IASLIC Special Publication
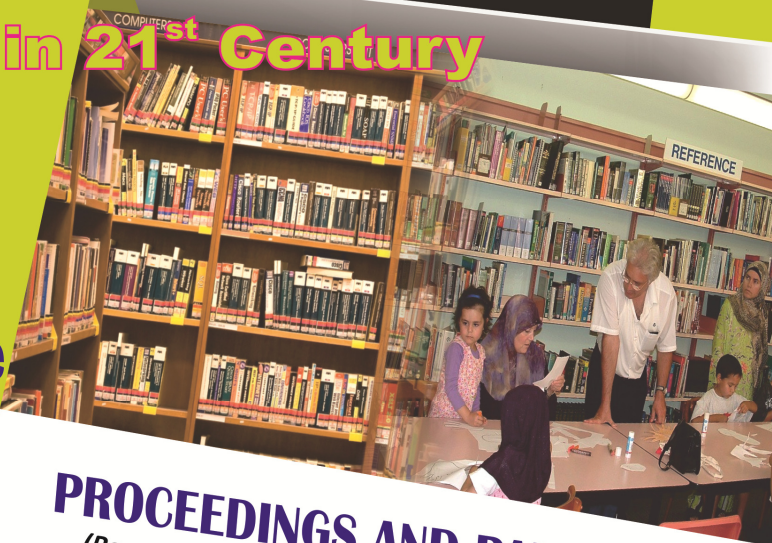
(Peer Reviewed)

Volume No. 56

Public Libraries in India in 21ˢᵗ Century

IASLIC 31ˢᵀ All India Conference 2017

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS
(Peer Reviewed Post Conference Publication)

Indian Association of Special Libraries & Information Centres

P-291, CIT Scheme No. 6M, Kankurgachi, Kolkata - 700054
Email : iaslic.sem@gmail.com
Website : www.iaslic1955.org.in

2017

IASLIC Special Publication
(Peer Reviewed)
Volume No. 56

Public Libraries in India
in 21st Century

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP
SIG 01 : Social Sciences Information
Information Literacy Competency Development
SIG 02 : Computer Applications in LIS
Digital India Initiative and Libraries

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS
(Peer Reviewed Post Conference Publication)

IASLIC 31ST All India Conference 2017

held at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
during November, 7 - 9, 2017

IALSIC 31ST ALL INDIA CONFERENCE 2017
November 07-09, 2017

Department of Library and Information Science,
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
On

Public Libraries in India in 21st Century

CONTENTS

MT 3   ROLES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

MT 4   PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES

SIG 01   SOCIAL SCIENCES INFORMATION

THEME : INFORMATION LITERACY COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

SIG 02   COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN LIS

THEME : DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVES AND LIBRARIES

Presidential Address - 2017

Prof. A R D Prasad
Documentation Research and Training Centre, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangaluru

Dear Fellow Professional Colleagues, the Dignitaries on the Dais and Friends

I consider it a great honour to be invited as the President of the IASLIC conference on *Public Libraries in India in 21ˢᵗ Century*. I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres and the Banaras Hindu University, especially the Department of Library and Information Science, for bestowing the honour of being with you here. I am happy to be with my friends in the Department – Prof. H.N. Prasad and Prof. Aditya Tripathi and my friends from IASLIC Dr. Satpathi, Prof. Majumder, Prof. Panigrahi and Mr. Sajal Goswami and all other IASLIC colleagues. I am sorry I can not mention all my friends here as I would end in a Roll Call.

Both Kashi and the Banaras Hindu University evoke great enthusiasm to many. I would like to offer my tributes to the great visionary Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I guess, here in BHU, every tree and every building tells interesting anecdotes about him and how he built this great institution of higher learning. I am also very happy to be here, as the Department of Library and Information Science of this university was founded and served by the great Prof. S.R. Ranganathan.

At the outset one may wonder why the Association of Special Libraries has chosen a theme on the public libraries. I am glad the choice of the theme proves that Special Libraries do not have to confine themselves to their ivory towers. Both communities can be highly benefited by sharing their experiences that are riddled with myriad problems and innovative solutions.

I am proud to say that through out my younger days I used to visit public libraries and used to get envious of the librarian. Wow! This gentleman has all the books at his disposal. Of course, I never fathomed in my wildest dreams then that I would one day be a library person. I am sure many of you who are avid readers share with me the fascination for the public libraries and for even the second hand books on the pavements. Personally, directly or indirectly I am benefited by book lovers and great leaders who strived for the cause of Public Libraries. Firstly, I would like to mention Dr. Velaga Venkatappiah who possessed a very rare commitment and dedication to the public libraries. In fact, he encouraged me, though I was fresh out of my studies, to be the Director of a workshop for District Public Library librarians.   That was my first *arangetrum*. At the same breadth I would like to mention the doyan of public library movement of Andhra Pradesh Sri. Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah, who inspired many public librarians. He toured practically a great number of villages to encourage people to read. I am fortunate to have known yet another friendly and amicable person, Sri Lanka Suryanarayana, who gave away a whopping number of 1,10,000 books to establish a wonderful library of sorts defying any traditional mould.

Non-authoritative: One of the greatest advantages of Public Libraries is that unlike other government organisations the public libraries are non-authoritative. Any citizen can easily approach and interact with a public librarian who is typically a *Friendly Neighbour* though not superman. The public librarians are unassuming and cheerful as they do not have authority and do not suffer from the self imposed superiority complex which many a government person may have.

Elite Libraries or Libraries for Public: Public libraries today, unfortunately, are being used only by a literate group of the society albeit by a fraction of the literate group. Does it mean, only the literate people need information and public libraries are meant for them only and not to the public in general? Everybody pays tax and everybody needs information. Though we have changed the nomenclature from "Library Science/Libraries" to Library and Information Science/Centres, we hardly have changed ourselves and the public library is not alone in this regard. We confined ourselves to the acquisition and dissemination of books but not information.

Community Information Systems: Though traditionally Public Libraries are acquiring and disseminating books, it goes without saying that information appears in various forms and formats.

With the advent of multimedia, the public libraries can attract non-literate and neo-literate people. If we bring about a paradigm shift towards information in addition to books, public libraries will become indispensable. For example, if a person is new to a town and his child is not well; he should be able to contact the public library and get the information about the paediatricians in his locality. A farmer should be able to get information about the market value of his produce. A fisherman should be able to get information about weather, his catch. Every craftsman should get the information he/she needs. I need not overemphasise the importance of community information services. With the advent of technology, the public libraries should be in a position to build community information services. The public librarian should be trained in collecting and updating local information in a database management system and should be able to disseminate in person or on the website of the public library and even can think of providing Mobile Apps to access local information. If we do not do, Google will do as paid services!!!

Smart Cities and Public Libraries : Recently, we have been replacing everywhere the word *electronic* with *smart*. It is no more e-governance – it is smart governance and there is much hype about smart cities. In most cases smart became synonymous to technology. There is yet another hype about Big Data and every country has hosted a web site like www.data.gov.uk, www.data.gov.au, www.data.gov.in. To me technology is ubiquitous and plays a great supportive role. But it is the content and information that is the back bone of any smart decision making. The idea of Smart Governance is to bring more transparency and to enrich people with information. In other words, making smart decisions based on Big Data. It is my thorough belief that libraries are best places to gather, curate, organise, add metadata and ontologies to make the data discoverable and reusable. In the Europe and Americas there are already data web sites for many cities. Data is an essential component of smart cities. Smart City without public library as a stake holder, will be just another slogan.

Financial Constraints: Everybody can be dreamy about everything. On the mundane plane one has to face the problems of finance. Perhaps, public libraries are the children of a lesser god and always starved of funds and barely managing the salaries which are pittance by any stretch of imagination. The governments collect taxes from all sections of the society irrespective of the section even from socially or economically or physically disadvantaged citizens. Many municipalities collect library cess and hardly part that amount with the public libraries. We have accepted that only citizens should be law abiding and governments are above law and there can not be punitive action against non-functioning and law-breaking governments. I dare say that the financial crunch the public libraries are facing is a direct result of failure to enforce distribution of library cess to the public libraries. I implore upon learned societies and association such as IASLIC to take up this issue for the cause of public libraries.

National Knowledge Commission and National Mission for Libraries : I prefer the term *Informed society* rather than *Knowledge Society*. The work of informed society is more expressive though less grand. All citizens should find the information they need. A well informed citizen forges a better society. With all grand intentions and ideals the Government of India launched National Knowledge Commission. Fortunately, due to the efforts of Mrs. Kalpana Dasgupta a Working Group on Libraries was constituted under the NKC. One of the recommendations of the Working Group of National Knowledge Commission is to strengthen the public libraries in India. The Working Group also recommend a Research Institute 'Indian Institute of Library and Information Science'. It was hoped that such an institute will strengthen the Libraries and Library Education and Research in India and even run continuing education programs. Unfortunately, the National Mission for Libraries completely discarded all the recommendations of the NKC and ended as in a monumental failure. I was happy I was a member of NKC, but I am a very unhappy person that I was a member of NML.

Often, I am encountered with the question, "What will be the future of libraries with more and more digital invasion?" My answer in a philosophical way: Nothing is Permanent. In the dichotomy of form vs. content, Form is short lived and essence remains longer. The need for information persists as long as mankind survives. The libraries of the future may take different forms to cater to the information needs of mankind and whoever handles information may not be called librarian, but still the essence of librarianship will be carried forward.

The great Buddha did teach his first sermon in Saranath in Kashi Maha Janapada, by turning the wheel of Law – Dharma Chakra Parivarthana. I do fervently hope this conference will rekindle the hopes of multitude of Indian population by invigorating and energizing the Public Libraries System.

I wish the conference a great success. I thank you all once again.

- - - - - -

General Secretary's Address

Sri Sajal Kanti Goswami
General Secretary, IASLIC

Honourable President of the inaugural session, Prof. Kumar Pankaj, Dean, Faculty of Arts of Banaras Hindu University, Honourable President of IASLIC Dr. J.N. Satpathi, Honourable President of this Conference Prof A.R.D. Prasad, Director of thematic session Prof. H. N. Prasad. Rapporteur General Prof. Durgasankar Rath, Orgsnising Secretary of this 31st All India Conference, other dignitaries on the Dias , G.B. members and member of IASLIC, Delegates, Research scholars, students, ladies and gentlemen.

It is proud, privilege and honour for me to extant hearty welcome to all who are present in this inaugural Function.

I am standing at the holy city Banaras on the bank of Ganges. In 1897 author Mark Twain said " Banaras older than history, older than tradition , older even than legend and looks twice as old as well them together "Banaras is oldest living city in the world."

Pandit Madan Mohon Malviya, educationist, freedom fighter established Banaras Hindu University in 1916 One of the biggest residential University in Asia, it has around 35000 student.

This is not the first the time that Banaras Hindu University is organizing the conference , Banaras Hindu University organized 12th IASLIC seminar in 1986, IASLIC extent its heartfelt thanks to the Honourable Vice Chancellor ,

Banaras Hindu University for hosting the 2nd time 31st IASLIC Conference of IASLIC I also convey hearty thanks to the Organizing Secretary Prof.(Dr.) Aditya Tripathy and all the respected teachers of LIS Department, the University Librarian and Librarian of Indian Institute Technology (BHU) the staff members the libraries.

Now I would like to say a few words about IASLIC (Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre) IASLIC is a non profit organization which was established on 3rd September, 1955 it aims to

1. Co ordinate research and studies, short term training Courses & study circle meeting.

2. Organizing seminar, Conference, workshops at national and regional level & convention on library Science education.

3. Publish Journal, News letter, papers, reports, Monographs, Books etc

4. Collaborate with other fraternal bodies in promoting the interests of the library & information profession

To bring about mutual co-operation & unified action on the matters of common interests, IASLIC mooted the idea of forming the Joint Council of Library Associations of India (JOCLAI) specially of those at National Level.

A public library is the product of democracy which provides equal opportunities for those who requires Socio-economic development and welfare of the community . It requires adequate library facilities for all in very society . The Public Library whereever it operates to provide resources and services in a variety of media to the need of individuals and groups for education , information , culture and personal development including recreation and leisure. It has an important role in the development and maintenance of a democratic society by giving the individual access to a wide and varied range of knowledge, dias and Opinion.

Public libraries today have to face many challenges , as the population and demographic mix changes more rapidly than ever before, as I C T reconfigures the very nature of physical space, communication and movement in both rural and unban areas . Public libraries are now responding to these changes.

This year IASLIC has selected the main theme "Public Libraries in India in 21st century" for discussion in this 31st All India Conference. Besides the main theme another two theme of Special Interest Group (SIG) 1. Information literacy competency Development ; 2. Digital India Initiative and Libraries are to be discussed.

Again, I congratulate all dignitaries, participants, delegates, teachers, librarians Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Central library and Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) and staff members of both Library.

Report of the IASLIC 31ˢᵗ All India Conference 2017

Prof. Durga Sankar Rath

Rapporteur General

<u>Inaugural Function</u>

07.11.2017 at 2.45 PM   Venue: Swatantrata Bhawan, Benaras Hindu University

The inaugural ceremony was presided by Prof. Kumar Pankaj, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Benaras Hindu University, Dr. Neeraj Tripathi, Registrar and Actg. Vice Chancellor was present as Chief Guest. Other dignitaries on the dias were Prof. A R D Prasad, Conference President, Sri Sajal Kanti Goswami, General Secretary, IASLIC, Dr. J N Satpathi, President IASLIC, Prof. Pijushkanti Panigrahi, Court Member of Banaras Hindu University as the Guest of Honour, Prof. Aditya Tripathi, Organising Secretary and Dr. Navin Upadhyay, Jt. Organising Secretary, IASLIC, 31st All India Conference 2017.

The programme started with garlanding the bust of Mahamana and lighting the lamp by the dignitaries. Kulgeet by the students set the serene ambience of this great occasion. This is followed by a floral welcome and offering of mementoes to guests. Welcome address was delivered by Prof. Aditya Tripathi, Organizing Secretary. Mr. Sajal Kanti Goswami briefed about the role of IASLIC. Prof Pijushkanti Panigrahi remarked that Mahamana, an illustrious alumni of the University of Calcutta was a great visionary and IASLIC has rightly chosen the venue for this conference, as Varanasi has been a great seat of learning from the ancient times. Prof. A R D Prasad gave a brief overview of the public library system and opined that nothing is permanent, present form of the library may change, not the essence. He stressed on the non-authoritative nature of the public library and its scope for providing community information. He went on to say that Public Library should not confine itself to only the literary group. Expressing his despair, he said National Mission of Library reduced only to National Virtual Library Project. But he also stated dark data can't make the mission of digital India successful. He ended with the hope that as the great Buddha turned the wheel of law at Sarnath by Dharma Chakra Parivartana, this conference at the same place will invigorate and energize the public library system. Dr. Neeraj Tripathi highlighted the significant role of the public library system and wished a grand success of the conference. Dr. J N Satpathi reminded the great contribution of IASLIC with a simili of SLA and ASLIB in respect of their countries. Prof. Pankaj Kumar was candid in his comment on the convenience of the printed book against the electronic gadget. He pointed out that some important rare collections are getting destroyed due to non-availability of library professionals in those libraries. This session ended with the vote of thanks, delivered by Dr. Navin Upadhyay.

After High Tea, a cultural programme of classical music and dance was arranged by the organizers. It reminded all the cultural heritage of Varanasi.

07.11.2017 at 10.45AM Venue: Swatantrata Bhawan, Benaras Hindu University

Prof. H N Prasad, Professor, Dept. of Library and Information Science, Benaras Hindu University was Director for this conference. He delivered the welcome address and invited all the delegates to this famous seat of learning, a great vision of the legendary educationist Mahamana Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Prof. A R D Prasad, Professor and Head, Documentation Research and Training Centre was requested to Chair the session.

Technical Session 1 :

Sub Theme 1 : Public Library Philosophy

Chairman : Prof A R D Prasad

Rapperteurs : Dr Shiva Kanaujia, Smt. Banasree Roy

1ˢᵗ invited speaker of this session was Prof. N R Satyanarayana, Formerly Professor of DLIS, Lucknow University. He deliberated on "Public Libraries in Uttar Pradesh: a state-of-the-art report". At the beginning he raised the question, why should an Association for Special Libraries, organizes a national conference on Public Library. He narrated the long struggle of different eminent library

personalities like Late S N Agarwal and others whose relentless effort fruitified by the enactment of Uttar Pradesh Public Library Act on 6th Sept., 2006. He explained the condition of 75 District Libraries, only of them 33 District Libraries have their Librarians. He mentioned that budget got enhanced from Rs. 6 crore in 2006 to Rs.20 crore in the present financial year. He expressed hope regarding future of the Public Library services in Uttar Pradesh.

This is followed by another illuminating invited paper by Prof N Lahkar, Gauhati University, Assam, entitled,"Networking of Public Libraries of Assam: challenges and opportunities". He started with a premise that, networking of public library system would enhance the quality of library services with less human intervention. He examined the role of RRRLF in respect of building infrastructure. Highlighting the opportunity and challenges of Public Library network in Assam, he opined that this is high time to plan for public library network in Assam.

Next presenter Dr. Koshik Ghosh, put forward his ideas in a paper entitled, "Public Library as a cultural centre: a case study of Raipur Sadharan Pathagar, Raipur, Birbhum, West Bengal". He reminded of the contribution of Rabindranath Tagore not only in library arena, in every sphere of life. He gave an estimate that 34 Village libraries of the Birbhum district and are not govt. sponsored. He pointed out that the renowned Lord Sinha family belonged to the Raipur village and had a close association with the Tagore families. Presently also the Raipur public library plays a significant role in social, cultural and all round development of the community.

Sub Theme 2: Public Library Development

This paper was followed by a paper entitled "Public libraries in tea garden areas of West Bengal with reference to Malbazar subdivision: a study" of Mr. Sanku Bilas Ray, Librarian, Gobardanga Hindu College, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

Ms Rosy Chakraborty introduced the present state of the public libraries of Bodoland Territorial Area District area of Assam, in their paper co-authored by Sangeeta Roy, entitled, "Present scenario of District Libraries of BTAD area of Assam: a case study". She focused their study on functioning of the council heads of 4 districts of BTAD. She reviewed that, though automation process has started, yet it requires a good momentum to reach at the desired level. She stressed on the quality of documents, based on the requirement of the community.

Dr. R K Mahapatra, Associate Professor and Head of the Dept. of LIS, Tripura University threw light on Public Library System of Tripura in their paper entitled, "Status of Public Library System of South Tripura: a study ", jointly authored by Soumen Das and Bikram Majumder. He introduced three public libraries of South Tripura, discussed their resources and services. He elaborated the role of Baikhora Public Library, that provides a great service to the physically challenged people. He proposed to take steps to increase the number of active users. Libraries must conduct different programmes.

This paper was followed by Mr. M Jayapradeep's presentation on "Conceptual Analysis and an agenda for Indian National Public Library System through union legislation", co-authored by R Raman Nair. He emphasized on the union legislation for the much discussed development of the Indian Public Library System. He even went on to suggest some amendment in the constitution to ensure the access of common men to the required documents.

Next presenter, Md. Azizur Rahman gave a brief introduction to the public library system in Bangladesh, in their paper, "Public Libraries in Bangladesh: trend and challenges", jointly written by Sibsankar Jana and Sk. Md Ajimuddin. He mentioned some of the hindrances of the system like insufficient collections, lack of professional manpower, lack of user awareness, proper physical infrastructure, etc. He suggested immediate initiation for building PL network. He reviewed non-formal education and the role of Bangladesh Public Library system in this context.

Discussion : At the end of these two sessions, an interactive session was held. Prof. Lahkar took part in the discussion. He suggested that a National Level Library Act is the demand of the day, in coherence with the respective State Library Acts.

Raman Nair raised questions on the role of National Library, Kolkata and suggested that it should mould itself to act as leader and union legislation is essential to ensure it.

Prof. Laxman Rao expressed his doubt about any prospect of National Library, Kolkata towards furthering the cause.

Prof. A R D Prasad concluded the session with some valuable remarks.

Day 2 : Nov. 8, 2017

Time: 9.30 AM Venue: Swatantrata Bhawan

Technical Session 2

Sub Theme 3: Role of Public Library

Chairman: Dr. Nabi Hassan   Rapporteur : Dr. M U Raja

In this session invited speaker was Prof. K P Majumder. He introduced the present scenario of the public library system of West Bengal, in their paper entitled, "Public Libraries in West Bengal in 21st Century", written jointly with Abhijit Bhowmick and Arun Kumar Chakraborty. His deliberation centered around digitization, networking and various services rendered through the public library system in West Bengal. He gave a detailed account of the different categories of public libraries. He concluded that unless the process of modernization continues, we will not be able to satisfy the modern readers. Mr. Rajesh Pandey asked a question regarding non-availability of vernacular e-document. Prof. Majumder clarified that Bengali documents are directly converted into image file, which are not searchable. Surrogates are not made in Bengali.

This invited talk is followed by a presentation of Parna Ghosh, Her paper entitled, "Connecting Communities: role of Public Libraries" threw light on the importance of community information service to eradicate information poverty. She concluded by recommending some plausible alternatives of providing community information services and connecting communities with the public library system.

Discussion : Dr. Raman Nair suggested to include the works and profiles of the renowned personalities of the locality in different walks of life along with community information. Mr. Rajesh Pandey enquired about the exact nature of information sought by the community.

Next presenter Bibek Mahato described a detailed study of the information need and some ways of rendering community information in the paper entitled, "Introduction of community information service by the public libraries : a survey of information activity in potato farming", jointly written by Soumen Mallik. They conducted their study among potato cultivators in nine villages of three areas in Paschim Medinipur. He explored the sources of information, educational level, information seeking pattern, etc. He revealed that more than sixty percent of the farmers never found any government representative for their information supports. He asserted the role of public library in his study.

Discussion : Dr. Saptarshi Ghosh, North Bengal University enquired why even the educated farmers are unable to find information from the govt. officials. Dr. Raman Nair asked regarding the role of Public Library in this context. Mr. Mahata answered the questions.

This is followed by the deliberation of Prasanta Kumar Deka on "Scenario of rural libraries in Assam with reference to Kamrup district", jointly written with Prof. Sanjay Kr Singh. He stressed the role of Public Library in eradicating illiteracy. He remarked that though the Rural Library Scheme was introduced during 1985 – 86, the progress is not satisfactory. He suggested that with the aid of selected books on various subjects, epics, puppet show and theatre public libraries could play an active role in removing illiteracy.

Deijee Kalita presented a survey based study on "Public Library as an information provider in the rural areas: a case study on the rural libraries of Nalbari District of Assam", jointly authored with Bhaskar Kalita. She explained, though the libraries have a large collection, but those are not satisfying the users' need. They found that users are decreasing day by day. She attributed poor service condition of library personnel, inadequate training, and inappropriate library collection for deterioration of public library usage.

Prof. Manoj Sinha enquired about her survey method. Prof. Lahkar clarified that there are not only 204 PLs. Rather, 204 are govt. sponsored, rest are yet to come to that fold. Regarding salary, Rs. 9750 is given as allowance, as it is a part time job, stake holders are trying to increase it with the support of govt.

Next presenter happened to be Priti Singh. Their paper entitled, "Role of public libraries in community development: some innovative issues", jointly authored by Dr. Rajani Mishra She highlighted that the role of public libraries are getting diminished due to lack of innovative ideas. She expressed her concern about the existence of some public libraries only in paper, not in reality. She discussed about some innovative community based services to draw the attention of users, as well as the government.

Anwesha Bhattacharya deliberated on the "Role of public libraries in bridging the gap between patrons and social networking sites: keeping pace with the paradigmatic societal changes". Her focus was to realize the changing scenario to bridge the gap. She observed that social media and public libraries are two integral part of the present society. She suggested that development of digital infrastructure, state-of-the-art training for the library personnel, and the mental makeup could revamp the face of public libraries in public mind.

Professor R N Mishra addressed the "Role of Public Libraries in bridging the digital divide for effective e-governance", in his paper jointly written with R K Ngurtinkhuma. He discussed the

operation of public libraries at the ground level to effectively grasp the government initiatives and strengthening and support them through their services. He concluded with some measures of Public Libraries in implementing e-governance to bridge the digital divide.

Technical Session 3

Sub theme 4 : Public Library Resources

Chairman: Prof. Sanjay Singh   Rapporteur: Ms Moumita Ash

Dipen Deka presented the 1st paper in this session. He talked on "Implementation of security systems in public libraries of Assam with special reference to Guwahati and Dibrugarh district library: a comparative study", jointly written by Rima Nath. His focus was to prepare a disaster management system for public libraries for the flood prone area in Assam. He observed that only in Guwahati District Library electronic security systems like CCTV, RFID, Humidity control through AC machines have been introduced.

Discussion : Prof. Laxman Rao enquired about data security and Professor Lahkar about loss of books. Dr. Deka answered satisfactorily.

Dipankar Patra introduced the concept of therapist librarian in his paper, entitled, "The therapist librarian: required competencies." He went on to suggest that every librarian should equip themselves with biblio-therapy. He urged to include prescriptive bibliography in the LIS syllabi and also for inculcation and research.

This paper was followed by Sweta's presentation on "Reading through the eyes of the book", jointly written with Aditya Tripathi. She introduced the concept of human library, rather a human book. She traced the origin in different places, including India. Human library of Hyderabad and Delhi, Mumbai were described. The significance of this type of library was highlighted with illustrations from different examples. She concludes that human book and a human reader would be an unforgettable experience for Public Library.

Faisal Khan deliberated on "Rare collection of Rampur Raza Library". It's a picturesque presentation about this Library – elegant building, varied collection in different languages, paintings, and many more memorabilia including of Akbar, the great.

Discussion : Dr. Raman Nair asked to what extent of the collection got digitized, or any initiation of building digital repository. Dr. Nair answered.

Technical Session 4

Sub theme 5: Functions and services of Public Library

Chairman: Prof. R N Mishra   Rapporteurs: Dr. Dipen Deka and Smt. Sanjukta Roy

Vibha Gupta dealt "A study on collection development in public libraries of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh", a paper jointly written by Divya Shukla and Babita Jaiswal. She traced the 1st public library of the state established in the year 1882 and the latest one in the year 2011. She advocated that well-balanced library collections to cater the needs of the users from all the strata. She revealed that 78.57% of public libraries do not follow any collection development policy, though library committee is the supreme authority for the selection of documents.

Pratyusha Mukherjee discussed about "Resources and collection development in Rural Library Binapani Smriti Pathagar, West Bengal", jointly written by Dr. Kankan Chowdhury. She focused her presentation on the significance of a collection policy in Public libraries. She concluded that, effective public library services can only be rendered provided a collection policy, as per UNESCO IFLA or RRRLF guide lines are followed.

Followed by her talk, Syed Shaz Hussain introduced a novel idea through his paper, entitled "Library branding: extending the outreach of Public Libraries in India", jointly written by Sneha Tripathy and Aditya Tripathy. At the beginning, he enquired how many of the participants are members of the public library. Then he described their survey among the dwellers around the Carmichael Library, the famous public library of Varanasi. It depicts from their study that people are totally unaware about the presence of such a wonderful system. He suggested that publicity in the line of all the national mission programmes, can be made to popularize the idea.

Discussion : Prof. Pijushkanti Panigrahi showed interest in putting this idea as one of the resolutions of the conference and to follow it up to the government level by IASLIC.

Rajendra Mohan Dev Sharma deliberated on "Mobile and ward library services through higher educational institutes: a case study". He has described his own experiences with the mobile library and ward library. It was a very lively presentation.

Discussion : Everyone was enthusiast about the success of this rare phenomenon.

Dr. Achala Manigal suggested that through cyber site some donations for this great cause may be collected.

Prof. Pijushkanti Panigrahi assured to publicize this worthy effort through the news letter of IASLIC.

Next presenter in this session, Manoj Kumar Sinha discussed about "A study on use of public libraries of Tripura", jointly written by Saumen Dutta. He told that public libraries in north east India suffers a lot due to lack of infrastructure. He revealed that around 60% population covered under the public library system visit at least once a week to the library, of them 70% spends at least an hour in the library premises. He observed that most of the users browse newspaper in the library.

Dr. Sibsankar Jana deliberated on "Accessible website designing of other assistive technologies for public library users with vision disability", jointly written by Prof. J K Sarkhel and Prof. K P Majumder. He pointed to the fact that out of 121 crore population of our country, 2.68 crores persons are differently able. He reviewed some parameters for the web page generation to facilitate the differently able people, more specifically visually impaired persons.

Sub Theme 6: Public Library standards and guidelines

In this session Prof. Amitabha Chatterjee delivered the invited talk on "Public Library standards and guidelines for India". He described the needs for standards or guidelines in LIS for maintaining the minimum quality of services rendered by the public libraries. He mentioned that standard is needed in the area of funding, space calculations, building and furniture, equipments, number of staffs, method of maintaining of statistics, and so on. He reviewed the UNESCO IFLA guidelines, along with that of Australia and BIS of India.

Day 3: Nov. 9, 2017

Time: 9.30 AM Venue: Swatantrata Bhawan

Technical Session 5:

Sub Theme 7: Public Library Users

Chairman: Prof. N Lahkar   Rapporteurs: Dr. Kiran Chaturvedi and Dr. Manoj Verma

Invited Talk by Prof. A R D Prasad "Smart city, Big Data and Public Libraries". Prof. Prasad has described the role of Public Library in handling big data for the smart city of India. He described data acquisition, curing, data discovery, etc where librarians have an important role to play. He also explained the significance of dark data. He stressed on data for all inclusive planning of the country.

Discussion : Dr. Ghatak enquired about the role of librarians for handling RSS on medicine. Dr Rajesh Pandey sought clarification over big data about village planning. Prof. Prasad agreed that it is at dormant state.

Antara Chakraborty "Measuring the use of public library in the 21st century: a proposal in reaching every strata of the society". She focused on the special needs of users, who suffer from the ailments like Arthritis, dyslexia, etc. She suggested measures to satisfy them. She cautioned all to remain alert about the nuances of these problems. Dr. Ghatak asked about the use of Social media in this regard.

Anirban Dutta "Users and uses of the resources of the public libraries: a survey of a public library in West Bengal". He claimed that students comprise the maximum number of PL users. He concentrated on the users need assessment and concluded with some policy measures. His suggestions are to consider planning of PL keeping in mind about the students.

Bidyut Kumar Mal talked on "Information needs and behavior of users: a study of Delhi Public Library", jointly written by M P Upadhyaya and Jyoti Kumar singh. He tried to categorize different PLs within the purview of DPL. Their survey data revealed that 56% people visit library regularly, 48% read news papers, 52% approach documents subject-wise, 74% satisfied with internet services, so on. He opined that form might have changed, not the content.

Discussion : Prof. Lahkar enquired about the kind of people are visiting the library. It is old man who have time.

Technical Session 6

Sub Theme 8 : Future Strategies

Chairman: Prof. N R Satyanarayana   Rapporteurs: Dr. V K J Jeevan and Dr. Nanaji Shewale

Rubi Baishya deliberated on "Status of library automation in public libraries of Kamrup district, Assam" jointly written with Pallabi Devi and Manas Kumar. He talked about the level of automation at Kamrup PLs. Assessed that shortage of fund, shoratage of staffs, and inadequate infrastructure are

responsible for this. She mentioned, Dist. Library, Guwahati implemented RFID. She stressed on the requirement of training.

Navneet Kumar Sharma talked over "Discover, learn and connect through library learning commons", jointly written with Naveen Upadhyaya, Aditya Tripathi. He introduced the concept 'learning commons' as the combination of both physical and virtual space, to provide users a chance to discover, to learn, and to connect themselves to knowledge and the people. He gave an analogy of jiggery and flies about library-users relation. He suggested that pls should proceed from content driven curriculum to knowledge building process to bridge the gap.

Achala Munigal "Strategies for transforming public libraries into smart public libraries" She talked on the Indian tradition of learning by rote. She described various PLs established at various point of time in India and also the personalities instrumental for this. She discussed about NML report about 54856 PLs in various forms in India. She also mentioned about Milinda Gate foundation in PL movement. She concluded with some suggestions like CIS, customization, inclusion of geriatric population for the development of PLs. Prof Lahkar corrected RRRLF acronym and Prof. N L Rao enquired about the feasibility of these suggestions.

Pijushkanti Panigrahi gave a detailed account on "Public Library services in rural Bengal: present reality and permeate into future", jointly written with Banasree Roy. He described the present state of affairs of Public Libraries of West Bengal. He emphasized the WBPUBLIBNET initiatives. He analysed different govt. measures for promoting Public Libraries and suggested some measures to remove anomalies and interpretations of govt. orders.

Discussion : Dr. Raman Nair sought clarification about book selection procedure, practiced in West Bengal. Prof. Panigrahi reported that it was through district level Book fair on the basis of the proposal of users and recomendation of the Secretary, Managing Committee and Librarians. Dr. Koushik Ghosh asked about non-govt, non-sponsored fund of RRRLF. The Chairman, Prof Satyanarayana mentioned the great service and contribution made by Prof. Panigrahi towards a rural Public Library in their village.

Munesh Kumar deliberated on "Evolving the sustainability of public libraries by mounting the inclusive services", jointly written with Prof Aditya Tripathy. He talked about preservation of traditional knowledge using available technologies. He compared State PL like that of Goa, Gujarat and stressed on inclusive strategies for broadening the service range of PLs.

Technical Session 7a (Parallel session with 7b)

SIG 01 : Information Literacy Competency Development

Chairman: Dr Aruna Areti,   Rapporteurs: Dr. Achala Munigal and Dr. Sambhuraj Upadhyay

Invited Talk: Prof Amitabha Chatterjee deliberated on "Strategy for information literacy competency assessment". He introduced the idea of literacy competency assessment, and its parameters. He explained why assessment of any service is essential. He discussed about ALA Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education in 2000. He concluded with Prague declaration 'towards information literate society. Prof. R N Mahapatra and Dr. M Jaypradeep enquired about the quality of evaluators and feasibility of incorporating in syllabi of LIS. Prof. Manoj Singh and Dr. Saptarshi Ghosh participated in this interactive session.

Amrita Majumdar "Digital literacy for senior citizens: new ways of community services through public libraries". She dealt digital literacy in a broader sense. She revealed a sorry state of digital literacy, that could block the digital India initiative.

Manoj Kumar Verma, the next presenter talked on "Information literacy skills among PG students of Mizoram University: a survey", jointly writtenwith Krishna Brahma. He focused on the need of info-literacy at higher education. A study at Mizoram University revealed that students are well-aware about library resources and databases. Dr. Saptarshi Ghosh asked whether the study used any standard like ACRL.

Sangita Yadav talked on "ICT Literacy among library users: a study in technical institutions of Barak Valley, Assam", jointly written with Arup Kurmi. She described a survey report at the Barak Valley of Assam. She found that internet, more specifically e-mail and WWW are the most preferred services. Arup Kurmi concluded the paper with some suggestions. Dr. Jaipradeep forwarded a few suggestions.

Technical Session: 7b (Parallel session with 7a)

SIG 02: Computer Applications in LIS

Chair Person: Dr. Aruna Areti   Rapporteur: Dr. Sneha Tripathi

Theme: Digital India Initiatives and Libraries

Udaya Varadarajan gave an overview on "Digital India initiatives: an educational panorama", jointly written with Amit Tiwari, Dipanjan Munshi. She concentrated their study towards measuring feasibility of Digital India Initiatives. She analysed DAISY, SWAYAM, and other initiatives like e-pathsala, Saransh, Shaala-siddhi, etc. She concluded suggesting measures to develop educational digital initiatives.

Ridip Jyoti Kalita deliberated on "Digital India campaigning and the skill for LIS professionals in transforming India into digital empower society: a theoretical framework", jointly written by Dr. Dipen Deka. He explored the features of digital India campaign. He concentrated on orientation of PL Librarians to harness the advantage of this tide.

Sanjukta Roy presented the paper "Building digitally inclusive communities: library's power to empower" written jointly by Pijushkanti Panigrahi. She focused on user-friendly portals to spread digital initiatives. Govt reports and surveys are analysed for her inferences.

Panel Discussion : Library Legislations in India and Public Libraries

Prof. N Lahkar (Chairman), Prof. K P Majumder, Prof. N R Satyanarayana

All panelists expressed their opinion about the Library Legislation in India and Public Librairies.

Concluding Session and Valedictory Session

Prof. Pankaj Kumar, Dean of Arts, BHU was the Chief Guest and valedictory address was delivered by Sri Lal Mani Prasad Singh, Former Chief Librarian, BHU was the Guest of Honour.

Poster Presentation

The following two Posters was selected as the best Posters.

1. Pulak Saha, Abhijit Mukhopadhyaya "Status of public library system in north-east India: problems and prospects."

2. Junaid Rayini and Babita Jaiswal "Services for differently-abled people in Public Libraries of Lucknow"

Total four posters 2 got selected

Outcome Statements

1. To ensure the access of one and all to the public library system, enactment of Union Library Act is essential.

2. Collected cess should be fully allocated towards the development of Public Library system in our country.

3. To popularize the PL system and to inculcate the reading habits among our citizen, nation-wide campaign on Aadhar, Voter, or PAN card should be made compulsory.

4. NML must be re-invoked as per the guidelines of NKC.

5. We demand to fill up the vacancies in PLs throughout the country with immediate effect.

6. We must have national standards for PL infrastructure and services. BIS, Library Associations and Govt. departments have to work together in that direction.

7. Due emphasis is required in planning and implementation of the network of Public Libraries at the state and national level.

8. Autonomy of the local library authority is essential for towards designing a collection development policy for each library, keeping in view the need of the community.

9. Each public Library should act as a nodal centre for smooth e-governance, an interface between Govt. departments and common man.

10. Remuneration of the library personnel must be commensurate with their duties and responsibilities and consistent with other govt staffs.

11. PL must render community information service, build local history collection and act as cultural hub of the society and conduct several outreach programmes.

12. Repository should be designed to provide access documents in electronic forms, building archive, restoration, preservation and conservation of rare documents.

13. We must have a national body for accreditation to look after library related issues under the union ministry of independent charge.

14. PLs should act a nodal centre for continuous learning and to reach the un-reach, ICT literacy centre and ICT based services.

15. PL infrastructure and assistive technology should be amenable for differently able users. Mobile library and ward library services are to be introduced for them, web sites to be designed to cater their need.

Proposed Resolution

1. Considering the uneven distribution of public libraries in different parts of the country & wide differences in spending on public libraries in different states, it is resolved that the govt. of India be requested to formulate, in consultation with the state governments, a realistic policy on public library development in the country & the state governments. be requested to adhere to the said policy.

2. To achieve equitable & sustainable development of public libraries through out the country, it is resolved that the states, where public libraries laws have not yet been enacted, steps be initiated to get such laws enacted without further delay.

3. Noting with concern that many states have not implemented the provisions of the public library laws enacted by them within reasonable period of time, it is resolved that Govt. of India be requested to use its good offices to persuade such states to implement the provisions of the relevant public libraries Acts without further delay.

4. Relating that a large portion of the common masses is not often aware of the services available in public libraries, it is resolved that necessary measures be initiated by concerned authorities to make people aware of the same using suitable promotional techniques. It is further resolved that Adhar Cards be made acceptable as library cards in all public libraries for attracting the people to the public libraries and that a note in this regard be inscribed on Adhar Cards. Nation-wide campaign is essential in this regard.

5. For providing more relevant services to the members of the community, the public libraries, specially rural public libraries, be transformed into community information centres.

6. Since public libraries should not only serve normal people, but also people with disabilities of all kinds, it is resolved that the public libraries be converted into inclusive libraries by installing all facilities and equipments needed for the differently abled users.

7. Considering the importance of information literacy in effective utilization of library resources and services, it is resolved that measures be adopted for developing information literacy among the public library users.

8. In view of the dearth of Children Libraries in the country, it is resolved that the public library authorities be requested to open a children's section in every public library.

9. Appreciating the benefits of Digital India Initiative, it is resolved that the public libraries be involved in the task of developing digitally empowered citizens.

10. Appreciating the fact that the Bureau of Indian Standards has brought out a good number of standards relating to libraries, but there are still many areas, where standards are needed, it is resolved that such areas be identified and realistic standards be formulated in those areas with active cooperation of the premier library associations of the country.

11. Appreciating the fact that the Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated a set of guidelines for public libraries and that no such document can be a static document, it is resolved that the guidelines be revised at regular intervals.

    It is further resolved that three sections be included in the guidelines, viz., guidelines, standards, and outcome measures.

12. Considering the anomalies regarding implementation of Public Library Legislation, the house unanimously resolved that the MHRD, Govt. of India be requested to include Public Library in the concurrent list. Also resolved to demand a Union legislation for Public Libraries in India, in coherence with different state legislation.

- - - - -

MT- 1 PUBLIC LIBRARY PHILOSOPHY

PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A CULTURAL CENTRE: A CASE STUDY OF RAIPUR SADHARAN PATHAGAR, RAIPUR, BIRBHUM, WEST BENGAL

Koushik Ghosh[1]

Abstract : *A public library functions as a cultural centre of the society and helps in cultural and artistic development of the community. Poet Rabindranath Tagore, initiated development of public libraries in surrounding villages as a part of his rural reconstruction project at Sriniketan in 1922 in order to improve the quality of life of the rural people. Tagore's dream project covered 38 village libraries under the control of Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (REC), Visva-Bharati. At present 34 of these libraries are functioning, which are located in two Blocks and eight gram Panchayats in Birbhum District. Raipur Sadharan Pathagar is one of them. The paper discusses the role of public library in the socio-cultural development of a community and in this context describes the efforts made by the said library in this direction.*

Keywords : *Public Library, Raipur Sadharan Pathagar,*

1.   Assistant Librarian, Central Library, Visva-Bharati, West Bengal, *koushik.ghosh@visva-bharati.ac.in*

References

1.   Basu, T. T. (Ed.). (2016). Birbhumer Mukh. Suri: Eadharani.

2.   Binuria. (2016). Retrieved on June 16, 2017, from *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binuria*

3.   Birbhum Jela. (2006). Paschimbanga .

4.   Birbhum. (2016). Retrieved on June 15, 2017, from *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birbhum_district*

5.   Bolpur. (2016). Retrieved on June 15, 2017, from *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolpur*

6.   Chakraborty, M. (2007). Birbhum- Atit O Bartaman. Kolkata: Minar.

7.   Concise Encyclopaedia. (1997). Noida, India: Dorling Kindersley Publishing Pvt. Ltd.

8.   IFLA. (2001). The Multicultural Library- a gateway to a cultural diverse society in dialogue. IFLA/UNESCO Multicultural Library Manifesto.

9.   India. Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner,. (2011). Census . Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs.

10. India – Wikipedia (2001). Retrieved on June 15, 2017, from *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India*

11. Khanna, J. K. (1987). Library and Society. New Delh: Ess Ess Publications.

12. Kunui, D. (2014). Birbhum Jelar Loko-Sanskriti. Kolkata: Upjonbhui Publisher.

13. Majumdar, A. (2006). Birbhum: Itihas O Sanskriti. Kolkata: Ashadeep.

14. Mazumdar, P. S. (Ed.). (2012). Gourihar Mitrer Birbhumer Itihas. Kolkata: Ashadeep.

15. Mazumdar, P. S. (Ed.). (2016). Birbhumer Mukh. Suri: Eadharani.

16. Mukhopadhyay, S. (1996). Smritidhanya Birbhum. Muluk: Pratnadeep.

17. Mukhopadhyaya, A. (2006). Birbhum Samagra (Vol. 1). Kolkata: Pandulipi.

18. Raipur. (2016). Retrieved on June 15, 2017, from *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raipur,_Birbhum*

19. Rath, P. (1996). Public Library Finance. Delhi: Pratibha Prakashan.

20. Roy, B. (Ed.). (2004). Birbhum Birbhum (Vol. 1- 3). Kolkata: Deep Prakashan.

21. Sukhamay, B. (1984). Temples of Birbhum. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.

22. Thomas, V.K. (1997). Public Libraries in India. New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House

23. Trehan, G. L. (1980). Library services for a developing society. *ILA Bulletin*, XVI (1-2)

MT- 2 PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

MT - 02 - 01

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN UTTAR PRADESH : A STATE-OF-THE-ART REPORT

N R Satyanarayan[1]

Abstract

Purpose: *This paper is to give an account of the development of public libraries in Uttar Pradesh which were started and maintained by various voluntary organizations. But with the passes of time, departments like Education, Planning and Development, Social Welfare, Panchayati Raj, Harijan Sahayak, Information and Law have taken up those libraries for providing public library services in some form or the other. However, the majority of libraries is under the Education Department and supervised by the Library Cell. In addition, there are still many public libraries that are sponsored and supported yet by private persons and voluntary agencies in many villages, towns and cities. Thus the present study is to provide a state of the report related to development of the public libraries in the state.*

Approach: *Two important events of the year 1949 initiated the library movement of state — firstly, establishment of the Uttar Pradesh Library Association and secondly, drafting of Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Bill by Dr S R Ranganathan and its publication in the form of a book. The Bill was submitted to the Government and circulated to all the Members of the Legislative Assembly, but efforts could not be materialized. In 1958, Dr. Ranganathan handed over the revised draft of the Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Bill to Dr. Sampurnanand, the then Chief Minister and Dr. V.V. Giri, the then Governor of Uttar Pradesh.*

Finding: *The movement of Uttar Pradesh Library Association, recommendations of Public Libraries Enquiry Committee led the Government of Uttar Pradesh in establishing a Library Cell in the Education Department in 1980. With keen interests and efforts of many professional leaders, the things moved slowly fighting against odds. The relentless efforts of UPLA team under the Leadership of Late Sri S.N. Agarwal team could be fruitified only in the year 2006. The Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act enacted on 6th September, 2006.*

Value: *The development of Public Libraries in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been accelerated ever since the implantation of Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act. Public libraries got momentum with the Act and many initiatives are taken to modernize the library activities.*

Keywords : *Public Library, Library Cell, Public Libraries Act, Uttar Pradesh*

1. *Retired Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Lucknow University, Uttar Pradesh,* *n.r.satyanarayana@gmail.com*

References :

N.B. Srivastava : U.P. Marching towards Library Legislation. *In* S.N. Agarwal, R.R. Khan, N.R. Satyanarayana: *Perspectives in Library and Information Science, Viswanthan Festschrift,* (1982). V.2, p. 111-117.

NETWORKING OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF ASSAM : CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Narendra Lahkar[1]

Abstract : *Public Libraries are social institutions offering services of books and information to various social, political economic, cultural and other public groups. From time immemorial, it has been considered as social institution based on the democratic principle "of the people, by the people and for the people". It is the living force of the world in different walks of life.*

Public libraries have to develop into a true Community Information Centre with such computerized data access and facilitates for providing a verity of information to the general public in meeting varieties of information. In India, the Community Service Centre, which are directly under the Central Government, need to be integrated with the Public Library System in order to avail optimum benefits by the different social groups for the academic up gradation and meeting societal needs. Networking of public library system will certainly enhance the quality of services with minimum human intervention.

Assam is having a good public library system starting from state central library at the top to Sub-divisional library and also with govt undertaking rural libraries at the bottom. Libraries at different levels have initiated the process of automation at the initiative of RRRLF and Koha, the open source ILMS package is being used for the purpose. Presently, it is right time to go for networking of public library system in the state.

There are number of issues to be considered for planning and implementation of library network in the state. The existing environment like Library building, Electricity, etc; Library staff; Hardware and Software; Management; Available library resources, are some of the basic issues being considered for the study.

The paper deals in details on the opportunities and challenges of Public Library networking in Assam. Study has been made on the existing scenario of Public library system based on survey and visit to the libraries, discussing with management and library staff and also the available literature to this effect.

Keywords : *Public Library, Library network, Community Information Centre, Assam*

1. *Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, nlahakar@gmail.com*

References

1 The Assam Public Libraries and Information Service Draft Bill (2007) (Submitted to the Govt of Assam, Prepared by a Sub- Committee constituted by the Govt of Assam, Chairman: Narendra Lahkar)

2 Buragohain, Alaka (2017). Brief history of Assam Library Association with short chronological citations. In: Let Us Read Books. Edited by Zabeen Ahmed and others. Guwahati, Assam College Librarians Association. 293-296

3 Buragohain, Alaka (2017), Expected present role of public library system as a multi functional institute and its essential service as a community information centre educating the public (2017), In: Public Librarianship and glorious heritage of Karmabir Nabin Chandra Bordoloi Library (Reading Hall). Edited by Nabajyoti Das, and others. Guwahati, Assam Library Association. 81-87

4 Lahkar, Narendra (2017). Role of Library Association in developing North East Library Network, In: Let Us Read Books. Edited by Zabeen Ahmed and others. Guwahati, Assam College Librarians Association. 36-45

5 Let Us Read Books (2017). Edited by Zabeen Ahmed and others. Guwahati, Assam College Librarians Association

6 Modernization of Public Libraries in India with special reference to North East India (2011). Edited by Rajani Kanta Barman, Guwahati, DLISc, GU

7 North East India Library Networking: Challenges and Opportunities (2014). Edited by Narendra Lahkar, Asst Editor Sanjay Kumar Sing. Guwahati, DLISc, GU

8 Prospects of consortia for North East India Libraries , (2016). Edited by Narendra Lahkar, Guwahati, DLISc, GU

9 Rural Libraries of North East India: Problems and Prospects (2007). Edited by Narendra Lahkar, Kolkata, Central Reference Library

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN WEST BENGAL IN 21ST CENTURY

Abhijit Bhoumik[1], Krishnapada Majumder[2], Arun Kumar Chakravarty[3]

Abstract :

Purpose : *Public Library has a long history in Bengal since 1696 evidenced with existence of library of Khiristiy Jnan Bistarini Sava. Circulating Library by the fathers of Christian church (1709), Calcutta Public Library (1835) are mile stones in this sector. In Bengal library took a pivotal role in the Freedom Movement of India. n post Independent era, two following categories of public libraries are in West Bengal viz Government , Government Sponsored & Government aided public libraries and Libraries run by the Voluntary Organizations. Government, Government Sponsored and Government aided public libraries are directly funded by the State Government. Fund is given for collection development & infrastructural development along with Staff salary. Other public libraries may get ad-hoc grants for the development of library. This paper is to discuss the present status public libraries in West Bengal.*

Design / Approach : *In the discussion, the following key activities of the public libraries in West Bengal are considered — Bibliographical Control; Creation of Database regarding Library Services; Organisation of Book fairs in the Districts; Continuance of Career Guidance Centres in different Libraries; Financial assistance to Non-Government and Non-Sponsored Libraries; Establishment of Community Library cum Informationcentre (CLICs) in the District; Implementing the Matching Scheme of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF); Conducting of Certificate Course in Library Science and also in-service training of Library personnel.*

Findings : *Computerization and Networking of public libraries under the control of the Directorate of Library Services with the assistance of RRRLF; Digitization of rare books are done with the help of C-DAC, Retro – conversion of bibliographical data of all books available in libraries with the assistance of RRRLF; Dissemination of Community Information Service, Identification of Manuscripts with the assistance of National Mission of Manuscripts; Modernisation and Computerization of the State Central Library and North Bengal State Library under the schemes of National Mission on Libraries. Presently computer has been introduced in 796 libraries of our State. Out of these 796 libraries, 196 are connected with SCL through wide area net work. Others are going to be connected shortly. All logs of networked libraries are being monitored with an Admin Console, centrally at State Central Library. Catalogue data of 120 Libraries are available with 35000 rare digital books.*

Originality / Value : *Development of Library and its services are continuous process . In this transitional period, traditional and modern services are rendered to readers. Reading of printed books is decreasing. On the other hand new readers of digital objects are growing gradually.*

Keywords : *Library Services, Public Library, West Bengal*

1. *Librarian, State Central Library, West Bengal, a.k.bhowmik@gmail.com*
2. *Former Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, krishnapada_majumder@yahoo.com*
3. *Director General, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, West Bengal, akchakraboprty2009@gmail.com*

References

1. Government of West Bengal. (2011-12). Annual Report of the Directorate of Library Services. Kolkata : Department of Mass Education Extension.

2. Majumder, Krishnapada. (2008) . Paschim Banger SadharanGranthagarerPrasar O BangiyaGranthagarParishad. Kolkata : Bengal Library Association.

3. Ray, Swapna. (2005). Public Library Act in Indian perspective. Kolkata :ProvaPrakashani.

4. Roychoudhury, Prabir. (1988). Public Library Development in West Bengal : a review. In Saha, Ramkrishna (Ed). Library Movement in India. Calcutta : Bengal Library Association. 135-148.

5. www.wbpublibnet.gov.in

6. www.rrrlf.gov.in

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN TEA GARDEN AREAS OF WEST BENGAL WITH REFERENCE OF MALBAZAR SUBDIVISION : A STUDY

Sanku Bilas Roy[1]

Abstract : *Public libraries are considered as the treasure house of knowledge and cradles of culture and heritage of a country. A public library could play role in changing the unproductive mass of population into productive and contributive individuals in the overall progress of the nation. With this view, the present paper highlights the survey of public libraries in the tea garden areas of Dooars region under Malbazar subdivision of West Bengal. There are thirteen public libraries in this region which are taken into consideration for the study. The survey mainly covers various aspects of public library such as library infrastructural facilities, collections, membership, organisations, staff strength, services, and automation, etc. The questionnaire and interview method has been adopted to collect relevant data. Overall results pertaining to the status of public libraries reveal that about 50% libraries are more than sixty years old; most of the libraries have total floor area less than 600 sq. ft. with small reading room facility; lack of modern information and communication technologies in almost all libraries are also visible; only 54% public libraries are run by professional librarians; about half of libraries have a collection of up to 5000 books and only three libraries have the total book collection above 10000; a ratio of 28 books per member is maintained by public libraries of the concerned area; an average of 28% members visits the library per week and about 68% libraries issue less than 40 books per week; reference services are rendered by only 46% libraries; all the libraries maintain book accession register, attendance register and book issue register; some of libraries (about 53%) have done classification with the aid of DDC; only 15.38% libraries follow the measure of binding for restoration of damaged books; None of the libraries under our study has yet been started automation work.*

Based on the major findings, the study has made some recommendation for the betterment of effective public library services in the areas under study, like computerization of libraries should be immediately initiated to assist smooth functioning of libraries; user orientation programme should be organized by the library authority to cater awareness about the existence of the library.

Keywords : *Public library, Collection development, Information services, Extension activities, NML*

1. *Librarian, Gobardanga Hindu College, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, sankub_ray@yahoo.co.in*

References:

1. ASLAM (M). Rural libraries in India: As community information centres. Granthana. 5, 1-2; 1998, p 139-146.

2. DHIMAN (A K) and RANI (Y). Public libraries in internet age: the Indian perspective. Indian journal of Information, Library and Society. 24, 1-2; 2011, p 64-65.

3. GHOSH (M). The public library system in India: challenges and opportunities. Library Review. 54, 3; 2005, p 180-191.

4. GOULDING (A). Libraries and social capital. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 36, 1; 2004, p 3–6.

5. HECKART (R J). The library as marketplace of ideas. College and Research Libraries. 52, 6; 1991, p 491–505.

6. JEEVAN (V K J). Improving the range of services and enhancing the reach of public libraries through information technology. Indian journal of Libraries studies. 4, 1; 2009, p 27-28.

7. KHAN (H A). Role of rural libraries in the promotion of literacy and adult education. Granthana. 2, 2; 1991, p 135-144.

8. National Mission on Libraries. http://www.nmlindia.nic.in/ (Visited on June 2, 2017)

9. PRASAD (N). Public Library System and Services in India. International Research Journal of Interdisciplinary & Multidisciplinary Studies. 2, 4; 2016, p 70-77.

10. RAHMAN (A). UNESCO's public library manifesto – 1994: an impression. Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science. 1, 2; 1996, p 95-98.

11. RANJITH (K S). Rural libraries of Kerala. 2004. Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development, Centre for Development Studies; Thiruvananthapuram.

12. SINGH (R S P). Public library movement in Bihar. *Granthana.* 2, 2; 1991, p 193- 203.

13. UDDIN (Md. H). The role of rural libraries in the rural development of Bangladesh. IASLIC Bulletin. 45, 3; 2000, p 97-104.

14. URS (R R). Survey of the reading habits of the clientele of public library system of rural district of Bangalore. ILA Bulletin. 20, 1-2; 1984, p 14-20.

15. VERMA (S S). A study of public libraries and literacy movement in India with special reference to Delhi, Haryana, and Rajasthan: A research report. Library Herald. 39, 3; 2002, p 187-190.

16. VIJAYAKUMAR (M) and KUMAR (N). Problems and prospects of rural libraries. SRELS Journal of Information Management. 38, 2; 2001, p 165 -176.

17. WANI (Z A). Devolopment of public libraries in India. Library Philosophy & Practice. March, 2008, p 2-8.

MT - 02 - 05

PRESENT SCENARIO OF DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF BTAD AREA OF ASSAM : A CASE STUDY

Sangeeta Roy[1], Rosy Chakraborty[2]

Abstract:

Purpose *: In UNESCO Manifesto, a public library has been enunciated to play its role in three main areas of information, education and culture. A public library is that library which is accessible by the general public and is generally funded from public fund. Public libraries are distinct from school, research and a special library in their mandate to serve the general public's needs of information. The main purpose of writing this paper is to make focus about the workings of the Council Head of the Department (CHD) and 4(four) public libraries of Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) of Assam and make aware about the present conditions of the librarians. In this paper, a case-study has been made to know the overall status in services and management of the CHD and 4 (four) district libraries of BTAD area of Assam.*

Methodology : *For the study of the district libraries of BTAD area, the data has been collected from a well-structured questionnaire and through telephonic interview. Both primary and secondary data have been used to write this paper. Primary data are collected by collecting up-to- date information from the librarians of the concerned libraries; while Secondary data from the books, websites, periodicals, etc.*

Findings : *The paper is mainly a survey based research paper where well-structured questionnaire have been used to collect, compile data and write the paper. The paper tries to bring out the present picture of the selected public libraries of BTAD area of Assam as it will also make an impact in knowing why still the public libraries are lagging behind in some of the vital issues of management.*

Originality : *A public library is a local centre of information as it avails all kinds of information and knowledge for its users. Therefore, collections and services in public libraries must be of high quality and relevant to the age groups and local needs and conditions. All age groups of users must find their respective informational needs in these libraries. By writing this paper, it will give us the overall present collection, services and management picture of the CHD and 4 (four) district libraries.*

Keywords *: BTAD, BTC, Public library, Library Collection*

1. *Librarian, Dispur College, Guwahati, Assam, roysangi98@gmail.com*
2. *Head Librarian, Pride East Entertainments Pvt. Ltd., rosynabinsarma@gmail.com*

References

1) LAHKAR (Narendra). Rural libraries of NE India: the state of the art. *In* Narendra Lahkar, Ed. *Rural libraries in the North East India problems and prospects.* 2007. Central Reference Library; Kolkata. p11-23.

2) BRAHMA (S) and SING (C R Ibohal). Empowering Rural People through Public Libraries India with Special Reference to North East India. *International Conference on the Convergence of Libraries, Archives and Museums*, National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, 2011. NIFT; New Delhi. 2011. p239-243.

3) BRAHMA (Sangrang). *Problem and Prospects of library automation in bodoland territorial council of Assam*. Manipur University, India.2014. p76-100.

4) BRAHMA (S) and SING (C R Ibohal). Towards Networking of Rural Libraries in North East India: A Proposal. *In*: Sanjay Kataria, John Paul Ambu K & Shri Ram, Ed. *Emerging Trends and Technologies in Library and Information Services*. 2010. KBD Publication; New Delhi. p140-144.

5) *BTAD Map*. www.downtoearth.org.in (*Visited on*: July 17, 2017).

MT - 02 - 06

STATUS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM OF SOUTH TRIPURA : A STUDY

R K Mahapatra[1], Saumen Das[2], Bikram Majumder[3]

Abstract:

Purpose: *Tripura is a state in North-East India. A public library is an organization for continuing education. The study is conducted on three public libraries of south Tripura to find out the resources available and services offered by these libraries to the local community. The significance of the study is to point out the drawbacks of the library and to rectify them to provide better services to the rural people of the south Tripura.*

Research Design: *The discussions are on three libraries : South District Public Library, Baikhora Public Library a Sub-Divisional Library and Rajnagar Jana Library a Block Library. The data has been collected through interview with the librarians along with observation method by visiting all the three libraries, the data collected then was analyzed and represented in tabular format for analysis and obtaining the results.*

Findings: *Rajnagar Jana Library is the oldest library of south Tripura. The libraries prefer to keep them open in the afternoon (1 PM to 7 PM), and have their own buildings. State Central Library provides fund and controls all the library activities. South district public library has highest collection. The accessioning and circulation are done manually in these libraries. Libraries provide on an average 4 books per user on lending. Dictionaries and encyclopedias are the main reference collections and all the libraries provide reprography service and conducts exhibition. Only Baikhora library provides service to physically challenged users. There is no library automation. Libraries are lagging behind the digitization. Insufficient infrastructure e.g. furniture & equipments are the reason of less number of registered users. The collections are good but not much useful to the users. The library authority should look after that matter to make the libraries as smart library.*

Originality/Value : *Public Libraries of South Tripura should procure updated materials to provide the better services to their users. They should provide different library extension services. Sufficient furniture or infrastructure for the users should be arranged. The opening time of the library may be changed to at 10 AM, so that user may come in the morning to read the newspapers and can get more time to use the library. All libraries are using manual system, they must take steps to automate their library to provide better services to the users. Library must conduct different programmes and events to make aware about the library and its services to attract more number of users towards the library.*

Keywords : *Library, Library system, Public library.*

1. *Associate Professor & Head, Department of Library & Information Science, Tripura University, Tripura,*
   dr.rkmahapatra@gmail.com
2. *Guest Faculty, Department of Library & Information Science, Tripura University, Tripura,*
   saumendas1990@gmail.com
3. *Student, MLISc, Department of Library & Information Science, Tripura University, Tripura,*
   bikrammajumder2015@gmail.com

References:

1. GILBERT (K). A Survey of Users Satisfaction with Public Library Services in Mubi , Adamawa State, *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*. 20, 8; 2015, Aug. p52-57.

2. EDOKA (B F). Introduction to Library Science. 2000. Onitsha; Nigeria: Palma Pub. and Links Co.

3. AINA (L O). *Library and information on science text for Africa*. 2004. Ibadan; Nigeria : Third World Information Services.

4. http://tripura.gov.in/knowtripura (*Visited on: Aug 19, 2017*).

5. http://southtripura.nic.in/ (*Visited on: Aug 19, 2017*).

6. DESHPANDE (K S).). Public libraries: Community fountain of information, education and culture. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 37, 3;2000. p165-182.

7. OKIY (R B). Information for rural development: Challenge for Nigerian rural public libraries. *Library Review*.52, 3; 2003.p126-131.

8. NWALO (K I N). *Fundamentals of library practice: A manual on library routine. 2003*. Ibadan: Stirling-Horden.

9. WANI (Z A). Development of Public Libraries in India. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. 165; 2008, Mar.

10. International Research and Exchanges Board" (IREX), 1968.

11. UNESCO Manifesto, 1949.

MT - 02 - 07

CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS AND AN AGENDA FOR INDIAN NATIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM THROUGH UNION LEGISLATION

M Jayapradeep[1], R Raman Nair[2]

Abstract: The present day society is a digital society and it needs knowledge in all its vibrancy. So in a democratic government information services at accessible points is a right of every citizen. The paper examines the Public Library System in India, its present status, and current legislations supporting it at national / State levels. Discusses how public libraries can be rejuvenated to respond effectively to the changing knowledge environment. Opines that numerous legislations related to Libraries and information since 1948 needs to be reengineered by integrating the national public library service and system as a single entity. Suggests adoption of the seminal ideas of Ranganathan in this regard while formulating library legislation at Union as well as the State levels. A national public library and information system supported by Union Act with the backing of the Constitution is essential if the knowledge and information resources collected, built up and conserved at national libraries and other institutions using huge public funds in the country is to be made accessible to all the citizens including those at the the grass roots level. This necessitates a Union legislation which will be possible only by amending the Indian Constitution, to shift the subject 'Library' from State List to the Concurrent List, The Union Public Library Act to be brought into force should include a Model State Library Act. There needs to be a Minister of Public Libraries, Department of Public Libraries at the Centre and a department under Union Government for libraries. Expenditure on public library system should be defined, streamlining and channelizing the public funds. An Indian Library Services cadre needs to be created for public libraries, national libraries and State Central Libraries (apex) so that development of the systems can be taken up appropriately in correct direction with more professionalism, less corruption and wastage of public money. The Act should articulate public library system as the prime platform to publicize all the government programs and schemes to the citizens. Linkage between all types of libraries such as academic, school, institutional, etc, should be implemented to share resources and complement each other.

The paper outlines a case for the Constitutional amendment in this regard and put forwards a set of viable recommendations based on mature observations on Indian Constitution, Central Acts on libraries, books, press, etc, various State Library Acts, and Public Library systems maintained and supported by Union and States of India.

Keywords : Constitutional Amendment; Union Legislation: state Legislation; National Public Libraries Act; National Public Library Services and Systems, NPLS

1. *Librarian, Sri Vellappalli Natesan College of Engineering, Pallickal P.O,-Alleppey Dist, Kerala, mjayapradeep@gmail.com*

2. *Director, Centre for Informatics Research and Development, Trivandrum, Kerala, ramannair.r@gmail.com*

REFERENCES

1   American Library Association. Freedom and equality of access to information. ALA, Chicago, 1986.

2   Bansal, G S and Tikkoo, U K. New perspectives of library legislation for India: A proposal. In: Public library development perspectives, Ed by S C Biswas. New Delhi, ILA, 1985.

3   Hewit, A R. Indian public library law. Journal of Indian Library Association. 4 (3-4), 1962.

4   India, ministry of Education and Culture. Ministry of. Committee on National Policy on Library and Information system. Chairman: Chattopadhyaya. Report 1986. New Delhi, Govt of India, 1986.

5   India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Advisory Committee for Libraries. Chairman: K P Sinha. Report 1959. New Delhi, Govt of India, 1959.

6   Mangala, PB. Library legislation in India. In Library legislation in India: Problems and prospects, Ed by Rout. New Delhi, Reliance, 1989.

7   Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation. National Policy on library and Information system. The author, Calcutta, 1985.

8   Raman Nair, R. National Library of India : A Historical Perspective. *International Library Movement*, 1987, vol. 9, n. 1, pp. 8-21. [Journal Article (Print/Paginated)]

9   Raman Nair, R. Peoples Library Movement. New Delhi, Concept, 2000

10 Raman Nair, R. Principles for Framing Public Library Acts. *Lucknow Librarian*, 1992, vol. 24, n. 3, pp. 118-125. [Journal Article (Print/Paginated)]

11 Raman Nair, R. Reforms required in Kerala Public Library Act 1989. *ILA Bulletin*, 1992, vol. 28, n. 1-2, pp. 35-42. [Journal Article (Print/Paginated)]

12 Ranganathan, S R. Library development plan: Thirty year programme for India with draft bills for the union and the constituent states. Delhi: Delhi University, 1950.

13 Ranganathan, S R. Library legislation and its facets. Library Herald, 1(4), 1959.

14 Usherwood, Bob. The public library as public knowledge. London, Library Association, 1989.

15 http://www.firstpost.com/india/narendra-modi-calls-for-reading-and-library-movement-across-country-to-bring-social-change-3707061.html

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN BANGLADESH : PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

Md. Azizur Rahman[1], Sibsankar Jana[2], Md Ajimuddin Sk[3]

Abstract : Public libraries are very important social organizations in building a knowledge-based society. There are two types of public libraries in Bangladesh, viz., government public libraries and non-government public libraries. The paper traces the progress of public libraries in Bangladesh and brings forth the current public library scenario through survey and review of published literature and concerned websites. It also identifies the challenges being faced by the public libraries through interview of in-charges of public libraries and suggests possible measures to meet those challenges.

Keywords: Public Library, Government Public Library, Non-Government Public Library, Public Library Development, Public Libraries in Bangladesh

1. *Research Scholar, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Kalyani, West Bengal, azizknu@yahoo.com*

2. *Assistant Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Kalyani, West Bengal,*
   sibs_jana@yahoo.com
3. *Research Scholar, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Kalyani, West Bengal,*
   ajim.sk10@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1. Ahmad, S U (1994). Librarianship and the state of libraries in Bangladesh. Lutfun Nessah Begum, Dhaka.

2. Mannan, S M (1997). Networking and resource sharing among the libraries in Bangladesh: present condition and future prospects, (Unpublished Ph. D thesis). Dhaka University, Dhaka. pp.90-109.

3. Majed , K A (2002). Picture of public libraries in Bangladesh [Bangla]. Boi: Bangladesh National Book Centre, Dhaka. pp. 28-30.

4. Majed, Kazi Abdul, Nikhil Chandra Sarker and A D M Ali Ahmed (2016). Development of public libraries in Bangladesh: past and present scenario. *The Eastern librarian*, 24(1), pp.35-43

5. Rahman, A F M Badiur (1993). Public libraries in Bangladesh by the year 2000 A D. Preparing the libraries and Librarians of Bangladesh for the 21st Century: Proceeding of the National Seminar of Library Association of Bangladesh, Dhaka. pp 170-179.

6. Siddique, Ashraful Alam (2017).   Bangladesh Granthagar Talika. Non-Government Public Library Association, Dhaka. pp. 3-12

MT- 3 ROLES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

MT - 03 - 01

CONNECTING COMMUNITIES : ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Parna Ghosh[1]

Abstract : Community information is "information for everyday living". Information is not only a source of knowledge, but also a special source of advancement of economic, social, political and cultural freedom. Community information is the information for the survival and growth of the community. Community Information Service is considered to be that information service required by members of the public to make effective use of the resources potentially available to them in the communities in which they live. Such information may be needed to solve problems in the field of housing, household finance, agriculture, health and so on. There is a growing awareness of the importance of community information services that meet the needs of the communities in a great extent. Information poverty is defined as that situation in which individuals and communities, within a given context, do not have the requisite skills, abilities or material means to obtain efficient access to information, interpret it and apply it appropriately. Community information is very much essential for both urban and rural people in maintaining active and independent lives and in this way information poverty must be eradicated and people will get right information at right time.

In this context, public libraries, being the library of communities can play important role in providing effective Community Information Services. Information dissemination via public library is an essential requirement for the development of the community. In changing situation of the society, public libraries are facing new challenges. On one hand, there is a tremendous pressure due to information explosion, development of new information technologies etc for acquiring latest information on all fields of knowledge, on the other hand, there is an increasing demand for pinpointed exhaustive and accurate information in quickest possible time. So, public libraries have no other way to shift towards information based community oriented libraries rather than repository center of books and other documents. Public libraries as an educational, cultural and social institution must provide community information for a better life. It is the basic responsibility

of any government to provide community information in a planned way. This paper provides an analytical overview of the service provided by the public libraries in connecting communities. It concludes by recommending some possible ways of providing community information services by the public libraries.

1. *Librarian, Saheed Kshudiram College, Kamakhyaguri, Alipurduar, West Bengal,* *moulibrarian1@gmail.com*

References :

1. BALIARSINGH (R K). Current information needs and their providers among the literates and illiterates: a comparative study in a semi-urban community. IASLIC Conference, 15th. IASLIC, Bangalore, Dec 26-29.1985. IASLIC ; Kolkata.1985.p137-149

2. ISLAM (A) and MEZBAH UL ISLAM(M). Community information services through public libraries in Bangladesh: problems and proposals. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1327&context=libphilprac. (February, 2010). (Visited on July5, 2017)

3. JOSELIN (J.Jaba) and PANNEERSELVAM (P). Community information services in public libraries: a solution to information poverty. www.researchgate.net/publication 280244522_Community_ Information_Services_in_Public_Libraries. (July, 2015). (Visited on July 12, 2017).

4. KHAN (S A) and BHATTI (R). A review of problems and challenges of library professionals in developing countries including Pakistan. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article= 1831&context=libphilprac. (June, 2012). (Visited on July 11,2017).

5. MUSIB (S K). Information needs and sources of information of the rural agriculturists. IASLIC Bulletin.36, 1; 1991 .p63-67

6. OHDEDAR (A.K.). The growth of the library in modern India (1498-1836). 1966. World press, Calcutta.p48.

7. ONYENACHI (J C), AKIDI (J O) and ONYEKWEODIRI (N E). Public library services for rural transformation. http://www.iaeme.com/MasterAdmin/UploadFolder/IJLIS_04_02_005-2/IJLIS_04_02_005-2.pdf (August, 2015).(Visited on July 5,2017).

8. RANGANATHAN (S R). Library manual: for school, college and public libraries. Ess ess publication ; New Delhi.

9. ROYCHOUDHURY (P). Public library development in West Bengal: a review. In: SAHA(R), Ed. Library movement in India.1989. Bengal Library association; Calcutta. p135.

10. SATPATHY(S K).Community information service (CIS) through public libraries: a realistic approach. http://eprints.rclis.org/8384/1/COMMUNITY _INFORMATION_SERVICE_%28CIS%29_ THROUGH_PUBLIC_LIBRARIES_A_REALISTIC_APPROACH.pdf. (Visited on : July12, 2017).

11. SHEN (L). Out of information poverty : library services for urban marginalized immigrants. http://academicworks.cuny.edu/cgi/viewcontent. cgi? article=1131&context=ulj (November, 2013). (Visited on July5, 2017).

12. SULTANA(R). Rural library services: lessons from five rural public libraries in West Bengal. www.ijhssi.org/papers/v3(10)/Version-2/D03102027030.pdf (October, 2012). (Visited on July5, 2017).

13. UNESCO. UNESCO public library manifesto. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO_Public_Library_ Manifesto (1972). (Visited on July 5, 2017).

14. VENKATAPPAIAH(V). Community information service. http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/65971/14/14_chapter%205.pdf. (visited on : July 17,2017).

INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY INFORMATION SERVICE BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES : A SURVEY ON INFORMATION ACTIVITY IN POTATO FARMING

Bibek Mahata[1], Soumen Mallik[2]

Abstract :

Purpose : Potato is one of the most favoured economical agricultural products in India being West Bengal is its second highest potato producing state. Paschim Medinipur is the second largest potato growing district in West Bengal. Potato farmers need to be informed on various aspects at every step while farming the crop. This investigation is performed to study the information activity and information seeking behaviour of Potato farmers of Paschim Medinipur district.

Methodology : Nine villages from three areas were selected for collection of data. Amongst the villages six villages were the epicentre of recent political turbulence of Maoist activity, while remaining three villages are from predominantly peaceful areas. To explore the sources of information of the potato farmers and their information activity - a structured open ended questionnaire was formulated. The potato farmers were interviewed on the basis of this questionnaire. The information seeking behaviour of potato farmers were studied.

Findings : This study explores the sources of information of the potato farmers for making their decision. The analysis of collected data on the academic knowledge base of the potato growers revealed that about 28% of them studied Higher Secondary (H S) and above. Regarding the source of information the potato growers are primarily dependent on other's experience and advice from the Krishi Prajukti Sahayak (KPS). The analysis on information seeking behaviour of potato farmers revealed that they are dependent on suggestion from other's experience and shopkeeper's advice. Most importantly the result of the analysis of data revealed that more than 60% of the farmers never found a government representative for their information support which is alarming for the fate of potato farming. This is interesting to mention that about 44% of the farmers don't rely on shopkeeper's advice.

Originality / Value: The present study and recommendations would be helpful for establishing community information service to serve the potato grower community. The public libraries of the respective region should, as a community information centre, render information services for potato growers' community to fill the information gap.

Keywords : Potato Farming, Community Information Service, Community Information Centre, Public Library, Paschim Medinipur

1. Junior Research Fellow, Department of Library & Information Science, Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal-721101, mahatabibek@gmail.com
2. Assistant Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal-721101, soumenmallik@gmail.com

References

1. Adomi, E. E., Ogbomo, M. O., & Inoni, O. E. (2003). Gender factor in crop farmers' access to agricultural information in rural areas of Delta State, Nigeria. *Library Review*, *52*(8), 388-393.

2. Ani, A. O. (1998). Assessment of farmers' extension education needs in Yobe State, Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Agricultural Education*, *1*, 152-158.

3. Adomi, E.E. (1998). Provision of information for rural development programmes at the grassroots by Nigerian university libraries; strategies for success. *Delta Journal of Education Development, 6*(1/2), 38-34.

4. Adomi, E.E., Ogbomo, M. O., &Inoni, O. E. (2003). Gender factor in crop farmers' access to agricultural information in rural areas of Delta State, Nigeria. *Library Review, 52*(8), 388–393

5. Agarwal, B., & Herring, R. (2013). Food security, productivity and gender inequality. *Food, Politics and society* , 273.

8. Aina, L. O. (2006). Information provision to farmers in Africa: The library extension service linkage. In *World Library and Information Congress,72,1-7.*

9. Aker, J. C. (2011). Dial "A" for agriculture: a review of information and communication technologies for agricultural extension in developing countries. *Agricultural Economics*, *42*(6), 631-647.

10. Akanda, A. E. A., & Roknuzzaman, M. D. (2012). Agricultural information literacy of farmers in the northern region of Bangladesh. I*nternational knowledge sharing platform*, 2(6), 1-11.

11. All-India Area, Production and Yield of Potato 2013. Available athttp://eands.dacnet.nic.in/Publication12-12-2013/Agricultureat%20a%20Glance2013/page128-185.

12. Iwe, J. I. (2003). Libraries and information in sustainable rural development in Nigeria. *Information Development*, *19*(3), 169-177.

13. Maharana, B., & Mishra, C. (2007). A survey of digital information literacy of faculty at Sambalpur University.

14. Economic Survey West Bengal 2013-2014, Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Govt. of West Bengal 2014. Available at http://wbplan.gov.in/HumanDev/DHDR/DHDR_Paschim%20Medinipur.

15. Food Processing Industries Survey, Paschim Medinipur 2011. Available at www.myenterprise.wb.gov.in/.../Download?.../Food%20Processing%20Industries%20...

16. Khan, A., Chatterjee, S., Mistri, K, &, Das, A. (2015) Level and Pattern of Human Development in Paschim Medinipur District, West Bengal, India. *Journal of human ecology*, 49(3): 219-229.

17. Meitei, S. L., & Devi, Purnima. Th.(2009). Farmer's information needs in rural Manipur: An assessment. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, *56*, 35-40.

18. Ronald, B., Dulle, F., & Honesta, N. (2014). Assessment of the Information Needs of Rice Farmers in Tanzania: A Case Study of Kilombero District, Morogoro. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-22

19. www.mapsofindia.com/top-ten/india-crops/potato.html

20. www.home.wb.gov.in/BanglarMukh/Download?AlfrescoPath...FileName=Potato...

MT - 03 - 03

SCENARIO OF RURAL LIBRARIES IN ASSAM WITH REFERENCE TO KAMRUP DISTRICT

Prasanta Kumar Deka[1], Sanjay Kumar Singh[2]

Abstract : *The present state of Assam is a picturesque region of the entire country and it is found to be an interesting study for rural library system that can help in eradicating illiteracy from the community. Education is a critical input in human resource development and can be considered as the most important activity forming background of a nation's progress and essential for the country's growth & development. Achievements of 100% literacy in India is very much essential for its all round development. Libraries also form a basic component of the history of human civilization. They are closely related to the intellectual history as well as organizational structure of the society. It is the critical role of libraries, especially rural libraries, to keep the public well informed. Rural libraries in Kamrup district of Assam have a greatest responsibility towards illiterates and neo-literates. Public libraries come up as institutions for the masses, where the illiterates are educated with the aid of pictures, stories and demonstrations, lectures and reading from the epics and other literature of our country, and where the newly educated are helped to widen their knowledge with the aid of selected books on various subjects and education through literacy classes are to be imparted to women and children also through epic literature, puppet show and theatre, etc. With a view to extend the library services to the village level a Rural Library Scheme was implemented in 1985-86 in Assam. Rural libraries or Village libraries have been established in the several states through the Gram Panchayat; Cooperative Societies; Religious Endowments; Youth Organizations; Voluntary Organizations. The paper mainly highlights on scenario of rural libraries in Kamrup district of Assam. Some suggestions are put forwarded for development of rural libraries of the Assam in general and Kamrup district in particular. There is an urgent need of a Rural Libraries Network in India under one umbrella. RRRLF Kolkata may take this initiative for the welfare of the country.*

Keywords : *Rural Libraries, Kamrup District, Library Staff, Book Collections, Educational Blocks, Library Legislation.*

1. Librarian, K C Das Commerce College, Guwahati, Assam, _dekapk@gmail.com_

2. Professor & Head, Department of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, _sksgu1@gmail.com_

References:

1. AUGUSTINE (C. A) and DEVARANJAN (G). *Public library system in India.* New Delhi: Ess Ess publication. 1990.

2. BARDOLOI (T). Public Library Services of Assam & role of raja rammohan Roy Library Foundation In: Librarianship in Assam in the new millennium, ed. by Bhupen Goswamee .Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association. 1997. pp.117-25.

3. BARMAN (B). Scenario of rural library movement in Assam. In N. Lahkar (Ed.), *Rural libraries in the North East India problem and prospects*. Kolkata: Central Reference Library,Department of Culture,Government of India. .2007. pp. 43-63.

4. BARMAN (R.K). Origin and development of rural libraries in India with reference to Assam: An observation, in N. Lahkar (Ed.), *Rural libraries in the North East India problem and prospects*. Kolkata: Central Reference Library,Department of Culture,Government of India. 2007. pp. 34-42.

5. DAS (N). Rural Library:the gateway of information and knowledge for the rural community,In N. Lahkar (Ed.), *Rural libraries in the North East India problem and prospects*. Kolkata: Central Reference Library,Department of Culture,Government of India. 2007. pp. 12-23.

6. KAULA (P. N). A study of public library development and services of rural uplift. *Granthana:Indian Journal of Library Studies , VIII* (1-2). 2001. pp. 45-53.

7. LAHKAR (N). Rural libraries of India: the state of the art. In N. Lahkar (Ed.), *Rural libraries in the North East India problem and prospects*. Kolkata: Central Reference Library,Department of Culture,Government of India. 2007. pp. 12-23

8. NARZARY (M) and KAPOOR (D.K). Modernazization of Public Libraries in India:issues and Challenges. In R. K. Barman (Ed.), *NASEMPLINER-2011*. Guwahati: Central reference Library, Kolkatta. 2011. pp. p.45-49.

9. SARADA (K). *Rural library services in India*. New Delhi: Ess Ess publishers. 1986.

10. SHARMA (N.N). Growth and development of public library services in Assam. *In: Changing trend of librarianship in Assam* ed. by Bhupen Goswamee, Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association. 1997. pp1-16.

11. SHARMA (N.N). *Growth and development of rural libraries of Assam*, in N. Lahkar (Ed.), *Rural libraries in the North East India problem and prospects*. Kolkata: Central Reference Library,Department of Culture,Government of India. 2007. pp. 24-33.

MT - 03 - 04

PUBLIC LIBRARY AS AN INFORMATION PROVIDER IN THE RURAL AREAS: A CASE STUDY ON THE RURAL LIBRARIES OF NALBARI DISTRICT, ASSAM

Deijee Kalita[1], Bhaskar Kalita[2]

Abstract :

Purpose : *The public libraries are very important part of the society. So it is essential to analyse the public libraries of a community to determine their functionality, services and their role in the development of the society. The main purpose of this paper is to analyse the Public Libraries of Nalbari district, Assam and to determine the infrastructure and facilities of the libraries as well to determine their role in rural development.*

Methodology : *This research is mainly a survey based research and data are collected through questionnaire and personal interview from the users and the library staff. 76 questionnaires are distributed in the 9 rural libraries out of which 60 responded. The analysis is done on the basis of these data as well as from the personal observation of the libraries.*

Findings : *From the survey and analysis of the collected data, it gives a negative result i.e. the public (rural) library condition of Nalbari district, Assam is in very poor condition. Though a lot of valuable books are collected in the libraries but the books are not selected according to the need of the users. The numbers of users have been decreasing from the year 2000 according to the library staff. Libraries don't take any initiatives to attract the people towards the library and can't provide Community Information Service (CIS) properly due to lack of fund and some other factors like proper building, computer, internet facility, and furniture etc. Few programs like lectures, competitions etc. are organized by the library in collaboration with the parent body of the library. Government don't take any initiative to improve the quality of the library and they also don't release any fund for the library to organize the rural development program. The salary of the rural library staff is also very negligible and not regular, which can be regarded as another factor of the poor condition of the libraries.*

Originality : *This paper mainly highlights on the services of the rural libraries of Nalbari district, Assam and its role as a Community Information Centre in providing information to the respective community. This study also comprises of the infrastructure of the library, qualification of the staff, salary of the staff, library collection and users responds etc.*

Keywords : *Rural library, Information provider, Community Information Service, Rural community, Rural development*

1. Department of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, deijeekalita1993@gmail.com
2. Department of Communication & Journalism, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, kbhaskar916@gmail.com

REFERENCE:

1. ABU (R), GRACE (M) & CARROLL (M). The role of the Rural Public Library in community development and empowerment. *The International Journal of the Book.* 8, 2; 2011. p64-74.

2. HUSSAIN (M). Public Libraries in a multicultural society and their role in promoting social harmony: A critical study with special reference to Assam. Gauhati University, India. PhD thesis. 2007. p14-53.

3. KARKEE (P). Public Library and Community Information Services in the hilly areas of Darjeeling district: A study with a view to developing a generalized model. Jadavpur University, India. PhD thesis. 2012. p1-12.

4. MAJUMDER (K). Community Information Services through Public Libraries and Information Centres: an experience in West Bengal, India. *Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries.* 5; 2016. p797-804.

5. SARMA (A). Rural development schemes in Assam. *Kurukshetra.* 62, 4; 2014, Feb. p31-34.

6. SARMAH (U). *Rural Library development in North East India.* 2014. Neeraj Publishing House; New Delhi. p145-250.

7. VAVREK (B). Rural information needs and the role of Public Library. *Library Trends.* 44, 1; 1995. p21-48. SSSSSSSSSSD

MT - 03 - 05

ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT : SOME INNOVATIVE ISSUES

Priti Singh[1], Rajani Mishra[2]

Abstract : *Innovation is crucially essential for continuing success and sustenance of any organization. The communities and users, that libraries serve, are always changing; true innovation helps librarians adapt to meet their need and aspiration both now and in the future. Library professionals understand that innovation is important to the future of public libraries. Library professionals know the value of the societal responsibilities. Now-a-days public libraries also act as community and cultural centres and are getting tarnished. Many activities/projects are in progress for the development of community through public libraries which does exist*

only on paper, but on the ground level reality there is nothing to exhibit as an ideal example. In this situation the role of funding agencies, policy makers and also library professionals are increasing towards revamping public library services that focus on building community face-to-face, inspiring and educating users about science, technology, arts, literature and music. This paper is an attempt to discuss the value of incredible works in which public libraries could be engaged and to highlight same innovative ways in which such libraries can serve the community. Further, this paper raised some issues for library services that can be helpful to change the image of public libraries for the community. It also discussed the useful framework for how librarians might think about innovative practices. Hopefully, these discussions will encourage library professionals interested in community services. And these will spark new ideas for public librarians and stimulate them to implement new services. It is believed that these discussions will be fruitful to government, library advisory board and the library professionals at large to understand the worth of public libraries for the development of community.

Keywords : *Public libraries, Information professionals, Innovative services, Community builders.*

1. *Junior Research Fellow, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, pritibhu2408@gmail.com*
2. *Assistant Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, rajanimishra5@gmail.com*

References:

1. Carl, Gustav Johannsen. (2014), "Innovative public library services – staff-less or staff-intensive?", Library Management, Vol. 35 Issue: 6/7, pp.469-480, https://doi.org/10.1108/LM-01-2014-0006.

2. Cranier, S., & Dearlove, D. (2014). Innovation: Breakthrough thinking to take your business to the next level. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Education.

3. Hamilton, Stuart (2013). Stamping out poverty as well as a book? Hoe libraries can support development. (Online) Available at: http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2013/mar/12/libraries-power-global-development/ Accessed 25-10-2017.

4. J.J. Pionke. (2016), "Sustainable library services for all", Library Management, Vol. 37 Issue: 6/7, pp.317-325, https://doi.org/10.1108/LM-04-2016-0030

5. Moore, B. (2004). Australian Concise Oxford dictionary (4th ed.). South Melbourne, Vic: Oxford University Press.

6. Muthu, M, et al. (2015), "Rethinking of innovative LIS services for Libraries in Digital Era". Knowledge librarian- an international peer-reviewed bilingual e-journal of library an information science, Vol.2, No.2.

7. Noroozi Chakoli, A. (2009), " The role of innovation in enhancing the effectiveness of public library services ", in Alipour, A. (Ed.), Creativity and innovation in public libraries, Iranian Public Libraries Institute, Tehran.

8. Public Libraries Support Development through Access to Information. (online) Available at: https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/topics/librariesdevelopment/documents/public-libraries-brief.pdf/ Accessed 31-10-2017.

9. White, Douglas. (2014), "The future of Public libraries- the importance of innovation." Available at: http:// www.cilip.org.uk/blog/future-libraries-importance-innovation/ Accessed 3-09-2017.

ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN PATRONS AND SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES: KEEPING PACE WITH THE PARADIGMATIC SOCIETAL CHANGES

Anwesha Bhattacharya[1]

Abstract : *Public libraries are progressively looking to promulgate their crucial role within the community by offering activities and services that will help community members to improve their skills and to make maximum use of the facilities already available or yet to be rendered in the days to come. Information need of rural public library users is somewhat different from others. The focus of this article is to realize the changing scenario of public libraries. This paper also realizes the roles and unexplored potentials of library professionals of public libraries across India with a special reference to bridge the gap between patrons and social networking sites. The public libraries are intended to involve in more activities and render extension services that will stimulate the community's interaction with technology. In this regard web 2.0, social media, public libraries, their role and technologies, library 2.0, librarian 2.0 and the challenges have been discussed in this article. Social networking sites can serve as an invaluable tool to communicate information across communities. ICT may be used to bring the library services to the patrons. This paper shows that young library professionals are interested to use social media as a platform for promoting their libraries. Social media and public libraries are two integral parts in today's information society. Social media can be used as a potential tool for interacting between libraries and users beyond the walls of the physical library. But the problem is that users of public library are mostly rural, lower income group people and they are mostly not used to such kind of technologies. Maintaining and developing the traditional tasks of libraries, while investing resources into new services is a big challenge. As the country is progressing towards "Digital India", Government is expected to take steps for the proper development [like availability of computers, internet connections and organizing the training program for digital literacy] of rural public libraries located in the remote areas. In spite of all these, finally, the library professionals need to have confidence to take on as educators, guides, facilitators and collaborators in the interest of users. This would enable them to provide Library 2.0 services and bridge the gap between information divide.*

Keywords : *Web 2.0, Social media, Public libraries, Library 2.0, Librarian 2.0, Information divide*

1. *Librarian, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose College, 1/1B, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata, West Bengal,* *anwesha.urni@gmail.com*

References:

1. Aabø, S. (2005). The role and value of public libraries in the age of digital technologies. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 37(4), 205-211. doi:10.1177/0961000605057855

2. Aharony, N. (2009). Web 2.0 use by librarians. Library & Information Science Research, 31(1), 29-37. doi:10.1016/j.lisr.2008.06.004

3. Almgren, P., & Jokitalo, P. (2010). Kirjasto 2011: Vaikutteita maailmalta. Helsinki: BTJ Finland Oy

4. Anttiroiko, A.V., & Savolainen, R. (2011). Towards Library 2.0: The adoption of Web 2.0 technologies in public libraries. Libri, 61(2), 87-99. doi: 10.1515/libr.2011.008

5. Ashcroft, L. (2004). Developing competencies, critical analysis and personal transferable skills in future information professionals. Library Review, 53(2), 82-88. doi:10.1108/00242530410522569

6. Audunson, R. (1999). Between professional field norms and environmental change impetuses: A comparative study of change processes in public libraries. Library & Information Science Research, 21(4), 523-552. doi:10.1016/S0740-8188(99)00027-4

7. Black, E. L. (2007). Web 2.0 and Library 2.0: What librarians need to know. In Courtney, N. (Ed.), Library 2.0 and beyond: Innovative technologies and tomorrow's user (pp. 1-14). Westport, Connecticut: Libraries Unlimited.

8. Brevik, T. (2006, April 12). Library 2.0 = MyLibrary? [Web log message]. Retrieved from http://lib1point5.wordpress.com/2006/04/12/library-20-mylibrary

9. Chawner, B. (2008). Spectators, not players: Information managers' use of Web 2.0 in New Zealand. The Electronic Library, 26(5), 630-649. doi:10.1108/02640470810910666

10. Chua, A. Y. K., & Goh, D. H. (2010). A study of Web 2.0 applications in library websites. Library & Information Science Research, 32(3), 203-211. doi:10.1016/j.lisr.2010.01.002

11. John Maxymuk, (2008) "23 Things and more", The Bottom Line, Vol. 21 Issue: 2, pp.64-66

12. http://14.139.155.5:2079/doi/full/10.1108/EL-05-2013-0090

13. Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2010). Users of the world, unite!The challenges and opportunities of social media. Business Horizons, 53(1), 59-68.doi:10.1016/j.bushor.2009.09.003

14. Nguyen, L. C., Partridge, H., & Edwards, S. I. (2012). Towards an understanding of the participatory library. Library Hi Tech, 30(2), 335-346. doi:10.1108/07378831211239997

15. Ranganathan, S. R. (1931). Five laws of library science. Madras, India: Madras Library Association. Retrieved from http://dlist.sir.arizona.edu/1220/

16. Wilson, T. D. (2008b). The information user: Past, present and future. Journal of Information Science, 34(4), 457-464. doi:10.1177/0165551508091309

17. www.rollyo.com

18. www.widgetbox.com

19. www.yourminis.com

20. www.zuula.com

MT - 03 - 07

ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE FOR EFFECTIVE E-GOVERNANCE

R N Mishra[1], R K Ngurtinkhuma[2]

Abstract :

Purpose: Public library is a vital place of reading, recreational centre, cultural exchange, developing vision and strategies. It is also a place of freedom of expression, exchange of ideas, knowledge exchange, developing inter-personal communication and learning domain among all classes of people of the society. Public libraries have to accomplish with varied missions of the Government. enacted from time to time but also to ensure effective, efficient, accountable, transparent, and responsive governance through intelligent use of technology. This paper is to investigate thre bridging the digital divide by effective e-governance.

Design/Methodology: Operations of public libraries at grass root level prove to be the effective podium to implement Government initiatives and providing services effectively for making a literate society with sustainable development of economy. The public libraries operating in village level act as a catalyst and intermediary agency in strengthening and supporting various constructive initiatives of both state and central government. The paper discusses some of the strategic issues and challenges to achieve the mission through the public libraries with detail discussion on relevant areas like e-governance, bridging the digital divide.

Findings : T he public both at district and rural areas are refrained from the welfares. This is due to digital divide which reckons to technological gap in getting and making use of the opportunities in rural areas due to non-availability of sufficient technology and knowledge to use it. Further, limited literacy among the public in district level in general and rural public in particular added constraints to take the benefits of the government. The village library is considered to be the proper platform for abridging the digital divide by facilitating access to various programs of the Government. Originality / Value : To make the mission functional, a policy decision has become indispensable at the government level to let public libraries shoulder the responsibilities foreffective implementation of the programs in the ICT arena for building the nation.

Keywords : e-governance, e-government, Digital divide, Public Library, Information literacy

1. *Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram, mishramzu@gmail.com*
2. *Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram, rkn05@rediffmail.com*

References

1. ALA office for Research and Statistics. U.S. Public Libraries & E-Government Services. 2010. http://www.ala.org/advocacy/advleg/federallegislation/ govinfo/ egovernment/ egovtoolkit (Visited on 19.8.17)

2. BERRYMAN, J. E-government: issues and implications for public libraries, *The Australian Library Journal*, 53:4;2004, p.349-359, DOI: 10.1080/00049670.2004.107216823. Department of Electronic and Information Technology DeitY), Ministry of communication and IT, Govt. of India, Business Process Re-engineering, Retrieved from http://www.deity.gov. in/content/business-process-re-engineering (Visited on 1.9.2015)

4. e-governance in India . http://arc.gov.in/11threp/arc_11threport_ch4.pdf (Visited on 15.8.15)

5 http://web.worldbank.org/wbsite/external/topics/extinformationandcommunicationandtechnologies/ extegovernment/0,,contentMDK:20507153~menuPK:702592~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618 ~theSitePK:702586,00.html (Visited on 1.9.2015)

6. http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/full-text-of-pm-modis-speech-at-digital-india-event-in-san-jose-california-1223406 (Visited on 1.9.2015)

7. https://www.ntia.doc.gov/ (Visited on 19.8.16)

8. http://www.digitsmith.com/ecommerce-definition.html (Visited on 18.7.17)

9. IBM Learning Solutions, Government of West Bengal conquers digital divide with help from IBM., http://www-935.ibm.com/services/us/imc/pdf/cs-west-bengal.pdf (Visited on 1.9.2015)

10. Implementing e-governance reforms, http://arc.gov.in/11threp/ ARC_11thReport_Ch6.pdf (Visited on 1.9.2015)

11. KARMAKAR, A, AOEMA Report, www.worldbank.org (Visited on 1.9.2015)

12. MISHRA, R N and MISHRA, C. Relevance of Information Literacy in Digital Environment, *Journal of Emerging Trends in Computing and Information Sciences*, 1,1;2010, p.48-54

13. MISHRA, R N and NGURTINKHUMA, R K, Relevance of Knowledge Management and its' tool in Technology Based Academic Libraries, *Mizoram University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences,* 1, 1; 2015, p.111-127.

14. MISHRA, R N and NGURTINKHUMA, R K. Proceedings of 2015 International Conference on Governance in India: Problems and Prospects, Lalneihzovi, *Ed.* , Proceedings of 2015 International Conference on Governance in India: Problems and Prospects, Aizawl,Pub. Admn, Mizoram University.2015. p.135-143, ISBN-978-93-85263-23-1

15. National Knowledge Commission, (2007). Libraries Gateway to Knowledge, Retrieved from http://www.knowledgecommission.gov.in/downloads/documents/NKC_Library.pdf (Visited on 23.5.12)

16. National Informatics Centre Network (India). www. nic.in. (Visited on 19.8.16)

17. PRABHU C S R. *E-Governance: Concepts and Case Studies.*2004. PHI Learning Private Limited; New Delhi.

18. SHAILENDRA, C. JAIN, P. and SHARMA, S. S. E-Government and E-Governance: Definitions/Domain Framework and Status around the World. http://www.iceg.net/2007/books/1/1_369.pdf (Visited on 1.9.2015)

19. SRIVASTAVA, N. E-governance in Rural India, *International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology,* 6, 1; 2015, p. 741-744. www.ijcsit.com (Visited on 1.9.2015)

20. GIBSON, Amelia N., BERTOT, John C. and MCCLURE, Charles R.. Emerging Role of Public Librarians as E-Government Providers. 2009. Proceedings of the 42nd Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences. http://ii.fsu.edu/sites/g/files/ imported/storage/original/application/ b8a20c6d90c9a 321776c6b872da2f4d4.pdf

21. U.S. Public Libraries & E-Govt. services. http://www.ala.org/tools/sites /ala. org.tools/files/content/initiatives/plftas/issuesbriefs/brief_e-gov_june.pdf (Visited on 19.8.17)

MT - 04 - 01

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY SYSTEMS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF ASSAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GUWAHATI AND DIBRUGARH DISTRICT LIBRARIES : A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Dipen Deka[1], Rima Nath[2]

Abstract :

Purpose: Security of library materials is most important aspect of library services along with the safety of library patron and staff. Libraries have plans and procedures for all kinds of situations, including weather/environmental disaster, building fires, electrical outages, etc. Therefore, for a daily running library, it is most important to having a proper plan to secure the library resources. The awareness of this matter among library professionals is another prime issue. This study is to examine the implementation of security systems in the public libraries of Assam with special reference to Guwahati and Dibrugarh District Libraries. It also gives emphasis on the main causes for non implementation of Electronic Security Systems in the surveyed District Libraries. Some suggestions are also provided for proper implementation of security system based on their needs.

Design/Methodology/Approach: Survey of literature is done on the security systems in library and information centres. For literature survey micro documents, macro documents as well as e-resources related to different library security system, Public Library, Public Library Legislation of Assam etc. have been preferred mostly. Data is collected using a structured questionnaire by visiting the selected district libraries of Assam.

Findings: From the data collected about implementation of security systems in the District Libraries of Kamrup (Metro) and Dibrugarh District of Assam, it is found that traditional /manual security systems like lock and key system, observation by library staff, single door entry and exit for library staff and users etc. are mostly practicing in both of the libraries. Electronic security systems like CCTV, RFID, and Air-Conditioner for Humidity control are implemented only in Guwahati District Library.

Originality/Value: This paper will enlighten about the different types of security systems available for library services mostly for public libraries, and about the implementation status in the Public Libraries of Assam with special reference to Guwahati and Dibrugarh District Libraries.

Keywords : Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Public Library, Security system, Library resource, Guwahati District Library, Dibrugarh District Library

1. *Assistant Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam,* *dipendeka@gmail.com*
2. *Research Scholar, Department of Library & Information Science. Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam,* *pelican10nath@gmail.com*

References

1.	Akinfolarin, (W. A.). Towards improved security measures in Nigeria university libraries. *African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science.* 2,1; 1992. p 51.

2.	Bahr (Alice. H). The thief in our midst. *Library and Archival Security.* 9, ¾; 1989, p77-81.

3.	Bello (M A). Library security: Material theft and mutilation in technological university libraries in Nigeria. *Library Management, 19.*6; 1998. p378-383.

4.	Buragohain (Alaka). Library Situation in the State of Assam: A Status Report. *In* Saha(RamaKrishna), Ed. *Library Movement in India.* 1989. Bengal Library Association; Calcutta. p. 124-147

5.	Buragohain, (Alaka). New Approach to Library Legislation in India in the context of Panchayati Raj. *In* Mahapatra (P.K.) , Thomas (V.K.), Eds. *Public Libraries in Developing Countries: Status and Trends.* 1996. Vikas Publishing House; New Delhi. p. 108-120.

6. Buragohain (Alaka). *Various aspects of Librarianship and Information Science*. 2000. Ess Ess Publication; New Delhi. P.108-115.

7. Grawal (G). *Handbook of Library Security*. 2004. Dominant Publishers and Distributors; Delhi. P 15-35.

8. Hazarika (Tilak). *Public Library System in Assam: Its role in Service to Rural Community.* Gauhati University, India. Dissertation. 1996-97. p. 27-34.*(unpublished)*

9. Kale (K B). (2004). *Security care & maintenance of books in university libraries in India: A critical study*. Nagpur University, India. PhD Thesis.2004. p 50-201 (*unpublished).*

10. Kumbhar (K.N.) and Veer (D.K). Study of Security System used in College Libraries. *In International Journal of Research in Library Science*: Delhi, 2,1; 2016.

11. Shuman (B A.). Library Security and Safety Handbook: Prevention, policies, and procedures. 1999. ALA publishing [25].

12.   Wyly (Mary). Special Collections Security: Problems, Trends, and Consciousness. 1987. *Library Trends,* 36: 241-256.

THE THERAPIST LIBRARIAN : REQUIRED COMPETENCIES

Dipankar Patra[1]

Abstract : *The influence of a Library on Human emotions has become more relevant today in the light of digital onslaught in all spheres of human activity. The Librarian has been witnessing the growing needs of its clientele. The service industry, including the library has undergone a paradigm shift from an objective knowledge based repository of information to a more personalized and humane service. To encourage usage of the library, she/he has to proactively reach out and understand changing personalized needs and information seeking behavior of users.*

As such, at a personal level, the knowledge of Human Psychology and Behaviour becomes handy and essential. The Librarian has to develop skills in client communication and behavior analysis. In addition, knowledge of psychotherapy helps him to provide the healing touch. He realizes that the one essential characteristic he needs to develop to be an effective Librarian is the quality of Human empathy. This acts as a positive unifying force bringing humanity closer. At an organizational level, the curriculum of Library science taught in various parts of the colleges and universities in the country needs to incorporate these innate human qualities.

Psychotherapy is the subject which deals with humane treatment of perceived deficiencies in a human being. Bibliotherapy as a form of psychotherapy has become a prevalent force in some countries though is still in its infancy in India. Governmental policies and regulations at the Universities can pave the path for a structured orientation amongst the librarians. This work also lists out some of the possible recommendations suited for the Indian scenario at various levels. However, one has to have a realistic expectation as clearly a rational approach to the subject and treatment warrants a deeper understanding of emotional content of human behavior and needs.

Librarians and therapists essentially need to come together to embrace the onslaught of technology and this would definitely be a necessary marriage ensuring a healthy emotional sustenance for the community it serves.

Keywords : *Bibliotherapy, Empathy, Psychotherapy, Therapist Librarian, Librarian's competency*

1. BA 110 Salt Lake City, Kolkata, West Bengal, dipankarpatra@gmail.com

References

1. ADAMS, (S. J.) and Pitre (N.L.) Who uses Bibliotherapy and Why? A Survey from an underserviced area. *Columbia Journal of Psychiatry*. 45. p 645-650.

2. ALDRIDGE (Sally) Ed. and RIGBY (Sally) Ed.   *Counselling Skills in Context*. British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy

3. BREWSTER, (Elizabeth). *Medicine for the Soul: Bibliotherapy and the Public Library*. The University of Sheffield. MLIS. 2007 (unpublished).

4. GALLICKSON (Editros Lynn), SPENCER (Lynn) and CREEK (Leanne Vande) .*The Psychology of Librarianship*. Library Juice Press, Sacramento, CA

5. GASBERGER (Franz). On the Psychology of Librarianship, *The Library Quarterly: Information Community Policy*, 24, 1; 1954, Jan. p 35-46.

6. NORCOSS, (John C Marvin) and   Goldfried (R). *Handbook of Psychotherapy Integration.* 2003. 2nd Ed. Oxford University Press; New York.

7. PARDECK (John). *Children's Rights: Policy and Practice.* 1998. 2nd ed. Routledge; London.

8. PEHRSSON and McMILLEN. *Research in Writing Approaches in Mental Health. 2006.* Emerald Group Publishing Limited; UK.

9. PEHRSSON (Dale-Elizabeth) and MCMILLEN (Paula). *Bibliotherapy: Overview and Implications for Counselors.* Professional Counselling Digest

10. SILVERBERG (Lawrence I.). Bibliotherapy: The Therapeutic User of Didactic and Literary Texts in Treatment, Diagnosis, Prevention and Training,JAOA• 103,3 2003, Mar. p132

11. TINSLEY (Howrad E.A) ed, SUZANNE (H Lease) ed and WIERSMA (Griffin). *Contemporary Theory and Practice in Counselling and Psychotherapy*. Sage Publication; Singapore.

12. VASANTHI (Christina M). User Expectations in Private-Public Libraries in India. Library Philosophy and Practice. 5,1;2002

READING THROUGH THE EYES OF THE BOOK

Shweta[1] , Aditya Tripathi[2]

Abstract. :

Purpose : *The time has come to have human as books not on scholarly subjects but on social inclusions, child labour, poverty, civil right, social justice, domestic violence, child abuse and so on. These human books could tell their own success stories and emerge as winner in the challenging conditions. They show and guide the young minds and needy to the best solution with their own experiences. This paper is to explore the possibilities of introducing the human library and human book in Indian context. The paper is an attempt to sensitize the public library community in India towards strength of Human library*

Methodology : *The human library project is world-wide initiative started at Copenhagen, Denmark. The public libraries can play a major role in organizing Human Library events for the people. The public libraries can organize human books and lend them to the users/readers on demand.*

Findings : *In India, a few instances are found with a promise and more possibilities of introducing human library due to several reasons for public libraries to adopt the concept,*

● *human library and public library connect with the people and their problems with nearly same objectives. However, human libraries are more intensive and focused*

● *working culture of a public library suits to the success of a human library*

● *human library would popularize the public libraries*

● *media attention and public interest could be well sought*

● *a strong network of public libraries and voluntary organizations/people could be established*

● *provide the opportunities of 'Self-Expression' to the people of society to become a book and share their story.*

Originality/Value : *Human books are given on loan for a session sharing their stories with the users/readers. The sessions are interactive and could provide insights of knowledge beyond the text of a book. The sessions could be organized within the libraries or any other place of convenience.*

Keywords : *Human Library, Human book*

1. Library Trainee, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, shwetam048@gmail.com
2. Professor & Head, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, aditya.tripath@gmail.com

References

1. ARORA (Naina). Gurgaon's first Human Library session: Get set to borrow a human..err.. book. Hindustan Times. http://www.hindustantimes.com/columns/naina-arora (accessed on 15/10/2017)
2. CENSUS OF INDIA : Website. http://censusindia.gov.in/ (accessed on 15/10/2017)
3. FACEBOOK PAGE OF HUMAN LIBRARY MUMBAI. https://www.facebook.com/humanlibrarymumbai/ (accessed on 15/10/2017)
4. PRESIDENT OF INDIA LAUNCHES NATIONAL MISSION ON LIBRARIES. http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=102962 (accessed on 15/10/2017)
5. THE HUMAN LIBRARY. http://humanlibrary.org/ (accessed on 15/10/2017)

MT- 5 FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

MT - 05 - 01

A STUDY ON COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH

Vibha Gupta[1], Divya Shukla[2], Babita Jaiswal[3]

Abstract : "The public library is a local gateway to knowledge which provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision- making and cultural development of the individual and social groups" (UNESCO, Public Library Manifesto, 1994). This way, public libraries have significant role in educating and providing opportunities for individuals of society to grow. This role can be justified by taking great care in development and management of its collection. UNESCO Public Library Manifesto has clearly set a guideline for collection development in public library. The Manifesto states that "collections and services of public library should not be subject to any form of ideological, political or religious censorship, nor commercial pressures". To serve each user-group public libraries should follow the guidelines. The building and developing library collection is one of the most essential function of the public library because all the services of a public library revolve round the collection. But sometimes it seems that the development of effective, well-balanced library collections which must be capable to provide answers to most of their users' information needs is not given much attention due to various reasons. That is why this study have been conducted to go through and observe the prevailing practices of collection development and its usage in the public libraries and what measures can be taken in order to contribute to further development. To derive the data, survey was conducted through questionnaire distributed to librarians of public libraries followed by interview and observation.

This paper throws light on current functioning of collection development activity of the public libraries that involves analysis of chronological profile of public libraries, types of staff, collection size, annual budget, collection development policy, document selection and acquisition, user visit, user demand and use of information communication technology (ICT) in the public libraries of Lucknow. The major findings of the study reveal that public libraries have highest number (55) of professional staff. Books are the major part of the collection in public libraries. 78.57 % libraries do not follow any collection development policy. In 78.57% public libraries, library committee is prime authority for document selection.

Keywords **:** Public libraries, Collection development, Lucknow, Indian Public Library Movement (IPLM).

1. *Junior Research Fellow, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh,*
   guptavibha1994@gmail.com
2. *Student, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh,*
   divyashukla21sep@gmail.com
3. *Associate Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh,*
   drbabitajaiswal@gmail.com

References:

1. AUDUNSON (R) & AABO (S). Public libraries/ : A meeting place for immigrant women/ .*Library and Information Science Research* .2011, Jul.p1-20.

2. INDIA'S 70,000+ public libraries and untapped potential: A study in contrast. The Indian Express. https://www.google.co.in/amp/indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/books/indias-70000-public-libraries-and-its-untapped-potential-a-study-in-contrast-4682802/lite/. (May 31, 2017). (Visited on : July 13,2017)

3. KELLY (M).Collection Development Policies in Public Libraries in Australia: A Qualitative Content Analysis. *Public Library Quarterly*, *34;*2015,March. p44–62.

4. KELLY (M).The Materials-centred Approach to Public Library Collection Development: A Defense. *Library Philosophy and Practice (E-Journal)*, (1232); 2015. Retrieved from http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1232

5. KINYA (H D S).Public Libraries in Kenya: Collection Development Collection development in public libraries.*International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*1,9;2011,July. p1097–1105. Retrieved from http://www.informaworld.com/10.1081/E-ELIS3-120043880

6. LAKSHMI (N) and KAVITHA (T). Users satisfaction towards public libraries/ : a study with special reference to Udumalpet.*International Conference on "Research avenues in Social Science" .SNGC, Coimbatore* .1,3; 2016. p356–361

7. SARASVATHY (P), UMESHA (M B) and SWAMY (D). Collection Development in Public Library: A Literature Study. In: *Democratization of Information Using ICT: Role of Libraries for Social Enlightenment* (DEMICT 2014).Mangalore, Jan 24-25, 2010.p544-558.

8. SEETHARAMA (S).Collection development /Collection Management in information Technology Based Environment: Current Initiatives and issues. *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology*.17, 1; 1997.p11-20

9. TADASAD (P G) and MAHESWARAPPA (B S). Collection development, organisation and management among academic libraries: a review of Indian Literature. *Herald of Library Science.* 42; 2003.p5-21.

10. UNESCO. Public Library Manifesto, 1994. https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/publications/archive/...public-library.../publ97.pdf. (Visited on: Jul 07, 2017)

11. VERGUEIRO (W C S). Collection development in Brazilian public libraries: evolution, perspectives and difficulties for a systematic approach. *Collection Building.* *16*,1; 1997. p4–11.

12. WALIA (P K) and MOMENI (E). Collection development in public libraries of Tehran. *Collection Building*.30,4;2011. p160–166.

13. WISNESKI (R).Collection Development Assessment for New Collection Development Librarians. *Collection Management.* 33, 1/2; 2008.p143-152.

MT - 05 - 02

RESOURCES AND COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL LIBRARY: A CASE STUDY IN BINAPANI SMRITI PATHAGAR, WEST BENGAL

Pratyusha Mukherjee[1], Kankan Kumar Chowdhury[2]

Abstract :

Purpose : Public libraries are considered as the people's university. It plays an important role in enriching the society through its services using its resources. So a public library is always in need of

having the updated collection which enables to extend effective services towards its users. Sometime public libraries are considered as the pillar of knowledge in the society emphasizing the continuous development of its collection. A collection development policy for any library is essential to achieve its goal by preventing it from being influenced by individual interest and from a random purchase which may not support its mission. Thus, the present study aims to know about the collection and collection development policy of rural public libraries through performing a case study in Binapani Smriti Pathagar, a rural library of Hooghly district in West Bengal.

Methodology: The geographical position and the socio-economic conditions of the locality prompted the authors to perform a study to understand the status of the collection of Binapani Smriti Pathagar. A survey is conducted through interview and observations. The collection development policy of this library is also reviewed. IFLA has proposed detailed giudelines towards collection development whereas Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) has given much simpler guideline. This study tries also to compare the IFLA guidelines for collection development and guidelines provided by Raja Rammohun Ray Library Foundation (RRRLF) with the collection development policy of the particular library.

Findings : The collection development framework is required for selection of resources, for planning in achieving goals through public relations in the wider context. Though Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) does not have prescribed rules like IFLA, but has recommended a proportion/ratio among types of documents to be procured. Thus keeping in mind the IFLA guidelines for collection development, RRRLF recommendations are followed with some deviations. It is found that there is maximum deviation in the collection of art and literature and then in the collection of popular sciences. There is moderate deviation from the recommendation in the collection of social sciences, general and reference books and the children's books. The collection in philosophy and religion exactly matches with the recommended percentage.

Originality : This study is carried out first time in Binapani Smriti Pathagar towards finding the correlations with its mission. As its main aim is to serve the readers and the society, so the principle of book selection is based on the needs of the readers. This study would guide the library for the future.

Keywords **:** Collection development, Collection development policy, IFLA guidelines, RRRLF guidelines, Binapani Smriti Pathagar.

1. *Librarian, Khalisani Mahavidyalaya, Chandannagar, West Bengal, pratyusha01@gmaail.com*
2. *University Librarian, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, West Bengal, kankan_69@yahoo.co.in*

REFERENCES:

1. BRYANT (Banita). The organizational structure of collection development. Library Resources & Technical Services. 31; 1987. p118

2. FORDHAM (Amy E). The collection development planning process. Retrieved from faculty.libsci.edu/bob/class/clis724/Special Libraries Handbook/Collection.htm on 11.2.16

3. IFLA. Guidelines for a collection development policy using the conspectus model.2001. Retrieved from http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/acquisition-collection-development/publications/gcdp-en.pdf on 8.2.16

4. RATHA (Bhupendra). Collection development. Retrieved from www.clib.dauniv.ac.in/E-Lecture/Collection%20development.pdf on 8.2.16

5. RRRLF. Matching Schemes. Retrieved from rrrlf.nic.in/guideline_ms.asp on 11.2.16

6. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collection_development on 11.2.16

7. http://valenciacollege.edu/LibraryCollectionDevelopmentProcedure2010.pdf on 8.2.16

MT - 05 - 03

MOBILE AND WARD LIBRARY SERVICES THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS : A CASE STUDY

Rajendra Mohan Dev Sarma[1]

Abstract:

Purpose : Mobile library service is practised to the potential users of the community, who are physically unable to come to the library. Through this service the store house of knowledge and information are

brought to the doorsteps of the community as a whole. The ward libraries are also very important for the members of each ward to keep them abreast of the present day challenges. The paper highlights the value added such services and based on the primary data collected through field survey ,personal observation, taking feedbacks from the readers and consulting the concerned library website, data are analysed and recommendations are made accordingly.

Methodology : Survey method has been applied to carry out the study. A structured questionnaire was designed and distributed among the mobile and ward library members. Interview and personal observation also applied for data collection. Secondary sources were also consulted to understand the concept of mobile and ward library services. Out of 110 members, the response was received from 87 members with response rate of 77.3%.

Findings : The responsibility for establishing and developing mobile library service may rest with the parent organisation but the librarian should take the initiative and take the responsibility to carry out his extra extension service. There is an importance of policy and planning for a mobile and ward libraries. Higher educational institutions like colleges and university must have proper planning and adopt a standard policy to establish the mobile library. They should ideally be dedicated to provide library services to the people as an extension activity and outreach programme.

Originality : The overall objective of a mobile library service has been to promote equity of service provision by enhancing the opportunity of access to library services. A mobile library provides the most flexible of library service, not being restricted to any particular population centre and able to respond to the needs of diverse population.

Keywords : Academic Library, Carcinoma, Differently able, Higher Education, Innovative practice, Mobile Library, Senior citizen, Ward Library, Assam.

1. *Librarian, Khalisani Mahavidyalaya, Chandannagar, West Bengal, pratyusha01@gmaail.com*
2. *University Librarian, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, West Bengal, kankan_69@yahoo.co.in*

References:

1. Dev Sarma, R.M. & Sarmah, M(2017). Mobile library service in higher educational institutions: an innovative practice for senior citizens and differently abled people. In 1st International Conference on Transforming Library.CIT, Kokrajhar, Assam. July8-10,17.

2. Dev Sarma, R.M. & Devee, H.(2015).Innovative practices in the degree college libraries of Nazira Sub-Division, Assam. In K.P.Sing, A.Kumar, D.M. Avila (Eds), Proceedings of the international conference 2nd Technia SRFLISIndia Summit 2015.Grey to Green:Pp.388-393.New Delhi: Enriched Publication Pvt. Ltd.

3. Diakite, F (1999). Services of libraries and reading in Mali. Public Reading Operation Bamako, Mali. Paper presented to the 65th IFLA

4. http://www.leeds.gov.uk. (n.d.). Mobile Library Service. Retrieved May 10, 2017, from http://www.leeds.gov.uk/leisure/Pages/Mobile-library-service.aspx

5. http://www.somerset.gov.uk. (n.d.). Mobile Librareis. Retrieved May 11, 2017, from http://www.somerset.gov.uk/libraries-and-heritage/libraries-facilities/mobile-libraries/.

6. https://www.henricolibrary.org. (n.d.). Mobile Library. Retrieved June 12, 2017, from https://www.henricolibrary.org/locations/mobile_library

7. https://www.naac.gov.in. (n.d.). Guidelines Colleges Library. Retrieved June 12, 2017, from https://www.naac.gov.in/docs/Guidelines-Colleges-Library.pdf

8. Hunter,J.(1998).The effectiveness of mobile library provision in urban communities which have lost static libraries: A case study. Department of information studies, University of Sheffield.

9. IFLA. (2010). Mobile Library Guidelines. Hague: IFLA.

10. Jeffrey Schnapp; Matthew Battles (2014). Library Beyond the Book. Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0-674-72503-4.

11. Lerdsuriyakul, K., (1999). Public Library in Thailand. Information Education Promotion Centre: Bangkok, Thailand. Paper presented to the 65th IFLA Council and General Conference, Bangkok, Thailand, August 20 - August 28. Retrieved June 12, 2017, from http://ifla.org/IV/ifla65/papers/106-79e.htm

12. Milligan, Brian (Personal Finance Reporter (April 22, 2014). "Money on wheels: Banking gets seriously mobile". BBC News.

13. Orton, Ian (1980). An Illustrated History of Mobile Library Services in the UK with notes on traveling libraries and early public library transport. Sudbury: Branch and Mobile Libraries Group of the Library Association. ISBN 0-85365-640-1.

14. Sarmah, M. (2011). IT applications in academic libraries of Assam. Guwahati: EBH Publication.

15. Tamakloe, A.(2014) Innovative Mobile Library Brings Rural School Children ICT and New Educational Opportunities. In IFLA 2014 Lyon. http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

MT - 05 - 04

LIBRARY BRANDING : EXTENDING THE OUTREACH OF "PUBLIC LIBRARIES" IN INDIA

Syed Shaz Hussain[1], Sneha Tripathi[2], Aditya Tripathi[3]

Abstract:

Purpose: The paper aims to explore the awareness about Public Libraries in the city of Varanasi, India. This paper attempts to highlight the benefits of library branding or promotional activities, a much less talked about theme, as far as Indian public library services scenario is concerned.

Methodology: A small data representing the status of awareness among people in Varanasi is presented to have a glance view at the root level problems affecting public libraries. An attempt is made to study the national policy for library and information system to explore the mechanisms for better outreach. It also studies the role of RRRLF in the promotional activities of a library.

Findings: Typically, the public libraries in Varanasi are existing in anonymity. Government apathy and lack of interest from local citizen are some of the reasons behind the existing situation of public libraries in the city. There are a lot of people working for the development of the infrastructure and services of the public libraries, but the fact is that the majority of citizens do not even know about the existence of public libraries in their vicinity. Moreover, ICT are evolving at a very fast pace and have presented their users several options to access information. Hence, challenges for libraries and librarians are like never before and they just can't afford to be lethargic in their approach. They need to come out of their shells, become proactive and make themselves presentable and attractive. Public libraries need to imbibe new means to gain maximum outreach.

Originality: This paper suggests different ways to extend the reach and usability of public libraries in India from the root level. It also proposes an idea to let people know at least about the term public library through their various essential identity cards issued by the Government of India. Some other issues related to promotion of public libraries through branding and advertising are also discussed.

Keywords : Library branding, NAPLIS, Public library service, Varanasi

1. *Research Scholar, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, shaazmiya1986@gmil.com*
2. *Assistant Librarian, Central Library, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, snehatripathi@gmail.com*
3. *Professor and Head, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, aditya.tripath@gmail.com*

REFERENCES

1. TENNANT (R.), "Digital libraries: the library brand", Library Journal, Vol. 131 No. 1, p. 38., 2006

2. ADEYOYIN(S.O.), "Strategic planning for marketing library services", Library Management Journal, Vol. 26 Nos 8/9, pp. 494-507, 2005.

3. MCNABOLA (A.), Increasing Attendance and Participation, MLA Research Brieûng Number 4, 2008.

4. COMMITTEE on National Policy on Library and Information System (1986). National Policy on Library and Information System- A Presentation. *http://rrrlf.nic.in/pdf/National_Policy_On_LIS.pdf* (Accessed on 5th of July 2017)

5. IANS (). India's 70,000+ public libraries and its untapped potential: A study in contrast, 2017*http://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/books/indias-70000-public-libraries-and-its-untapped-potential-a-study-in-contrast-4682802/*(Accessed on 3rd July 2017)

6. HOOD, (D.) and HENDERSON, (K.). "Branding in the United Kingdom public library service", New Library World, Vol. 106 Nos 1208/1209, pp. 16-28, 2005

7. OCLC, From Awareness to Funding: A Study of Library Support in America, OCLC, Dublin, OH, 2008.

8. Libraries and the National Year of Reading (2009), Library Advisor's Report, National Literacy Trust, London.

9. EVERY CHILD a Library Member. *http://scottishlibraries.org/projects/every-child-a-library-member/* (Accessed on 8th August 2017)

MT - 05 - 05

STATUS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM IN NORTH EAST INDIA : PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Pulak Saha[1], Abhijit Mukhopadhyay[2]

Abstract : The present paper deals with the public libraries in India as well as emphasizes on the public library system and services in the North East India. The study focuses on the present status of public library system in North East India. The study discusses about the importance of National Knowledge Commission (NKC) and National Mission on Libraries (NML) on the development of public libraries in India. The study is based on review and searching of different literatures. Data and information have been collected from various primary and secondary documents, websites and personal interviews. The study highlights the role of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) in the development of the public libraries in North East Indian states. Most of the libraries of all the states of North East Region have not been registered to RRRLF. The study tries to find out the problems and prospects of public library systems and services of North East India. The study tries to find out the prevailing problems for which the public libraries of this regions are not sufficiently able to satisfy the information needs of the various sections of the people. The study focuses on the role of public library as a community information centre in rural development. The paper analysed the status of public libraries in North East Indian states in respect to population, number of literate persons, number of districts and number of villages. The study recommends and suggests probable suggestions for the problems. The paper discusses about the necessity for enacting of library legislation and its implementation in these states. The states like Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have not enacted Library Act so far. The paper also discusses about the Library Associations of North East India. The study focusses on the total collections of books and total registered members of State Central Library of North East Indian states. The tremendous advancement in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and their applications in libraries have opened many new doors for the public libraries and also librarians in electronic age. The study focusses on the necessity and possibility of library automation through open source softwares like Koha and commercial software like Libsys. The study highlights the challenges and problems faced by the public libraries of today and tomorrow. The paper discusses about the changing face of public libraries in the region. The study also suggests the remedial measures and prospects for those challenges and problems.

Keywords : Public Library, North East India, Library Automation, Community Information Centre, Knowledge Society, RRRLF.

1. *Superintendent in Library Services, Central Library, Jadavpur University, West Bengal, psaha.india@gmail.com*
2. *Assistant Librarian Gr-II, Central Library, Jadavpur University, West Bengal, abhijiit.ju55@gmail.com*

References:

1. BURAGOHAIN (R.R.).Status of Public Libraries Automation in Assam: an Evaluative Study on some Selected Districts Libraries of Dibrugarh, Golaghat Jorhat and Sivassagar District. *International Digital Library of Management & Reaseach*.1,4;2017, April. p1-9.

2. GOKHALE-SHARADE (R) .Role of Public Library in Knowledge Society. *Abhinav National Monthly Refereed Journal of Research in Arts & Education*.3, 5; 2014, May. p 6-10.

3. Government of Assam. http://culturalaffairs.assam.gov.in/information-services/detail/list-of-libraries-0 (Retrieved on 31.07.2017)

4. http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/arunachal+pradesh.html (Retrieved on 29.07.2017)

5. http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/assam.html (Retrieved on 29.07.2017)

6. http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/manipur.html (Retrieved on 29.07.2017)

7. http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/meghalaya.html (Retrieved on 29.07.2017)

8. http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/mizoram.html (Retrieved on 29.07.2017)

9. http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/nagaland.html (Retrieved on 29.07.2017)

10. http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/sikkim.html (Retrieved on 29.07.2017)

11. http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/tripura.html (Retrieved on 29.07.2017)

12. JAIN (M.K.).ed..Library and Information Services in India: states and union territories(on the eve of new millennium).2001.Shipra Publication; Delhi, p103-141)

13. Manipur State Central Library. http://art-culture.hadrontechs.com/manipur-state-central-library.html (Retrieved on 24.07.2017)

14. Meghalaya State Central Library. http://megartsculture.gov.in/lib.htm (Retrieved on 24.07.2017)

15. Mizoram State Central Library. https://mizoculture.mizoram.gov.in/page/mizoram-state-library-central-state-library- (Retrieved on 24.07.2017)

16. National Mission on Library. http://www.nmlindia.nic.in/ (Retrieved on 28.07.2017)

17. Press Information Bureau, Govt. Of India. http://pib.nic.in/newsite/ (Retrieved on 28.07.2017)

18. ROY (M). Mijoramer Granthathagar. Granthagar.59,10;1416 B.S.,Magh. p292-293

19. ROY (M).Da Stet Laibreri-Kohima. Granthagar. 61 10; 1418 B.S., Paush. P288-289.

20. RRRLF.http://rrrlf.nic.in/hindi/rrrlf_hindi/Book/Web/DigitalLibrary/LibrarySearch.aspx (Retrieved on 28.07.2017)

21. SAINI (S). Public Library Scenario in North East India with Special Reference to Mizoram. *Library Herald*.49, 4; 2011, December. p 333-341.

22. Tripura State Central Library. http://bcscl.tripura.gov.in/ (Retrieved on 24.07.2017)

23.UNESCO. http://www.unesco.org/webworld/libraries/manifestos/libraman.html (Retrieved on 24.07.2017)

MT – 6 : PUBLIC LIBRARY STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

MT - 06 - 01

PUBLIC LIBRARY STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR INDIA

Amitabha Chatterjee[1]

Abstract : *Development of public libraries in India has not only been haphazard but also disproportionate to the population. If we look into the condition of public libraries in different states, we find a dismal picture. The quality of service obviously depends on following relevant standards. Standards and guidelines are required for smooth running of a library and maintaining a minimum level of services to adequately meet the needs of the users. The various areas in which standards are needed for public libraries are: basis for setting up of a public library, funding, space calculation, building, furniture, equipments, staff, stationeries, maintenance of statistics, performance indicators and technology related areas. Besides, there should be standards for green public libraries and inclusive public libraries. The paper introduces standards and guidelines relating to public libraries available at international level as also at national level in USA, UK, Australia and India. Stresses on formulation of standards in areas relating to public libraries in which standards are not yet available in India and suggests revision of public library guidelines brought out by Bureau of Indian Standards in the model of Australian public library guidelines, which have three clear components – Guideline, Standards and Outcome Measures. Opines that mere formulation of standards and guidelines is not enough; ensuring adherence to such standards and guidelines is also necessary for rendering quality library service by the public libraries – may be by linking the standards with government funding as has been done in some states of USA.*

Keywords: *Public Library, Library Standards, Public Library Standards, Public Library Guidelines, Public Library Manifesto*

1. *Retired Professor & Head*, *Department of Library & Information Science, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal*

REFERENCES

1. Australian Library and Information Association. Beyond a quality service: strengthening the social fabric: standards and guidelines for Australian public libraries. 2nd ed. 2012.

2. Australian Public Library Alliance and Australian Library and Information Association. Guidelines. Standards and outcome measurement for Australian public libraries. 2016.

3. Bureau of Indian Standards. Public library – Guidelines (IS 15339: 2003).

4. Chatterjee, Amitabha. Norms and standards for library and information services in India in digital environment: Invited paper presented at the All India Conference of IASLIC, 29th, Pune, Decemer 26 – 29, 2013. IASLIC Special Publication No. 53.

5. Difference between standard and guideline. *http://wikidiff.com/standard/guideline*

6. Hamilton-Pennell, Christine. Public library standards: a review of standards and guidelines from the 50 states of the US for the Colorado, Mississippi and Hawaii state libraries. April 2003. *http://www.cosla.org/membersOnly/clearinghouse/taxonomy.cfm?tag=73*

7. India's 70,000+ public libraries and its untapped potential: a study in contrast. *Indian Express*. May 31, 2017. *http://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/books/indias-70000-public-libraries-and-its-untapped-potential-a-study-in-contrast-4682802/*

8. Kawasaki, Yoshitaka. Historical development of standards of the American public library: from national standards to local planning. *https://repository.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/2433/152096/1/lel11_1.pdf*

9. The Public library service: IFLA/UNESCO guidelines for development (brochure). 2001

10. The Public library service: IFLA/UNESCO guidelines for development (IFLA Publications 97). 2001. K G Saur, Munchen.

11. Rush, James E. Technical standards for library and information science: Introduction. *Library Trends*. Fall; 1982. pp. 191-196.

12. Tennessee Standards for non-metropolitan public libraries. Revised 2014. *http://sostngovbuckets.s3. amazonaws.com/tsla/libraries/Library%20Standards%20for%20Non-Metropolitan%20Libraries.pdf*

13. Through history with standards. *http://www.ansi.org/consumer_affairs/history_ standards.aspx?menuid=5*

14. UK. Department of Culture, Media and Sport. Public library service standard. 3rd revised ed. 2008.

15. UNESCO Public Library Manifesto – 1994. *https://www.ifla.org/publications/iflaunesco-public-library-manifesto-1994*

MT - 7 : PUBLIC LIBRARY USERS

MT - 07 - 01

ACCESSIBLE WEBSITE DESIGNING AND APPLICATION OF OTHER ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY USERS WITH VISION DISABILITY

Sinsankar Jana[1], Juran Krishna Sarkhel[2], Krishnapada Majumder[3]

Abstract : A public library is the local access point of information and knowledge for the users irrespective of cast, creed, religion, colour, nationality, age, gender, language, extent of disability, economic condition, employment status, education level, etc. According to Census of India, 2011, out of 121 crore population of the country, about 2.68 crore people are differently-abled, which is 2.21 per cent of the total population. In an era, in which 'inclusive development' is being emphasised as the right path towards sustainable

development, focussed initiatives for the welfare of differently-abled persons are essential. Some public libraries of the countries have taken measures to turn into inclusive libraries, but there are many more which are yet to take any initiative in the matter. The present study is mainly concerned with the public library users with vision disability. The vision-disabled persons constitute 19 per cent of the total disabled persons. For providing web-base services to such people, public libraries need to develop websites accessible to such people. Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 (WCAG 2.0) can help in designing such websites. Some assistive technologies which can help the vision-disabled users are screen reader, refreshable Braille display, Braille printer, Text-to-Braille converter, etc. The paper discusses the aforesaid guidelines and technologies.

Keywords: Visually Impaired, Inclusive Website, Web Content Accessibility, WCAG 2.0, Assistive Technologies for Blind

1. *Assistant Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Kalyani University, Kalyani, West Bengal, sibs_jana@yahoo.com*
2. *Former Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Kalyani University, Kalyani, West Bengal, jksarkhel@hotmail.com*
3. *Former Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, krishnapada_majumder@yahoo.com*

REFERENCES

1. Geol, A. (2013). Unity in Diversity in India. Retrieved July 6, 2017 from *http://www.importantindia.com/270/article-on-unity-in-diversity-in-india/*

2. India. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Social Statistics Division (2016). Disabled persons in India : A statistical profile 2016. New Delhi.

3. Koontz, C, and Gubbin, B. (Eds.). (2010). IFLA Public Library Service Guidelines. Berlin: De Gruyter Saur.

4. Oldman, J. (2012). 10 free screen readers for blind or visually impaired users. Retrieved July 14, 2017, from *http://usabilitygeek.com/tag/design-tools-software/*

5. Refreshable Braille. (n.d.). Retrieved July 6, 2017, from Infinitec. *http://www.infinitec.org/braille-technology*

6. Revilla (Olda). The Four principles. (2010). Retrieved July 11, 2017, from WCAG 2.0 tutorial. *http://www.oneguidelineaday.com/wcag-20/about-the-four-principles/*

7. Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (n.d.). Retrieved July 6, 2017 from Wikipedia. *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Content_Accessibility_ Guidelines*

MT - 07 - 02

USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF TRIPURA : A STUDY

Manoj Kumar Sinha[1], Saumen Datta[2]

Abstract : Public libraries of North East India are facing a lot of problems due to lack of proper infrastructure. This is true in case of public libraries of Tripura too. Study of relevant literature has revealed that more research is required to understand the user-need and user-satisfaction in public libraries of the state. Accordingly, a study was undertaken by the authors to find out the needs and use pattern of the users of the state central library and district libraries of Tripura using survey method. Tabulation and analysis of data have revealed that more than 60% of the users visit libraries daily or weekly; around 70% of the users spend upto one hour in libraries; around 67% of the users prefer to visit libraries in the evening; newspapers, journals and text/story books are preferred by majority of users (72%); newspapers are most frequently consulted by the users (90%); and majority of the users (54%) visit libraries for making preparation for competitive examination or career development. Based on these findings, some suggestions have been made for providing more efficient and speedy public library services to the people of the state.

Keywords: Public Libraries, Public Library Services, Public Library Use, Public Libraries – Tripura

1. Associate Professor & Head, Department of Library & Information Science, Assam University, Silchar, Assam, mksinha1965@gmail.com
2. Senior Librarian, Tripura Public Service Commission, Agartala, Tripura, saumen.datt@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1 Brahma, S and Singh, Ch. I. (2011). Empowering rural people through public libraries in India with special reference to North East India. In International Conference Proceeding on the convergence of Libraries, Archives and Museums. New Delhi: Pragun.

2 Das, N. (2007). Rural Library: the gateway of information and knowledge for the rural community. *In* Lahkar, N (Ed.). Rural libraries in the North East India: problem and prospects. Kolkata: Central Reference Library, Kolkata. pp. 12-23

3 Deshpande, K and Hungund, B B (1998). What ails our public library system. *ILA Bulletin*. 34 (1&2); 25 – 28.

4 Ramesh Babu, B and Dovinda Reddy, P (2003). Public library system in Tamil Nadu with reference to circle libraries. *In* Ramesh Babu, B et al (Ed). Knowledge management. Ess Ess Publications, New Delhi.

5 Sinha, M. K. (2009). Introducing Automation and networking of Public Libraries Using Koha with Special Reference to Rural Libraries of the North Eastern Region of India: A Conceptual Framework, Automation and Networking of Public Libraries, NACLIN 2009, DELNET, New Delhi. pp. 134- 147.

6 Tripura State Portal. *http://tripura.gov.in/*

7 UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 1994

8 Wani, Zahid Ashraf. Development of public libraries in India. Library *Philosophy and Practice*. 2008.

MAXIMISING THE USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN THE 21ST CENTURY : A PROPOSAL IN REACHING EVERY STRATA OF THE SOCIETY

Antara Chakraborty[1]

Abstract :

Purpose : The modern life-style with competitive mentality, increasing materialistic demand and inability of balancing between different aspects in life has been creating mental stress and strain among common mass. Therefore mental tension, frustration and various psychological issues are increasing in today's world. Reading can be suggested for recovering from such mental agony. Public library can be a place where such facilities could be extended to the people of such special needs. The present study focuses on what may help immensely in maximising the use of the public library services by reaching the need of the users coming from different spheres of the society.

Methodology/Design/Approach : Observation method has been adopted as basic methodology for this present study. A number of persons with special needs have been interacted. The analytical approach has been taken to identify the major challenges.

Findings : The findings of the study which came out from the above observations have been embodied in this paper systematically. The major challenges, as found, include dealing with users with specific ailments like Arthritis, Dyslexia, Parkinson, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and so on. While developing the collection of the public library the challenges like gender issues, users from teenage and old age group, the literary demand as well as the daily life demand of the user community, acquiring documents in local languages, documents on different religious belief, documents on health awareness keeping in mind the changing lifestyle, solving the problem of digital divide, helping in eradicating the problem of illiteracy within the social structure, and moral upliftment of the crowning youths of the community in India. Focuses have also been given to some other challenges which include attracting the child psyche, analysis of the user's genuine need before lending document, having multiple documents on important topics, local issues, and thus ultimately to make the public library a knowledge hub where people can have 'meaningful' time-pass and to enrich the horizon of their knowledge.

Originality/Value : The present study is based only on observation method. Though proper sampling and data analysis are not carried out, the observation-based outcomes of this study would give a direction for public libraries in taking initiatives to extend their roles in providing services to the users of special needs.

1. *Research Scholar, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, antara_bolpur47@rediffmail.com*

Reference:

1. Brown, R.(1979). Public library administration. London: Clive Bingley

2. Khanna, J.K. (1987). Library And Society. New Delhi: EssEss Publication

3. UNESCO (2004) "The UNESCO Public library Manifesto" available at www.unesco.org/webworld/libraries/manifestos/libraman.html

MT - 07 - 04

USERS AND USES OF THE RESOURCES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES : A SURVEY OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN WEST BENGAL

Anirban Dutta[1]

Abstract : *The benefits and value of public libraries is assessed by measuring how well they meet the needs of their communities, the users gain by using library services. In our country the condition of public library is at present miserable, owing to political and economic reason. The lack of library professionals and paucity of resource can be considered the reason for the aversion of communities towards library. A few R&D based institutions and/or organizations are on good demand though the public libraries are in worst condition. This writing aims at the assessment of collection development of a town public library at a time when digital / virtual libraries become highly popular. The collections of resources are to be taken into consideration keeping in view the characteristics of the users who use library services and the accountability of the library to its community. The extent of popularity among the communities and the strength of information transfer cycle are also important to the town library community. Whatever the collection and an excellent management the library have there is some drawbacks. Naturally, this library is not exceptional. A configuration is tried to make about how can a public library overcome all their drawbacks and become a more popular, well-known and an attractive organization. This work is based on a survey conducted in a public library which is Krishnanagar Public Library. The data was collected by using questionnaires among a stratified random sampling of 150 library users. They are categorized by age group, gender group, and profession group. The result shows that the library is valuable; the services are satisfactory for most of the users which helps them to keep up-to-date and to improve their information seeking skills in their professional development as well as leisure period. The library is quite a safe and calm place for studying and most of the users are getting benefits of the same. Here, also indicates the various problems of service and different issues of the library through this survey. Hope that it will help to overcome the problems by developing proper library policies and to provide better services.*

1. *Research Scholar, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, antara_bolpur47@rediffmail.com*

References:

1. AABO (S). The role and value of public libraries in the age of digital techonologies. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*. 37, 4; 2005, Dec. p205-211.

2. DEBENO (B). Asessing the social impact of public libraries: what the literature is saying. *Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services*. 15, 2; 2002, June. p80-95.

3. MARTIN (L). The American public library as a social institution. *The Library Quarterly*. 7, 4; 1937, Dec. p546-563.

4. POLL (R) & PAYNE (P). Impact measures for libraries and information services. *Library Hi Tech*. 24, 4; 2006. Dec, p547-562.

5. ROONEY-BROWNE (C). Methods of demonstrating the value of public libraries in the UK: a literature review. *Library and Information Research.* 35, 109; 2011. p3-39.

6. ROSENFELDT (D). Libraries building communities: the vital contribution of Victoria's public libraries. *Performance Measurement and Metrics.* 7, 3; 2006. p185-192.

MT - 07 - 05

INFORMATION NEEDS AND INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF THE USERS OF DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY

M. P. Upadhyay[1], Bidyut Kumar Mal[2], Chanchal Singh[3], Jyoti Kumar Singh[4]

Abstract :

Now-a-days information is considered as a vital resource. It is required in every human activity. Information can be obtained or retrieved from variety of sources. Library or information centre serves as a center for providing the right information to the right people at all times. Information providers need to be aware of their user's information requirements as well as their information seeking and information retrieving methods so that they are able to provide better services. This paper attempts to study the information needs and information seeking behavior of the users in Delhi Public Library. It examines several aspects of library use, including frequency of visiting the library, satisfaction with the library collection and library services. The study also covers the use of reference sources and Internet in the library. On the basis of the study some suggestions have been provided for enhancing the satisfaction level of the users.

Keywords: Information Needs, Information Seeking Behavior, User Study, Public Library, Delhi Public Library.

1. *Professional Assistant, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19*
    mangalaprasadupadhyay@gmail.com.
2. *In-charge, Vivekanand Central Library, VBS Purvanchal University, Jaunpur-222001, Uttar Pradesh*
    bidyutmal@gmail.com
3. *Librarian, Kr. R C Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Mainpuri-205001 Uttar Pradesh 01chanchal01@gmail.com*
4. *Research Scholar, M.G.C.G.V, Chitrakoot, Satna, Madhya Pradesh, aj_51999@yahoo.co.in*

REFERENCES

1. Delhi Public Library – About Library. http://dpl.gov.in/index.php/library-membership. Retrieved 5th July, 2017.

2. Guinchat, Clare and Menou, Michel. General introduction to the techniques of information and documentation work. 1983. Paris: UNESCO.

MT - 07 - 06

SERVICES FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED PEOPLE IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF LUCKNOW

Junaid Rayini[1], Babita Jaiswal[2]

Abstract : India has approximately 150 million differently abled people who have the inalienable fundamental right to life as enshrined in the Constitution including the right to seek knowledge and education. Public libraries play a critical

role in creating an enabling environment for citizens to gain knowledge, information and education. Services are to be offered as a part of the fundamental democratic rights. However, the resources and services are not yet fully accessible to everybody. This is particularly true in the case of differently abled people. As an example, library buildings are often inaccessible for people in wheelchairs, and computers lack the equipment for visually impaired users. Also, most books and material need special adaptations to be available for users with writing and reading problems. Differently abled people have limited access to purchase books through mainstream shops due to various barriers including lack of physical access to shops, lack of availability of books in accessible formats like Braille, etc. So, public libraries should be made inclusive so as to become accessible by differently abled people. They should try to enhance the strength and potential of differently able users. Public libraries should create opportunities for differently abled people for learning and provide technologies in accessing all types of resources especially designed and developed for them.

To address these issues, this study aims to find out the services and facilities available for differently able people and barriers faced by libraries in providing services in public libraries of Lucknow. The study also tries to find out the attitudes of library professionals towards providing services to differently abled people. It is found that all the public libraries in Lucknow lacks dedicated budget and policy for differently abled people moreover there is not any specially trained staff for providing services to differently abled people. It is also revealed that all the libraries surveyed have no information material in accessible format and not any assistive technology. In essence there is an urgent need to improve the current level of library and information services available to the differently abled. Further the study provided some suggestions for providing services to differently abled people.

Keywords : Differently abled, public libraries, library services, assistive technologies

1. Junior Research Fellow, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, jrayini09@gmail.com
2. Associate Professor and Head, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, drbabitajaiswal@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1. UNITED NATIONS. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html. (Dec 13, 2006). (Visited on: July 05, 2016)

2. MAking Public Libraries Accessible for Persons with Disabilities. https://cis-india.org/accessibility/blog/making-public-libraries-accessible-to-people-with-disabilities#fn2. (January 24, 2013). (*Visited on: July 05, 2017*)

3. SOLANKI (S B) and MANDALIYA (Shishir).Enhancing library resources access for different abled person through ICT. International Journal of Information Sciences and Techniques (IJIST). 6, 1/2; 2016, March. p 257-267.

4. ABDULRAHMAN (A B). Strategies for Meeting Information Needs of People with Learning Disabilities (Dyslexia) By Public Libraries in Nigeria. Journal of Library and Information Sciences. 3, 2; 2015, December. p 107-113

5. LAWAL-SOLARIN (Esther Opeola). A Survey of Library and Information Services to Physically-Challenged Students in Academic Libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/699. (2012). (Visited on: July 06, 2016).

6. CHIMA (J N) and ESKAY (Michael). Educational Library and Communication Services Provision to the Deaf and Hearing Impaired Patrons in Nigerian Libraries. European Academic Research. 1, 5; 2013, August. p 584-593

7. ROY (P C) and BANDYOPADHYAY (R). Designing Barrier Free Services for Visually Challenged Persons in the Academic Libraries in India. http://crl.du.ac.in/ical09/papers/index_files/ical-105_241_602_1_RV.pdf. (2009). (Visited on: July 06, 2016).

8. IFLA/UNESCO. IFLA/UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1994. https://www.ifla.org/publications/iflaunesco-public-library-manifesto-1994. (September 01, 2016). (Visited on: July 10, 2016).

MT -8 : FUTURE STRATEGIES

MT - 08 - 01

STATUS OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF KAMRUP DISTRICT, ASSAM : A STUDY

Pallabi Devi[1], Rubi Baishya[2], Manash Kumar[3]

Abstract : *The present status of library automation in the public libraries of Kamrup district of Assam functioning under the Directorate of Library Services, Government of Assam, and the barriers to library automation faced by them, have been studied by using questionnaire method. Five of the seven public libraries have been covered in the study as the remaining two libraries have not implemented library automation. Data analysis has revealed that the implementation of library automation in public libraries of Kamrup district is at a very initial stage. All the libraries of the district have not been able to fully implement library automation because of paucity of funds, shortage of staff, inadequate ICT infrastructure and lack of qualified library personnel in sufficient number. Some suggestions have been provided for promoting automation in the public libraries in Kamrup district and the state of Assam as a whole*

Keywords: *Library Automation, Public Library, ICT Infrastructure, Library Automation Software*

1. *Research Scholar, Dept. of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati. Email:* devipallabi.pd@gmail.com
2. *Dept. of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati. Email:* rubibaishya1990@gmail.com
3. *Research Scholar, Dept. of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati. Email:* manashkumar.mk@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1. SARMA (K). Library automation in the college libraries of Barpeta District in Assam: a case study. *Asian Review of Social Sciences*. 2, 2; 2013; 33-37.

2. S.Z (S T), SALEEM (A) and BATCHA (M S). Impact of library automation in the development era. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*. 17, 5; 2013; 20-26.

3. UNESCO Public Library Manifesto. http://www.unesco.org/webworld/ libraries/manifestos/libraman.html. (*Visited on: July14, 2017*).

. KUMAR (P). Application of ICT in public libraries: a study of Central State Library of Haryana and Chandigarh. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 50, 1; 2013; 93-100.

MT - 08 - 02

DISCOVER, LEARN AND CONNECT THROUGH LIBRARY LEARNING COMMONS

Navneet Kumar Sharma[1], Navin Upadhyay[2], Aditya Tripathi[3]

Abstract :

Purpose- The purpose of this paper is to highlight the importance of the concept of Library Learning Commons in the present changing scenario where Information and Communication Technology is trying to replace the existence of libraries. This paper is purposed to present the conceptual framework and the implications of Learning Commons in the libraries. Library Learning Commons will provide users a chance to discover, learn and connect themselves to the knowledge and the people. Learning Commons is a combination of both physical and virtual space. This concept is developed and restructured for librarians as a response to Web 2.0. This space can be used for the collaborative learning efforts within the library. It is an attempt to show that how the library building can be used to attract the users to meet at a common place and inquire, discuss and create knowledge.

Methodology / Approach*-* *The paper provides a theoretical approach where library as a space can be utilized not only for the issue-return process or collection of documents; rather it can be used more precisely for the benefit of the users and to satisfy their diverse learning needs. Four space model of public library is discussed to explain the applicability of Learning Commons in public libraries. Four space model consists of inspiration, learning, meeting and performative spaces. This paper relies on the secondary data present in journal articles and other sources of information on the internet.*

Findings / Discussion*- Library Learning Commons is a concept which develops learning and knowledge in the users' community regardless of their age, gender, community and knowledge. This concept of using 'library as a space' for learning is the need of the future society where library is not just a storehouse of stacks containing printed documents. Use of library building is not only for the purpose of stacks and racks but also for creating and sharing knowledge. This paper finds that library should reinvent their services from content driven curriculum to knowledge building process.*

Originality / Value*- The paper could be useful for the libraries looking for leaning-centered services for their users. It is also useful in policy making as well as providing innovative services to the users. Library Learning Commons helps both in academic as well as social development of an individual regardless of their age, gender and community. It helps in improving the personal skills of the individual in using Information and Communication Technology tools for the learning process. Library Learning Commons is beneficial to minimize the gap of Digital Divide and allows maximum use of internet technology and ICT tools to all the sections of society. In the near future, Learning Commons and Learning Analytics will be a good area of research and innovation for libraries as well as librarians.*

Keywords : *Publiuc Library, Library learning commons*

1. *Junior Research Fellow, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh,* navneet.dlis.bhu@gmail.com
2. *Deputy Librarian (In-charge), Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh,* navinupadhyay233@gmail.com
3. *Professor & Head**, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh,* aditya.tripath@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1. Henrik Jochumsen, Casper Hvenegaard Rasmussen, Dorte Skot Hansen, (2012) "The four spaces – a new model for the public library", New Library World, Vol. 113 Issue: 11/12, pp.586-597.

2. Indian Public Library Standards- Guidelines (2003). Bureau of Indian Standards.New Delhi, 2003.

3. Jill Beard, Penny Dale, (2010) "*Library design, learning spaces and academic literacy*", New Library World, Vol. 111 Issue: 11/12, pp.480-492.

4. Learning Commons in BC, 2011, http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=StlDhPJ9Upg, retrieved August 20, 2017)

5. Mark Bilandzic, Marcus Foth, (2013) "*Libraries as coworking spaces: Understanding user motivations and perceived barriers to social learning*", Library Hi Tech, Vol. 31 Issue: 2, pp.254-273.

6. Ranganathan, S. R. (1931). *The five laws of library science*. Madras Library Association (Madras, India) and Edward Goldston (London, UK).

7. Short, K., Schroeder, J., Laird, J., Kauffman, G., Ferguson, M. J., & Crawford, K. M. (1996). *Learning together through inquiry*. York, ME: Stenhouse

MT - 08 - 03

STRATEGIES FOR TRANSFORMING PUBLIC LIBRARIES INTO SMART PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Achala Munigal[1]

Abstract : *In India, education in Vedic times was imparted from memory of the teacher and students learnt it by repetition. It can be said that teachers were 'Human Libraries'. With passage of time manuscripts were written and housed in palaces of Kings and homes of eminent teacher; for use by a select literate few; probably because the general public was not educated. In 300 BC King Asoka had inscriptions done on stone pillars that can be termed a library out in open for public. India was invaded by many including but not limited to Turks, French, British who over time*

helped to build or destroy libraries. PLs were established by British for their benefit & colonial purposes but were soon opened to the natives. National Mission on Libraries reports there are 54856 PLs in India. PLs can be defined as sources not only of books and e-resources; but also as repositories for cultural heritage of the community; an educational gateway extending lifelong learning to its users without any discrimination or bias (for or against) caste, creed, age, income, sex, religious or political affiliations leading to social, cultural, educational, linguistic, literary, political awakening of the community members residing in and around, by making available its resources free of cost to public as its maintained by funds from government and/or philanthropists. With new concepts, tools and technologies being introduced in PLs, they are becoming public spaces where not only communities' information needs are met but the members meet and interact; so services from PLs need to cater to changing community information requirements. The scope of PL has increased and with it the role of librarians has changed vastly and they now have a different and diverse role to play now more than ever. Different strategies have to be adopted for existing PL and newly established PLs; as they differ in size, collection, funding etc. which impacts how they are developed and services they extend. This article provides history of Public Library (PL) system in India; with suggestions and strategies for developing PLs of India and transforming them into Smart PL.

Keywords: *Public Library, Smart Public Library, PL, India*

1. *Assistant Professor (LIS)/Asst. Librarian, NERTU, Osmania University, Hyderabad,*
   AchalaMunigalRao@gmail.com

REFERENCES

1. EKBOTE (Gopalrao). *Public Libraries System*. 1987.Ekbote Brothers; Hyderabad.p2. https://books.google.co.inbooks?id=Vry5AAAAIAAJ&q=the+history+of+the+development +of+the+ public+library+may+be+said +to+be+as+old+as+that+of+education+in+India&dq=the+history+ of+the+development+of+the+public+library+may+be+said+to+be+as+old+as+that+of+education+in+ India&hl= en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiQmd Jh53VAhUBPo8KHfXZBmoQ6AEILDAB(Visited on: Jul 1, 2017).

2. *MapsofIndia.com.* http://www.mapsofindia.com/history/mauryan-empire-ashoka-265-bce.html.(Oct 17, 2011). (Visited on: Jul 10, 2017).

3. *Calcutta Public Library (CPL).* http://www.nationallibrary.gov.in/nat_lib_stat/history.html.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

4. SHASTRI (Parth). *Gujarat Vernacular Society instrumental in revival of language.* http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/Gujarat-Vernacular-Society-instrumental-in-revival-of-language/articleshow/27927564.cms.(Dec 26, 2013). (Visited on: Jul 09, 2017).

5. *National Library.* http://www.nationallibrary.gov.in/nat_lib_stat/history.html.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

6. *Connemara Public Library.* http://www.connemarapubliclibrarychennai.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=201 &Itemid=201.(2011). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

7. CHATTERJEE (Partha). *Report on Public Library: Reading Habits and Socio-Cultural Change.* http://rrrlf.nic.in/pdf/Report_On_PublicLibrary.pdf.(Visited on: Jul 13, 2017).

8. *KhudaBaksh Oriental Public Library.* http://kblibrary.bih.nic.in.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

9. *State Central Library Kerala.* http://www.statelibrary.kerala.gov.in/history.htm.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

10. *History of Vadodara - Baroda.* http://www.historyofvadodara.in/baroda-central-library/. (2017). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

11. *Performance of Public Libraires in Andhra Pradesh.* http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/64697/10/10_chapter%204.pdf.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

12. SAHA (Nimai) and SINHA (Keshab). Rural Libraries in Support of Rural Reconstruction: Tagores Thinking and Reality.*Library Philosophy and Practice.* 2012, http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2048&context=libphilprac.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

13. *Public Library System in India.* http://rrrlf.nic.in/current_pub_lib_sys.asp. (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017)

14. BASU (Sreeradha). *NASSCOM Foundation launches Indian Public Library Movement; partners with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.*http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/51288055.cms?utm_source=contentofintere st&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst.(Mar 07, 2016). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

15. *Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation donatesRs 32 crore for public libraries in India.* http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-bill-melinda-gates-foundation-donates-rs-32-crore-for-public-libraries-in-india-2186606.(Mar 07, 2016). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

16. *Digital Empowerment Foundation: District Public Library Programme.* https://defindia.org/district-public-library-programme/.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

17. AVADAIAPPAN (N). *Financing Public Libraries For The Future: Tamil Nadu Model.* http://www.delnet.nic.in/Avadiappan-%20FINANCING%20PUBLIC%20LIBRARIES%20FOR%20THE%20FUTURE.pptx.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

18. *National Mission of Libraries: Library Scenario in India.* http://www.nmlindia.nic.in/pages/display/24.(Jan 15, 2014). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

19. *Public Libraries Are Doing Well In India, Thank You.* http://www.indiaspend.com/special-reports/public-libraries-are-doing-well-in-india-thank-you-49780.(Feb 28, 2014). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

20. *Rural-Urban Distribution.* http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/rural.aspx.(2001). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

21. *Almost 68% households in rural India have cell phones.* http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/almost-68-households-in-rural-india-have-cell-phones-115070300034_1.html.(Jul 3, 2015). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

22. *India Was The First Country To Ratify The Marrakesh Treaty: Why That Should Make Us Proud.* http://www.huffingtonpost.in/2016/09/30/india-was-the-first-country-to-ratify-the-marrakesh-treaty-why_a_21483895/.(Sep 30, 2016). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

23. BANERJEE (K). *Public Libraries in India - Present Scenario.* delnet.nic.in/Dr.%20K.%20K%20Banerjee_NML.pptx.(Visited on: Jul 1, 2017).

24. *World eBook Library.* http://www.worldlibrary.in/articles/ayyanki_venkata_ramanaiah.(2017). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

25. *Libraries Gateways to Knowledge.* http://knowledgecommissionarchive.nic.in/downloads/documents/NKC_Library.pdf.(2007). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

26. *Status of library legislation in India.* http://rrrlf.nic.in/lib_legislation.asp(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

27. *GHMC blind to plight of public libraries in Hyderabad.* http://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/News-Analysis/2016-01-29/GHMC-blind-to-plight-of-public-libraries-in-Hyd/203314.(Jan 29,2016). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

28. KARTHIKEYAN (Ajitha). *Local bodies fail to remit library cess.* http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/Local-bodies-fail-to-remit-library-cess/articleshow/6639646.cms.(Sep 28, 2010). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

29. *Ministry of Culture Memorandum.* http://nationalarchives.nic.in/writereaddata/html_en_files/html/C.pdf.(Sep 09, 2013). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

30. *Ministry of Culture: Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata.* http://www.indiaculture.nic.in/raja-ram-mohan-roy-library-foundation-kolkata.(Mar 09, 2017). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

31. *Memorandum of Understanding for the Financial Year 2015-16.* http://www.indiaculture.nic.in/sites/default/files/Mou%20Library/RRRLF-15.pdf.(Mar 26, 2015). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

32. *Collection Development.* http://www.nationallibrary.gov.in/nat_lib_stat/collection_dev.html.(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

33. *Delhi Public Library.* http://dpl.gov.in.(Jul 11, 2017). (Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

34. *Delhi Public Library.* https://twitter.com/delhipublibrary. (May 20, 2017).(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

35. *Delhi Public Library.* https://www.facebook.com/librarydpl/.(May 20, 2017).(Visited on: Jul 15, 2017).

36. *Indian Public Library Movement.* http://iplm.in/events/capacity-building-program-national-mission-libraries-public-library-personnel.(2016). (Visited on: Jul 14, 2017).

37. ARORA (Jagdish). *India Public Libraries Conference.* http://iplc.in/presentation-pdf/session-VII/Jagdish-Arora.pdf.(Visited on: Jul 9, 2017).

38. *Libraries: Gateways to Knowledge.*.http://knowledgecommissionarchive.nic.in/downloads/documents/NKC_Library.pdf.(2007). (Visited on: Jul 06, 2017).

39. BANERJEE (K). *Public Libraries in India - Present Scenario.*delnet.nic.in/Dr.%20K.%20K%20Banerjee_NML.pptx.(Visited on: Jul 1, 2017).

MT - 08 - 04

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN RURAL BENGAL : PRESENT REALITY AND PERMEATE INTO FUTURE

Pijushkanti Panigrahi[1], Banasree Roy[2]

Abstract :

Purpose: West Bengal was the fifth state in the country to enact the Public Library Act. It took pioneering step to form a separate ministry for library services which led the Govt of West Bengal to establish 2480 public libraries. To exploit the technological facilities for establishment of the West Bengal Public Library Network

(http://www.wbpublibnet.gov.in) is the first instance across the country. Above all, a considerable number of libraries are established in rural Bengal with an intention to serve marginal used people for their socio economic uplifment and to enhance and keep literacy rate at its highest level. Many initiatives have been undertaken by the Government with a view to develop library services in the state. The paper is to explore the ground reality in respect of achieving the warranted goal.

Methodology: For this presentation, different aspects of facts were investigated through interaction as a participating in district level conferences of librarians of public libraries and also as an organiser of a rural library situated in a remote village of coastal Bengal. Initiatives of a founder member of Barabantalia Pragati Sangha could convert the village club into a Government sponsored a two storied Barabantalia Pragati Sangha Pathagar. Survey was conducted by interview also. Users behaviour was observed, Government Orders were inspected, expectation of the locality was analysed.

Findings: With special effort of some members of this village library, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) and Government of West Bengal extended financial assistance for infrastructural development, MPLAD funds were also arranged. Residents of this locality are enthusias in generating fund through contribution. A comprehensive children section was established with financial support of a member to serve about 210 children members. To popularise library services Government has issued orders insisting libraries to celebrate 52 prescribed 52 events in a year. Guidelines for purchasing books are modified through Government orders, some modifications are brought in public library management rules. But sadly numbers of libraries are running without librarians. Many such incidents have created confusion among librarians. These have brought uncertainty of library services putting local people to a state of frustration.

Originality/Value: The productivity and warranted functioning of the public library is exclusively incumbent on some basic factors – planning for library services, proper managerial expertise and professionalism of librarians, evolving the process to satisfy the library users, re-assessing the LIS education, and accreditation of the LIS Courses to ensure effectiveand Services. This study suggests giving priority to meet the daily needs of the marginalised people's livelihood keeping in view the Government Orders. This paper suggests Government to revisit the orders to make it more effective in conformity with the ground reality.

Keywords: Public Library Service, Rural Library, West Bengal.

1. Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal, panigrahipk@yahoo.com
2. Librarian, Charuchandra College, Kolkata, West Bengal, banasreeroy2012@gmail.com

References :

1. https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/publications/archive/the-public-library-service/publ97.pdf (visited on Oct 10, 2017)

2. The West Bengal Public Libraries Act 1979 (West Bengal Act XXXIX of 1979)

3. G O No. 599-MEE/Sectt. EM/O/5L-90/2003 dated 10th August, 2005

4. Memo No. 74/LS /OM/Lib 31/1992(pt. 1) dated 11.01.2017

5. G O No. 132/MEE/Sectt./EM/O/5L-11/17 dated 14.2.2017

6. G O No. 357/MEE Sectt dated 03.05.2017.

7. PANIGRAHI (Sukendu). Ekti cluber Atmakatha (An Autobigraphy of a Club). Subarnajayanti (1960-2009) Smaranika (Souvenir of Golden Jubilee). 2010. Barabantalia Pragati Sangha Pathagar Golden Jubilee Celebrartion Committee, Contai, West Bengal.

MT - 08 - 05

EVOLVING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY MOUNTING THE INCLUSIVE SERVICES

Munesh Kumar[1]，AdityaTripathi[2]

Abstract :

Purpose: Public libraries are considered as a kind of community resource centres serving the society and the nation. In addition it should be a place for life-long learning, This paper is to analyse the role of public libraries towards educating the common peoples. This paper is also planned to see whether public libraries can

shorten the pathway of government plans and projects from policy making to implementation at the grass-route level.

Methodology: *Public libraries across the globe facing the sustainability issues, and running lack of various resources, capital, manpower resource, and knowledge. This paper deals with evaluation of existing conventional services and other assistance to the locals by State Central Libraries of Goa and Gujarat as their services are proven excellent in the effects and benefits. Qualitative contents taken from the various sources available in the central library's websites are assessed. The response and implication is implemented in inductive method with and expectations of deductive response.*

Findings: *A prominent role of a public library is to help users by means of various input directly or indirectly perceived from the social events and happenings around. Traditional knowledge and beliefs are to be preserved and hosted at a secured place, which is to be used in solving the social inquiries and fixing the unclear thoughts. Libraries serves to who seek to clarify approximate ideas. The perfect amalgamation of customary and independence is a significant amount of today's material (Information) transmission. It's a part of their services, they makes arrangement for lectures on health and issues, local happening etc. Library of things like internet of things is a part of Goa state central library which is highly recommended for the other libraries too.*

Originality / Value: *This research creates nodes for further studies with practical tools such as demographic studies, child learning and education center, bridging the gender gap, solving the social conflicts, understanding the social change pattern, localizing the technological change, segmenting the traditional knowledge to local problem solving level. Apart from these core connecting points for futuristic research this paper deals with the conceptualizing the role and responsibilities requirements of a public libraries in the advanced technological era.*

Keywords : *Public libraries, Library services, Information needs, Social inclusion, Life-long learning, Content service, India*

1. *Assistant Librarian, National Institute of Technology, Goa, muneshkindia@gmail.com*
2. *Professor & Head, Department of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, aditya@bhu.ac.in*

References

1. BORLUND P. Libraries and lifelong learning. 2014;14(2):94-102.

2. HUSSAIN F. E-Learning 3.0= E-Learning 2.0+ Web 3.0?. *IIADIS Int Conf Cogn Explor Learn Digit Age (CELDA 2012)*. 2012;(Celda):11-18.

3. AFORI OF. The battle over public e-libraries - Taking stock and moving ahead. *IIC Int Rev Intellect Prop Compet Law*. 2013;44(4):392-417. doi:10.1007/s40319-013-0047-0.

4. MORGAN AU, Dupuis R, Whiteman ED, D'Alonzo B, Cannuscio CC. "Our Doors Are Open to Everybody": Public Libraries as Common Ground for Public Health. *J Urban Heal*. 2017;94(1):1-3. doi:10.1007/s11524-016-0118-x.

5. ALI ZH, Ali HA, Badawy MM. A New Proposed the Internet of Things (IoT) Virtualization Framework Based on Sensor-as-a-Service Concept. *Wirel Pers Commun*. 2017. doi:10.1007/s11277-017-4580-x.

6. DATA-, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE PORTAL _ Semantic Web Company.2017

7. KURBANO LU S, BOUSTANYJ, PIRANEC S, GRASSIAN E, MUZRACHI D, ROY L. Information literacy: Moving toward sustainability: Third European conference, ECIL 2015 Tallinn, Estonia, october 19-22, 2015 revised selected papers. *Commun Comput Inf Sci*. 2015;552:569-575. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-28197-1.

8. YIMIN J, LAN H, ZHIFENG Y, GUANXIANG Y, XIANGXING S. Evaluation of cross-strait public library Website. *Wuhan Univ J Nat Sci*. 2006;11(5):1202-1208. doi:10.1007/BF02829237.

9. BECKER K. 24 Hours in the Children's Section: An Observational Study at the Public Library. *Early Child Educ J*. 2012;40(2):107-114. doi:10.1007/s10643-011-0499-0.

10. NISSAN E. Digital technologies and artificial intelligence's present and foreseeable impact on lawyering, judging, policing and law enforcement. *AI Soc*. 2015;32(3):441-464. doi:10.1007/s00146-015-0596-5.

11. NITECKI D. Program evaluation in libraries: Relating operations and clients. *Arch Sci*. 2004;4(1-2):17-44. doi:10.1007/s10502-005-6989-3.

12. OXBORROW K. Public libraries in norway help non-western immigrant women to integrate into society. *Evid Based Libr Inf Pract*. 2012;7(1):114-115. doi:10.1016/j.lisr.2011.01.003.

13. AXIELL. Creating a sustainable public library through technology.pdf. 2017. http://www.axiell.co.uk/creating-a-sustainable-public-library-through-technology/.

14. RRRLF-PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM IN INDIA.- Current Public Library Syatem. RRRLF, n.d. Web. 18 July 2017. <http://rrrlf.nic.in/current_pub_lib_sys.asp>.

15. BOOK DELIVERY DRONE. Thesis Scientist Pvt Ltd. 2017. Available at: https://www.thesisscientist.com/Docs/Presenations/3d514785-6088-477a-864f-0ac224113173. Accessed July 20, 2017.

16. E-CONTENTS | GOI, Ministry of Human Resource Development. Mhrdgovin. 2017. Available at: http://mhrd.gov.in/e-contents. Accessed July 19, 2017.

17. E-GOVERNMENT: Service Roles for Public Libraries. (n.d.). Retrieved July 17, 2017, from .http://publiclibrariesonline.org/2013/04/e-government-service-roles-for-public-libraries/

18 . GANDHINAGAR L LIBRARY – Gandhinagar - Gandhinagar Portal- Circle of Information.Gandhinagar Portal- Circle of Information. 2017. Available at: http://www.gandhinagarportal.com/library-gandhinagar/. Accessed July 20, 2017.

19. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION OF BOOKS AND RECIPIENT LIBRARIES IN THE STATES / UNION TERRITORIES. RRRLF. 2017. Available at: from http://rrrlf.nic.in/guideline_nms.asp. Accessed July 20, 2017.

20. GUJARAT STATE PORTAL | AllAbout Gujarat | Gujarat Tourism | Libraries. Gujaratindiacom. 2017. Available at: http://www.gujaratindia.com/about-gujarat/libraries.htm. Accessed July 20, 2017.

21. LIBRARIES DELIVER: Ambition for Public Libraries in England 2016 to 2021 - GOV.UK. Govuk. 2017. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/libraries-deliver-ambition-for-public-libraries-in-england-2016-to-2021/libraries-deliver-ambition-for-public-libraries-in-england-2016-to-2021. Accessed July 20, 2017.

22. POVERTY IN INDIA. Wikipedia; 2017. Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty_in_India

23. PUBLIC COMMUNICATION OF RESEARCH | Welcome to Mozilla Science Lab's Study Group Orientation!.Mozillasciencegithubio. 2017. Available at: https://mozillascience.github.io/study-group-orientation/4.7-public-com.html. Accessed July 19, 2017.

24. RULES and FORMS–GOA STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY.(n.d.). Retrieved July 15, 2017, from http://centrallibrary.goa.gov.in/index.php/rules-forms/

25. LIBRARY ILLINOISE. What you told us about the library on Snapshot Day. Libraryillinoisedu. 2017. Available at: http://www.library.illinois.edu/services/snapshot/2012/survey.html

26. WHY E-LEARNING TRANSLATIONN IS IMPORTANT FOR AN ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD. (n.d.). Retrieved July 15, 2017, from http://blog.commlabindia.com/elearning-translations/elearning-translation-english-speaking

27. AG, R. – Consulting -2017. Retrieved July 15, 2017, from http://www.reinisch.de/fileadmin/Sys/Public/Images/Content/Servicemanagement__Zahnraede.png

28. THE TECH SET-11-20 - Books / Professional Development - Books for Public Librarians - Bundles & Bulk Items - ALA Store http://www.alastore.ala.org/detail.aspx?ID=3902

SIG01 : Social Sciences Information
Theme : Information Literacy Competency Development

SIG 01 - 01

STRATEGY FOR INFORMATION LITERACY COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT

Amitabha Chatterjee[1]

Abstract : *Mere existence of information cannot bridge the gaps between the information-haves and information-have-nots. Information have-nots not necessarily always suffer for lack of information; they suffer mostly due to their inability to harness the available information efficiently at need. Information literacy can play a vital role in this*

context. Information Literacy indicates a range of skills which enables a person to identify, access, evaluate and utilize relevant information effectively. The factors that may have an impact in the development of these competencies are the literacy level and the intellectual level of the learner, contents of information literacy programme, method used in information literacy instructions and so on. Assessment of information literacy is required to determine how far an information literate person is able to do the aforesaid tasks. The paper discusses different aspects of such assessment.

Keywords: *Information Literacy, Information Literacy Competency, Information Literacy Competency Standards, Information Literacy Competency Assessment*

1. *Retired Professor & Head*, *Department of Library & Information Science, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal*

REFERENCES

1. Association of College & Research Libraries (USA). Information literacy competency standards for higher education. *www.ala.org/acrl/standards*

2. Association of College & Research Libraries (USA). Introduction to Information Literacy. *www.ala.org/acrl/issues/infolit/overview/intro*

3. Chatterjee, Amitabha. Elements of information organization and dissemination. 2016. Chandos Publications, Oxford. p. 75.

4. Community Tool Box, Section 1. A Framework for Program Evaluation: a gateway to tools (adapted from the article "Recommended framework for program evaluation in public health practices, by Bobby Milstein, Scott Wetterhall, and the CDC Evaluation Working Group. *http://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/evaluate/evaluation/framework-for-evaluation/main*

5. Council of Australian University Librarians. Information literacy standards of Australia. 2001. *http://www.caul.edu.au/caul-doc/InfoLitStandards2001.doc*

6. Doyle, Christina S. Outcome measures for information literacy within the National Education Goals of 1990: Final report of National Forum on Information Literacy – summary and findings. Eric Document: ED 351033. 1992. p. 2.

7. Information literacy. *www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_literacy*

8. Information literacy web page. *www.lasierra.edu/library*

9. International Alliance for Information Literacy and Lifelong Learning. *www.ceris.cur.it/Basili/EnlIl/dailypage.html*

10. Lancaster, F W. Information retrieval systems: characteristics, testing and evaluation. 1979. John Wiley, New York.

11. Mueller, John. Assessment of information literacy. *http://jfmueller.faculty.noctrl.edu/infolit assessments.htm*

12. National Forum on Information Literacy (USA). Paul G. Zurkowski. *http://infolit.org/paul-g-zurkowski/#respond*

13. The Prague Declaration: towards an information literate society. *http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/PragueDeclaration.pdf*

14. Van House, N et al. Measuring academic performance: a practical approach. 1990. ALA, Chicago.

DIGITAL LITERACY FOR SENIOR CITIZENS: NEW WAYS OF COMMUNITY SERVICES THROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Amrita Majumdar[1]

Abstract : *Advent of Internet has changed the whole scenario of the World. Digital literacy is expressed as one of the necessary skills to empower people to take part prominently in contemporary society. It has found that older citizens are not convenient with the technology and they often feel the difficulty to use the devices and their features. Many studies show that senior citizens are imperceptive in adopting technology and they unconfident for using ATMS or online banking and are worried for the safety of their savings with bank in digital environment. Community services are key component of public library and conventionally public libraries were providing adult literacy programme through many ways; now with change of technology public libraries need to switch over their literacy program to digital literacy program. Digital literacy is the capability needs for full involvement in a knowledge society. It encompasses behavioural skills and knowledge to use the digital devices such as smart phones, tablets, laptops and desktop PCs for purposes of communication and expression their daily life. The present government in India is aiming for a "Digital India", the vision of the project being: Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen; Delivering Governance & Services Digitally; Digital Empowerment of Citizens. However the picture is very contrast it has been revealed that amongst the digital device users in India, only 6% are over 50 years of age. This difference is worsen for mobile data, with only 1% users being 50 years or older. The reasons for such low numbers of digital device adoption in the higher age category are various. In India, the cognizance utility and complexity of the services prevents adoption of mobile data. Almost a third of the respondents feel no reason to use the mobile Internet and 24% reported that using these services are "too knotty". This is a generation that has grown without Internet technology and is usually hostile to new technical skills. They will be act as setback for the government movement towards digitisation. Now a day's many public libraries from different countries have launched different program to empower senior citizens to become active user of new technology. Although public libraries face many hurdles and barriers in their efforts to provide access and training services, they are adopting their role in new digital environment, and they continue to expand their services and innovate in their practices. The paper discusses the state of art report, how public libraries can embrace digital literacy programme for community services especially for senior citizen.*

Keywords : *Public libraries, digital literacy, community services*

1. *Assistant Librarian, IMS-MGKVP, West Bengal, amritaarty@gamil.com*

REFERENCE

1. ALA Digital Literacy Taskforce in 2011. *Digital Literacy Definition* http://connect.ala.org/node/181197.(2015). (*Visited on:Jun 17,2017).*Barbara*(Visited on Jun 21, 2017).*

2. (R. Jones-Kavalier) and Suzanne (L. Flannigani). *Connecting the Digital Dots: Literacy of the 21st Century.* http://connect.educause.edu/Library/EDUCAUSE+Quarterly/ConnectingtheDigitalDotsL/39969.(2011).*(Visited on: Jun,12,2017).*

3. Doddamallappa Kumbar (Basavantappa). *Growth and devlopment of public library system in India with special refernce to Karnataka.* https://www.researchgate.net/publication/22838002. (Oct,2016).*(Visited on:May12,2017)*

4. DUTTA (U). *Women and senior citizens: The unconnected Digital India.* http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-women-and-senior-citizens-the-unconnected-digital-india-2159640.(2015). *(Visited on:Jun14,2017).*

5. Digital Literacy program.(nd).http://www.digitalindia.gov.in/dims/component/digital-literacy-program.

6. Ministry of Human Resource Development.*Digital Literacy.* http://mhrd.gov.in/digital-literacy. (2103).*(Visited on Jun15,2017).*

7. Gautam (Devendra Kumar). Impact of Digital Divide and Public Libraries *OSR Journal Of HumanitiesAnd Social Science (IOSR-JHSS).*19, 12; 2014, Dec. p59-63.

8. Ghosh (Maitrayee).Public libraries in the Internet age: Indian scenario. *In IFLA Council and General Conference,* 69th.International Federation of LibraryAssociation and Institutions, Berlin (Germany), August1-9, 2003. http://eprints.rclis.org/7916/.*(Visited on Jun12,2017)*

9. Gurram (Sujatha). (2008.) *Digital library initiatives in India: a proposal for open distance learning.*http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1859&context=iatul.(Oct,2008).*(Visited onJun15, 2017)*

10. Goswami(P.R). *Literacy, Information, and Governance in the Digital Era: An Indian Scenario*http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10572317.2002.10762581?journalCode=ulbr(2009). *(Visited on Jun29,2017)*

11. Handa (Tarvinder Singh). *Role of public Library in the society and future vision of ICT enabled rendering of its services withspecial context to*. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265202196. (Jun, 2015). *(Visited on Jun 28, 2017).*

12. MEYER (Atlanta). *Technology classes for senior citizens: creating an envirnoment where senior citizens can devlop technology skills to actively participate in strong society.* http://library.ifla.org. (2105, JUL). *(Visited on Jun 28, 2017).*

13. Manzar (Osama). *Technology and public libraries.* http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/fEhj3roPRIYlbnaUk0VyiI/Technology-and-public-libraries.html.(2015). *(Visited on Jun 23, 2017).*

14. NDLM http://defindia.org/national-digital-literacy-mission/. (2015). *(Visited on Jun 23, 2017).*

15. National Mission on Libraries Ministry of Culture.,Government of India. *Library Scenario in India* http://www.nmlindia.nic.in/pages/display/24*(Visited on Jun 23, 2017).*

16. Public Library Association. *Digital Literacy*. http://www.ala.org/pla/initiatives/digitalliteracy*(Visited on Jun 23, 2017).*

17. Bandyopadhyay (Ratna), Goswami (Sarbani) &Sabahat (Nausheen) *Women's Health Literacy and Health Promotion: our initiatives in West Bengal,* https://www.ifla.org/past-wlic/2009/145-bandyopadhyay-en.pdf(2009 Aug).*(Visited on Jun 23, 2017).*

18. SHARMA (SUMER). *How India is inching closer to becoming digitally literate* https://yourstory.com/2016/06/national-digital-literacy-mission/(2017). *(Visited on Jun 21, 2017).*

19. Wooden (Ruth A).*The future of public libraries in an internet age.* (DEC,2006). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227981427_*(Visited on Jun 21, 2017).*

20. Wani (Zahid Ashraf).*Development of Public Libraries in India*.(Mar,2008) http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1168&context=libphilprac. *(Visited on Jun 21, 2017).*

SIG 01 - 03

INFORMATION LITERACY SKILLS AMONG PG STUDENTS OF MIZORAM UNIVERSITY: A SURVEY

Krishna Brahma[1], Manoj Kumar Verma[2]

Abstract : Information is the basic requirement of the students for their academic activities. Information has a great value in education, learning, and research process. In the ICT era apart from the traditional printed sources, information is available, in abundance, in various forms and formats. Photographs, images, audio, and video are all valid sources of information even when they are available in online. Due to significant changes in the information environment students' academic activities are enriched in several ways. Information is a resource that is naturally needed in all human actions as well as very crucial to the development of a nation. The material prosperity of any nation is linked almost directly to its information wealth. Information availability and its free flow through an effective dissemination network are necessary pre-conditions for the emergence of a crop of well-informed community. The Information available through libraries, community centers, special interest organization, media, and internet should be free of any geographical boundaries. Information literacy is a transformational process where the learner needs to find, understand and use information in various forms to create for personal, social or global purposes. Information literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize the information with the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively. Information Literacy is a comprehensive and never ending life long process. It has a wide range of fields such as Computer Literacy, Network Literacy, Web Literacy, Digital Literacy, Media Literacy, Visual Literacy and Critical Literacy etc. Each type of information literacy has its specific nature. The purpose of this paper is to assess basic information literacy skills among PG students of Mizoram University, Aizawl. A structured questionnaire was designed to collect the primary data from the respondents and 250 questionnaires were distributed among PG students of Mizoram University, out of which 196 (78%) respondents were received for data analysis. The results were analyzed and presented in the tabulated form.

The findings revealed that the PG students in Mizoram University are well aware of the library collections and services rendered.

Keywords : *Information Literacy, User study, Information Technology, PG student, Mizoram University*

1. *Research Scholar, Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram,* *krishnabrahma255@gmail.com*
2. *Assistant Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram,* *manojdlisbhu@gmail.com*

References

1. Islam, M. M. & Rahman, M. A. Assessing Information Literacy Competency of Arts Faculty Students at the University of Dhaka. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2014. (Access on 9th September 2015 at http://digitalcommons .unl.edu/libphilprac/1110).

2. Joint, N. & Wallis, J. Information literacy and the role of National Library and Information Associations. *Library Review.* 54 (4), 2005, 213-217.

3. Mahajan, P. & Kumar, A. Assessing Information Literacy Competency in Higher Education: A study of Panjab University, Chandigarh. *SRELS Journals of Library and Information Management,* 51(6), 2014, December. 369-375.

4. Rath, P. P. Knowledge Society: LIS Perspective. 2016. Today and Tomorrow's Printers and Publishers; New Delhi.

5. Sasikala, C. & Dhanraju, V. Assessment of Information Literacy Skills among the Science Students of Andhra University: A survey. *Library Philosophy and Practice,* 2011. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/518 (Access on -19.04.2016).

6. Singh, D. & Joshi, M. K. Information Literacy Competency of Post Graduate Students at Haryana Agricultural University and Impact of Instruction Initiatives. *Reference Services Review*, 41(3), 2013. 453 – 473.

7. Smith, M. D., & Dailey, A. B. Improving and Assessing Information Literacy Skills through Faculty-Librarian Collaboration. *College & Undergraduate Libraries* , 2013. 314-326.

8. Syamalamba, R. Information Literacy Programmes For Undergraduate Students. *International Journal of Digital Library Services, 1*(1), 2011, September. 49-90.

9. Trivedi, M. Digital Libraries: Functionality, Usability, and Accessibility. *Library Philosophy and Practice,* Paper 381, 2010. 1-6.

10. http://www.google.co.in/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=7&ved=0ahUKEwj Uut CmueXUAhUBPY8 KHaMwCEAQFghMMAY&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdnl.info%2Fimages% 2FPDFs%2FCDNL2004%2Fliteracy.pdf&usg=AFQjCNEvTrJmGMNWeaLCkaNG6fddMOUj-Q

11. http://www.ala.org/acrl/standards/informationliteracycompetency

12. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizoram_University

13. http://www.mzu.edu.in/

14. Chanchinmawia, F. & Verma Manoj Kumar. Significance of Information Literacy in Digital Environment among Academic Community and Role of Library Professionals. In Conjugative Management, Library Information Science, Social Science and Technology for Virtual World; edited by Deepak Kumar Srivastava et al. Pp-117-122.

ICT LITERACY AMONG LIBRARY USERS : A STUDY IN THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS OF BARAK VALLEY, ASSAM

Anup Kurmi[1], SangitaYadav[2], Manoj Kumar Sinha[3]

Abstract : *The concept, meaning and definition of ICT are discussed. This paper focuses on ICT awareness among the library users. Information and knowledge are nowadays the drivers in the global society. The capacity of managing the knowledge-based society is the critical skill of this era. The ability to have a good base of knowledge means that a society can start influencing that base to create further knowledge and increasing its advantage over its competitors. Towards a knowledge based society ICT is acting as a vehicle for information acquisition and dissemination of knowledge. The present study has been undertaken to know the ICT literacy skills among the library users of Professional Institutes in Cachar District. The students, teachers, staffs and other members are mainly drawn from professional institutes.*

The present work was carried out during January 2013 to July 2013. Survey method has been adopted, which comprises of questionnaires. The questionnaire was designed keeping in view of the main objectives of the study which was mainly consisting of closed ended-questions for knowing the opinion of the respondents in respect of ICT literacy skills among the library users.

The study result reveals that World Wide Web and e-mail are the mostly preferred types of ICT which has been using by the respondents. The study also reveals that the slow access speed of internet is the major problem which users always find in the time of using internet. The respondents using ICT for their research/ study and communication purpose respectively. The analysis of ICT literacy skills and awareness of various technologies revealed that library users are moderately skilled in various technologies and applications, but the awareness level was low in the case of tools and services. The Professional institutes must give much emphasis on ICT awareness of library users.

Keywords *: ICT Literacy, Technical Institutions- Cachar District, Knowledge Society,*

1. *Assistant Librarian, Venkateshwara Open University, Arunachal Pradesh, kurmianup@gmail.com*
2. *Librarian (Part Time), Nehru College, Pailapool, Cachar, Assam, Sangitayadav644@gmail.com*
3. *Associate Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Assam University, Silchar, Assam, mksinha1965@gmail.com*

REFERENCES

1) Sharma, P., Singh, M., and Kumar, P. (2009). Approach to ICT in library training, education and technology: Issues and challenges. Available at http:// crl.du.ac.in.

2) Siddiqui, M. A. (1997). The use of information technology in academic libraries in Saudi Arabia. *Journal of librarianship and Information Science, 29* (4), 195-203.

3) Sinha, M. K. (2008)). *Information communication technology (ICT) and internet awareness amongst the college and university teachers*. Paper presented at 6th International CALIBER-2008 held at University of Allahabad, Allahabad, February28-29 & March1, 2008. Retrieved from http://ir.inflibnet.ac.in/dxml/

4) Sinha, Manoj Kumar and Satpathy, Kishore (2008). Resource sharing and library networks in India. Indian Jour. &Sco. 21 (1-2), 75-84 (Jan 08).

5) Sinha, Manoj Kumar, Chakaroborty, Shankar Kumar and Bhattacharjee, Jayanta (2007). Application of information communication technology in college libraries of Barak Velly (Southern Assam). Paper presented at 5th Convention PLANNER -2007 held at Gauhati University, Guwahati, December 7-8, 2007. Available at http://ir.inflibnet.ac.in/dxml/

6) Singh, K. P., Sharma, N., &Negi, N. (2009). Availability, Use and Barriers to ICT in the R&D Institutions: A Case Study of the Libraries and Information Centres in Noida. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 29* (6), 21-31.

7) Smitn, Michael Quinton (2005). *The impact of information and communications technology change on the management and operations of academic libraries*. Department of Library and Information Science, University of the Western Cape.

8) Thanuskodi, S. (2011).User awareness towards using information and communication technology (ICT) in government arts and Science Colleges in Southern Tamil Nadu: An analytical study. *International Journal of Science and*

9) www.assaminfo.com

10) www.mapspfindia.com

11) en_wikipedia.org/wiki/cachar_district

12) www.cachar,nic.in

13) www.nits.ac.in/ý

14) en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Institute_of_Technology,_Silchar

15) www.smcassam.gov.in

16) en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silchar_Medical_College

17) www.smcassam.gov.in/academic/logo www.silpo.in

SIG 02 : Computer Application in LIS
<u>Theme : Digital India Initiative and Libraries</u>

SIG 02 - 01

DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVES: AN EDUCATIONAL PANORAMA

Amit Tiwari[1], Dipanjan Munshi[2], Udaya Varadarajan[3]

Abstract :

Purpose : Digital India Initiative (DII) is a front-runner project with the motto of "Power to Empower", from the Government of India to provide government services to the people digitally and at affordable prices. To make an India Tomorrow (IT) that will be digitally empowered, there should be an aggregation of Indian Talent (IT) and Information Technology (IT). The main focus of these initiatives is to bring the citizens closer to the government and reduce the red tape.

Methodology : This mammoth project is implemented with the participation of central, state and local government bodies acting as one. The focus areas of these initiatives are to provide the digital infrastructure, the services and governance on demand and empowerment of citizens by promoting digital literacy and access to various digital resources. This project stands on the nine pillars of broadband highway, universal access to mobile connectivity, public internet access programme, e-governance - reforming government through technology, e-Kranti - electronic delivery of services, information for all, electronic manufacturing, IT for jobs and early harvest programmes.

Findings : The paper pin-points on the educational perspective of DII which find some of the educational projects under the Digital India Mission like e- Granthalaya which is an integrated library management software from National Informatics Centre, Sugamya Pustakalaya - a revolutionary online library for people with visual and other print disabilities from Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment in collaboration with DAISY and SWAYAM by Ministry of Human Resource and Development for off stream students. Along with these, some other initiatives like e-Pathshala, Saransh, Shaala-Siddhi, Shaala-Darpan and GIS-Mapping are also briefly discussed. This paper explores the impact of these initiatives on India's educational scenario. There are various barriers to implement DII based educational initiatives such as, lack of basic infrastructure development, shortage of financial support, digital illiteracy, conventional attitude of citizens against adapting latest technologies and improper management.

Originality/Value : This paper adds values in accepting such challenges in educational DII. Government also plays a huge role to overcome from these complications. Research activities are inevitable to cope up with such issues. Here some suggestions to deal with the issues and challenges faced by the DII are also added.

Keywords: Digital India, Educational Initiatives, e-Governance

1. Retired Professor & Head**,** Department of Library & Information Science, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal

REFERENCES

1. Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology Government of India. http://digitalindia.gov.in/content/about-programme. (Jul 2, 2017). (*Visited on*:Jul 27,2017)

2. SHEPHERD (J).Why the Digital Era?In:DOUKIDIS (G), MYLONOPOULOS (N) and POULOUNDI (N). Ed. *Social and economic transformation in digital era.* 2004. Idea Group;London. P1-18.

3. PRABHU K (G) and RODRIGES (J). Digital India initiatives-building the new, not just fighting the old. *International Journal of Latest Trends in Engineering and Technology.* Special Issue SACAIM; 2016. p254-259.

4. *BROADBAND HIGHWAYS: Challenges and Opportunities.* http://theindianiris.com/broadband-highways-challenges-and-opportunities/. (*Sep 30, 2015). (Visited on:* Jul 28, 2017*).*

5. GULATI (M.). Digital India: challenges & opportunities. *International Journal of Management, Information Technology and Engineering.* 4, 10;2016,Oct. P1-4.

6. Press Information Bureau. Approach and Key Components of e-Kranti:National e-Governance Plan 2.0. http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=117690. (Mar 25, 2015). (*Visited on*: July 28, 2017).

7. DIGITAL INDIA:*A programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.* http://meity.gov.in/sites/upload_files/dit/files/Digital%20India.pdf. (*Visited on*: Jul 29, 2017).

8. *DI-INITIATIVES.* http://digitalindia.gov.in/di-initiatives. (Jul 2, 2017). (*Visited on*:Jul 28, 2017).

9. *SUGAMYA PUSTAKALAYA.* https://library.daisyindia.org/NALP/faqLink.action. (2016). (*Visited on*:Jul 29, 2017).

10. *E-GRANTHALAYA.* http://egranthalaya.nic.in/eg4.html. (2017). (*Visited on*:Jul 30, 2017).

11. *ABOUT SWAYAM.* https://swayam.gov.in/About. (2017). (*Visited on*:Jul 30, 2017).

12. *ICT-INITIATIVES.* http://mhrd.gov.in/ICT-Initiatives. (Jun 22,2015). (*Visited on*:Jul 30, 2017).

SIG 02 - 02

DIGITAL INDIA CAMPAIGNING AND THE SKILL FOR LIS PROFESSIONALS IN TRANSFORMING INDIA INTO DIGITAL EMPOWER SOCIETY: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Ridip Jyoti Kalita[1], Dipen Deka[2]

Abstract :

Purpose : This paper is to discuss digital information literacy in brief including its importance and significance in transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure the availability of Government services to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology.

Methodology: The initiative plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India consists of three core components i.e. development of secure and stable Digital Infrastructure, delivering government services digitally and universal Digital Literacy. Digital information literacy (DIL), as a component of information literacy is the most desired skill in this digital era.

Findings : Digital information is essential to almost every aspect of modern life which means that there is a need as never before, for learners and teachers who are information literate in a digital context. Digital Information Literacy (DIL) is the ability to recognize the need for, to access, and to evaluate electronic information. Digitally literates can acquire knowledge in e-learning process to a great extent and they can confidently use, manage, create, quote and share sources of digital information in an effective way.

Value : This theoretical study attempted to show how digital information literacy can be found as an important skill for the LIS professionals in transforming India into a digital empower society.

Keywords: Digital India, Digital Literacy, Digital Information Literacy, Digital Divide, Digital Library, etc.

1.   *Librarian, Anundoram Borooah Institute of Language Art & Culture (ABILAC), Rajaduar, Guwahati, Assam,*
     ridipjyotikalita@gmail.com
2.   *Assistant Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam,*
     dipendeka@gmail.com

References:
1.   BHATTACHARYA (U). *Digital information resources and digital information literacy: a symbiotic approach*. Library as an Global Information Hub: Perspectives and Challenges, 5th. Gauhati University, Guwahati. 2007. INFLIBNET Centre; Ahmadabad . pp. 351-357

2.   BRUCE (C). *Seven Faces of Information Literacy*. 1997. AUSLIB Press; Adelaide.

3.   BUSCHMAN (J). (2009). Information literacy, "new" literacies, and literacy. *Library Quarterly*, 79, 1; 2009, Mar. p95-118.

4.   CAMPBELL (S). *Defining information literacy in the 21st century*. IFLA General Conference and council, 70th . 22-27 August; Argentina. 2004. IFLA; Argentina

5.   CHOUGHULE (P). *Role of digital information services in corporate libraries.* Library as an Global Information Hub: Perspectives and Challenges. 5th. Gauhati University, Guwahati. 2007. INFLIBNET Centre; Ahmadabad. pp.160-165

6.   DUARA (K). E-*Learning in the context of open and distance learning through the borderless library*. Library as an Global Information Hub: Perspectives and Challenges. 5th. Gauhati University, Guwahati. 2007. INFLIBNET Centre; Ahmadabad. pp. 367-374.

7.   KALITA (R J). Significance *of digital information literacy in digital library management*. Managing Libraries in Digital Era: Proceedings of National Seminar cum Workshop on Managing Libraries in Digital Era. Assam Agriculture University Jorhat. 2012. Assam Agriculture University; Jorhat. pp. 205-211

SIG 02 - 03

BUILDING DIGITALLY INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES: LIBRARY'S POWER TO EMPOWER

Sanjukta Roy[1]，Pijushkanti Panigrahi[2]

Abstract :

Purpose: The present study is to focus on policies and best practices across the globe to make the vision 'Digital India Initiative' of Govt of India a reality with special emphasis on 'information for all'. The paper is to highlight the potential of libraries playing the role of catalyst in the process of equitable access to digital information and thus making India a digitally empowered country. The user-friendly portals of different related projects such as National Digital Library of India, National Mission on Libraries are crucial in harnessing digital resources on education in an online environment. This paper is also to address the problem of digital divide which forms a barrier to achieve digital empowerment.

Methodology: Being a theoretical study, content analysis technique has been adopted. Digital inclusion survey reports, performance evaluation reports of different projects of Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India have been studied and inferences drawn for the purpose.

Findings: Libraries need to be well equipped and librarians need to harness the skills and competencies required for the digital empowerment of the citizens. Libraries must repackage their services by customization according to the needs of both digital natives and digital immigrants. Imparting digital information literacy to the users will catalyse the process of Digital India in the making. The mission of libraries is to empower. The advocacy role of the libraries in the community-wide digital inclusion and

nation-wide digital inclusion infographic is important. Public library system and library networks lead the way to digital inclusion.

Originality/Value: Public libraries have power to empower the citizens by imparting digital literacy program. Digital literacy has been deemed an "essential life skill". Libraries and library professionals can be of immense help if they teach their users in tapping the potential available in various portals, e-resources, online and virtual learning spaces and thus help building digitally inclusive communities. Digital inclusion would bridge the digital divide through various innovative and beneficiary schemes for the citizens under the flagship program.

Keywords **:** Digital India, Digital Divide , Digital Empowerment , Digital Inclusion , Digital Literacy, Digitally Inclusive Communities, Digital citizenship, Digital Native and Digital Immigrants.

1. *Librarian, Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Bongaon, North 24 Pargns, West Bengal, sroy.roy21@gmail.com*
2. *Professor, Department of Library & Information Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal, panigrahipk@yahoo.com*

References :

1. About Swayam.https://swayam.gov.in/About.(2017)

2. Bhattacharya, P.M (2016).Changing lives of Rural People in Digital Era via Public Libraries Endeavor. In Emerging challenges and opportunities of central government libraries in the digital era. (pp.140 - 144).Kolkata :Central Government Library Association.

3. Chakraborty, A.K, Majumdar, Krishnapada and RoyChoudhury, S.K.(2014).Role of libraries in the inclusive knowledge society. In Roadmap to usher in knowledge society.(pp.65-70).Kolkata: IASLIC 26th National Seminar 2014

4. Kaul, H.K.(2016) Bridging The Digital Divide: Role of Libraries.In 19thNACLIN 2016.Tejpur:DELNET

5. Das, P.S. (2016). Virtual Learning Environment in Digital India:Prospects, Issues and Challenges towards Social Inclusion by Transforming Libraries (Information Commons) to Learning Commons. In Emerging challenges and opportunities of central government libraries in the digital era. (pp.101 -110).Kolkata :Central Government Library Association.

6. Digital India. A programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. http://meity.gov.in / sites /upload_files/

7. DI-Initiatives. http://digitalindia.gov.in / di-initiatives (visited on Jul,22, 2017)

8. Digitalinclusion.umd.edu/content/what-digital-inclusion (visited on Jul 26,2017)

9. E-Granthalaya. http://egranthalaya.nic.in/eg4.html.(2017).(Visited on Jul 22, 2017)

10. http://eservices.wb.gov.in

11. Lai,H.J.(2011).Information Literacy Training in Public Libraries : a case from Canada. Educational Technology and Society,14(2),81-88

12. Majumder, K.P. and Roy Chowdhury , S.K (2015) Community Information Services Through Public Libraries and Information Centres: Role of professional Associations.(pp.163-169)In In Library Legislation and Community Information Services.(pp.157-162).Kolkata: IASLIC 30th All India Conference

13. Press Information Bureau. Approach and key concepts of e- kranti ,National e- Governance plan.2.0.http://pib.nic .in/newsite/(Visited on Jul 22, 2017)

14. Roy, Banasree and Panigrahi,P. (2015)Library legislation vis-à-vis community information service: a proposal for relook. In Library Legislation and Community Information Services (pp.157-162).Kolkata: IASLIC 30th All India Conference

15. Pustakalaya, Sugamya. https://library daisy.india.org/NALP/faglink.action(2016).(Visited on July 22,2017)

16. The national Portal of India. http:// www.india.gov.in (visited on 15th July 2017)

17. Warschauer,M. Technology and Social Inclusion: Rethinking the Digital Divide, Cambridge MA:MIT Press,2003

18. www.nvli.in

19. www.pmgdisha.in

20. www.wbpublibnet.gov.in