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PUBLIC RELATION AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Editor TusharDharShukla and Prof. N.B. Shukla

Sharing of Material

Libraries in the past had only written or printed documents. Written documents are manuscripts. These documents are always kept away and are not shared with other libraries. The users are expected to visit the library for consultation. The other category--the books were also not loaned to every one and they were seldom shared with other libraries. With the introduction of printing by movable types, books started appearing in good number and libraries have started accepting the concept of 'sharing' their books with other libraries.

Library Material :Today one finds a large number of other kinds of material (other than books) in the libraries. These include: periodicals, theses, reports, reference material, patents, standards and specifications, etc. 'Document' is a comprehensive term used by library and information personnel to indicate the various kinds of material available in the libraries.

After the Second World War, a large number of non-book material also started entering the libraries. These included microforms, audio-visual aids, etc. Advent of computers brought in several other documents like tapes, floppies, databases on CDs, etc.

Need for Sharing

However rich a library may be, it is impossible to acquire and store all documents within its four walls. In order to satisfy the needs of its users, it may have to depend on other libraries. Secondly, of late there has been specialisation in the collections of libraries. One has to approach such special collections to meet the special needs of its users. Thirdly, the library budgets are decreasing and costs of documents are increasing with the result the number of documents being added to the libraries is decreasing. Fourthly, some of the tools like union catalogues, location lists, including databases made it easy to resort to resource sharing.

Areas of Sharing

Resources that could be Shared

1. Experience and expertise of library personnel;
2. Material-books, periodicals, patents, standards and specifications; Audio-visual aids like microfilm's, films, phone- records, audio and video tapes, computer floppies, tapes, CDs etc.

As a Measure of Economy

Cooperative acquisition of books and periodicals; sharing of processing costs of documents; cooperative storage of back volumes, periodicals; Access of databases and database services; sharing of equipments like, computers, printers, microfilm/fisHEREaders and printers, etc., on time sharing basis.

Aims and Objectives of Resource Sharing

1. To make available material not available in the library;
2. To have access to services not available in the library;

- 3.To economise the cost of organisation and management of libraries;
- 4.To have integration of library and information services of a system, or of a geographical area;
- 5.Reciprocity leading to better interaction among libraries;
- 6.Can have better and quality library services, etc.

Functions of Resource Sharing

1. Assist in selection, acquisition and processing of materials;
2. Inter-library lending, supply of copies of material;
- 3.Sharing of costs of storage and retrieval of documents as well as information;
- 4.Quality production of products and services;
- 5.Saving the time of the users in location, acquisition and use of material.

Forms of Resource Sharing

Acquisition

The process of acquisition involves selection, placing orders, chasing the vendors, passing of bills, payments, etc. All these activities can be reduced greatly by cooperative acquisition. This will also result in saving the costs in correspondence, earn a larger discount, save time and clerical labour.

Processing

Centralised classification and cataloguing services like that of OCLC (Online computer library center (Ohio)); MARC (Machine Readable Catalog) project of the Library of Congress and also its shared cataloguing project proved how flawless, cheap and quality services can be provided. Similar services are also available in UK, Australia and Canada.

Online cataloguing, retro-conversion using databases, etc., also lead to economy with quality.

Catalogue Card Service

Printer catalogue card services like that of the Library of Congress; *The British National Bibliography*; VINITI of Russia are also examples of shared cataloguing.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CAP)

The cataloguing-in-publication program was initiated by the Library of Congress in 1971 with 27 participating publishers. Currently, the number is around 2,500 participating publishers. The process of classification and cataloguing of a publication is micidone before the book is released. The cataloguing data provided libraby the LC is printed on the reverse of the title page which helps **Lim** the individual libraries in copying down the data on their catalogue cards. The LC Card Number and ISBN helps the (i) F American libraries in ordering printed catalogue cards.

Cooperative Storage

Most libraries are getting cluttered-up with less use or no-use material on their shelves and creating a problem of space to new acquisitions. Such material which is not in active use may be stored on cooperative basis at a central dormitory.

The storage facility can be created by mutual agreement and suitable record creation by participating libraries.

Inter-Library-Loan

Inter-Library-Loanis the most common and age old form of resource sharing among libraries. Under this scheme a library can

get a document from another library on loan basis for a certain period. This is being practised all over the world. There are certain pre-requisites for the successful implementation of this programme. These include:

1. An agreed inter-library loan code;
2. A union catalogue for location of the document;
3. An agreed delivery system.
4. An agreement with regard to the transaction costs;
5. A common library card;
6. Cooperative delivery service; etc.

Sharing of Equipment

Equipment like computers, reprographic systems, scanners, microfilming devices, CD cutters etc. can be shared by a group of libraries with advantage.

Limitations

- (i) Fear of losing autonomy;
- (ii) Inertia or indifference or both;
- (iii) Lack of union catalogues and other location lists;
- (iv) Lack of a code of understanding;
- (v) Fear of loss during transport;
- (vi) Lack of resources by majority of libraries;
- (vii) Fear of bigger libraries that they will only be used and others may not have to offer any thing in substance;

- (viii) Failure to comply with the norms by some of the libraries may dampen enthusiasm of others;
- (ix) Lack of knowledge of users and assessment of user needs;
- (x) Lack of adequate funds;
- (xi) Legal and administrative restrictions imposed by the authority or management;
- (xii) Lack of technological backing and organisational structure;
- (xiii) Heavy costs involved in resource sharing; and
- (xiv) The success in resource sharing may affect the publishing industry, with the result cost of publications may go up

Resource Sharing in India

Cooperative Acquisition of Periodicals

The INSDOC, Delhi has initiated Centralised Acquisition of Periodicals (CAP) through which it is acquiring foreign periodicals for about 30 CSIR laboratories. This project is in operation for the last several years. Through this process, it is earning about 5% discount from the publishers, which is being passed on to the laboratories.

Cooperative Storage

With the initiative of NASSDOC (ICSSR), New Delhi and Jawharlal Nehru University, Delhi an Inter-Library Resource Centre (ILRC) was established in New Delhi in 1975. Some 38 libraries of Delhi deposited their less used serials and government documents at the centre. Already more than a lakh of volumes of serials have been deposited at this centre.

Inter-Library Loans

As has already been noted, no library in the world, not even the Library of Congress can claim self sufficiency in meeting the document requirements of its users, **leave alone** procuring everything that is published. Traditionally, libraries exchange publications through inter-library loans to meet the unmet needs of their clientele. Now, with the **advent of** reprographic and micrographic technologies, photocopies and microforms of the original documents are exchanged wherever possible, However, in the case of monographs (books) actual volumes are still exchanged.

A requesting library comes to know the availability of the documents through the following means:

(i) Lists of current periodicals subscribed by various other libraries e.g. *List of Current Periodicals* (1984), CDRI, Lucknow. These lists are usually exchanged between the libraries voluntarily and sometimes upon request.

(ii:) Catalogues of serial holdings (showing the details of back volume etc.) of certain libraries e.g., Serial holdings of National Institute of Virology, Pune (1993) (iii) Discipline oriented catalogues of serials, e.g. :

(a) Union catalogue of Medical, Biomedical and *Pharmaceutical Periodicals* (1983) covering Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, prepared by Indian Medical Library Association (Western Region), **Bombay**

(b) Union list of periodicals of a group of libraries.

(iv) Various Regional Union Catalogues of serials prepared by INSDOC covering regions: Bangalore, Varanasi, Kerala,

Mysore, Bombay-Pune, Hyderabad, Madras, Lucknow, West-Bengal, Delhi Medical Libraries.

(v) National Union catalogue of serials:

INSDOC is currently engaged in bringing out a comprehensive 'National Union-catalogue of scientific serials' through its computer. As a preparatory volume, it has brought out *Union List of Current Scientific Serials in India* (1981). As its name suggests, it is only a (union) list of serials, which does not show the actual holdings of a particular library other than the title.

The Effectiveness of Inter-Library Loans

The most popular means of all the above is the union catalogues. Almost all the Regional Union Catalogues prepared by INSDOC are now dated. The National Union Catalogue is yet to be published. The newly brought out National Union List, as has already been noted, is only a list that does not show the details of volumes and years of a particular serial.

Even if one is able to exactly locate the availability of the documents required, the lending library will not always be in a position to supply the document for various reasons. First of all the lending library is not under any obligation to supply the documents whether free or otherwise.

Inter-Library co-operation is only voluntary but not mandatory. I We often find of inter-departmental co-operation even within a particular institution; where it is mandatory, we can easily see how idealistic and theoretical it is to expect inter-library

cooperation, when the parental bodies are not same. **Inter** library co-operation, whatever little we find, is mostly due to **inter**personal relations between the librarians. Further there are

other constraints, such as administrative, technical, procedural, financial or mere lethargy or lack of interest. Professionals might have had experienced one time or the other. The other two options open to obtain the original documents is to try the national or international document supply centres.

Document Supply Centres at National Level (i) Indian National *Scientific Documentation Centre*: Being the national scientific documentation centre, took up the responsibility of document supply even though its resources hardly permit it to be a national document supply centre.

In theory, any user can obtain any document from INSDOC by paying the prescribed amount. But in practice, it is not true in most of the cases. Though INSDOC tries to supply or actually supplies every document requested for, the timeliness of the services has to be taken into account, which varies from months to years. Much has been said critically about the document supply service of INSDOC at various fora over the years, taking clue from the fact that majority of the users have had bitter experience with INSDOC especially with its document supply service. There is no point in repeating the same.

Like any other service oriented organisation, INSDOC too has got quite a few valid constraints in providing a satisfactory service. First and foremost is that it lacks infrastructure to provide an effective document supply service. The acquisition policy of its library, namely, National Science Library allows it to acquire only the fringe journals as it forbids it to duplicate any serial available in any of the Delhi Libraries. The *modus operandi* of INSDOC in supplying the documents is to first determine whether it can supply the requested document from

its collection at National Science Library. If it is not possible, it approaches the other libraries at Delhi viz. ; IARI, JNU, Delhi University, National Medical Library etc. If it is still not possible, it tries the other libraries in India and finally, international document supply centres, such as · British Library Lending Division (BLLD) at Bostan Spa, U.K. etc.

It is worthwhile to note that only 10% of the requests could be met from its own collection at NSL, 50% from other libraries at Delhi, 5% from other Indian libraries and 25% from foreign sources. The reasons for the delay in supply need not explicitly be stated as these statistics speak for themselves. Since its collection is so inadequate even to meet 10% of the 25,000 or so requests per year, INSDOC has to run from pillar to post before a document is supplied to the requester. This naturally takes time.

Other National Services

Among other document supply services at the national level, the sectoralcentres of NISSAT like National Information Centre for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (NICDAP) at CDRI can be mentioned, though its services are limited only to the disciplines it caters to. Besides, National Medical Library also supplies documents from its collection of more than 2,000 journals against fee. Unlike INSDOC these centres do not have the stated responsibility to supply what they do not have. However, National Medical Library, New Delhi, has been designated as 'National Focal Point' by WHO, and has the responsibility of obtaining the documents from National Library of Medicine, USA, if the documents are not available

with them. Still, many à times the responses indicated that they are not fully equipped to meet the demand.

NETWORKING

What of Networks

Definition

Network can be defined as a group of individuals or **organisations** that are interconnected. The advent of computers and new developments in telecommunication technology made networking a global phenomenon. Library and information institutions are forming networks to achieve better resource sharing and to provide better services to the users.

Library Resource Sharing and Networking 291

Aims and Objectives of Library Networks

- (a) To promote sharing of resources
- (b) Assist in acquisition and processing of material
- (C) Exchange of documents and data
- (d) Cooperation and coordination in collection development
- (e) Help in the establishment of referral service, online retrieval of information and online union catalogues
- (f) To build bibliographic databases
- (g) To build various other databases like that of projects, specialists, institutions, etc.
- (h) Electronic Mailing
- (i) File transferring

(j) Evolve standards and guidelines in techniques, methods, procedures, hardware, software, services and so on.

Uses

Library and Information networks help in:

(i) Online retrieval of bibliographic, numeric, as well as full text databases;

(ii) Compilation of reading lists, topical bibliographies, etc.

(iii) To have bibliographic control by intergrating national library catalogues, etc.;

(iv) Automatic book requesting systems;

(v) Use of CD-ROM products and services;

(vi) Remote data entry facility;

(vii) Downloading of information;

(viii) Library mailing, inter-library requests and lending, etc.;

(ix) Document delivery;

(x) Access to public domine information/data/software, etc.;

1. Agreements for implementing cooperation.

2. Establishment of facilities for sorting little used materials.

3. Agreements on acquisition policies to ensure consistent development of holdings to avoid redundancy.

4. Agreements to share the currently owned materials, with protocols, limitations and priorities carefully spelled out.

5. Schemes for intelligent organization of data/documents.
6. Methods of adequate delivery of resources to users (the output media).
7. The subject interest area should be a common one among the centres being connected.
8. Compatibility between the computing systems available with the organizations to be netted is essential.
9. To ensure the ability of network among the **resource sharing** libraries, a compatible record format is highly desirable.
10. Standardization of policies and procedures across the **network** and adhered to by all participants in order that these tasks could be performed and shared in efficient **manner**.
11. Adequate means of information dissemination.
12. Formal established organisational cooperation.
13. Established and functioning communication links (telephone, telex, fax, satellite communication channels).
14. An agreement should exist on acquisition policies to ensure consistent development of holdings and to avoid redundancy.

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is Resource Sharing? What are the areas of resource sharing?
2. Give a brief account of resource sharing in India.
3. What is Networking? Elaborate the aims and objectives of library networks.
4. What are the pre-requisites of Networking

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Library Associations in India, UK and USA

SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION

1. List of various national and state level associations established before and after independence
2. A review of various organizations in India in terms of status, activities, membership, finances, conferences, publications, management, etc.

INDIA

3. Indian Library Association (ILA) - Genesis, objectives, organizational structure, activities, publications, continuing education programmes, consultancy programmes, cooperation with other bodies, awards, etc.

4. Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres(IASLIC) - Foundation, objectives, activities, publications, other programmes, Awards, etc. .

5. Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science (IATLIS) - History, aims and objectives, structure, membership, activities: Serninars, Publications, awards, lecture series, other activities.

6. Society for Information Science (SIS) - Establishment, aims and objectives, structure, membership, Functions, Programmes, Awards, etc.

UK

7. The Library Association (LA) - History, membership, organization, activities, conferences, Publications, Finance and Headquarters. 8. The Association for Information Management (ASLIB) - History, objectives, activities, Library, professional development programmes, Conferences, Publications, etc.

USA

9. American Library Association (ALA) - History, objectives, organisation:Membership, officers, Executive Board, Council, Committees, Divisions, Round Tables, Chapters, Affiliates, etc. Headquarters, offices, Publications, awards and scholarships and Finance.

10. Special Libraries Associations (SLA) - History, objectives, organization: Chapters, Divisions, Student Groups, professional development programmes, publications, conferences and meetings, services, scholarships, grants and awards, etc.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA

VARIOUS TYPES

There have been and there are several library associations in India, at different levels and of different groups. Several of them are now defunct, some just surviving and a few others active.

Before Independence

State Library Associations

The State level library associations founded before Independence are the following:

1. Andhra Desa Library Association (1914);
2. Maharashtra Library Association (1921);
3. Gujarat PustakalayaMandal (1923);
4. Bengal Library Association (1925);
5. Baroda State Library Association (1926);
6. Madras Library Association (1928);
7. Punjab Library Association (1929);
8. Karnataka Library Association (1929);
9. Samastha Kerala PustakalayaSamiti (1931);
10. United Provinces Library Association (1935);
11. Bombay State Library Association (1935)
12. Bihar RajyaGranthalayaSangha (1936);
13. Malabar Library Association (1937);
14. All Assam Library Association (1938);
15. Delhi Library Association (1939);
16. All Utkal Library Association (1944);

17. All Travancore Library Association (1945); and
18. Central Provinces and Berar Library Association (1945).

National Level Associations

The national level library associations founded before Independence are the following:

1. All India Public Library Association (1919);
2. Indian Library Association (1933);
3. Government of India Library Association (1933);
4. All India Rural Library Services Association (1933); and
5. All India Manuscript Library Association (1944).

After Independence

State Library Associations

The State level library associations founded after Independence are the following:

1. Hyderabad Library Association (1951);
2. Delhi Library Association (1953);
3. Bihar Library Association (1955);
4. U.P. Library Association (1956);
5. Madhya Bharat Library Association (1957);
6. Gomaritak Library Association (1961);
7. M.P. Library Association (1962);
8. Rajasthan Library Association (1962);
9. Gujarat Granthalaya Sangh (1964);
10. J & K Library Association (1966);
11. Haryana Library Association (1969); and
12. Kerala Library Association (1971).

National Level Associations

The national level library associations founded after Independence are the following:

1. Library Field Workers Association (1951);
2. National Committee of Archives (1953);
3. Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) (1955);
4. Academy of Library Science and Documentation (ALSD) (1956);
5. Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists in India (AALDI) (1966);
6. All India College Library Association (1966);
7. Indian Association of Teacher of Library and Information Science (IATLIS, (1969);
8. Indian Association of Academic Librarians (INDAAL) (1973);
9. Society for Information Science (SIS) (1976);
10. Indian Archivists (1977);
11. Medical Library Association of India (MALI) (1981); .-
12. Micrographic Congress of India (MCI) (1982); and
13. Association of Government Librarians and Information Specialists (AGLIS) (1987).

PRESENT STATUS

State Library Associations

After the 'States Reorganisation' in 1956, there have been amalgamations, renaming and reorganisation of State level library associations. For example, the Andhra Desa Library Association and Hyderabad Library Association merged to form the Andhra Pradesh Library Association; the Malabar, Travancore and Kerala. Pustakalaya Samiti together formed the Kerala Granthasala Sangham; the United Provinces Library Association was reorganized as the U.P. Library Association in 1956; the Bombay Library Association, the Marathwada Granthalaya Sangh

and the VidarbhaGranthalayaSangh merged to form the MaharashtraRajyaGranthalayaSangh in 1962.

Parallel Organisations

Active or not, almost all the States in India are having a State level library association. In some States there are two or more parallel library associations. For example, in Kerala there is the Kerala GranthasalaSangham as well as the Kerala Library Association; Tamilnadu has the Madras Library Association and also the Tamilnadu Library Association; in Gujarat the Gujarat GranthalayaSangh and the GranthalayaSewaSamiti exist; in Andhra Pradesh, the Andhra Pradesh Library Association and the AP Public Library Association are parallel organisations; and in Orissa here are several State level associations formed from time to time.

Other Organisations

In addition to the various library associations, there are district as well as local library associations in several States. For example: the Indore Divisional Library Association, Nagpur ZillaGranthalayaSamstha, etc.

ACTIVENESS

Among the State level organisations, the A. P. Library Association, the Kerala GranthasalaSangham, the Bengal Library Association, the Madras Library Association, the Gujarat GranthalayaSangh, the M.P. Library Association, the U.P. Library Association, the Haryana Library Association, the Karnataka Library Association have some sort of regular activities. Of the national level associations only the Indian Library Association (ILA) established before independence that is active at present and represents a wide range of professional interests. Among

those established after independence, IASLIC, PALSD IATLIS, SIS, MALI and AGLIS are reasonably active.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the state level associations ranges from a few to a few hundreds. The case is similar with the national associations. The largest represented association in India, the ILA, has just, around 2000 members. Most professionals have membership in more than one association. The *Statistical Yearbook* of UNESCO mentions that there are about 350,100 libraries in USA as in India. But the membership of the American Library Association (ALA) is about 57,000, compared to less than 2000 active membership of the ILA. Over 50 per cent of professionals in India are not members of any national professional body.

FINANCES

For most of the associations, subscription is the only source of income. Some national library associations publish bulletin news letters, etc., and some revenue is received through advertisements in these serials. Associations such as the IASLIC publish and market proceedings of conferences and books in the field of library and information science. Participation fee from non-members in seminars and conference is yet another source of income.

Life membership subscriptions are usually invested in term deposits which bring in interests. Life membership fee paid by members is as low as Rs. 50. A study made of the ILA membership revealed that annually ILA is spending Rs. 120 per member, while the annual membership fee is only Rs. 60.

ACTIVITIES

The major, noteworthy activities of some of the State as well as national level professional bodies are: organising conferences and seminars; publishing bulletins and/or newsletters and arranging lectures, meetings etc.

Conference

One or two of the State level associations organize regular annual conference. The national level association ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, SIS, MLAI convene regular conferences/seminars, etc.

Publications

Among the State level associations, the Andhra Pradesh Library Association's *Granthalaya Sarvaswamu* (1915) is the oldest professional journal still in publication; Bengal Library Association, and Madras Library Association also bring out bulletins on a regular basis.

The national level bodies ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, SIS, MLAI have regular publication programmes. A few others bring out newsletters sporadically.

MANAGEMENT

Except for the ILA that too in the case of the President of the association, the other office bearers of most of the organisations hold their positions for long.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Most of the library associations in India were established or initiated by non-professionals. In some of these cases the professionals started parallel associations (for example, the ILA was started to counter the influence of non-professionals of the All India Public Library Association For spreading the public

library movement the associations must involve non-professionals and NGOs.

The State and Central government should support library associations. Organisations, such as the Joint Council of Library Associations in India (JOCLAI) should be strengthened and all library associations should actively participate in it.

THE INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ILA) SCOPE

Discusses the genesis, objectives, activities and contribution of the Indian Library Association (ILA) to library development in India. Also mentions the steps needed to improve the role of the ILA in library and information activities in India.

GENESIS

The All India Public Library Association was established in 1919 with its headquarters in Vijayawada (then Bezwada). This organisation took keen interest in the spread of library movement in various States of India, and organized regular conferences, training programmes, etc., to support library development. But, some of the qualified professionals felt that this association was dominated by non-professionals and there was a need for an association for professional librarians. Consequently, some of the Government of India librarians, especially those in Calcutta, under the leadership of K.M. Taseer, organized the First All India Library Conference in 1933. It was at this conference the Indian Library Association was founded on 12 September.

OBJECTIVES

The founding fathers of ILA formulated a three-fold objective for it: 1. the furtherance of library movement in India: 2. the

promotion of the training of librarians; and 3. the improvement of the status of librarians. In 1935, two more objectives were added 4. promotion of research in library science; and 5. cooperation with international organisations with similar objectives. An amendment to the Constitution of the ILA in 1970 added four more objectives, namely: 6. publication of bulletins, periodicals, Presbooks, etc.;

7. establishment of libraries, documentation and information centres and assistance to their establishment and working;

8. promotion of appropriate library legislation in India; and

9. to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of above mentioned objects. Another amendment in 1987 added three more objectives:

10. providing a common forum for all persons engaged or interested in library and information work by holding conferences and meetings for discussing professional, technical and organisational issues; 11. accreditation of institution imparting library and information science education and training and 12. promotion as well as formulation of standards, norms, guidelines for management of library and information systems and services.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE Council

The Council is the highest policy making body. It comprises:

1. Elected members as per clause 6 (b) and (c);
2. All co-opted members as per clause 14 (iv);

3. Chairperson of the Central Sectional Committees as per clause 46(d);
4. All past presidents of the association who are valid members of ILA as per clause 6 (f); and
5. All office-bearers as per clause 6 (a).

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is constituted by the Council in its very first meeting. The EC includes:

1. President;
2. Senior Vice-President;
3. General Secretary;
4. Both the Secretaries; the
5. Treasurer; and
6. Librarian;
7. Public Relations Officer; and
8. Three nominees of the Council.

ACTIVITIES

Conference

The Indian Library Association has been holding conferences at regular intervals. Initially, these were organised once in two years and since 1964, these are held every year. So far 43 - All India Library Conferences have been held in different parts of the country. As a part of the conferences, seminars are organised on

various subjects of professional interest. In 1995 Regional Conferences were started.

Publications

A journal is published and supplied free of charge to the members. Its name has been changed several times. Details are given below:

1. Library Bulletin (1942-46);
2. ABGILA (1949-52);
3. Journal of Indian Library Association (1955-64); and
4. Indian Library Association Bulletin (1965-), (or ILA Bulletin).

ILA Newsletter

ILA Newsletter was started in 1984 as quarterly and changed to a monthly issue in 1990. Its other publications include seminar papers; directories and their special publications brought out from time to time.

Continuing Education Programme

Under this programme, ILA was collaborating with other national level associations in organising a joint study circle in Delhi in 1980s. Several training programmes in computer applications, use of CDs/ISIS software, etc. were organised with the support of NISSAT.

Consultancy and Other Projects

The ILA started consultancy projects in 1986. It has helped the following organisations in different ways:

1. LBS National academy of administration, Mussoorie of the
2. IGNC, New Delhi; educational
3. NISSAT Survey for National Document Supply System:
4. Indian Library Directory compilation;

5. Compilation of Directory of associations in library and allied fields; etc.

6. NALANDA database of Indian libraries.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES National

The ILA has close association with various professional bodies at national and state level. Further, it has been playing an important role in the following organisations:

1. JOCLAI (Joint Council of Library Association in India);
2. RRRLF (Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation);
3. GOC (Good Offices Committee); to a
4. BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards, Sectional Committee on vinarrii Documentation); tromi
5. National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO;
6. NBT-World Book Fair Organisation Committee;
7. State Trading Corporation (STC); etc.

International

The ILA has close cooperation with international organisations like UNESCO, IFLA, FID and COMLA.

AWARDS

ILA has been conferring the following awards on professionals with endowment funds:

1. PV Verghese Prize for best article contributed to ILA Bulletin;

FINANCES

For most of the associations, subscription is the only source of income. Some national library associations publish bulleting news letters, etc., and some revenue is received through advertisements in these serials. Associations such as the IASLIC publish and

market proceedings of conferences and books in the field of library and information science Participation fee from non-members in seminars and conferences is yet another source of income.

Life membership subscriptions are usually invested in term deposits which bring in interests. Life membership fee paid by members as low as Rs. 50. A study made of the ILA membership revealed that annually ILA is spending Rs. 120 per member, while the annual membership fee is only Rs. 60.

ACTIVITIES

The major, noteworthy activities of some of the State as well as national level professional bodies are: organising conferences and seminars; publishing bulletin and/or newsletter and arranging lectures, meetings etc.

Conference

One or two of the State level associations organize regular annual conference. The national level association ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, SIS, MLAI convene regular conferences/seminars, etc.

Publications

Among the State level associations, the Andhra Pradesh Library Association's *Granthalaya Sarvaswamu* (1915) is the oldest professional journal still in publication; Bengal Library Association, and Madras Library Association also bring out bulletins on a regular basis.

The national level bodies ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, SIS, MLAI have regular publication programmes. A few others bring out newsletters sporadically.

MANAGEMENT

•Except for the ILA that too in the case of the President of the association, the other office bearers of most of the organisations hold their positions for long.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Most of the library associations in India were established or initiated by non-professionals. In some of these cases the professionals started parallel associations (for example, the ILA was started to counter the influence of non-professionals of the All India Public Library Association. For spreading the public library movement the associations must involve non-professionals and NGOs.

The State and Central government should support library associations. Organisations, such as the Joint Council of Library Associations in India (JOCLAI) should be strengthened and all library associations should actively participate in it.

THE INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ILA) SCOPE

Discusses the genesis, objectives, activities and contribution of the Indian Library Association (ILA) to library development in India. Also mentions the steps needed to improve the role of the ILA in library and information activities in India.

GENESIS

The All India Public Library Association was established in 1919 with its headquarters in Vijayawada (then Bezawada). This organisation took keen interest in the spread of library movement in various States of India, and organized regular conferences, training programmes, etc., to support

library development. But, some of the qualified professionals felt that this association was dominated by non-professionals and that there was a need for an association for professional librarians. Consequently, some of the Government of India librarians, especially those in Calcutta, under the leadership of K.M. Asadullahorganised the First All India Library Conference in 1933. It was at this conference the Indian Library Association was founded on 12 September.

OBJECTIVES

The founding fathers of ILA formulated a three-fold objective for it:

1. the furtherance of library movement in India:
2. the promotion of the training of librarians; and
3. the improvement of the status of librarians. In 1935, two more objectives were added:
4. promotion of research in library science; and
5. cooperation with international organisations with similar objectives. An amendment to the Constitution of the ILA in 1970 added four more objectives, namely:
6. publication of bulletins, periodicals, books, etc.;
7. establishment of libraries, documentation and information centres and assistance to their establishment and working;
8. promotion of appropriate library legislation in India, and

9. to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of above mentioned objects. Another amendment in 1987 added three more objectives:

10. providing a common forum for all persons engaged or interested in library and information work by holding conferences and meetings for discussing professional, technical and organisational issues;

11. accreditation of institution imparting library and information science education and training; and

12. promotion as well as formulation of standards, norms, guidelines for management of library and information systems and services.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE Council

The Council is the highest policy making body. It comprises:

1. Elected members as per clause 6 (b) and (c);
2. All co-opted members as per clause 14 (iv);
3. Chairperson of the Central Sectional Committees as per clause 6 (d);
4. All past presidents of the association who are valid members of ILA as per clause 6 (f); and
5. All office-bearers as per clause 6 (a).

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is constituted by the Council in its very first meeting. The EC includes:

1. President;

2. Senior Vice-President;
3. General Secretary;
4. Both the Secretaries;
5. Treasurer;
6. Librarian; .
7. Public Relations Officer; and
8. Three nominees of the Council.

ACTIVITIES

Conference

The Indian Library Association has been holding conferences at regular intervals. Initially, these were organised once in two years and since 1964, these are held every year. So far 43. All India Library Conferences have been held in different parts of the country. As a part of the conferences, seminars are organised on various subjects of professional interest. In 1995 Regional Conferences were started.

Publications

A journal is published and supplied free of charge to the members. Its name has been changed several times. Details are given below:

1. Library Bulletin (1942-46);
2. ABGILA (1949-52);

3. Journal of Indian Library Association (1955-64); and
4. Indian Library Association Bulletin (1965-), (or ILA Bulletin).

ILA Newsletter

ILA Newsletter was started in 1984 as quarterly and changed to a monthly issue in 1990. Its other publications include seminar papers; directories and their special publications brought out from time to time:

Continuing Education Programme

Under this programme, ILA was collaborating with other national level associations in organising a joint study circle in Delhi in 1980s. Several training programmes in computer applications, use of CDs/ISIS soft-ware, etc. were organised with the support of NISSAT.

Consultancy and Other Projects

The ILA started consultancy projects in 1986. It has helped the following organisations in different ways:

1. LBS National academy of administration, Mussoorie
2. IGNCA, New Delhi;
3. NISSAT Survey for National Document Supply System:
4. Indian Library Directory compilation;
5. Compilation of Directory of associations in library and allied fields; etc.
6. NALANDA database of Indian libraries.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES National

The ILA has close association with various professional bodies at national and state level. Further, it has been playing an important

role in the following organisations:

1. JOCLAI (Joint Council of Library Association in India);
2. RRRLF (Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation);
3. GOC (Good Offices Committee);
4. BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards, Sectional Committee on Documentation);
5. National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO;
6. NBT - World Book Fair Organisation Committee;
7. State Trading Corporation (STC); etc.

International

The ILA has close cooperation with international organisations like UNESCO, IFLA, FID and COMLA..

AWARDS

ILA has been conferring the following awards on professionals with endowment funds:

1. PV Verghese Prize for best article
2. ILA- Kaula Award for "Best Librarian
3. Abburi - Shiyali Research Award for the best piece of research;
4. Vedanayaki Fellowship for MLISc students;
5. C.D. Sharma Award for best written and presented paper at the Conference; and
6. Dr. Umapati Fellowships for LIS students.

CONTRIBUTION

Indian Library Association is by far the largest and strongest professional body in India with a regular membership of around 2000. The ILA is representing the profession in various bodies of the Government like RRRLF; COMPOLIS; Planning | Commission, Dept. of Culture; NISSAT; BIS and quasi governmental bodies like NBT, etc. Several efforts were made to create awareness of the need

for library legislation in different States and Union Territories of India. ILA has taken a lead on several occasions to represent the case of librarians to pay commissions, UGC, ICAR and other bodies. The training programmes organised by ILA were proved to be useful to practising librarians.

Remarks

In spite of being the largest professional body in India, ILA needs expansion in all directions. The membership should be increased to at least to 10,000 by 2,000 AD. Financial resources to be augmented by increasing membership, publication programme, organising training courses, etc. Efforts should be made to get the IFLA savings transferred to the newly established "Indian Foundation for Library and Information Services." Certain changes to the constitution are needed with regard to local chapters, student chapters, state level units, term of the president, etc.

Let us hope the Indian Library Association will come-up to the expectations of the profession.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES (IASLIC) FOUNDATION

After independence there was a spurt in scientific research. Several scientific and industrial research centres were established all over India. As a result a large number of special libraries and information centers have cropped-up. Research in the field of documentation was initiated by Dr. Ranganathan. In view of these developments, some of the senior librarians in Calcutta, to name a few, Messrs Jibananda Saha (Libn, ISI); AK Mukherjee (Libn, ASI); G. B. Ghosh and others felt the need for establishing an association on the lines of ASLIB (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux) (Now called as Association for

Information Management) in UK; and SLA (Special Libraries Association) in USA.

At a well attended meeting held on June 25, 1955 at Indian Museum, Calcutta consisting of librarians, scientists and researches: it was unanimously decided to form an association of special libraries and information centres. Finally at a General Body Meeting held on September 3, 1955 at the same venue under the Chairmanship of Dr. SunalLalHora, Director, Zoological Survey of India deliberated on and approved the memorandum, rules and regulations of the Association. Thus came in existence the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres(IASLIC). Dr. S.L. Hora and J. Saha were the first elected President and Honorary General Secretary respectively.

OBJECTIVES

IASLIC has the following major objectives:

- (i) To encourage and promote the systematic acquisition", organisation and dissemination of knowledge;
- (ii) To improve quality of library and information services and dissemination work;
- (iii) To coordinate the activities and foster mutual cooperation and X assistance among special libraries, information centers etc.;
- (iv) To serve as a field of active contact for libraries, information bureaus, documentation centres, etc.;
- (v) To improve technical efficiency of workers in specialelibraries, information centres, etc. and look after their professional welfare;
- (vi) To act as a centrefor research for special library and documentation techniques;

(vii) To act as a centre for information in scientific, technical and other fields;

(viii) To take such action as may be incidental and conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Association.

ACTIVITIES

Conferences and Seminars

Since its inception IASLIC has been organising conferences and seminars to promote professional awareness of the members. In 1990, 17 conferences and 14 seminars were organised in different parts of the country. The conferences and seminars are sponsored by various agencies like government department, research institutions, and universities.

Besides these regular conferences and seminars, special seminars and workshops are also organised in collaboration with the professional and research organisations, e.g., a seminar on Information Services in Agriculture was arranged in 1982 at Vidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, West Bengal. Another seminar on Information for Industry was held in 1985 with the support of INSDOC and the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta.

by IASLIC and the Academy of Library Science and Documentation (ALSD). Some of the active study circles are located in Jamshedpur, Delhi, Bombay, Roorkee, Chandigarh, Dhanbad, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Waltair. 744

Professional Development

IASLIC, in the late 1950s introduced a foreign language training course for librarians and scientists, and in 1967 a post-B. Lib. Sc. level diploma course in special librarianship (one year duration) was launched. However, for various operational problems these

programmes were abandoned. Instead, the Association now organises specialised short-term programmes frequently. Some of the courses recently organised are: Indexing Systems, Reprography, Conservation and Preservation of Books and Manuscripts, Management Techniques in Library and Information Sciences, and Computer Applications. It also conducts short-term training workshops for the benefit of professionals at different places.

IASLIC has drafted the Inter-Library Loan Code for facilitating mutual exchange of books between different institutions and organisations in the country that are entrusted with the responsibility of dissemination of information. In order to help foster better standards and quality service in the field of special librarianship, it has evolved a code of conduct and ethics for special librarians in the country. It offers to compile bibliographies on request by individuals and institutions and also undertakes translation services on non-profit base.

Study Circles

Several enthusiastic members of Calcutta initiated this programme on February 14, 1965 to provide a forum for discussion and exchange of views on professional matters. During the period 1965-1989, the Calcutta Study Circle organised nearly 188 meetings. Similar study circles are now organised by IASLIC members in different places, often in collaboration with other professional associations. For example, in Hyderabad, the Study Circle is jointly sponsored

PUBLICATIONS

IASLIC has made a significant contribution to the professional literature in the field of library and information sciences. Perhaps

it has brought out the largest number of publications among the professional associations of developing countries.

It brings out three serial publications:

1. *IASLIC Bulletin* (1956-) a quarterly official organ
2. *Indian Library Science Abstracts* (1967-) Annual
3. *IASLIC Newsletter* - monthly.

Special Publications

The papers presented at the regular conferences and seminars are published in the series 'IASLIC special publications.' So far 30 books have been published in this series and some ad hoc publications have also been brought out by IASLIC.

Education and Training

In the past, IASLIC used to conduct regular training courses in foreign language and in library science at post graduate level. Now it is engaged in continuing education programme only. It conducts short-term training workshops for the benefit of working professionals at Calcutta and other places. Every year, 3-4 workshops are being organised.

Bibliography and Translation Services

IASLIC offers translation and bibliography compilation services to individuals and institutions on a non-profit basis. It maintains a library devoted to library and information science literature.

Professional Issues

The Association strives to improve the standards of service in special libraries and information centres. In this connection, it has made attempts to evolve a code of ethics for librarianship. It brings to the attention of authorities issues which call for

improvement and corrective measures. It concerns itself in sound planning and development of library and information system and promotes suitable measures in this regard. It has taken measures like drafting inter-library loan code to aid library cooperation. It has been quite responsive to the need for securing better salary scales, service conditions and status for library professionals. It brings together library and information professionals at all levels and speaks for them as a whole on professional issues.

Relations with Other Bodies

IASLIC maintains a healthy relation with the Indian Library Association and other library associations. It has taken a leading part in the formation of the Joint Council for Library Associations in India. It takes an active interest in implementing the common programmes of this Joint Council for Library Association in India.

IASLIC is cooperating with National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) by taking up specific assignments and projects. It is represented in Indian Standards Institution, Executive Committee-2 (ISI JEC2) (now known as Bureau of Indian Standards) Committee on Documentation Standards.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Besides the Study Circles, IASLIC has recently created another forum for exchange of ideas among the professionals working in specialised areas. The forum, Special Interest Group (SIG), brings together persons having common interest. So far, four such groups have been created:

1. SIG on Industrial *Information*
2. SIG on Social Science Information
3. SIG on Computer Application

4. SIG on Humanities Information

OTHER PROGRAMMES

Joint Council of Library Associations in India

Following the discussions at the Ninth IASLIC Seminar held at Nagpur in 1980, a forum to take up issues of the profession jointly with other associations, was formed-the Joint Council of Library Association in India (JOCHAI). It was also decided that at every meet of a national level association, e.g. ILA, IASLIC, Medical Library Association, Government of India Librarians Association etc., representatives of the national and state level associations should meet to discuss problem of common interest, under JOCLAI's auspices. The meetings are being held regularly since 1981.

Librarians Day

In the JOGLAI meeting held at Jaipur during the seventeenth conference in 1989, it was decided to observe 12th August, the birthday of Itanganathan, as Librarians Day all over the country every year. At Calcutta since 1990 a day long programme- purely professional- is held every year, not necessarily on 12th August but on a Sunday following the date. The Newsletter reports on such meetings held in other parts of India.

Librarian of the Year Award

Donated to IASLIC by Dr. Surendra Mohan Ganguly, a senior professional, IASLIC awards every year the IASLIC citation to a librarian chosen by a committee set up for the purpose.

5. To give consultation service on education in *I. science*.

6. To promote the training of the teachers of *libra. science* in India.

7. To promote the welfare of the teachers of library science in India..

STRUCTURE

The Association is governed in its activities by a duly elected Executive Committee consisting of 17 members. The General Body of the Association is scheduled to meet every year. The Office-Bearers and Executive Committee members are elected for two years.

MEMBERSHIP

The Association has three types of membership: Individual, Associated and Life. The membership is open to teachers of library science; staff of recognised libraries, students and other interested in library education and research can also join as Associate Members. The Association presently consists of about 150 members.

ACTIVITIES

Seminars and Conferences

One of the main activities of the Association has been that of organising the seminar and conferences on current problems of library and information science education. So far, the Association has organised the following conferences/ seminars:

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (IATLIS)

INTRODUCTION

On 19th December, 1969, a meeting of the teachers of library science attending the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment Lectures, was convened by Prof. P.N. Kaula at DRTC with Mr. C.K. Langridge in the chair. This was attended by teachers from several

library schools. Dr. D.B. Krishna Rao asked Prof. P.N. Kaulato give his opening address stating the purpose of the meeting. Prof. P.N. Kaula described the structure of library education in the country and the need for having an association of teachers of library science. He also stated the efforts made in the past and the interest shown by the teachers at the seminar. Dr. D. B. Krishna Rao declared that the Indian Association of Teachers of Library Science be formed with an ad hoc committee constituted for this purpose. Mr. Ganesh Bhattacharya proposed a vote of thanks. In the end, a Committee was formed with Dr. D.B. Krishna Rao as its Chairman and Prof. P.N. Kaula as the Secretary. Thus was born the Indian Association of the Teachers of Library and Information Science (IATLIS)-a national professional organisation to further the cause of library education in India. The General Body meeting of IATLIS was held on 21st December, 1970, to adopt the draft constitution circulated to members earlier, with Mr. P. B; Roy in the chair. The constitution was discussed and *adopted* unanimously.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

An Annual Report of the activities of the Association is also issued regularly. The Association has initiated a publication programme. So far, the following four publications have been brought out under IATLIS:

Foundations of Library and Information Science

Place Gulbarga Rajkot Bangalore Visakhapatnam Pune
Ankushpur Tiruvananthapuram Hyderabad Gulbarga

Dates

21-23 Nov., 1988 14-16 Dec., 1989 31 Jan-2 Feb., 1991 26-28
Aug., 1991 3-5 Nov., 1992

3-8. Jan., 1994 21-22 April, 1995 25-27 Nov., 1996 8-10 Jan., 1998

Library Associations in India, UK and USA "187

NATURE OF PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

The Association has taken up the current problems of profession with the Government bodies. The Association has been urging the U.G.C. for: .

1. Allocation of separate funds for research.
2. The separation of Library Science Departments from the university libraries.
3. Provision of full-time teachers in Library Science Departments.
4. Provision for more facilities for Post-Graduate education and research.
5. Changing names of Library Science Schools to Library and Information Science

As a result of the Association's efforts, some of the issues mentioned above have been solved and implemented.

AWARDS

IATLIS has instituted the following Awards: 1. IATLIS-Motiwale Best Teacher Award; 2. IATLIS-RatnaLaxmanRao Award for Women .Professional.

LECTURE SERIES

1. Kumar, P.S.G., Comp (indexed by A. Tejomurthy and f.S.G, Kumar). Research in *Library and Information Science in India: A4 Bibliography of Ph.D., M.Phil aced MLIS Dissertations*. New Delhi; Concept. 1987. 344p. (IATLIS Series. 1 }
2. Chopra, H.R., Comp (assisted by A. Tejomurthy and P.S.

G Kumar). Who's Who Among Library and Information Science Teachers in India. Chandigarh; Arun Publishing House 1988, 77p. (IATLIS Series. 2)

3. Chopra, H.R., Camp (assisted by A. Tejomurthy and P.S.G. Kumar). Directory of Library and Information Science Schools in India. Chandigarh; Arun Publishing House. 1988. 144p. (IATLIS Series. 3)

4. Tejomurthy, A. and Shukla, K.H., Comps, 33 Years of Annals of *Library Science & Documentation: Cumulative Index*, 1954-86. 1. Jaipur, RBSA Publishers. 1988, 187 p: (IATLIS Series. 4)

IATLIS Communication a quarterly publication is being brought out regularly since 1982.

IATLIS has instituted "Tejomurthy Lecture Series" in memory of its past Secretary, who had a premature death.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Association has set up various subject panels and is the sponsor of the Classification Society of India, which also publishes the Classification Society of India Bulletin. Its Panel on National Policy for Library and Information Science Education is currently busy in preparing a policy statement. The Association has also plans to establish a "Clearing House on Library and Information Science Educational and Training Material" at its Headquarters at Nagpur University. It is also planning to maintain a register of specialisation of library science teachers and roster of those interested in teaching library science in India. The Association has declared 12th August, the birthday of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan as the "Library Science Day" for encouraging "Research Cells" at various schools, The Association was

renamed as Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science in 1985.

SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE (New Delhi)

Library Associations in India, Wand USA

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The undermentioned are the aims and objectives of the Society:

1. To promote and interchange information on information science among specialists and between the specialists and the public:
2. To encourage and assist the professionals engaged in information science to maintain professional integrity and competence.
3. To foster a sense of partnership among professionals.

INTRODUCTION

The Society for Information Science is a Scientific Society registered under Registration Act XXI of 1860. It is the only professional body devoted to the development of Information Science in all its ramifications. There are over two hundred fifty qualified professionals on its membership rolls.

GENESIS

On the eve of the Seminar on the Formation of the Branch Information Centres, held at the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi, during March 1975, a decision was taken by a group of participants, librarians and information scientists, to form a society devoted to the development, promotion and application of information science. As a result of this collective decision, the 'Society for Information Science' was launched at New Delhi with forty

founder members, with Shri. Y.R. Chadha, the then Chief 51 Wtor, Publication and Information Directorate of CSIR, and lattghri A.S. Raizada, - Scientist, INSDOC, as its founder Presideizt and founder Secretary respectively. It took some dihefoZ- the Society to draft its constitution and get it adopted by the t'ounder members. The Society was formally registered in 197t with the Registrar General of Societies, Delhi under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860). On account of variocks reasons the Society' lay dormant till 1981. It was oWylZ the beginning of the year 1981, when the Society For 1z7forxhation Science sprang into activity with full vigour.

STRUCTURE

Since its inception in 1976, the Society performed its functions under the guidance of an ad-hoc Governing Body nominated for the purpose by the founder President. But in July, 1983, the first election of the office bearers was held and, the Society started functioning on the advice of the elected team. All functions and important decisions relating to various matters are handled by the Executive Cornmittee. The members of this committee are elected by the members of the Society. The committee consists of the office bearers, namely: President; Vice-Presidents (Two), General Secretary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer. Besides, several members representing different institutions are. also co-opted in the Executive Committee: Members (12) and Regional Representatives (4). From tirne to time, the Executive Committee is guided in its working by the sub-committees, such as: (1) Nomination Comiittee; (2) Education and Awards Committee; (3) Finance Cominittee; and (4) SISCOM Editorial Committee. For conducting various activities in different specialised areas, the Society has also established four ' Special Interest Groups' iri the

- (1) SIG (Reprography);
- (2) SIG (Computer Applications),
- (3) SIG (Training and Career Development; and
- (4) SIG (Information Retrieval). These groups organise discussions and conduct refresher and short-term courses in their respective fields.

MEMBERSHIP

The Society has three types of membership, namely: Individual, Life and Institutional. Membership of the Society is open to those persons who are either a graduate from a course of study from an accredited institution or a practitioner employed for some time in the field of interest to SIS. The membership of the Society has been growing over the years. It has increased from 40 members at the time of inception to nearly 200 members at present.

SIS FUNCTIONS

This SIS functions through four inaindivisions viz. Computer Applications: Training and Career Development Information Resources and Reprographics and Micrographics. These are presently also the ad hoc special interest Groups of the society.

SOCIETY'S PROGRAMMES

The Society has organized four Annual Conventions, one at Hyderabad in 1981, two at Delhi in 1982 and in 1983, the last one at Madras in 1984: The SIS has conducted about a dozen specialized short-term courses for information personnel. The 1 Society organized two Refresher Courses in 1985; one pn MINISIS' Package Programme and another on Word rocessors, Life Membership or Affiliate Membership or Student Membership is open to qualified professionals alone.

AWARDS

This SIS awards fellowships to members in recognition of their outstanding contributions in Information Science and Information Services. There are twelve Fellows of the Society.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (United Kingdom) HISTORY

The first International Conference of Librarians was held at the 1. London Institute in the autumn of 1877. In the evening meeting on October 5, the last day of the Conference, came a unanimous resolution "that a Library Association of the United Kingdom be founded." The draft constitution was approved, the first officers were appointed and it began to work. In 1896, the words "of the United Kingdom" were dropped from the title of the Library Association, presumably to widen its influence. In 1898, Library :Association obtained a Royal Charter, with the following aims as enunciated in the Charter:

CONCLUSION

SISCOM and SISTI2ANS are the publications of SIS. A copy of each of SISCOM and SISTRANS is available free to members. Further details and membership forms can be had from S. Nagarajan, Secretary, Society for Information Science, PI D Building, Hillside Road. New Delhi-110 012.

1. To unite all persons engaged or interested in Library work by holding Conferences and Meetings for the discussion of bibliographical questions and matters affecting Libraries or their regulation or management or otherwise.
2. To promote the better administration of Libraries.

4. To promote the Adoption of Public Libraries Act.
5. To promote the establishment of Reference and Lending:
Libraries for use by the public.
6. To watch legislation affecting Public Libraries, and to assist in the promotion of such further legislation as may be considered necessary for the regulation and management or extension of Public Libraries.
7. To promote and encourage bibliographical research.

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3. To promote whatever may tend to the improvement of the position and qualifications of Librarians.
8. To form, collect, collate and publish (in the form of Transactions, Journals, or otherwise), information of service or interest to the Fellows and Members of the Association, or for the promotion of the objects of the Corporation.
of the Branches hold conferences, meetings and publish news sheets. Branch activities are arranged by Committees which are elected annually. Each Branch is also represented on the Council of the Library Association by an elected representative to serve for three years. Further work is carried out throughout the country by Groups Sections which represent particular functional interests of the membership. Each Group has a Committee which is elected by its members. Members on their application forms can give the option of joining any two Groups without charge. Members can join more than two Groups by. paying a year for each additional Group.

ACTIVITIES

Legislation and Development of Public Libraries The Library Association can also be accredited with the development of legislation governing the public library services. Thirteen years.

after the foundation of the Association, its members and Council were actively concerned with the need of consolidating legislation. The Act of 1892 (a consolidation of all earlier Acts and still an Important legislative instrument) owes much to the Library Association in both Contents and Form. The need for the removal of the penny-rate limitation was under consideration by the Association from 1890 to the final success in 1919. Since the publication of the proposals of its Council in 1943, the Association has been actively engaged in the attempt to secure further amending legislation.

In the Field of Academic Libraries

The University and Research Section has always been concerned with problems of academic libraries. The Council of the Association met the Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the University Grants Committee(UK) and put forth its support to several recommendations of the Parry Committee.

It took special interest in College of Education Libraries in 19603 by conducting a special survey.

9. To collect and maintain a Library and Museum.

10. To hold examinations in Librarianship and to issue Certificates of efficiency.

11. To do all such lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

MEMBERSHIP

In the fulfilment of the first of the purposes and powers set out in the Royal Charter, Library Association (LA) membership has grown steadily. Membership is not confined to any country or to library profession. It is open to individuals and institutions interested or engaged in library work, whether national, governmental, public, university, scientific, industrial or private

in character. By means of institutional membership, representatives of the governing bodies of libraries are brought into contact and in this and other ways, are kept abreast of the latest practices and developments in the field of librarianship.

ORGANISATION

The Council is the *governing* body of the Association and consists of about 60 elected members. The Council is concerned with all matters which affect librarians and libraries, and appoints Executive or Standing Committees for the efficient carryout of the activities. The Council arranges Annual Conferences in which all personal members have opportunity of meeting their colleagues and discussing the matters of professional interest. The Annual General Meetings are also held at the time of Annual Conferences.

In order to enable the work of the Association to be carried out more effectively, provision has been made for various forms of groupings. Even a country as small as Great Britain has been divided into 12 regional areas known as Branches. You are automatically a member of the Branch covering your area. Each of these Branches carries its affairs through an elected Committee and is financed by- means of an annual grant from the Library Association, which is computed according to their respective membership strengths. Some In the Field of Special Libraries

The Library Association has been helping institutions and organisations in the process of establishment of special libraries and appointment of qualified staff. The Association approved and published standards for hospital libraries in 1965.

Professional Education and Examination

In 1885, the Library Association introduced an examination system. In 1898, the first series of classes in librarianship was started only at the initiation of the Association. By 1904, sufficient demand had arisen and thus the postal tuitions and correspondence courses were started.) In 1909, the Association adopted a scheme of professional registration. Now in U:K. this is the main body *which* is authorized to conduct the examination in librarianship.

The Association in 1960s has approved degrees in librarianship offered by or under the aegis of the universities which got their syllabuses; examination procedures, awarding qualifications, etc.; approved by the Association. The Association also publishes from time to time a statement of its policy in regard to : education for librarianship. In accordance with the changing practices, the syllabus is revised now and then. The Association maintains the professional Register of Chartered Librarians containing the names of the qualified 'Fellows ,and Associates. Following is the table showing increase in the number of the Chartered Librarians in the recent years.

Salaries and Conditions of Service

The Association publishes recommendations on salaries and service conditions of librarians and urge their acceptance in the various types of libraries. National negotiating machinery exists for public librarians and the government department librarians. These groups represent about 85% of home membership. The University and Research Section has always acted on behalf of the Council for salary negotiations with every university.

Public Relations

The Association recognizes that the interests of libraries and librarian can be materially promoted by a sound and active public

relations policy: Accordingly in 1959, the Council appointed the Association's first Public Relation Adviser—a consultant, who will serve the Association in parttime capacity. To broaden the field of work, in 1961, it was decided to terminate the appointment of the part-time Public Relation Adviser and to consider the question of full-time and proper staff for this purpose. Subsequently, the Press and Publicity Officer of the Library Association was appointed. Every possible opportunity was taken to obtain press and other publicity for the activities of the Association. It resulted in increasing the flow of enquiries from the press on all aspects of libraries and librarianship. And, since then, the items of the professional interest are also broadcast on the radio and on television programmes. Wherever possible and appropriate, the emphasis leaning towards the publicity for librarians rather than libraries is given. Exhibitions on various aspects of librarianship are arranged from time to time.

International Relations

The Association is directly represented on several international library organisations such as IFLA and UNESCO. It is also interested in maintaining close relationship and cooperation with all national associations in the furtherance of the world of librarianship and bibliography. A delegation representing the Association is always sent to attend annual meetings of the International Federation of Library Associations. Each year, over a hundred librarians and students from several countries such as Canada, Denmark, Germany, Holland, India, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. visit the headquarters of the Association. In return, groups of the British librarians make study tours of their countries. Under the Council's programme for internships for overseas librarians, candidates from

Commonwealth countries and other countries are granted internships in public libraries. aspects of the professional interest. Major awards for Research Grants are made for various projects. The publication of *Guide To Current British Periodicals* by M. Toase marked the outcome of the first major research grant made in 1960.

In 1969, an Advisory Board of Research was appointed to advise on the research policy of the Association. A two-day seminar on Library Research Methods was organised by this Advisory Board in collaboration with ASLIB in December, 1969.

PUBLICATIONS

The Association publishes books, pamphlets, periodicals, book lists, special subject lists, reprints, etc. with the aim of service to members and profession.

Periodicals and Serials

1. Library Association Record (Monthly)
2. Liaison (Monthly)
3. British Technology Index (Monthly)
4. British Humanities Index (Monthly)
5. British Education Index (Monthly)
6. Library and Information Science Abstracts (Bi-monthly)
7. Journal of Librarianship (quarterly)
8. Library Association Yearbook
9. Current Research in Library and Information Science (3 Issues)

AWARDS

1. L A Carnegie Medal - for best children's book;
2. L A Kate Greenaway Medal - for best illustrated children's book;
3. L A Wheatley Medal - for an outstanding index;

4. *LA Besterman Medal*-- for outstanding bibliography; and
5. *L A McCoiuin Medal* -for an outstanding reference book.

Library and Information Bureau The Library Association maintains a Library and Information Bureau at the headquarters containing practically all the standard books and periodicals on librarianship and kindred subjects, togetherwith a vast amount of documented and indexed material. The library also contains a wide range of colourtransparencies, photographs, plans and specifications of various types of libraries. More than 15,000 books, periodicals and other items are borrowed from the library every year. Much use is made of the Xerox Copier for periodicals and other demands. An address list of public library authorities was produced and surveys on Hospital and Children libraries were launched. The results of these surveys were published in the *Library and information bulletin* which started its publication in February, 1967.

The Information Bureau is always flooded with enquiries on telephone, in person, and by post. A great use is made of the files of trade literature on library equipment. Librarians from overseas and students from several schools of librarianship are received and introduced to the Association and its services. The annual number of enquiries dealt by the Information Bureau is more than 15,000.

Conferences

The Annual Conferences of the Library Association are held in different parts of the country. The Conferences are attended a largely by the Personal Members and the Institutional Representatives. From the year 1963, new styled Annual

Conferences and the separate Annual Public Libraries Conferences were started.

Research

The Council and the Standing Committees of the Association, aided by various sub-committees and working parties, are heavily engaged in promoting the development of library services of all kinds and at all levels, at home and abroad, and in research into various technical and other

FINANCE

Main financial support for programmes comes from the membership subscription and publications of the Association. However, grants for specific projects are also received from other sources.

HEADQUARTERS

The Association's previous headquarters were located at Chaucer House, Malet Place, London,.W.C.1. In April, 1960, the Council approved the plans for the new headquarters' buildings in Store Street and the approval of University Grants Commission was received in Autumn 1961. In 1965, the Association's headquarters | shifts from Chaucer House to 7 Ridgmount Street, Store Street, The new headquarters -provided more commodious and very much impressive accommodations -true to the Association's determination to play an important role in the significant developments in library service in the times to come.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (ASLIS)

HISTORY

ASLIB owes its existence largely, but not exclusively, to initiatives in the metallurgical industries where interest in technical literature and recognition of the need for its more systematic exploitation for industrial purposes were both strongly developed in the years following World War I. An exploratory conference held at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, in 1926 with the line modest purpose of providing an opportunity for an exchange of views on mutual assistance resulted in a decision to found a new association under the name Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB) with the declared purpose of "facilitating the coordination and systematic use of sources of knowledge and information in all public affairs and in industry and commerce and in all the arts and sciences." The collaboration and reciprocal aid which such a purpose presupposes have remained an essential part of ASLIB's program. A significant change of emphasis took place, however, in 1948 when the British Society for International Bibliography was absorbed into the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, and a new *organization* was formed with the registered title of ASLIB. Prominent among the objects set out for the new body were the promotion of the study of classification, bibliography and documentation and the provision of training courses- auguries of ASLIB's later preoccupation with research, training, and consultancy.

Though the name of the Association was changed into "Association for Information Management", it still uses the acronym ASLIB.

OBJECTIVES

ASLIB aims to facilitate the coordination and systematic use of sources of knowledge and information in all public affairs and *in*

industry and commerce and in all the arts and sciences. It aims to increase the contribution of information to the economic, social and cultural life of the community by the promotion of effective information management.

ORGANISATION

The membership of ASLIB is largely composed of corporate bodies, including industrial and business organisations, professional and learned societies, public, academic and national libraries, publishers and database providers. It has over 2,000 members, approximately a quarter of which are in countries other than the UK. Further, personal members may account for only one-fourth of the membership only. It has branches in Scotland, the North of England and the Midlands. Subject groups have been formed in biological and agricultural sciences, chemistry, economic and business information, electronics, engineering: private view-data, transport and planning. There are also technique groups covering translations, informations and computer application. A sub-group represents the interests of one menBands (units staffed by one person only).

Information Services

The information services would also be reorganised to offer a higher level of practical advice and information to its members, The new information resources centres, besides offering a basiq1. referral service, would, advise the mernbers on practical issues of information management in the following key areas:

1. Online Information *retrieval* methods and systems.
2. Library automation.
3. Networking including local area networks.

4. Software for library and information retrieval applications.

5: Modem library/information resource management.

With the increase in the number of publicly accessible (computerised) online databases (e.g., as against about 600 in 1979, the number in 1985 is estimated at 2,400), a need was felt to provide information about the databases. In 1979 ASLIB established its online information centre to provide enquiry service concerning the availability of databases on specific subjects, coverage of data, search strategy, and equipment and telecommunications. The Centre publishes a monthly newsletter. All subscribers to the newsletter have access to enquiry service at no additional cost. The Centre has now stopped the online searching service.

There are about 30,000 volumes in the ASLIB library. Most of these books are related to information science and documentation. ASLIB also provides photocopy service both to members and non-members. It keeps a register of specialist translators. Also maintain an index of articles on scientific and technical subjects translated into English.

Professional Development Programmes

One of the major activities of ASLIB is to organise short term courses and training programmes for both members and non members. Conferences and Seminars ASLIB and its various specialist groups regularly organise conferences, seminars and professional meetings to discuss issues confronting the library and information specialists. Besides, each annual conference of ASLIB takes up a specific theme for deliberations.

PUBLICATIONS

The serial publications of ASLIB are: ASLIB Proceedings

1 (monthly) ASLIB Booklist (monthly)

ASLIB Information (monthly) ASLIB Newsletter (monthly)

Index NitoTheses (annual) Journal of Documentation

(quarterly) Netlink** (3 issues)

Program: News of Computers in Libraries

(quarterly) Forthcoming International Scientific and Technical

Conference (quarterly)

Technical Translation Bulletin (3 issues)

ASLIB's occasional publications consist of monographs, directories, reports, proceedings, bibliographies, etc. The publications of ASLIB have a wide recognition and appeal for their content and standard. For example, ASLIB's Handbook of Special Librarianship and Information Work (Edn 5, 1985) is widely distributed and serves as a valuable guide for developing library and information services and systems.

CONCLUSION

ASLIB has been playing a significant role both in UK as well as outside UK. It has been playing a significant role in standardization. As the British national member of the International Federation for Documentation, ASLIB carries this concept over into the international field with its major interest in the Federation's work for industry and the developing" countries and in the sphere of training. It is perhaps for these reasons more than any others that ASLIB has been able to draw on the entire world for its support.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

The American Library Association (ALA) is the oldest and largest library association in the world. Its 47,000 members represent all types of libraries-state, public, school, academic and special libraries serving persons in government, commerce, armed services, hospitals, prisons and other institutions. The Association is the chief advocate for the people of the United States to achieve and maintain high quality library and information services whether by protecting the right to read, educating librarians, improving library services or making information accessible to every one.

ALA has been playing an important role in the development of libraries and library profession in Arnerica since its inception in 1876, when such early library luminaries as Melvil Dewey and Justin Winsor issued a call to librarians to form a professional organization. 90 men and 13 women meeting in Philadelphia during that city's gala Centennial Exhibition launched this great Association. Today librarians, library trustees, authors, publishers, information scientists, business firms and friends of libraries in the US, Canada and more than 70 other countries cornpose the ALA membership.

Mission

The Mission of the ALA is "to provide leadership for the development, promotion and improvement of library and information services and the profession of librarianship in order to enhance and ensure access to information for all."

ORGANIZATION

Membership Any person, library or other organization interested in librarianship may become a member upon payment of the dues 11provided for in the bylaws.

Classification of Membership

A. Personal Members

1. Regular Members: Librarians and other library employees.
2. Trustees and Associate Members: Not employed in library and information services, but members of governing bodies, advisory groups, friends and social citizen caucuses, etc.
3. Foreign Librarians.
4. Student Members.
5. Other members: Those who are retired, inactive, unemployed or employed full-time or part-time at a salary less than \$ 10,000 per annum.
6. Honorary Members: Nominated by the Executive and elected for life by the Council.
7. Life members.
8. Continuing Members: Those who have had 25 years of consecutive membership and members at the time of retirement and who have applied for such membership for life.

Officers

The officers of Association shall be:

1. A President;
2. A President Elect (who shall serve as Vice-President);
3. An Executive Director; and
4. A Treasurer.

The president; president-elect, executive director and treasurer shall perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices and such other duties as maybe approved by the Executive Board.

The president-elect shall serve the first year after election as vice president, the second year as president, and the third year as immediate past-president.

The president for the Executive Board, and the executive director for the headquarters staff, shall report annually to the Council.

The executive director shall be in charge of headquarters; and its personnel shall carry out the activities provided in the budget; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to the office. The executive director shall be appointed by the Executive Board. The treasurer is also nominated, but the term of office is four years.

Executive Board

The Executive Board consists of –

1. The officers of the Association;
2. The immediate past president; and
3. 8 members elected by Council from its membership.

The term of office of the Executive Board is 4 years. The executive director is without vote. The presiding officer may vote only in the case of a tie. The Executive Board acts for Council in the administration of established policies and

B. Chapter Members

Legally constituted library association and granted Chapter status by the Council.

C. Organization. Members

1. Non-profit libraries and non-profit library school members.
 2. All other non-profit organizations.
- D. Special Members*
Patrons of ALA.

Code of Ethics (1981) For Members

1. Librarians must provide the highest level of service through appropriate and useful organized collections, fair and equitable circulation and service policies, and skilful, accurate, unbiased, and courteous responses to all requests for assistance.
2. Librarian must resist all efforts by groups or individuals to censor library materials. |
3. Librarians must protect each user's right to privacy with respect HI to information sought or received and materials consulted, borrowed or acquired. N
4. Librarians must adhere to the principles of due process and equality of opportunity in peer relationships and personal actions.
5. Librarians must distinguish clearly in their actions and a statements between their personal philosophies and attitudes and those of an institution or professional body.
6. Librarians must avoid situations in which personal interests might be served or financial benefits gained at the expense of .library users, colleagues or the employing institution.

All receipts from life membership and all gifts for endowment purposes are in the custody of three trustees, *one* of whom is elected by the Executive Board annually for 93-year term. The trustees have the authority to hold, invest, reinvest and disburse endowment funds *as* directed by the Executive Board.

Council

The Council is the governing body of ALA. The Council is constituted with the following: programs. It serves as the management board of ALA including headquarters operations, subject to review by Council and makes recommendations with respect to policy and operation.

Subcommittees of the Board

Following are the subcommittees of the Board:.

1. Administrative; .
2.)Directions and Program Review;
- 3: Finance and Audit;
4. Honorary Members, Special Nominations;
- 5.Office Accountability Review; and
- S. Personnel.

Endowment Trustees

- 1.Officers of the Executive Board (president presidentelect, executive director and treasurer);
2. 100 councillors shall be elected by the Association at large, 25 being elected each year;
3. One councillor from each division; and
4. One councillor elected from among the men:bers of each state, provincial and territorial Chapter.

Officers of the Council

Following constitute the officers of the Council:

1. The. President; 2.President-elect; and
3. Executive director

The executive director. serves as the secretary of the Council.

Only personal members can serve on the *Council*.

Two meetings are required each year, one at the annual conference of the Association arid *one not less* than three months prior to annual conference.

Council determines all policies of the Association and its decisions are binding unless set aside by three-fourth vote at any meeting of the Association membership or a majority vote by mail held upon petition of 200 members requiring a minimum of one-fourth of the membership voting.

Committees of Council

Following are the committees of the Council:

1. Committee on Committees;
2. Council Orientation;
3. Intellectual Freedom;
4. International Relations;
5. Minority Concerns; :
6. Organization;
7. Pay Equity;
8. Planning;
9. Policy Monitoring;
10. Professional Ethics;
11. Program N Evaluation and Support;
12. Publishing;
13. Resolutions;
14. Status of Women in Librarianship.

ALA Committees

Committees which are created by the Executive Board, Council and the president are designated as ALA Committees and Committees of the Council. The constitution provides for several types of committees-advisory, standing, special, interdivisional

:and joint. They may also designate ad hoc committees to pursue a designated project, to a specific goal, within a specific period.

Following are some of these Committees:

1. Access to Information, Committee on Freedom and Equality of (Special);
2. Accreditation (Standing);
3. *'American Libraries'* (Advisory);
4. Appointments (Advisory);
5. Awards;
6. Chapter Relations (Standing);
7. Coalition on Government Information;
8. Conference Program (Standing);",
9. Constitution and Bylaws (Standing);
(Subcommittee);
16. Liaison with Chinese Libraries (Ad hoc, Advisory);
17. Humphry/Forest Press Award Jury;
18. IFLA (Subcommittee);
19. International Relations Committee-International Relations Round Table (Joint Subcommittee);
20. Liaison with Japanese (Ad hoc, Advisory);
21. Monitor IFLA (Ad hoc);
22. Legislation (Standing, Council);

- 23. Copyright (Ad hoc, Subcommittee);
- 24. Legislation Assembly (Subcommittee);
- 25. Library Education (Standing, Council);
- 26. *Continuing* Education (Subcommittee);
- 27. Education Policy (Task force); J.

International Library Education (Subcommittee);

- 29. Library Education Assembly;
- 30. Office for Library Outreach Services (Standing, Advisory):
- 31. Office for Library Personnel Resources (Standing, Advisory):
- 32. Career Development/Training. (Task force);
- 33. Library Education and Personnel Utilization' Policy Review (Task force);
- 34. Recruitment (Task force);
- 35.&36. Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry Review (Special
- 41. Policy Manual.(Ad hoc Subcommittee)
- 42. *'Booklist'* Editorial Advisory Board (Subcommittee);
- 43. Carnegie Reading List and Whitney-Carnegie Grant (Subcommittee);
- 44. *'Reference Books Bulletin'* Editorial Board (Subcommittee);
- 45. Research (*Standing*);
- 46. Resolution (Standing Council);
- 47. Standards (Standing);
- 48. Visionary Leaders for 2020 (Special);
- 49. Advancing Women in Library Management (Subcommittee);
- 50. Bibliography/Clearinghouse (Subcommittee);
- 51. Chapter Relations (Subcommittee)
- 52. Legislation (Subcommittee); and
- 53. Minority Women Oral History Project (Task force); etc.

Joint Committees

The Joint Committees involve another organization and a Unit of ALA or ALA. Following is a list of such Joint Committees:

1. American Correctional Association-ASCLA Committee on Institutional Libraries (Joint);
2. American Federation of Labour/Congress of Industrial Organizations -ALA..Library Service to Labour Groups, RASD;
3. AACR Common Revision Fund (ALA, CIA and The LA);..
4. AACR; Joint Steering Committee (ALA, British Library, TheLA, CIA LC, Australian Committee on Cataloging, Editors of AACR-2);
5. Association for Educational Communications and Technology AASL;
6. Association for Educational Communications and Technology ACRL;
7. Association of American Publishers-ALA;
8. Association of American Publishers-RTSD;
- Foundations of *Library and Information Science*
- Library Associations in *India, UK and USA*
9. Children's *Book Council*-ALA; and
10. Society of American Archivists-ALA:

DIVISIONS

American Association of School Librarians (AASL)

The AASL is interested in the general improvement and extension of library media services for children and young people.

American Library Trustees Association (ALTA)

The ALTA is interested in the development of effective library service for all people, in all types of communities and in all types of libraries. Association for Library Services to Children (ALSC)

The ALSC is concerned with improvement and extension of

library services to children in all types of libraries. It is responsible for the evaluation and selection of book and non book| material for the- improvement *of* techniques of library services to children from preschool to eighth grade or junior high school age.

Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)

JACRL aims at fostering the profession of academic and research librarianship and to enhance the ability of academic and research libraries to serve effectively. Its important goals are: To promote and speak for the interests of academic and research librarianship; To promote study, research and publications; etc.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA)

- ASCLA represents state library agencies, specialized library agencies, and multitypelibrary cooperatives. Young Adult Services Division (YASD) The YASD aims at advocating, promoting and strengthening services to young adults as part of the continuum of total library service.

ROUND TABLES

A. Round Table is a membership unit established to promote a field of librarianship not within the scope of any single division A Round Table may recommend policy and action to other units..Members of ALA may join these Round Tables for which they are eligible by payment of specified dues. Following is a list of these Round Tables:

1. Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange Round Table (CLENERT);
2. Ethnic Material and Information Exchange Round Table (EMIERT);
3. Exhibits Round Table;
4. Federal Librarians Round Table;

5. Government Documents Round Table (GODORT);
6. Independent Librarians Exchange Round Table (ILERf);
7. Intellectual Freedom Round Table (IFRT);
8. International Relations Round Table (IRRT);
9. Junior Members Round Table (MRT);
10. Library History Round Table (LHR);
11. Library Instruction Round Table (LIRT);
12. Library Research Round Table (LRRT);
13. Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT);
14. Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT); and
15. Staff Organizations Round Table (SORT).

CHAPTERS

The ALA Council may establish a Chapter in any state, province, territory or region, if so requested by a majority of Library Administration and Management Association (LAMA)

The LAMA provides an organizational framework for encouraging the study of administrative theory and for improving the management in libraries.

Library and Information Technology Association (LITA)

LITA shall focus on access to information through technology. It is concerned with the planning, development, design, application and integration of technologies with the library and information environment, with the impact of emerging technologies on library service, and with the effect of automated technologies on people.

Public Library Association (PLA)

The PLA aims at advancing the development and effectiveness of public libraries, library services and librarians through: Raising awareness of public librarians about the issues related to free and equal access to information; Developing a coordinated program for continuing

education; Providing public library information service to librarians on request; Developing and implementing a public relations program for *increasing* the awareness about the nature and value of public library services; Working for literacy programs; Developing strategic plan to address public library funding issues; etc.

Reference and Adult Services Division (RASD)

The Reference and Adult Services Division is responsible for stimulating and supporting in every types of library the delivery of reference /information services to all groups, regardless of age, and of general library services and materials to adults.

Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD)

The RTSD is responsible for the activities: Acquisition, identification, cataloging, classification and preservation of library materials. the ALA members residing in the area. Only | one Chapter is permitted in one area.

AFFILIATES

The Council has affiliated with the ALA a number of American national organizations of kindred purposes. Some of these are:

1. American Association of Law Libraries;
2. American Indian Library Association (AILA);
3. American - Society for Information Science;
4. Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association;
- 5:. Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE);
6. Association of Research Libraries;
- 7.Canadian Library Association;
- 8.Chinese-American Librarians Association;
- 9.Council on Library/Media Technical Assistants;
- 10.Friends of Libraries, USA;

- 11.Laubach Literacy Action;
- 12.Literacy Volunteers of America Inc;
- 13.Medical Library Association
- 14: Music Library Association;
15. National Librarians Association;
16. Oral History Association;
17. Prime Time School Television;
- 18.REFORMA (National Association to Promote Library Services to the Spanish Speaking);
- 19.Sociedad de Bibliotecarios Puerto Rico;
- 20 Theatre Library Association;
21. *Ukrainian* Library Association of America; and
22. Urban Libraries Council.

ALA AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Membership

ALA is a member of 17 American national organizations dealing with science, standards, education (adult, formal and library and information science), accreditation, books, communications telecommunications, satellite, etc.

Representatives

ALA has official representatives to outside organizations. It also cooperates in the establishment of councils, joint committees, etc. When a division is directly related to the work of the outside organization, the division will name the representative. ALA has its representatives on as many as 84 organizations.

HEADQUARTERS

ALA headquarters is located at 50 E, Huron St, Chicago, IL 60611. It has an office in Washington at 110, Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington DC20002. This office is mainly dealing with federal government by relaying news of important government actions affecting libraries to the membership and by supplying information and assistance to government agencies and Congress. The third office at 100, Riverview Ctr, Middletown, CT06457 deals with publishing.

Mr. Thomas J. Galvin is the Executive Director of ALA. Eileen D. Cooke is the Director of Washington *Office*; whereas, Patricia E Sabosik is the Editor/Publisher at the Middletown office.

The Association is served by a staff of 200 and is administered by the Executive Director.

OFFICES

Office for Intellectual Freedom ALA maintains a vigorous program to defend libraries' right to shelve and circulate materials representing all points of view to all people regardless of race, religion, age, *national origin* or social and political views A "Library Bill of Rights" was first adopted by ALA in 1939; the present policy statement dating from 1948 serves as a librarian's interpretation of the First Amendment to the Constitution. The Office coordinates ALA programs in the area of intellectual freedom.

Office of the Library Outreach Services

This office is charged with the task of promoting and developing user-oriented library services to the urban and rural poor, ethnic minority groups, the underemployed, school dropouts, functional

illiterates and those isolated by cultural differences. In recent years, this office is concentrating on training library workers to develop and operate literacy programs., Office for Library Personnel Resources This office of ALA assists librarians and libraries with individual career goals, recruitment and staff development and welfare. The office also coordinates placement centers at ALA conferences.

Office for Public information

The Public Information Office of ALA develops national programs of public service advertising and graphics to encourage the use and support of libraries. Year-round activities as well as National Library Week each April generates enthusiasm among library workers and users for the services libraries provide.

The 1988 National Library Week (NLW) theme builds on the 'national library card campaign,' Colorful graphics and balloons illustrating the excitement and satisfaction of using the library were brought out. Brilliant 18" X 14" theme posters; NLW bookmarks; NLW banners; 1988 Library Publicity Book; NLW Theme Kit with 4 posters, 1 banner, 200 bookmarks with Library Publicity Book is available at \$ 25.

"Star Attractions": Posters in promoting reading and libraries with movie and television stars, singers, etc., have been brought out. Cassettes with radio public service announcements of 12-30 second spots are available for sale..

Bringing the Business: In order to help publicizing library services for local business, 'Libraries Mean Business' banner, book marks, 'Bringing in Business' resource guide were brought out.

"School Library Media Centers are OX. April is 'School Library Media Month,' To encourage students to get smart at the school library with bold new graphics, special posters, bookmarks were brought out.

"*Great Minds Meet at the Library*": Under this series features striking black and white photographs with quotations of outstanding men and women of the 20th century whose ideas and writings have greatly influenced our lives were brought out. In the first lot posters (15" x 23" with Margaret Sanger, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. Eleanor Roosevelt were published

The other themes on which posters, banners, bookmarks, reading lists, etc., that were brought out are: Focus on largeprint *ALA Booklists** *Celebrating the Constitution**, *Banned Books Week*; Public Relations; 'For Kids of All Ages' posters, etc.

In addition "Ask a Librarian" T-shirts; 'Ask a Librarian' memo pads; 'Ask a Librarian' bookmarks; 'Ask a Librarian' banner; Wearable graphics; 'Read' watch; 'Read' banner; 'Red Read' pin; 'Library' pin; and 'Library Symbol' pin; etc., are available for sale with the office for Public Information.

Office for Research Initiating and assisting in research projects is another means for ALA to meet the needs of the library profession. The Association's Office for Research is the focal point for many research interests and related activities that form the basis of library service and legislative concerns.

Washington Office

ALA Washington Office educates and works with legislators to obtain the federal support necessary for libraries to flourish. ALA has helped to secure funds for library facilities, programs and jobs.

Each year during the National Library Week, the Washington Office and the DC Library Association cosponsor 'Legislative Day' to provide a forum for library representatives across the country to speak to federal legislators.

Headquarters Library

The Headquarters Library maintains collections of professional literature. *Though* originally intended for ALA staff in conducting the work of the Association, the Library also functions as one of the key referral and response points for information requests coming from outside. The Library also maintains official records of the Association and its publications.

Journals, monographs, reference works and lists of notable books for children, young adults are among ALA's publications sold all over the world. Some titles have been translated into Japanese, Hebrew, Spanish and Portuguese. The official membership Publication is *American Libraries*, a monthly magazine. *Booklist* is a leading review publication of current books and nonprint material. *Choice* is a review publication of importance to academic libraries.

ALA is also having a video publishing program and ALANET'.

ALANET

ALANET subscription is open to any organization or personal member of ALA. It provides electronic mail, electronic newsletter, interactive forms and database services.

ALANET" Electronic Communication Services provide access to most flexible, responsive and easy to use communications system. It offers Electronic Mail for instance communications, with over 1700 ALANET users world over. This system for sending messages by computer over telephone lines, is efficient, easy and cost-effective. It has provision for group mailings, automatic acknowledgments, courtesy copies and instant response. Interactive Forms is for interlibrary loans, conference registrations, purchase orders and claims with suppliers, and film/AV bookings, File Transfer System

for uploading and downloading batches of mail messages, telex and even such formatted documents as spread-sheets and workprocess or files. The Telex Network Interface is useful for sending Telex and TWX messages, mailgrams and even international cables at a low cost..

Electronic Newsletters provide timely information on a wide variety of topics from many sources. One may read entire newsletter start to finish, scan headlines, and select individual articles or search articles by keywords. One can download articles to disc drive or printer. Those available through ALANET are:

1. ALANEWS.: ALA News Bulletin;
2. OIFALERT: Intellectual Freedom Alert;
3. DCNEWS: ALA Washington Newslines;
4. ALAPUBS: Electro Citations: ALA Publications News;
5. GRAPEVINE: Short entry job alert;
6. BOOKLIST: Upfront Advance Reviews; -
7. RBB: Reference Book Bulletin Reviews Online; and
8. ALA ! publications checklist.

Information Services on *ALANET*: A wealth of information from ALA Headquarters and other related sources are available. Some of the specific services are:

1. ALABOARD: Microcomputer tips, reference stumbers, library suppliers, etc;
2. Conference Schedules;
3. Calendar; and
4. ALA HQ Library Referral Directory.
5. Dailcom Electronic News;

6. LM Article Clearing House;
7. BNA (Bureau of National Affairs) Online;
8. VU/TEXT;
9. FEDNEWS: Federal Government News;
10. CIVITEX: Civil Information & Techniques Exchange;
11. INT: 1 Inter Press International Newslines;
12. ALANET PLUS: ALA information network for library and information personnel;
13. EBSCONET;
14. FEDWIRE; Political briefings online; ..
15. DOW JONES NEWS/RETRIEVAL; and
16. Federal Acquisitions Regulations Online .Periodicals

The various divisions of ALA are bringing out over 40 journals and newsletters. Most of -these are sent free to the division members.

AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Through its awards program, the ALA seeks to honor those who have rendered distinguished service to libraries and librarianship. Such recognition is made for individual achievement of high order in some area of librarianship, for effective participation in library affairs, and for writing and illustrations which enrich \library collections. Recognition and assistance are given to individuals and groups as well.

Following is a detailed account of the various ILA awards and scholarships:

7. GRANTS: Center Grant Index and the Foundation Center Reference Network;

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1. ALA awards - 13 , .
2. ALA scholarships - 3'
3. Awards administered by ALA units - 74

CONFERENCES

ALA holds two conferences each year: A Midwinter Business Meeting (January); and a general Annual Conference (early summer). Thousands attend the Annual Conference from all parts of the country and abroad. Conference programs include exhibits and displays, guest speakers and presentation of awards. Numerous lectures, panel discussions, workshops and debates address topics related to libraries, library services and information science.

FINANCE

In 1987 ALA earned over \$ 18,139,000. The break-up of the income is as follows:

- Publishing 42.0%
- Membership dues 21.0%
- Meetings, Conference, etc. 20.0%
- Grants and Awards 7.0%
- Graphics 6.0%
- Rent 3.0%
- Other 1.0%

The budgeted expenditure was \$ 17,866,000. The break

1. The official airline guide 2

Special Libraries Association was founded in 1909 at Bretton conference of ALA. Today its membership is open to librarians and

information specialists all over the world who work in special libraries serving business, research, government, universities, newspapers, museums and institutions that use or produce specialised information.

OBJECTIVES

1. To encourage and promote the utilization of knowledge through the collection, organization and dissemination of information;
2. To develop the usefulness and efficiency of special libraries or information centers;
3. To stimulate research in the field of information services;
4. To promote high professional standards;
5. To facilitate communication among its members; and
6. To cooperate with organizations that have similar and allied interests.

ORGANIZATION

Membership

SLA has the following categories of membership:

- A. Individual *membership* for practicing's well as retired professionals (called Retired Member) and those interested in the information field (called Associate Member);
- B. Students enrolled in a school of library/information science;
- C. Organizations interested in supporting the objectives and programs of the Association; and
- D. Patron, Sponsor, Sustaining *Member* for organizations or individuals wishing to support the objectives and programs of the SLA.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION (SLI).

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CHAPTERS, DIVISIONS AND STUDENT GROUPS

SLA's Chapters and Divisions constitute the framework of the Association by providing membership services and opportunities for professional growth at grassroots level. Chapters are organised geographically, while the Divisions represent the numerous subject interests of the membership.

ALA student Groups located throughout the US and Canada are affiliated with accredited graduate schools of library and information science.

CHAPTERS

Apart from Chapters in principal cities in USA, SLA has Western Canada Chapter; Toronto Chapter; Eastern Canada Chapter; Hawaiian-Pacific Chapter; and European Chapter. Chapters elect their own officers. They publish bulletins, newsletters, etc.; and carry out special projects like union lists, directories, organizing professional institutes, etc. Participation in Chapter activities is one of the most gratifying aspects of membership in SLA. By attending meetings, reading chapter bulletins and working on committees, SLA members stay abreast of developments in the field, network with peers and further the interests of the information profession. The chapter benefits are:

1. Chapter meetings-each chapter meets regularly;
2. Bulletins-each chapter publishes its own newsletter;
3. Chapter Consultancy Service provides assistance to local organization in solving information related problems and developing new services;
4. Career and Employment Assistance-Chapter Employment Chairs regularly contact local employers and maintain files of available positions and chapter members seeking employment.

Many chapters also provide career advisory services, operate telephone job lines and advertise positions in chapter newsletter; 4. *Books and Publications*: Each division also has a book publishing program.

STUDENT BENEFITS

The Student groups sponsor workshops, panel discussions and activities designed to further members' interests and careers in the profession. Additional benefits of student membership include:

1. Student Group Newsletter;
2. Special Discounts;
3. Annual Conference Activities-A number of chapters and divisions provide stipends to offset conference expenses and offer complimentary tickets for students to attend their programs and activities, and
4. *Scholarships-SLA* offers scholarships for study at both; the master's and doctoral levels.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The professional development program of SLA is based;..on frequent assessment of membership needs and consistent monitoring of the developments in the field.

SLA's GEU (Continuing Education Units) Transcript Program provides members with a permanent record of continuing education activities completed with CEU credit.

The Association's professional development programs include: -

1. Annual Conference Continuing Education Program;

2.Regional Continuing Education Program;

3.Winter Education Conference;

4.Middle Management Institute;

5.Executive Development Program;

6.Computer-Assisted and Self-Study Programs.

5. Committees and Special Projects-Officers elected by the chapters appoint a number of members to leadership and committee positions to further special interests; and

6. Interassociation Cooperation-SLA chapters frequently initiate special projects with regional groups and other associations.

DIVISIONS

The Divisions represent broad subject fields. The *SLA* division, affiliations are: Advertising and Marketing; Aerospace; Biological Sciences; Business and Finance; Chemistry, Education; Engineering; Environmental Information; Food, Agriculture and Nutrition; Geography and Map; Information Technology; Insurance and Employee Benefits; Library, Management; Metals/Materials; Military Librarians; Museum, Arts and Humanities; Natural Resources; News; Nuclear Science, Petroleum and Energy Resources; Pharmaceuticals; Physics Astronomy-Mathematics; Public Utilities; Publishing; Science Technology; Social Science; Telecommunications and Transportation.

SLA's divisions continue to prosper through strong leadership, effective communications and the willingness of members to work independently toward mutual goals.

The division benefits are:

1. *Bulletins*: Each division publishes its own newsletter;
2. *Committees and Special Project* : Members are nominated on various committees, which provide an opportunity to develop leadership;
3. *Annual Conference Programming* : The Annual Conference provides an opportunity to address the educational and professional needs of division members who are geographically scattered rest of the year. A variety of subject related programs are held; and

PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

SLA's publication program provides a forum for communicating news and events, research, opinion, technological advancements and professional development in general.

SLA's book publishing program makes a significant contribution to the literature of the profession.

1. *Specialist* -A monthly newsletter free to members,
2. *Special Libraries-Association's* quarterly scholarly journal, also free to members;
3. *Who's Who in Special Libraries*-Annual membership directory;
4. *SLA Triennial Salary Survey* An in-depth information on a broad spectrum of variables that influence compensation;
5. *SLA Research Series*; and
6. *Book Publishing*.

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Annual Conference and Exhibits The SLA organizes conferences on regular basis. SLA's Annual Conference is a distinct professional experience where one can meet a galaxy of information scientists and leaders in the library and information field. An exciting week-long event focuses on new technologies,

managerial problems and latest developments in the field. Conference highlights include:

1. More than 20 continuing education courses
2. Approximately 200 division-sponsored seminars, discussions, presentations, site-visits, etc. 1.
3. A variety of social events which help in knowing, understanding and interacting with a large number of professionals; 1
4. A Career Advisory Service; Foundations of *Library* and Information Science
5. An Employment Clearinghouse;
6. A Management Cinema-screening latest management films; -
7. An exciting location conducive to professional interaction.

The Annual Conference Exhibit Hall provides an exceptional IT opportunity to know the latest technologies, products and services available to information professionals. The visit also provides an opportunity to compare and choose a wide variety of products and systems.

The *State of the Art Institute* brings together leading experts from the general business and information sectors for a series of stimulating, thought-provoking educational sessions. Each institute examines a single issue of critical concern to the profession.

Winter Education Conference

This is held every January. It is a three-day professional development activity that concentrates on current techniques in information management. This was introduced in 1985.

Winter Meeting

The Winter Meeting of SLA will serve as the primary annual gathering of the leaders of the Association with chapter and division officers, the SLA Board of Directors, committees, and staff.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

SLA operates several programs specifically designed to advance the professional interests of information specialists. These include: Government Relations: SLA aims at representing interests and concerns before public and government bodies and update members on pertinent legislative issues. Since 1981 the Association has adopted an annual legislative agenda.

SCHOLARSHIPS, GRANTS AND AWARDS

Scholarships Each year SLA awards more than \$ 15,000 in scholarships for graduate and doctoral studies. Special Programs Fund Since 1983, SLA has been providing funds to individuals and groups to support research projects, publications, public awareness activities and study groups.

Public Relations: The Public relations program of SLA aims at increasing public awareness of the profession, and enhances the image of the information specialist. A number of public relation tools in the form of handbooks, brochures, pamphlets, and audiovisual programs have been developed. *Fund-Raising*

Activities: SLA regularly raises funds from foundations and corporations to support:

- (1) Scholarships and stipends;
- (2) Special programs;
- (3) Educational activities;
- (4) Keynote speakers;

- (5) Networking opportunities; and
 (6) New member services.

Information Resources Center: This Center has about 3000 titles, receives 140 journals and a comprehensive management documents collection. Each year the IRC responds approximately 2000 requests from members and public.

Interassociation Cooperation and International Representation: SLA maintains regular contacts with other professional associations, government agencies, corporations, foundations, educational institutions, and other organizations of special interest.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Employment Clearing House: Facilitates the exchange of information between SLA members and potential employers. Special Line: SLA's employment, hotline is in continuous operation listing employment openings in US and Canada. This is updated every other week.

Career Advisory Service: Career guidance is provided at the annual conference.

Salary Survey :

Surveys changes in salary by job title and geographic regions every year. Employment Referral Service: Operates a resume referral service for professionals and employers.

Awards

The SLA has an annual awards program through which it aims at recognizing outstanding achievements of individuals. OTHER SERVICES Other services of SLA are: Mailing List Service : Keeps the members informed of latest developments, information products and services. Insurance: SLA offers comprehensive array of personal insurance programs-life, medical and income insurance. Financial Services : Offers credit card and loans at

competitive rates. Product and Service Discount: The Association is able to negotiate special discounts on a variety of information products and services to members.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Critically examine the role played by the library associations in India.
2. How far ILA could provide the desired leadership? Evaluate.
3. Write an essay on the role played by IASLIC in the Indian context
4. Briefly discuss the aims, objects and achievements of IATLIS.
5. Compare the activities of ILA with LA or ALA.
6. In the light of your experience with ALA suggest ways and means to strengthen ILA.

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Foundations of Library and Information Science

Library and Information Science Education in India |

1. History of library and information science education in India.
2. Present University level courses..
3. Recommendations of: (1) UGC Review Committee on Library Science (1958); (2) UGC Panel on Library and Information Science (1979); (3) National Policy for LIS Education: Nagpur Seminar (1983), CONPOLIS (1985), ILA (1989); (4) UGO Curriculum Development Committee (1992); and (5) UGC Model Curriculum (2001).

HISTORY

Schools before Independence

Baroda School

The first ever library school was started by Melvil Dewey in USA in 1887. WA Bordon, a disciple of Dewey initiated training in librarianship in India in 1911 at Baroda to create a cadre of men to man the newly established libraries in the State library System. In 1913, another training class for working librarians of town libraries, was started. These classes continued even after the departure of Bordon. However, the existence of in-service training was initiated by John Macfarlane, the first librarian of the Imperial Library (now National Library) at Calcutta from 1901 to 1906 as mentioned in some reports. In subsequent years, the training

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

Compiled by Prof. N.B. Shukla, Tushar Dhar Shukla
Scheme of Human Resources Development in Sports

Introduction

1.1 Excellent performance in sports and games at national and international levels is a matter of pride for all nations of the world. Countries have been utilizing sizeable resources and providing best of facilities to develop and sustain sports talent at the highest level. The performance in sports and games is one major yardstick of the nation's quality of human development.

1.2 Olympic and international competitions are an arena for showcasing the potential grit & strength of human beings. With new event, athletes are breaking the existing records and setting new bars at every unimaginable heights, again to be broken at the next event. For long, sports science, sports medicine, sports technology & techniques have been playing a very important role in the making of an elite athlete. Countries such as US, UK, China, Australia, Germany, and Japan etc. have taken leads in these areas and as a result, they are dominating the world of sports today. For becoming a leading sporting nation, India must invest its human resources development in sports sector. There is need to develop a large pool of specialists in sports science, sports medicine, sports technology, sports nutrition, sports physiotherapy, sports masseurs on one hand and develop high performance coaches, referees, psychologists etc. on the other.

1.3 The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India to take care of the

development of sports and games in the country. The Ministry is operating various schemes to achieve broad-basing of sports and excellence in sports. In past, the 'Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training' was implemented. Since 2012, the 'Scheme Human Resource Development in Sports' is one such endeavour, providing financial assistance to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) Sports Authority of India (SAI)/ National Sports Federations (NSFs) officials, athletes, coaches, technical officials, etc. for upgradation of their skills & knowledge. The Scheme extends financial assistance for training and short-term courses for coaches technical and support staff, in addition, sports specialists are sponsored for attending seminars/conferences at international level; assistance has also been extended for holding/attending coaching camps/seminars/conferences /workshops within the country by inviting foreign experts or sending them to foreign institutions.

1.4 The present scenario indicates the absence of adequate human resources in areas of sports sciences and sports medicine. These are vital areas requiring immediate attention, because the performance of an athlete depends significantly on the availability of right inputs from sports scientists and sports medicine specialists. It is considered necessary to identify and send eligible persons with the necessary qualifications and aptitude for advanced/specialized : courses in these areas to Universities/Institutes of international repute with world class facilities so as to have such expertise in India. In addition, foreign expertise should also be procured for training of coaches, technical officials, physiotherapists, masseurs, nutritionist etc. in India.

1.5 Similarly, enough attention is not being given to research and publication in the field of sports and games. Adequate attention is required to be given to take up/encourage research work in sports-related matters which will have long term impact on excellence in sports and games in the country. It is a fact that sports research in India has not reached competitive level or lagging behind at par with other developed countries. There is a need that specific research projects must be identified by Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MYAS) Sports Authority of India (SAI)/ National Dope Test Laboratory (NDTL) National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)/ Lakshmi Bai National University of Physical Education/India Olympic Association (IOA)/ National Sports Federations (NSFs) for commissioning special research by in-country experts or in collaboration with foreign experts. Another area, which needs attention, is publication of outstanding works in sports making significant contribution to the available literature in the sports sector. Popular publications or online modules should also be brought out/developed to spread awareness about sports including indigenous sports for general masses.

1.6 Therefore, the existing 'Scheme Human Resource Development in Sports' is being updated keeping in view the international sporting landscape. The updated scheme will focus on the academic and intellectual side of sports development. This is vitally important if we are to improve the standard of sports in the country.

1.7. Under another existing scheme namely, 'Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations' (NSF Scheme), the National Sports Federations are being assisted for several purposes such as organizing tournaments inside the country, participation in international tournaments organized abroad, purchase of equipment, organizing coaching etc. With the

enhanced allocation, the NSF scheme should take care of the requirements for customized training of top level and promising sports persons. In addition, medal prospect/core probables for Olympics/Asian/Commonwealth Games/World Championships re provided assistance under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) scheme of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Therefore, the activities relating to training of budding sports persons and participation in competitions will be covered under "Khelo India" scheme for financial assistance/scholarship.

1.8 Keeping in view the priorities and focus, the scheme is called as 'Scheme of Human Resources Development in Sports'

2 Objectives:

The Scheme aims at

(i) Awarding Fellowships for short term (upto 3 months) specialized studies and upto 2 years for Master's level programme in specific disciplines relevant to sports and games.

(ii) Encouraging professionals in the field of sports to exchange ideas and enhance knowledge and skills through participation in Seminars, Clinics/training, Workshops and Conferences in India or abroad and provide financial support for such activities.

(iii) Inviting reputed/qualified Foreign experts such as high performance directors, coaches, technical officials, sports scientists, sports medicine experts, masseurs, physiotherapists, professors, scholars to India for lectures, coaching, consultancy, exchange, training, dialogue, advice etc.

(iv) Providing assistance to Match officials for appearing in qualifying examinations; also providing assistance to Match Officials, Coaches and other Supports Personnel for training

courses which help them improve their professional competence in their relevant areas of specialization in India or abroad;

(v) Providing financial assistance for Research projects relevant to sports and games and commissioning of specialized research projects keeping in view India requirements; 298

(vi) Providing financial assistance for publication of works of high quality, directly relevant to sports and games; to publish/ sponsor popular literature on sports for general public; and

(vii) To develop online learning resource for wider dissemination of knowledge & techniques of games in different languages among community coaches and general public.

3 Fellowship Programme :

3.1 Courses :

(i) The Fellowship will be offered for advanced/specialized training of short term duration/modules/workshops etc. upto 3 months and upto 2 years for Master's level programme in India as well as abroad in various sports science disciplines having relevance to sports and games such as Biomechanics, Sports Nutrition, Kinesiology, Anthropometry, Exercise physiology, Sports Psychology, General Theory & Method of Training (GTMT), Sports Medicine, Anti-doping, Sports Informatics, Sports Statistics and Sports modelling, Sports Genetics, Sociology of Sports, Sports Management and Sports Law.

The competent authority will decide the relevance of a course to sports and games on a case-to-case basis.

(ii) Department of Sports will also design/shortlist specialized training programmes/modules/workshops/conference, seminar etc. for its officials, coaches, athletes, technical staffs and

university faculty. Nominations from State/UT Governments may also be invited for upto 40 percent of slots.

3.2 Selection process

All the applications for the Fellowship will be scrutinized in the Department of Sports and shortlisted based on the following process:

- (i) Candidates, who wish to avail of the Fellowship in any of the specified disciplines, shall take admission in a reputed institute. An illustrative list is given in Appendix A.
- (ii) Candidates shall submit their applications in the prescribed format along with all the required documents. Incomplete applications will also be rejected;
- (iii) Selected candidates will be required to submit all the documents in original to the Department of Sports for verification;
- (iv) The number of Fellowships will normally be determined by the department in the beginning of any given calendar year, however this may be increased or decreased as per requirement.
- (v) Normally, employees from Central/State/UT Government and Autonomous Bodies fully funded by Government will be considered for Fellowship/sponsorship up to 3 months duration under the Scheme.
- (vi) Only permanent employees of autonomous bodies under Department of Sports such as SAI, LNIPE, NDTL, NADA, NSDF etc. shall be considered for long term programme up to 2 years on DOPT pattern. The candidate must secure admission in a reputed institute/university in India or abroad. up to 4 employees can be granted fellowship in a calendar year. The Following persons having sports background may be considered for short-term Fellowship provided they are otherwise eligible under the Scheme; i) National/International level athlete; ii) National/International level coach.

(vii) Preference will be given to candidates who have received financial assistance in part from the Institution offering admission or any other institution/body; and

(viii) Efforts will be made to select a suitable number of women candidates for Fellowship.

3.3 Eligibility Criteria

The following shall be the eligibility criteria for selection of candidates for Fellowship:

Eligibility Criteria	Documents to be submitted
Be an Indian national currently based in India (PIO/OCI not eligible)	Copy of Passport or other identification such as a PAN card, Driving License, Aadhar Card etc
Not be more than: 55 years of age	Birth Certificate or Secondary School Certificate indicating the date of birth
Possess an admission or offer letter from the Institutions for Fellowship with a break-up of the fee structure for the entire course	Copy of Institution's admission letter along with relevant details
Obtain a No Objection (NOC) from his or her employer in the event the candidate is employed at the time of application	NOC duly signed by an authorized signatory of the candidate's employing organization as per the prescribed format
Execute a surety bond with the Department on a Rs 100 non-judicial stamp paper, to work on contractual basis, if offered, with the Sports Authority of India or a	Bond signed by the candidate as per the prescribed format.

designated organization/Institute for a period of three years	
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3.4 Financial Assistance

3.4.1 The employees of the Central Government, State Governments and autonomous bodies of Department of Sports would be assisted as per the of DoP& T rates.

3.5 Prior to application for Fellowship, candidates, if employed, should note that they will be solely responsible for getting relieved by their employers for undergoing the course.

3.5.2 After selection of the candidate under the Fellowship/ sponsorship Programme:

(i) The finally selected candidates shall join the Institution within stipulated time from the date of communication of selection. In case the candidate does not join within this specified period of time, the Fellowship will automatically get cancelled. No request for extension of time for availing of the Fellowship will be entertained under the scheme under normal circumstances;

(ii) Candidates shall not change the course of study or research for which Fellowship has been sanctioned;

(iii) Candidates have to complete the programme otherwise the sanctioned amount will be recovered from him/her.

(iv) Expenses (as defined in the section 3.4 on Financial Assistance) covered by the Fellowship would be strictly limited to the candidate;

(v) In the event the candidate has received any financial assistance from the institution offering admission or any other institution/body for a part amount, the financial assistance offered to the candidate by the Department will be reduced by such amount;

(vi) If a candidate has furnished any false information /document, he/she shall be debarred from the Fellowship and if he/she has availed of it or is availing it, action will be initiated for recovery of the amount spent with 10% compound interest thereon. Such candidate will also be blacklisted for future and the employed candidate will also have to face departmental action for such act, for which the Department of Sports will take up the matter with the respective employers;

(vii) In an emergency, the candidate is permitted to return to return to India for a specific purpose in connection with the emergency, after having duly informed the Department as well as the Institute of study. The candidate will, however be required to bear the to and fro journey expenses for the visit and shall also not be entitled to receive maintenance allowance under the scheme for the period of being away from the place of his/her Institution;

(viii) Any decisions on issues concerning candidates as may arise from unforeseen circumstances will be made by the designated Committee.

4. Exchange of knowledge/research/ideas

Participation in Seminars/Workshops/Conferences/Clinics/training in India or abroad and Support to such activities for holding Seminars/Workshops/Conferences in the Country or calling foreign experts/coaches/scholars to India.

4.1 For attending seminars/workshops/conferences of repute India or abroad:

Professionals in the field of sports may be encouraged to exchange ideas and enhance knowledge and skills through participation in Seminars, Workshops and Conferences in India or abroad. They may be assisted for attending such programmes of repute provided they are specifically invited for chairing the function or delivering the key-note address or presenting a

research paper which has been specifically accepted for discussion in the event. The paper should either be of practical importance or outstanding academic value in the field of sports science, mentioned in section 3.1.

Normally, permanent employees of Central/State/UT Governments and Autonomous Bodies under Government would be considered for Participation in Seminars/Workshops/Conferences abroad.

Proposals of permanent faculty working in Government funded and University Grand Commission (UGC) regulated universities may be considered for grants meeting the expenses for air travel for participation abroad only.

4.1.1 Assistance for permanent employees of the Central/State/UT Governments and autonomous bodies under Governments may be considered for the following:

(i) Economy class Air fare by the shortest route from the place of residence to the venue, both ways, along with airport tax, local transport and other incidentals, which are of mandatory nature. .

(ii) For journey inside the county, train fare by AC 2nd Class Sleeper, both ways, and local transport will be considered. In case the distance is more than 500 kilometres, air travel by economy class by the shortest route will be allowed.

4.1.2 Assistance will be decided after taking into account the support being provided by the organizer, which shall be adjusted while deciding the admissible amount.

4.1.3 Persons assisted under the scheme shall have to submit a self-contained report in triplicate on the deliberations in the seminar/Workshop/Conference along with specific suggestions for promotion of sports in India on the relevant subject, within 15 days of the completion of the event. Persons, who have failed to submit report

within the scheduled time, will not be considered for assistance for future.

4.1.4 Persons once assisted under this component will be considered for assistance afresh only after two years.

4.2 For holding Training Programmes, Seminars, Workshops/ Clinics and Conferences within the country:

STRESS MANAGEMENT-AN OVERVIEW

Mr. Ajit Kumar Chaubey

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ABSTRACT:

Stress is seen in every corner of the world and which occurs to everyone. Peoples use the term stress to describe the feeling they have when it all seems too much. When they are overloaded and don't feel that they are able to meet all the demand placed upon them. A child burdened with heavy bag right from school to the Manager of corporate world, stress has become a new life style disease. It has become predominant and people have come up with balanced monitored concepts to minimize stress.

What is Stress Management?

We all respond to stress differently so, there's no "one size fits all" solution to managing stress. But if you feel like the stress in your life is out of control, it's time to take action. **Stress management** can teach you healthier ways to cope with stress, help you reduce its harmful effects, and prevent stress from spiraling out of **control** again in the future.

No matter how powerless you may feel in the face of **stress**, you still have control over your lifestyle, thoughts, **emotions**, and **the** way you deal with problems. **Stress management involves** changing the stressful situation when you can, changing your reaction when you can't taking care of yourself, **and making time** for rest and relaxation. The first step is to recognize the true sources of stress in your life.

What are the sources of stress in your life?

It's easy to identify sources of stress following a major life event - such as changing jobs, moving home, or losing a loved one, but pinpointing the sources of everyday stress can be more complicated. It's all too easy to overlook your own thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that contribute to your stress levels. Sure, you may know that you're constantly worried about work deadlines, but maybe it's your procrastination, rather than the actual job demands, that is causing the stress.

How do you currently cope with stress?

Think about the ways you currently manage and cope with stress in your life. Your stress journal can help you identify them. Are your coping strategies healthy or unhealthy, helpful or unproductive? Unfortunately, many people cope with stress in ways that compound the problem.

Unhealthy ways of coping with stress:

These coping strategies may temporarily reduce stress, but they cause more damage in the long run:

- Smoking
- Drinking to much
- using drugs to relax
- Sleeping too much
- Filing up every minute of the day to avoid facing problems

Managing stress - Get Moving:

Physical activity plays a key role in reducing and preventing the effects of stress, but you don't have to be an athlete or spend hours in a gym to experience the benefits. Just about any form of physical activity can help relieve stress and burn away anger,

tension, and frustration. Exercise releases endorphins that boost your mood and make you feel good, and it can also serve as a valuable distraction to your daily worries.

The first step is to get yourself up and moving. Here are a few easy ways:

- Put on some music and around
- Walk or cycle to the grocery store
- Park your car in the farthest spot in the lot and walk the rest of the way
- Pair up with an exercise partner and encourage each other as you workout

Managing stress - Regular Exercise:

Once you're in the habit of being physically active, try to incorporate regular exercise into your daily schedule. Activities that are continuous and rhythmic - and require moving both your arms and your legs – are especially effective at relieving stress. Walking running, swimming, dancing, cycling, tai chi, and aerobic classes are good choices.

Adding this mindfulness element to your exercise routine will help you break out of the cycle of negative thoughts that often accompanies overwhelming stress. Focus on coordinating your breathing with your movements, for example, or notice how the air or sunlight feels on your skin. Getting out of your head and paying attention to how your body feels is also the surest way to avoid picking up an injury.

Managing stress – Engage socially:

Social engagement is the quickest, most efficient way to rein stress and avoid overreacting to internal or external events that you perceive as threatening. There is nothing roorecalming to

your nervous system than communicating with another human being who makes you feel safe and understood. This experience of safety – as perceived by your nervous system – results from nonverbal cues that you hear, see and feel.

Reach out to family and friends and connect regularly in person. The people you talk to don't have to be able to fix your stress; they just need to be good listeners. Opening up is not a sign of weakness and it won't make you a burden to others. In fact, most friends will be flattered that you trust them enough to confide in them, and it will only strengthen your bond. And remember, it's never too late to build new friendships and improve your support network.

Managing stress – Avoid unnecessary stress:

While stress is an automatic response from your nervous system, some stressors arise at predictable times – your commute to work, a meeting with your boss, or family gatherings, for example. When handling such predictable stressors, you can either change the situation or change your reaction.

Managing stress – Accept the things you can't change:

Many sources of stress are unavoidable. You can't prevent or change stressors, such as the death of a loved one, a serious illness. In such cases, the best way to cope with stress is to accept things as they are. Acceptance may be difficult, but in the long run, it's easier than railing against a situation you can't change.

Don't try to control the uncontrollable: Many things in life are beyond our control-particularly the behavior of other people.

Rather than stressing out over them, focus on the things you can control such as the way you choose to react to problems.

Look for the upside: When facing major challenges, try to look at them as opportunities for personal growth. If your own poor choices contributed to a stressful situation, reflect on them and learn from your mistakes.

Managing stress - Make time for fun and relaxation: Beyond a take-charge approach and a positive attitude, you can reduce stress in your life by nurturing yourself. If you regularly make time for fun and relaxation, you'll be in a better place to handle life's stressors.

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PROMOTING THINKING SKILL AMONG STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

Learning a language is one of the most complex mental processes that human performs. Unfortunately, sometimes it is seen just as a part of an institutional requirement and the value of it is not fully appreciated.

Learning a language promotes the acquisition of communicative competences and also of thinking skills, one of the most important areas of the curriculum. Good teachers use this principle to engage, motivate and keep the attention of their students. They prepare lessons that help the acquisition of thinking skills, relating the content and going beyond it. the purpose of this paper is to help teachers to promote thinking skills among students &to find out various methods for promoting thinking skills and also use the most fascinating material, students learning process.

KEY WORDS: Active learning, Critical thinking etc.

INRODUCTION:

Active learning is necessary for the teaching of critical thinking. Critical thinking should be integrated into every aspect of the educational process. Students should be made aware of the thinking process. Critical thinking must be taught explicitly.

Active Learning: is a process whereby students engage in activities, such as reading, writing, discussion or problem solving that promote analysis, synthesis and evaluation of class content.

Critical Thinking: is the ability to think clearly and rationally about what to do or what to believe. it includes the ability to engage in reflective and independent thinking. Someone with -critical thinking skills is able to do the following:

- Understand the logical connections between ideas !
- Identify, construct and evaluate arguments
- Detect inconsistencies and common mistakes in reasoning
- Solve the problems systematically
- Identify the relevance and importance of ideas

According to Fisher: "A thinking skill is a practical ability to i think in ways that are judged to be more or less effective or skilled. They are the habits of intelligent behavior learned through practice".

As it can be seen, thinking is considered as any other skills: they are perfected through practice & learners can find individual ways of developing them, according to experience & previous trial and error.

As a result, thinking skills become part of learning not only in academic setting, but in any kind of context, seen as human practical ability used to investigate the world, to solve problems and to know & reflect about the self and the context.

Kizlik(2012):has the following list of core thinking skills, according to their cognitive level:

Focusing Skills: attending to selected pieces of information & ignoring others.

1. Defining problems: clarifying needs & puzzling situations.
2. Setting goals: establishing direction and purpose.

Information Gathering Skills: bringing to consciousness the relative data needed for cognitive processes

1. Observing: obtaining information through one or more senses.
2. Formulating questions: seeing new information through inquiry.

Remembering Skills: storing and retrieving information.

1. Encoding: storing information in long term memory.
2. Recalling: retrieving information from long term memory.

Organizing Skills: arranging information, so it can be used more effectively.

1. Comparing: noting similarities & differences between entities.
2. Classifying: grouping and labeling entities on the basis of their attributes.

Analyzing Skills: clarifying existing information by examining parts & relationship.

1. Identifying attributes and components: determining characteristics of the parts of something.
2. Identifying errors: recognizing logical fallacies and other mistakes, where possible correcting them.

Generating Skills: producing new information, meaning or ideas.

1. Inferring: going beyond available information to identify what may reasonably be true. .
2. Predicting: anticipating next events, or the outcome of a situation.

Integrating skills: connecting and combining information,

1. Summarizing: combining information efficiently into a cohesive statement.
2. Restructuring: changing existing knowledge structures to incorporate new information.

Evaluating Skills: assessing the reasonableness and quality of ideas.

1. Establishing criteria: setting standards for making judgment.
2. Verifying: confirming the accuracy of claims.

Improving the thinking skill among the students is a challengeable job as one has to develop and implement the action plan made for promoting thinking skills among the students of different standards, it is important to identify the skills needed. To do this, the use of a series of elements of thought is proposed:

1. Identify the purpose of the communicative competence. For e.g. if the teacher wants to help learners to develop their socio cultural competence, they identify the aspect to be developed and its purpose: responding according to the context. In order to transmit the message accurately.
2. Review the information around it, such as data, facts & experiences etc. Teacher can review actual dialogs from native speakers, in order to identify the different discourse changes according to the context, and also review the different points of view; this can be done through theory revision.
3. Identify the assumptions, the teacher can assume that learners know the related concepts and they apply them in their mother tongue.
4. Once you have them, interpret & infer the possible thinking skills to be used. For responding according to the context we can

use analysis and identification from examples and after that, use them effectively in different contexts.

5. Concrete preparation stimulus to thinking, introducing the terms of the problem. For e.g. to introduce a video where people are giving directions in different situations: to a senior, to a kid, to their boss & to a professor etc.

6. Cognitive conflict creates a challenge for the mind. For e.g. teacher can ask questions related different situations, pointing out the differences.

7. Social construction dialogue with others, discussion that extends thinking. Students can discuss the reasons why speaker act differently in different situations.

8. When students collaborate together they learn how to communicate with others effectively, work as a team practice, self-discipline and improve social & interpersonal skills. Through collaboration, students are able to have a better understanding of what they are learning and improve critical thinking skills.

CONCLUSIONS:

Thinking skills can be considered abilities that lead to **effective** ways of thinking and they can be developed through **practice**. They can be promoted and understood as a core part of their **language competences development, and also development of** thinking skills, with a clear purpose based on **identified skills and** procedure that helps students to analyze cognitive **items**.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PHYSIQUE AND MOTOR FITNESS AMONG TRIBAL &NON TRIBAL PLAYERS

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The purpose of the study was to compare physique and motor fitness among tribal & non-tribal players. The study was conducted on 50 male players in which 25 tribal and 25 non tribal players. The age of player's ranged from 18 to 25 years. All the samples selected from different areas of Haryana State. To assess physique, Heath & Carter Method (1967) was used. Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated by Siri Formulae (1962) and for Motor fitness JCR test prepared by Cooper (1963) was adopted. Results found that male tribal players having more arm strength as compared to non-tribal players. Non tribal players having more explosive leg strength & agility compared to tribal players and no significant difference has been found between tribal & non tribal male players on body mass index.

Physique, Motor Fitness, Players & Non-Players.

Physique is the basis of human existence; it is the plinth of personality. A good personality must have a good physique, good appearance, good bearing, and good health etc. A healthy body is a blessing while a weak one a curse. The layman's assessment of personality veers round the body, structure, the physical appearance or have an individual looks like from outside. A sound mind exists only in sound body.

Sheldon specifies that all individual can be classified into three Endomorph, Mesomorph and Ectomorph; categories

each have their respective traits. Endomorph is related to Vesceortonia i.e love of comfort slow action, relaxation, sociability and love of eating etc. Mesomorph is related to Somatonia i.e. assertiveness, love for physical adventure, need for exercise, love of dominance and need for action when in trouble etc. Ectomorph is related to Cerebrotonia i.e. rapid reaction, over tension, anxiety, inhibition of action and introvertedness in thought etc.

Sports scientists attempted to measure physique and motor fitness of players, i.e. they are Siddhu(1975), Sharma and Shukla(1981), Sodhi&Siddhu (1984), Sodhi (1987), Sharma et al (1990) but no study has been found regarding tribal and non-tribal male football players. therefore attempt has been made to compare tribal and non-tribal male football players on physique and motor fitness.

The study was conducted on 50 male football players in which 25 tribal and 25 non tribal areas of Himachal State. The age of players ranged from 18 to 23 years. All the samples selected on randomly.

Too

To assess physique, Health & Carter method (1967) was used. Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated by Siri Formulae (1962).

For motor fitness, JCR test prepared by Cooper (1963) was used. This test consists of three items i.e. vertical jump, chin-up and shuttle run.

To find out morphological structure of tribal non tribal male players ten measurements were taken i.e. weight, height, upper arm circumference, maximum calf circumference, Femur breadth, humerus breadth, triceps skinfold, subscapular skinfold,

supraspinale skinfold and calf skinfold etc. After 10-15 minutes break and then JCR motor fitness was administered to the entire subject i.e. vertical jump was measured in cm, Chin-up was calculated in total number and Shuttle run was measured in seconds. To calculate endomorphy, mesomorph, **ectomorphy and BMI** following formulae were used.

$$= 0.7182 + 0.145x - 0.00068X^2 + 0.00000148$$

Where X is the sum of triceps, subscapular and supraspinale skin folds.

$$\text{Mesomorph} = 0.858\text{HB} + 0.601\text{FB} + 0.188\text{CAC} + 0.161\text{CCC} + 0.131\text{H} + 4.45$$

HB - Humerousbiepicondylar diameter,

FB - Femur biepicondylar diameter,

CAC - Corrected Arm Circumference,

CCC - Corrected Calf Circumference,

$$\text{Ectomorph} = \text{HWR} \times 0.732 - 28.58$$

Where HWR denotes Height Weight Ratio

$$\text{BMI} = \text{Weight (kg)} / \text{Height (m)}^2$$

ANALYSIS OF DATA:

The data were collected from the tribal and non tribal male players were statistically examined with using't test computed for all groups on selected criterion variables are shown given below:

Table No. 1

Variables	Tribal Players		Non-Tribal Players (N-25)		M.D	't'	Level
	N-25 Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D			
Chin-up	17.84	6.58	13.23	4.92	4.53	4.76	.01
Vertical Jump	22.41	5.32	25.78	5.96	3.28	3.56	0.1
Shuttle Run	31.78	2.12	33.64	3.05	1.86	4.42	.01
BMI	18.80	2.77	18.10	1.97	.70	1.12	NS

't' value at 0.05=1.98,0.01=2.61

From table no. 1 results found that when comparison made on chin-up dimension, tribal male players having more arm strength (M=17.84) compared to non-tribal players (M=13.23), indicates that both groups are differ at 0.01 level of significance.

When same groups again compared on vertical jump item i.e. explosive leg strength, result indicated that non tribal players having better leg strength (M=25.78) compared to tribal players (M=22.41), &'t' value is 3.56 shows that there is significant difference at 0.01 level. Again comparison made on shuttle run item which measure agility and speed, results found that tribal players having more agility and speed (M=31.78) as compared to non tribal players (M=33.64), 't' ratio is 4.42 that shows that both the group are differ at 0.01 level. Last comparison made on the BMI (Body Mass Index) result indicate that tribal players (M = 18.80) and non-tribal (M = 18.10) and the 't' value is 1.12 shows that there is no significant difference between both the groups that means both the groups are equal on BMI.

CONCLUSION:

- I) Tribal male players having more arm strength as compared to non-tribal male players.
- II) Non-Tribal players having more explosive leg strength compared to tribal players.
- III) Tribal players having more speed and agility compared to non tribal players.
- IV) No significant difference has been found between tribal and non tribal male players on body mass index.

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EFFECT OF YOGIC BREATHING TECHNIQUES ON CANT ABILITY AMONG FEMALE KABADDI PLAYERS

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The purpose of the present study was to find out the effects of Yogic Breathing Techniques on the improvement of cant ability of Kabaddi Players. For this study 30 female players were selected and the age of the subjects ranged between 18 to 25 years. All the samples selected from random basis & they were divided into two groups i.e. Experimental Group and Control Group. The pre and post tests were taken for all the subjects before and after the training respectively. Results showed that there is no significance difference between pre and post scores of the experiment which means that yogic breathing techniques are not sufficient for improving CANT ability in small duration

Yogic breathing techniques, Cant ability, Kabaddi Players etc.

In every society, there is now an increasing concern about the maintenance of physical and mental health of the youth as well as of adults. Yoga is the science of human development. It is integrated development of man-physical mental and emotional. This is where the "Yoga" helps yoga for being more physical or breathing exercise or other supernatural powers is a science of the future with a holistic vision relevant to the progressive society. Yoga is a conscious process of acceleration our growth from animal man to a normal man. Cant is the means by which internal organs are exercised by controlling breath as in yoga together with

physical activity as in any other sport. This is the only game which combines yoga with vigorous physical activity. Kabaddi has also been related to yoga since pranayama of yoga, which means taking a deep breath and with holding, it plays a minor role of kabaddi in the form of CANT. Hoga is the means to control body and mind. Yoga has become an essential part of the curriculum of sports and in almost every walk in life. CANT which has a relation to pranayama is the continuous utterance of the approved team 'Kabaddi' which holding breathe by the raider during the entire duration of his attack.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this research involves selection of a specified group of samples, selection of variables, administering of standard tests and using of the relevant tools:

The subjects for this study were selected from different areas of Haryana State; total 30 female players were selected for the study. The age of the players were ranged between 18-25 years. They were divided into two groups such as experimental group and control group.

1.	1-2	Anuloam-Viloam, Kapalnharti, Ujjayi, Bhramri pranayama etc.	10-15 min
2.	2-4	-do-	15-20
3.	4-6	-do-	20.25 min

ALYSIS OF DATA

The analysis of the data collected with regards to the study has been presented. The following table illustrates the statistical results of the effect of yogic breathing techniques on CANT ability among Kabaddi Players:

Table No. 1

Showing the mean difference in STANDING CANT ability of player's pre and post of experiment.

(Experimental Group)

Variables	N	Mean	S	't'
Pre-training	15	34.48	6.83	0.24
Post- training	5	42.72	6.42	

it' value at 0.05 level = 1.76

From Table no. 1, results found that pre and post of experimental group is 0.24 which is less than tabulated value 't'1.76 at 0.05 level, which means that there is no significance difference between pre and post scores of standing cant ability of Kabaddi players in the experimental group.

Table No. 2

Showing the mean difference in PLAYING CANT ability of Players pre and post of experiment

(Experimental Group)

Variables	N	Mean	S	't'
Pre-training	15	26.32	6.02	0.37
Post- training	15	28.58	3.16	

't' value at 0.05 level = 1.76

From table no. 2, results indicated that pre and post of experimental group is 0.37 which is less than tabulated 't' 1.76 at 0.05 level which means that there is no significance difference between pre and post scores of playing cant ability of Kabaddi players in the experimental group.

Table No. 3

Showing the mean difference is STANDING CANT ability of Players pre and post of experiment (Control Group)

Variables	N	Mean	S	't'
Pre-training	15	38.68	7.32	0.34
Post- training	15	40.34	6.78	

't' value at 0.05 level = 1.76

From table no.3, results showed that pre and post of control group is 0.34 which is less than tabulated 't' 1.76 at 0.05 level, which means that there is no significance difference between pre and post scores of standing cant ability of Kabaddi players in the control group.

Table No. 4

Showing the mean difference is STANDING CANT ability of Players pre and post of experiment
(Control Group)

Variables	N	Mean	S	't'
Pre-training	15	20.64	4.85	0.36
Post- training	15	21.68	3.78	

't' value at 0.05 level = 1.76

From table no. IV, results indicated that pre and post of control group is 0.36 which is less than tabulated 't' 1.76 at 0.05 level, which means that there is no significance difference between pre and post scores of playing cant ability of Kabaddi players in the control group.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of data gathered and statistical interpretation, results found that there is no significance difference between pre and post scores of the experiment which means that yogic breathing techniques are not sufficient for improving CANT ability in small duration.

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