



THE STUDY OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS INDIAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES

Dhananjay H. Mendhule
Librarian, Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya,
Hingna, Dist. Nagpur.

ABSTRACT :

Many organizations/institutions are working at the national and international level for the upgradation, coordination, and development of library and information services. Some of these organizations work as agencies and some voluntarily. Although institutions or organizations are made up of individuals, organizations are above individuals, because the objectives of the organization are collective. The operation of the organization is done in a disciplined manner according to the rules. The activities of the organization are based on rules and the accountability of an individual is ensured in the conduct of their activities. The library is a growing social institution, so the role of organizations is important in the development of libraries. In this research paper, the contribution of various Indian institutions in the development of libraries has been studied.



KEYWORDS : Library, Organization, Social Organization, NASDAQ, NISCAIR, University Grants Commission, Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation.

INTRODUCTION

India has always held a prominent place in higher education in Indian history from ancient India to modern India. In ancient times Nalanda, Taxila, and Vikramsila universities were famous centers of higher education, which extended not only to the whole of India but also to Korea, China, Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Tibet, and Nepal. Even today India manages one of the largest higher education systems in the world. Mount Stuart Elphinstone introduced the present system of higher education from the 1823 meeting, which stressed the need to establish schools. Later, Lord Macaulay, in 1835, advocated efforts to introduce English education to the natives of the country. Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854, known as the 'Magna Carta of English Education in India', Sir Charles Wood recommended a properly designed scheme of education from primary school to university. He planned to encourage indigenous education and prepare a coherent policy for education. Subsequently, the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay (now Mumbai), and Madras were established in 1857, followed by the University of Allahabad in 1887. The Inter-University was established in the year 1925 to promote the activities of the University, by sharing information and cooperation in the fields of education, culture, sports, and allied fields.

The first attempt to prepare a national system of education in India was made in the year 1944. In this, the formation of the University Grants Committee was recommended, which was formed in 1945 to oversee the work of the three Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, and Delhi. The committee was entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with all those existing universities in 1947. The UGC is modelled after Britain's University Grants Committee, which was an advisory body to the British government and provided advice on the distribution of grant money among British universities.

The library is a growing social institution; therefore the role of organizations is important in the development of libraries. Many organizations/institutions are working at the national and international level for the upgradation, coordination, and development of library and information services. In India, some organizations have made their significant place based on specialties at different levels. Of these, University Grants Commission, Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, NISCAIR, and NASDOC can be mentioned.

Research Methodology:

The research paper has depended on secondary data.

Objective of Research:

- 1) To develop a contribution profile of various Indian institutions.
- 2) To be aware of the facilities provided by various Indian institutions in the development of libraries.
- 3) To study the contribution of various Indian institutions in the development of libraries.

The Contribution of Various Indian Institutions in the Development of Libraries:

University Grants Commission, Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, NISCAIR, and Nasdoc are not very many reputed Indian organizations active in the development of libraries. But based on specialties at different levels some organizations have created their important place. Of these, University Grants Commission, Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, NISCAIR, and NASDOC can be mentioned here.

The University Education Commission, headed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, was established in 1948, immediately after independence. A report was submitted to make suggestions for the improvement and expansion of Indian university education by the present and future needs and aspirations of the country, in which it was recommended that the University Grants Committee be established on the general model of the University Grants Commission of the United Kingdom. But a full-time chairman should be appointed by eminent educationists and reconstituted with other members.

The Central Government decided in 1952 that all matters relating to the allocation of grants from public funds to the Central Universities and other universities and institutions of higher learning may be referred to the University Grants Commission. Consequently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) was formally inaugurated on 28 December 1953 by Shri Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education, Natural Resources, and Scientific Research. However, the UGC was formally established only in 1956 as a statutory body of the Government of India to coordinate, determine and maintain standards of university education in India. To ensure effective region-wise coverage across the country, the UGC has decentralized its functions by setting up six regional centers at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati, and Bengaluru. The head office of UGC is situated at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi. The UGC was first constituted in 1945 to oversee the functioning of the three Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, and Delhi. Its responsibility was extended to cover all Indian universities in 1947. The UGC became a statutory body in November 1956 with the passage of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 by the Parliament of India. The University Grants Commission of India is a statutory body. It has been established by the Indian central government by the UGC Act 1956 under the Ministry of Human Resource Development and is responsible for the coordination, determination, and maintenance of standards of higher education. It grants recognition to universities in India and disburses funds to such recognized universities and colleges for various purposes.

A recommendation was made in 1949 to reconstruct the University Grants Commission on the lines of the University Grants Committee of the United Kingdom. This recommendation was made in the year 1948-1949 by the University Education Commission, which was set up under the chairmanship of S. Radhakrishnan. The Government of India decided in 1952 that grants to universities and higher education institutions should be controlled by the UGC. Subsequently, it was inaugurated on 28 December 1953 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education, Natural Resources, and Scientific Research. The University Grants Commission became a statutory body in November 1956 with the passage of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 by the Parliament of India. In 1994 and 1995, the University Grants Commission decentralized its functions by setting up six regional centers at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati, and Bengaluru. The head office of the University Grants Commission is located at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

The University Grants Commission, along with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), currently conducts NET for the recruitment of teachers in colleges and universities. It has made provision of NET as a mandatory qualification for teaching at the undergraduate level and postgraduate level since July 2009. However, to promote research, a provision has been made to give some relaxation to Ph.D. students.

Among the objectives of the University Grants Commission, main objectives of the University Grants Commission are to promote and coordinate higher education, to determine and maintain the level of examination and research in universities and colleges, to act as an important link between the State and Central Governments of the University Grants Commission, It includes determining an operating international standard for the development of higher education. Contribution to the University Grants Commission in the activities of library and information science Being the apex body of Indian universities, this commission is directly related to the development of university and college libraries and information services. Committees are constituted by this commission from time to time for the upgradation of library services. Some of the selected activities in this field include providing financial grants for university and college libraries, formation of committees for the development of courses in library and information science subjects, formation of national information centers, and establishing of INFLIBNET, university, and college libraries. To modernize the library, to constitute committees for the review of university and college libraries, to provide financial grants for university and college libraries, to work with central universities, state universities, institutions equivalent to universities, government colleges, recognized colleges, and various institutions of higher education. To upgrade the services of the libraries of the centers, providing financial grants for the construction of buildings, furniture, study materials, and research materials, providing financial support for the establishment of book banks in colleges, etc. are included.

The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Trust (Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation) is a central autonomous organization fully funded by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It was formed in 1972 in memory of the country's great education lover and social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1961 of West Bengal.

It was established by the Government of India to support public library services and systems and promote the public library movement in the country. The Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation is called the foundation of the apex policy-making body. It consists of 22 members nominated by the Government of India from among eminent educationists, librarians, administrators, and senior officials. The Minister of Culture, Government of India, or his nominee, is the President of the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation. Professor Brij Kishore Sharma is the current chairman of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation.

The objectives of the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation are to accelerate the library movement by planning public libraries in collaboration with the State Government in India and providing grants through the State Library Planning Committee constituted by the State Governments, to the State Governments of the country in their respective states. Inspiring to pass the Library Act in India, efforts to determine the National Library Policy and its adoption by the Central and State

Governments, and conducting activities promoting the library movements of the country. To make efforts to develop the tendency of study in the villagers and neo-literates. Promoting innovative research in library and information science, promoting inter-library exchange by establishing a national library system for national libraries, state central libraries and district libraries, etc., etc. is included

The National Library Policy was drafted in 1983 by a working group constituted by the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Trust in 1981. Based on this draft, the Department of Culture, Government of India issued a draft policy statement and formed a committee under the chairmanship of Professor DP Chattopadhyay. The committee presented its recommendations in 1986. An authorized committee was constituted by the government to consider these recommendations of the committee, through which it presented its report 'National Policy of Library and Information System: A Presentation' after discussing with the people interested in the major libraries of the country. In this way, this trust is continuously striving for the progress of libraries. The Directory of Public Libraries in India has also been published by the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Trust.

The National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) is the abbreviated name. NISCAIR came into existence on 30 September 2002 with the merger of the National Institute of Science Communication (NISSCOM) and the Indian National Scientific Documentation Center (INSDOC). NISCOM and INSDAC, both premier institutes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), were dedicated to the dissemination and documentation of science and technology information.

NISCOM had been in existence for the last several decades. Originally as two publication units of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which were later merged to form the Publications Division, it was later renamed as the Directorate of Publications and Information and in 1996 as NISCOM. Over the years, NISCOM has expanded its activities to researchers, students, entrepreneurs, industrialists, agriculturists, policy planners, and the common man through its many products related to research and popular science journals, encyclopaedic publications, monographs, books, and information services.

INSDOC came into existence in 1952 and is a modern library in providing scientific and technical information and documentation services such as abstracting and indexing, design and development of databases, translation, library automation, international information sources, human resource development, consultancy services - cum - Was involved in providing information centers. INSDOC was also hosting the National Science Library and the SAARC Documentation Centre. With the formation of NISCAIR, all the above multidisciplinary activities have been clubbed together, enabling NISCAIR to serve society more effectively by using modern information technology infrastructure and developing new ventures in the field of science communication. remains enabled. NISCAIR widely disseminates scientific and technical information management systems and services and conducts information gathering/collection, publication, and dissemination through a mix of traditional and modern methods to benefit various sectors of society. NISCAIR is an Informatics Institute established in 2002 in India and located at 14 Satsang Vihar, New Delhi, India. As a result, National Science Libraries make continuous efforts to provide services to the users, to provide a good environment and facilities for the users to conduct their work.

NATIONAL SCIENCE LIBRARY The National Science Library established at INSDOC is maintaining a fair collection of Indian scientific literature. As a supplement to the reference sources available in the scientific libraries of India, this center is working on the collection of reference sources in the field of science and technology. At present, the number of documents related to science and technology in the National Science Library is more than 2,51,000, which bound volumes of journals, monographs, reports, theses/dissertations), Standards, Patents, etc. have been included.

ISSN is the abbreviation for International Standard Serial Number. International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) for journals, newspapers, newsletters, directories, yearbooks, annual reports and monographs series, etc., used by publishers, suppliers, libraries, information services, bar coding systems, union catalogues, etc. for symbolic identification globally is put to use. Its benefit is found in

the promotion and recognition of serial publications at the international level and it automatically gets included in the International Serials Directory database.

India has an Indian ISSN Center at the National Science Library, NISCAIR, New Delhi. It is one of the world-class networks of 89 national centers. NISCAIR is responsible for assigning ISSNs for serial publications published in India. 22,384 ISSNs of serial publications published so far. have been determined. The responsibility of this center is to contribute towards the maintenance of Indian records for a world-class database of ISSN. It has been determining the ISSN of serials published since 1986, earlier this work was done by INSDOC. The ISSN can be determined by registering periodicals by uploading bibliographic information to the International Database in Paris.

The National Social Science Documentation Center (NASDAQ), a constituent unit of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), was established on October 1, 1969. On January 13, 1988, its name was changed to 'National Social Science Documentation Center (NASDOC). The objective of this center is to provide library and information services to the researchers of social sciences.

CONCLUSION:

The role of Indian organizations in the development of libraries has been commendable. In India, many big and small organizations have been providing important contributions at the local, regional, regional and national levels. These organizations include government organizations, non-governmental or private organizations, autonomous organizations, voluntary organizations, aided organizations, non-profit organizations, etc. The geographical area, activities, and scope of these organizations are defined by rules which reflect their uniqueness. UNESCO, IFLA, F. ID, Medlars, etc. international organizations are running. At the national level, I.L. A., IGLIC, INFLIBNET, INSDOC, NASDOC, NISCAIR, University Grants Commission, Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, etc., many organizations are conducting various activities of libraries.

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