be built, how it can be best utilized. We are the planner, architect, builder, and marketer of bridges.
- Librarianship is a profession. Service of mankind is its motto. It is not a business and those who entertain mercenary outlook and habits may not be fit for this emulated profession. The worth ‘ethics’ is derived from ethics which means custom or character.
- Ethics of librarianship, an essential element of library profession, denotes the conduct and behaviours of those who adopt the profession. A librarian is called the friend, philosopher and guide of the uninitiated and the scholar alike.
- As a duty of librarian, he should follow the second law of library science. It means librarian should try to provide necessary materials to the users.
- According to R. L. Mittal, Seven lamps of the professional ethics of librarianship are as follow:
 - (i) **Impersonal book selection:** Librarian should selects the book as per the demand of the students, teachers or scholars. Biasness is not fit for this profession. He should expend the every amount of the budget for the necessary books not for others.
 - (ii) **Service before self:** He/she should serve the users community with full

- effort. His motto is to serve the users first then to think about himself/herself.
- (iii) **Split mind:** Library professional's mind should be broad.
 - (iv) **Sympathetic behaviour:** Library professionals should behave politely and sympathetically to attract the users in the library. This is the age of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), if the librarian/library professionals behave harshly/badly then users will depend more on Internet rather than using library.
 - (v) **Tact:** Librarians/library professionals should act tactfully to manage the changed situation of automated library and information service.
 - (vi) **Industries:** Librarians should be engaged to serve each and every need of the users.
 - (vii) **Scholarship:** Librarians should maintain the high level of information service to satisfy all types of users.

Library and Information Science Education in India

- In 1910, Siyaji Rao Gaikwad-III, the ruler of Baroda state called the American librarian **W. A. Borden** (1853-1931), a disciple of Melvil Dewey to create a cadre of men for the newly established libraries in the state library system. In 1911, he initiated the first training school in library education in India.
- In 1912, the **Punjab University** called another librarian **Don Dickinson** (1876–1960) from USA. He started the second educational course of three month duration in library science in the year 1915.
- This happens to be the **first university course in Asia**.
- Mr. Asa Don Dickinson later become the Librarian of Panjab University, Lahore (now Pakistan) during 1915–1916.
- The Andhra Desa Library Association (founded in 1914) started conducting “training classes for the library workers” at Vijayawadain 1920.
- In 1920, a course for the training of librarians was conducted at Bangalore under the “program of library development” initiated by the Dewan of Mysore **M. Visweswaraya**.
- The Madras Library Association also organized a regular certificate course in library science from 1929. Then in 1931, University of Madras took up the training course of MALA in 1931 and started offering the course on a regular basis.
- Andhra University started a certificate course in 1935.
- The Imperial library, Calcutta started a training class under the supervision of its librarian **K. M. Asudulah** in 1935. It was a full time regular Diploma course in librarianship at the Imperial Library, Calcutta (now National Library, Kolkata). It continued till 1946.
- University of Madras, in **1937**, introduced a one year Post Graduate Diploma course in place of the certificate course of three month duration. This was the **first P G Diploma in library science** in India.
- The second university to start a post graduate diploma course was the Banaras Hindu University in 1942.
- In **1947**, **Aligarh Muslim University** started **Bachelor of Library Science** Course for the first time in the country.
- **University of Delhi** was the first university to establish a **full fledged Department of Library Science in 1946**.
- University of Delhi also instituted the first

- post diploma degree course in 1948. **In 1949**, the structure was changed. The programme of **Master of Library Science** was introduced as a two year course with the first year leading to Bachelor of Library Science.
- In **1962**, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan established Documentation Research and Training Centre at Bangalore. Previously DRTC courses were of 14 month duration which was later on moved to two years programme.
 - INSDOC conducted a short term course for Asian Document lists in 1963. In 1964, it started a one year post graduate course in Documentation and Reprography leading to “Associateship in Documentation and Reprography”.
 - In 2010, University of Calcutta introduces five year integrated course in Library & Information Science and thus becomes the first university to launch such course in LIS domain.
 - **University of Delhi** was the first to introduce **M. Phil** programme in Library and Information Science in **1978**.
 - **University of Delhi** was the first to introduce **Ph.D.** programme in Library and Information Science in **1951**. The credit for introducing the doctoral degree programme in library science in India goes to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.
 - The university offered first doctoral degree in Library science to **D. B. Krishan Rao** for his “**Facet Analysis and Depth Classification of Agriculture**” under the guidance of **Dr. S. R. Ranganathan** in **1957**.
 - In 1977, Panjab University, Chandigarh offered the second Ph.D.
 - **In 1992, Utkal University**, Bhubaneswar awarded first **D.Litt.** to **Dr. B. B. Shukla**. It claimed to be the first such degree in library science all over the world.
 - **Dr. Ranganathan** received **D. Litt** Degree from the **Delhi (1948) and Pisttsburg Universities (1964)**, in recognition of unique service to Library Science.
 - The first doctoral thesis accepted by the **London School of Economics** on a core Library Science subject in **1935**. The title of the thesis was “**The public library service under English local government**”

Courses	University/Institutions	Year
Refresher Course	Barodha	1911
Diploma	Punjab University	1915
PG Diploma	Madras University	1937
BLIS	Aligarh Muslim University	1947
MLIS	Delhi University	1949
M.Phil.	Delhi University	1978
Ph.D.	Delhi University	1951

- **Library Cess:** S.R.Ranganathan advocated the provision of library cess (membership fee). According to Advisory Committee report: only a cess can provide a stable base of library finance. It can give the library administrators some solid grounds from which they can plan ahead without fear of mishap the following year or year later.

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