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LIBRARIES IN FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

A Paper Prepared for the Planning Commission's
Working Group on Libraries

By

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A NOTE ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT DURING
THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

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N. C. Chakravarty

The Third Five Year Plan in chapter XXIX (p. 573) contains a sound policy statement with regard to pivotal position of education in the development of the country and a firm decision with regard to speedy removal of "Large deficiencies in the sphere of education" of the past decade. In the sphere of education there are two major deficiencies that have already impeded progress to a considerable extent and will continue to undermine achievements till they are removed. These are:-

- 1 Illiteracy and
- 2 Ignorance among the people about the principles, targets, achievements and above all, the social objectives of the country's Five Year Plans, which represent the collective aspiration of the nation.

Only proper facilities to educate and inform people can remove these serious deficiencies of huge magnitude. Free and compulsory elementary education for children and free public library service for all constitute the universally accepted major remedies for a situation like this.

Of our total population of nearly 46 crore (1964) 34.5 crore is still illiterate. This single fact sticks as a stigma to our ideals of equality of opportunities and social justice. This also stands out as a sharp reminder to the Constitutional provision for universal free elementary education for children in the age group 6-14 years. Three-fourths of the population do not possess at present the most effective tool to learn through reading and to communicate through writing. Even the literate people, except a few privileged ones, hardly get reading and reference materials to keep them informed and up-to-date in a country pledged to revolutionary changes through democratic means. On top of all these there is the most disturbing fact that a good percentage of the products of elementary education relapses into illiteracy for want of follow-up work through free public libraries that are yet to be established. As for the first phase of elementary education the Third Five Year Plan takes cognizance of its importance and urgency and enunciates policy in this behalf as follows: "The programmes for extending education to all children in the age group 6-11 is of such crucial importance that the financial considerations as such should not be allowed to come in the way of its successful execution in any state", (p. 579). This firm policy statement backed by liberal financial support from the Centre has helped rapid increase in enrolment of pupils in the

primary classes which is expected to go up to nearly 5 crore or nearly 77% of the total population in the age group 6-11 years in 1965-66 as compared to the corresponding figures of 1.92 crore or 42% in 1950-51.

Unfortunately the Plan includes very little regarding public library development. At page 600 (para 58) it is stated that "An adequate system of libraries is an essential part of any well-organised system of education". It makes no mention of the facts that consolidation and fruition of the system of primary education and adult literacy work depends largely on an equally vigorous and extensively developed system of public library service. This omission clearly indicates the absence of a sense of perspective and urgency. It relegates library service to a position of no significance and least priority in the scheme of things.

During the Second Plan in a total outlay of Rs. 204 crores on educational development only a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs (.4%) had been spent on library development. The seriousness of neglect suffered by library development schemes is further heightened by the fact that 51.4% of the total allocation of Rs. 186.42 lakhs provided for the purpose in the Second Plan had not been utilized by the States. Yet there is no dearth of solicitude for libraries in the country. To illustrate the point we quote from the 1964-65 budget documents of a State Government:- "Libraries are a vital educational agency and media for bringing awakening among the masses, with this end in view a scheme for the organisation of library service in the State was included in the 2nd Five Year Plan and it was decided that one library in each district should be started. But due to limited funds this could not be done and during the 2nd Five Year Plan only three district libraries were set up. In the 3rd Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 2.22 lakhs has been made for setting up three libraries at district levels. During the year 1962-63 one library was set up. A provision of Rs. 12,120 has been made in 1964-65 for the continuance of this library". Details of expenditure on public libraries in this State during 1962-63 are as follows:-

1962-63 (Actuals)	
Establishment of district libraries	Rs. 18,891
Establishment of libraries in small villages and town	Rs. 500
State Central Library	Rs. 42,943
	62,334

The State has 19 districts and its population is well over 2 crores, per capita annual expenditure on library service works to nearly 3 paise (NP) as against that on education of over Rs. 8. Thus relation of total per capita expenditure on education to that on library service is 800:3 (or 0.37%). There are little improvements in the estimates under this head during 1963-64 (revised) and 1964-65. It may be noted that the provisions for libraries in the State represent the running cost of the State Central Library, 4 district libraries and a few small libraries,

since set up, and almost nothing for further development. Annual expenditure on public libraries during 1962-63 to 1964-65 by State Governments is shown in the statement (annexed).

The Union Ministry of Education prepared and introduced to State Governments a scheme of integrated public library service at the commencement of the First Five Year Plan. Generally this represented a four of five-tier pyramidal system with the village libraries forming the base reaching upwards through Block/Taluka/Subdivisional, and District libraries to the State Central Library at the apex of the system. This structure of library development was later elaborated and approved by the Library Advisory Committee in their report in 1959. The Committee made considerable efforts to find out the present state of affairs and in their report recorded:- "At the end of March, 1954 the country had 32,000 libraries - most of them small, stagnating pools of books. Between them they had a book stock of a little over 71 lakh volumes..... The country spent less than half a crore of rupees on their service..... the public libraries have only one book for every 50 heads and as many as 20 persons between themselves read only one book in a year.....". The Committee then quotes the comparative figures of per capita book stock, book use and annual expenditure in U. K. (1.15 vols., 7.7 vols. and Rs. 3.50), U. S. A. (1.34 vols., 3.37 vols. and Rs. 4.55) and India (.02 vol., .05 vols. and 1 pice).

It will be found from the statement (annexure) that a total budget provision made for public libraries by the State Governments (excluding Nagaland) during the current year amounts to Rs. 81 lakhs nearly. The amounts spent in the previous 2 years, 1962-63 (actuals) and 1963-64 (revised) happen to be approximately 90 lakhs and Rs. 85 lakhs respectively. Taking into consideration the contributions made on this account by the Central Government (who maintain the National Library, Calcutta, Institute of Library Science, Delhi and give grants-in-aid directly to Delhi Public Library and certain other libraries), local bodies and various private organisations and individuals in cash and kind, we arrive at a sum approximating Rs. 1.5 crores as the total annual expenditure on public libraries in 1962-63. It will be observed that since 1962-63 there has been a steady decline in the governmental expenditure on public libraries. This is, perhaps, the most regrettable and depressing feature in our educational planning. Let us examine what has been the real progress of public library development in the country from 1950-51 (beginning of the First Plan) to 1963-64. Library service is for the literate people only. If we take the total expenditure on public libraries in 1950-51 and 1964-65 as Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs respectively we may express the expenditure on public libraries in relation to literate people in 1951 and 1964 as follows:-

	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
Literate population	* 5, 93, 00, 000	** 11, 50, 00, 000
Expenditure on Public Libraries	₹. 50, 00, 000	₹. 1, 50, 00, 000

Thus we find that the number of literates in 1964 has nearly doubled as compared to that in 1951 and that the expenditure on public libraries in 1964 is apparently nearly 3 times of what it was in 1951. But this comparison does not reveal the fact that the purchasing power of the rupee generally has suffered considerable depreciation during the period from 1951 to 1964 and that its purchasing power particularly in relation to reading materials (take the case of even a newspaper or journal), services of library personnel, building and library equipments etc. has been reduced to nearly half in these 13 years. Hence we find that the real average expenditure incurred per literate person in 1964 is less than what it was in 1951. In other words, we may say that during these years of planning facilities for public library service per literate person have been reduced. This may appear to be somewhat startling, particularly when we have unfortunately got into the habit of announcing that 'libraries are a vital educational agency and media for bringing awakening among the masses' and sanction Rs. 500 for establishment of libraries in small villages and towns in a State having over 2 crores of people. Save some modest work done by 3 or 4 States all that deserves a mention in the sphere of public library service during these years is the spectacular development of the National Library at Calcutta, Delhi Public Library and, perhaps, one or two more libraries at the State capitals. But all the same it remains to be investigated if some good public libraries have fallen into disuse during this period. We know of at least one excellent library, the Baroda Central Library, that enjoyed the pride of place among the public libraries in India for decades, under the patronage of its illustrious founder, the late Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III, has been badly languishing during recent years owing to lack of support from the authorities concerned. Again, the masses, by whom we swear, remain in thousands of towns and lakhs of villages, as denied as ever of the much-needed library services.

Under the existing conditions of scarce resources and the practice of fixing priorities between competing schemes of development the case for library development has so far gone by default. That in the matter of removing illiteracy, the full benefits of elementary education, which enjoys topmost priority among educational schemes, can not be achieved without the supporting library service, does not seem to have attracted due consideration. According to a rough estimate as arrived at after taking into account the new enrolment in classes I - V, expenditure on primary education, and contributions of adult

*16.6% of the total population of 35.92 crores

**25% of the total population of 46 crores (Estimate)

literacy work, private study outside recognised primary schools, etc. we come to a tentative conclusion that during the past 13 years, 1951-52 to 1963-64 primary education turned out nearly 6 crores literates net (allowing deductions owing to death and desertion) against a total expenditure of over Rs. 900 crores. Again, considering the total addition of literates (5.57 crores) over these years, it is estimated that out of 6 crores literates turned out by the primary education at least 1 crore relapsed into illiteracy (0.57 crore of literates are taken as the contribution of adult literacy campaigns and other agencies in the field during this period of 13 years). This in terms of money means a loss of Rs. 150 crores or one-sixth of the total expenditure (Rs. 900 crores) giving a ratio of 6:1 as between total investment in primary education and the wastage thereof owing to relapse into illiteracy.

What has been stated above is no exercise in numbers. The conclusions, though approximate, deserve serious consideration. Calculations made, as under, from the different stand point of enrolment in schools in the age group 6 - 14 according to estimates for 1965-66 lead us to the same conclusion:-

Age	Total population	In Schools	Out of Schools
6 - 11 (Class I - V)	6,50,00,000	4,96,00,000	1,54,00,000
11 - 14 (Class VI - VIII)	3,42,00,000	98,00,000	2,44,00,000
	9,92,00,000	5,94,00,000	3,98,00,000

Of nearly 4 crores of children in ^{the} age group who remain out of school at least 2 crores will account for those who just acquired literacy before leaving school at various points in the primary stage (Class I - V). There being no arrangement for follow-up work, relapse into illiteracy on their part is sure to be wide-spread. This avoidable wastage, of grave social consequences shall continue till adequate supporting public library service is provided to sustain and consolidate the gains of primary education.

Expenditure on primary education may be treated as our basic investment in human resources. During 1964-65 the estimated expenditure under this head by the State Governments amounts to Rs. 128.11 crores, out of which preventable wastage by way of relapse into illiteracy will account for over Rs. 21 crores in the ultimate analysis. Free public library service is accepted universally to be one of the most effective agencies to remedy such a situation. Besides this important preventive aspect of public library service, public libraries have another equally great contribution to make in the matter of educating and informing the people. This aspect of public library service, with significant reference to the existing conditions in India

today, can be very well explained with excerpts from the Unesco *manual on 'Adult Education Activities for Public Libraries' quoted * below:-

'Unesco has a special responsibility for the development of those educational, scientific and cultural services which help to bridge the gap between the specialists and the ordinary citizens of the world. There is always a danger that in any period when great advancements are being made in science and learning the intellectuals may be out of touch with the people ignorant of what their cultural leaders are doing. Of many types of service which civilized man has designed to bridge this gap there are few which have such wide possibilities and such need for development as the various services contributed by public libraries. No one who has learned to read beyond the level of bare literacy and who wishes to play his full part in the life of his community can possibly keep in touch with what is happening elsewhere in the world, with what, even, is happening at his door-step, without recourse to books and periodicals " (P. V). There are very few countries in the world to-day where the gaps between the specialists and the ordinary citizens, between the educated and the uneducated are as wide as they are in India. Dangerously enough such gaps are widening and are being left unbridged in spite of elaborate national programmes for development over the past 13 years. Immediate attention of the planning authorities in the country has, therefore, been drawn not so much to deficiencies in planning techniques as to serious lapses in the matter of inspiring people's confidence in the Plans and in attracting spontaneous support for execution of the planned programmes. The lack of confidence and enthusiasm on the part of the people, without whose active support no programmes can be successful, is attributable not so much to any basic disapproval by them but almost entirely to their failure to understand the basic principles of planning and to keep pace with the planners'.

Of the 16 States in the Indian Union all, with the exception of the recently created State of Nagaland, have since established State Central Libraries. Without any fear of contradiction it can be said that most of these libraries do not fulfil many of the functions set for them by the Library Advisory Committee in their report. Many of them serve merely as local public libraries in cities of their location. Even this function of theirs leaves much to be expected. Hardly any of them inspires hope as a centre and model for bibliographical coordination and guidance in the State. The State Librarian is at best a public librarian set to organise his library under innumerable administrative hurdles and financial difficulties. Library development in the State generally does not warrant his serving as 'The Chief Technical Adviser of the Library Department' and, the fact

*Library Manual No 3, Paris. 1950

of the case is that there is yet no library department of the authority and importance as recommended by the Library Advisory Committee. This makes the position worse still. Much remains yet to be done to improve the State Central Libraries.

There are nearly 333 district towns (including 8 or 9 headquarters of centrally administered areas). Not even half of the district headquarters have been able to establish District Libraries though the scheme for the purpose was introduced in 1951. Yet most of those, since established, are weak and ineffective institutions, somehow carrying on with certain routine services, instead of being vital activating centres in a system of integrated library service, organised at the State level. The Library Advisory Committee also recommended that the District Library should occupy the pivotal position in the system. While the State Library Department should concern itself with coordination and broad policy decisions at the State level, the Sub-divisional/Taluka, Block and Village libraries should receive active support and guidance directly from the District Library. The District has been the most vital administrative unit in India for the past 100 years and this tradition is sure to be further strengthened in the interest of administrative efficiency and convenience. District Officer (the Deputy Commissioner or the District Magistrate and Collector) the District Superintendent of Police, the District Inspector of Schools etc., enjoy enough administrative authority and play crucial role in the administration of the country. The District Librarian must play a comparable role in the matter of administration and implementation of public library developmental programmes in his district. He must enjoy pay and status comparable to those of a Class I Gazetted Officer in the State Educational Service, and he should be directly responsible, so far as local operations are concerned, to the District Library Committee (Authority) with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman. He should be governed by the same rules with regard to his relation to the Director of Libraries/ Director of Public Instruction as they obtain in the case of a District Inspector of Schools. He should have two distinct functions: -

- (1) He should be the chief executive officer with regard to planned projects of library development in his district and, for this purpose he should have adequate authority to inspect and guide all town/Taluka/Block and village public libraries in the district.
- (2) He should be responsible for efficient administration of the District Library and for using the same as a model and training centre for librarians in the district.

It is needless to say that in this matter he must be assisted by duly qualified deputies.

The Library Advisory Committee in its report recognised the important position of the District Librarian. The above suggestion with

regard to the status and functions of the District Librarian spells out practical steps necessary for implementation of the idea and, this definitely shows a way out of the morass in which we are caught up. No scheme, far less an elaborate new scheme of public library service, in this country can have any reasonable chance of success unless it is entrusted to proper authority in keeping with the general pattern of administration. The District Officer, fully responsible for a specified type of district-wide public activities, is the most tried and effective executive among functionaries in State business. And on the spot inspection for purposes of guidance and control is an accepted principle of educational administration in this country. A Library executive at the district level is an indispensable prerequisite for public library development in the country.

Having accepted the role and functions of the District Librarian and the District Librarian we may examine the expenditure involved in the establishment and maintenance of a District Library that will also house the office of the District Library Committee:-

I - Non-recurring;:	Rs.
(i) Building	2,00,000
(ii) Book Mobile van	1,00,000
(iii) Equipments	25,000
(iv) Books	1,00,000
(v) Miscellaneous	10,000
	<u>4,35,000</u>
II - Recurring (Annually):-	
(i) Books & Publications	25,000
(ii) Staff (Pay and Allowances)	
(a) District Librarian	6,000
(b) Deputy Librarian	4,000
(c) Other Staff (including Mobile van driver)	6,000
(iii) Miscellaneous	4,000
	<u>45,000</u>

This gives us a total of Rs. 4,35,000 as the expenditure for setting up a District Library and a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 45,000. A phased programme spread over the period of 5 years during the Fourth Plan, may be framed for establishment of 180 District Libraries according to scale of expenditure on the lines suggested above. This scheme should include taking over of a number of District Libraries already established, particularly in the States like West Bengal, Madras, Maharashtra etc. where all or most of

the districts have already got District Libraries. It is suggested that during the first year of the Fourth Plan 20 such libraries may be established and double that number in each of the following four years. Thus the progressive cost will be as follows:-

(in Rs.)

Year	Capital cost	Maintenance Cost	Total (2+3)
1	2	3	4
1966-67	87,00,000	9,00,000	96,00,000
1967-68	1,74,00,000	27,00,000	2,01,00,000
1968-69	1,74,00,000	45,00,000	2,19,00,000
1969-70	1,74,00,000	63,00,000	2,37,00,000
1970-71	1,74,00,000	81,00,000	2,55,00,000
	7,83,00,000	2,25,00,000	10,08,00,000

In the aggregate the proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 10,08,00,000 during the Plan period and thence an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 81,00,000

A word of explanation is, perhaps, necessary to justify the scales of expenditure suggested. The whole scheme is based on the idea of a vigorous and effective system of public library service under the guidance of the District Librarian whose function will extend beyond the running of the District Library to library development in the district as a whole, as explained earlier. It should also be noted that quite a few of the district towns will have more than 1,00,000 population and very few will have less than 50,000. Even if we take the average as 1 lakh, a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 45,000 for a District Library gives us an expenditure of Rs. 0.45 paise per capita. This, we know, represents a big rise in per capita annual expenditure on public library service which is currently as low as Rs. 0.03 paise only. This also appears to be pretty high as compared to the prescribed scales of the West Bengal Government (who are far in advance of many other states in this field) that provides Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 18,000 as capital cost and annual recurring maintenance cost respectively of a District library. We are sure representatives of that Government will agree that a public library at the District Headquarter run at an annual cost of Rs. 18,000 can hardly meet the full needs of the reading public in the town and its suburbs. Our suggestion has got the same argument that supports our model schemes and intensive development area programmes in the Plans. This very idea, it may be recorded, pervades other programmes suggested in this note.

Under Community Development programmes the whole of rural India has been delimited into 5,223 Blocks by the end of 1963. It is proposed that simultaneously with the implementation of the above scheme for establishment of District Libraries a phased programme of setting up Block Libraries should be taken up. 5,223 blocks are spread over in the rural areas of 333 districts. While it will not be correct to take that all the districts contain the same number of blocks, it will not also be proper to think that all the blocks are at the same stage of development. According to some suitable criteria, in consultation with the local authorities, nearly half of the total number of blocks may be selected for establishment of Block Libraries. It is proposed that during the first year 300, during the second year 500 and during each of the remaining three years 600 Block Libraries may be established according to the scale of expenditure per library as given below:

I - Non-recurring:-

	<u>Rs.</u>
(i) Building ..	50,000
(ii) Equipments ..	5,000
(iii) Books ..	10,000
(iv) Miscellaneous ..	1,000
	<u>66,000</u>

II - Recurring:

	<u>Rs.</u>
(i) Staff (Pay & Allowances)	
(a) Librarian	2,500
(b) Library Assistant	1,500
(c) Peon/Farash	900
	<u>4,900</u>
(ii) Books	10,000
(iii) Miscellaneous	100
	<u>15,000</u>

According to the above calculation the following will be the expenditure year-wise :-

(in Rs.)			
Year	Capital Cost	Maintenance Cost	Total (2 + 3)
1	2	3	4
1966-67	1, 98, 00, 000	45, 00, 000	2, 43, 00, 000
1967-68	3, 30, 00, 000	1, 20, 00, 000	4, 50, 00, 000
1968-69	3, 96, 00, 000	2, 10, 00, 000	6, 06, 00, 000
1969-70	3, 96, 00, 000	3, 00, 00, 000	6, 96, 00, 000
1970-71	3, 96, 00, 000	3, 90, 00, 000	7, 86, 00, 000
Total	17, 16, 00, 000	10, 65, 00, 000	27, 81, 00, 000

Thus for the expenditure (capital + maintenance cost), as shown below, we shall get 180 District and 2600 Block Libraries catering fairly well-organised service to a little over half of both urban and rural population spread over the entire country.

Rs.		
1966-67	..	3, 39, 00, 000
1967-68	..	6, 51, 00, 000
1968-69	..	8, 25, 00, 000
1969-70	..	9, 33, 00, 000
1970-71	..	10, 41, 00, 000
Total :		37, 89, 00, 000

Of the total sum Rs. 24.99 crores account for capital expenditure and Rs. 12.9 crores as maintenance cost. This new service will involve an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 4.71 crores from 1970-71 onwards in addition to atleast Rs. 1 crore more to be spent by the States on the already existing libraries.

Now all that has been said above needs for implementation resources in men and money. Let us consider suggestions regarding financial resources first. If the past performance is any index, the initiative and the financial resources must come first from the Centre in an appreciable measure. The importance and urgency of the case warrants that the establishment and maintenance of the District Libraries should be financed under the 'Central Schemes for the entire Fourth Plan period. This will mean a total expenditure of Rs. 10 crores nearly spread over 5 years. Financial responsibility for maintenance of these libraries thereafter should be a matter for discussion when the Fifth Plan is formulated. As for the Block Libraries, it is suggested that they should be established and maintained by the states under State Schemes'. That will mean a total

expenditure of Rs. 27.8 crores by the States over a period of 5 years. The distribution of Central and State Schemes should be decided according to some agreed formula keeping in view the size, population and cooperation extended by the States. While we make plans for new schemes the existing State, District (not included in the new development schemes), Block and village libraries should not be forgotten. The States should try to develop them also during the Fourth Plan so that in due course they attain efficiency and usefulness comparable to those of libraries included in the new schemes. If all these are done with the due sense of purpose and urgency we shall be in a much better position five years hence, as compared to the one we find ourselves in today, when we shall consider public library development programmes for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Our need in terms of human resources for implementing a scheme of the order, as stated above, is quite considerable. The programme of quick development contemplated presupposes availability of suitable

- (a) staff to man the libraries, and
- (b) library executives at the All-India and State levels to work out details, watch progress, assess results and to advise Central and State Governments at various stages of development.

For the posts of Librarians and Dy. Librarians of District Libraries we need 360 (2 for each Library) qualified graduate librarians with orientation for public library work, particularly with experience of library organisation. It should be borne in mind that the success of the whole scheme of development largely depends on the initiative, enthusiasm and integrity of the District Librarians and that it is hardly possible to get so many librarians of such calibre from among the existing working librarians. The needs of 2600 Block libraries in this respect will present no less a problem. At present some 16 universities in the country turn out annually nearly 500 qualified librarians. We have got today over 2,200 institutions of higher education and quite a good number of Government departments, industrial and commercial organisations, etc., all of which need trained librarians for their fast developing libraries. Qualified librarians are generally in short supply and this condition will continue for quite some time.

Under the above circumstances it is proposed that a crash programme of training public librarians may be executed through the Institute of Library Science set up by the Union Ministry of Education in 1959. As *a revised scheme for this institute is

* Govt. of India. Ministry of Education annual report, 1963-64, p.32.

presently under consideration" of the Union Ministry of Education this appears to be the most opportune time to take up this proposal. If the Institute is fully used for training public librarians at two levels - one for training public librarians and library executives to be employed as District/State Librarians, library executives, etc. and the other for junior positions - a strong foundation may be laid to set a pattern for more institutions of this type at the state level, as and when considered expedient. The Delhi Public Library may be profitably used as a laboratory by the Institute for orientation purposes. The Institute's work must also be supplemented by the State Governments and the Indian and State Library Associations by training librarians for junior library positions in Block and village libraries.

As for meeting the requirement of personnel, referred to at (b) in the preceding paragraph the following measures are suggested for early implementation :-

- (i) Appointment by the Central Ministry of Education and Planning Commission of library experts as regular advisers/executives with suitable ranking in the official hierarchy. It is well known that without a sound subject bias and field experience, it is difficult these days to understand, plan and execute special programmes.

- (ii) Appointment of Directors of Libraries by the State Governments in accordance with the recommendations of the Library Advisory Committee.

The above note gives only the outline of a programme of library development under the Fourth Plan. Details at many points require to be discussed and worked out. The structure of public library system has been dealt with at length in the Library Advisory Committee report and, the suggestions contained in this note generally fall within that frame-work. Development of public libraries should no longer be treated as a subject for argument. We should now work for this purpose and, for working, there should be a clearcut and adequate programme included in the Fourth Plan.

ANNEXURE

Statement showing expenditure on Public Libraries by States

<u>States</u>	1962-63 <u>(Actuals)</u>	1963-64 <u>(Revised)</u>	1964-65 <u>(Estimates)</u>
Andhra Pradesh	4,93,848	5,39,500	5,55,100
Assam	2,89,137	2,52,000	3,39,000
Bihar	7,29,334	5,40,400	5,51,400
Gujarat	4,86,611	4,78,700	5,08,000
Jammu & Kashmir	60,850	93,900	1,31,400
Kerala	8,57,321	9,22,800	9,29,100
Madhya Pradesh	4,57,654	1,53,000	1,60,000
Madras	17,16,287	14,33,100	14,19,400
Maharashtra	7,05,000	6,28,000	7,02,900
Mysore	3,18,906	2,71,698	2,85,200
Orissa	96,281	57,500	57,500
Punjab	62,334	70,870	70,710
Rajasthan	5,05,725	5,58,000	5,64,000
Uttar Pradesh	3,07,755	3,19,400	3,37,200
West Bengal	19,33,390	21,65,000	15,22,000
	90,20,333	84,83,868	81,22,910



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