



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2015; 1(10): 338-345
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 18-07-2015
Accepted: 19-08-2015

Pallabi Devi
Assistant Librarian,
J.N. College, Boko.

Debajit Borgohain
Assistant Librarian,
Directorate of Distance
Education, Dibrugarh
University.

Organization, management and services of district libraries of Darrang and Sonitpur district (Assam): A comparative study

Pallabi Devi, Debajit Borgohain

Abstract

The Public Library, the local gateway to knowledge, provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development of the individual and social group. It plays a pragmatic role in establishing connectivity from the local level to the state and national level thereby, providing information from one domain to the other centres. Public libraries can play an important role in strengthening the foundation of democracy. Public libraries have enough scope to keep all the people in a common platform to develop multicultural society. The role played by Public libraries in modern civilized society needs no elaboration. It is unfortunate to note that a major section of the society is still unaware about the role and function of Public libraries. In this juncture it is tried to have a close look on the functioning of the Public libraries in Assam by undertaking a study on two District Libraries in Assam namely "District Library Mangaldoi" and "District Library Tezpur" particularly focusing on issues of the organization, management and services.

Keywords: Assam, District Library, Library Legislation, Public Library.

1. Introduction

A Public Library is an organization established, supported and funded by the community, either through local, regional or national government or through some other forms of community organization. It provides access to knowledge, information and works of the imagination through a range of resources and services and is equally available to all members of the community regardless of race, nationality, age, gender, religion, language, disability, economic and employment status and educational attainment. Public library is an integral part of the community. It has the social obligation to serve the whole community. It is a positive agent for change in the community.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Apropos to the topic for the study, the following objectives are lined up for this work:

1. To undertake an in-depth study of District Libraries of Darrang and Sonitpur pertaining to its organization and management.
2. To know about the various library services extended by the two libraries and users' view on library services.
3. To find out the distribution of users of the libraries on certain parameters.

1.3 Scope and Limitations

The study is intended to visualize and analyze the present scenario of District Libraries of Darrang and Sonitpur. The study was however restricted to two District Libraries only. The sub-divisional and rural libraries are excluded from the present study. The study is focused on the analysis of the present scenario of District Libraries of Darrang and Sonitpur pertaining to its organization, management and services.

1.4 Methodology

The methodology and techniques applied for conducting the study are survey method, questionnaire technique, personal interview method etc. In order to collect necessary information for the study under respective heading, questionnaires were designed and

Correspondence
Pallabi Devi
Assistant Librarian,
J.N. College, Boko.

Distributed to the Librarians of District Libraries of Darrang and Sonitpur as well as to the library users of the two libraries.

On the basis of the data and information gathered through the questionnaires, analysis were carried out and presented under different headings. Besides, personal observation was made on the library system under survey towards gathering certain vital facts which might otherwise excluded from the questionnaire followed by interaction with the concern library staff.

2. Public Library: The Concept

2.1 Introduction

Public libraries provide free services such as preschool story times to encourage early literacy. Public libraries are typically lending libraries, allowing users to take books and other materials off the premises temporarily; they also have non-circulating reference collections. Public libraries primarily focus on popular materials such as popular fiction and movies, as well as educational and nonfiction materials of interest to the general public; computer and internet access are also often offered.

Definitions

The American Library Association define public library as follows:

- 1) To assemble, preserve and administer books and related educational material in organized collection in order to promote through guidance and stimulation and enlightened citizenship and individual personal lives.
- 2) To serve the community as a general centre for reliable information.
- 3) To provide opportunity and encouragement for Children, young people, men and women to educate themselves continually.

2.2 Types of Public Library

Traditionally Public libraries are of two types --- urban public library and rural public library. They developed with the change of time. The urban public library forms the state level public library.

The Urban Public libraries are divided into:

- i. State Central Public Libraries
- ii. Regional or Divisional Public Libraries
- iii. District Public Library
- iv. State City Central Public Libraries

The Rural Public libraries are:

- i. Sub Divisional Public Libraries
- ii. Block Public Libraries
- iii. Village Public Libraries
- iv. Municipal Public Libraries

Structure of Public Library services



3. Organization, Management and Services of District Libraries of Darrang and Sonitpur District (Assam)”: A Comparative Study

3.1 District Library of Sonitpur: Basic Facts

The District Library of Sonitpur is named as “District Library, Tezpur (DLT)” established in the year 1956 in Tezpur. The purpose of this library was to serve the population of Sonitpur district as a model public library for Assam. The library is situated at the heart of the town Tezpur. It has a rich collection on wide range of subjects standing total collection of 84,749 books including 3,969 Hem Barua collections. The Library is a two-storied building with an annex Auditorium. The ground Floor of the library occupies Lending Section and Reference section while the first floor occupies by the Children’s section, Reading Room section, Office and Librarian’s and Library Assistant’s chambers. There are total 15,530 numbers of registered users in the library on 23rd July, 2015 scattering to different communities as well as academic, occupational and linguistic backgrounds which is discussed under appropriate head in this chapter. Membership admission fee is Rs.15. An individual member is given 02 borrower’s card and he can borrow 02 nos. books at a time for 15 days. At present Sri Bhanu Bora Tamuli is working as the Librarian of DLT. She has attended nine nos. of training programmes and seven nos. of Seminars in regional level.

3.2 District Library of Darrang: Basic Facts

The District Library of Darrang is named as District Library, Mangaldoi (DLM) which was established in the year 1970 as Sub-Divisional Library in Mangaldoi. The Library was upgraded to District library in 1987. It comprises a total collection of 67,526 books. The Library is centrally located with good communication facility. It is a two-storied building, divided in two sections, the Library Section and the Auditorium Section. In the Library Section, the ground floor is occupied by the Children’s section, Reference section, Reading Room section and Office and Librarian’s and Library Assistant’s chambers. The building of the library is quite old however; there is enough reading space in the library. The total number of registered users of DLM is 8576 on 2015. The library authority charges Rs. 15 for the membership of the Library and two books are allowed to be issued for duration of 14 days. Sri Uttam Sarma is the Librarian in charge of DLM, he is also the Director of Library Services, Guwahati, Assam.

3.3 Library Staff

Manpower is the most vital and powerful of all the resources of any information organization. Library staff represents important machinery for maintaining and managing the collection and for performing various operations of a library effectively. A library can have an excellent collection of documents, plenty of online resources and a beautiful and comfortable building, but if it does not have a well-trained, competent staff, the users using the library will not be served properly. It is therefore essential that every library is staffed with the persons having good academic background, professional knowledge, competence and a service attitude.

The details of the librarian and other library staff of DLT and DLM along with designation, qualification, number of post and year of service are presented in the table 3.1 and 3.2 respectively.

Table 3.1: Details of Library staff of DLT

SI No	Designation	No. of Post	Qualification	Year of service
1.	Librarian	1	B.A., BLISc	20 yrs
2.	L.A.	1	MLISc	4yrs
3.	U.D.A.	1	H.S.	27yrs
4.	L.D.A.	1	M.A.	3yrs
5.	T.A.	1	H.S.	31yrs
6.	C.A.	2	*	23yrs
7.	Grade IV	4	*	23 yrs and 17yrs

Note: L.A = Library Assistant, U.D.A = Upper Division Assistant, L.D.A = Lower Division Assistant, T.A = Technical Assistant, C.A = Counter Attendant and * = Data not available

Table 3.2: Details of Library staff of DLM

SI No	Designation	No. of Post	Qualification	Year of service
1.	Librarian	1	B.A., BLISc	30 yrs
2.	L. A.	1	MLISc	2 & half yrs
3.	U.D.A.	1	H.S.	39 yrs
4.	L.D.A.	1	B.A.	2yrs & 6 month
5.	T.A.	1	H.L.S.C.	29 yrs
6.	C.A.	2	H.L.S.C.	18 yrs
7.	Grade IV	2	Undermatic	*

3.4 Library Timing

The opening hours is one of the important features of a public library to attract more and more users to the library of planned apropos to the convenient of the users in its area of operation. Taking this fact into consideration query was accommodated in the questionnaire to explore the timing of the two District libraries and the feedback received is presented in the table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Details of Library Timings in Surveyed Libraries

SI No	Name of the Library	Working days	Library timing during summer	Library timing during winter	Library remain closed
1	DLT	Tuesday to Sunday	11a.m. to 6p.m.	11a.m. to 5.15p.m.	Monday, 1 st & 3 rd Saturday, any Govt. holiday
2	DLM	Tuesday to Sunday	10a.m. to 5p.m.	10a.m. to 4.15p.m.	Monday, 1 st & 3 rd Saturday, any Govt. holiday

3.5 Access system

Closed access of a library means the users are not allowed to go direct to the stack. Open access means the users are allowed to go directly to stack and search according to his/her will. It makes possible for a reader to approach books directly and handle them personally without any barrier. The access system of DLT and DLM is shown in table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Access system in Surveyed Libraries

SI No	Name of the Library	Closed	Open
1	DLT	—	√
2	DLM	—	√

The above table reflects that the access system adopted by both the libraries DLT and DLM is open access.

3.6 Library users

Increase in the number of readers depends on the efficiency of Library services. The Library building, its location, its nature and functionality and opening hours, proper cataloguing, classification and display and assistance to readers in getting the required books or information without delay and difficulty are the main factors that decide the number of users coming to the library. Table 3.5 shows the average Library users and average number of books issued daily in the DLT and DLM.

Table 3.5: Daily average Library users and average number of books issued daily in the Surveyed Libraries

SI No.	Name of the Library	Daily average Library users	Daily average number of books issued	Total registered users
1.	DLT	55	70	15,530
2.	DLM	100	60	8576

3.7 Library collection

A good library collection helps in proper education and retrieval system of information. Table 3.6 will reflect the

collection of books and table 3.11 reflects journals, newspaper and manuscript collection of DLT and DLM for the year 2015.

Table 3.6: Collection of Books in the Surveyed Libraries

SI no.	Name of the Library	English Books	Assamese Books	Bengali Books	Hindi Books	Bodo Books	Books for Children	Free Gift Books
1	DLT	16,150	35,550	5211	7871	35	1384	3706
2	DLM	11,236	33,823	4048	1122	—	—	—

Table 3.7: Journals, Newspaper and Manuscript collection

SI No.	Name of the Library	Journals	Newspaper		Manuscript
			National	Regional	
1	DLT	14	2	8	—
2	DLM	6	1	7	—

3.8 Role of Librarian in Book Selection

Selection of reading materials is one of the major responsibilities of any library irrespective of type. In order to ascertain the requirements of the target users, a sound library collection is a basic pre-condition to satisfy by the given library. Keeping this in mind, query was accommodated to know about the role of Librarian in Book Selection.

From the feedback received, it was revealed that the librarians of DLT and DLM have no role at all in the book selection procedures. There is a separate Book Selection Committee under the Directorate of Library Services, Assam who is responsible for the Book Selection in the District Libraries of Assam.

3.9 Classification, Cataloguing and Subject Headings

In order to have a view on the scheme of classification schedules used, standard for rendering of bibliographic entries, and the tools for subject heading used in the surveyed libraries, query was accommodated accordingly, feedback of which is presented in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Technical services of Surveyed Libraries

SI No.	Name of the Library	Classification with edition	Cataloguing	Subject Headings
1.	DLT	DDC (22 nd ed.)	AACR2	SLSH
2.	DLM	DDC (22 nd ed.)	AACR2	SLSH

3.10 Availability of Library Services

A Public Library is considered as an essential part of the community served by it. The public library must provide services based on an analysis of the library and information needs of the local community. It plays an important role in the community by providing variety of services. Table 3.9 reflects the availability of library services in DLT and DLM.

Table 3.9: Availability of library services in Surveyed Libraries

SI No	Name of the Library	Lending service	Reference service	Bibliographic service	Reprographic service	Internet service
1.	DLT	√	√	—	√	—
2.	DLM	√	√	—	√	—

3.11 ICT Infrastructure

ICT (Information Communication Technology) is used for making the library operations and services easy, pinpointed, exhaustive and time saving. In the age of fast changing technology owing to the situation created by knowledge

explosion and consequent flood of information, there is a need of introducing ICT and the networking of public libraries for handling information and to provide information on demand to those who are in need to carry out research and other activities.

Table 3.10: Infrastructural Facilities in Surveyed Libraries

SI No	Name of the Library	Computers	Printers	Scanners	Copier	Telephone	TV or other audio- visual
1.	DLT	9	3	1	1	1	1
2.	DLM	6	1	—	1	1	1

3.12 Status of Automation

The use of computers and IT in libraries has brought many changes and improvement in the services and operations of the libraries. It also facilitates collection development to a great extent by assisting various activities such as maintenance of records, data entry services, resource sharing. In fact, Library automation is regarded as a basic requirement to satisfy in the context of modern librarianship. The status of automation of the libraries along with the basic parameters like percentage of book database in machine level

form, whether circulation is automated or manual, if issue statistics is maintained, software used, availability of OPAC, etc are presented in Table 3.11.

As presented in Table 3.11 we can say that DLT has feed their data into the DBMS up to 5% followed by 10% in DLM. The circulation section is still not being automated in the two libraries.

DLT and DLM are using the integrated library management software KOHA which makes the library services very easy and also saves the time of the library staff.

Table 3.11: Automation status of Surveyed Libraries

SI No	Name of the Library	Percentage of book database in machine level form	Whether circulation is automated or manual	If issue statistics is maintained (Yes or No)	Software used	Availability of OPAC (Yes or No)
1.	DLT	5%	Manual	Yes	KOHA	No
2.	DLM	10%	Manual	Yes	KOHA	No

3.13 Consortia

A library consortium is meant for the sharing of resources among the participating libraries. It is formed on common consensus of the participating libraries to increase the purchasing power of the member institutions, to expand

resource availability including print materials, digital data, human resources, and to develop or offer automated services. Feedback received against this query was nil in case of DLT and DLM since the two libraries are not a member of any Library Consortia.

3.14 Budget

Budget is the backbone of smooth functioning of libraries. A healthy financial support is utmost important for development of public library system in Assam. It is very essential for running the library operations smoothly. Generally district libraries derive their source of fund from State Govt grants, RRRLF, library fees, etc.

The survey reveals a sympathetic picture of district libraries, which are faced with financial crunch. The figure of budget received from the two libraries surveyed by State Govt is shown in the table below. It shows the budget amount and the financial year of the respective libraries.

Table 3.12: Budget of Surveyed Libraries

Sl No.	Name of the library	2012	2011	2010
1.	DLT	48,000	50,000	81,000
2.	DLM	—	—	—

It is evident from the table that among the two district libraries surveyed, DLM is not interested to keep records properly and hence the library is unable to provide information about the exact amount received as library budget. The annual budget of DLT which is mentioned in the table is also not sufficient to run a library in well manner as opined by the librarian.

3.15 Distribution of Users

A sample survey on 100 users each of DLT and DLM was conducted for studying about the distribution of users on certain parameters like age, gender, occupation and language. The data gathered to this extent are presented in Table 3.13, Table 3.14, Table 3.15 and Table 3.16 and graphically presented in Figure 3.1, Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4.

Table 3.13: Age wise distribution of 100 users in the Surveyed Libraries

Sl No.	Name of the Library	0-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21-30 yrs	31-40 yrs	41-50 yrs	51-60 yrs	61-70 yrs	Total
1.	DLT	8	41	20	12	7	4	8	100
2.	DLM	11	44	18	15	4	2	6	100

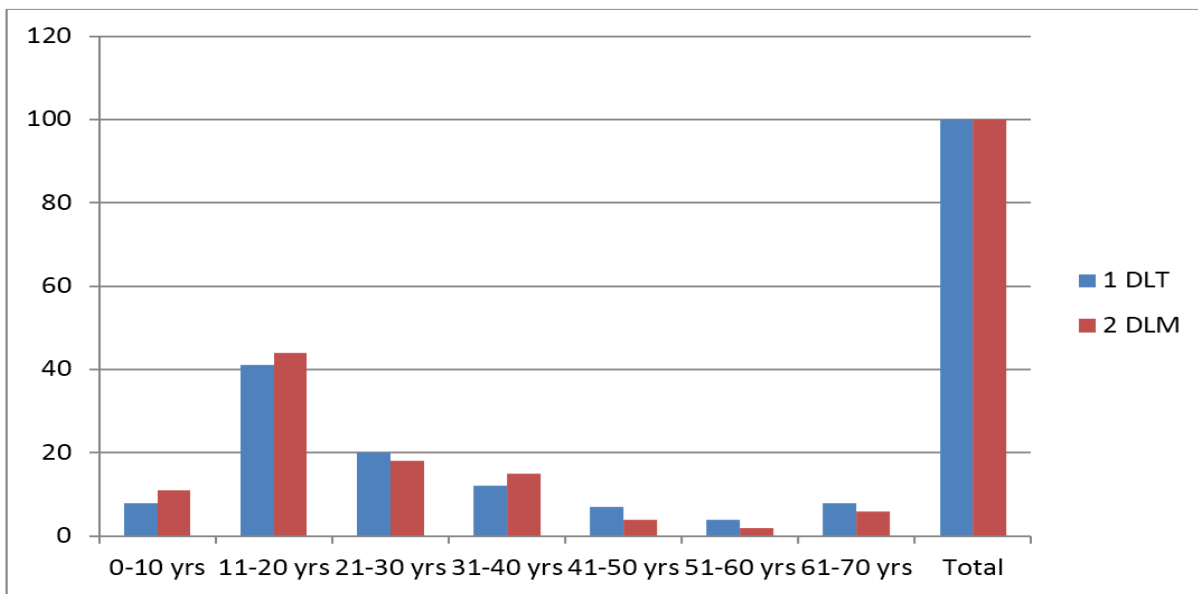


Fig 3.1: Age wise distribution of users

From the above chart it is clear that in both the libraries surveyed, the age group between 11-20 yrs is the dominant age group among all the other age groups. The highest number of users in DLT and DLM are belonging to the age group of 11-20 yrs.

Table 3.14: Gender wise distribution of 100 users in the Surveyed Libraries

Sl No.	Name of the Library	Male	Female	Total
1.	DLT	52	48	100
2.	DLM	55	45	100

It can be analyzed from fig-3.2 that the majority of users in DLT and DLM belongs to male category. Among 100 users, 52 are males and 48 are females in DLT and in DLM, 55 are males and 45 are females.

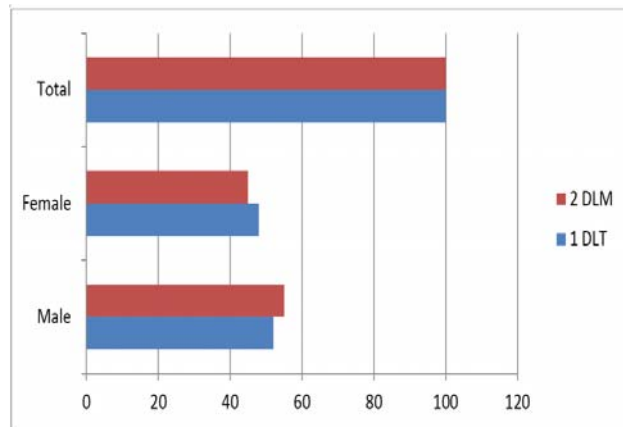


Fig 3.2: Gender Wise Distribution of Users

Table 3.15: Occupation wise distribution of 100 users in the Surveyed Libraries

SI No.	Name of the Library	Students	Service	Businessmen	Retired Persons	Housewives	Total
1.	DLT	55	22	10	8	5	100
2.	DLM	51	26	13	6	3	100

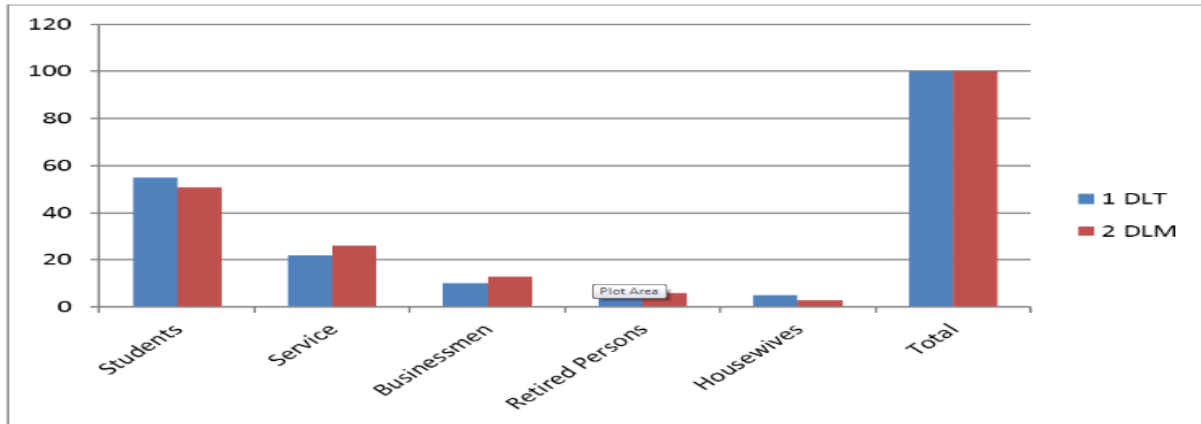


Fig 3.3: Occupation wise distribution of users

Figure 3.3 demonstrates that highest number of the users in DLT and DLM are Students which is a very good sign followed by Service men, Businessmen, Retired persons and Housewives.

Table 3.16: Language wise distribution of 100 users in the Surveyed Libraries

SI No.	Name of the Library	Assamese	Bengali	Bodo	Nepali	Hindi	Total
1.	DLT	67	21	4	5	3	100
2.	DLM	71	17	3	2	6	100

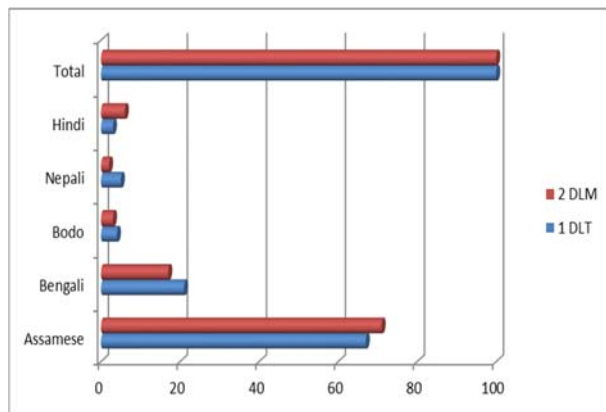


Fig 3.4: Language wise distribution of users

Table 3.16 gives us a picture that the Assamese language is the dominant language in both DLT and DLM. It means that among the 100 users, majority of users are belonging to the Assamese community followed by Bengali.

3.16 Users’ satisfaction based on survey

The methodology used for conducting users study is Questionnaire and Interview method. The survey has been conducted on 25 users each of DLT and DLM. The following tables show the level of satisfaction of the readers of DLT and DLM with the Library services.

3.16.1 Users visit to the Library

Table 3.17 describes the frequency of the library visit by the users’ under study.

Table 3.17: Frequency of library visit in the Surveyed libraries

SI No.	Library	AR	OW	TW	TH	OM	SO	Total
1.	DLT	8(32%)	5(20%)	3(12%)	3(12%)	2(8%)	4(16%)	25
2.	DLM	6(24%)	4(16%)	3(12%)	2(8%)	4(16%)	6(24%)	25

AR: Almost regularly, OW: Once in a week, TW: Twice in a week, TH: Thrice in a week, OM: Once in a month and SO: Sometimes

3.16.2 Users view on Library services

The success of a library always depends on the satisfaction level of the library users. Table 3.18 shows the users view on library services in DLT and DLM.

The below table reveals that in DLT only 36% of users are satisfied with the library services while 52% of the users are partially satisfied and 3% of the users are not satisfied at all. In DLM 20% of users are fully satisfied with the library services provided, 56% of users are partially satisfied and

24% of users are dissatisfied with the library services.

Table 3.18: Users view on Library Services in the Surveyed Libraries

Name of the Library	Fully Satisfied	Partially Satisfied	Not at all	Total
DLT	9 (36%)	13 (52%)	3 (12%)	25
DLM	5 (20%)	14 (56%)	6 (24%)	25

3.17 Conclusion

As mentioned earlier that the study is confined only to two District Libraries of Assam, namely DLT and DLM. Within certain constraints of the study, most prominent of which is the time constraints, the study was conducted based on questionnaire followed by personal observation. There was a Children Section in both the libraries survey but users feedback could not be gathered because of insignificant number of users found present during the period of survey. Preference of choice of users in regard to reading habit of books could also not be gathered due to time constraint.

4. Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

4.1 Findings

The findings of the study have been presented against the objectives set for the same.

Objective 1: To undertake an in-depth study of District Libraries of Darrang and Sonitpur pertaining to its organization and management.

- a) DLT has only two library professionals among a total of eleven library staff and DLM has also two library professionals among a total of nine library staff for which it is difficult for these libraries to cope up with the present developments. (Table 3.1 and Table 3.2) DLT has maximum number of employee in comparison to DLM.
- b) The library timings of both the libraries differ from each other. It is found that DLT remains open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. while DLM provides its services from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all working days. (Table 3.3)
- c) Both the libraries, DLT and DLM have open access system in all the sections of the library. (Table 3.4)
- d) Out of the libraries surveyed, DLT have highest number of users and highest number of books issued daily during the year 2013. But in terms of average number of users per day, DLM is leading. (Table 3.5)
- e) It is also observed that DLT has sufficient collection including books on different languages, books for children, free gift books, etc. (Table 3.6) It also subscribes highest no of journals and newspapers than DLM. (Table 3.7)
- f) In the surveyed libraries, the role of the Librarian in Book Selection is negligible. There is a separate book selection committee under Directorate of Library Services, Assam being responsible for book selection procedures.
- g) The two libraries have been using DDC for classifying the document and AACR2 as standard for data rendering. SLSH is also found using in both the libraries. (Table 3.8)
- h) It is evident from the survey that the libraries surveyed are not well equipped with modern ICT infrastructure. Table 3.10 shows that DLT has maximum number of computers, printers and scanners in comparison to DLM.
- i) DLT and DLM have feeded their data into the DBMS upto 5% and 10% respectively. Both the libraries are using the integrated library management software KOHA. The circulation section is not yet automated. No OPAC facility is there. (Table 3.11)
- j) Among the two libraries, DLM is not interested to keep records of budget properly and hence the library was unable to provide information about the exact amount they received as library budget. However, the annual

budget of DLT is mentioned in the Table 3.12. Though the library budget is gradually increased every year but this amount is not sufficient to run a library in well manner. Because of limited budget, the libraries cannot purchase all type of books and reading materials to represent the interest of the users. So they should cooperate with other libraries for resource sharing through inter library loan system.

Objective 2: To know about the various library services extended by the two libraries and users' view on library services.

- a) In case of library services, DLT and DLM are rendering lending services, reference services, and reprographic services only to the library users. (Table 4.9) The libraries are still out of touch of Internet for which users of the new millennium are still not getting the facilities to have their required information or the e-version of their resources at a click. In the study it is found that the DLT and DLM neither have any e-collection nor provide any kind of computer based services to its users like downloading, CD/DVD ROM and online facilities.
- b) It is revealed that the library users are quite sufficient from the services provided by DLT in comparison to DLM. The percentage of fully satisfied users is 36% which is maximum in case of DLT. On the contrary, DLM has only 20% satisfied users which is not satisfactory at all. (Table 3.18)

Objective 3

To find out the distribution of users of the libraries on certain parameters.

- a) It is observed from the survey that highest number of users in the two libraries belongs to the age group of 11-20 yrs followed by 21-30 yrs. (Table 3.13)
- b) Out of the five communities which have been selected for the survey, viz. Service-man, Students, Businessmen, Retired Persons and Housewives, it is found that the Students community maximum uses the library followed by the service-man. (Table 3.15)
- c) The percentage of male users in DLT is 52% while the percentage of female users is 48%. Likewise DLM has 55% male users and 45% female users. Majority of users belongs to male category. (Table 3.14)
- d) Table 3.16 demonstrates that among the five communities, viz. Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Nepali and Hindi, the Assamese community is the dominating community with 67% in DLT and 71% in DLM followed by Bengali.

4.2 Suggestions

The various specific suggestions are made for the development of the District libraries-

- (i) Enactment of a library legislation which would act as a most positive catalyst agent for establishing libraries in comprehensive webbing with other agencies devoted to this field.
- (ii) District Libraries should be reviewed and reshaped by which all section of the society could be properly served.
- (iii) Infrastructure facilities should be improved. Supply of electricity and sanitation facility should apply properly.
- (iv) Each and every district library should be aided by Govt. fund. It should have regular source of income.
- (v) The library staff should be paid satisfactory salary

according to their qualification.

- (vi) Library professionals should be appointed in managing the library.
- (vii) The library staff should be provided proper training programmes.
- (viii) The library must be computerized for quick dissemination of information and easy accession and more emphasis should be given in the area of collection development basically in the IT environment.
- (ix) To increase the reading habits of the mass people, recent famous publications should be collected.
- (x) The collection should be updated by adding the latest publications and weeding out the outdated items.
- (xi) The library building should provide sufficient seats for readers and racks to accommodate the book collection.
- (xii) More scientific research in this field is highly expected.

Above all suggestions co-ordination between different professional organizations, general people consciousness along with good will of the govt is the best and most effective means to create an adequate system of public library in the state which can fit itself to meet the challenges of the next century.

Thus, it is the high time to rethink and remodulate the plans and policies of government so that we can prepare our entire folks to keep tract with the tremendously changing world.

4.3 Conclusion

In a nutshell it can be sum up that at this present era the urgency to modernize the public libraries become very much important and in these respect to fulfil the need of the users and to attract the users, the introduction of new technology will play a vital role saving the libraries' time, space and money.

Assam is one of the leading states in north-east where literacy and overall education is of a great concern. The educated mass in the state has resulted in increased readership. More and more schools, colleges and technical institutes are coming up in the state. With that, an inflow of students from different states can be observed. All these factors have encouraged in the growth of many libraries including Public Libraries in Assam. These libraries can help the students, professionals, service holders and book lovers to get hold of their desired books, which may not be available in the market.

Therefore, united efforts from the library profession will help in moving the government for enacting library legislation and also help in finding ways and means for the upliftment of the profession in greater interest.

5. Reference

1. Barua, Bramananda Pratap. National Policy on Library and Information Systems and Services for India. Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1992, 74-77.
2. Barua BP. Raja RamMohun Roy Library Foundation and Library Movement in India. Presented at 39th All India Library Conference. Delhi: Indian Library Association, 1994.
3. Barkataki, Dr. Meena. Asomot Rajahua Puthibharalar Janma (Origin of Public Libraries in Assam) In: Librarianship in North Eastern region with a slant to information technology: problems and prospects, edited by Wooma Sankar Dev Nath. Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association, 2005, 158-64.
4. Barkotoki, Munin. As a reader views it public (?) and / or government libraries. Granthalok. Guwahati: Assam Library Association, 1973; 2:59-63.
5. Barman, Badan. Scenario of rural library movement in Assam. In: Rural libraries in the North East India: Problems and prospects. Ed. by Narendra Lahkar. Kolkata: Central reference library, 2007, 43-64.
6. Barman, Dr. RK. Employment prospect of future librarian In: Librarianship in Assam: Past, present and future ed. By Wooma Sankar Dev Nath. Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association, 2002, 134-46.
7. Bhatt RK. History and Development of Libraries in India. New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1995, 172-176
8. Bordoloi T. Public Library Services of Assam & role of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation In: Librarianship in Assam in the new millenium, edited by Bhupen Goswamee. Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association, 2000, 117-25.
9. Dhiman, Anil K, Rani Yashoda. Learn Library and Society. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publication, 2005.
10. Hussain, Mahtab. Modernisation of Public libraries in Assam In: Librarianship in North Eastern Region with a slant to information technology: problems and prospects, edited by Wooma Sankar Dev Nath. Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association, 2005, 106-112.
11. Mittal RL. Library services in Assam In: Souvenir, Assam Library Association. Guwahati: ALA, 1971, 19-26.
12. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation Thirty First Annual Report, 2002-2003. Kolkata: RRRLF. 2003.
13. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation Thirty second Annual Report, 2003-2004. Kolkata: RRRLF, 2004.
14. Sarma Rahul, Sarma Rooni Devi. Growth and Development of Public Library System in India with Special Reference to Assam: In National Seminar on Modernization of Public Libraries in India with Special Reference to North East India, edited by Prof. R. K. Barman. Guwahati: Gauhati University, 2011, 213-218.
15. Sharma, Narendra Nath. Growth and development of public library services in Assam In: Changing trend of librarianship in Assam, edited by Bhupen Goswamee. Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association, 1997, 1-16.
16. Sharma, Narendra Nath. Assam Library Association: A historical study In: Librarianship in Assam in the new millennium, edited by Bhupen Goswamee. Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association, 2000, 103-14.
17. Talukdar, Anup. Guwahati Library Association: Librarian's Day at a glance In: Librarianship in Assam: Past, present and future ed. by Wooma Sankar Dev Nath. Guwahati: Guwahati Library Association, 2002, 54-60.
18. www.wikipedia.org accessed on 12/07/2015.
19. www.sonitpur.nic.in accessed on 07/07/2015.