UNIT 6: LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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6.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit you will be able to

- Define Library and Information Science;
- Know about the sub discipline of LIS;
- Explain the linkage of LIS with other subjects;
- Trace the growth and development of LIS Education and Research in India;
- Know about the history of library movement in India.

6.2 INTRODUCTION

Library and Information Science is concerned with the body of knowledge relating to the origin, storage, retrieval, transmission and utilization of information. The term “library science” first appeared in the early 1930’s, in the title of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan’s “The Five Laws of Library Science” and in the title of Lee Pierce Butler’s 1933 book “An Introduction to Library Science”. In 1959, Information Science began to

be used in USA as a general brand for documentation which is summarized as a discipline that investigates properties as well as behavior of information, forces governing the flow of information and the means for processing information for optimal accessibility and usability. In recent years, the trend is to term the subject as "Library and Information Science (LIS)" by merging both the concepts, and it is the study of issues related to libraries and the information science. This includes academic studies regarding how library resources are used and how people interact with library systems. These studies also tend to be specific to certain libraries at certain times. The organization of knowledge for efficient retrieval of relevant information is also a major research goal of LIS.

6.3 DEFINITION

According to Borko, "Information Science is an interdisciplinary science that investigates the properties and behavior of information". The forces that govern the flow and use of information and the technique, both manual and mechanical, of processing information for optimal storage, retrieval and dissemination. He further stated that information science has both pure science components which enquire into the subject without regard to its application and applied science components which develop services and products. Librarianship and documentation are also the applied aspect of information science.

According to J. H. Shera, Librarianship is the generic term and information science is an area of research which draws its substance, method and techniques from a variety of disciplines to achieve and understand the properties, behaviour and flow of information. Information science contributes to the theoretical and intellectual base for the librarians operation.

According to C. G. Viswanathan, Information science is concerned with the principles and techniques governing the transfer and communication of organized thought (knowledge) from one human to another and ultimately to society.

According to P. B. Mangla, Information science is a discipline which is concerned with the study of the properties and behaviour of information as well as the forces influencing the flow of information.

According to P. H. William both library science and information science are swiftly developing subjects and so the relation between them is in a constant stage of change.

However, there are many thinkers who see the library science and information science as overlapping discipline.

The Library and Information Science is at the cross road of science seeking a basic principle which would bring together the knowledge in a general framework in which each discipline would have its own place and in which its relationship with other discipline would be clearly perceived. The activities and programmes in LIS often overlap with the activities of computer science, various social sciences, statistics, and system analysis. Many practicing librarians do not contribute to LIS scholarship but focus on daily operations of their own library systems. Other practicing librarians, particularly in academic libraries, do perform original scholarly LIS research and contribute to the academic end of the field. On this basis, it has sometimes been proposed that LIS is distinct from librarianship, in a way analogous to the difference between medicine and doctoring. In this view, librarianship, the application of library science, would comprise the practical services rendered by librarians in their day-to-day attempts to meet the needs of library patrons. Some other scholars are of the view that the two terms do not make any distinction and can be treated as synonyms.

6.4 LINKAGE OF LIS WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES

Library and Information Science is an interdisciplinary body of knowledge, taking shape in the form of new paradigmatic science recognizable from its theoretical foundations and broad agreement as to its purpose and methods and the approach it employs. This interdisciplinary subject has derived and drawn the benefits from most of the traditional subjects which include Chemistry, Computer Science, Education,

Linguistics, Logic, Mathematics, Physics, Psychology and so on. In the following paragraphs an attempt has been made to discuss the contribution of some other subject towards library and information science. The discussion has been arranged according to the alphabetical order of the name of the discipline.

a) **Chemistry:** Chemistry is the science of matter. It deals with the composition of substances and their properties and reactions upon one another. The Alchemists did much of the ground work leading up to modern chemistry of which Antoine Lavoisier (1743-94) is considered the founder. Chemistry helps the Library and Information Science in the preservation and conservation of different types of documents. It is extensively used to save the print and / or digital counterparts from different biological agents.

b) **Computer Science:** Computer science is the study of computation. It is the discipline that is concerned with the methods and techniques related to data processing performed by automatic means. It deals with theories of understanding computing systems and methods; designing methodology, algorithms and tools; dealing with the methods for the testing of concepts, methods of analysis and verification; and knowledge representation and implementation.

Library and Information Science often needs to handle very large quantity of data which always demands the use of computer. In recent times, the work of every branch of Library and Information Science relies directly or indirectly on the use of computer i.e. it is used for library administration, acquisition, retrospective searching, current awareness, SDI services, online database searching, machine translation etc. It helps to reduce the burden of handling the ever-increasing amount of information. It helps to automate the whole house keeping operation and so on. The computer science with operation research or cybernetics helps in the study and development of information processing, psychology and the behavioral sciences, through putting light on the human processes involved in knowledge-

transfer such as communication process, analysis of user needs and man – machine interaction.

c) Economics: Economics is the branch of social science that deals with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services and their management. It includes interest rates, gross national product, inflation, unemployment, inventories, as tools to predict the direction of the economy, etc.

Library is a non profit making institution. So, its service must be justified in terms of demand and uses. Economic theories are used for the evaluation of different types of reference sources. It is extensively used to study the document procuring and processing cost of the staff, cost of storage, cost of maintenance, cost of retrieval of information, overhead cost etc. It is also used for the cost benefit and cost effectiveness studies in the context of different services.

d) Education: Education encompasses teaching and learning specific skills, and also something less tangible but more profound: the imparting of knowledge, good judgment and wisdom. It also imparts culture from generation to generation.

Every seeker of information is a student in one sense and they need initiation into the library and information system, tools and technique. The libraries and information centre also serves as institutions of informal education. It teaches the library patron about how to use the library material through user education programme, gives assistance through reference services, and provides information service when the users need it. In addition, the subject education, works out programmes of education and training for the profession itself regarding the design and execution of courses, method of evaluation, certification etc.

e) Law: Law is the combination of those rules and principles of conduct promulgated by legislative authority. It is derived from court decisions and established by local custom. In library environment there are also laws governing registration of newspaper and periodical, ISBN / ISSN

number, censorship, copyright, delivery of books act, transmission & communication of information etc. Within the premises of library itself, library rules are in existence for the proper use of library material. Various states also have library legislation which enables the establishment, maintenance, financing and governing the public library system within the states. In the computer environment also there are laws related to data flow, networking, and uses of information which are governed by special regulation. Library and Information Science demands the detail study and evaluation of all these laws. Knowledge of different library related acts such as Delivery of Books Act 1954, Registration of Press and Books Act, etc is very essential for library professionals.

f) **Linguistics:** Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. In the library environment linguistics is of great significance in information processing, indexing and abstracting of document, automatic indexing, artificial intelligence, machine translation etc. In the process of indexing, the indexer has to choose the terms from natural language by taking into consideration of different syntactic and semantic problems as the phrase or word chosen should match the vocabulary of the text and the search terms of the user.

g) **Logic:** Logic is the branch of philosophy that deals with the formal properties of arguments and the philosophical problems associated with them. It means gathering and reasoning; investigating the principles governing correct or reliable inference and deals with the canons and criteria of validity in thought and demonstration. The system of reasoning is applicable to any branch of knowledge or study. In Library and Information Science, it is used in the classification and indexing of document, and widely used in decision making by the librarian.

h) **Management:** According to ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science “management may be defined as the process of coordinating the total resources of an organization towards the accomplishment of

the desired goals of that organization through the execution of a group of interrelated function such as planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling. Management science helps in system analysis, system design, and system management and by this way helps in managing a LIS centre most efficiently. It is responsible for deciding the line of authority and the objectives of the institution, analysying and describing a job and fixing policies for recruitment and so on.

i) **Mathematics:** Mathematics is the science dealing with quantity, form, measurement and arrangement, and in particular, with the methods for discovering by concepts & by models the properties and interrelationship of quantities and magnitudes. The mathematics helps in programming as well as in the study of economics of information, estimate cost, performance evaluation etc. Various information models are needed in preparing different types of library software packages. Again, bibliometrics is a branch of Library and Information Science where mathematical principles are used to a great extent.

j) **Philosophy:** The term philosophy is drawn from a combination of the Greek words “philos” meaning love and “Sophia” meaning wisdom (love of wisdom). So, it is the study of the most general and abstract features of the world and categories with which we think mind, matter, reason, proof, truth and so on. It is the tool for the generation and development of information.

k) **Physics:** Physics (from the Greek ‘phusikos’ means natural and ‘phusis’ means nature) is the science of Nature in the broadest sense. It is concerned with the study of the behaviour and properties of matter in a wide variety of contexts, ranging from the sub-nuclear particles from which all ordinary matter is made (particle physics) to the behaviour of the material universe as a whole (cosmology). Different types of machines that are widely uses in the library are product of the physics. It includes reprographic, automatic binding machine, etc.

l) **Psychology:** Psychology is the scientific study of human behaviour (derived from the Greek word ‘psyche’ meaning breath, spirit, or soul

and 'logos' means 'study'), mental processes, and how they are affected and/or affect individuals or groups physical state, mental state, and external environment. Its goal is to describe, understand, predict, and modify behaviour. Though it is largely concerned with humans, the behaviour and thought of animals is also studied. Library and Information Centers have to provide information service based on user needs. But the users have different psychological temperaments, which makes knowledge of human psychology important in LIS. The human psychology helps the Library and Information Science professional to understand the user correctly, analyze his/her problem or need precisely to provide the specific information in a form most suitable to him/her, and to treat the user appropriately. The knowledge of psychology is also important in designing & developing an information retrieval system as it helps to select a term which majority of the users is likely to use. Besides, knowledge of sociology helps in understading the users from different sociological background and their information needs.

m) **Sociology:** Sociology, the study of the social lives of humans, groups, and societies, sometimes defined as the study of social interactions. It concerns itself with the social rules and processes that bind and separate people not only as individuals, but as members of associations, groups, and institutions. Library is a social institution. In Library and Information Science sociology examines the legal and social aspects of information processing, transfer and use.

n) **Statistics:** Statistics is concerned with the collections, classification, analysis and interpretation of numerical facts or data. Statistics obtains data from a study of a large quantity of numerical data which need not to be exact but should approximate the true value. Statistical methods in Library and Information Science help in improving the existing services of the library. The statistical analysis is used to assess the users' needs and ascertain views on library services, to measure productivity of library staff, to justify the need of reference service, cost benefit analysis, library performance evaluation and so on.

Library and Information Science and other traditional subjects are inter-linked. It is sure that information science is benefited by other traditional subject. But in return it also gives its best to other subject. It takes the sole responsibility of the literary heritage of other subjects, its document collection, conservation & preservation, dissemination and uses and by this way also helps in their subsequent generation of new information. Again, it is only the library that manages the literary heritages on which our modern civilization exists. Without the help of Library and Information Science, the society will again move to the traditional days of human civilization. When we come to the electronic environment, much of the information available over the internet as a whole, is the product of the Library and Information Science or devised in consultation with the help of the Library and Information Science professional.

6.5 LIS EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN INDIA

In the early 19th Century, young people learned librarianship by working under the more experienced practitioners. But, gradually the tasks performed by librarians became more complex and more dependent on technology. As a result, the study of library science has moved from the work-setting to professional schools in Universities. The first ever library school was started by Melvil Dewey in USA in 1887 at Columbia College (now Columbia University). In 1889 the programme moved to the New York State Library in Albany when Dewey became the Director there. The success of Dewey's training programme and the publication of *Training for Library Service*, a book by the economist Charles Williamson in 1923, led other universities, institutes of technology, and large public libraries to establish their own professional degree programmes in library science.

- **LIS Education in India**

  a) First Course of Library Science in India: In India the existence of in service training was initiated by John Macfarlane, the first

librarian of the Imperial Library (Now National Library) at Calcutta from 1901-06, as mentioned in some reports. In subsequent years, the training programme was opened to the staffs of other libraries and even those interested in librarianship who deal with books and other documents.

i) *Baroda School:* In 1911, Siyaji Rao Gaikwad (1862-1939), the ruler of Baroda state called the American librarian Mr. William Allenson 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 1912, he initiated the first training school in library education in India. In 1913, another training class for working librarians of town libraries was started. These classes continued even after the departure of Borden.

b) Certificate, Diploma, and Training Courses

i) Lahore School: In 1912, the Punjab University called another librarian Mr. Asa 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 India. Mr. Asa Don Dickinson latter become the Librarian of Panjab University, Lahore (now Pakistan) during 1915–1916.

ii) Andhra Desa: The Andhra Desa Library Association (founded in 1914) started conducting "training classes for the library workers" at Vijayawadain 1920. The classes covered a module on running adult education classes in addition to library technique.

iii) Mysore State: In 1920, a course for the training of librarians was conducted at Bangalore under the "program of library development" initiated by the then Dewan of Mysore Mr. M. Visweswaraya.

iv) Madras Library Association: A summer school for college librarians and lecturers in charge of college libraries in Madras was held in 1928 and repeated in 1930. 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.

v) *Andhra University:* Andhra University started a certificate course in 1935, which was letter abandoned.

vi) *Imperial Library, Calcutta:* The Imperial library, Calcutta started a training class under the supervision of its librarian Mr. 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.

c) Post Graduate Diploma

i) *University of Madras:* 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.

ii) *Banaras Hindu University:* The second university to start a post graduate diploma course was the Banaras Hindu University in 1942.

iii) *Bombay University:* University of Bombay initiated a diploma course similar to Banaras Hindu University in 1943.

iv) *Government's of India's in-Service Training Course:* A training course for the staff working in various government organizations was started in 1953. This course was recognized as equivalent to the university diploma courses.

d) Degree Courses

i) *Aligarh Muslim University:*In 1947, Aligarh Muslim University started B.Lib. Science Course for the first time in the country.

ii) *University of Delhi:* University of Delhi was the first university to establish a full fledged Department of Library Science in 1946. It 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 between 1956-59, six new LIS departments were established at Aligarh Muslim University, MS University of

Baroda, Nagpur University,Osmania University, Pune University and Vikram University.

iii) Madras University: In 1960, Madras University replaced its full time one year diploma course to B.LibSc. Degree course. By mid 1960, many other universities had fallen in the line of university of Madras following the recommendation of Review Committee Report of UGC in introducing different degree courses.

iv) Government Polytechnique for Women: The Government polytechnique for women, Ambala, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jullandhur, Rourkela started post matric (class X) diploma courses of two years duration in late 1960s.

v) Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC): 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.

vi) Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC): INSDOC conducted a short term course for Asian Documentalists in 1963. In 1964, it started a one year post graduate course in Documentation and Reprography leading to “Associateship in Documentation and Reprography”. In 1977, the programme was renamed as “Associateship in Information Science (AIS)”. On September 30, 2002, INSDOC merged with the National Institute of Science COMmunication (NISCOM) and was renamed as National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR). At present, it is conducting “Courses in Information Science”.

The DRTC and NISCAIR in Delhi concentrate on the training of professionals for special and industrial libraries and information centers. Their course contents are biased toward information science and technology. The programme of these two institutes is a class apart from other similar programmes offered by various institutes.

In India advanced professional education has remained attached to universities, though there are some regional library associations conducting certificate courses of a few months duration and women polytechnics offering post-masters two year diplomas in library science to train paraprofessionals. At present, about 107 institutions, mostly university colleges and polytechnics, have library science education courses. Out of these, the M.Lib.I.Sc. course is being offered by more than 75 universities.

e) Five Year Integrated Course in LIS: 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. The entry qualification for this course was set at Higher Secondary (10+2) in Arts / Science or Commerce. Launching of this course will force the learners to choose the LIS by choice and not by chance. It will again help the students to grasp and understand the contents for LIS in a better and exhaustive way.

f) Present Status of LIS Education in India: A few departments and associations provide Certificate Courses in Library and Information Science (CLIS) and Diploma in Library and Information Science (DLIS). The others provide BLISc and MLISc courses. In most of the universities, the prerequisite for admission into the Bachelor or Master degree course in Library and Information Science is 10+2+3 years of education from any faculty (arts, science, commerce etc). The majority of the universities generally conduct two separate courses for the Bachelor's degree followed by the Master of Library and Information Science of one year (or two semesters) duration each. In recent years, some institutions have offered two years of integrated courses of four semester duration. The University of Calcutta went a step ahead and introduced five years integrated course in LIS with entry qualification as 10 +2.

Specialization: Students in most schools of library and information science have the opportunity to develop at least some degree of

specialization. Some may take advanced courses in particular library functions, such as reference work, while others may take courses related to a particular type of library, such as a course in medical librarianship or public librarianship or academic librarianship. In simple, there are many different courses available in LIS. It makes the professionals available to work at all levels of library irrespective of type, structure and function.

Syllabus: The University Grants Commission (UGC), from time to time recommended the broader outlines of courses of Library and Information Science. The latest effort has been through a UGC Curriculum Development Committee (1993). The UGC and other higher bodies now give emphasis to semester system rather than annual system, and credit-based rather than marks-based system. Every university being autonomous is free to frame its own course of studies, and syllabi of many universities / schools are quite modernized.

All programmes to educate librarians share certain characteristics. Programmes typically offer courses in the history of books and librarianship to give students a background in the profession's past. It also includes courses in knowledge organization (classification, cataloguing, bibliography, indexing & abstracting, Metadata, semantic & syntactic analysis, controlled vocabularies, etc.), collection development (acquisition), information seeking behaviors of users, search strategies, library services (dissemination of the acquired library materials, reference), and management of the collection (preservation & conservation of documents). It also includes contents related to scholarly communication (bibliometrics, informetrics, scientometrics, webmetrics), digital libraries and ICT.

- ICT as an Integral Part: Technology is entering in a very big way to LIS where it has been used extensively to store and retrieve information in different forms and structures. This new dimension is reflected in the course structure of almost all universities that provides courses in LIS. The courses include topics that impart

new skill in organizing web resources, and providing web-based services.

- Practical Exposure: All courses provide scope of practical knowledge rather than restricting to only theory. Even some universities make it compulsory for their learners to undergo some apprenticeship courses before practicing the librarianship.

Problems with Present LIS Education and Research

- *Limited Accommodation Capacity:* All universities which provide Library and Information Science courses witness a great flow of learners. But they are able to accommodate only a limited number of such desired students.
- *Limited Infrastructural Facilities:* Most of the LIS schools suffer from shortage of full time teachers. Besides, the limited number of computers, departmental library and adequate classrooms are regular feature in the LIS departments.
- *A Very Competitive Entrance Examination:* In most of the universities, students desire to study the LIS has to go through a very competitive entrance examination for admission.
- *Limitation as a Professional Subject:* LIS is a professional course and so it has the limitations of any other professional courses. The non-inclusion of Library and Information Science in UPSC, Civil Service / State Public Service Commission exams, SET / SLET is a very commo.

The other problems include lack of a standard cohesive syllabus of LIS and low level of awareness among the general people about this course.

- **LIS Research in India :** The LIS research briefly means the collection and analysis of original data on a problem of librarianship, done within the library school according to scientific and scholarly standard. Research in this connection broadly includes investigation, studies, surveys, academic work at the doctoral, post doctoral and research staff level, It also includes in house or action research by practicizing librarians, information personnel and documentalist, etc. The aim of research in LIS, like any other discipline

is to contribute towards the advancement of subject and contribution to the existing knowledge.

a) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's Effort: The era of LIS research in India started with S. R. Ranganathan. He has done individual research for several years. His works that leads to some of the fundamental and theoretical principles have dominated the research activities for five decades. His idea of classification and cataloguing becomes the area of research in different library schools all over the world. The library and academic community of those days, even today also respect him as a pioneer in LIS research. Some of his worth notable contributions are

a) Five laws of library science
b) Colon Classification
c) Prolegomena to library classification
d) Classified Catalogue Code
e) Documentation and its facets
f) Library administration, etc.

b) M. Phil Programme

i) University of Delhi: University of Delhi was the first to introduce M. Phil programme in Library and Information Science in 1980. Today more than 11 universities offer the M.Phil programme. The duration of M. Phil programme almost in all universities in this country is one year.

c) Ph.D. Programme

i) University of Delhi: The credit for introducing the doctoral degree programme in library science in India goes to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (1892–1972). In 1951, he started the same in Delhi University in 1958. 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 1977, Panjab University, Chandigarh offered the second Ph.D. Today more than 35 Universities in India have Ph.D. research facilities.

ii) *Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC):* In 1962, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan established Documentation Research and Training Centre at Bangalore. Since its inception, it has been carrying out research studies on documentation and related areas.

iii) *Library Associations:* The contribution of library association of India towards research activities is negligible. They restrict their activities in the field of publication of journals, organization of seminars, conferences and workshop, etc. only. The ILA, IASLIC are the mentionable among them.

iv) *Funding of LIS Research in India:* The University Grant Commission (UGC) is promoting LIS research by awarding different kinds of fellowship to the students. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC) are also promoting LIS research programme by awarding scholarship to doctoral students.

Till March, 1997, 350 theses have been awarded under various Indian universities.

d) D.Litt Programme: In 1992, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar awarded D.Litt. to Dr. B. B. Shukla. It claimed to be the first such degree in library science all over the world.

6.6 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 Chiness 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 forth 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 institution 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.

a) 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 settlement, 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 Nineteen 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 govt.

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. Now the library has been taken over by the Govt. of India and has been given the status of Institute of National Importance.

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 Govt. 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 established 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 appoints the professionally qualified librarian, Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy. He, for the first time in India introduces 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 well 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 letter in the history of public library movement in India.

The library movement in Baroda originated as the peoples movement under the leadership of Motibhai Amin (a public leader) in the form of Mitra Mandal (Society of Friends) as early as 1906 which received state patronage in 1960. Newton Mohan Dutta, curator of libraries at Baroda also did good work.

There has been a number of pioneers who made contribution to the library movement in Andhra Pradesh. Out of them Sir Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya holds a place of pride. From Bengal we have the name of Monindra Dev Rai Mahashaya. Master Motilal (1876-1949), by his own effort and meager resource established Shri Sanmati Pustakalaya (a public library) in Jaipur in 1920. From Punjab we had Sant Ram Bhatia, who played an important role in promoting the cause of public libraries in Punjab. In Assam, the library movement at its true sprit led by Late Kumudeshar Barthakur (1893-8th November 1966), a retired Secondary School teacher under the brand name of Assam Library Association.

The contribution of S.R. Ranganathan is unique and remarkable. He is regarded as the father of Indian library movement. The idea of an integrated library system was first introduced by him at the first “All Asia Educational Conference” held at Benerai in 1930. There he presented a model library act that form the basis

of the Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka library legislation and as a whole the subsequent library legislation in India.

ii) *Role of Library Association and Organization:* 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".

All Indian Library Association was also set up in 1920, but it could not do anything for libraries and their development. With Dr. 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 association published a quarterly periodical named ABGILA. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) was set up in 1972, on the occasion of the bicentenary of Raja Rammohun Roy who raised the banner of revolt against obscurantism in the society and devoted his life to fight against injustice. RRRLF is an autonomous organization of Dept of Culture, Govt of India and it provides different types of grant to different public libraries.

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.

iii) *Role of Union and State Government*

- *First Five Year Plan (1951-56):* The government of India in its first five year plan of educational development includes the scheme of "Improvement of Library Service". This scheme envisaged a network of libraries spread all over the country. The proposal of setting up a National central library at New Delhi was also made. During the first five year plan nine state governments i.e. Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab etc decided to set up state central libraries.

- *Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961):* Under the second five year plan the government of India allocated about Rs. 140 lakhs for setting up a country wide network of libraries in 320 districts. Under this plan, the "Institute of Library Science" at University of Delhi was also established. The refresher course on "The public library and national development" on March 2, 1959 also started.
- *Third Five Year Plan:* During the third plan period besides the Institute of Library science, University of Delhi other universities also upgraded the facilities for training library personnel and enhanced the facilities for research in library science.
- *Fourth Five Year Plan:* The government of India announced on July 16, 1964, appointed of a 16 member education commission to make a compressive review of the entire field of education and advice the government on evolving a national pattern at all stages of education. The commission has formed various sub committees to prepare report on various aspect of education including the libraries, which plays a great role towards the betterment of libraries in India. During the fourth five year plan, the government of India set up the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation in 1972 to make the bicentenary of the birth of Raja Rammohan Roy, the father of modern India.

iv) Role of UGC: The UGC gave a new life to the university and college libraries. It gave librarian a status, prestige and a better life. The major commission and committees formed by UGC for the growth and development of college and university libraries are

- *Library Committee (1957):* The UGC programme (Commission) appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan to advise on a wide range of subjects including the standards and principles for the designing of library building, fitting and furniture, administration of university libraries, training of librarianship etc.

- *Review Committee (1961):* In order to consider the question of improving and coordinating the standards of teaching, and conducting research in the department of library science in Indian Universities under the chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan a review committee was formed in July 1961. The first meeting of the committee was held on 15th July 1961, in which a questionnaire was finalized on the basis of data supplied by the Indian Universities. In respond to this questionnaire a note was prepared by the UGC, which form the back bone of many developments in the subject of library science.

Other mentionable Committees and Commissions are

a) University Education Commission (1948) : Chairman : S. Radhakrishnan
b) Education Commission (1964): Chairman D. S. Kothari.
c) Pal Committee (1970): Chairman A. B. Lal.
d) Mehrotra Committee (1983): Chairman R. C. Mehrotra.
e) Committee on National Network System for Universities (1988): Chairman Yash Pal.
f) Curriculum Development Committee on LISc (1990).

- *Working Flow Seminar:* UGC organized a seminar on "work flow" in libraries in New Delhi from March 4-7, 1959, Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, the then chairman of UGC, extended assistance to libraries for constructing building and furniture as well as for the engaging the staff on a scale which is, relatively speaking, larger than found in many other countries. The recommendations of the seminar were circulated to the universities and colleges all over the country. These comments were considered by the commission and were accepted.
- *Revision of Pay Scale:* Another great improvement in the history of universities and college libraries is the revision of salary scales of professionally qualified librarian under the third five

year plan. It placed the qualified librarians at par with the teachers of Universities and Colleges.

v) *Role of UNESCO:* The great contribution of UNESCO towards the library profession in India is that it gave it an international status. UNESCO for the first time started the first pilot project by establishing the Delhi Public Library in October 1951. The main aim of this project was to provide information on the problem of public library services for the parts of India in particular and for Asia in general.

The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) was set up in 1952 by the government of India with technical assistance from UNESCO. In 1964, UNESCO assisted INSDOC again in setting up its regional centre in Bangalore.

The second eminent step that the UNESCO took in this direction was the holding of a seminar on the development of public libraries in Asia in Delhi from October 6-26, 1955. It was the first international meeting on this subject to be organized in an Asian country. On the whole, the seminar was a great success for the library profession in India.

Another UNESCO seminar which had far reaching effect on library profession in India was the "Regional seminar on library development in South Asia". It was held in the University of Delhi library from 3-14 October 1960. The most significant achievement of this seminar was the "grading of staff", "salary scales" and "status of librarian".

Besides these, the UNESCO honored the Indian librarians by inviting them to advice on various library project meant for the member country. The prominent among those are Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, B. S. Kesavan, S. S. Saith and a few others.

Indian National Commission is the official agency of UNESCO, the NISSAT

(National Information System for Science and Technology) in DSIR (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is the focal point for UNISIST (PGI) and is also the coordinating centre for ASTINFO programme. NASSDOC of ICSSR is the focal point for UNESCO supporting APINESS programme.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

A) Match the Following

i)

a)	The first librarian of the Imperial Library (now National Library, Kolkatta)	a) Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy
b)	The ruler of Baroda state	b) Mr. William Allenson Borden
c)	The disciple of Melvil Dewey who worked in India	c) Siyaji Rao Gaikwad
d)	First time in India, DDC and AACR rule was introduce by	d) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan
e)	The first professionally qualified university librarian in India	e) John Macfarlane

ii)

a)	First P G Diploma in Library science was introduced in	a) University of Calcutta
b)	First B.Lib. Science Course was introduced in	b) University of Madras
c)	The first university to establish a full fledged Department of Library Science	c) University of Delhi
d)	First five years integrated course in LIS was introduced in	d) Aligarh Muslim University
e)	First university to introduce MPhil and PhD in LIS in India	e) University of Delhi

iii) a) Funds for the encouragement of literature a) 1867

b) Press and Registration of Books Act b) 1993

c) The Andhra Desa Library Association founded in c) 1808

d) UGC Curriculum Development Committee d) 1914

B) Extend the Following Abbreviations.

a) DRTC. b) NISCAIR. c) RRRLF.

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.....

C) Fill in the Blanks

a) First Public Library in India was .....

b) The First and Oldest University Library was established in British India at .....

c) The library movement in Assam was led by .....



6.7 LET US SUM UP

The library and information science deals with all aspects of information and knowledge which includes acquisition of materials, classification and cataloguing, searching tools, information retrieval, preservation and conservation of documents and so on.

The library and information science closely related to all other subjects. It forms its own foundation by taking the help of some other subjects.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in a pionner in the field of Library and Information Science in the world as a whole and India in particular. He contributed almost to all aspects of the library science. Nowadays many university and colleges provides different courses in Library and Information and its related subjects. It ranges from certificate course to PhD.



6.8 FURTHER READINGS

1) P.S.G. Kumar (2004). *A students manual of library and information science*. 2nd ed. Delhi: B.R. publishing corporation.

2) Satija, Dr. M. P. (). *Doctoral Research in Library and Information Science in India*: Some Observations and Comments.

3) Sharma, Dev Raj (). *Doctoral research in library and information science*.

4) Tripathi, S.M., Lal, C and K Kumar (2002). *Descriptive questions in Library and Information Science*. New Delhi: Ess Ess.



6.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

A) Match the Following

i)

a)	The first librarian of the Imperial Library (now National Library, Kolkatta)	a) John Macfarlane
b)	The ruler of Baroda state	b) Siyaji Rao Gaikwad
c)	The disciple of Melvil Dewey who worked in India	c) Mr. William Allenson Borden
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e)	The first professionally qualified university librarian in India	e) Dr. S. R. Ranganathan

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a)	First P G Diploma in Library science was introduced in	a) University of Madras
b)	First B.Lib. Science Course was introduced in	b) Aligarh Muslim University

c)	The first university to establish a full fledged Department of Library Science	c) University of Delhi
d)	First five years integrated course in LIS was introduced in	d) University of Calcutta
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iii)

a)	Funds for the encouragement of literature	a) 1808
b)	Press and Registration of Books Act	b) 1867
c)	The Andhra Desa Library Association founded in	c) 1914
d)	UGC Curriculum Development Committee	d) 1993

B) Extend the Following Abbreviations.

a) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

b) Documentation Research and Training Centre.

c) National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources.

C) Fill in the Blanks

a) Connemera Public Library.

b) Calcutta University.

c) Kumudeshar Barthakur.



6.10 PROBABLE QUESTIONS

A) Short Answers Type Questions

a) Define library and information science.

b) Write a note on the contribution of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan towards the LIS profession.

B) Essay Type Questions

a) Established the linkage between LIS and other subjects.

b) Describe the history of LIS education and research in India.

c) Describe the present status of LIS education in India.

d) Describe the history of library movement in India.

e) Describe the role of UGC in the growth and development of library in India.

f) Describe the role of UNESCO for the growth and development of library in India.

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