

**Rural Libraries of Kerala**

**K. S. Ranjith**

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**Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development  
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# Rural Libraries of Kerala

K. S. Ranjith

## 1. Introduction

In the urban complex of the past, the library was at best an isolated and ephemeral phenomenon. Today a far-reaching and all-embracing library network exists reaching over the entire field of public and private life. This is especially the case in our metropolises in which the intellectual and business life is polarised. The Roman metropolis with its more than 25 city libraries in the late imperial period is probably the only example of a fairly expansive library system, which we could point to in the past.<sup>1</sup>

Intensive research and education at all levels and in all branches of knowledge makes the services of library inevitable. In recent times institutions of scientific and professional training have multiplied manifold to keep pace with the explosion taking place in the sphere of knowledge. Rational functioning of modern life has become impossible without library.

Knowledge that is already available is essential in the general struggle for survival, to keep pace with technological development, for rational planning and intervening in a world, which is becoming smaller and smaller through modern methods of communication. The library is the instrument, which collects and make available both knowledge and documentation.

The evolution of libraries forms part of the mainstream social history and understanding. This process is essential to an understanding of twentieth century mass culture.<sup>2</sup> Yesterday, the library was symbol of a tradition that rested securely in the bosom of an educated minority. This elitist nature of library has considerably declined today. Everyone has now been brought within the reach of the book. And the public libraries have most drastically changed the physiognomy of every town in our times. In earlier periods, the library shut itself up within its four walls, when it patiently awaited its limited clientele. Today books are carried over all roads into scarcely populated rural areas as much as to the densely populated urban centres.

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Universal extension of the library to all fields of human activity is only the direct result of a more profound cause. The quantitative expansion of the library should be regarded as the echo of the tremendous metamorphoses which intellectual life and social thought have undergone in the past century.

Attempts by pressure groups to control libraries by invoking laws and regulations or through intimidation have been common in the past. Library literature amply documents the fear of libraries that is endemic to certain types of mind, the most horrifying example of all being of course the attitude of the Nazi party towards the public and the academic library system in Germany during the 1930's; libraries were used to foster an approved Nazi consciousness.

There are two types of libraries, which exist along side each other for different purposes, with different kinds of stock and with two distinct kinds of public. One, the Scholarly library and the other the Public library.<sup>3</sup>

Scholarly library was the classical institution of the past and its present day composition does not differ materially from its historical face. The present-day scholarly library is not a new creation but a continuation adapted to new requirements of research and academic transmission of knowledge. The true creation and phenomenon of our time is the public library. This kind of library was unknown in the West and only sporadically did it appear as a civic institution.

The increase in utility, which is acquired for the community at trifling cost, is the rationale of free public libraries. If a man possesses a library of a few thousand volumes, the greatest part of them must lie untouched upon the shelves. But a library of five or ten thousand volumes thrown open for free access to the public of a town may be used a thousand times.<sup>4</sup>

The attempts to interpret the library as a social institution have centred around the public library, although the public library emerged much later in the long history of libraries. Certainly the 19<sup>th</sup> century leaders of the public library movement were well aware that they were implementing one of the greatest organisational changes in human history - the attempt to qualify an entire population to participate in the control of the political and hence the economic and social system in which they are living.<sup>5</sup>

In the past, a system of government which included the library in its cultural programmes or which founded and controlled it as an instrument of public education, did not exist, except during the Roman Empire. But after the fall of the empire the library disappeared from the code of duties of public authorities.

## 2. Growth of Libraries in Kerala

The factors that worked in the formation of libraries in India were diverse. The colonialists and under their direction, the rulers of the princely states showed interest in establishing educational institutions including libraries. The colonialists did this primarily for their own purpose. However, the emerging social forces against the colonial rulers and the feudal power structure made libraries nerve centres of their struggles. The elite sections which had no interest in the ongoing political struggles also took interest in forming libraries for ensuring and enhancing their intellectual dominance. The downtrodden sections considered libraries their weapon in the struggle for social opportunities. So while India moved towards independence from the colonial masters; the state tried to struggle out from the stranglehold of feudalism and democratic rights were widening, libraries had to redefine their roles. After the libraries became widespread the rulers began to consider them as inevitable social institutions. Applications invited for grant to libraries and reading rooms by the Asst. Inspector of Vernacular Schools of Travancore in 1917 is an indication of this attitude. It is observed also that 37 well-organised reading rooms and libraries were given grant-in-aid during 1917-'18.<sup>6</sup> The first proceeding regarding the libraries of Travancore were issued on 23 September 1917.

With the increasing acceptance of libraries in the society, efforts were made to bring them under an umbrella organisation. For sharing the common grievances of the libraries and to present them before the rulers such an organisation was necessary. The all-Travancore library workers meeting held at Neyyattinkara was such an attempt. This was the first of its kind.

Political organisations also took decisions to organise libraries. On 4 May 1916 the Malabar district Congress meeting held at Palaghat under the chairmanship of Annie Bezzant passed a resolution to establish autonomous *panchayat*, which would have full freedom in establishing schools and libraries in every village.<sup>7</sup> The annual meeting of the KPCC held at Ernakulam on 24 July 1924 decided to spread the ideas of Congress through libraries, which would be set up by each village committee of the Congress party. In 1927, together with the annual meeting of the Congress, a library meeting was also organised.

The Cochin Government as a part of its adult education programme began establishing rural libraries in different parts of the state since 1926. These libraries were under the direct control of Village Development Committees. In the 4<sup>th</sup> All-India Library Conference held at Malabar during December 1927, representatives from the state of Cochin participated. The representatives who participated in this conference later became the active organisers of rural libraries in Cochin and Malabar regions. Village *Sevak Sanghams* were formed during that period for the development of the villages and as part of these programmes many libraries were established in the Cochin area.

The literacy organisation formed in 1927 called *Samastha Kerala Sahithya Parishath* also took initiative to establish libraries.

In 1931, an All-Kerala Library Committee was formed with Thrissur as headquarters. Subsequently, an All Kerala Library meet was held at Thrissur and the *Samasta Kerala Pusthakalaya Samithi* was formed. The meeting decided to carry out the following activities for developing the library movement.<sup>8</sup>

1. The Council would put pressure on 6000 villages of Kerala for establishing libraries in each village.
2. It would convince the government, local bodies, and the rich sections of the society, the importance of the library movement.
3. A committee would be formed to select books and periodicals from the publishers.
4. The Council would organise book fairs.
5. The Council would give assistance for starting public libraries.

The *Samithi* also started a quarterly called *Grandha Vichar* for propagating the ideas of the library movement.

Though several libraries sprang up in the rural areas across the State at that time, many of them were short-lived. This was especially true in the case of Malabar. This happened mainly because of the political ire these libraries invited from the rulers. The resources for running these libraries were also very scarce. There was great enthusiasm in starting libraries, but it was found difficult to manage them properly. The Great Depression and the economic crisis that followed must have intensified the financial difficulties.

In order to overcome these difficulties, a meeting of library workers was convened under the leadership of active politicians. K. Damodaran, a left wing leader in the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committees (KPCC) took the leadership of this meeting held at Thrissur Grama Bandhu Library on the 20 April 1937 and decided to conduct a big library meeting at Calicut in May 1937 with the participation of two members from each of the libraries of Malabar area.<sup>9</sup>

This conference was held at Calicut and it led to the formation of the *Malabar Vayana Sala Sangham*. This meet passed a resolution to request the KPCC to form libraries in each elementary unit of the Congress party. But the arrest of K. Damodaran in 1939 led to the collapse of this organisation. Another attempt was the formation of *Kerala Grandha Sala Sangham* at Tellichery in 1943 under the leadership of Madhuravanam Krishna Kurup, an eminent Congress leader in Malabar. Under the auspices of this organisation S.R. Ranganathan, the epochal figure in Indian Library Science, visited Kerala in 1945.

### ***Travancore Grandhasala Sangham***

The changing character of the library movement and its organisational efforts were seen more in Travancore. The library organisations formed in this region tried to please the colonial rulers primarily with the objective of securing funds. This was evident from the proceedings of the first conference of *Travancore Grandhasala Sangham*. The Diwan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, inaugurated the library conference held at P.K.M library in Amabalapuzha, on 16 September 1945. Although he was an administrator with sound views



on the developmental needs of the state, he was an infamous dictator who had taken severe steps for suppressing the people's movements. So he was very unpopular among the radicals of the state. Thus there was difference of opinion about inviting him for the inauguration of the library conference. But the dominant group under the leadership of P. N. Panicker succeeded in their attempts to ensure the Diwan's participation in the library conference, in which 47 libraries in Travancore participated. This meeting and the formation of Travancore *Grandhasala Sangham* was the first step towards a democratic institution as the apex body of the libraries.

The role of P. N. Panicker in organising a library network in the State deserves special mention. He was associated with the formation of *Sanathana Dharma Vayana Sala* in Neelamperur, Alleppy. He succeeded in getting a grant of Rs10 from the government for this library. He realised that the government and official agencies have to play an important role in promoting the library movement. He travelled all over Travancore, met the enthusiasts in the library movement, and secured all possible assistance from them in forming (and reviving) rural libraries. He devoted his life entirely for the cause of the library movement in Kerala.

After the formation of the All Travancore Library Organisation, an executive committee was elected with P. N. Panicker as convener and a memorandum was submitted to the Dewan for increasing the amount of grant to libraries. The Diwan agreed to increase the annual grant from Rs 200 to Rs 240. A special aid of Rs 250 to Travancore *Grandhasala Sangham* was also allowed.<sup>10</sup> Following this, zonal organisers were deputed for propagating the activities of the organisation. P. N. Panicker was appointed Chief Organiser. The Government ordered to affiliate the library under the Travancore University with the *Grandhasala Sangham*. *Grandhasala Sangham* was registered under the Travancore Companies Act on the 27 May 1947. The *Sangham* published a manual in 1948, which contained articles on the library movement in other countries and in other parts of India, the methods of keeping and distributing books and of preparing catalogues, etc.

During 1934-'35, the Government of Travancore established rural libraries associated with the primary schools. The Government donated 50 books and newspapers, three benches, and almirahs and desks to these libraries. The Headmaster of the local primary school was in charge of these rural libraries. For this additional work Rs 3 was given to him per month as special allowance. But in many cases these funds and the furniture were misused. As the local community was not involved in the affairs of these libraries, the public showed no interest in them and within a decade most of these libraries became defunct. The pathetic condition of these libraries caught the attention of the *Grandha Sala Sangham*. It put forth a demand to the government for the control of these libraries. By then Independence was achieved and democracy established. But even then the bureaucracy was unwilling to hand over these libraries to the *Sangham*. At last the Government yielded to the pressure of the *Sangham* and the public and they were handed over to the *Sangham*. At that time there were 240 rural libraries working together with schools and handing over the administration of these libraries to the *Sangham* was celebrated as a public event in every village.

With the unification of Travancore and Cochin in 1949-'50, activities of the *Sangham* spread to Cochin also. At that time village libraries existed in every village in Cochin. Library organisations also existed. The *Samastha Kerala Pusthakalaya Samithi* under the leadership

of Chenkulathu Kunjiraman Menon and *Akhila Cochin Grandha Sala Sangham* presided by M. K. Raja were the organisations in Cochin in charge of organising the library movement. But the library movement and the apex organisation did not have the democratic nature and the vibrancy of its counterpart in Travancore. It was by and large a government affair in Cochin.

Under the Education Department and *Panchayat* Department libraries were functioning in Cochin. A *Grandha Sala* Department also began functioning there under which libraries came into existence, in the 272 villages of Cochin.

In 1948, a total annual grant of Rs 50, 000 was paid to these libraries. Even with such liberal assistance, the library movement in Cochin did not have the momentum of those in Malabar and Travancore. Lack of people's participation in the functioning of these libraries was the main handicap. But with the amalgamation of Travancore and Cochin in 1949 and the formation of a democratic government, these libraries came under the *Sangham* and the library movement in Cochin entered a new phase.

In the early decades of the library movement, the local people who took part in these activities voluntarily were primarily library activists. With the amalgamation of the library organisations of Cochin and Travancore more workers became necessary and paid organisers began to be appointed. Their duty was to visit each and every village and motivate the local people to establish rural libraries. Centralised library activity controlled from above thus came into being.

The history of the library movement is closely related to the growth of the publishing industry. As already mentioned printing, installation of presses, and publishing of books started in Kerala during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, publishing houses, mainly those dealing with the literary works of eminent Malayalam scholars, came into being. The establishment of *Sahithya Pravarthaka Sahakarana Sangham* (SPCS) in 1949 revolutionised the publishing industry in Kerala. In the first 18 years SPCS published more than 2000 books, i.e. at an average of more than 100 books a year.<sup>11</sup> This put an end to the scarcity of books in Malayalam. Co-operation between the library movement and SPCS opened a new chapter in the history of printing, publishing, and sales of Malayalam books. Till then, the major public libraries in Kerala had been dealing more with English books than Malayalam books.

Rural libraries in Malabar were a different phenomenon politically and socially. As they were the centres of political activities, the British rulers in Malabar had always shown a negative approach to libraries. Assistance from the government was not therefore available to these libraries as was the case in Travancore and Cochin. With Independence, conditions underwent a sea-change. For the first time in India, a Library Act came into existence in 1948 in Malabar. Following this enactment Malabar local library authorities were formed with district education officers as secretaries. After 1959, local library authorities were formed in Kannur, Calicut, and Palakkad districts. A number of libraries were formed on their initiative.

With the formation of Kerala State in 1956, Travancore-Cochin *Grandha Sala Sangham* was renamed the Kerala *Grandha Sala Sangham*. And its activities spread to the Malabar region also. *Thanoor Sanchara Grandha Sala* in Malappuram was the first library, which joined the Kerala *Grandha Sala Sangham*. This was in 1957. At that time there were around 500 libraries in Malabar apart from those libraries under LLAs.

During the period 1955-1975, the number of libraries under Kerala State Library Council increased from 1747 to 4280. This rapid growth is an indication of the effort the Sangham made to bring the entire library system in Kerala under its control. At the same time new libraries were also started under its initiative. The Council distributed grants to the libraries affiliated to it. Details of the rates of grant-in-aid for the libraries according to type for 1949 and 1966-'67 are given in Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

**Table 2.1 Grants, 1949**

Grade	Yearly grant	No. of libraries eligible for grant
A	500	1
B	420	4
C	360	7
D	300	11
E	240	26
F	180	40
G	120	108
H	60	171

Source: Report of the gradation committee, 1949

**Table 2.2 Grade and Grant 1966-'67**

ExistingGrade	ExistingGrant	RenewedGrade	RenewedGrant
A1	1000	A	1200
A	600		
B1	550	B	700
B	500		
C1	450	C	550
C	460		
D1	3750	D	450
D	350		
E1	300	E	325
E	250		
F1	225	F	275
F	200		
G1	170	G	200
G	140		
H1	120	H	150
H	100		

Source: Annual Report of the *Grandhasala Sangham*, 1967-'68

Emergency declared during 1975-'77 adversely affected the working of almost all democratic institutions in India. *Kerala Grandha Sala Sangham* was no exception. The government brought into being a Control Board through an ordinance. For the administrative functions an 11-member committee with education minister as chairman was appointed. Democratic functioning of the *Sangham* thus came to an end. But even after emergency was lifted this Control Board system lasted for more than a decade. For revitalising and re-democratising the library movement, Kerala Public Libraries Act came into effect in 1989. According to this Act, office-bearers of the *Sangham* at the State, the district, and the taluk levels were the elected members of libraries from the lower levels themselves. Thus, after the bureaucratic rule of a decade-and-a-half elected bodies of the *Sangham* came into existence on the 27 April 1994.

The growth of the library movement came to a complete halt during the period of Control Board administration. The activities of the apex body had been adversely affected, and the grassroots-level activities of rural libraries had become paralysed. As the office-bearers of the Board were only bureaucrats, people's participation in the administrative affairs was completely lost. The apex body was ineffective in motivating activities at the grassroots level. Changes in the socio-political context during the past few decades especially during the 1980's and thereafter and the corresponding changes in the cultural sphere were also reasons for the tardy growth of the libraries. An analysis of the current situation of the library movement in Kerala is attempted in the next section.

### 3. Libraries in Kerala Today

As a social institution rural libraries in Kerala were very vibrant and effective in educating and informing people. These libraries were the centres of the community's social and political life and they led the cultural and literary activities of the society. Committed library activists did their job voluntarily and selflessly. During a period when the circulation of newspapers and periodicals was limited, these libraries and reading rooms served as windows to the world of knowledge for the rural population. They were also the information centres of the village.

For the oppressed and the underprivileged sections, these institutions proved to be the first step towards social emancipation. The public space created by the rural libraries was politically and socially also a liberating one.

But do our rural libraries keep up this momentum now? Do our libraries continue to play a vital role in the society's social and political upheavals? The answer is, unfortunately in the negative. Our libraries have ceased to be the centres of social activism. Even though the majority of the libraries have diversified their activities, the magnitude of intervention of rural libraries in the social and political life of the community is now only marginal. At the time of formation of the democratically elected State Library Council in 1994, councillors of the Cochin Corporation discussed among themselves the matter of participating in the elections for the Library Council. According to the prevailing norms, for contesting the elections candidates had to be members of any of the libraries in the locality. It was found that only two out of the 50 Corporation members were eligible for contesting.<sup>12</sup> Compare this situation with the period of the 1930's or the 1940's when politicians and social activists had been the heart and soul of every library.

Available statistics reveal the fact that interest of ordinary people in rural libraries has also declined considerably. Compared to the progress in education and population explosion, the increase in library membership is found to be marginal.

**Table 3.1 Membership and circulation of books in Desaposhini Library, Calicut**

Year	Membership	Books	No. of books issued during the month
1984May	4300	15,000	3336
1997May	6623	25000	1588

Source: Annual Reports of the *Desaposhini* Library, 1984, 1997

Even with increase in the membership and number of books, the circulation of books has drastically decreased to less than 50 percent during 1984-1997 in this library. This is not an isolated event. The same was the trend in major district libraries also. The composition of the subscribers too has changed drastically. Whereas in the earlier period, the major proportion of issues had been to the general public, the subscribers of library books.

Books circulation was not the only activity of rural libraries. They were the cultural centres of the community. In every library there were actively functioning drama clubs and literary clubs. Dramas and other cultural programmes used to be frequently staged. Many film actors and literary workers in Kerala began their career in these clubs. Nowadays also, rural libraries organise cultural programmes as part of their anniversary celebrations. An undesirable aspect of most of these programmes of today is their lack of social relevance in their content.

Lack of enthusiastic library activists is another problem being faced now at the grassroots level. In the pre-Independent era, politicians and social activists were the organisers and leaders of the rural library movement. They considered this work in the broader frame of their political and social activities. This situation did undergo a drastic change by the end of 1970s. The tribe of voluntary library activists in rural areas of Kerala tended to disappear in tandem with the radical changes taking place in the social and political atmosphere. Now, visually there are no pure volunteers associated with the libraries. At least a minimum prescribed allowance is paid to the librarians of affiliated libraries. The enthusiasm of the earlier generations of library activists is also lacking today. Most of the rural libraries function only in evenings or mornings. A single librarian is put in charge of more than one library, an arrangement that naturally renders functioning of libraries irregular and efficient.

Scarcity of resources used to be the major problem haunting the rural libraries. In 1945 rural libraries in Travancore were getting an annual grant of only Rs.240 each. Even though copies of books were printed only in limited numbers, the cost of books at that time was on an average, only less than a rupee. At least 500 books could be purchased with the annual grant. The rates at which grants used to be given to the libraries during the period to the Act of 1989 were shown below:

**Table 3.2 Grants-in-aid to Libraries Prior to 1989**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Grant (In Rs)</b>
A	1800
B	1000
C	5840
D	600
E	500
F	375

Source: Annual report of the *Grandhasala Sangham*

Even after 1989, the financial assistance given to libraries continued to be at the rates fixed a decade and a half earlier (Table 3.3).

When State Library Council came into power, it was decided to enhance the rates. The revised rates which came into force are shown in Table 3.4.

Even after the revision, libraries found their resources inadequate to purchase books and journals to satisfy the needs of members. The average price of a book in Malayalam had risen to the range of Rs 75-Rs 125 and a book in English to the range of Rs 250-Rs 750. For

**Table 3.3 Financial Assistance to Libraries by Grade in the 1980s and Early 1990s**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Grant (In Rs)</b>	<b>Librarian's allowances (In Rs)</b>
Special Grade	8500	-
A	2200	900
B	1250	900
C	1000	900
D	700	600
E	600	360
F	450	360

Source: Report of the Kerala State Library Council, 1995

**Table 3.4 Revised Rates of Grant-in-Aid and Librarian's Allowances**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Grant (In Rs)</b>	<b>Librarian's allowances (In Rs)</b>
Special Grade	10,000	-
A	5000	6000
B	4000	6000
C	3000	6000
D	2000	3600
E	1500	3600
F	1000	3600

Source: Report of the Kerala State Library Council, 1995

purchasing 300 Malayalam books and 200 English books cost at least Rs 1 lakh. It may be noted that an 'A' grade library gets only Rs 5000 by way of grants. Inadequacy of resources to satisfy the needs of the new generation of readers is a severe problem that public libraries in Kerala encounter.

According to the Libraries Act of 1989, an amount of not less than one percent of the education budget of the State had to be given to the State Library Council for supporting libraries in Kerala. At this stipulated rate, the amount due would have come to around Rs 20 crore. But even one-fourth of this amount was not given to the Council for several years after 1989.

Status of libraries in Kerala: Results of a survey

A sample of 105 libraries was taken for the survey. The sample represents more or less equal number of libraries from the three erstwhile regions of non-unified Kerala - Travancore, Cochin, and Malabar. The sample also covers all the 14 districts of the State at the rate of three to four libraries per district (see Annexure for a list of Sample Libraries and their working details). Information collected from the sample compiled the following:

Number of books, dailies, weeklies and monthly publications subscribed; membership by sex; working hours; other social activities, daily average attendance of members; grade;

yearly and grant and other assistance received [those data were collected before the decentralisation process of in Kerala(1995-2000) attained its momentum].

**Table 3.5 Distribution of Sample Libraries by Period of Formation**

Period of formation	No.	Percent
1900-1947	19	18.1
1948-1977	76	72.4
1978-1997	9	8.6
Not known	1	0.9
Total	105	100.0

Source: Sample Survey; NB: Period of establishment of one library is not available

Most of the libraries were established during the period 1948-1977. This is the period in which the *Granthasala Sangham* co-ordinated the library movement in independent Kerala. Owing to their sincere efforts new libraries were established and many languishing ones revived.

The democratic milieu that set in 1947 stimulated the growth of not only public libraries, but also of several public utility services all of which call for significant involvement of local communities. Since 1978, very few libraries have been newly established. The slow down may have been due partly to saturation in terms of geographical coverage. Institutionalisation of the library movement was perhaps another factor.

**Table 3.6 Distribution of Libraries by Stock of Books**

Books Stock	Number	Percent
Below 1000	Nil	0.0
1001-5000	65	61.9
5001-9000	31	29.5
More than 9000	9	8.6
Total	105	100.0

Source: Sample Survey

All the libraries in the sample have a stock of more than 1000 books. More than 60 percent of the libraries have book strength in the range of 1001 and 5000 and another 30 percent in the range of 5001-9000. Only nine libraries have more than 9000 books. Thus it is found that more than 90 percent of the rural libraries in Kerala are small with a stock of about 5000 books on the average. Nearly 90 percent of the libraries in our sample had own land and buildings.

### **Subscription to magazines**

Most libraries substitute to Malayalam weeklies. The weeklies, which are found to be the



most popular are *Malayala Manorama* (64.8 percent) and *Mangalam* (34.3 percent). These weeklies are popular for their short stories and serialised novelettes containing rich sob-stuff. *Manorajyam* (10.5 percent), *Kumkukumam* (13.3 percent), *Grihalakshmi* (13.3 percent), *Vanitha* (32.4 percent), *Kerala Sabdam* (34.3 percent), and *Manassasthram* (13.3 percent) stand next with order. These magazines also belong to the genre of *Manorama* and *Mangalam*. The popular readership of today is widely at variance with its counterparts of the pre-Independence era during which readers went to libraries and reading rooms in search of serious writings on important social issues.

Magazines like *Mathrubhumi* (81.9 percent), *India Today* (24.8 percent), *Kala Kaumudi* (57.1 percent), and *Desabhimani* (30.5 percent) also have good readership among the sample libraries.

Career guidance magazines (40 percent), Agricultural magazines (35.2 percent), children's magazines (29.5 percent), and film magazines (15.2 percent) are recent additions in the libraries.

**Table 3.7 Distribution of Libraries by Size of Membership**

Membership	Number	Percent
500 or Below	65	61.9
501-1000	34	32.4
1001 and above	5	4.8
Not reported	1	0.9
Total	105	100.0

This data reveal that most of the libraries in Kerala have only small readership of 500 persons or less.

**Table 3.8 Distribution of Libraries by Percentage of Women Membership**

Women Membership	Number	Percent
Up to 10 %	45	42.9
11-20%	31	29.5
21-30%	4	3.8
31% and above	15	4.3
Not reported	9	9.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Sample Survey

Information on female membership of 10 libraries was not available. More than 75 percent of the libraries reportedly had women membership of only less than 30 percent. The patriarchal nature of the society has yet to change a great deal.

**Table 3.9 Distribution of Libraries by Working Time**

<b>Working Time</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 4 hours	27	25.7
4 to 7 hours	22	20.9
7 to 9 hours	9	8.6
9 hours or more	47	44.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Sample Survey

One-fourth of the sample libraries worked for less than four hours a day. About 45 percent reported that their working hours extend to more than n hours. However, they conceded that the issue of books was done by them only during evenings, even though they keep the library open for the reading public throughout the day. In fact, most libraries have large numbers coming to them to consult newspapers and periodicals, which they themselves cannot afford to buy on their own (See Tables 4.10 to 4.12 for information on book distribution, turnout of readers of periodicals, and the grade distribution).

**Table 3.10 Distribution of Libraries for the Average Number of Book Issued Out Per Month**

<b>Average Number of Libraries</b>	<b>Books Issued Out Per Month</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Up to 500	42	40.0
500-1000	47	44.8
1000 and above	16	15.2
Total	105	100.0

Source: Sample Survey

**Table 3.11 Distribution of Libraries by Average Attendance of Readers per Month**

<b>Average Number of Libraries</b>	<b>Persons Attending for Consulting Dailies and Periodicals</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Up to 100	60	57.1
101-300	33	31.4
301 and above	10	9.5
Not reported	2	1.9
Total	105	100.0

Source: Sample Survey

Among these libraries, 48 received assistance from local panchayats. Assistance from local *panchayats* has considerably increased in the recent years with the launching of the People's Plan Campaign.

**Table 3.12 Distribution of Libraries by Grade**

Grade	Libraries	
	Number	Percent
A	29	27.6
B	20	19.0
C	20	19.0
D	15	14.3
E	6	5.7
F	4	3.8
Not Reported	11	10.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Sample survey

### *Analysis of taluk level data of libraries*

These data comprise the entire population of libraries in 80 taluks of the state classified in terms of (1) Population of libraries, (2) No. of books collected in libraries, and (3) Facilities available.

**Table 3.13 Analysis of Taluk-level data**

No. of Libraries	Taluks	
	Number	Percent
Below 10	16	20.0
11-50	29	36.2
51-100	28	35.0
101 and above	7	8.8
Total	80	100.0

Source: Sample survey

The taluks in which libraries are highly concentrated are Hosdurg, Taliparambu, Kannur, Thalassery, Kozhikode, Eranad, and Neyyattinkara. Of these seven taluks, the first five belong to the Malabar area. Though these taluks are comparatively less developed economically they have high levels of social and political awareness. Twenty percent of the taluks have less than 10 libraries each. More than 70 percent of the taluks have libraries ranging between 10-100 in number. Some of the libraries have facilities such as radio, television, and academic study centres. The proportions of libraries having separate arts and cultural wings, sports wings, women's sections, information centres, mobile libraries, and children's sections are also fairly high.

## 4. Reading Habits in Kerala

The impacts of the explosive development of the communication industry and information technology and the corresponding changes it brought about in the cultural sphere and on the reading habits of Keralites seem to be substantial. The electronic medium has already overtaken the print media. The recreational activities of the society have undergone great change. The impact of the television, particularly through its mega serials and comic strips, on the reading habits of the people also seems to have been significant.

A survey conducted by Kerala *Granthasala Sangham* reveals certain aspects of this reality.

### Reading habits of Keralites - Data Analysis

The reading survey carried out by Kerala State Library Council in 1995 is a useful source of data for understanding the nature of change in the reading habits of Kerala which have recently set in. The survey was conducted in all the districts of Kerala. *Panchayats*/Municipalities and Corporations were selected randomly using the random table used by National Sample Survey. The details collected are classified district-wise in rural and urban centres separately. The consolidated figures giving the general picture are also furnished in the survey report.

A district-level analysis of reading trends and tendencies of the population is attempted below. The survey collected data on several aspects related to reading habits such as average duration of daily reading, reading times of different age groups by sex and educational status, language preference, type of books read, quality of library services and cost of acquisition of books and other reading materials.

Surprisingly enough not much difference was observed in the average duration set apart for reading among the different occupational categories except persons employed in the agricultural sector. While persons in the agricultural sector spent on the average 0.59 hours per day the corresponding figures for the rest of the occupation were in the range of 1.03 hours for the self-employed to 1.28 hours for government employees.

**Table 4.1 Average reading time per day for different occupational categories**

Sector	Average daily reading time(in hrs)
Govt.	1.28
Private	1.21
Self Employed	1.03
Agriculture	0.59
Others	1.11

Source: Reading Survey conducted by Kerala State Library Council, 1995

Expectedly, the average daily reading time was the highest among the youngest age groups

of 15-30 years, and it declined progressively for the higher age groups; for both men and women.

**Table 4.2 Average reading times of different age groups (Male/Female)**

Age	Average Daily reading time (hrs)	
	Male	Female
15-30	1.38	1.35
30-45	1.22	1.13
45-60	1.07	0.56
60+	1.04	0.48

Source: Reading Survey conducted by Kerala State Library Council, 1995

Significant difference is observed in the duration of reading as between men and women in the higher age groups above 45 years, women spending much less than one-half the time men spent.

Reading time increased with educational status (Table 5.3).

**Table 4.3 Average reading time by educational status**

Educational status	Average Daily reading time (hrs)
S.S.LC.	0.56
PDC	1.02
Degree	1.28
P.G.	1.24

Source: Reading Survey conducted by Kerala State Library Council, 1995

The main reasons mentioned for non-reading are lack of interest, lack of time and ill-health. A large majority of the respondents reported they found the cost of books prohibitively high.

But about two-thirds of them expressed satisfaction about the quality, variety, and availability of books in the market. Among the books selected for reading Malayalam books were the most preferred. More than 80 percent preferred Malayalam books to books in English or other languages.

Novels constituted the most favourite type of books selected for reading. More than 70 percent of the respondents were of this opinion. Short stories, dramas, and science books were also read, but only by small proportions varying between 5 and 15 percent.

About one-half of the respondents were regular subscribers of daily newspapers in Malayalam. The proportion of subscribers to newspapers in English was marginal, of about three percent. Non-subscribers accounted for more than two-fifths of the sample. But these persons used the services of reading rooms and libraries.

Of course, this section comes from the lower income stratum. The role of public libraries as places providing social opportunities is thus found to be important.

About the availability of books in their libraries, more than sixty percent of the members were quite satisfied.

However, the survey indicated that the average duration of time spent in viewing TV had already exceeded that spent on reading, a very negative indicator indeed.

It was mostly the middle and higher income groups which spent substantial amounts on purchase of books and subscription of newspapers and periodicals.

Families in Kerala spend almost double the amount on books and periodicals than on other items of entertainment. Reading is thus found to occupy a place of pride in the list of priorities of the people of Kerala.

CD-ROMS and Internet access offer new roots to information, while Personal Computers allow better management of many of the databases that public libraries have traditionally maintained. But for exploiting this opportunity and to sustain and develop the resources, new directions and funding would be necessary. This is a serious problem, considering the current financial condition of most of the libraries.

With the advent of CD-ROMS and multimedia, the storing of information and knowledge and means of accessing it has changed drastically. An encyclopaedia of 10 or 20 volumes having 50,000 pages may now be compressed into a single CD-ROM and accessing the required information from it is very easy. The difference it is going to make to the reference section of libraries will be tremendous. If such information is available on Internet, the current structure of our public libraries would definitely undergo a sea change. Access to information should be a universal right and public agencies would have to defend it. Access to information would imply access to technological resources. In a world of liberalisation and privatisation to keep these facilities in the public domain, is likely to become an increasingly serious challenge to public libraries.

Even in a situation when every one has his/her own cyber niche at home, public libraries will still have a role to fulfil at the heart of the community network.

Information society might equally be called the life-long learning society, since the needs for life-long learning will be vital for everyone in an information society. The public library, which started their lives as the 'poor man's university' has to play a key role in this regard.

## 5. The Future

We have seen the organic relation; the public libraries in Kerala have with the socio-political movements and with the community's life. We have also seen the present status of this social phenomenon. From the very beginning of the public library movement which began in the middle of the 19th century, the public library has been seen as a public good, a service funded by the non-private sector for the benefit of the community in general, originally with generous public support and people's contribution, and now finances from tax revenue, by and large, for free use by the public.

But with the socio-economic changes in last one or two decades, the nature and management of many traditional public goods has changed drastically. Till now it has not affected the functioning of public libraries directly, or seriously. But they would also no doubt become subject to these changes sooner or later. Even now most of our rural libraries find it difficult to cope with their rising duties and responsibilities with their limited and stagnating resources. This is one of the main reasons for their declining utility. So with a view to adapt with the needs of globalised society, new resources have to be found. To find out enough resources they have to enhance their utility to the community. They have to redefine their role to meet the changes in the technological sphere, especially in the information and communication fronts.

With the administrative changes taking place at the grassroots level, especially under the ongoing decentralisation process and the increasing intervention of local communities in the developmental and planning activities, libraries have to take new roles. Rural libraries have to be the communities' information centres. Any information, whether of national or international dimension significance or something quite local import, should be available here. Modernisation of rural libraries is needed for fulfilling this objective. By turning out to be the communities' information providers, they can play a key role in social well-being and education. For keeping the poorer sections well equipped, some public agency has to play this role. And none can do this better than rural libraries.

For the majority of the population, the information world is getting limited to television and newspapers. At the same time a minority has been making rapid strides using the facilities provided by information technology. To counter this widening disparity, public libraries have to play a major role. They should provide access to the networked resources. They should act as information kiosks in public places accessible to the local community.

Many rural libraries have made attempts to diversify their field of activities. Results of the sample survey clearly indicate this. One area in which they can concentrate more in the coming years is women's development and empowerment. As the patriarchal values are still dominant, the rate of entry of women in the public sphere has remained marginal. Educational and social backwardness of women still persists. Rural libraries should intervene in this social task effectively.

Making use of the avenues opened by the recent decentralisation process is likely to be the most effective means of revitalising rural libraries in the state. With the increasing intervention of local people in planning and developmental activities of their community, a new era has begun in the socio-political history of Kerala. Local bodies are becoming increasingly powerful in the management of their resources. So restructuring and modifying of our libraries to ensure adequate social returns of the investment already made in them can be easily done.

Efforts to institutionalise them more and to tie them to the apron-strings of bureaucracy will only weaken their social role. The prevailing method of highly centralised funding should therefore change. Classification of libraries mechanically into four or five grades and giving them grant based on it will only help in paralysing them. The local community should decide what resources their rural libraries needed and how to share the available resources. Accordingly, the role of the centralised apex body of the library network should also be redefined.

In order to cope with the changes in the social and cultural milieu and to accommodate new communication and information technologies, a thorough restructuring of our traditional libraries and their mode of working has become inevitable.



## End Notes

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- <sup>3</sup>. H J de Vleeschauwer, The phenomenology of the contemporary library, Mousaion, 77-78, 1964-'65.
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- <sup>5</sup>. Egan Margaret, The library and social structure, Library Quarterly 25(1), January 1955.
- <sup>6</sup>. Proceedings of her highness Maharani, Regent of Travancore, G.O.No.E-2157, Trivandrum dated 18 August 1917, (Trivandrum: Directorate of state Archives, Kerala).
- <sup>7</sup>. A. K. Pillai, *Congessum Keralvum*, (Mal), Trivandrum: Kerala State Congress Committee, 1982, p.16.
- <sup>8</sup>. A. Balakrishnan, *Kesariyude Mukhaprasangal*, (Mal), (Kottayam: NBS, 1961) p.178.
- <sup>9</sup>. "Libraries of Malabar", Mathrubhoomi Daily, 15 March 1936 (Calicut), (Mal).
- <sup>10</sup>. Proceedings of the government of his highness, the Maharaja of Travancore, order No.12 D. C. No 6065/45/Edu, 12 September 1945, (Trivandrum: Directorate of State Archives, Kerala).
- <sup>11</sup>. Souvenir published in connection with the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations of *Sahitya Pravarthaka Cooperative society* (Mal), (Kottayam: College Book House, December 1985).
- <sup>12</sup>. *Vayanayozhiyunna vayanasalakal*, Mathrubhoomi daily, 1998 September 10.

**Appendix 1**  
**Details of Sample Survey Results of Libraries in Kerala**

Sl. No.	Library Name	Taluk	Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
					Cost	Area	No.	Total Value	No.	Total Value	
1	Kerala Gramasika, Kuttuvankada, Kumbura P.O. Pin 481101	Neyyattinkara	Thiruvananthapuram	04-4-77	3000	..	2000	11,250.00	17	101.00	Math,MM,De,AR
2	Uthara Gramasika, Puzhappal, Malavada P.O. Malavada, Pin 470411	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	17-10-87	15000	..	1700	89000.00	30	600	Math,MM,De,AR
3	Greenfield Gramasika, Chinnakkal, Chinnakkal, Pin 470411	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	20-8-84	10000	..	2000	17000.00	30	100.00	Math,MM,De,AR
4	Chandrayan Gramasika, Vayalil, Puzhappal, Pin 470411, TVM,481101	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	01-1-77	10000	..	2000	8000.00	30	100.00	Math,MM,De,AR,PK
5	Changanassery Gramasika, Puzhappal, Puzhappal, Pin 470411	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	08-4-83	..	..	2000	2000.00	30	100.00	
6	Changanassery Gramasika, Puzhappal, Puzhappal, Pin 470411	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	23-4-86	10,000	1.20	2000	21,000.00	30	100	Math,MM,De,AR,PK,De,AR
7	Changanassery Gramasika, Puzhappal, Puzhappal, Pin 470411	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	9-9-87	..	..	2000	11,000.00	30	100.00	Math,MM,De,AR
8	Changanassery Gramasika, Puzhappal, Puzhappal, Pin 470411	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	20-4-78	50000	..	2000	11,700.00	11	104	Math
9	Changanassery Gramasika, Puzhappal, Puzhappal, Pin 470411	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	1-9-88	4,000	..	2000	11,000.00	30	100.00	Math,MM,De,AR

Weeklies & Magazines Q	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(1) KS, KKN MM, Mg	491	82	8000	6am-9pm 14hrs	Lit cgn, Tuition	Y	Y	610	75	-	2360 A
(2) KK, DES KER MB, MM Ch, Rub, Van	598	130	8500	8am-7pm 11hrs	Lit cgn Arts clb Sports clb	N	N	628	250	-	1900A
(3) MB KK JY	239	47	60000	6am-9pm 5pm-9pm 7hrs	Cult act Agri clb Mobile book clb	N	Y	300	75	-	1300B
(4) MB, MM Mg Kes, KK, Des, JT	74	9	14000	7pm-8pm 13hrs	Lit cgn Health act Cleaning act	Y	N	388	50	-	1025C
(5)	114	31	7500	4am-6pm 2hrs	Lit cgn, Study cls, seminars	N	N	197	28	-	1000C
(6) MB, MM, Dp, Mg, CM-2	229	6	1815	8pm-8pm 12hrs	Lit cgn, Agri bks cmr, Sci bks cmr	N	N	563	85	-	1000A
(7) Des, MB	126	22	6000	4pm-8pm 4hrs	Child sec, Lit cgn Repairing roads Chlorination	N	N	610	25	-	-
(8) MB, KS	263	12	16300	5pm-8pm 12hrs	Womens sec Child sec, Lit cgn Arts & Sci clb Seminars, Volun ary act	Y	N	421	14	-	700D
(9) MB, Des, Ch KS, KK, KG GL, JT, Kt	185	45	16508	8.30am- 8.30 pm 12hrs	Lit cgn, Agri bks cmr, Dev act	Y	Y	540	40	One up from panchayat	1300B

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
10.Yuvajanavayana sala Kodalnadakkavu Pantheerankavu p.o Kozhikode 19	Kozhikode Kozhikode	21-9-58	10500	3.5	3312	22584.5	37	1106.5	Math,MM,Des ,KK, IE
11.Tagore club reading room & library Nelliyadukkam Kasrgod Pin 671314	Hosdurg Kasargod	26-1-64	10000	10	2517	14229.64	-	-	Math, ,Des,
12.Grameena vayanasala Panjal p.o  Pin 679531	Thalapilli Thrissur	10-7-43	50000	10	10106	58428.40	79	1641	Math, MM, Des, KK
13.Putur Desasevini vayanasala Payyadimethal Pantheerankavu Kozhikode	Kozhikode Kozhikode	24-5-54	100000	4	3180	19211.28	72	81435	Math, MM, Des, ,KK, IE
15.Narayanan Master smaraka vayanasala Vengad p.o Kulathur via Malappuram dt	Perinthalmanna Malappuram	26-7-74	31200	2	1815	13053.90	-	-	Math MM Des IE
16.Saima Library & Reading room Edakkulam p.o Koyilandi 673306	Koyilandi Kozhikode	12-1972	i	i	2817	20179.96	51	639.90	Math, MM Des, KK, IE
17.Union vayanasala Kodakara Kizhakkumuri Perambra	Mukundapuram Thrissur	25-5-46	i	i	4833	28712.30	42	977	Math MM IE Exp Deep
18.Sanjayan Smaraka Grandhalayam Annoor p.o Pyyanur	Taliparamb Kannur	13-9-44	22378	7	11479	73811.03	130	3444.50	Math, MM, Des, KK Hdu IE Veeks
19.Grameena vayanasala Peramangalam Thrissur	Thrissur Thrissur	1942	25000	4	4567	23175.87	38	1077	Math MM IE

Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(10) MB, KK, Ch, Des, Grb, Jmp Grl, Yuv MM, MG	78	6	3601	4pm-7pm 3hrs	Child sec, Agri bks cmr, Lit cgn, Other soc act	Y	Y	424	500	Panchayath Grant 1278	1900
(11) KK, Ch, Jnp, Grb MB, MM	272	7	5600	4pm-7pm 3hrs	Lit cgn, wom sec Arts clb, Nursery Sports clb, Env bks cmr, Art sec, Lit sec, Afforestation & other act	N	N	613	87	-	1300
(12) MB, KK, Ch, Des, FI	309	89	16000	4pm-7pm 3hrs	Wom sec, Nursery, Child sec, Lit cgn, Spts & Arts clb	Y	N	1119	75	-	1300B
(13) MB, MM, Mg, CB, CRR, CSR, JP Kes, KK, Des, IT	223	24	20152	8am-8pm 12hrs	Wom sec, Child sec, Nursey, Lit cgn, Arts & Spts clb	N	N	666	300	One up from pcht	2880
(14) MM, MB, Des, Mg, Ch, CR, CM2, Rub, Su	90	60	3600	2pm-9pm 7hrs	Lit cgn, Spts & Arts clb	N	Y	639	68	-	960
(16) MB, KK, Des, Ch, BP, GL, MS	85	3	25000	4pm-8pm 4hrs	Lit cgn, Agri bks cmr, Arets & spts clb	Y	N	865	75	-	700
(17) MM, MB, Des, KK, CB, Kes, W, Mg, K, GEN	460	108	14116	9am-12pm 1pm-9pm 8hrs	Wom sec, Nursery training, Lit cgn, Agri bks	Y	N	2229	600	-	2200
(18) KK, MB	482	101	3400	5.30pm-8.30pm	Arts sec, Vol act, Afforestation, Spts clb, Wom sec	Y	Y	586	88	Panchayath grant	1900
(19) PSC, MM, MB, KK, Des, P, PB, JP, GB, Rub	572	10	10962	7am-9pm 14hrs	Lit cgn, Agri bks cmr, Nursery	Y	N	900	160	-	1000

NB: (1) Row number 15 is shown at the end of the table

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
20.Parappur yuvajanasangham library Parappur p.o	Thirur Malappuram	22-10-63	27487	3	5915	66100.00	-	II	Math MM, Des KK Mdm
21.Youngmen's Library Chungsthara p.o 679334	Eranad Malappuram	1-5-56	4700	5	5705	32527.00	-	-	Math MM Des
22.Balakairali Grandhalayam Pollappoyil Kodakkad p.o 671357	Hosdurg Kasargod	2-9-57	30000	7	6477	37199.00	-	-	Math MM Des IE KK
23.Yuvajana vyanasala Nalloomadu p.o Mananthavadi	Mananthavadi Wyanad	1968	25000	5	400	14000.00	-	-	Mdm Math KK
24.Ezhuvanthala vyanasala Nellai p.o Palakkad 679335	Ottappalam Palakkad	1956	100000	2	3663	19629.00	11	205	Math, MM Des ,KK Mdm Hou
25.Swatantraskala parishat Vyanasala Poovathur 680508	Chavakkad Thrissur	1-1-56	34000	5	3569	22711.00	15	452	Math Exp Des IE
26.Community hall library Karamel p.o Velloor	Taliparamb Kannur	29-3-69	100000	20	2021	10796.00	46	593	Math MM Des
27.St.Mary's Library Vettakad Thiruvananthapura m	Thiruvananthapura m	26-9-48	175000	5	7619	73942.00	108	2494	Math MM Des KK Hou Deep Vooks
28.Kuttoor Panchayat Central Library Kuttoor p.o Pathanamthitta	Thiruvalla Pathanamthitta	18-3-46	138682	5	9276	30912	21	1189	Math MM Des KK Mdm IE

Weekend Magazine	No. of members		Value of stock other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the library	Daily members	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
1200000000000000	88	22	6300	None	Sports	N	N	645	20	-	1200
1210000000000000	-	-	1000	4 days a week	Wom. m. Friday, Sat. m. April 15th on	Y	Y	1360	140	One for Page 1000	1200
1211000	130	34	8000	5 days a week	Children, Language, etc.	N	N	607	80	-	800
1216000000000000	124	37	1700	4 days a week	Wom. m. Mar. Sat. m. April 15th on. Sports etc.	N	N	607	80	One for Page 1000	1200
1240000000000000	410	160	6000	5 days a week	-	N	N	240	10	-	100
1250000000000000	84	24	10000	5 days a week	Children, Language, Video screen	Y	Y	300	10	-	800
1260000000000000	537	14	6100	5 days a week	Children, Language, Screen	Y	Y	80	180	-	1200
1270000000000000	185	31	1600	5 days a week	-	Y	N	138	175	-	800
1280000000000000	151	67	4000	5 days a week	Wom. m. Friday, April 15th	N	N	575	80	One daily for Page 1000	800

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
29.Vijnanodayam Vayanasala Thamarakkuzhy p.o Kottarakkara 691560	Kottarakkara Kollam	1948	4080	1	6308	33384	162	2055	Math MM Des IE KK JY Mlm
30.Desasevini Grandhasala Menankulam Kazhakkattam p.o	Thiruvananthapura m Thiruvananthapura m	1946	25000	8	7253	42819	114	2458	Math MM Des KK IE JY
31.Kalalaya Grandhasala Edathara p.o Kollam dt 691536	Kottarakkara Kollam	30-1-74	25000	0.5	2333	24429	134	5922	Math MM Des KK IE JY
32.Pothujana Vayanasala Makkaraparambu Malappuram 676507	Perinthalmanna Malappuram		-	-	2286	15549	28	465	Math MM Des KK Mdm IE
33.Madama Grameena Vayanasala Madama 80736	Kodungalloor Mala Thrissur	13-8-38	-	45	5724	33656	46	1125	KK
34.Prabhat Grandhasala Vandikkadavu Sasimala p.o Pulpalli	Sulthanbattery Wynad	21-11-77	30000	3	1343	17380	3	76	Math MM KK
35.Grameena Vayanasala Kandanissery p.o 680102	Thalapilly Thrissur	27-6-53	200000	8	5267	25328	40	800	Math MM Des Hdu Mdm Mzkm Exp
36.Udaya Grandhalayam Elavampadam p.o Vandazhi	Alathur Palakkad	1-3-63	15239	-	2983	14956	-	-	Math MM Des KK
37.Desiya Vayanasala Poothadi p.o Wynad 673596	Batheri Wynad	22-8-66	-	3	2868	19769	32	110.65	Math MM Des KK



Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(29)MM,KS, JP, JY, MB, Mg, GL, KG	418	63	3520	7am-7pm 12hrs	Child sec, Lit, Agri	Y	N	930	150	-	2200
(30)KK, MB, KS, MM, Ku, Mg, JP, KKN, IT, CM-1, VN	393	70	3245	9am-9pm 12hrs	Nur, Agr, Discussions, Lit, A&S	Y	N	951	200	-	1250
(31)KK, KV Ch, KS, GL	446	81	8875	8am-7pm 11hrs	Adult edu, A&P	Y	N	605	24	2000 P.G	700
(32)MB, Des, KKK, MM, GL, JP	192	40	2447	4-7pm 3hrs	Lit cgn, A&P	N	N	723	200	-	700
(33)KK, Ku, GL	121	10	3400	4.30pm-6.30pm 2hrs	Child sec, Lit, A&S, Cult	N	N	450	18	-	1850
(34)MB, MM Mg, IT	323	5	4635	9am-8pm 11hrs	Lit cgn	Y	N	232	-	Radio from Pch	600
(35)KK, MB, GL, YD, GB, RB	130	20	28000	4.30-8.30pm 4hrs	Discussions, Sem r, Lit cgn	Y	Y	711	85	-	1900
(36)MB, KS, MM, KK, GB, GL, IT	175	38	2000	11am-7pm 8hrs	Womens sec Child sec, Lit cgn Arts & Sci clb	Y	N	404	60	Radio & NP from Pch	700
(37)MB, MM, CB, KS, GL, JP, RB	140	-	4250	8.30am-7.30pm 11hrs	Lit cgn, Agri bks cmr, Sem, Spets	Y	N	322	150	Two np from panchayath	700

Name & Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land & building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
38. Desasevini Vayanasala Ugrapuram p.o Malappuram 673639	Eranad Malappuram	1-12-56	9407	4	3603	17919	7	17	Math MM Des KK IE
39. Ubaid Memorial Library Thalankara p.o 671122	Kasargod Kasargod	25-7-75	-	-	3682	31800	21	206	Math MM KK Mdm IE Cka Hdu Latent
40. N.U.K. Maulavi memorial Library Tharissur p.o Malappuram dt	Eranad Malappuram	24-12-67	40000	2	2615	16013	174	1845	Math, MM, Des KK Mdm IE Cka Hdu
41. Desasevini Punakkanoor Perumpuzha p.o Kollam	Kollam Kollam	1950	14	4550	25340	50	1214		Math MM KK
42. The Vaykkara Public Library VaykkarA683549	Kunnathunad Ernakulam	25-3-60	28850	2.5	5324	21478	77	844	Math MM
43. Public Library Changantharam Vagathanam Kottayam 686538	Canganassery Kottayam	6-2-72	60000	2	3195	68542	1	2937	Math MM KK
44. Mahatma Smaraka Vaynasala Pazhantottam p.o Aluva 683565	Kunnathunad Ernakulam	12-2-48	7000	1.5	5666	32386	59	1658	Math MM Des IE Veeks KK
45. Sreenarayana vilasam Padakkal Kudirapanthi Alappuzha-2	Ambalappuzha Ambalappuzha	1935	60000	19	5652	30995	4	491	Math MM Des KK IE JY Deep
46. Sahityaposhini Vaynasala East Kodungaloor Aluva-2	Paravur Ernakulam	1945	100000	6.5	10682	67895	145	4630	---

Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(38) KK, Des, MM, MB, JP, GL	101	13	3945	8am-8pm 12hrs	-	Y	N	539	350	-	1900
(39) MM, MB, MN, DV, JT	72	3	21487	7.30-9.30am 2hrs	WS, Nur, Child, Agri,	N	N	443	250	-	700
(40) MB, Sb, Ch, VV, KK, JP, GB	256	32	9453	8am-9pm 13hrs	Lit, Blood donation & MC	Y	N	375	26	2np from pch	3900
(41) KK, MB, Mg, MM, VN, CM	-	-	3250	8am-8pm 12hrs	CS, Lit, Agri, Arts	Y	N	402	25	-	1900
(42) MB, Des, JP, GB	154	19	5985	4.30-7.30pm 3hrs	Mahilasamajam, Lit, Agri, A&S	Y	N	6557	52	-	1900
(43) MM, TV, JP	407	187	11000	5pm-8pm 3hrs	Lit, cgn, Agri, bks, cmr,	Y	N	490	38	501 from Pch	960
(44) MB, MM, EN, Mg, JP	438	16	3047	8am-8pm 12hrs	WS, CS, Lit	Y	N	1980	235	-	3100
(45) MB, Des, KK, KS, CB, P, SC, JT, JY, Y, N	1099	311	5000	7am-8pm 13hrs	Lit, PSC test training	N	N	278	950	-	2150
(46)	2098	126	20000	4-8pm 4hrs	Lit, cgn, Semi, Handpr, int mag	N	N	1013	42	1000 from pch	-

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
47.Sreenarayana Vayanasala Cherhala Kuruppankulangara 688551	Cherhala Alappuzha	5-10-54	SNDP Bldg	Without rent	4474	21944	35	754	Math MM KK
48.Grameena Vayanasala Konnathi p.o 685563	Udumbanchola Idukki	15-3-65	60000	3	2698	18382	-	-	Math MM KK Des
49.Sahakaranasangham Grandhasala Chumbikkarakkam Kajankulam	Karthikapalli Alappuzha	26-10-55	6000	3	5110	24429	106	1251	Math MM Des JY
50.Deshabhimani Grandhasala Edathwa p.o Alappuzha	Kuttamad Alappuzha	3-3-55	75000	3	4268	26849	68	2079	Math, MM, KK Des Deep Min IE
51.Grameena Vayanasala Thekkumbhagam Tripunithura 682301	Kanayannoor Ernakulam	25-1-44	-	1	55790	31184	65	1482	Math MM KK Des JY Veeks IE
52.Desiya Vayanasala Amakkara p.o Ramapuram686576	Meenachil Kottayam	15-8-53	10000	2	3796	26849	43	780	Math MM Cks
53.Youngster's Cultural Forum Yuvabhavana Lby Vadakkod p.o Kochi 682021	Kanayannoor Ernakulam	12-2-84	-	1	1060	8319	-	-	Math MM KK Des Deep IE
54.Union Readingroom Chathamuttam Kottayam 686532	Kottayam Kottayam	1948	-	2	6045	26393	-	-	Math MM KK Des Deep IE
55.Pattim Gopalan Memorial Public Lby & R.Room Kottayodi Thalassery 670691	Thalassery Kannur	1972	150000	6	4697	55314	456	12111	Math MM KK Des JB IE

Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(47)MM,MB, KK	757	221	22000	8-10pm 4-9pm 7hrs	Lit,AC,A&S,Adult lit center	Y	N	750	25	250 from pch	1260
(48)MB, KK, MM, W, KS	685	20	30000	4-10pm 6hrs	-	Y	Y	465	30	500 from Panchayath	1300
(49)MB, TV, MM	623	70	1865	8am-8pm 12hrs	WS,CS,AC, hierarchy centre, Nur	Y	N	481	57	-	1000
(50)MB, MM, Mg, KK, W, MS	540	225	9500	7.30am-8.30p, 1.3hrs	Wom sec, Nur, Lit cgn, Agri bks cmr, Spts clb	Y	N	592	160	-	1000
(51)MB, KK, KS, CB, YV, CM-3	429	57	900	8.30am-9.30pm 1.3hrs	WS, Ney, CS, LY, AC, Child	Y	N	592	160	-	1000
(52)MB, KK, Mg, Ch, KS, V N, CS, MM, G L	410	44	7625	8am-8pm 12hrs	WS, Onam celeb	N	N	691	250	-	1000
(53)MM, Mg	80	-	3211	8-10am 4-7pm 5hrs	Lit, Free medicgn	Y	N	320	75	1000	1920
(54)MB, MM, KK, Mg, VN, CM, NS	258	28	6400	4-8pm 4hrs	Charitable act for poor students	Y	N	706	23	600 from PCh	1250
(55)MB, KK, DeS, Ch, BP, GL, MS 54	887	225	23705	8am-9pm 13hrs	Wom sec, Nur, Lit, Creche, Forestry desk, Tailoring cls,	Y	Y	420	325	-	1000

Name& Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land & building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
56. Peringanoor Gramena Vayanasala Peringanoor 679535	Ottappalam Palakkad	1963	-	12	3000	17290	-	-	Math Des Exp
57. Janakeeya Grandhalayam Munamb Malappattam p.o 670631	Taliparamb Kannur	1981	-	-	1414	9978	81	882	Math MM KK Des
58. Thavungal Public Library Vimalanagar p.o Wynad	Manantavadi Wynad	1947	2000000	10	33922	290950	8	150	Math MM KK
59. Ddesabandhu Vayanasala Muthur Tirur	Tirur Malappuram	1949	-	9	2438	13048	43	528	Math Des KK
60. Muhammad Abdurahman Saheb Memorial Lby Eriyad 680666	Kodungalloor Trissur	1950	50000	9	12463	83774	194	7215	Math MM KK Des Exp IE Cka Mdm
61. K. S Raman Menon Smaraka Gramena Vayanasala Mayannoor 679575	Thalapalli Trissur	1940	60000	30	8278	30294	-	-	Math MM IE Des
62. Appan Thampuran Smaraka Vayanasala Trissur 680003	Trissur Trissur	1946	51053	3	12014	78079	73	2429	Math MM Des Deep IE JB JY Exp
63. Gramena Vayanasala Kuruvilassery p.o 680735	Mukundapuram Trissur	1958	25000	7	4622	24768	45	752	Math MM KK Des
64. Gramena Vayanasala Malavoor .S. Moovattupuzha	Moovattupuzha Ernakulam	1970	60000	2.5	2763	20437	21	788	Math MM KK Des JY

Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(56) MB, MM Des, KK	79	22	1930	4-6pm	Child club	Y	N	485	40	One NIR from pch	1300
(57) MB, KS, KK, CB	174	36	1800	5-9pm 4hrs	Lit cgn Literary compet	N	N	335	50	-	450
(58) KK, MB, Mrg	135	2	10315	8.30am- 8.30pm 12hrs	Lit, Med cmp	Y	N	410	60	-	1300
(59) Des, MB, KK	146	16	1313	8.30am- 8.30pm 12hrs	Lit cgn	Y	N	550	70	-	1648
(60) KK, MB, KU, KS, Ex, V N, FM, IT, N, EN, G, PSC, P B	768	116	15000	10-12am 4-8pm 8hrs	Lit cgn, Creche adult edu	Y	Y	1470	561	-	1648
(61) MB, MM, Mg, KK, Des	97	37	9000	4.30-7.30pm 3hrs	Literacy & Sports compe	Y	N	314	25	-	6450
(62) MB, MM Mg, Ex, Des, KS, KK, n, CB Ch, CM, EN, G, IT	252	22	28432	5-8pm 3hrs	WS, CS, LY, Agri, tuition, Discus sions	N	Y	2135	150	500 from pch	2200
(63) MM, Sk, Mg, MB, KK, CM3	468	303	8900	4-6pm 2hrs	Womens sec Nurs, LY, Agri, En v bks, Hand print mag	Y	Y	1850	170	-	1000
(64) KS, MB, KK, MM	501	16	14500	4.30pm- 9.30pm 5hrs	WS, CS, ly	Y	Y	572	41	600 from panchayat	1300

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
65. Udaya Reading room & Lby Kudirappanti Alappuzha	Ambalappuzha Alappuzha	1975	1	2	1286	27469	1	1	Math MM KK Des Weeks
66. Vanitha Grandhalayam Karippuzha Mavelikkara p.o	Mavelikkara Alappuzha	1955	15000	5	5071	22504	115	941	Math MM KK Des IE
67. Gramaena Vayanasala Kothad p.o S.Chittoor	Ernakulam Ernakulam	1946	40050	2	9660	65925	105	1578	Math MM Des, KK Exp Hdu Kerala Times Weeks IE
68. Readingroom & Recreation club Vazhavara Kattappana 685515	Udumbanchola Idukki	1970	26000	8	2952	22194	82	1395	Mim MM Des Deep
69. Vijnanaposhini Grandhasala Chembupuram Alappuzha	Kuttanad Alappuzha	1953	25000	11	9146	40825	1	1	Math MM KK Des Exp IE
70. YMCA Library Kuzhimattom Kottayam	Kottayam Kottayam	1948	90000	7	7966	45582	136	1585	Math MM IE Des
71. The Padma memorial club & lby Maithara market p.o Alappuzha	Cherthala Alappuzha	1960	1	1	4558	22636	43	1148	Math MM Des KK IE
72. Ramapuram panchayat Public Lby Kottayam 686576	Meenachil Kottayam	1951	1	1	4018	24114	38	855	Math MM Des
73. Netru Smanika Vayanasala Karuvankad Kundukad p.o Trissur	Trissur Trissur	1972	7500	5	2621	18323	35	540	Math MM Des Deep



Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(65) MB, KK, Ch, Des, Grb, Imp Gri, Yuv MM, MG	202	10	1925	8AM-6PM 10hrs	Env studies, Health welfare & Edu act	N	N	142	112	-	450
(66) Mr G, M M, MB, Mg, V n	202	354	2000	4.30pm-8.30pm 4hrs	WS, Nursery, Tuition, tailoring cls	N	N	657	15	-	2150
(67) KK, KS, MB, IT, MM, CB	208	54	19354	8am-7pm 11hrs	Wom sec, Nursery, Child sec, Lit cgn, Sprts & Arts clb Agri, Tuition, Hamd mag.	Y	Y	644	265	-	2200
(68) MB, MM Mg, CB, CRR, CSR, JP Kes, KK, Des, JT	523	58	27237	4.30-8.30pm 4hrs	CS, LY, Agri, Road rep, Hlth welf act, Rlf act	Y	Y	315	400	500 from pcht	600
(69) MB, MM, GL, JP, VN	597	32	5000	8am-7pm 11hrs	Youngmens clb	Y	N	806	98	550 from pch	600
(70) MB, KK, Mg, KS, Chl	1292	87	50000	4.30pm-8.30pm 4hrs	WS, Ney, ly, cs, Agri, EBS medi cmps, lit cgn	Y	Y	1400	75	1000 from pch	1250
(71) MM, MB, KK, Mg, G	440	45	1930	8am-8pm 12hrs	Agri, Env bk cmr, lit cgn	Y	N	632	100	-	1000
(72) EN, PSC, MB, MM, G, KN, BR, AV,	174	24	13200	8-12am, 3-7Pm 8hrs	Agri & Edu bk cmr	Y	N	284	156	400 from pch	700
(73) Ex, MB, KK, Mg, TV, N, JT, VV	516	26	8000	4-8pm 4hrs	Nurs, CS, Lit, Agri, Employment guidance, awareness prg against Liquoir, Tuition	N	N	560	25	400 from Pch	600

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
74.Navakerala Lby Kodamad p.o 683544	Kunnathnada Ernakulam	1956	25000	1.8	4231	23666	72	1100	Math MM KK
75.Public Lby Masakkappadi Valayanchirankara p.o Perumbavoor	Kunnathnada Ernakulam	1972	7500	5	2621	18323	35	540	Math MM Des Deep
76.Sahityasevini Grandhasala Muthukulam S. Alappuzha	Karthikapalli Alappuzha	1950	30000	14	7353	39633	73	1656	Math, MM Des KK Exp Weeks IE JY Mlm
77.Sri Avittom Thirunal smaraka Vayanasala Poonjar p.o 686581	Meenachil Kottayam	1942	200000	14.5	16854	93349	-	-	Math MM Des KK IE JB Mlm Mlm Deep
78.Uzhavoor Jaihind Public Lby .Uzhavoor 686634	Meenachil Kottayam	1946	100000	10	8768	50914	106	2970	Math MM KK Des IE Deep
79.IFS Pothujana Vayanasala Kadannamanna Mankada	Perinthalmanna Malappuram	1975	-	-	2472	12716	46	320	Math MM IE Cka Mdm
80.Kasthubakendra m Vanitha Vayanasala Nedupuzha p.o Trissur	Trissur Trissur	1946	-	-	6039	30410	31	79150	Math Exp
81.Kalaranjini public Lby Valyapara p.o Idukki dt	Udumbanchola Idukki	1983	9500	3	1152	9054	36	413	MM Des
82.Sahridaya Vayanasala Karara p.o Attappadi 678581	Mannarkkad Ottappalam	1979	-	5	2342	19782	60	761	Math MM Des

Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(74)IT,MM, MB,Mg,KS, KC,KK,VV, GR	859	74	9400	8am-8pm 12hrs	Social service league	Y	Y	615	28	-	1100
(75)JP,MM, R,MB,KC,K, K,Mg,MS,V V	-	-	10496	8am-8pm 12hrs	Mahila samajam, Lit, Nursery, Spts clb, Semr	Y	N	762	105	350	700
(76)MM,MB ,Mg,KK,Ch, Sk, W	892	108	53700	8am-10pm 14hrs	Wom sec, child sec, lit, volunt act, distributing saples	Y	Y	1280	200	-	2200
(77)MB,MM ,Des,EN,Ch Mg ,KK, W,MS	470	376	50000	10am-1pm 4.30-8.30 7hrs	WS, Nurs, LC, Agri, A&S, Semr, rural info center	Y	Y	1009	125	-	2200
(78)MB,KK, G,Mg,EN,IT, KM,MS	834	38	19359	8am-8pm 12hrs	Agri, Cult act forum	Y	Y	1009	125	-	2200
(79)MB,KK, G,Mg,EN,IT, KM,MS	128	7	700	8am-8pm 12hrs	Agri, Env bk cmr, Lit, Spts clb	-	-	263	75	1000 from pch	488
(80)MB,Ex, MM,Mrg,KS ,KK	-	-	-	-	Mahila samajam, Nurs, Agri, Hlth welf act	-	-	603	-	-	1300
(81)KK,MM, Mg,KS,TV, J T, VN	192	12	11450	5-8pm 3hrs	Lit, Construction of roads, A&S clb	-	-	218	57	500	373
(82)MB,KK, KS, CR	207	105	7550	2.30-5.30pm 3hrs	Agri, Lit, Wom sec, Tailoring cls, A&S, tribal welf act	-	-	504	20	684	1900

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
83.Tagore Memorial Public Lby Valiyathevala p.o 685510	Udumpanchola Idakki	1975	12000	3	2461	23697	1045	1558	MM Des
84.Sanmarga Sandhayini Grandhasala Muhamma p.o Alappuzha	Cherthala Alappuzha	1955	60000	15	5459	35407	90	1253	Math MM Des KK JY
85.AKG Smaraka vijnasabhavan vayanasala Thattarambalam 690103	Mavelikkara Alappuzha	1979	-	-	1282	7052	136	1969	MM Des KK
86.Vidyavinodini Vaynasala Kakkoor p o Kozhikkode	Kozhikkode Kozhikkode	1969	45000	2	1931	11664	-	-	Math MM Des IE Weeks
87.Nehru Memorial Lby Karungari Tharuvana po 670732	Mansabhavadi Wynad	1964	50000	10	2671	15280	-	-	Math MM KK Des
88.Dinesh Lby N. Kottachery Manikkoth p.o	Hosdurg Kasargod	1970	-	-	1448	24000	25	800	Math KK Des
89.Desasevasangha m Vayanasala Kilaloor Bavode p.o 670622	Kannur Kannur	1966	75000	1.5	1962	17425	45	853	Math KK Des
91.Prakasam Vayanasala Adinad S Kattilakkadavu p o	Karunagapalli Kollam	1969	42600	2.5	4204	34146	61	1426	Math MM Des KK Weeks
92.The Palakkad Public Lby Adichanelloor po Kollam 691573	Kollam Kollam	1948	51000	4	6699	-	291	4343	Math MM Des KK IE

Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(83)Mg,MM, Dp,JP,RVB	601	16	6000	5-9pm 4hrs	Lit cgn, Agri, Wom sec, Tailoring, A&S clb, Triblal welf act Tuition			304	50	500	700
(84)MB, KK, KS, Des, Po, J Y	-	-	17300	8.30-5.30 9hrs	Lit, Agri, Childrens reading room, A&S, Friendship committee, Semr			592	168	500	1000
(85)KS, Ch, K	76	12	3500	8-10am 5-8pm 5hrs	Wom sec, Lit, Social service, Spts act			400	50	250	9000
(86)MB, MM, Des, JY, Ch	145	55	5130	5.30-10.30pm 5hrs	Child sec, Lit cgn, Farmer clb, Semr, Blood test cgn			382	200	Pch contribute a NP	960
(87)GL, RB, GB, JP	-	-	1275	4.30-7.30pm 3hrs	Mahilasamajam, Balasamajam, Lit, Farmers clb, Semr, Blood test camps			399	68	-	1300
(88)Des, KK, KS, MB, ch	131	26	10000	9am-8pm 14hrs	Child sec, Lit, Arts & Cult act			75	55	-	-
(89)Des, KK, KS, MB, Ch	149	2	8000	8am-10pm 14hrs	Child sec, Lit cgn Arts & Cult act			333	15	-	623
(90)KK, MM, Mg, EN, KS	193	12	11450	5-8pm 3hrs	Lit cgn, Recreation, Const ruction of roads			244	58	500	373
(91)MB, KK, KS, MM	1128	156	7520	8am-8pm 12hrs	Lit cgn, Agri bks cmr, A&S clb			670	195	450	1000

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
93.Swadantryadina Smaraka Grandhasala Chenkal p.o Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara Tiruvananthapuram	1948	30000	3	4599	20488	82	1268	MM Des
94.Grameena Vayanasala Pachalloor P.o Tiruvananthapuram	Tiruvananthapuram Tiruvananthapuram	1951	160000	2.75	9232	53901	227	5589	Math MM Des KK JB Hdu
95.Mezhathur Grandhalayam Mezhathur Trithala 679534	Ottappalam Palakkad	1957	25500	5	4000	23693	-	-	Math, Des KK Exp IE
96.Sreekaryam Panchayat Lby Sreekaryam p.o Tiruvananthapuram	Tiruvananthapuram Tiruvananthapuram	1966	17628	10	6021	40065	60	1250	Math MM Des KK IE JB
97.Desasevini Grandhasala Menankulam Kazhakkootam Tiruvananthapuram	Tiruvananthapuram Tiruvananthapuram	1946	25000	8	7253	42819	114	2458	Math MM KK Des IE Mlm
98.Kalalaya Grandhasala Kariyam Edathara p.o Kollam	Kottarakkara Kollam	1974	25000	5	2333	24429	134	5922	Math MM KK Des IE JY
99.Tagore Lby Parumala Thiruvalla Pathanamthitta	Thiruvalla Pathanamthitta	1949	100000	2.5	8037	29047	67	1015	Math MM KK Des
100.Vidyavilasini Vayanasala Kunnathukal 695504	Neyyattinkara Tiruvananthapuram	1952	50000	5.25	5375	26662	141	2309	Math MM Des KK Hdu
101.Nehru Smaraka Grandhasala Vizhinjam Theruvu Vizhinjam p.o	Neyyattinkara Tiruvananthapuram	1966	35000	5.5	3401	16321	-	-	Math MM Des KK Mlm

Weeklies & Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	M	F									
(92)MM,MB, KK, Ku, JT, E N, Br, N	733	258	19560	8am-2pm 4-6pm 10hrs	Wom & Child lib, Agri, A & Sch, Handprint mag, Volleyball coach, Nehru Yuva Kendra			910	60	-	3100
(93)MB,MM, KK, Ch, Des	681	31	4508	5.30-7.30pm 2hrs	Lit, Agri, Semr, Study cls			1025	20	-	700
(94)KK, Ku, Kum, KSM, Kes, Ch, Des, M, M, VN	377	23	7476	7.30-8.30pm 1hrs	Wom sec, Child sec, Lit cgn, Agri			1095	812	-	3100
(95)MB,MM, Br, Des	187	14	5500	5-7pm 2hrs	Agri, Ref sec, Env bks, A & S			317	30	-	700
(96)MM,MB, Des, Ch, KK, W, JW, Bz	488	40	3364	10am-5pm 7hrs	Lit cgn			336	300	30119	1250
(97)KK,MB, KS,MM,KU, Mg, Mrg, Ku, Cm, VV	393	70	3245	9am-9pm 12hrs	Nursery, Agri, Lit, Semr, Spts compe			751	200	-	1250
(98)KK, Ku, Ch, KS, GL	446	81	8775	8am-7pm 11hrs	Peoples edu center, A & S			605	24	2000	700
(99)MB,MM	-	-	25258	7am-7pm 12hrs	Child sec, Lit, Agri, Env bk cmr, Youth org			890	150	500	1250
(100)KK, M, B, KS, MM, Ku, PSC, Po, Br	852	75	15000	10-12am 4-8pm 8hrs	Child sec, Lit, Edu act			9254	50	-	961

Name&Address	Taluk Revenue District	Date of establishment	Possession of land &building		Books		Books purchased during last financial year		Newspaper
			Cost	Areas	No	Total Value	No	Total Value	
102.Yuvajanasngh am Grandhasala Kadathi Mekkadamb p.o 682316	Moovattupuzha Ernakulam	1934	125000	3	5581	30202	199	3312	Math MM Des
103.Navasahithi Grandhasala Vayalar Cherhala 688536	Cherhala Alappuzha	1950	150000	5	7805	38016	43	892	Math MM Des KK Deep Exp IE
104.Gramoena Vaynasala Pangode 682310	Kunnathunadu Ernakulam	1956	139376	16	5756	24731	59	939	Math MM Deep Veeka
105Udayakerala Vaynasala Erikkad Ambalakkad p.o Kanhirapalli 686526	Kanhirapalli	1968	30000	4	3966	29593	186	1144	Math MM MAn



Weekend Magazines	No. of members		Value of assets other than books	Working hours	Other areas of activity	Radio	TV	Monthly average book distribution in the last year	Daily readers	Other financial aids	Last grant
	MA	F									
(11) KCM MKS, Mg	68	0	2500	7.30am - 8.30pm 1.30pm - 2.30pm	Wom sec, Books etc			600	200	500	800
(102) MM, YV, CL, P, AM, Mg	600	7	15000	4.30pm - 6.30pm	Agri			500	120	-	2,000
(103) MM, M DES, Y, JH	700	110	1070	8.30am - 10.30am	Lit			500	60	-	800
(104) Des, Lu JY	-	-	9000	8.30am - 10.30am	Wom sec, Nur, Lit, Agri, Bks, cric, Sports, etc Medical camp			600	120	800	900
(105) MM, CL, MB, Mg, Mg CL	150	10	1100	7.30am - 8.30am	Lit, Nur, Child, Agri, Free Tuition, Seminars etc schemes			500	120	-	1000
(11) MB, KK, Des, Ch, RP, GL, MB	115	60	4500	8.30am - 10.30am	Wom sec, Nur, Lit, Agri, Social net	N	N	120	60	Aid only from pub	1,500

**Abbreviations used:** KS - Keralasabdham, Des - MB-Mathrubhoomi, MM - Malayala Manorama, Mg - Mangalam, Ch - Chintha, PSC - PSC Bulletin, PD - People's Democracy, JY - Janayugam, KK - Kalakaumudi, KES - Kesari, IT - India Today, CM - Children's Magazines, RUB - Rubber, VAN - Vanitha, GRB - Gramabhoomi, JNP - Janapadham, GL - Grandhalokam, YU - Yuvadhara, FR - Frontline, CB - Chithrabhoomi, GR - Grihalakshmi, CSR - Competition Success Review, CT - China Today, CPR - Carrier, Agri - Agricultural Book Corner, Lit - Literacy, Cgn - Campaign, Act - Activity, Sec - Section, Wom - Women, Nur - Nursery, A&A - Arts and Sports, Semr - Seminar, Bks - Books, Cmps - Camps

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