

AV-8383
B. Lib. I. Sc. (First Semester) Examination, 2015-16
Foundation of Library and Information Science

Paper: First
Time Allowed: Three Hours
Maximum Marks: 70

Model Answer

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(Section-A)

Question 1: Objective Type Questions:

- I- 1800
- II- DR.S.R. RANGANATHAN.
- III- 1948.
- IV- 3 TYPES.
- V- IMPRIAL LIBRARY.
- VI- NEW DELHI
- VII- A writing material(Papyrus is a kind of reed that grows in the Nile river delta in Egypt.
The ancient Egyptians cut this reed into their strips and make paper from it.)
- VIII- 1979.
- IX- 1930
- X- International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).

Section-B

Question 2: What is the role of Libraries in education?

Answer:

Introduction

The important role that libraries play in the educational process of formal and non-formal learning, in research and development, in cultural activities, in spiritual and ideological realms, in recreation and entertainment, etc. With spectacular advances in information technologies and increasing categories of users and their information needs in different situations, modern society is heading towards an information society in which the central instrument of change, force and direction of change are knowledge and information. All these ideas are discussed at some length in this Unit. Assimilation of these ideas is essential for you to get a full appreciation of the role of libraries. This will enable you to develop a proper insight into professional practice and performance. In the succeeding sections of this Unit, we shall discuss how the library plays its role.

Role of Libraries in Education :

Briefly speaking education aims at (i) the imparting of knowledge and skills; (ii) the inculcation of values; and (iii) the imparting of vocational skills. There is both formal and non-formal education. Formal education is the one that an individual attains by enrolling himself in an educational institution like a school or a college or a university and through constant teacher-student contacts. In non-formal education there is no such institutional base for education; you educate yourself through courses offered by distance education mode, with the help of either other methods of learning or through self study.

Formal Education

Every institution of formal education be it a school, a college or a university, should have a library attached to it. It should have a collection of books relevant to its courses of study. Students should be encouraged to read books and imbibe the knowledge contained in them. At the earlier stages of education like the school this should be done to supplement classroom teaching. At later stages, particularly in colleges and universities, the focal point of learning should gradually shift from the classroom to the library. It is through the extensive reading of a variety of books bearing on a subject that a student will be able to acquire in-depth knowledge of the subject. By being able to analyse and compare different viewpoints as expounded in different books, a student will be able to develop his capacity for analytical and critical thinking. This will enable him to formulate independent viewpoints and opinions. The role of the library in fostering the intellectual development of students cannot be over-emphasized .

Non-Formal Education

In non-formal education where the help of the teacher is minimal, it is the library that is the main resource. Students here have, by and large, to acquire knowledge through self-study. Libraries of formal educational institutions as well as public libraries have a significant role to play in this respect: The former should throw open their facilities to students of non-formal education in such a manner that the interests of their primary clientele are not adversely affected. Universities, as the bodies that lay down academic standards and conduct examinations in the field of higher education; have a special responsibility in this regard. They should try to make their library services reach as wide a clientele as possible including students of non-formal education. One way to make this possible is to establish branch libraries of the main university library at different places within its jurisdiction and making them accessible to the entire academic community in the area including students of non-formal education.

Education of Illiterates

If one is an illiterate person, do you think that he/she is unable to get the benefits of education? Not at all. Literacy is only a means of education, not education -itself. It is, no doubt, the most important means, and not having it is a serious handicap. But we have today many other effective means that modern technology has brought into existence. The audio-visual media, especially the video tape, have made it possible for education to be brought to your doorstep. It is a special responsibility of the public library to work for the education of the illiterate. In India where illiteracy is as high as 47.79 % (according to the 1991 census), this responsibility assumes great importance and vast dimensions. The public library's important role.

Education of Working Groups

The library has an educational role in another sense also. It should stock books relevant to the needs of people engaged in different vocations in its area. By reading such books they will become better informed and educated in their areas of work and will be able to increase their work efficiency. This will lead to greater productivity. The public library has to play a contributory role here also.

Education of Physically Handicapped

The establishment of educational institutions for physically handicapped persons is a special and mandatory responsibility of society and the government. Appropriate learning and teaching materials are acquired by these types of institutions, such as books and other types of learning kits for the blind, in addition to other physical facilities. Libraries attached to these institutions have the responsibility of stocking these types of library material and help these unfortunate persons use them and thus get them educated and rehabilitated in e in this regard and the need to prepare it adequately to discharge its role should never be lost sight of.

Conclusion

the important role that libraries play in the educational process of formal and non-formal learning, in research and development, in cultural activities, in spiritual and ideological realms, in recreation and entertainment, etc. With spectacular advances in information technologies and increasing categories of users and their information needs in different situations, modern society is heading towards an information society in which the central instrument of change, force and direction of change are knowledge and information. All these ideas are discussed at some length in this Unit. Assimilation of these ideas is essential for you to get a full appreciation of the role of libraries. This will enable you to develop a proper insight into professional practice and performance. In the succeeding sections of this Unit, we shall discuss how the library plays its role.

Question 3: Describe in short IPR.

Answer:

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): Like other forms of property, intellectual property is also an asset which can be bought, sold, exchanged or gratuitously given away. Owners of intellectual property also have the right to prevent the unauthorized use or sale of their property. According to The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) <<http://www.wipo.int/>>, “Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce”. Intellectual property is divided into two categories: Industrial property, which includes inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographic indications of source; and Copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and plays, films, musical works, artistic works such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures, and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programmes. According to The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) <<http://www.wipo.int/>> “Copyright and related rights protect the rights of authors, performers, producers and broadcasters, and contribute to the cultural and economic development of nations. This protection fulfils a decisive role in articulating the contributions and rights of different stakeholders and the relation between them and the public. The purpose of copyright and the related rights is twofold: to encourage a dynamic creative culture, while returning value to creators so that they can lead a dignified economic existence, and to provide widespread, affordable access to content for the public.” Copyright is basically the individual right of an author to dispose of his / her work in return for remuneration. According to Christopher Scarles, “subject to certain exception, it is ownership of and right of control over all possible ways of reproducing a work”.

1. International Context

- a) Berne Convention:** The international convention for protection of literary and artistic works was first signed at Berne on 9th September, 1886, which later on came to be known as “Berne Convention”. It guaranteed protection for the life of the author plus fifty years after his death. The convention was revised and amended more than seven times. Berne remained essentially European. It could not attract the U. S. A. So, most civilized states except the U. S. became signatories to it.
- b) Universal Copyright Convention (UCC):** In the early 1950s UNESCO set about devising a union that would combine Berne and Montivideo convention and the outcome was the establishment of Universal Copyright conventions in 1952. U. S. joined it in 1955. Paris Revision of 1971: In 1971 both Berne and UCC was revised. This is what goes by the name

of Paris revision of 1971. This has made some realistic concession to the developing countries with regard to reproduction and translation of material having great educational value.

- c) **World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO):** The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest. WIPO was established by the WIPO Convention in 1967 with a mandate from its Member States (Till 2009 there were 184 Member States, i.e. over 90 percent of the countries of the world) to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

2. **Indian Context:** The earliest statutory law in India concerning copyright was the Indian copyright of 1847 which was passed by the Governor General of India. In 1911 the law of copyright was codified in England and was made applicable to all Majesty's dominions including India. The Governor General of India enacted the Indian Copyright act of 1914 to make some modification to the provision of the 1911 Act. The copyright of 1914, granted copyright to an author for the whole of his life and fifty years after his death.

The provision of the copyright act of 1914 were again modified after independence and the copyright act which is in force even today was passed in the Indian Parliament in 1957 and known as Copyright Act, 1957. The copyright act of India of 1957 had been amended in August 1983 with the specific purpose of incorporating the provisions of the Paris text of 1971 of the Berne convention concerning the grant of compulsory licenses for translations and reproduction of foreign work for educational purposes. The copyright was further amended in 1984 in order to overcome the problem of wide spread piracy in India. The act was further modified in 1992 and 1994 (No. 38 of 1994). The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1999 officially published in: The Gazette of India, 30/12/1999, No. 49. In accordance with the copyright act of 1957, a copyright office and a copyright board were set up in New Delhi under the auspices of the Government of India of which the copyright board serves as a civil court with the power of adjudicating disputes arising out of claims and counter claims. The copyright board serves as a civil court and its judgment can be challenged only in the high court of the area and in no other lower court. The legislation covering intellectual property right in India are (i) Communication: Communication Bill, 2000; (ii) Copyright: The Copyright Act of 1957 (last amended in 1994); (iii) Designs: The Design Act 1911; (iv) Information Technology: Information Technology Act 2000; (v) Patent: The Patent Act 1970 (changes brought in 1994); (vi) Trade Mark: The Trade Merchandise Mark Act 1958, etc. India signed the Berne convention in 1886 when it was part of the British Empire. India also signed the Universal Copyright convention in 1952 of its own choice as a free country.

Question 3: What do you mean by Publicity? Describe in short.

Library Extension Services

Library Extension Services: Extension work is defined as those activities which are undertaken with the objective of reaching the group of people who might otherwise be unaware of the library services and book stocks. Mc Colvin considers it as means "to increase the number of readers and the volumes of work and later to make the library more useful to more people". ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science 1983 defines it as "the provision by a library of materials and services (including advisory services) to individuals and organizations outside its regular service area, especially to an area in which library service is not otherwise available.

1. Objectives: The main objectives in providing extension services are

- i) To convert a library into a social, cultural and intellectual centre;
- ii) To convert non reader into reader, non user to user.
- iii) To bring books and readers together.

- iv) To inform those who do not use the library services and to attract them to those services.
- v) To inform the reader of all the facilities offered by the library.
- vi) To remind both the reader and the non reader of the library and its resources.
- vii) As a means of publicity to enlist financial support or otherwise for the libraries.

2. Prerequisites for Extension Services

- i) The library should have a good collection to support all extension activities.
- ii) The trained and experienced staff is obligatory.
- iii) The library should have a lecture hall, an exhibition hall for holding meeting of different groups.
- iv) The library should possess audio-video equipment i.e. LCD projector, slide projector and mike arrangement.
- v) The librarian should be a good organizer, should understand the needs of the different categories of the community and be knowledgeable about the collection of the library.

3. Forms of Extension Services: The Library extension services may be of internal or external type. The internal extension service includes orientation programmes and the external extension service includes the mobile library service, publicity programmes etc. Some of the main forms of extension services are as follows

i) Library Orientation / Library Tour: Many potential library patrons do not know how to use a library effectively. This can be due to the lack of early exposure, shyness, or anxiety and fear of displaying ignorance. These problems led to the emergence of the library instruction movement, which advocated library user education. Libraries inform the public of what materials are available in their collections and how to access that information. The reference staff may orient the user either in formal way or informally into the library system.

ii) Reading Circle, Study Circle: Persons with common interest may be brought together by the library to a reading circle. Each reading circle should be given necessary facilities regarding the materials and a suitable place to hold the meeting.

iii) Forming Friends of the Library Group: The Library can also think of forming "Friends of the Library Group"; such group can assist the library through fund raising, volunteering, and advocacy. They also hold book sales at the library.

iv) Reading to Illiterates: Reading hours for adults who cannot read should be arranged by public libraries. Once they become neo-literates the public library then should take upon itself to see to it that they do not lapse into illiteracy again.

v) Meeting, Public Lectures and Talks: A library should organize public lectures and talks by eminent persons and also by library staff.

vi) Celebration of Festival and Events and Arranging Cultural Programmes: It is a good idea to arrange popular festivals and events in the library which may also arrange a drama, a puppet show, a music concert, a film show, a magic show etc. Such cultural programmes can prove great attraction for the community. On such occasions a book exhibition related to the programme should be arranged.

vii) Book Fair and Exhibition: At the time of talk, festival, fair, drama, etc. a book exhibition on the relevant topic may be arranged. Exhibition on local history, local festivals, art, photograph and painting can offer great opportunity to attract the attention of the community. Periodical exhibition of books which have a bearing on topical theme enhances the chances of books finding their readers. Occasional exhibitions of unused books might prove useful for the reader in getting interested in

books and using them.

(viii) **Mobile Service:** Introduction of mobile library services to provide service to citizens without access to central or branch libraries has devised an interesting variety of delivering methods. For offering this service, the time for each locality is to be fixed and notified earlier.

ix) Publicity/ Propaganda: Propaganda through the newspaper, radio, television can be introduced.

x) Book by Mail and Telephone Request: The public library should also provide library lending service through mail and Dial a book and Dial a fact method. A public library can also think of delivering books to any home bound person on a request. Introduction of library website is also a good form of extension service.

xi) Publication: Publications like annual report, reading guide, library magazine / bulletin and other similar publications are also helpful.

Library Bulletin: The library bulletin should not only list fresh books and some important articles published in current issues of journals but should also give brief annotations wherever the content of new material needs. The library bulletin can take the form of indexing or abstracting service or table of content of periodicals received in the library or the list of recent publications or acquisition.

Annual Report: The annual report is the official document of the library for recording the annual library activities in totality. It is the statement of assessment and evaluation of all the departments of the library. It is the survey of works carried out during the preceding year with summarization of the activities and achievements of the library.

Question 5. Write short note on CILIP?

CILIP:

CILIP is the leading body representing the information professions. We believe in a literate, knowledgeable and connected society. We build the professionalism of our members by supporting the development of skills, knowledge and excellence. We provide unity through shared values and advocate on behalf of the information professions.

Vision: A fair and economically prosperous society is underpinned by literacy, access to information and the transfer of knowledge.

Mission : CILIP exists to:

Promote and support the people who work to deliver this vision. Be the leading voice for information, library and knowledge practitioners, working to advocate strongly, provide unity through shared values and develop skills and excellence.

How CILIP works:

CILIP is a Chartered Institute, charity and professional body.

This section explains how CILIP works, the role and responsibilities of Council, how elections and meetings work, the role of the Presidential Team, CILIP's constitutional documents and subsidiary bodies.

Good governance is important to making sure CILIP is effective. As a charity and professional body it is essential that the organisation works for the members and for the public good.

Introduction to Governance

CILIP is a Chartered Institute, a charity and a professional body which is governed by its Council - the decision making body

that governs the work of the organisation and sets its priorities.

CILIP Board

The CILIP Board is our governing body. This page tells you about the role and membership of the Board and how it works.

Presidential team

The Presidential Team works alongside the Board to support and promote the work of CILIP. Their role is to ensure good governance and to provide scrutiny. They represent CILIP as ambassadors and spokespeople.

Board meetings and the AGM

Board meetings and the Annual General Meeting (AGM) are key events in the CILIP calendar where major decisions about strategy, policy and finances are taken.

Constitutional documents

This page gives an overview of the key documents that govern what CILIP does and how its governance works. Links further down the page will take you to these constitutional documents.

Annual report and accounts

CILIP's Annual Report and Accounts provide a record of the audited accounts for that year as well as the Trustees' Report on activities.

Committees

CILIP has a number of committees, each of which has a role in helping to deliver its aims and objectives as a membership body and a charity. There is a link below to the governance chart which shows the overall structure.

Elections to the CILIP Board

Members have the opportunity to nominate themselves to join the CILIP Board as a Trustee or to join the Presidential Team as the Vice President. When more nominations than vacant positions are received members vote in an election.

Equal opportunities and diversity statement

Our goal in terms of equal opportunities and diversity is an informed society in which everyone has ready access to the knowledge, information and works of imagination appropriate to their needs, wants and aspirations.

Section-C

Question 6: Write an essay on Library movement in India.

Answer:

Library Movement in India

Library Movement in India: The first libraries were only partly libraries, and stored most of the unpublished records, which are usually viewed as archives. The archeological as well as literary evidence (written by Chinese travellers in India) make it clear that writing and reading of manuscripts were regularly practiced in ancient period since the fourth century B.C. to the sixth century after Christ. This must have led to the growth and development of collection of manuscripts in important centers of learning. The important library of that period was that of Nalanda University of Bihar in the fourth century AD. The library was said to be in three grandest buildings, the area of which was called "Drama Ganja" meaning mast of religion. The other important academic library of that period was Vikramsila, Odantapuri, Somapuri, Jaggadal, Mithila, Vallabhi, Kanheri, etc. During that period there was a considerable activity in South India too, and there was a tradition about the libraries in that period known as sangam age.

The Buddhist of India laid special emphasis on the writing of manuscripts and maintaining their collection. The Jains and Hindus also made immense contribution in the field of learning. They patronized education and literary activities, established innumerable institutions called Upasrayas and Temple College.

Acharya Nagarjuna, the founder of Mahayana Buddhism is known to have maintained a library on the top floor of the university building. It was also said that Taxila has a rich library.

Medieval Period:

The medieval cycle may be roughly taken to have ended with the seventeenth century. It was during the ascending phase of this cycle that the giant intellectual and spiritual leaders such as Sankara, Ramanuja and Madheva flourished.

i) Personnel Libraries:

From the earliest times the kings and nobles of India patronized education and encouraged writing of manuscripts and their preservation. Even the princes of small states maintained their manuscripts libraries. The tradition was continued till the nineteenth century. The emperors of Timuride dynasty were patrons of learning. With the exception of Aurangzeb all the early Mughal rulers extended their support to art, music and literature. The libraries also made remarkable progress during their times. Humayun converted a pleasure house in purana quila in Delhi into a library. Akbar maintained an "imperial library"; he was also instrumental in introducing reforms in the classification and storage of books. Jahangir is said to have maintained a personnel library which moved with him wherever he went.

ii) Public Libraries:

In the seventeenth and the eighteenth century, the development of libraries received an impetus due to rise of European settlement in India. From 1690, Calcutta began to develop as one of the principal English settlements, when a large number of British began to settle there. Subsequently, the circulation and subscription libraries came into being.

The East India Company established the Fort St. David library in 1707 at Cuddalore. In the year 1709, the society for promotion of Christian Knowledge sent out a circulating library to Calcutta, the first of its kind in India. Subsequently, a number of such libraries were established in India, the notable among them were Fort St. George library (1714), East India Company's library, Bombay (1715), John Andrews circulating library at Fort William, Calcutta (1770), The Calcutta Circulating library (1787), etc.

b) Period of Modern Cycle (till Nineteenth Century)

i) Public Libraries:

The role of Mughal rulers and missionaries in establishment of some libraries also find their way to modern cycle. Some of the scattered manuscripts of the early periods have been collected and preserved in many modern manuscripts libraries. These are found in many states in India. Those of Baroda, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Mysore, Poona, Tanjavur and Trivandrum are well known.

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 the early 19th century John Andrew's circulating library at Fort William, Calcutta (established in 1770) was converted into a public library. A few public libraries started appearing sporadically here and there during the same period in this country. The notable among them are Asha Granthalaya, Waltair (1800), Calcutta Literary Society's Library (1818), United Services Library, Poona (1818), Raghunandan Library, Puri (1821), Bombay General Library (1830), etc.

In August 1835, the Calcutta public library was established. It was meant to serve the needs of all ranks and classes without distinction. In 1860, a small library was established by Jean Mitchel in Madras as a part of the Museum. It was opened to the public in 1896. It was named Connemera Public Library, this library can be claimed to be the first true public library, only a nominal refundable deposit was required. In 1948, it becomes State Central library.

In 1867, the Government of India enacted the Press and Registration of Books Act (XXV) under which the publisher of a book was supposed to deliver free, to the provincial government concerned, one copy of the book and one or two more copies, if the provincial government so desired, to be transmitted to the central government.

In 1876, Khuda Baksh Oriental public library (Patna) was established. Maulvi Muhammod Baksh Khan, on his death left a collection of 1500 manuscripts. It formed the nucleus of the library. 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 1902, which is based on Registration of books act of 1867, amalgamating Calcutta public library with imperial library. Soon after independence the Government of India passed the National Library Act in 1948 following which the imperial library was renamed as the National library of India.

By the end of nineteenth century, all the provincial capitals as well as many of the district towns, especially in the three presidencies (Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) had so called public libraries. Even princely states such as Indore and Travancore-Cochin had public libraries in their capital. However, the masses in general did not take full advantage of these institutions.

ii) Academic Libraries:

The first college to be started in this country is the Fort William College in 1800. Sir John Colville in 1857, introduced the bill to establish universities in India. In the same year Lord Delhousie, then the Governor General of India, gives immediate consent to this bill. As a result, the first three modern universities were started at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857 based on the patterns of London University.

*** Calcutta University Library:**

Calcutta University was the first to be established on January 24, 1857. On February 24, 1869 Mr. Joy Kissen Mookherjee of Uttar para donated Rs. 5,000.00 to the University for purchasing books for the library. The senate in the year 1872 succeeded in constructing a beautiful building at a cost of Rs. 4, 34,697.00. This is the first and oldest university library that was established in British India. In 1874, the library also started a collection of periodicals. In 1876-77, Calcutta University library had a good collection of books with printed catalogue service to the user. In 1934, a new library building was set up in the Calcutta University. In 1937, the Calcutta University Library appointed the professionally qualified librarian, Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy. He, for the first time in India introduced the DDC and AACR rule for providing effective library services to the user.

*** Madras University Library:**

The Madras University Library was opened in 1907. The government of India gave a special grant of Rs. 1,00,000.00 to the library to develop its book collection. In 1924, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan joined the Madras University Library as librarian. He was the first professionally qualified librarian in Indian history. Due to his active involvement he was able to receive Rs. 6,000.00 and Rs. 10,00,000.00 in the year 1926. This was the first grant to be received from the government in the history of the university libraries in India. As a result of this grant, the University Library that was in-house at the Connemara Public Library since 1908, was shifted to the new location in 1936. Again five well-trained reference librarians were appointed to provide special reference service to the user. This was done for the first time in the Indian history.

Bombay University Library:

The Bombay University library was established very lately due to the lack of donation. It was the university authorities of Bombay that offered a donation of Rs. 20,000.00 for construction of library building. In 1931, a very special grant of Rs. 10,000 was given by Kikabhai and Meneklen the sons of late Premchand Roy Chand. In 1939, the Central government provides a special grant of Rs. 50,000.00 to the University of Bombay library to strengthen its collection.

Punjab University Library:

Punjab University was established in 1882 and in the year 1908 Punjab University Library was opened.

Banaras Hindu University Library:

Banaras Hindu University was established in 1916. In 1926-27 the construction of the library was made by the handsome donation of Rs. 2,00,000.00 by the late Sir Siyaji Rao, the Maharaja of Borada.

iii) Research Libraries:

The Asiatic society of Bengal that was established at Calcutta in 1784 started building up a good research library since its inception. The Asiatic Society of Bombay, founded in 1804, also developed a good library. The first technical library to be founded in this country is the Victoria Technical library at Nagpur in 1806. The Madras Literary Society had founded its library in 1812.

c) Twentieth Century

i) Role of Individual:

The development of public libraries as a movement may be said to have started by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III, the ruler of Baroda state in 1906. During his visit to USA he was impressed by the public libraries system in that country. In order to organize libraries along modern lines, the Maharaja appointed an American librarian by name William Allenson Borden as curator of libraries of his state. During his tenure of office that is in between 1910-13, Borden could organize a very good network of free library services in the state. However, this example did not set a pace in the later development due to lack of interest on the part of the state government. But the contribution made by Maharaja Sayajirao III would be written in golden letters in the history of public library movement in India.

Question 7: Describe the importance and function of National Library with special reference to National Library ,Calcutta.

Answer:

Introduction

The concept of national libraries is a recent development dating back to a few centuries. This development has been a feature of socio-economic, culture and scientific advancements in the western industrially advanced countries. Although national libraries in some form existed in many countries in the past, the origin and growth of national libraries as we understand them today, have been an outcome of the Renaissance and Reformation movements in Europe. Their growth has been accelerated by advances in science and technology and their applications in industry, trade, transportation and communication:

CONCEPT OF A NATIONAL LIBRARY

The concept of national libraries, as we know them today, has developed in about three centuries back, mostly in industrially advanced countries of the West. The growth and advancement of such libraries have been a conspicuous feature of the intellectual and cultural development of a country. Not only have they grown in size, particularly in the last half a century, they have also expanded in multifold dimensions, tending to develop into a network of national libraries. There are, in some countries today, national subject libraries for medicine, agriculture, science and technology, and for a few professional services like document supply, compilation and production of national bibliographies. These trends are also witnessed on the Indian scene in some measure.

Definition of National Library

The ALA Glossary of Library Terms, simply defines, the National Library As "a library maintained by a Nation".

One of the unique privileges of a National Library of a country is to receive by law all print and non-print materials produced by the country. This It ~gal provision is usually incorporated in the Copyright Laws of the country, by which an author, an' artist or a musician, has the exclusive right, granted by law, for a

certain number of years, to make and dispose copies of a literary, musical or artistic work. These laws proved for the government to receive a few copies of print and non-print materials which are usually deposited with the National Library. Such legal privileges are also obtained for the National Library of a country by special laws enacted for the purpose, e.g.; the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of the Government of India. National libraries that enjoy this privilege are also known as Copyright or Legal Deposit Libraries. A more comprehensive definition of a National Library was attempted by UNESCO, at its 16th Session of the General Conference held in 1970, when UNESCO made "Recommendations Concerning International Standardisation of Library Statistics". The following definition of the National Library occurs in this document;

"Libraries which, irrespective of the titles, are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant:

- i) publications published in the country and functioning as a
- ii) deposit library either by law or under other arrangements.

They will also normally perform some of the following functions :

- iii) produce a national bibliography ,
- iv) hold and keep up-to-date a large representative collection of foreign literature, including books about the country;
- v) act as a national bibliographical information centre;
- vi) Compile union catalogues
- vii) publish retrospective bibliographies...:"

This definition is quite comprehensive and covers seven of the most important functions of a National Library.

Importance and Functions of National Library

While discussing the overall objectives of National Central Library, Ranganathan emphasised that :

"The National Central Library should be national in every sense of the word and not merely the symbolic representation of the library personality of the nation. It must be the Channel through which all the library obligations of the nation to the international world are discharged. ... It should be national in the sense of being the ultimate book bank of the nation capable of supplementing the library resources, of every locality, by being open for use by any citizen wherever he might live and whether in the present or in the future. It should also be national in the sense of having representative copies of every reading and kindred material published within or on our country and by or on all the nationals of our country. It should also procure practically every reading material published anywhere in the world for which there is likely to be a reasonable demand from our people".

In the Final Report of the Regional Seminar on the Development of National Library in Asia and Pacific Area held at Manila in 1964, the following functions of the national library have been given :

- i) To provide leadership among the nation's libraries;
- ii) To serve as a permanent depository for all publications issued in the country;
- iii) To acquire other types of materials;
- iv) To provide bibliographical services;
- v) To serve as a co-ordinating centre for co-operative activities; and

vi) To provide service to government.

Functions Relating to Collection Development and Conservation

Two important and exclusive features that distinguish a national library from other types of libraries are :

a) Its comprehensive collection of not only national outputs but also of documents published outside the country that are about the nation; b) the responsibility of preserving these documents for prosperity. These two functions are unique to national libraries.

These functions are spelled out below :

To serve as a central and comprehensive collection of national output, acquired through legal deposits, gifts or exchange;

To acquire and maintain documents about the country or its people or activities, published outside the country by any national or in any language or form;

to collect and preserve select manuscripts and such other archival records of national relevance and importance;

To collect foreign documents for which there may be demand from the people of the country;

To collect and preserve specialised materials such as books for the blind, dramatic compositions, engravings, medals, music compositions, cinematic films, photographs, sound recordings, etc., if these materials are not being collected by other agencies;

b) Disseminating Functions

The information on books, periodicals and other materials collected may have to be disseminated through:

catalogues in printed, microforms and machine readable forms;

compilation of retrospective or current bibliographies on various subjects in anticipation of or on request.

Retrospective bibliographies include past publications over a period of time, while current ones confine only to current publications.

c) National Bibliographies

Preparation and production of national bibliographies of books and periodicals and other non-print materials, in printed and/or microforms and machine readable forms is other formation of the National library. By-products of these may be directories of publishers, authors of repute with their addresses and current statistics relating to production of books and other documents.

Examples of national libraries, performing this function are :

The Indian National Bibliography published by the Central Reference Library (National Library Campus, Calcutta), and the British National Bibliography, brought out by the British Library.

d) Readers' Services

Providing facilities for reading, consulting, etc., on the premises, including researchalcoves/rooms for serious readers such as researchers; scholars and writers;

Offering reference, bibliographic and information services;

Providing inter-library lending and serving as a national and international inter-library loan centres;

Providing photocopying services, including the preparation of slides, overhead transparencies and other facilities to scholars, researchers and others;'

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SUMMARY

National libraries, as we understand them today, have originated, grown and developed in the last two or three centuries. Almost all countries of the world today, have a national library, representing or reflecting their cultural, literary, socio-economic, scientific and technological traditions and advancements. This unit, traces briefly the origin, growth and development of National Libraries, more particularly, it examines the evolution of the concept of National Libraries. The objectives, functions and activities of National Libraries are studied in the light of experience obtained by different countries in developing their National Libraries, keeping in view their expanding functions and activities. On the basis of consensus evolved at national and international forums, the objectives and functions of a National Library would include

Question 7 Write short notes on any two of the following:

I-Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF):

The year 1972 was the year of celebration of the bicentenary of Raja Rammohan Roy, a great social reformer. The government of India decided that a library foundation would be the best tribute to the memory of Raja Rammohan Roy, who spent his life in fighting against forces that shackle and retard the progress of a society. Thus, Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation was set up by the government of India in 1972 as an autonomous body under the then Department of Culture, Ministry of Education and Social welfare with its head quarters in Calcutta.

a) Objectives: The major objectives of the foundation are as follows:-

- i) To promote library movement in the country.
- ii) To enunciate a national library policy and work towards its adoption by the central and state government.
- iii) To help in building a national library system by integrating the services of national libraries, state central libraries, district libraries and other types of libraries through interlibrary lending system.
- iv) To propagate the adoption of library legislation in the country.
- v) To provide financial and technical assistance to libraries, etc.

b) Organization: The foundation consists of 22 members. Minister of education, government of India or his / her nominee is the chairman. Indian Library Association is represented on the foundation. In addition four eminent librarians are also its member.

c) Functions: RRRLF provides assistance to state government on matching basis for purchase of books, organization of seminars and conferences, running of mobile library service, purchase of furniture, etc.

d) Publication: It brings out Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation Newsletter (Quarterly) to disseminate information about its activities.

II- Indian Library Association (ILA): In 1933 some of the government of India Librarians, especially those in Calcutta, under the leadership of K. M. Asadullah organized the first All India Library Conference. It was at this conference that the Indian Library Association was founded on 12 September, 1933. The ILA Headquarters is in Delhi.

a) Objectives: ILA was formed with three fold objectives. In 1935 two more objectives were added. An amendment to the constitution of the ILA in 1970 added another four objectives. Another amendment in 1987 added three more objectives. Some of the objectives of ILA are:

- i) Promoting library movement in the country,
- ii) Developing Library and Information Science education,
- iii) Training and research, improvement of library personnel,
- iv) Cooperation at the national and international levels,
- v) Promotion of standards, norms, services and guidelines, and
- vi) Providing a forum for professionals and publication of materials.

b) Organization: The Council of the association acts as the governing body. The executive committee is constituted by the council in its very first meeting.

c) Functions and Activities

i) Act as a Driving Force: ILA takes up with the state governments the issue of enacting library legislation in order to develop the public library system.

ii) Development of the Profession: ILA has been pursuing with the government, UGC and other concerned bodies at all levels on matter relating to better salary, grades, service condition and status of the library professionals.

iii) Undertaking of Projects: ILA undertook compilation of “Union catalogue of Periodicals in the Libraries of South Asia”. Two other projects were allocated to ILA by the UNESCO. They are “Rendering of Asian Names” and “Directory of Asian Periodicals”.

III-IFLA

1. Introduction: The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) which was established in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 30 September 1927 at an international conference, is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. IFLA was registered in the Netherlands in 1971. The name was changed to International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions in 1976. Its headquarter is located at the Royal Library, the National library of the Netherlands, in the Hague. IFLA's website, formerly known as IFLANET is available over web at <<http://www.ifla.org/>>.

2. Aims and Objectives: The federation is an independent non-governmental and non profit making professional organization. Its aims are to:

- i) Promote high standards of provision and delivery of library and information services;
- ii) Encourage widespread understanding of the value of good library & information services;
- iii) Represent the interests of the members throughout the world.

3. Functions and Activities: The issues common to library and information services around the world are the concern of the IFLA Core Activities. Directed by the Professional Committee, the objectives and projects of the Core Activities relate to the Federation's Programme and the priorities of the Divisions and Sections. Some of the major core programmes are given below.

a) *International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD):* In 1961, at the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles held in Paris, stress was laid on the need of standardization in bibliographic description. To solve the problem, International Meeting on Cataloguing Expert (ICME) was sponsored by IFLA and held in Copenhagen in 1969. The meeting formed a committee to study the problem of standardization in bibliographic description. The committee submitted its report at a meeting held in Liverpool in 1971 which is known as International Standard Bibliographic Description (Monograph) {ISBD (M)}.

b) *Universal Machine Readable Catalogue (UNIMARC):* There emerged a number of standard bibliographic record formats such as UKMARC, INTERMARC, USMARC, etc whose paths diverged owing to different national cataloguing practices and requirements. Recognizing that there is a need for the establishment of international format for the exchange of bibliographic data, IFLA, the section on cataloguing and mechanization, took the initiative to develop international MARC format which would accept the record created in any MARC format. As a result, the first version of Universal Machine Readable Catalogue (UNIMARC) appeared for monograph and serial in 1977 to facilitate the international exchange of bibliographic data in machine readable form. UNIMARC follows the ISO communication format ISO-2709 (1981).

c) *Standardization:* IFLA has standardized international loan request form in 1935 and has been progressively revising it since then. IFLA developed and published in 1974 the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publication [ISBD(M)] as the basis for rules of description of monographic material in AACR-II. In 1975 IFLA and the Joint Steering Committee for the revision of AACR - (JSC/AACR) jointly developed General International Standard Bibliographic Description [ISBD(G)]. It serves as a framework for the description of all types of publication.

d) *Seminars, Conference and Workshop:* IFLA regularly holds "World Library and Information Congress: IFLA General Conference and Assembly" and Regional Meetings. IFLA's general conferences

are large-scale conference. In 1961 IFLA holds the international conference on cataloguing principles in Paris.

f) Cooperation: IFLA has Formal Associate Relations with UNESCO, observer status with the United Nations, associate status with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and observer status with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In 1999, it established observer status with the World Trade Organization (WTO). It has also offered consultative status to a number of non-governmental organizations operating in related fields, including the International Publishers Association (IPA). It is also a member of the International Council on Archives (ICA), International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS). Again, till 2009 more than 25 corporations in the information industry have formed a working relationship with IFLA under its Corporate Partners scheme.

g) Mailing Lists and Forum: Sympa software provides web access to IFLA's lot of mailing lists. IFLA also serves as an international forum for librarians and advises international bodies relating to library and information science. It provides expert advice and assistance in the planning and development of library services.

h) Publication: Each issue of IFLA Journal (Quarterly) covers news of current IFLA activities and articles, selected to reflect the variety of the international information profession, ranging from freedom of information, preservation, services to the visually impaired and intellectual property. IFLA's previous programme includes Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) launched in 1973, International MARC Programme (IMP) established officially in 1983, Universal Availability of Publication (UAP) taken up in 1973, etc.

5. Conclusion: IFLA advises libraries on matters such as interlibrary loan practices, copyright laws, library building design, and development of legal deposit regulations that entitle national libraries to receive copies of every work registered for copyright in their respective countries. It also stimulates cooperation among writers, scholars, publishers, and libraries, and it assists librarians in promoting literacy and universal access to knowledge. In addition, IFLA advocates the formation of a worldwide information network.

