

Acknowledgements

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Preface

The project "Anaylysis of Indian Library Conferences and Seminars since 1947" was assigned to me for the Diploma Course in Library Science of Delhi Library Association. For the project report 's compilation, I had to scan through Indian library science periodicals and other sources which could furnish the relevent material needed for the work. An effort has been made to list all the important conferences and seminars held in India since 1947 and a brief description of such conferences and seminars has also been given in chapters III to VIII of this project report. Chapter IX gives the conclusion arrived at on basis of the data collected and some inferences are drawn. Tables of chronologies of conferences and seminars of important bodies have also been compiled and appended to the report.

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CHAPTER - I

Definitions - Purpose - Functions

Webster's dictionary defines the term 'conference' as " a meeting for consultation, discussion, or an interchange of opinions, whether of individuals or groups " ; whereas the term 'seminar' is defined therein as " a group of (usually graduate) students engaged, under a professor, in original research in a particular line, and in exposition of the results by theses, lectures etc. ". 1

Purpose

In the words of Mr. King, an Ex-President of the FID - " conferences are organised for a very large number of different reasons. In the case of smaller meetings there may well be an announcement of new items of knowledge, their discussion in an expert milieu. Others may be organized for teaching purposes, still more to allow a general assessment of the situation reached in a particular field of learning. There are other congresses, and especially the larger ones, which are mainly a manifestation of solidarity of those concerned with particular subjects." 2 Isahel Elyhard describing the purpose of library meetings, says that they are held mainly for "the gaining of personal knowledge of our co-workers". 3 The conference as an institution is, of course, no new thing, it is the development of a spontaneous social means of expression and discussion known from the earliest times, but what is novel about it is its national and international significance and its universality.

The conferences and seminars fulfil the need for direct communication with others and at such forums it is possible to talk about the latest trends & techniques in the area of discussion.

Although it is easy to decry the utility of conferences and seminars, and, often, difficult to formulate their precise utility in particular cases, they are clearly a form of social expression demanded by the problems of our modern dynamic society. The conference as a communication medium, deserves, and, indeed, demands serious study by information experts. We need to know much more about them, where they have their limitations, how they can be better organized and by what means they can be made more constructive and purposeful.

Functions

In brief, the functions generally assigned to a conference are as enumerated below:

- (a) Announcement of new knowledge - certainly there are many small and specialized national meetings at which papers are read and new discoveries are discussed.
- (b) Exchange of information and experience - for quickly developing specialized topics more quickly than by the printed word.
- (c) Education - this is the most common function of the seminar.
- (d) Formulation of problems and situations - people of varied backgrounds and education contribute to the presentation of the complete picture of a situation allowing its problems to be clearly formulated.

(e) Fact finding and reporting - there are many expert committees set up by governments, national and interational bodies to compile reports of wide interest on specific topics. Such groups may merely collect and assemble known facts or they may set in motion investigations if the facts are not available.

(f) Negotiation and policy formation - is also one of the functions of ~~the~~ conference.

The institution of conferences, seminars and symposia has come to stay in the modern day world and ~~that~~ is why ~~that~~ their proceedings are also mostly brought out in book form for the benefit of the workers in the field at large.

The role of professional conferences and seminars is unique in itself. Librarianship is a profession given to the service of ^{the} seekers of knowledge and this points out the need for widening the horizons in the spheres of library science to cope up with the ever increasing frontiers of knowledge and the problems that may come alongwith it. It is, therefore, ^{only} through the conferences and seminars in the field of library science, which has now come to cover the fields of information science and documentation also, that the latest trends can be discussed and future paths be chosen for more and more improvements.

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1. Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language-Unabridged. Ed 2. London, Bell & sons, 1947. Vol.1 p.559 ; Vol.2 p.2275.
 2. Paul (poindron) : The contents, influence and value of scientific conference papers and proceedings. Unesco Bulletin for Libraries. 1962, 16 (3), 105-126
 3. Isahel (Elyhard) : On the purpose of library meetings. Library Journal 1903, 28(11), 764-65

CHAPTER - II

The present project report deals with " Analysis of Indian library conferences and seminars since 1947 "; and this topic has afforded an opportunity to evaluate the actual role played by such conferences and seminars. The year 1947 is a landmark in the history of India, since we achieved independence in this year itself and, therefore, it was possible for us to choose our own ways for ^{the} fulfilment of our ambitions and cherished goals. The analysis of the library conferences & seminars held in free India will give us an insight ⁱⁿ to the various achievements and failures in the field of library science.

At this stage it will be quite pertinent to have a ^{keep} look into the past of our profession to have an idea about various developments in the field of library science. A survey of the past library conferences will not be complete without setting up the social background and indicating the efforts of the nation in different parts of the country, though sporadic and not sustained. From the time of the Vande Matram movement (1910) a general national consciousness was roused all over the country. Night schools ^{and} small libraries were organized to benefit the less ~~un~~fortunate brethren. As early as 1908 the Maharaja of Baroda, the late S. Gaekward, appointed Mr. Borden, an American expert, to organize the modern library system in the Baroda state as a corollary to the compulsory free education which he introduced in the state.

A network of travelling libraries and a central library with a children's and women's section were established.

The Baroda example inspired Punjab and the Punjab University invited Mr. Asa Don Dickinson, Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania (U.S.A.) to organize the university library. ^{During} ~~Within~~ his short stay in Punjab he organized a library training class and inspired a number of enthusiasts for the library movement. The Punjab Library Association which was formed in 1929 organized a number of library conferences and launched on the most substantial and creditable work of publishing the "Modern Librarian" as the official organ to render valuable services to the cause of the profession by initiating a real library movement in the province with a methodical education of library technique. Dr. A.C. Woolner, Mr. R.C. Manchanda Prof. Mowbray Velte and Sant Ram Bhatia will always be remembered for their selfless work in the movement.

The Andhras were equally ^{enthused by} ~~inflamed~~ with the Baroda movement and took earnestly to organize village libraries throughout the Andhara country. The first world war ^{stirred} ~~speeded~~ up the masses and excited them with a curiosity to know the daily stirring news of the war and thus education spread throughout. In their enthusiasm the Andhras held All India Public library meetings and started a library journal. Later, the Madras Library Association was formed with Dr. S.R. Ranganathan as its Secretary. ^{Through} ~~With~~ his dynamic efforts ~~the~~ library mindedness was ^{generated} ~~generated~~ throughout the province.

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The great votaries of library movement in Bengal were Kumar Manindra Deb Rai Mahasai and Mr. T.C. Datta who roused the masses by holding conferences of libraries in Bengal.

In the year 1918, the government of India called an 'All India conference of librarians' at Lahore, in response to the growing need and the interest taken in libraries. This was attended by very few professional librarians. In 1920 an All India Public Library Association was formed at Bezwada and it arranged library conferences in various places of India alongwith the sessions of the Indian National Congress, and the eighth conference in Bezwada in April, 1933. The first rays of light of Indian renaissance dawned in the 'library service section' of the first All Asia Educational conference held at Banares in 1930, when a 'Model Library Act' framed by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan was discussed, approved and commended to governments of the land. It further discussed about the reorganization of the All India Public Library Association on certain lines. But in the meanwhile, due to the demand for an organized professional body to look after the library movement an All India Library Conference was decided and called for at Lahore in 1932; but it could not hold its sessions due to a virulent type of an epidemic. Later on, professional librarians and persons representing learned societies, universities etc. joined together to call an 'All India Library Conference' at Calcutta in 1933

and establish an Indian Library Association to spread library movement, to encourage running libraries on scientific methods, to improve the status of libraries and to arrange for training in librarianship.

As we view the Indian scene today, we find that many provincial library associations are playing a very vital role in the field of library science and they have also proved quite effective in ^{the} achievement of their goals. Library conferences are held by them and many other institutions in different parts of the country as a means of professional information, stimulation and advancement. Such conferences and seminars arranged by them provide a mechanism for participating in library affairs, for improving methods of operation, and for display of library material, appliances and equipment. In the following pages of this report, a brief account of such conferences and seminars is being given which will reveal the gradual emergence of new ideas and techniques in the field of library science. The conferences/seminars held or conducted by a particular association or an institution have been detailed under their respective names. Simultaneously, an analysis of such conferences has also been made and the overall analysis is made in the last chapter of this report. On the basis of the data collected for the project report, chronologies of the conferences & seminars have also been appended.

CHAPTER - III

Indian Library Association and its Conferences

Indian Library Association was established in 1933 at the 1st All India Library Conference held from 12th to 14th September, 1933 at Calcutta. This conference was attended by 40 delegates who contributed 9 papers and 20 resolutions were passed on various aspects of library field. One of the main objects of this conference was to establish an All India Library Association to spread the library movement.

However, subsequent conferences held by the Association are as follows: 2nd (1935) Lucknow ; 3rd (1937) Delhi ; 4th (1940) Patna ; 5th (1942) Bombay ; 6th (1944) Jaipur ; 7th (1946) Baroda. Brief account of subsequent conferences held since 1947, the year of our present study is as under:

8th All India Library Conference

It was held at Nagpur at the invitation of Nagpur University from 20th to 22nd January, 1949. Dr. S.R.Ranganathan delivered the presidential address and nearly 200 delegates attended the conference. Resolutions/Recommendations:

- (1) It recommended to the government to take immediate steps for introduction of library legislation with a view to establish a National Central Library to coordinate the working of the library system of India.
- (2) It recommended to the governments of constituent states of the Indian Union to introduce legislation for establishment and maintenance of a system of public libraries in their respective territories.

(3) The government of the Indian Union and of the constituent states ^{were} be requested to give financial aid to the Indian Library Association to enable the association to play its part effectively in the promotion of library science. (4) The governments of the constituent states ^{were} be requested to give financial aid to library associations in their respective areas to enable them to play their part effectively in the promotion of library science. (5) The government of India ^{were} be requested to exempt libraries from the requirement of getting a licence for importing books from foreign countries.

9th All India Library Conference

It was held at Indore in Maharashtra from 12th to 14th May, 1951. Main attraction of this conference was that it was attended by the representatives of Asia, Ceylon, Indonesia and Japan. Recommendations/Resolutions: (1) It recommended that IFLA and FID be merged into a single international body. (2) It recommended to the Indian government & the Indian National Commission for co-operation with Unesco that proposals be put up to UNESCO to select India as a seat for the pilot project for national bibliographical service. (3) It advised the authorities concerned to treat the library staff as technical personnel and that their status and salary be put on as graduate teachers, lecturers, readers and professors. (4) It also requested that library hours be introduced in the time tables of schools and colleges.

10th All India Library Conference

The executive committee of the ILA convened this conference from 1st to 6th June, 1953 at Hyderabad city. Prof. S. Dass Gupta, University Librarian of Delhi University was

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nominated by the Council of the ILA as the President of the conference. This conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Devi Singh Chauhan, Education Minister.

Two symposia on (1) Depth classification and (2) Reference service and reference material, comprising of several written papers were arranged for detailed discussion. The discussions on the symposia were preceded by discussions on a working paper on "Library service in five year plan", by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. The discussions on the two symposia were carried on in four long sittings.

11th All India Library Conference

It was held at Calcutta in the beautiful and well furnished auditorium of the Hindi High School of Sri Lakshminivas Birla from 7th to 10th April, 1956. The President of the conference was Shri S. Bashiruddin, the Librarian of Aligarh University. It was inaugurated by Dr. H.C. Mukherjee, the Governor of West Bengal. In addition to the annual general body meeting, symposia on five important problems of current interest formed the subjects for discussions at the conference, namely, (1) Public library development in India; (2) Expansion of Dewey's Classification for Indological subjects; (3) Bibliographical organization in India; (4) School and children's libraries in India; (5) Training for librarianship in India.

12th All India Library Conference

It was held at Calcutta from 17th to 18th April, 1960. The conference discussed the report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries, 1959, which was constituted by the Ministry of Education. The conference also discussed the report of the Central Pay Commission.

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It passed a number of resolutions including ~~on~~ ^{the one} regarding the revision of payscales of the librarians in the government of India. Members of the ILA took leading part in the discussions on these matters.

13th All India Library Conference

This was held at Calcutta from 10th to 12th February, 1962 in the Vivekananda Hall of the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture. A seminar on "Bibliographical organization and control in India" was also held during this conference. Recommendations/Resolutions: (1) It recommended the setting up of advisory committee, comprising scientists, librarians and documentalists, on scientific information in order to encourage and support co-operative activities in the field of scientific documentation. (2) It advised that a fairly comprehensive survey of libraries in the country be conducted through interviews and questionnaires, with a view to ascertain the areas of specialization of individual libraries in the field of humanities and social sciences, the highlights of their holdings, documentation services being rendered, and bibliographical publications being put out by them. (3) It recommended that a vast country like India with research materials scattered all over should have a decentralized and coordinated system of documentation and information services based as far as practicable on the principle of subject specialization. (4) It also enumerated the bibliographical projects that may be undertaken and also named some agencies to undertake these projects.

14th All India Library Conference

It was held at Patna from 11th to 15th April, 1964. Shri D.N. Marshall, Librarian, University of Bombay delivered the presidential address and it was inaugurated by Shri M.C. Chagla, Union Minister of Education. The conference was also addressed by Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Governor of Bihar. Shri Chagla stressed the need for library legislation. About 200 delegates attended the conference. The major subjects of discussion on this conference were (1) Model public libraries bill & (2) Provision for libraries in fourth five year plan.

15th All India Library Conference

It was held at Mysore in June, 1965. The Presidential address was delivered by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao., on 17th June, 1965. A dozen papers on the role of public, school, college, university and special libraries and training of librarianship were submitted. A seminar on "Libraries in the fourth five year plan" was also held.

16th All India Library Conference

It was held at Panjab University Campus, Chandigarh from 26th to 28th December, 1966. Shri Suraj Bhan, Vice Chancellor, Panjab University gave the welcome address and the conference was inaugurated by Dr. M.S. Randhawa, Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh. Seminars on two topics as follows were held: (1) Development of School libraries during the fourth five year plan. (2) Inter-Library cooperation in India. Ist seminar was directed by Shri Sohan Singh and the Second by Shri P.K. Patil. About 200 delegates participated in this conference.

17th All India Library Conference

At the invitation of the University of Indore, this conference was held at Indore from 27th to 30th December, 1968. About 300 librarian delegates from all over the country attended this conference. It was inaugurated by Shri K.C. Reddy, Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Chancellor of the Indore University. Shri K.L.Joshi, Chairman of the reception committee dealt with some problems of library movement in general and university libraries in particular. Sardar Sohan Singh delivered the Presidential address, which was marked ^{for its} with simplicity, brevity and frankness. Seminars on the topics (1) Library personnel in India & (2) Reading Materials in Indian languages were conducted. Ist topic was directed by Dr. B.V. Raghavendra Rao, Librarian of the Delhi University and the 2nd topic was directed by Mr. Bhatkal, President of the Book Publishers' Association and presided over by Mr. P.N. Kaula.

18th All India Library Conference

It was held at Tirupati from 29th to 31st December, 1969. Over 250 delegates from various institutions participated. Mr. N.D. Sundaravadivelu, Vice Chancellor of the Madras University inaugurated the conference. Dr. B.V.Raghavendra Rao expressed the hope that in the fourth plan, each state would try to establish a model public library. At the conference, two symposia were held: (1) Library development during the fourth five year plan & (2) Maintenance and verification of stock in libraries. Recommendations/Resolutions:

(1) The conference requested the union government to implement the recommendations of the working group of the planning commission in regard to the development of public libraries. (2) It suggested that 6% of the budget of an organization should be spent on special libraries. (3) It demanded that the librarians should be given the salary scales of trained teachers in schools and teaching staff in colleges and universities. (4) It wanted the authorities to take necessary steps for the proper security and maintenance of books.

19th All India Library Conference

This was held at New Delhi from 24th to 26th March, 1972 at the Imperial Hotel during the World Book Fair. The conference was inaugurated by the President of Indian republic, Shri V.V. Giri. It was for the first time that any president had inaugurated the library conference. The conference was presided over by Prof. S. Bashiruddin. A seminar on "Libraries and the Book Market", presided over by Shri D.R. Kalia was held. A symposium on the topic "Role of ICSSR in social science documentation", presided over by Shri J.P. Naik was also organized. Several recommendations were also made.

20th All India Library Conference

It was held at Hyderabad from 9th to 12th July, 1973. It was organized by the Academy of Library Science and Documentation, Hyderabad. During this conference, a seminar on "Optimum utilization of national library resources" was held. Recommendations/Resolutions: (1) It urged the government of India to declare optimum utilization of library resources of the country as an urgent national task. (2) It also recommended the bibliographic services, namely i) union catalogue of select titles in various disciplines, ii) catalogue of rare publications and manuscripts, iii) catalogue of materials available in the British museum and the India office library bearing on Indic studies, be provided by appropriate national and regional agencies. (3) It recommended that provision for reprographic, translation and interpretative services be made at appropriate national and regional libraries. (4) It recommended that suitable steps may be taken to encourage inter-library borrowing and exchange of published materials among libraries. (5) It recommended that as far as possible, centralized acquisition, pre-natal classification and cataloguing be undertaken by appropriate national, state and other agencies.

In the span of forty years of its existence, Indian Library Association has held 20 conferences, where varied problems were discussed. They were provided facilities for their organization by various institutions in the country and as such they have been held at different places and thus ~~representing~~ ^{reflecting} its all India status. Conferences have the distinction of being presided over by eminent men of the profession and they ~~have been~~ ^{are} inaugurated by leading persons of the government and thus afforded an opportunity to the librarians to speak about their mind to the men ~~in~~ matter. As will be seen from the preceding account, the Association held seminars and symposia on subjects like, library legislation, classification, reference service, library materials, documentation, information science, salary and status of the librarians, etc. A special mention may be made of the topic of "Development of Libraries in the five year plans", which has been discussed on more than four occasions in its conferences. The conferences discussed ~~about~~ the provisions in the fourth five year plan and further discussed the subject during the plan period. Therefore they provided an all India forum for deliberations in the field of library science and library services. A regular feature of the conferences has been to adopt resolutions and give recommendations on various fields of the library science . As regards specific figures, ILA held 13 conferences, 9 symposia and 7 seminars since 1947.

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CHAPTER - IV

Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information
Centres & its conferences, symposia and seminars.

Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres came into being in the year 1955. Dr. Kale mooted the idea for formation of such an Association and another distinguished librarian, Shri K.K. Guha Roy of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute strongly supported Dr. Kale's the move. In 1955 in Calcutta, a city with high concentration of industrial and trade establishments, technological research institutions and special research libraries of standing, a group of special research libraries succeeded in persuading a few eminent scientists to extend their support to the formation of a national special libraries association. Dr. S.L. Hora, Director General of the Zoological Survey of India became its first president. In pursuance of its objectives, the Association functions in six divisions, namely, 1) Education ; 2) Publication and Publicity; 3) Documentary reproduction and translation; 4) Documentation; 5) Library and information service; & 6) Co-operation and co-ordination.

With each session of the conference, symposia on subjects of professional interest are also conducted. Many seminars are also organized by the Association for detailed study and deliberations in depth on chosen subjects with which librarians, documentalists and information scientists

in India are concerned.

Like Indian Library Association, the IASLIC has set an example by holding the deliberations and helping the library profession to ~~come~~ ^{come} over its various problems. The close cooperation in which the Indian Library Association and the IASLIC conferences worked together contributed much towards the success of both and was a happy augury for the future of library profession in India. Keen and active interest of the members and associates of the IASLIC made it possible for them to arrange the 1st session of its conference in April, 1956 immediately following the 11th session of All India Library Conference. Resume of these conferences is as under:

1st IASLIC Conference

It was held at Calcutta from 10th to 11th April, 1956. Welcome address was delivered by Shri B.S. Kesavan and Shri D.M. Bose was the president of the conference. It was attended by librarians from all over the country including guest librarians from some of the foreign missions in India. Discussions on selected problems of mechanization in library service and documentation problems in India were held. This conference became an important landmark in the history of library movement in this country.

2nd IASLIC Conference

This was held at Calcutta from 7th to 8th December, 1957. It was attended by several distinguished personalities and librarians. It was inaugurated by Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-chancellor, Calcutta University and presided over by Shri V.P. Sondhi, Director, Geological Survey of India.

3rd IASLIC Conference

It was held at Calcutta from 23rd to 25th January, 1960. Prof. Humayun Kabir inaugurated the conference and in his inaugural address, he stressed the need for translation of major scientific works in Indian languages. He outlined two factors for dissemination of scientific knowledge 1) Favourable scientific climate & 2) Band of devoted persons. Shri B.K. Banerji, Mayor, Calcutta Corporation appreciated the method of studying the problems through the medium of symposia. Topics discussed: (1) Development of libraries in India under the third five year plan. (2) Bibliographical control in special libraries. (3) Rendering of Indic names.

4th IASLIC Conference

It was held at the Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, Dhanbad from 14th to 17th February, 1962. Shri M.S. Thacker, Director General of the C.S.I.R. was the chief guest and Dr. J.W. Whitaker acted as the president of the conference. Along with the conference, a symposium on "Measures for improvement of the methods & techniques of scientific communication" was held on 14-15th February. Some significant points discussed were (1) Advisability of a pyramidal structure of organization specializing in each subject field. (2) Establishment of international/national organization for screening research material before deciding on reproduction. (3) While discussing the technical part of the problems like classification and cataloguing, it was pointed out that a stage might come when any classification

scheme may not permit any assigning a unique notation to each document, & in place of classification each document will have a serial number alongwith other symbols for easy identification. (4) It was suggested that international language be evolved for easy scientific communication. The other symposium on "National Central Science Library for India" was held on 16th-17th February and following unanimous decisions were taken. There is a necessity for the establishment of national central science library. It should form the hub of a network of a few selected regional centres. It should be established in close proximity to the central or national documentation centre (INSDOC) so that they can work in close collaboration. It should have bibliographic aids like union catalogue of holdings in the country as a whole. The third symposium held on 15th-16th February was on "Centralization and decentralization of library and information service" . It recommended several measures in the fields of Science, technology, humanities and social sciences.

5th IASLIC Conference

It was held at Poona from 21st to 24th October, 1963. It was attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the country. It was inaugurated by Dr. Pranjape while Dr. Venkataraman was the chief guest. Dr. S.R.Ranganathan presided over the conference. Two symposia as follows were held during the conference. Symposium I "Document and data processing in academic, research and special libraries in India" Resolutions: (1) A coordinated



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programme among special libraries in the country for bringing out abstracting and indexing periodicals in their respective subject fields be undertaken with the assistance of national bodies like IASLIC, INSDOC and the concerned government departments. (2) It should be recognized that the present trend is to develop special schedules for classification for individual subjects using the upto date knowledge of the theory and the techniques of the classification. Symposium II "Problems and prospects of Library Associations in India" Resolutions: (1) For the expansion of library service, the central and state governments should strengthen the Indian Library Association, IASLIC, and other library associations at the all-India level with financial and moral support and the various library associations be consulted in all library matters in their respective spheres. (2) For achieving all round library development the library associations at all levels should have efficient organizations. (3) In the interest of economy and efficiency the activities of library associations at all levels should be effectively coordinated. (4) It recommended that the IASLIC should appoint a committee to survey the various grievances and suggest definite and practical means to ameliorate the situation.

6th IASLIC Conference

It was held at Trivandrum from 27th to 31st December, 1965. The conference was inaugurated by Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran, Deputy Minister for Education of the



government of India on 27th December, 1965. Shri Samuel Mathai Vice Chancellor of the Kerala University delivered the Welcome address. Seminars on the following topics were held: (1) Colon classification: A review of its use in India and abroad. (2) Social science research and its problems in India. (3) Organization and responsibility of the library in academic and scientific institutions in India and (4) Local documentation lists and their usefulness at national level.

7th IASLIC Conference

It was held at Delhi in 1967. Shri S. Bashiruddin was the president of the conference. Dr. Atma Ram, Director General C.S.I.R. inaugurated the conference and the welcome address was given by Dr. B.N. Ganguli, Vice Chancellor of Delhi University. A Symposium on "Translation services in India" was held. A display of scientific indexing & abstracting publications and other computer gadgets was also arranged by INSDOC on this occasion.

8th IASLIC Conference

It was held at Bombay from 27th to 31st October, 1969. Dr. B. Mukerji was the president of the conference. Dr. P.V. Thackersey, Vice Chancellor SNDT Women's University, Bombay delivered the Welcome address. Topics discussed were: (1) Library profession in India: its status and responsibilities. (2) Standardised library practices and job evaluation.

9th IASLIC Conference

It was organized by the Association in Calcutta from 23rd to 26th May, 1972. Following topics formed part of its discussion: (1) Indian reference materials (2) Technical and scientific information. Users' needs and services.

In addition to the conferences held by the Indian Association of Special libraries and information centres, seminars on specific topics were also arranged from time to time and their account is now being given below:

1st Seminar

It was held in 1961 and on this seminar five resolutions were adopted and the most important & the last one was " After having decided that standardization of spellings of author's names should be made in all appropriate cases and this seminar requested IASLIC, to form a committee immediately, comprising of representatives of the National Library, Indian National Bibliography and experienced librarians and persons interested in the work. Shri C.P. Shukla in his speech emphasized that this was the opportune moment for discussing the cataloguing problems and procedure in India as it is of a great need today.

2nd Seminar

This seminar was held from 28th September to 1st October, 1962 at Panjab University campus, Chandigarh. Topics discussed: (1) Users and library and information service. (2) Education for librarianship in India. Recommendations/ Resolutions: Topic (1): (1) It recommended that IASLIC may take up the programme of ascertaining the views of the users of library and information service by means of model questionnaire to be issued through its members. (2) To obviate the necessity of sending literature to an outside centre, efforts should first be made to satisfy this demand by providing photographic reproductions wherever such facilities exist and are economical. In case where it is not feasible, inter-library-loan should be guided by a code to be formulated by IASLIC and accepted by library associations, research institutions, academic bodies in general. (3) To fulfil the needs of industries & research institutions, INSDOC should immediately undertake the compilation of national directory of institutions of various categories existing in this country with a classified index to their subject interests. (4) Insdoc should bring out an annual list of approved theses and technical translations. (5) It recommended to the government that Telexes or teleprinters be installed in major scientific and technical libraries and hook up this system to the international telex system. Topic (2): (1) Post-graduate diploma course in library science conducted by different universities in India be

named as degree course in library science. (2) It also recommended to the authorities to include training scheme for teachers of library schools within the provision of 'Technical teachers training programme'. (3) A standing committee be formed by the government of India in consultation with the UGC, Indian Library Association, and IASLIC to accredit library school at the post graduate level. (4) For providing better facilities for higher education in library science, at least one university in each zone should run an M.Lib. Science course. (5) Library education at the graduate and post-graduate level should maintain uniform standard in the matter of courses of study, duration, qualification for admission method of examination, etc.

3rd Seminar

It was held at Lucknow from 2nd to 6th October, 1964 at the premises of National Botanic Gardens. Branch of the UP Library Association played host to the seminar. It was inaugurated by Dr. A.V. Rao, Vice Chancellor of Lucknow University. It was attended by two hundred and eleven delegates. Dr. B. Mukerji delivered the presidential address. Topics discussed were: (1) Social sciences documentation in India. (2) Inter-library loan and exchange of materials. ^{Directed} by Dr. J.S. Sharma. (3) General versus Specialised classification schemes. Directed by Shri A. Neelameghan. About 18 papers were submitted for discussion. Recommendations/Resolutions: Topic (1):
(1) Immediate steps should be taken to have a detailed

assessment of documentation and bibliographical work in social sciences currently done by different institutions. Feasibility of setting up a national social science documentation centre be investigated. (2) The UGC should be requested to extend financial assistance to compile union catalogue of learned periodicals in social sciences. Topic (2): (1) A sub-committee of

IASLIC should examine in detail the problems involved in inter-library loans and suggest within the course of next three months a draft model code on the subject.

(2) Immediate steps should be taken to receive and notice in the official organ of the IASLIC lists of books and publications available free and/or on exchange basis.

(3) The union government should be approached by the IASLIC to allow despatch of reading materials in the course of inter-library-loan free of postal charges.

Topic (3): (1) The available guiding postulated and principles for the design and development of schemes of classification should be applied and tested on a wider scale. (2) If a differentiation is made between different kinds of faceted schemes in the light of recent developments in classificatory thought it will help further research in the subject. A ^efacted scheme, which explicitly provides and states the guiding postulated and principles for its design and development, be termed an analytico-synthetic scheme of classification.

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4th Seminar

It was held at Hyderabad from 17th to 20th December, 1966. Mr. Akbar Ali Nasiki, Mayor of Hyderabad and chairman of the reception committee delivered the welcome address. Dr. R.V. Tamhankar was the president of the seminar. About 300 delegates, including the local ones participated in the discussions. ^{The} Two topics discussed were: (1) Procurement of government publications and technical reports. (2) Devaluation: its impact on the development of libraries in India. Recommendations/Resolutions: Topic (1):

(1) Some central agency should be created to exercise bibliographical control over the publications of the government of India. (2) Each state government should have a centralized agency to exercise a bibliographical control of the state government publications. (3) The various ministries in the government of India should issue at least once in a year a list of their publications and from time to time bring out revised and upto date lists of their books in print. (4) In view of the vastness of the country, the number of libraries entitled to receive government publications under the delivery of books act 1954, should be increased from four to as many states as there are in the union. (5) Union catalogue of important government publications available in the country should be prepared by the national library at Calcutta. (6) In view of the importance of the foreign government documents and technical reports all official and non-official channels like the Indian embassies abroad, the book trade should be tapped for prompt procurement of such publications.

(7) A centralized clearance centre for orders for all government documents and technical reports should be established. Topic (2) (1) Government of India, state governments, UGC, CSIR and other concerned authorities may be requested to increase the budget allocations for the purchase of books and journals at least 40% during the year 1967/68 over that of the allocation made for the year 1966/67 with a view ^{to} ward off the crippling effect of devaluation on the acquisition programme of foreign publications by Indian libraries. (2) To arrive at a uniform and reasonable rate of exchanges for foreign publications, IASLIC is authorized to appoint a committee to investigate into and to report ^{on} the matter. (3) To facilitate the acquisition of the documents of foreign governments, foreign embassies be requested to organize sales sections for the sales of their governments' documents on the pattern of the H.M.S.O. sales section in Delhi. (4) Ministry of Education be requested to set up a national book exchange centre. (5) Advanced training and research institutions in the country should also be encouraged to enter into agreements for the exchange of their publications with similar sister institutions in different parts of the world with a view to save the foreign exchange.

5th SEMINAR

It was held at the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur from 7th to 9th October, 1968..
Topics discussed: (1) Selective dissemination of infor-

mation for India. (2) Functions and problems of library personnel in special libraries in India. More than 100 delegates participated in the seminar. This seminar had much of intellectual contents and gave pragmatic outlook. The recommendations and resolutions adopted at the seminar have a great significance in the context of the library service in India.

6th Seminar

It was held from 2nd to 5th November, 1970 at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Topics discussed:

(1) Reference service in action. (2) Processing and servicing of the special materials in libraries. Recommendations/Resolutions:

Topic (1): (1) There is need to survey existing Indian reference tools and their evaluation. It was recommended to appoint a committee to compile a bibliography of Indian reference tools. It also prescribed an information work sheet for records of the reference queries. (2) It also recommended analytical studies by large libraries regarding the role played

by (a) Faceted scheme of classification (b) classified catalogue (c) other indexing systems. Topic (2):

(1) It recommended to pay more attention to the acquiring and processing of special reading materials such as technical reports, patents and trade literature.

(2) It also suggested that there is no need to spend much resources in classifying and cataloguing the special materials. (3) It is to be arranged according to the code number assigned by the issuing agencies.

(4) It also recommended that the Indian Standards

Institution, ^{should} standardized the production of the Indian
trade literature.

7th Seminar

To celebrate the international book fair, the Indian
Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres
organized the seminar from 9th to 10th December, 1972.

Topics discussed: (1) Public library system in India ,
(2) Libraries and the book market.

IASLIC has been actively engaged in the work assigned to it and has held so far nine conferences, seven seminars and a number of symposia on varied subjects. At its conferences, topics like, mechanization in library services, documentation, information service, special libraries, translation service, depth classification, cataloguing, methods of improving library techniques, etc. have been coming up for discussions and recommendations. The conferences have been making important recommendations and adopting resolutions on various aspects of librarianship. However, seminars of the IASLIC need a special mention since they have become a forum for discussions in depth of the library science problems. Each seminar has been making recommendations on the topics discussed and these very recommendations have been of great consequence to the IASLIC itself and all others in the profession. The recommendations aim at overall improvement in the methods and technology of librarianship. In fact many recommendations have yielded very fruitful results and provided a real pointer ^{to} ~~for~~ further improvements.

CHAPTER -V

Seminars of Documentation Research and Training Centre (Bangalore), Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (New Delhi)

The Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC) was established in January, 1962 as a division of Indian Statistical Institute. The DRTC has the following three objectives: (1) To perform and to promote research in documentation and in library science in general. (2) To train senior documentalists needed for service in the country and in the other developing countries. (3) To provide consultant service in documentation.

To keep up continuing research and to exchange ideas with practicing documentalists and other research workers on subjects of current interest in the field, DRTC convenes an All-India Seminar in December each year. A brief account of all such seminars is given below:

1st Seminar

It was held in the DRTC building, Bangalore from 5th to 10th June, 1963. Dr. P. Nilakantan, Director of National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore inaugurated the seminar. The discussions in the seminar was based upon 20 papers by 27 authors. Topics discussed: (1) Coverage studies of documentation periodicals. (2) Arrangement of entries in documentation periodicals. (3) Scatter and seepage of subject among periodicals (4) Compilation

of anticipatory indexing periodicals. The delegates were divided into four groups. Each group had its own leader and rapporteur. The leaders were Mr. T.S. Rajagopalan, Mr. N.K. Goll, Mr.B. Guha and Mr. T.N. Rajan. Twenty-five propositions were culled out of the twenty papers and a few of these propositions were discussed by each of the groups each day.

2nd Seminar

This was againtat Bangalore from 21st to 24th December, 1964. The subjects that formed part of its discussions were Documentation Retrieval & Classification. The seminar was directed by Dr S.R. Ranganathan. Shri J. Saha, Chief Librarian, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta acted as Reapporteur General. Fifteen papers were presented at this seminar, which ~~were~~^{was} distributed in three areas, namely, (1) Classification., (2) Subject headings., & (3) Presentation of Information.

3rd Seminar

It was held at the DRTC from 19th to 22nd December, 1965 and was attended by about 80 librarians and documentalists. Topics discussed: (1) Design of depth classification, and (2) Standard for subject headings. The discussions were held in the form of groups and then coordinated in plenary sessions. Dr.S.R. Ranganathan directed the seminar.

4th Seminar

It was held at the DRTC from 19th to 23rd December, 1966. Subjects discussed at the seminar were grouped into the following areas: (1) Universe of subjects: its structure

and development. (2) Developments in the design of depth schedules. (3) Promotion of the use of documentation list in libraries.

5th Seminar

It was held in December,1967. The subjects discussed were: (1) Developments in classification. (2) Management of reprography service. (3) Subject headings and feature headings. About one hundred delegates participated in the seminar.

6th Seminar

It was held in December,1968 and the topics discussed at this seminar were as follows: (1) Theory and practice of abstracting. (2) Developments in classification. (3) Teaching techniques in documentation. About one hundred attended the seminar.

7th Seminar

It was held in December,1969 and following topics formed part of its discussions: (1) Subject analysis for document retrieval system. (2) Quantification and librarmetric studies. (3) Management of translation service. The attendance was again of about one hundred delegates.

8th Seminar

It was held from 15th to 19th December,1970. Topics discussed were: (1) Library cataloguing: rendering of the names of Corporate Bodies. (2) Subject analysis with special reference to social sciences. (3) Documentation systems for industries.

9th Seminar

It was held in December, 1971 and the topics discussed were: (1) Abstracting, Indexing and Reviewing periodicals. (2) Pattern of use of documents by specialists. (3) Comparative study of schemes for library classification.

10th Seminar

Originally proposed to be held in December, 1972 it was held at the D.R.T.C. from 12th to 16th February, 1973. Topics discussed were: (1) Course leading to Master's degree in Library Science/ Documentation. (2) Orientation of Readers.

Since 1969, DRTC has been convening a Refresher Seminar every year in May. New entrants to the profession, or persons who wish to refresh their ideas in some branches of library science, normally participate in this seminar. The number of delegates is limited to about thirty. The discussions are based on a working paper prepared by the DRTC staff. Some practical work is also provided to the participants. Details of these Refresher Seminars are given below in the chronological order:

1969 DRTC Refresher Seminar

It was held at the DRTC, Bangalore in May, 1969 & the theme of discussion was " Colong Classification, 7th edition "

1970 DRTC Refresher Seminar

It was held at the DRTC from 24th to 31st May, 1970. About 40 participants attended the seminar which was direc-

ted by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. The theme under discussion was " Cataloguing: Canon of Recall Value ". Dr. Ranganathan evaluated the work in the field of cataloguing and the value of the canon of recall value. He called for the application of the principle of osmosis for recataloguing in libraries and explained its procedure. A working paper explaining the new canon in cataloguing was issued by the DRTC.

1971 DRTC Refresher Seminar (3rd)

It was held from 24th to 31st May, 1971 and the topic discussed was " Reference Service " . It was held at the DRTC, Bangalore like its earlier refresher seminars.

1972 DRTC Refresher Seminar (4th)

It was held from 10th to 15th July, 1972. Subject of the seminar was " Design and development of schemes for the depth classification of compound subject going with particular basic subjects ". This discussion was split into following topics: (1) Different models of schemes for classification. (2) Theoretical basis of freely-facet model. (3) Practical details of design work. (4) Application of design methodology to existing schemes.

1973 DRTC Refresher Seminar (5th)

It was held at the DRTC from 9th to 14th August, 1973. Theme of the seminar was " Subject Heading". The topics that were discussed are as follows: (1) Role of subject headings in information finding system. (2) General theory of subject headings. (3) Development of subject headings upto the

middle of 19th century. (4) Cutters' procedure. (5) Dewey's procedure. (6) Kaiser's procedure. (7) Ranganathan's chain procedure and its different versions. (8) Subject headings for Engineering. (9) Medical Subject headings. (10) Computer generated subject headings.

Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (New Delhi)

The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) was established in 1952 by the Government of India with technical assistance of the UNESCO. The centre is affording the documentation facilities to the indian researchers and scientists in an efficient manner. It has latest reprographic facilities and is also catering to the needs of translation from foreign languages in which lot of scientific articles are appearing in the world. Like DRTC, a training course in Documentation and Reprography is also conducted by the INSDOC .

The INSDOC organized two short term courses under the auspices of Unesco in 1956 and 1963. In 1957 and 1958 INSDOC organized four week's practical training for the librarians of the National Laboratories. INSDOC has been extending its full cooperation in development of the library services and participating in the conferences of the Indian Library Association and the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres. The centre also orga-

1962 SEMINAR on " SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL TRANSLATION " .

The seminar on scientific and technical translation was organized by the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre from 30th January to 1st February, 1962. The first session was devoted to the existing translation services as given by various scientific and technical institutions in India. The second session dealt with the problems encountered in technical translation with particular reference to Russian, Chinese, German, French and Japanese. Resolution: It was resolved to set up an association named as the Indian Scientific Translators Association which would be providing a platform to the translators to discuss the problems of common interest.

1965 SEMINAR on "SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL TRANSLATION " .

This seminar was held from 15th to 17 April, 1965. Topics discussed: Organization of technical translation activities, review of translation facilities in India, human and mechanical aspects of translation and problems of technical translations in different scientific disciplines and Personnel problem on technical translation.

SEMINAR ON WORK FLOW IN LIBRARIES

It was held at the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi ^{from 21st - 24th November, 1966} where the papers to be read were received in advance and set of papers were made available to the participants. The seminar's subject was grouped as (1) Special Libraries, (2) University Libraries & (3) Government Libraries.

Account of some of other important seminars conducted by the government of India or some autonomous bodies is given below:

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY TERMINOLOGY

The Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was responsible for organizing a seminar on technical terms in library science from 16th to 20th December, 1968 at New Delhi. As a result of the discussions, 5000 terms were finalized and the procedure for the printing of the glossary was also laid down.

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Commission on Technical Terminology, Ministry of Education, Government of India conducted this seminar in New Delhi to finalize the Hindi terms for the A L A glossary of library terms. It was held from 25th to 30th August, 1969. Prof. S. Bashiruddin presided over the seminar. About 1500 terms were finalized.

ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, LIBRARY SECTION

32nd conference was held at Madras during the last week of December, 1957. The conference of Library Section was held on Sunday, the 29th December, 1957. There was a symposium of seven papers on the "Role of libraries in the Community Development work". The main purpose of the conference was to discuss the theme of libraries for children as well as for adults. Six resolutions dealing with the salary and status of the librarians in the schools and colleges, the improvement of facilities in school libraries, and the financial aid required for the development of the district library system were passed.

ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, LIBRARY SECTION

33rd conference was held at Chandigarh & its Library Section conference formed a part of it. This was held on 28th December, 1958.

LIBRARY SEMINAR ON RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES (DELHI)

Indian School of International Studies convened an All India Seminar on the contributions of the library to research in the social sciences. This was held in cooperation with Indian Council of World Affairs library at Sapru House, New Delhi between January 2nd to 4th, 1959. Among the libraries represented at the seminar from outside Delhi were, National Library, UNESCO Research Centre, and Indian Statistical Institute from Calcutta, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay; and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. More than 30 institutions were represented at the seminar. Topics that were discussed: (1) Preparation of a catalogue of holdings of Indian libraries of social science periodicals, (2) Acquisition and servicing of official publication. (3) Bibliographical tools for research. (4) Form of cooperation between research libraries in India including area and subject specialization and inter-library-loans. Following six resolutions were passed unanimously to give practical shape to cooperation between Indian libraries.

(1) The establishment of a committee to survey holdings of periodical publications, arrears of work and the forms of cooperation among important Indian libraries. (2) The publication of a union catalogue of periodical publications

in the social sciences. (3) The publication of a standardized catalogue of the government of India publications and the establishment of a committee to establish standards, (4) The establishment of an Indian National Documentation Centre for the social sciences. (5) The promotion of research in the classification and terminology in the social sciences. (6) The appointment of a standing committee to implement the foregoing recommendations of the seminar.

SEMINAR ON SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA (DELHI)

It was organized in New Delhi from 25th to 27th February, 1967 by the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION (MYSORE)

A conference of information scientists of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research organizations/ laboratories was held in Mysore from 18th to 21st May, 1963. There were four sessions as follows: (1) Library and Documentation service. (2) Research and information problems. (3) Industrial research and extension service. (b) (4) Operational research & Technical Consultation and advisory services. (4) Dissemination services. Conference made the following recommendations: (1) Creation of an efficient organization for information services to meet users' needs. (2) Publication of the Indian science abstracts. (3) Establishment of the National Science Library as a base for documentation services. (4) Training of technical translators. (5) Survey of reading habits of scientists

and useful sources of information. (6) Identification of problems in industry and areas of fruitful research. (7) Information level of scientists and capacity to use information. (8) Need for socio-economic research. (9) Code of practice for editors and publishers. (10) Standard for the layout and production of publications.

SEMINAR ON SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION (DELHI)

It was organized by the Defence Service Information and Documentation Centre, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, from 4th to 6th December, 1969. Papers that were discussed: (1) Problems relating to technical reports, patents, etc. (2) Current awareness services in research and development. (3) Information theory-science and applications. (4) Selective dissemination of information. (5) Technical writing and editing for research, development and production. (6) Reprography service. (7) Translation services.

ALL INDIA SEMINAR ON "SCHOOL LIBRARIES"

The Directorate of Extension Programme for Secondary Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India organized a seminar on school libraries in Bangalore from 6th to 15th March, 1962 at the DRTC. Objectives were: (1) To examine the effect on teaching technique, of the proposed policy to bring into school all the children of school going age. (2) To examine the part to be played by the school library in the new situation created by bringing into school all the

children of school going age. (3) To examine the possible methods of correlating class room work and library work.

(4) To explore the ways and means for lifting the famine of children's books in the ^{regional} languages of the country.

(5) To consider the steps to be taken to have an adequate number of trained librarians for school work and to suggest the methods for tiding over the difficulty of shortage in trained school librarians.

SEMINAR ON WORK FLOW (Delhi)

A seminar on "Work flow in University and College Libraries" was held from 4th to 7th March, 1959 at New Delhi. This was organized by the University Grants Commission at Vigyan Bhavan. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan analysed the following factors for efficient library service: Plenty of reading material of diverse kinds arranged in a helpful way; a large text book reading room; extensive collection of reference material, treatises and bound volumes of periodicals and provision of adequate staff to acquire, organize and serve these materials. The problems discussed fell in eight areas, namely, Period of rythem work, the constants of staff formula, periodical publications, textbook collection, treatises and reference books, bookselection and ordering, promotion of the use of books and periodicals, and book fund.

SEMINAR ON "CHEMICAL SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER" (Bangalore)

This was held at the DRTC on 17th June, 1972. The work done in this subject at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore was discussed by an interdisciplinary team consisting of mathematicians, physieists & computer scientists.

DRTC has been conducting Annual seminars at Bangalore since 1963. Topics of discussion have generally been library classification, documentation, indexing and abstracting, reprography etc. The seminars are of academic value for improving the theory and techniques of librarianship and they provide a forum for serious and original thinkers. In addition to these seminars, DRTC has also held five Refresher seminars and they have been of great value to the participants wishing to refresh their ideas in the field of librarianship and documentation. INSDOC and other autonomous bodies have also been holding seminars in their respective spheres. A Library seminar on Research in Social Sciences (DELHI) held in 1959 made a recommendation for establishment of an Indian National Documentation Centre for Social Sciences and for work in various areas in documentation of the social sciences. The Conference on Scientific Information (Mysore) held in 1963 by CSIR needs a special mention since it gave a new direction in the field of scientific information and documentation.

CHAPTER - VI

State Library Associations - their conferences and seminars

While inaugurating the Chandigarh Library Association on 30th January, 1969, Mr. Damodar Dass, Chief Commissioner, Union Territory, Chandigarh stated: "In a democracy, the work of an association is a guarantee that the profession is alive and able to safeguard its interests". He further added: "It had two functions: one was to serve the fraternity of the professionals; and the other was to serve the community in general". Since the founding of the Andhra Library Associations in 1914, many state associations have come into existence in the country and in addition to their usual efforts for ^{the} upliftment of the library services and the library profession, they have been holding periodic conferences and seminars/ symposia to discuss their problems. In this chapter we are dealing with this area of their activity and giving an account in brief of the same.

Firstly we ^{take up} give some seminars held with joint collaboration of several associations:

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

It was sponsored by Indian Library Association, Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres, Bengal Library Association in collaboration with the United States Information Service. It was held at Calcutta from 10th to 12th January, 1964. Topics discussed: (1) Union List of periodicals, periodical indexes and government

publications. (2) Library resources; Reference and indological materials. (3) Co-operative acquisitions: State and university libraries. (4) Co-operative practices.

INTERNATIONAL BOOK-YEAR SEMINAR

It was jointly organized by Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres, Bengal Library Association, British Council and Rama Krishna Mission Institute of Culture (Calcutta), from 9th - 10th December, 1972. Topics discussed: (1) Public Library System for India. (2) Libraries and Book Market.

ANDHRA PRADESH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

It was founded in 1914., and as such it is the first state library association of India. A state library conference was held from year to year and conferences at the district and taluk level were & are being held from time to time. The Association has a representative on the State Library Committee and in the local library authority of each city and district according to the current library act in the state.

Its conferences have been held annually and at the 33rd Andhradesa Library Conference held at ^{Lu} Tripati from 27th to 28th December, 1969, golden jubilee celebrations were also held. At this conference it organized symposia on (1) School Libraries & (2) Children's libraries.

GUNTUR DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Guntur District Library conferences have been held from time to time. 31st conference of the Guntur District

Library was held on 1st October, 1972. It was inaugurated by Dr. Devananda Rao, Minister of Public Libraries and Tourism, Andhra Pradesh and presided over by the President of Guntur District Library Association, Mr. Nagabhushanacharyulu.

ANDHRA PRADESH SEMINAR ON "THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES"

This seminar was held at the State Central Library at Hyderabad from 22nd to 28th March, 1962. This seminar was convened by the government of Andhra Pradesh.

SEMINAR ON SUBJECT HEADINGS IN TELUGU

This seminar was organized under the auspices of the Zilla Granthalaya Samstha, West Godavari on 6th and 7th May, 1973 at Eluru. Mr. K.V. Subbaraju, Director of Public Libraries presided over the inaugural function. During the seminar, five special lectures were also arranged.

ASSAM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

It is known as ALL ASSAM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, and was founded in 1938. Between 1938 and 1964, the Association held eight conferences. In fact the Association was founded by the first conference held in Dibrugarh. Each of the conferences was used as a means to rouse public support for public libraries.

Eighth conference of the Association was held in Gauhati from 24th to 25th October, 1964. It was a mixed conference of librarians, government representatives, and representatives of the public. Its main purpose was to press

for a state library act for the establishment and management of a net work of libraries forming a state library system. For this purpose a draft public library bill was discussed and commended to the government. This conference also led eventually to the establishment, 2 years later, of a post graduate school of library science in Gauhati University to train candidates for the Bachelor of Library Science degree.

BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Bangiya Granthagar Parishad)

It was founded in 1933. It has been holding conferences quite regularly and making a unique contribution to the library movement of the state. An important feature is this that the Association has realized that conferences held in crowded cities had only ^a limited effect on the people and it was ^{therefore} necessary to hold these gatherings in rural centres for greater results. By doing this, it has been possible to secure the participation of lay persons which is quite an important aspect in this regard.

Some of the conferences held are as follows:

12th Conference (4th to 6th April, 1958) Nabadwip Sadharan Granthagar, West Bengal ; 13th Conference (27th to 28th March, 1959) Berhampur ; 14th Conference (15th to 16th April, 1960) Nawab Gunj, 24 Pargnas ; 15th Conference (31st March - 1st April, 1961) Vishnupur, Bankura Distt.,

15th Conference passed a resolution: " ^{which} ~~It~~ recommended for library legislation in West Bengal, better pay and status for the librarians of all types of libraries in West Bengal and appointment of trained librarians in various libraries.

16th Bengal Library Conference

It was held at Siliguri on 10th & 11th June, 1962. The conference was inaugurated by Shri S.K. Mukhopadhyay, Minister for Local Self Government, West Bengal. It was presided over by Shri Subodh Kumar Mukhopadhyay of the Department of Library Science, Calcutta University. A seminar on "Library Service in the third five year plan" was also held.

17th Bengal Library Conference

It was held at 24 Parganas, West Bengal on 13th & 14th April, 1963. Mr. A.K. Sen, Minister of Law, Government of India inaugurated the conference which was presided over by Dr. Shashi Bhushan Das Gupta of Calcutta University. A seminar on "Librarian's role in national emergency" was also organized.

Similar to the subsequent conferences were held year after year discussing the library problems. At the 20th library conference held at Dwarhatta from 12th to 13th February, 1966 a number of resolutions were passed on integrated library system in West Bengal and school libraries. In 1969, from April 4 to 6 at its conference discussions were held on libraries and library movement.

25th Conference (SILVER JUBILEE SESSION OF THE BENGAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE)

This was held at Haripada Sahitya Mandir, District Purulia from 12th to 14th February, 1972. At this conference, problems of library service and library personnel in West Bengal were discussed. 26th Conference was held at Chakdighi, Burdwan from 20 to 22 February, 1972. Public Library system problems were discussed.

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

It was founded in August, 1953 at a conference of over 200 librarians, convened by Shri P.N.Kaula. One of the first activities of the Association was the drafting of a public libraries bill for the Delhi state. The second activity of the association was a survey of the libraries in Delhi. As a result of this survey, the association started a certificate course in library science in January, 1955. IN 1972, it has also started a post-graduate diploma course in library science. It is a part time course. From time to time, the association convenes conferences, seminars and holds exhibitions. It is also sponsoring a study circle and provides technical advice to the libraries in Delhi.

1st conference of Delhi Library Association

This was organized by the association on 30th and 31st March, 1957 at the Modern school hall, New Delhi. Shri P.N. Kaula was the organizing Secretary of the conference. It was inaugurated by Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Minister of Education, government of India and presided over by Shri M. Annanthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. The conference was also addressed by Dr. S.R. Rangathan. A symposium on " Library Movement in India " was organized on the second day of the conference, and 11 papers on this topic were discussed.

2nd conference of Delhi Library Association

It was held at Delhi University auditorium, tutorial building from 9th to 11th November, 1962. A seminar on "Acquisition of documents and other reading materials" was

held. Shri Bhagwan Sahay, Chief Commissioner, Delhi inaugurated the seminar. It was directed by Prof. S. Das Gupta, Librarian, University of Delhi. Fifteen papers were presented and discussed at the seminar.

Conferences of the Delhi Library Association have not been held at regular intervals. However, it ^{has} organized some seminars as follows:

SEMINAR ON MODEL PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL

The Delhi Library Association organized this seminar on "Model Public Libraries Bill" , drafted and circulated by the Ministry of Education, Government of India on 15th & 22nd March, 1964. Shri Ketkar, Librarian Central Sectt. Library directed the seminar.

SEMINAR ON SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The Association organized a seminar " School Libraries: their problems and prospects" on 16th November, 1968. The seminar was inaugurated by Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration. Mr. N.K. Goil , Institute of Economic Growth Librarian, directed the seminar. Miss Shanta Vashisth, M.P., President of the Association welcomed the participants.

STANDARDIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS RELATING TO PERIODICALS AND PUBLICATIONS

The Association also organized a seminar on the above subject

KARNATAK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the ALL Karnatak Library conference held in 1957, a symposium on "How to popularize the library?" was held. In

1958, the Fourth All Karnatak Library Conference was held at Mysore.

KASHMIR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

First Kashmir Library conference was held at Srinagar from 18th to 19th June, 1966. Mr. Ghulam Rasool Kar, Minister for Co-operation and National extension inaugurated the conference. Presidential address was given by Mr. P.N. Kaula. Col. Kaul delivered the welcome speech. A seminar on "Library service in J & K state" was also held.

MADRAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

It was founded in 1928 and it has played an important role for development of library services in the state. Within twenty three years, it has completed its main objectives - namely, having a Public Libraries Act for the Madras State., has made the public library conscious and has activated the libraries in colleges and schools. Silver Jubilee of the Association was celebrated on 4th APRIL, 1953 in P.S. High School, Mylapore.

A symposium was held during the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Association. Five papers were presented. (1) Recent Trends in Library Use. (2) Emergence of Library Science. (3) Cultivation of Reading Habit in the Young. (4) Popular Science and Library. (5) Library and Mass Education. A pamphlet giving the text of the five papers in the symposium and the report of the silver jubilee celebrations has since been issued by the Association.

CONFERENCE OF THE LOCAL LIBRARY AUTHORITIES

A conference of chairmen and secretaries of the local library authorities and librarians of the district central libraries of the Madras State was held in Madras on 12th October 1962. Topics discussed : The expansion of the resources of the local library authorities and it was agreed to double the state grant. It agreed to revise the grades of librarians in the public library system in Madras.

MAHARASHTRA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

It was founded in the year 1949. The first Maharashtra Library conference was also held in 1949 on Friday the 13th May, 1949 at the Assembly Hall of Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona, the main resolution passed was about library legislation.

Second conference was held at Poona in December, 1950. In the year 1963 from 26th to 28th January, 14th Marathi Library Conference was held at Aurangabad. A seminar organized embraced following topics: (1) What the Maharashtra Rajya Granthalaya Sangha can do for the betterment of writers and publishers. (2) Books and libraries. Resolutions on library legislation, inter-library-loan, grant to public libraries and other libraries were adopted.

21st Session of the Maharashtra State Library Conference was held at Sholapur in November, 1969.

PANJAB LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Panjab Library Association was founded in the year 1916. Panjab has a distinction in this respect that Lahore ^{was} ~~the~~ venue of the 'Conference of Librarians in India', which was convened by the Government of India, in January 1918. It was the first conference of its kind in India. In the year 1916, Mr. Asa Don Dickinson, a distinguished American Librarian started a library movement in Panjab. The Association has been holding its conferences from time to time and also arranged some seminars in the field of library science.

Panjab Library Association celebrated the 'Golden Jubilee of Library Movement in Panjab' on the 25th December, 1966, the day preceding the opening day of the Sixteenth Session of the All-India Library Conference. Celebrations were held in the State Central Library, Chandigarh. A symposium on "Libraries in the life of the Nation" was also held.

Conferences are held almost every year and the latest conferences ^{were} held in the years 1971 and 1972. All papers received for these two conferences have been published in a book form by the Association under the title "Current Trends in Library Organization" in 1973.

Details of some of the seminars held under the auspices of the Panjab Library Association are given below:

PANJAB BOOK FESTIVAL AND LIBRARY SEMINAR

This was organized by the Association with the cooperation

of the Government Training College for teachers and held from 8th to 12th February, 1954 at Jullundher. The welcome address was given by Dr. A.C. Joshi, Deputy Director, Public Instruction, Panjab. Shri C.P.N. Singh inaugurated the seminar.

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY IN COLLEGE INSTRUCTION

The Panjab Library Association held a two day seminar on 'Library in College Instruction' at Ludhiana on 21st to 22nd April, 1962. Topics Discussed: (1) Reading needs of college students and library materials. (2) Library as an augments to the class instruction. (3) Reading habits of students and the librarians. Resolutions: (1) Book selection procedures in the colleges should be standardized. (2) To ensure proper selection of books, a survey of reading tastes and needs of the college students should be undertaken. (3) To discourage students from using cheap guides and notes, college library should provide multiple copies of text books. (4) To meet the difficulties of students in understanding books written in English, the teachers should suggest books written in simple language. (5) Efforts should be made to initiate readers in the use of library and its varied reading materials such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies and other reference tools. (6) In order to promote better use of books, the library should have sufficient staff in accordance with the norms suggested by the UGC and suitably organized to provide for free access to books. (7) Ten library periods should be provided in the time table for imparting instruction in the use of the books and library. (8) Stimulation of interest in reading among students is essentially the task of college

teachers. The librarian should collaborate with them actively. (9) To popularize good books, book reviews should be written and displayed at notice boards, and published in the college magazines. (10) To encourage and inculcate good reading among students, reading clubs should be organized. (11) To enable the librarian to play effective role in instruction, he should be given parity with other faculty members.

SEMINAR ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES MODEL BILL

At the annual conference of the Association from 27th to 28th April, 1963 a seminar on "Public libraries model bill" was held on 28th April, 1963. It was held in the Gandhi Bhawan, Punjab University Campus, Chandigarh.

PANJAB LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SEMINAR

The Association organized a two day conference and seminar on 23rd and 24th November, 1963. Following papers were discussed at the seminar: (1) New trends in librarianship. (2) Public relations in public library. (3) New trends in education for librarianship. (4) Library co-operation. (5) Trends in document production. (6) New trends in school librarianship. (7) New trends in library building.

PATIALA LIBRARY SEMINAR

It was held at the Central Public Library, Patiala between May 1st to 3rd, 1957. The main theme of the seminar was "The Library's role in the Community".

RAJASTHAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Fifth conference of the Rajasthan Library Association was held in Ajmer from 21st to 22nd October, 1972. On this occasion the Ajmer Unit of the Rajasthan Library Association also brought out a Souvenir edited by Mr. B.D. Misra, Librarian Regional College of Education, Ajmer.

UP LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The UP Library Association was founded in 1956. It has been holding conferences under the name of ALL UP LIBRARY CONFERENCES and also organizing seminars in the field of library science.

One of the ALL UP LIBRARY CONFERENCES was held at the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi from 25th December, 1960 to December 28th. On 26th December there was a symposium on the library cataloguing. On 27th December, there were discussions on the subject 'Library legislation in the U.P.'. A draft bill on libraries was discussed and approved. The bill was later submitted to the government by the Association.

From 12th to 13th May, 1962, Lucknow Branch of the UP Library Association organized its annual conference. A seminar on Library Science was also held on 13th May. The conference was inaugurated by Shri Madan Mohan Varma, Speaker, U.P. Legislative Assembly and was presided over by Shri Shyam Narayan, M.L.A. Dr. A.V. Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University inaugurated the seminar.

5th UP LIBRARY CONFERENCE

It was held at Lucknow from 12th to 14th May, 1963. Several resolutions were passed on this occasion, relating to,

Library legislation in U.P., recognition of the certificate course conducted by the Association, establishment of libraries of government documents by the union and state governments, and the setting up of a co-ordinating committee to help in mobilising the resources of different libraries and prevent duplication of materials.

1968 UP LIBRARY CONFERENCE

It was held in the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow from 11th to 12th May, 1968. A seminar on "Future of Library profession in India" was held in the American Cultural Centre on 12th May, 1968 under the directorship of Shri R.K. Mehrotra, Deputy Director of the American Cultural Centre, Lucknow. It was inaugurated by Mr. Darbari Lal Sharma. The Presidential address was given by Mr. Megh-anand, Librarian State Central Library, Allahabad. Five papers were discussed. 1969 meeting was held at Dehra Dun from 14th to 16th June, 1969. Shri Bashiruddin directed a seminar also.

12th UP LIBRARY CONFERENCE

It was held at Lucknow from 15th to 16th November, 1972. It was inaugurated by Mr. Shukla, Presided over by Shri P.N. Kaula. A demand for library legislation was made and a seminar on 'Library legislation' with Shri P.N. Kaula as Director and Shri N.B. Srivastava, Librarian, Vidhan Sabha as convener was held. This conference will go a long way in evolving public interest in the library movement and stimulating the government to fulfil the library needs of this state through suitable legislation.

State Library Associations have played a very significant role in furtherance of the library movement in various states of the country. Through the efforts of the state library associations concerned it could be possible to have Public Library Acts in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. Further Bengal Library Association, Panjab Library Association and the UP Library Association are pursuing this objective by voicing demand for library legislation in their respective conferences and symposia. Activities of all provincial library associations are discussed at their annual meetings or conferences and these conferences play an important role in arousing the library consciousness among the public. As seen from the foregoing account of conferences and seminars of the state library associations, it is revealed that they have been discussing and focussing their attention on subjects like library legislation, salary and status of librarians, library methods, library science training, public library system, academic libraries etc. Main purview of the discussions remains the area covered by the state and therefore it helps in planning the library needs and services needed by the state concerned. Such conferences are really needed for taking stock of the library movements at the state level and that can further help for stocktaking at the national level. It is noteworthy that the public library acts are being introduced in state after state and this is the effect which will influence other states also to cover the entire country by library legislation.

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CHAPTER - VII

SEMINARS organized by Library Science Departments of various universities, library science teachers' associations, college librarians' associations, etc.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The 1st Seminar of this Association was held at the Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore from 19th to 21st December, 1970. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan gave his opening address. The topic was " Teaching methods in Library Science " .

The 2nd Seminar of the Association was held at Karnatak University, Dharwar from 9th to 11th March, 1973. Topic of the seminar was " Graduate Library Education Programme - B. Lib. Science." Ten papers that were contributed were discussed in the four sessions. Teachers of library science from several library schools in the country participated in the seminar.

SEMINAR OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

A seminar of University Librarians was held at Rajasthan University, Jaipur from 16th to 19th November, 1966. Recommendations on the following items were made: (1) Government of the library. (2) Administration. (3) Strengthening of Book resources and services. (4) Inter-library cooperation. (5) Loss of Books. (6) U.G.C. & (7) General. This was the first seminars of university librarians of India as a whole.

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The seminars mostly of the universities of various states or the librarians working in those states are being detailed in the following pages under the name of the state concerned.

DELHI

DELHI SEMINAR IN LIBRARY SCIENCE (1951)

It was held at Delhi on various dates from October, 1951 to March, 1951. Topics that formed the part of discussions are as under: (1) Removing the rigidity in classification. (2) Class index entry with alternative heading. (3) Unsought links in chain procedure. (4) Problem of ISMS in classification. (5) Favoured script and favoured language in cataloguing. (6) Semantics and its classification. (7) Anomalies in choice and rendering of subject heading in class index entries. (8) Emergence of the modes of formation in the field of knowledge. (9) Exterritoriality of cataloguing in classification. (10) Some posterior common subdivisions. (11) Classification of material of the boundary line of multivolumed books and periodicals. (12) How many books a unit rack can accommodate. (13) Canon of ascertainability.

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY SCIENCE (1959)

The department of Library Science, Delhi University conducted two seminars on the following topics: (1) Recent trends in the organization of public libraries in the Indian states. (2) Functions of the National Central Library with reference to India. The first topic was discussed on 7th & 14th November, and the Second on 5th December, 1959. Seminars were conducted by Prof. P.N. Kaula.

SEMINAR ON THE TEACHING OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The department of library science, university of Delhi held a seminar on the teaching of library science in India from 2nd to 4th September, 1966 in Delhi. The UGC Review Committee entitled 'Library science in Indian Universities (1965)' was used as a basic document for discussion in the seminar. Recommendations: (1) It recommended that the courses of B. Lib. Sci. should be balanced and well rounded. It should be according to the needs of Libraries. (2) It also recommended that M. Lib. Science should provide scope for specialisation in the wide range of subject fields. (3) The seminar also fully supported the areas for research as spelled out in the UGC report. It also recommended that the library schools actively take up research on library problems faced by libraries in their day to day operation. The research programmes should embrace all aspects of library science. The problems broadly divided into three parts: (1) Pure research. (2) Practical or applied research. (3) Development work. (4) It recommended the formation of mechanism for accreditation of training course offered by the universities.

G U J R A T

In connection with celebration of library week, a series of lectures and a seminar was organized from 16th to 18th November, 1972 by Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. Topics discussed: (1) Coordination of library services among college libraries and the university library. (2) Feasibility of preparing union list of periodicals. (3) Role of libraries in making the students read .

KARNATAK

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS OF THE COLLEGES IN KARNATAKA

First conference of the librarians of the colleges in Karnatak was held at Karnatak University, Dharwar from 5th to 8th March, 1973. About 200 librarians of colleges in Karnatak University participated in the conference in which about 24 working papers were presented.

MADHAYA PRADESH

SEMINAR FOR LIBRARY SCIENCE TEACHERS

A seminar for library science teachers and librarians was held at Jabalpur University from 11th to 15th February, 1970.

MAHARASHTRA

A seminar on 'Library Education' was held at the S.N. D.T. Women's University, Bombay in 1966.

RAJASTHAN

SEMINAR ON WORKING OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES

A seminar on the working of college libraries in Rajasthan was held in Jaipur from 11th to 13th October, 1962. Idea of initiating such seminars was first given by Prof. S. Bashiruddin when he was librarian and Head of the department of Library Science, University of Rajasthan. There were six sessions of the seminar and in each session, there was discussion in groups on specific topics. The topics covered were the functions of the college librarian, organization and administration problems, procurement, classification and cataloguing of reading materials, library services, etc.

SEMINAR OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS IN RAJASTHAN (1967)

The Rajasthan University Library organized a seminar of college librarians at Jaipur from 8th to 10th January, 1967. This was the fourth annual seminar of its kind. It was sponsored jointly by the Directorate of Education and University of Rajasthan. 100 academic library workers attended the seminar. Topics discussed: Session I-(a) Library is the heart of the college., (b) Vitalizing college libraries in Rajasthan. Session II -Education for academic librarianship. Session III- Continuing education for academic librarians. Session IV- Education Commission and the academic librarians. Session V - Problems and prospects of college librarians in Rajasthan. Session VI - Session to discuss and finalize the draft recommendations. Proceedings of the seminar have since been published by the Rajasthan University library. First four sessions were chaired by Shri B.S. Kesavan , session V & session VI were chaired by Prof. P.S. Sundaram and Shri N.N. Gidwani respectively. The First session which discussed the key-note papers of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan and Shri N.L. Trivedi was full of vigour and enthusiasm.

SEMINAR OF LIBRARIANS IN RAJASTHAN (1970)

A seminar of librarians in Rajasthan was organized by the Rajasthan University library at Jaipur from 15th to 17th February, 1970. Topics discussed: (1) Devising solutions for the specific problems and difficulties faced by the librarians in the state. (2) Open access and loss of books. (3) Library co-operation and co-ordination. A number of recommendations relating to loss of books, disparities in

salaries were made.

ALL RAJASTHAN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS SEMINAR (1972)

The All Rajasthan College Librarians Seminar was held in the Government Girls College, Bhillwara from 22nd to 23rd December, 1972. It was attended by about 100 librarians. The seminar was presided and directed by Prof. P.N. Kaula. Topics discussed: (1) Working condition of college libraries. (2) Integrated library service. (3) Book selection and resources in the colleges. (4) Librarians' relation with teachers and students. (5) Concluding and validity.

SEMINAR ON LIBRARIES (1971)

A three day seminar of Jodhpur city librarians, organized by the University Central Library in collaboration with the Jodhpur Unit of Rajasthan Library Association was held from 19th to 21st November, 1971.

UTTAR PRADESH

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Seminar on Library service was organized by the Department of Education, Muslim University, Aligarh from 19th to 20th December, 1959.

Another seminar on library science was held at Aligarh university on 2nd November, 1961. In the seminar, following subjects were discussed: (1) Why of library legislation. (2) An independent library act is necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a library system. (3) Library cess is essential for the establishment and maintenance of a library system. (4) Open access in library-

ies in India. (5) Essential elements for the main entry of a catalogue.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

BHU has been holding seminars on library science from time to time & some of them areas follows:

The department of Library Science, BHU conducted four seminars in 1962. These related to the following topics: (1) Is library science a science. (2) Initiation in reference service. (3) Need for library legislation. (4) Why and how of library system. The leaders of the seminars were Mr. Ram Tirath, Mr. Amitab Chatterjee and Mr. S.D. Misra., & the last seminar was presided over by Prof. S. Bashiruddin. All the seminars were directed by Mr. P.N. Kaula.

Under the auspices of the department of library science another seminar on "Evaluation of book collection" was held in this year itself i.e. 1962.

Sixth seminar on library science was held on 25th March, 1963 and the subject was "Subject formations in the universe of knowledge".

In 1968, the department of library science of the Banaras Hindu University organized the following seminars: (1) Open access as advocated by the law 'Books are for use' is not practicable in a modern library. (2) Reader's approach to a library is subject approach.

On 14th and 21st October, 1969, again the department of Library Science organized a seminar on "Admission Test for M.Lib.Sci. & B.Lib.Sci. courses."

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY SCIENCE (1969)

Department of Extension services of the Teachers Training College, Banaras Hindu University organized a seminar on library science for school librarians and teacher-librarians in Varanasi from 25th to 27th March, 1969. ^{The} Seminar was conducted in eight sessions and Shri P.N. Kaula directed the seminar.

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY ORGANIZATION (1970)

The extension services department, Teachers Training College, Varanasi, organised a seminar on library organization from 20th to 22nd January, 1970. Topics discussed: (1) Role of library in education. (2) Correlation of classroom work and library work. (3) Library requirements. (4) Library organization.

CONFERENCE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS (1971)

A conference on college librarians of Uttar Pradesh was held at Agra from 28th to 30th March, 1971. This conference included seminars on the following: (1) Role of libraries in improving the deteriorating standard of present system of education. (2) Library cooperation. (3) Library personnel and readers. (4) Techniques and devices for creating reading habit.

Seminars held by the departments of Library Science of various universities dealt with subjects of library system, teaching of library science, library legislation, library organization, etc. Association of Teachers of Library Science discussed in its seminars on the aspects of the teaching methods & courses of study. College librarians of states in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Utter Pradesh have displayed their keenness in improving the state of libraries in their colleges by mutual discussions and sharing the common experiences. These conferences also afforded them opportunities to express various difficulties in library operations and talk about their own working conditions.

CHAPTER -VIII

Other conferences and seminars in the field of library science and book publishing trade

In this chapter we are giving other conferences & seminars which remained ^{uncovered} in earlier chapters in a chronological order.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN SOCIAL EDUCATION (1955)

This seminar was held at Chiragh Delhi., from 26th to 5th October, 1955. Following topics were discussed: (1) Contribution of libraries to Indian renaissance. (2) Relation between social education and library organisation. (3) The future library structure in India. (4) Training of librarians. (5) Library legislation. (6) Library literature.

LIBRARY SEMINAR (1959)

Library seminar was held at the U.S. Library, Lucknow., from 19th March to 21st March, 1959. Topics discussed are as follows: (1) Initiation of children into library habit. (2) Correlation of teaching technique and library work. (3) Organization of school library system.

WORKSHOP ON IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS OF UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES (1962)

India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme (PL-480) organized the fifth library workshop on "Immediate problems of university and research libraries in India today" from

5th to 9th March, 1962 in Delhi. The workshop adopted a number of resolutions. Some of them are as follows: (1) It should prepare a union catalogue, especially in humanities and social sciences with special emphasis on theses and doctoral dissertations, rare books, etc. (2) The staff formula prescribed by the U.G.C. Library Advisory Committee be liberally applied to all academic libraries in India. (3) Universities and colleges in India be requested earnestly to spend 20% of their total development book grants towards processing the material as accepted by the UGC. (4) Manager of Publications and other bodies issuing government documents be requested to form deposit collections of their documents by preserving at least two copies of their publications.

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY LEGISLATION (1962)

A seminar on library legislation was organized by the British Council on 24th & 25th May, 1962 at the Council's library building, Poona.

SEMINAR ON READING MATERIALS (1962)

Hindi Publishers association organised a seminar on 'Reading Materials' on 5th to 10th December, 1962., at Delhi with the assistance of UNESCO. The seminar decided to set up a national book league in India as a book promotion centre. Also its second national book festival was organized by the Association from 4th to 14th November, 1962.

SEMINAR ON LIBRARY SCIENCE (1966)

The seminar on Library Science was held from 2nd to 12th March, 1966 at Shri Ahilya Kendriya Pustakalaya, Indore.

Topics discussed: (1) Functions of the Central and District libraries and their coordination. (2) Circulation of books
 How to increase the use of books (3) Future lines of development with improvement in the present working. Following recommendations were made: (1) There should be a complete reorganization of library services in the state. (2) The pattern of the public library system should be like State Central Library, Regional Library , etc.

SEMINAR ON NEWSPAPER INDEXING (1967)

A seminar on indexing all English daily newspapers in India was held in 1967. The Library of Congress had offered to take subscriptions in advance if the indexing project was carried out.

SEMINAR ON BOOK PUBLISHING, NEW DELHI (1969)

A seminar on Book Publishing was held in New Delhi from 11th to 15th March, 1969. It was sponsored jointly by ^{the} Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Association-s in India and Franklin Book Programme Incorporated. Sixty publishers and booksellers from India, Nepal, Afghanistan, Ceylon and the U.S.A. participated.

TAMILNADU LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE (1969)

This was the 1st such conference held in April, 1969. It demanded a separate department of Public Libraries. It urged the union government to pass Central Library Act for a system of National Central Libraries and a well-articulated National Library Grid which would lead to better and fuller utilization of the libraries in the country. Conference

passed 34 resolutions on public libraries and 11 resolutions on academic libraries.

SEMINAR ON REFERENCE SERVICE IN ACTION(1970)

A seminar on reference service in action was held in Calcutta from 7th to 8th May,1970. Three topics discussed were: (1) Reference Sources. (2) Reference librarian. (3) Practical problems - case studies.

SEMINAR ON PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN LITERATURE IN INDIA (1971)

During the national library week, a seminar on 'Problems of children literature in India' was arranged on 18th November,1971 at Soochana Kendra, Lucknow.

SEMINAR ON CHILDREN'S LITERATURE (1971)

A seminar on children's literature was organized by the children's book trust in New Delhi from 6th to 9th October,1971. Recommendations: (1) It recommended the setting up of the children's book council to look after the production and distribution of books for children. (2) It also recommended listing of children's books separately in the Indian National Bibliography.

SEMINARS ON ORGANIZATION OF POLYTECHNIC LIBRARIES(1972)

A number of seminars with object of organization of polytechnic libraries were held at various centres where Technical Teachers Training Institutes were located in the country. Prof. Wilfred Ashworth, Chief Librarian at the Polytechnic of Central London was invited to conduct these seminars. They were held during November and December at following places: Chandigarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras and Bhopal.

SEMINAR ON MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS(1973)

National Book Trust in collaboration with the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Association in India organized this seminar. It was held at Calcutta at the time of fifth National Book Fair.

CHAPTER - IX

A natural question arises in the mind while analysing the conferences or seminars as to what worth they were. Could it be possible to achieve the desired results by means of these conferences or they have just been social gatherings? It is really a very ticklish question and the opinions will vary. This is definitely beyond the scope of our project report to sit on any judgement, but an overall evaluation of the conferences reveals that they have provided forums for meaningful discussions and deliberations among the men of the profession. Their importance increases with increase in the complexity of problems facing the profession. Computerization and mechanization of various operations in the library field are making the system quite technical in a sense, and it is why that the topics chosen for discussion at the conferences of various library associations or those of seminars and symposia of the bodies like Indian Library Association, IASLIC and DRTC also embrace the latest techniques in the field of librarianship. It is an established fact that these seminars have given a lead by giving recommendations for introduction of new methods in the library system and also enunciated the needs of the public at large, students, scholars, scientists and researchers of all disciplines of knowledge from time to time. The conferences have risen to occasion to make demands on the profession, on the governments, on other concerned authorities for adequate facilities and provisions for an

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efficient library service, but their proper implementation is not always within the competence of such bodies making these recommendations. Therefore it is proved that the conferences do mould the public opinion, but the question of their acceptance by the concerned authorities is entirely a different issue. It is clear that after a movement gains momentum, it is bound to achieve success. The case of Madras Library Association which got the First Public Library Act in this country in 1948 can be cited as an example. It was through the persistent demands of a library movement which culminated in its fruition and as such the role of the library conferences in mobilizing the public opinion is unquestioned though there may not be any immediately visible result. Activity of conferences has been noteworthy in states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Panjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and again this has been mainly due to the library associations in their respective states..

In India, Indian Library Association and IASLIC are the two major bodies who are engaged ^{in the} for furtherance of library movement on national level and so far they have held 20 and 9 conferences respectively since their formation and they are really serving a great cause in develop-^{the}ment of the library service in the country. However, the Indian Library Association which was formed in 1933 held 13 conferences since 1947. D.R.T.C. has held 10 seminars and 5 refresher seminars so far and enhanced the professional knowledge in techniques and methodology of librarians-

ship. Many other institutions and government departments have debated various problems in their spheres and chosen the paths after scrutiny and deliberations at seminars held for the purpose. A dozen of such seminars have been listed in Chapter V of the report.

Library science departments of various universities and library science teachers have also not lagged behind in discussing the library problems in their field by holding seminars. It is worked out that 24 such seminars have so far been conducted by them, Banaras Hindu University heading the list. Even the professional co-workers have joined together to discuss their problems at their conferences, like the conferences of college librarians in states like Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, etc. Since 1959, about a dozen of such conferences have been held.

Of last, ^{of all} it may be said that the library conferences and seminars constitute a healthy trend for strengthening of the profession and for evolution of new ideas and methods in the field of library science. However, it is felt that in order to properly ^{assess} gauge the achievements and failures of the conferences and seminars, it may be proper for them to do some introspection at regular intervals and rather devote a part of their sessions for such purpose.

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CHRONOLOGY OF IASLIC CONFERENCES

<u>Series</u>	<u>Date & year</u>	<u>Venue</u>	<u>President</u>
1st	10-11 April 1956	Calcutta	Mr. D.M. Bose
2nd	7- 8 Dec. 1957	Calcutta	Mr. V.P. Sondhi
3rd	23-25 Jan. 1960	Calcutta	Mr. M.S.Thacker
4th	14-17 Feb. 1962	Dhanbad	Dr. J.W.Whittaker
5th	21-24 Oct. 1963	Poona	Dr. S.R.Ranganathan
6th	27-31 Dec. 1965	Trivandrum	Mr. B.S. Kesavan
7th	27-30 Dec. 1967	Delhi	Prof.S. Bashiruddin
8th	27-31 Oct. 1969	Bombay	Mr. D.N. Marshall
9th	23-26 May 1972	Calcutta	Mr. A.K.Mukherjee

CHRONOLOGY OF THE INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CONFERENCES

<u>Series</u>	<u>Date & year</u>	<u>Venue</u>	<u>President</u>
1st	12 - 13 April 1933	Calcutta	Dr. M.O.Thomas
2nd	19 - 22 April 1935	Lucknow	Dr. A.C.Woolner
3rd	22 - 24 Dec. 1937	Delhi	Dr. Wali Mohammad
4th	13 - 15 April 1940	Patna	Mr. John Sargent
5th	4 - 6 April 1942	Bombay	Mr. R.P. Massani
6th	7 - 10 April 1944	Jaipur	Mr. J.C. Rollo
7th	25 - 28 Jan. 1946	Baroda	Mr. Azizul Haque
8th	20 - 22 Jan. 1949	Nagpur	Dr. S.R. Ranganathan
9th	12 - 14 May 1951	Indore	Mr. T.D. Waknis
10th	1 - 6 June 1953	Hyderabad	Prof.S.Das Gupta
11th	7 - 10 April 1956	Calcutta	Prof.S. Bashiruddin
12th	17 - 18 April 1960	Calcutta	Dr.Nihar Ranjan Ray
13th	10 - 12 Feb. 1962	Calcutta	Mr. B.S.Kesavan
14th	11 - 15 April 1964	Patna	Mr. D.N. Marshall
15th	17 - 19 June 1965	Mysore	Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao
16th	26 - 28 Dec. 1966	Chandigarh	Mr. P.N. Gaur
17th	27 - 30 Dec. 1968	Indore	Sardar Sohan Singh
18th	29 - 31 Dec. 1969	Tirupati	Mr.B.V.Raghavendra Ra
19th	24 - 26 March 1972	Delhi	Prof.S.Bashiruddin
20th	9 - 12 July 1973	Hyderabad	Prof.S. Bashiruddin

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF LIBRARY CONFERENCES
HELD BY VARIOUS STATE LIBRARY
ASSOCIATIONS

<u>Name of the Association</u>	<u>Year of formation</u>	<u>Latest conference recorded in report</u>	<u>No. of conferences held so far</u>
Andhra Pradesh Library Association	1914	33rd (1969)	33
Assam Library Association	1938	8th (1964)	8
Bengal Library Association	1933	26th(1972)	26
Delhi Library Association	1953	2nd(1962)	2
Karnatak Library Association	1957	4th(1958)	4
Kashmir Library Association	1966	1st(1966)	1
Madras Library Association	1928	*	45
Marharashtra Library Association	1949	21st(1969)	21
Panjab Library Association	1916	*	57
Rajasthan Library Association		5th(1972)	5
UP Library Association	1956	12th(1972)	12
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* Annual meetings are held by them,
Mostly conferences are held alongwith
them. Both have celebrated their silver
jubilees also, rather Panjab Lib.
Assocn. celebrated Golden Jubilee in 1966.