Backdrop of IFLA-UNESCO Guidelines on Jharkhand Public Library and a Proposed Model of Jharkhand Library Network (JHALIBNET)

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ABSTRACT-

The purpose of this study was to investigate and analyze the present scenario of public libraries around the Jharkhand state in India. This study was based on some backdrop of IFLA-UNESCO public library guidelines. All primary data was collected by survey method from 23 public libraries. A structured questionnaire tool and interview method were also approached for quantitative and qualitative data. The first part of the paper described the current situation of public libraries, due to a lack of trained staff, libraries could not fulfil the main duties properly, shortage of library collections, insufficient ICT infrastructures, absence of library automation software and most Library act, Library legislation, National policies, funding source, etc. dragging them into a deep threat. Though, Jharkhand govt. did not take any further action yet on recruitment, policy-making, or any fund-related issues; libraries-maintained awareness service, community service, lifelong learning, cultural programme, etc. According to results, most of the libraries failed to maintain public library guidelines in many sections given by IFLA-UNESCO. Whereas the second part of the paper chalked out a proposed model for the development of the Jharkhand Library Network (JHALIBNET) to strengthen modest facets of modern library facilities and technologies.

Some problems and suggestions also came out from the librarian's desk to overcome the difficulties. Though there is a missing link between the government and public libraries, public libraries themselves are trying to serve their best to the community of Jharkhand.

Keywords: IFLA; UNESCO; JHALIBNET; Library Legislation; Public library; Jharkhand

INTRODUCTION

India carries out its diversity with almost 1.4 billion people; it conceives 29 states and 7 union territories into the world's seventh largest area. Jharkhand 'The land of forests' is the 28th state of India formed in 2000 from the territory of Bihar state. Hundreds of waterfalls, thousands of Dams Forest, millions of mineral resources have been retained in its womb but literacy rate is 62.40% (Census of India, 2011). A public library is a hub of information, education, and culture. According to the revised version of the IFLA-UNESCO public library manifesto, a public library played a crucial role to grow up a society (UNESCO, 1994). Education, university library, public library in Jharkhand has an ancient history. In the ancient kingdom of Magadha, king Kumar Gupta (I) built the great University of Nalanda (Hussain, 2015). A huge library was

there but in 1202AD Turkic invader 'Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji' destroyed all. Hundreds of thousands of collections were burning within 3 months (Wikipedia, 2022). then in pre-independence, British council developed many public libraries but after United State Information Agency (USIA) burn down (Biharbrain Organization, 2007), Sinha library, Khuda Baksh , British Council library and other International funded libraries failed down, though those all were belonging from Bihar state before the separation of Jharkhand (Hussain, 2015). British played a vital role to build a control cone of library movement from here but lack of awareness, shortage of users and inadequate resources this movement shifted to West Bengal and Orissa (Sarkar, 2019). 'There is an Information flood in some places, there is an information drought in many places' (Sen, 2017) these all words are correct from an Indian perspective. Every person has the right to use authenticate and genuine information but till now the library system is not growing enough to serve them all. Most of the public libraries opened by private companies or organizations but after independence libraries fell into trouble (Pradhan, T. and Tripathi, D., 2010). The library policy, legislation, planning commission, committee, and library associations were created all over India but nothing happens in Bihar. The Bihar government enacted library legislation in 2008 but until then Jharkhand was separated from Bihar, till now there is no legislation (Hussain, 2015). JILA is encouraging the state government to enact library legislation, act, policy, library network. The Department of Human resource development is maintaining all public libraries in Jharkhand.

Statement of problem

IFLA-UNESCO public library service guidelines assist library professionals to provide better facilities. These international guidelines can help them in every situation. They can explain library aims, purposes, legal framework, legislation policy, act, types of services, collection guidelines, Human Resource management, financial source, budget and their management (Gill, P., Clubb, B., Glashof, I., (et al.) (eds), 2001). Most of the countries and their libraries are following these rules but somewhere is

not. All over India a bunch of library networks are available but Jharkhand has not, in the same year Chhattisgarh was established, there is library act or legislation but Jharkhand has not (Singh, C. I., Brahma, S. and Vaiphei, L., 2019).

Is there any public library lending right, National information policy, RRRLF registration? What is the source of the fund? What services did they provide? Is there enough library infrastructure? Do the library have enough trained or professional staff? - This article examines those questions and tries to find out the reasons for this backdrop and at the end, Jharkhand library Network (JHALIBNET) a proposed model is elaborated to solve some above problems.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main aim of this study is to discover how far Jharkhand public library is situated from IFLA-UNESCO public library guidelines. These guidelines covered different aspects but we considered some special and border side in this study. And trying to solve some issues through a proposed library network 'JHALIBNET'.

- Present scenario of public library in Jharkhand

- To check present library infrastructure, ICT availability

- To reach information, community cultural and awareness services through public library

- To compare library collection, staff strength with IFLA-UNESCO guidelines

- To investigate the status library policy, administration, automation progress and future solution through library networking and collaboration services

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a key feature in a research work. All over India thousands of research works were scattered. Lots of authors analyze the condition of public libraries in different states in India. Entire literature study is not possible, most relevant and current ones were reviewed.

In India, public libraries are everywhere, especially in west Bengal and in south Indian states. Library policy, legislation, agency, committee was created

to run it smoothly but most of the public libraries in other states suffer due to poor infrastructure, ICT facility, linguistic problem, funding issue, lack of govt. Policies. 70% of the population reside from public library facilities (Ghosh, 2003). Walia highlighted the collection of public libraries in Tehran (Walia, E. and Momeni, P. K., 2011). Gill also studies on the same problem in public libraries. According to IFLA-UNESCO guidelines most of the public libraries do not follow collection development policies in Tehran. According to Azhikohan, their administrative setup and service were not satisfied by the users in the public library of Kerala (Azhikodan, 2010). Without maintaining the IFLA-UNESCO guidelines, they ran the library. Their most of the services were outdated and traditional, users were suffering for lack of updated management process. Sen conducted a study in a public library in North 24 Parganas, West Bengal. The results show that 74% of the young generation were graduated but unemployed. Public library arranged a section for competitive education training (Sen, 2017). An awareness group was there to circulate different govt. Policies and rescue work in flood condition. But their collection was not so good. In north Bengal, a public library is just like a building or office. In Darjeeling, West Bengal public libraries are there but most of them have no professional employees; a single librarian maintains two or more libraries simultaneously (Ansari, S. A. and Munshi, M. A., 2017). Illiteracy and unemployment are the main reason for this condition. Deswal emphasized that the state central library and district library in Haryana was suffering for funds, insufficient staff and shortage of collection (Deswal, 2010). Wani revealed that the public library took place in a rented building. Government funds are not reached in Jammu and Kashmir. Maximum time of the year students do not continue their study for Kashmir violence (Wani, 2006). They come to the library to complete their study. Wani suggested that govt. of India has to take a positive initiative for Jammu and Kashmir. Karn claimed that Jharkhand is one of the most look-less states where public libraries sustained their existence (Karn, B. K., and Das, S. K., 2017). Many libraries were closed, some buildings collapsed in

the most primitive area of Jharkhand. Few libraries are still running in capital 'Ranchi' but their infrastructure, collection is not sufficient. He realized that a community library, user education, awareness service and mostly translation facility should be there. In Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh public libraries mostly satisfied their users. Maximum facilities attracted the users but lack of virtual platforms they cannot use remotely. Library websites, internet facilities and remote access facilities will make them better which were mentioned in his study (Deswal, 2010). Malik discussed the present situation of the public library, advisory committee and UNESCO manifestation (Datta, 2012). And she recommended the Twenty-five-year plan, RRRLF future plans and NAPLIS future policy on the development of public libraries. Another study was done by Sarkar in South 24 Parganas, Sundarban Region in West Bengal. His main objective was to establish a link between public libraries and community Information services (Sarkar, 2019). And the result was good, most of the people facilitated through the community library cum Information centre in various blocks. Kandhasamy and Bhat analyzed a paper on public library conditions after independence of India. They mentioned legislation, policies, committees, govt. Engagement, form of library association, five years plans and also criticized on above all these (Kandhasamy, K. and Bhatt R. K., 2021). Ansari and Munsi reported a survey on Murshidabad public library in West Bengal. All over Murshidabad only 4 libraries had sufficient collections according to IFLA-UNESCO guidelines (Ansari, S. A. and Munshi, M. A., 2017). Another study was done in the backdrop of IFLA- UNESCO guidelines in collection development West Bengal public libraries. And the findings were, lack of library committee and library staff, online collection database was absent, no library automation software was there due to insufficient staff but the children section, cultural programme organization, community service was going thoroughly (Munshi, S. A. and Ansari, A. M., 2020). Singh et al. submitted a research work on "National Information policy and library policy in support of UN sustainable development goals" (Singh, C. I.,
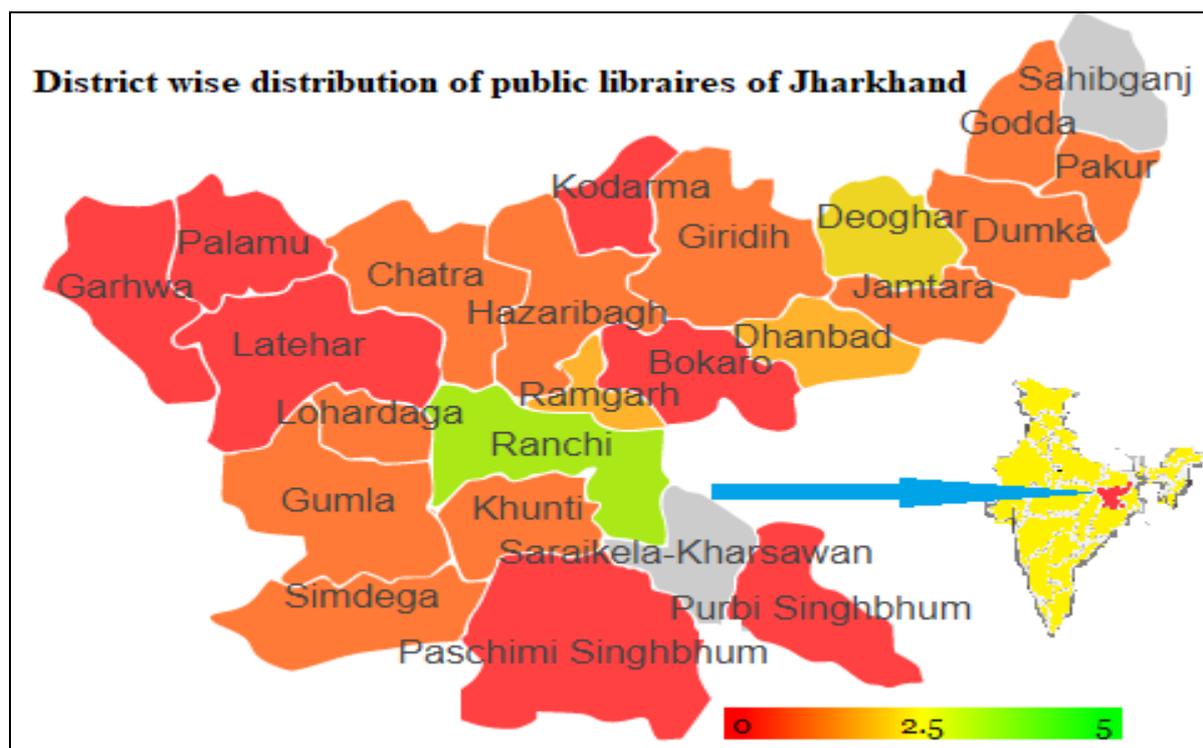
Figure-1: Location map of public libraries in Jharkhand

Brahma, S. and Vaiphei, L., 2019). Through this study they elaborated UNSDGs, provisional goal of the policy and availability of Indian Information and library policies. Sinha prepared a tremendous proposal on behalf of Bihar and Jharkhand library services. He proposed a library network 'BIJLINET', which will be used as another library network (Sinha, 2014). But unfortunately, the proposal has not yet succeeded.

Therefore, all public libraries should follow the modern technology and recommendation of IFLA-UNESCO guidelines of public libraries.

METHODOLOGY

On the basis of present situation and problem a structure questionnaire has been prepared to collect primary data. Interview method and questionnaire survey instrument are designed in light of previous efforts on related topics (Munshi, S. A. and Ansari, A. M., 2020). After designing the questionnaire, the nearest 3 libraries (The International library and cultural centre, Ramakrishna Mission Public library and Ranchi State Library) were visited for pilot

testing. Lots of suggestions from library staff and a final questionnaire was prepared.

Jharkhand has been divided into 5 administrative divisions (Palamu, North Chotanagpur, South Chotanagpur, Kolhan and Santhal pargana) into 24 districts (Census of India, 2011). For this survey, 5 districts from each division have been selected. But a problem was faced, in the most primitive division Palamu and Kolhan, there was no public library. So, only 15 districts (Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Khunti, Lohardaga; Chatra, Giridih, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Hazaribag; Deoghar, Dumka, Godda, Pakur, Jamtara) were selected by lottery method and existing 23 libraries found there.

Based on the objective's, questionnaire is divided into six categories. First section encircled basic information, numbers of users, membership, and staff members. Second section covered the library collections. Third section wrapped library policy or framework (library lending right, National Information Policy, Library legislation, Library Act, RRRLF registration), Forth section covered funding source details and technical infrastructure, ICT

Table-1: Distribution of staff in public library of Jharkhand

Administrative Division	Sample District	Library	Number of professional staff	Number of non-professional staff	Vacant position
South Chotanagpur	Ranchi	State Library	2	3	5
	Ranchi	Sankalp Public library	2	2	6
	Gumla	Gumla District library	1	2	7
	Simdega	Simdega Public library	0	1	9
	Khunti	Birsa Munda Public library	1	2	7
	Ranchi	The International library and cultural centre	3	4	3
	Ranchi	Diksha Public library	1	3	6
	Ranchi	Ramakrishna Mission Public library	1	2	7
	Lohardaga	Educational Hub-Urdu public library	1	2	7
North Chotanagpur	Chatra	Chatra K.S. Rural library	2	4	4
	Giridih	KOSH open library	1	2	7
	Dhanbad	Dhanbad State library	2	4	4
	Dhanbad	Dhanbad central library	4	4	2
	Ramgarh	Ramgarh District library	1	1	8
	Ramgarh	Nalanda Public library	1	2	7
	Hazaribag	Aaryan Yuva Jagriti Kendra	1	2	7
Santhal Pargana	Deoghar	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Pustkalaya	12	13	0
	Deoghar	Nagar Pustkalaya	1	3	6
	Deoghar	Deoghar Town library	2	2	6
	Dumka	Dumka District library	3	5	2
	Godda	Godda Public library	0	1	9

	Pakur	Saraswati public library	0	1	9
	Jamtara	Jamtara community library	45	78	0

facility, involvement in user education, cultural programme, awareness programme, etc. were covered in section fifth and sixth respectively. During face-to-face interview time, the library in-charge told their library story, how difficult they are surviving, how they built their collections and basic needs for their library. In the next section those all-research findings are discussed.

Findings

Freedom of Information accessibility and trained staff

A public library was built in an area to provide services to the local community. Every person has his right to use information and a public library can provide all kinds of reference and ready information without knowing their gender, caste, colour, racial group to pull them into the mainstream of society (Kandhasamy, K. and Bhatt R. K., 2021). But according to RRRLF only 21 public libraries are available in Jharkhand (RRRLF, 2010). Kolhan and palamu division has no such library. Even in North-Chotanagpur and Santhan Pargana also have only 14 public libraries in 13 districts. Most people have no idea about public libraries. Existing libraries were also facing lack of trained professional and Non-professional staff. Many libraries were closed due to lack of staff; a single librarian continued two or more libraries simultaneously (Barik, 2021). All over Jharkhand only in Deoghar 'Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Pustkalaya' running with 25 staff (12 Professional & 13 Non-professional), and 'Jamtara community library' continued with a huge number of staff (123 personnel). According to Table-1 a huge number of vacant positions are there but the state government has not taken any action yet.

According to IFLA-UNESCO "The public library, the local gateway, provides a basis condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development of the individual and social group" (UNESCO, 1994) but those public libraries of Jharkhand failed to maintain the guidelines.

Collection development policy

Every library has to maintain the 2nd and 3rd laws of library science 'Every Readers his/her books' and 'Every books its reader' (Ranganathan, 1931). Collection development policy instructed librarians on how they build up their library collection, what should be their collection and which format may be included in their collection, according to IFLA public library service guidelines (Koontz, B. and Gubbin, C., 2010)-

Population	Books /capita/annum	Books/1000 population/annum
Below 25,000	0.25	250
25,000-50,000	0.225	225
50,000 above	0.20	200

But unfortunately, Jharkhand public libraries do not have any collection development policy yet. According to library professionals 80% of books come from public donations. In between September to November, libraries collect user queries and try to purchase the most common ones. Some horrible information came out during data collection that in every year more than 250 recommendations were collected from the users but only 50 books can be purchased due to lack of funds. RRRLF distributed 300-350 books per annum in Hindi and English language (RRRLF, 2020) but Jharkhand is deprived of those supports.

Library collections should not be only subjective or political or religious or ideological, a variety of collections should be there (Gorman, R. H. and

Table-2: Collections of Public libraries in Jharkhand

Library	No. of total books	No. of Newspaper	No. of Magazine/Journal	No. of computer (with internet)	No. of Average user/day	No. of user/ computer
State Library	25287	4	8	3	115	38.3
Sankalp Public library	5254	3	7	4	52	13
Gumla District library	2451	3	6	0	21	0
Simdega Public library	257	2	0	0	2	0
Birsa Munda Public library	5845	3	2	3	25	8
The International library and cultural centre	36478	7	12	8	154	19.2
Diksha Public library	5487	8	8	14	147	10.5
Ramakrishna Mission Public library	22541	4	14	2	260	130
Educational Hub-Urdu public library	2451	2	0	0	45	0
Chatra K.S. Rural library	19547	4	12	8	121	15.1
KOSH open library	12234	5	15	12	124	10.3
Dhanbad State library	25455	8	14	11	251	22.8
Dhanbad central library	17821	6	145	25	259	10.3
Ramgarh District library	2024	4	4	0	17	0
Nalanda Public library	5874	2	0	0	2	0
Aaryan Yuva Jagriti Kendra	2312	4	4	2	124	62
Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Pustkalaya	19024	8	25	24	950	39.5
Nagar Pustkalaya	6897	4	8	2	278	139
Deoghar Town library	5487	3	8	0	102	0
Dumka District library	4299	4	52	12	357	29.7

Godda Public library	524	1	0	0	5	0
Saraswati public library	785	1	0	0	9	0
Jamtara community library	18945	4	0	48	375	7.8

Table-3: Top 10 ratio between books and active users

Library	No. of Books (B)	No. of User (U)	No. of book per capita(B/U)	Rank
Nalanda Public library	5874	124	47	1
Ramgarh District library	2024	58	35	2
State Library	25287	854	29	3
Chatra K.S. Rural library	19547	921	21	4
Dhanbad State library	25455	1245	20	5
Saraswati public library	785	42	19	6
Godda Public library	524	18	19	7
Gumla District library	2451	157	16	8
KOSH open library	12234	854	14	9
The International library and cultural centre	36478	3657	10	10

Brian, G. E., 1989). According to the report most of the users preferred competitive related books and magazines but the library contained old versions of competitive books and magazines which could not fulfil user's needs. Lack of Internet facility users disconnected from the global resources, they cannot compete with the current status of global platforms. A new-born library collection should be 1 book per capita, after 3 years collection should be 2 books per capita and a mature library should maintain 1.5-2.5 books per capita; a full phase public library should contained minimum 25,000 books (According to (UNESCO, 1994) Guidelines) but only 14 libraries are following this ratio and only 3 libraries (State Library, The International library and cultural centre, Dhanbad State library) maintained 25,000 above books. Ramakrishna Mission Public library (22,541), Chatra K.S. Rural library (19,547) and Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Pustkalaya (19,024) were also trying to maintain the following guidelines.

Library collection

Books: As shown in Table-2, only 3 libraries owned above 25,000 book collections, 6 libraries collected between 10,000-25,000 books and other remaining libraries contained less than 10,000 books.

Newspaper: All libraries of Jharkhand maintained newspapers regularly. Diksha Public library, Dhanbad State library and Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Pustkalaya subscribed to 8 newspapers daily. Only Godda Public library and Saraswati public library were acquiring a single newspaper regularly. Rest

libraries subscribed to a minimum 2 newspapers daily. Though most of the libraries subscribed to Hindi newspapers on user's demand, English newspapers also used.

Magazine: 25% of total libraries subscribed magazines. Dhanbad central library has taken an enormous step on magazine subscription, it maintained 145 magazines, Dumka District library 52 magazines, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Pustkalaya 25 magazines and other libraries also subscribed less than 15 magazines regularly. Most of the magazines were related to competitive examination, current affairs and state government-administrative.

ICT facility: This section discussed the ICT equipment, internet facility, computer accessibility. According to Table-2, Jamtara community library had maximum computers (48pc) rather than others. In Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Pustkalaya (24pc), Dhanbad central library (25pc), Diksha Public library (14pc), KOSH open library (12pc) and Dumka District library (12pc) internet connected computer available for both library staff and users. Another 30% of the library had no internet connectivity, even no computer facility available. But if we noticed on the number of users in daily basis, then a magical result has come out; except Jamtara community library, it may have more computer sets in Diksha Public library, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Pustkalaya , Dhanbad central library but per user availability was not so good as Birsa Munda Public library (pc/8 users). Jamtara community library was trying to give ultimate facility to maximum users (pc/7.8 users). Other ICT equipment *e.g.,* Photocopier, printer, etc. was not available in any library for users, only 9 libraries had photocopy facility for library official purposes.

A separate table (Table-3) was created on the basis of the ratio between total numbers of books available and active users of this library. According to this table The International library and cultural centre had modest books (36478) and total users (3657), but per capita books (10) were not good enough compared to other libraries where 47 books per capita in Nalanda Public library and 35 books in Ramgarh District library. Though Saraswati public library (42 users), Godda Public library (18 users)

and Ramgarh District library (58 users) ranked in top 10 libraries, the number of users were very poor and should improve.

Legal framework, facilities and services

This is most important and crucial part in this research work. Table-4 has discussed in this section.

Legal framework

Public Lending Right (PLR): It provides a payment to authors who are involved in the creation of a book in a public library (Singh, C. I., Brahma, S. and Vaiphei, L., 2019). Another separate fund has been allotted for this right. A library can build their collection through this fund. Less than half of libraries had public lending rights in Jharkhand.

National Information Policy (NIP): This policy was made to provide maximum electronic resources to public libraries but lack of enough infrastructure pulled it backward (National Knowledge Commission, 2007). Lack of computer, internet and other infrastructure NIP could not go to every corner of Jharkhand.

RRRLF Registration: This supreme body acts as a promotional agency, an advisory and consultancy organization who is also a funding body of public libraries under the Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India. RRRLF registered public libraries got funding, training, workshop, and collection development facilities (RRRLF, 2020). It is sorrowful that among 46746 libraries only a single library (Aaryan Yuva Jagriti Kendra) has registration, and other 11 libraries were trying to register in this supreme body (RRRLF, 2020).

Public Library Legislation: Library legislation and act is the most important thing for any public library. Without legislation a library suffered for different services, policies, strengthening, rights, management, financial support and so on from the government bodies (Dasgupta, 1989). Jharkhand was separated from Bihar in 2000, Chattisgarh also formulated in the same year (Hussain, 2015). Bihar and Chattisgarh got library legislation in 2008 but Jharkhand has not yet.

Funding sources: To run and fulfil all the roles of a library, adequate funds are required. Suitable level

Table-4: Availability of services and facilities in public Libraries of Jharkhand

	Resource sharing and access facility			User education, Cultural activity, Extension services and Awareness programme								
Bibliographic service	Translation facility	Children section	Reading room	Cultural activity	User education, literacy programme	Extension service	Career guidance service	Lifelong learning	Community information service	Training programme	Awareness programme
N	*	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
N	*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
N	N	N	Y	Y	*	*	N	N	N	N	Y
N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
N	*	N	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
N	N	Y	Y	Y	*	*	N	N	Y	N	Y
N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	N	N	Y	Y
N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y-10,N-13	Y-4,N-13,*-6	Y-5,N-18	Y-23	Y-20,N-3	Y-13,N-6,*-4	Y-17,N-2,*-4	Y-14,N-9	Y-10,N-13	Y-17,N-6	Y-16,N-7	Y-23

| | Legal Framework | | | | Funding Source | | | LMS facility | Resource sharing | Remote access facility | Electronic network | Computer and internet facility | Photocopying facility |
---	PLR	NIP	RRRLF Registration	Legislation	Government	Taxation from local, regional	Donation, User Fees, etc.						
	Y	Y	*	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	*	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Y	Y	*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Y	Y	*	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
	Y	Y	*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	*	N	N	N	Y	N
	N	N	*	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
	N	N	*	N	N	N	N	*	N	N	N	Y	N
	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	*	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	*	N	N	N	Y	N
	N	N	*	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
	Y	Y	*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
	Y	Y	*	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Y-11,N-12	Y-14,N-11	Y-1,N-11,*-11	N-23	Y-12,N-11	N-23	Y-14,N-9	Y-6,N-11,*-6	Y-11,N-12	Y-3,N-20	Y-5,N-18	Y-16,N-7	Y-9,N-14

Library	State Library	Sankalp Public library	Chatra K.S. Rural library	KOSH open library	Dhanbad State library	Dhanbad central library	Ramgarh District library	Nalanda Public library	Gumla District library	Simdega Public library	Birsa Munda Public library	Dr. BR.Ambedkar Pustkalaya	Nagar Pustkalaya	Deoghar Town library	Dumka District library	Godda Public library	Saraswati public library	Jamtara community library	The International library and cultural	Diksha Public library	Ramakrishna Mission Public library	Educational Hub-Urdu public library	Aaryan Yuva Jagriti Kendra	Total

Y=Available, N= Not available, *= under process

of funds not only required at the initial time to build a library building but also used to make collections, develop good infrastructure, policy making, computer-network facility, cultural programme, awareness programme and also for staff salary (Munshi, S. A. and Ansari, A. M., 2020). In every country some funding sources are there but it depends on some proportions. Primary source of fund- Grant from Central govt. or State govt., Taxation from central govt. or regional level (Singh, C. I., Brahma, S. and Vaiphei, L., 2019). Secondary source of fund- Donation, Sponsorship, user revenue, etc. All over Jharkhand only 12 libraries got state level funds for a certain time, 14 libraries benefited with local funding bodies and private donations.

Resource sharing and access facility

LMS facility (Library automation): In the year of 2008-09, RRRLF approved a project on library automation programme and started in 2013-14 for public libraries (RRRLF, 2010). Training, workshop, and technical support was given to the library staff all over India but Jharkhand was exceptional. Only 6 libraries are using LMS (Open-source Library management software), another 6 libraries were trying to adopt it, 70% of collections was computerized and the rest 11 libraries had no LMS due to lack of computers, internet, trained library staff or technical support. However, all of the surveyed libraries were using library catalogues.

Electronic network and Remote accessibility: According to a survey report only 3 libraries had a library website and had remote access of library resources (OPAC, E-magazine, E-newspaper, etc.), modest libraries had no proper website and Wi-Fi facility.

Bibliographic service: Bibliographic service is a most common and important task for a library but only 10 libraries provide that service. Other 13 libraries mentioned that due to lack of trained staff, they failed to provide that service.

Translation service: Moreover, 4 libraries provided translation service and other 6 libraries were given with the help of other libraries. Remaining library staff reported that users did not need translation service. Translation service maximum used for English to Hindi translation in remote villages of Jharkhand.

User education, Cultural activity, Extension services and Awareness programme

Children section: In a mandatory field of IFLA-UNESCO report, it is clearly mentioned that a children section has to be present in a public library (Azhikodan, 2010). They had to give a special responsibility to arrange children's books, magazines, maps, toys, drawing boxes, etc. and also arrange some drawing competition, debate, quiz, etc. (Ansari, S. A. and Munshi, M. A., 2017) but only 5 libraries followed those guidelines. According to library staff, children were not interested in coming to the library and most of the children spent their time where parents worked as daily labour.

Reading room: All surveyed libraries had a reading room but good lighting, chair-table, sound proof environment, Wi-Fi facility must be modified.

Cultural activity: According to IFLA- UNESCO, cultural activity is the most essential task for a public library. Library has to organize different cultural programme, activities to reflect the library materials and intentions (Gill, P., Clubb, B., Glashof, I., (et al.) (eds), 2001). Most of the libraries of Jharkhand maintained that very well, they organized blood donation camp, book fair, Swachh Bharat Mission, cultural function, annual sports; celebrated women's day, Youth Day, National Holidays (Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, etc.). During covid-19 period most of the library participated in food donation camp, medicine donation camp and voluntary services.

Extension, career and lifelong learning: A public library can be a focal point of cultural and artistic work in a community and provides a proper shape. Reading circle, exhibition, seminar, conference, public lecture, book fair, storytelling hour, special talk, mobile library services, library orientation, organizing festival, cultural programme etc. (Kandhasamy, K. and Bhatt R. K., 2021). are the extension service for a public library where the main motto should be maximum engagement of local community and library promotion. Most of the libraries engaged with extension services, a little percentage was not provided extension service due to lack of funds. In a portion of IFLA-UNESCO guideline it was mentioned that 'Distant learners, studying at home, are likely to make use of their local library as their primary source of material' (UNESCO, 1994). 40% libraries fixed up a section for lifelong learners. In the financial year of 1999-2000, RRRLF and West Bengal govt. opened a separate section career guidance for unemployed youth who are preparing for competitive examinations in every public library (Sarkar, 2019). But Jharkhand govt. did not take any action till now.

User education, awareness, community service and Training programme: Beyond the extension services a librarian has lots of duties in a public library (Gill, P., Clubb, B., Glashof, I., (et al.) (eds), 2001). User education (education policy, online-offline courses, local-political news, international news, employment opportunities, adult education, lifelong education), social awareness service (Web-awareness, Cyber fraud (Jamtara) (Barik, 2021), Life skill, AIDS, cultural heritage, innovation, scientific achievement, literacy skill, etc.), training (handloom, livelihood, computer training, spoken English, etc.) (Wani, 2006) services should be a mission for a public library. Though, most of the librarians in Jharkhand public libraries complained that due to lack of staff they did not get enough time beyond their routine works, trying to provide maximum effort on awareness and training programmes, collaborating with different NGOs).

Proposed Project- JHALIBNET: "Every reader his/her book" the second law of library science (Ranganathan, 1931) will be satisfied when every person from every corner of the world gets their required information. But somewhere, lack of infrastructure, poor library policy and unavailability of facilities put them into the dark side of this society (National Knowledge Commission, 2007). During 1980-2000 huge numbers of library networks covered most of the states in India but some underdeveloped states (Manipur, Meghalaya, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc.) did not get any library network facility (Ghosh, 2003). Just like DELNET, CALIBNET, INFLIBNET, Jharkhand government also can build a library network. It can follow the above networks' pattern (Sinha, 2014). A proposal "Jharkhand Library Network" (JHALIBNET) was designed which will cover all academic libraries, public libraries and library professionals.

In Jharkhand, the Human resource development authority maintains all public libraries (Karn, S. K., Das B. K., Kumar N., (et al.), 2006). So, it will be very helpful if all library professionals, Jharkhand library association (JILA) and the state government take initiative together to fulfill this proposal. The Headquarters may take place in the capital, Ranchi. All public, private, State University, Central University, Private University, School library can be a member of JHALIBNET.

Table-5: Membership of JHALIBNET

All public libraries of Jharkhand (mention above 23)	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University, Ranchi	Central University of Jharkhand
State Public libraries (Ranchi, Chibasa, Dhanbad, Dumka)	Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi	IIM Ranchi, Ranchi
Divisional library (Hazaribagh)	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	Siddhu Kanhu University, Dumka
District libraries (Gumla, Lohardaga, Daltongang, Giridih, Godda)	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh
Sub-divisional libraries (Garhwa, Latehar, Pakur, Simdega, Chatra, Sahebganj, Saraikela, Khuti)	National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur	National university of study and Research in Law, Ranchi
Ranchi university, Ranchi	Xavier Institute of Social Science, Ranchi	Kolhan university, Chaibasa
Jharkhand Raksha Shakti University, Ranchi	Sai Nath University, Ranchi	IIIT Ranchi, Ranchi

Needs of the proposal

State Universities and Central Universities are benefited by other library networks (INFLIBNET, DELNET), library consortia (ShodhSindhu, N-LIST, INFED, etc.) but others public library and private universities do not get enough facilities (Bhowmick, 2022). Through this network an inter-community communication will be created among all of them and from this network every library can access Inter- library loan, document delivery, translation, co-operative cataloguing, referral, man power distribution, technical support and funding related services.

To avoid duplicate effort and get computerized service, a consortium facility, a central database will be needed.

According to the results, Jharkhand must need expert support in every situation. In 2020, 156 criminals were arrested, 17 types of crime were registered in the issue of

cybercrime from Jamtara district (Barik, 2021). They have not much knowledge of the internet and criminals easily hack them. So, to run the library

smoothly and give ultimate service to people, some workshops for library staff, training programme, capacity building programme, awareness programme committee, user education will be needed and JHALIBNET can take this initiative.

Members of the network

JALIBNET should be open for all Private libraries, public libraries, State libraries, District libraries, Divisional libraries, Sub-divisional libraries and also for Central, State, Deemed-to-be and Private Universities (Karn, B. K., and Das, S. K., 2017). Jharkhand library association (JILA) may also be an advisory member in this project.

In this research some active libraries and reputed universities were mentioned.

Proposed activities

Inter- library loan, document delivery, translation, co-operative cataloguing, Central bibliographic database, referral, acquisition, storage retrieval, man power distribution, technical support and funding related services.

Arrangement of workshops for library staff, training programme, capacity building programme,

awareness programme committee, user education, cultural programme, Inter community service.

Sources of fund

Department of Higher Education, Govt. of Jharkhand, Public donation, Library professionals can be a funding source for this project (Walia, E. and Momeni, P. K., 2011). A minimum membership charge may be applied if needed.

Problems and suggestions: In the research questionnaire there were an open space to state their problems and suggestions. From this section some serious problems have been revealed and some good suggestions also came out from the librarian desk. Their first and foremost problem was shortage of trained staff and funds. Most of the libraries were running with non-trained professionals. Librarians did not get enough time to serve further from their routine works. They also suggested to the govt. of Jharkhand that a minimum number of trained staff (B.Lib.I.Sc qualified) should be required in these public libraries. Most of the libraries were dependent on donations, state govt. or central govt. The funding facility was not here. Due to lack of funds, many libraries were closed and more are on the way.

Another problem was good ICT infrastructure. Absence of trained staff and ICT facility day by day number of members deducted. Users complained to the librarian about the unavailability of ICT, Internet, Wi-Fi facility, shortage of computers, etc. As a suggestion, public donation will not be enough to provide ICT equipment to the library, govt. has to look to provide modern technology.

Next problem was library collections. Only 3 libraries had more than 25,000 collections, where IFLA-UNESCO stated that these collections should be minimum for a library. Public donation is not enough to create a better collection, librarians have to take a powerful pen to get their benefit from different governments. Organizations or supreme bodies. Library collections always depend on the value and quality of the available services but user's demand also be needed.

Some of the librarians suggested that a proper low budget library website should be created. Though the website library can prove awareness, policy, news, seminar, workshop, mobile library, etc. services.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The finding results related to staff and collection development policy revealed that state govt. of Jharkhand did not require any staff for public libraries till now, recently JSSC (Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission) published a notification on librarian recruitment but not mentioned for public library. All surveyed libraries had their own collection development policy, they purchased books, Magazines or Journals according to user's needs. Committee members shortlisted some books on the basis of their funds. Jacob described in his research, how to build a better collection in Skokie public library in the USA (Jacob, 1990).

For the Jharkhand govt. negligence many libraries have already closed and the ministry could not take any action to gain central govt. fund, RRRLF registration or create any library network. Only a few states of India have no public library legislation and library act, Jharkhand one of them (Dasgupta, 1989). Shortage of library staff has damaged the public library ethics, they could not provide awareness services, lifelong learning and current local-political-International news. To connect a library globally, library automation is mandatory but in Jharkhand, library automation is a dream where sufficient computers, internet, ICT equipment, and technical staff are not available.

Capabilities or resolving efficiency of the proposed network model we have seen in the previous section and hope libraries of Jharkhand can resolved their problem by adapting JHALIBNET. This network can provide better collection development, Inter-library loan, document delivery, translation, co-operative cataloguing, Central bibliographic database, referral, acquisition, storage retrieval, man power distribution, library automation, technical support.

According to a research report and discussion it can be concluded that public libraries of Jharkhand are under a great threat, an argent attention must be needed to save it. Minimum libraries have followed minimum guidelines mentioned in the public library manifesto, IFLA-UNESCO. Although 23 public

libraries are running in 15 districts, without governmental appearance those will become tourist places or monuments. National Knowledge Commission in 2007 specially mentioned about reassessing staffing and increasing special attention on public libraries (National Knowledge Commission, 2007). By this research article a proposed project (JHALIBNET) was introduced, and hope it will create an attention to government, library associations and library professionals. From that stage only hope can be expected to give an argent and positive look on Library legislation, Library act, fund, staff recruitment, making govt. committee, create policies from the govt. of Jharkhand.

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