

Libraries and the Knowledge Society

B. K. Joshi

India today is poised to emerge as a major player in the knowledge sector and is taking bold steps in this direction. The future, it is now quite clear, lies with those nations which take the lead in this regard. The roadmap for India's progress on the path of the knowledge highway has been laid by the reports of the National Knowledge Commission and the Yashpal Committee on higher education. The Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-2012 of the Government of India has made a beginning in providing resources for some of the initiatives suggested by these bodies.

In the emerging knowledge society libraries and informational professionals will have to play a very important facilitating role. Without their full participation and cooperation the transition to a knowledge society will not be possible. They are, as it were, the keepers of knowledge. In fact they themselves will have to become part of the knowledge enterprise by equipping themselves with the latest knowledge and developments in the profession in a dynamic way.

Knowledge today has many dimensions. It certainly includes the written word, which so far has been the sole source of information and knowledge. Libraries thus have been

repositories of the written word in the form of books, documents, journals, periodicals etc. With the rapid growth and spread of other media of communication, the written word has ceased to be the only source of information and knowledge. Audio and Visual media and increasingly the internet have also acquired considerable importance. Today vast amounts of information, running into billions of pages, are available at the click of a mouse. No Library today can remain aloof from these new sources of information and knowledge. Here the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission can prove to be extremely helpful.

The National Knowledge Commission appointed a Working Group on Libraries which prepared a report on libraries in 2007. This report titled *Libraries – Gateways to Knowledge*, has been published by the Commission. It describes a library in these words:

“A library is not a building stacked with books – it is a repository and source of information and ideas, a place for learning and enquiry, and for the generation of thought and the creation of new knowledge. Public libraries in particular have the potential to bridge the gap between the ‘information poor’ and the

‘information rich’ by ensuring that people from all sectors and settings of society and the economy across India have easy access to knowledge they seek.”

This report also uses the novel concept of ‘information poverty’ to emphasise the role of libraries in bridging the knowledge divide by providing access to all:

“In order to reach the goal of creating a knowledge society, the majority of the people of India must be helped to overcome ‘information poverty.’ The knowledge deprived have to be given access to relevant and timely information and knowledge to address the roles they should play in the developmental process. It is critical that the Library and Information Services sector is given the necessary fillip to ensure that people from all walks of life and all parts of India have easy access to knowledge relevant to their needs and aspirations. In this new situation, libraries in India need to make a paradigm shift from their present strategy of collection or acquisition of knowledge to a strategy of knowledge access. Libraries and librarians have to recognize their social functions and their critical role in creating a knowledge society.”



From the Director

The third issue of Himadri, our newsletter, is now in your hands. As usual we are extremely happy to share our news and happenings with all our members and readers.

The library continues to maintain its fast growth. Our total holdings are now close to 10,000 volumes. This is the first landmark that we had informally eyed when we started operations in 2006. Now that we are on the verge of reaching the landmark, we have naturally set our sights higher. A large part of the credit for this goes to our Book Selection Committee, which has been meeting periodically to select books. We are very grateful to them for volunteering their time and effort in keeping the library stocked with a valuable selection of books.

There is, however, downside to this celebratory news. Those of you who are regular visitors to the library would have noticed that we are now beginning to face a serious constraint of space. In fact we are fast reaching the point where every inch of space in the library will be occupied by books! Our stack room has no space left for accommodating book racks without displacing Mr Saxena the librarian, and Ms Thapliyal the accountant, who have their offices in that room. Our dilemma is that we have no place to shift them to. You may have also

noticed that we have recently placed book shelves in the old reading room for newspapers located to the right of the main entrance. That room is also full now. Both our reading rooms have also been attracting an increasing number of readers. They are now so tightly packed with reading tables and chairs that there is little space to move around. And yet, we cannot accommodate all the people who wish to use them.

The growth in the number of books in the library is, no doubt, a matter of great satisfaction, but it also brings with it serious concerns given the serious space constraint. Should we stop acquiring new books till we have more space? If we stop growing won't we gradually die and become fossilized? But if we continue to acquire new books at the same rate as we are doing now where do we keep them? All these concerns clearly point to the need for somehow getting additional space. The issue is: Where? One option that we are exploring is approaching the government for some funds to take up construction of additional halls and rooms in the existing premises. The other is to look for some alternative site for a permanent home for the library. The biggest advantage of our present location, and this is no mean advantage, is its central location. I don't think we can hope to get any other place that is so centrally located. In that case we are in danger of losing many of our regular users.

The downside to our present location, apart from the shortage of space, is the approach to the library and the condition of the Parade Ground. As you may have noticed, driving into the Parade Ground has lately become a nightmarish experience with boulders strewn everywhere, mounds of earth at various places and a deep gully just before approaching the entrance

to the library. The place is guaranteed to play havoc with the suspension of the hardest car.

The present state of the Parade Ground is a classic example of the "Tragedy of the Commons". It doesn't seem to have any guardian, except twice a year – just before Independence Day and Republic Day – when hordes of workers descend to prepare it for the parade and in the process add to the boulders that are a continuing hazard for vehicular traffic. For us in the library, preparations for these two national days are nothing short of harrowing. The whole area gets barricaded a few days before the actual event and for getting into and out of the library we have to virtually crawl under numerous barricades.

I think it is time our readers raised their voice against the vandalism of the Parade Ground and demanded its proper maintenance. It is a vital open space in the centre of the city and it needs to be aesthetically developed and maintained as a beautiful place that can be enjoyed by the citizens of Dehradun. And I would like to add that the library should be considered an essential civic facility which deserves a permanent home in one corner of the Parade Ground, easily accessible to all. All great cities have great libraries, in which they take great pride. Dehradun also deserves one.

Finally, I would like to add that apart from collecting books we have continued to organize talks and other programmes that have been generally well attended. This issue of Himadri contains a description of the events organized by us since our last issue. I hope you have attended some of them. We welcome any suggestions that you may have for future talks, presentations or events.

B. K. Joshi

For development of libraries the Commission has made a set of 10 recommendations. Some of the more important recommendations are:

1. Set up a National Mission on Libraries:
2. Prepare a National Census of all Libraries
3. Revamp Library and Information Science education, training and research facilities and establish an Indian Institute of Library and Information Science.
4. Set up a Central Library Fund
5. Modernize library management
6. Promote Information Communication Technology (ICT) applications in all libraries

The role of National Mission on Libraries shall include: developing libraries and information services; advising the government on libraries and the information sector; setting standards for collection, services and technical processing; encouraging public-private participation; interacting with State Governments; conserving cultural heritage; reviewing and assess the education and in-service training needs of the sector; supporting R&D and technological development; ensuring access to all publications, including government and institutional public documents; setting up a system for monitoring the working of public libraries.

The responsibility for preparing the National Census of Libraries has been entrusted to the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation. It is likely to be completed in 2010.

Initial funding of Rs. 1,000 crores from the Government sector has been proposed for the Central Library Fund, which may be matched by the private sector through corporate

philanthropy. This fund, according to the NKC, should be administered by the National Mission on Libraries.

The proposed modernization of libraries includes a model Library Charter, a list of services to be performed by libraries, and proposals for a library network and a National Repository for Bibliographic Records.

As regards the use of ICT in Libraries it is suggested that the catalogues of all libraries should be put on local, state and national websites, with necessary linkages. To enable equitable and universal access to knowledge resources, libraries should be encouraged to create more digital resources by digitizing relevant reading material in different languages; this can be shared at all levels. Peer-reviewed research papers resulting from publicly funded research should also be made available through open access channels, subject to copyright regulations. The use of open standards and free and open-source software is recommended for this.

The recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission formed the basis of the discussions at an International Seminar on "Libraries on the Agenda" organised by the Max Mueller Bhavan in collaboration with British Council, French Embassy, Instituto Cervantes and supported by The National Knowledge Commission at New Delhi on March 13-14, 2008. The seminar made a number of recommendations which deserve close attention by library professionals and the government. Some of the more important recommendations are:

1. Of the ten recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) Working Group on Libraries three need to

be taken up on priority basis viz., (i) establish the National Mission on Libraries; (ii) undertake a Census of the Libraries in India; and (iii) establish the Indian Institute for Library and Information Science.

2. An action oriented Library Advocacy Campaign needs to be taken up at various levels.
3. Every Village & Every School should have a Library by 2020. We should strive for covering 10% of the villages in each state & UT each year. Libraries should be viewed as an important part of the community infrastructure: as important as other civic services like water and electricity. Access to library and information services will lead to the empowerment of the masses.

(Incidentally, Uttarakhand already has a Library Act that seeks to establish libraries in all district and block headquarters and in all villages. This needs to be translated into reality.)

4. The seminar emphasized the importance of promoting the spread of knowledge, education and culture. For this to happen, it argued that all the libraries in the country need to be unified. It recommended the need for an information infrastructure that includes all types of libraries and standardized technical platforms offering access to multivariate materials as per the needs of different sets of users required. Library programmes should not be seen as isolated occurrences but as parts of a whole embracing research, information and knowledge supply and including the entire gamut from archives to museums to the libraries sector.

5. A key component of the strategy for country-wide development of libraries, according to the seminar, is “advocacy for policy changes at the local, national, and international levels that support the use of best practices and offer feasible solutions to advance library work. A country-wide network of players at various levels and strategic partnership between all stakeholders will lead to successful advocacy campaigns.”

The Father of Library Science in India Dr. S R Ranganathan had talked of “Books for all” as the primordial law of library science. Today it would be more appropriate to talk of information or knowledge for all. This is only possible by giving top priority to the development of libraries at all levels.

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दून यूनिवर्सिटी : ए न्यू पैराडाइम

दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र की ओर से दिनांक 4 अप्रैल 2009 को होटल रीजेन्ट में दून विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति प्रो० गिरिजेश पंत का व्याख्यान आयोजित किया गया। इस व्याख्यान का विषय था - दून यूनिवर्सिटी : ए न्यू पैराडाइम।

इस व्याख्यान में प्रो० पंत का कहना था कि उच्च शिक्षा के सन्दर्भ में हमें वर्तमान दौर में काफी बदलाव देखने को मिल रहे हैं। ज्ञान के उपर कौशल हावी हो रहा है। ऐसी शिक्षा जो लोगों को अधिक कमाई प्रदान कर रही है समाज उसे ही अर्थवान व उच्च शिक्षा मान रहा है। इस मानसिकता का प्रभाव परम्परागत शिक्षा पर पड़ रहा है जिससे यह शिक्षा हाशिये पर चली गयी है। प्रो० पंत का मानना था कि इस समय भारत की उच्च शिक्षा नाजुक दौर से गुजर रही है। पूर्व समय में स्थापित यहां के विश्वविद्यालय अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में सफल नहीं



हो पा रहे हैं। पिछले दो - एक दशकों में इन विश्वविद्यालयों ने अपनी साख, प्रतिष्ठा और विश्वास को खोया है। शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में कमी आयी है। प्रो० पंत ने वर्तमान पीढ़ी को शिक्षा का बेहतर स्वरूप प्रदान करने के लिये अच्छे विश्वविद्यालयों की जरूरत बतायी। उन्होंने दून विश्वविद्यालय को सामाजिक धरोहर की संज्ञा देते हुए कहा कि इसकी हमें एक अलग पहचान बनानी होगी। देश व सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप दून विश्वविद्यालय में योग्य शिक्षकों, व्यावहारिक विषयों, सुदृढ़ पुस्तकालय व पर्याप्त संसाधनों के साथ ही टीचिंग मैथोडॉलाजी पर अधिक ध्यान देना होगा। दून विश्वविद्यालय कैसा हो इस पर उन्होंने लोगों से अपनी राय देने की भी अपील की।

व्याख्यान कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कर रहे प्रो० एस० पी० सिंह, पूर्व कुलपति गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर ने विश्वविद्यालयों के तेजी से हो रहे गैर बौद्धिकीकरण पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की। उनका कहना था कि विश्व के सर्वोत्तम 100 विश्वविद्यालयों में हमारे देश का कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय शामिल नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में हम सबको मंथन करने की जरूरत है। दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र के निदेशक प्रो० बी० के० जोशी ने कहा कि बाजार अर्थव्यवस्था के चलते आज विश्व स्तर पर

उच्च शिक्षा का परिदृश्य बदल रहा है, हमें इस दिशा में मानवीय मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखकर विश्वविद्यालयों को बचाना व बनाना होगा। देहरादून का उदाहरण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि इण्टरमीडिएट स्तर तक यहां जितनी अच्छी शिक्षा है उच्च शिक्षा उतनी ही बदहाल है। इस स्थिति में दून विश्वविद्यालय सबके लिये आशा की किरण है।

Research

A Two Day Orientation Program on Research Methodology

On 10th and 11th April 2009, the DLRC organized a two day orientation program on Research Methodology. The teachers and students of the DAV (PG) College, MKP (PG) College, Manav Bharti and those associated with NGO's like Peoples Science Institute and Mahila Samakhya participated in the program. From the DLRC, Dr BK Joshi, the Director, Dr Manoj Panjani and Shri C S Tiwari, Research Associates were the participants. There were four sessions on the Philosophy of



Social Sciences, Identification of a Problem, Interdisciplinary Approach and Qualitative and Quantitative Techniques respectively. The main speakers in these four sessions were Dr B K Joshi and Dr Manoj Panjani.

प्रतियोगिता

स्कूली छात्रों के मध्य क्विज प्रतियोगिता

स्कूली बच्चों में, शैक्षिक बौद्धिक व वैचारिक चेतना विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र द्वारा 27 अप्रैल व 2 मई 2009 को देहरादून के यूनिसन स्कूल व वेल्लहम बाँयस् स्कूल में क्विज प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया।



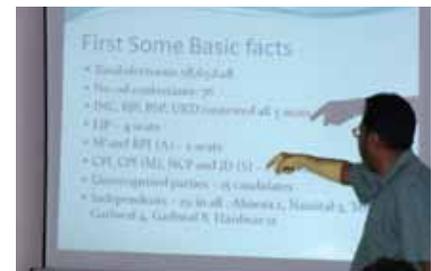
इस क्विज प्रतियोगिता में देहरादून नगर के 12 स्कूलों ने भाग लिया।

इस प्रतियोगिता में प्रतिभागी स्कूली छात्र छात्राओं से आठ चक्रों में 56 प्रश्न पूछे गये। पूछे गये प्रश्न इतिहास, भूगोल, विज्ञान तकनीक, कला, साहित्य, दर्शन खेलकूद व समसामयिक विषयों पर आधारित थे। इस क्विज प्रतियोगिता में ब्राइट लैण्ड, आर. आई.एम.सी. वेल्लहम बाँयस् वेल्लहम गर्ल्स, दून इंटरनेशनल व वाइनबर्ग स्कूलों की टीमों जीत हासिल कर सेमीफाइनल में पहुंची। क्विज का सेमीफाइनल व फाइनल राउण्ड 7 सितम्बर, 2009 को होटल रीजेन्ट में आयोजित हुआ। क्विज के फाइनल राउण्ड में वेल्लहम गर्ल्स और वेल्लहम ब्वायज के मध्य कड़ा मुकाबला हुआ, जिसमें मामूली अन्तर से वेल्लहम गर्ल्स ने जीत हासिल कर प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया। वेल्लहम ब्वायज को दूसरा व आर.आई.एम.सी. को तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त हुआ। क्विज प्रतियोगिता का संचालन दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र के सलाहकार श्री राजन बृजनाथ ने किया।

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लोकसभा चुनाव - २००९ : एक विश्लेषण

वर्ष 2009 में हुए लोकसभा चुनाव के परिणामों के सन्दर्भ में प्रो० बी० के० जोशी द्वारा दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र में 16 जून 2009 को एक व्याख्यान दिया गया। उत्तराखण्ड के पांचों संसदीय सीटों में प्रमुख दलों द्वारा प्राप्त मतों के आंकड़ों का विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण स्लाइड्स के माध्यम से देते हुए प्रो० जोशी ने कहा कि इन चुनावों में बसपा ने अपना जनाधार बढ़ाने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। वर्ष 2004 के पिछले लोकसभा चुनाव की तुलना में बसपा ने 8.47 प्रतिशत अधिक वोट प्राप्त किये हैं जबकि भाजपा को 7.18 प्रतिशत वोटों का नुकसान हुआ है। कांग्रेस को भी महज पिछले लोकसभा चुनाव की तुलना में मात्र 4.83 प्रतिशत वोटों का फायदा पहुंच पाया है।



प्रो० जोशी ने प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर बताया कि उत्तराखण्ड के आगामी चुनावों में बसपा त्रिकोणात्मक संघर्ष वाले दल की भूमिका में सामने आ सकती है। उत्तराखण्ड के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बसपा का वोट बैंक बढ़ रहा है। हरिद्वार संसदीय सीट से कांग्रेस की जीत का परिणाम काफी हद तक उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रभावित हुआ है। क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस 20 वर्षों बाद उभर कर आयी है। क्षेत्रीय दल उत्तराखण्ड क्रान्ति दल तथा समाजवादी पार्टी के बारे में उनका कहना था कि ये दोनों ही पार्टियां अपना जनाधार खोती जा रही हैं। इन पार्टियों को इस बार क्रमशः 1.83 व 1.23 प्रतिशत वोटों से ही सन्तोष करना पड़ा।

फिल्म

भारत एक खोज का निःशुल्क प्रदर्शन

नासदासीन्तो सदासीत् तदानीं नासीद्रजो
नो व्योमा परो यत्।
किमावरीवः कुह कस्य शर्मन्मभः
किमासीद्भहनं गभीरम्

भारत एक खोज 53 कड़ियों का एक टी0वी0 धारावाहिक है, जिसमें 5000 वर्ष पुराने इतिहास से लेकर स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के दौर तक की कई झलकियां प्रस्तुत की गयीं हैं। इस धारावाहिक में भारतीय इतिहास के विभिन्न कालखण्डों का सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व राजनैतिक पहलुओं का दिलचस्प नजारा देखने को मिलता है। भारत एक खोज पं0 जवाहरलाल नेहरु की प्रसिद्ध किताब द डिस्कवरी ऑफ इण्डिया पर आधारित है। प्रसिद्ध फिल्मकार श्याम बेनेगल द्वारा इस धारावाहिक का निर्माण दूरदर्शन के लिये किया गया। इसमें जाने माने अभिनेता रोशन सेठ सूत्रधार व पं0 जवाहरलाल नेहरु की भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। इस धारावाहिक की एक और खास बात है - मशहूर अभिनेता ओमपुरी की शानदार आवाज।

दूरदर्शन द्वारा तैयार इस धारावाहिक का निःशुल्क प्रदर्शन दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र की ओर से 17 जून 2009 से हर हफ्ते



दो बार (प्रत्येक बुधवार व शनिवार को) किया जा रहा है। पुस्तकालय आने वाले सदस्य, इतिहास में रुचि रखने वाले लोग व प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी कर रहे छात्र इसके हर एपिसोड का आनन्द उठा रहे हैं। लगभग डेढ़ घण्टे तक बड़े परदे पर इस धारावाहिक का प्रदर्शन सायं 3.00 बजे से दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र के कक्ष में किया जाता है।

*At first was neither being nor nonbeing
There was not air nor yet sky beyond
What was wrapping? Where? In
whose protection? Was water there,
unfathomable deep*

Review

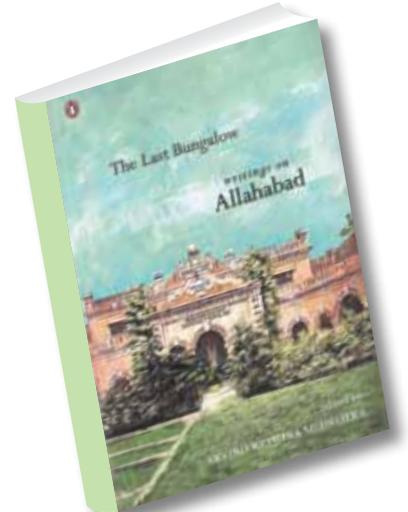
Exploring a New Kind of Personality; A Few Towns of North India, Allahabad, Dehradun and Mussoorie

The Last Bungalow, Writings on Allahabad; Edited by Arvind Krishna Mehrotra, New Delhi, 2007, The Doon Valley Across The Ages, Edited by Ganesh Saili, New-Delhi, 2007 and Once Upon a Time in the Doon..... Writings from the Green Valley, Edited by Ruskin Bond, New-Delhi, 2007.

Like every individual each town has a personality of its own. That personality gets a shape because of topography and history. The above mentioned works are efforts in this direction. When I saw the book on Allahabad titled The Last Bungalow I recalled a visit to the town in 1988. At that time I noticed the huge bungalows with equally huge compounds dotting the landscape of the Civil Lines area. A fellow historian, who happened

to be a resident of Allahabad, said that it was colonial development as the town was the capital of U.P from 1878 to 1922. The colonial state in India tried to impose its authority on the hearts and minds of the Indian people by inspiring awe. Building such imposing structures was one way of inspiring such awe. Since ancient times Prayag or Allahabad, because of the Kumbh fair, has had a place in our history. In modern times its importance increased first because it was the provincial capital then for housing the central office of the Congress, becoming a centre for higher education on account of the University and after independence becoming the capital city for Hindi literature. Different articles compiled meticulously reveal all these different facets about the town's personality. What is most significant from my point of view is the fact that the language is very lucid and is bound to interest the lay reader as well as the scholar of urban history, sociology and politics. However, there is one very important omission. There is no essay on the Allahabad Coffee House, the venue where an entire generation of Hindi writers was groomed. A full size volume on the coffee house culture of Allahabad is due.

Ganesh Saili's volume is a compilation of writings by Englishmen on



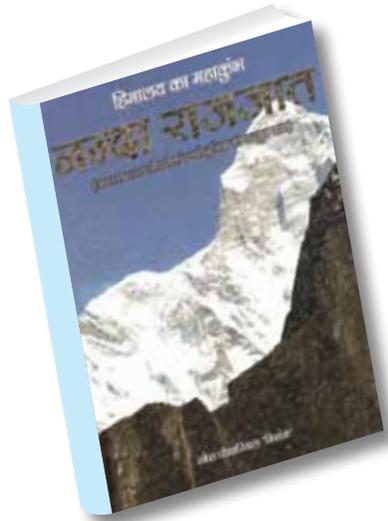
Mussoorie mainly in the 19th century. The British colonial state developed hill stations for the comfort of its civil and military personnel. The town of Mussoorie was one such hill station. Ganesh Saini must be congratulated for making the effort to discover 19th century writings. The vivid descriptions of some of the writings transports one into that era. One such article written by one John Lang was published in a weekly journal edited by Charles Dickens.

The volume on Dehradun takes you on a nostalgic trip when Dehradun was supposed to be a sleepy town. In some articles there is lament on the extinction of the tranquility so characteristic of the city in the past. Apart from being the state capital it is also housing a number of engineering colleges, management institutes, law colleges and institutions providing skills in the field of information technology, which are dotting the landscape of the city. As maintaining huge compounds is becoming economically unviable multi-storied apartments are coming up in their place. Scholars of urban affairs as well as the lay reader interested in reading good prose will find this volume interesting. It is hoped that these volumes will inspire works on towns like Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Kanpur, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Asansol, Jabalpur, etc.

- Manoj Panjani

पुस्तक परिचय

पुस्तक	: हिमालय का महाकुंभ नंदा राजजात
लेखक	: रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक
प्रकाशक	: विनसर पब्लिशिंग कम्पनी, देहरादून
पृष्ठ	: 277
मूल्य	: 1250 रुपये मात्र
प्रकाशन वर्ष	: 2008



उत्तराखण्ड हिमालय में हर बारह वर्षों के अन्तराल में होने वाली 'नंदादेवी राजजात' विश्व की एक अनूठी यात्रा है। हिमालयी लोक जीवन में रची-बसी मां नन्दा की आस्था से जुड़ी यह राजजात चमोली जनपद के नौटी गांव से आरम्भ होकर होमकुण्ड में जाकर समाप्त होती है। तकरीबन 280 कि०मी० की यह पैदल यात्रा यात्रियों को हर पल उत्साहित करती रहती है। इसी नंदा राजजात की आस्था, रहस्य व रोमांच के विविध सोपानों का जीवन्त दृश्य मिलता है- 'हिमालय का महाकुंभ नंदा राजजात' पुस्तक में। रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक द्वारा लिखी यह पुस्तक रंगीन छाया चित्रों व आकर्षक साज सज्जा से युक्त है। सरल भाषा में लिखी गयी यह पुस्तक नंदा राजजात की पौराणिकता, इतिहास व यात्रा पड़ावों की जानकारी देने के साथ ही प्रकृति के अप्रतिम सौन्दर्य की अनुभूति भी कराती है। हिमालय के इतिहास, पर्यटन और संस्कृति में रुचि लेने वाले लोगों, विद्यार्थियों, शोधकर्ताओं के लिये यह पुस्तक उपयोगी साबित होगी।

चिट्ठी - पत्री

आदरणीय जोशी जी,

हिमाद्रि का प्रथम अंक मिला। जनवरी से मार्च 2009 का अंक भी मिल गया है। इस लाइब्रेरी के माध्यम से वैचारिक, सांस्कृतिक व रचनात्मक कार्यों की जो शुरुआत हुई है

वह सराहनीय है। मुझे स्मरण है आपको इस तरह के कार्यों को करने की बड़ी तड़प थी। इस दिशा में मिली सफलता के लिये आपको हार्दिक बधाई व उत्तरोत्तर समृद्धि के लिये शुभेच्छाएं।

नीमा वैष्णव
लक्ष्मी आश्रम कौसानी, अल्मोड़ा

आदरणीय डॉ० जोशी जी,

हिमाद्रि का जनवरी-मार्च 2009 अंक प्राप्त हुआ, आभार। पत्रिका में प्रस्तुत सामग्री एक सर्वतोमुखी सर्वेक्षण है - जो दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र को जनोन्मुखी बनाती हैं। पत्रिका में भाषा, साहित्य, इतिहास, संस्कृति व पर्यावरण से जुड़े विषयों का संयोजन इसके पीछे निहित दूरदर्शिता व परिपक्वता की अवधारणा को स्वयं बता रहा है।

दून पुस्तकालय एवं शोध केन्द्र, जनहित का परिचायक बने तथा 'हिमाद्रि' (हिमालय) के समान ही उच्चता, धवलता, स्थैर्य व गाम्भीर्य का बोध कराता रहे।

भगवती प्रसाद नौटियाल
देहरादून

Participation

Scholars affiliated to DLRC invited to participate in an International workshop

An International Workshop on "Oral Epics of Western Nepal and related traditions: anthropological, linguistic and musical perspectives", was organized by Dr. Boyd Michailovsky and Dr. Marie Lecomte-Tilouine, Research Directors, CNRS, France, at CNAS, Kathmandu, during Sep. 8-10, 2009 during. The following scholars affiliated to DLRC have participated in the workshop and presented their respective papers.

Prof. Maheshwar P. Joshi, and Sri Lakshmi Kant Joshi:

The Ramayana in the folklore of Jaunsar-Baur (District Dehradun), Uttarakhand Himalaya.

Prof. Maheshwar P. Joshi and Dr. Suresh C. Tamta:

The Story of Rama in the folklore of Eastern Kumaon.

Prof. Maheshwar P. Joshi, Dr. Chandra Prakash Fuloriya and Dr. Piyush Bhatt:

Katyuri jagar rituals, local traditions, and archaeology.

Dr. Vijaya Bahuguna:

Said jagar in Garhwal.

विविध

उत्तराखण्ड में पुस्तकालयों की स्थिति

क्रम	जनपद	पुस्तकालयों की संख्या			
		राजकीय जिला पुस्तकालय	राजकीय जिला शाखा पुस्तकालय	निजी मान्यता प्राप्त पुस्तकालय	कुल
1	अल्मोड़ा	1	3	4	8
2	बागेश्वर	-	1	1	2
3	चमोली	1	3	1	5
4	चम्पावत	-	1	-	1
5	देहरादून	1	-	6	7
6	हरिद्वार	-	-	1	1
7	नैनीताल	1	1	4	6
8	पौड़ी	1	-	3	4
9	पिथौरागढ़	1	1	1	3
10	रूद्रप्रयाग	-	1	2	3
11	टिहरी	1	1	1	3
12	ऊधमसिंह नगर	-	1	2	3
13	उत्तरकाशी	1	3	-	4
	योग	8	16	26	50

स्रोत : निदेशक विद्यालयी शिक्षा, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून, मई, 2008

उत्तराखण्ड के राजकीय पुस्तकालयों में पुस्तकों की संख्या

क्रम	पुस्तकालय	पुस्तकों की संख्या	पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की संख्या
राजकीय जिला पुस्तकालय			
1	अल्मोड़ा	80,000	10
2	नैनीताल	17,595	39
3	पिथौरागढ़	38000	31
4	पौड़ी	15017	18
5	टिहरी	18895	26
6	देहरादून	17000	21
7	चमोली	55578	15
8	उत्तरकाशी	51415	8
राजकीय जिला शाखा पुस्तकालय			
9	हल्द्वानी	3500	13
10	लोहाघाट	8500	12
11	काशीपुर	5087	25
12	मुनस्यारी	8000	11
13	बाड़ेछीना	4598	2
14	रानीखेत	4105	6
15	द्वाराहाट	5200	5
16	अगस्त्यमुनि	8100	26
17	चम्बा	5186	9
18	जोशीमठ	10553	10.
19	कर्णप्रयाग	9863	12.
20	पोखरी	9156	14
21	बड़कोट	2443	6
22	चिन्यालीसौड़	2443	5
23	भटवाड़ी	2443	5

स्रोत : निदेशक विद्यालयी शिक्षा, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून, मई, 2008