UNIT 13  ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Structure

13.0  Objectives
13.1  Introduction
13.2  Role and Functions of Library Associations
13.3  Programmes and Activities of Library Associations
13.4  Library Associations in India
   13.4.1  Indian Library Association (ILA)
   13.4.2  Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC)
13.5  Library Associations in USA and UK
   13.5.1  American Library Association (ALA)
   13.5.2  Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP)
13.6  International Associations
   13.6.1  Association for Information Management (ASLIB)
   13.6.2  International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
13.7  Summary
13.8  Answers to Self Check Exercises
13.9  Keywords
13.10 References and Further Reading

13.0  OBJECTIVES

After studying this Unit, you will be able to:

•  elaborate the aims and objectives of a professional association in library and information science; and

•  discuss the programmes and activities of associations in library and information science.

13.1  INTRODUCTION

By now you must have had a fairly good insight into the historical perspective of libraries, library development in modern society, types of libraries and their functions, categories of users and their information needs, etc. In all these types of libraries you would have discovered that there is an underlying unity of purpose, i.e. to provide effective library and information services to the users. This common goal has brought together all persons working in library and information / documentation centres to form associations and focus attention on their common objectives.

Library associations are considered as learned societies. Their role is vital to the development of the library movement in a country. They continuously strive for
better provision of library and information services. During this process, library associations also work for the advancement of the profession and the professionals.

Professional associations are established by and for the professionals. Their membership is open to librarians, library staff members, library science teachers, libraries, library associations and even users of libraries. An association is what its members make it by their active collaboration and participation in its programmes and activities. As an entrant to the profession, it is worthwhile for you to know how you can participate in the activities of a professional association to serve its ultimate cause.

After completing BLIS programme, you will be qualified to work as a library and information professional. You should know your responsibilities and obligations to the profession, i.e. striving for improvement of library and information systems and services and advancement of library and information science. After all, it is members who build up the image of a profession.

Performing duties of the highest standards and adherence to ethical principles are essential to bring credibility, and to hold the status of the profession high. This Unit acquaints you with library associations in India, the USA, and the UK and their activities and programmes including their administrative and organisational structures and functions. It also offers a short account of the international associations, such as IFLA and ASLIB.

**13.2 ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS**

Professional issues that have far and wide reaching concern cannot be handled by an individual or a single institution. A collective action by an interested group is necessary. Professional associations serve as a forum for collaborative and coordinated efforts of individuals and groups.

Library development is dependent upon professional planning, farsightedness, understanding and involvement. These issues can be managed effectively by library associations than by individual institutions. Hence, the solidarity of the profession is a prerequisite for working for a common cause and to achieve the desired results. In fact, the strength and effectiveness of professional associations reflect this solidarity. Library associations, if they play their part well, can help in spreading the public library movement in a country and ensure better library service and building up a good image of the profession. They, indeed, assist in development of libraries and library and information services, and also present appropriate proposals to the right quarters.

Associations and professional societies are also powerful forces representing the voice of the professional community to solve the problems related to the welfare, status, working conditions, physical facilities, education and training including the research and development activities. Although the central purpose of the associations has always been to serve the needs and to protect the interests of the community, they strive to broaden the purpose and serve the overall needs of the nation.

Associations gain significance as the society advances in science and technology, complexity and scale and hence their study is becoming the part of study of social change. In the contemporary situation, due to rapid social change,
associations are important as a means of organising people in order to achieve new ends. They are also of great significance to the professionals in that they reveal cultural values and goals that the members themselves alone are unable to formulate. Another important aspect of rapid social change is the way new forms of organisations create new roles and relationships.

Library associations are established with the following aims and objectives:

- To herald the library movement in a country to spread knowledge and information and ultimately contribute to human resource development;
- To work for the enactment of public library legislation, drafting of the bills along progressive lines and based on sound principles; to make the people library conscious so that they demand the right of access to public library services; mobilise social pressure for the healthy development of library services;
- To strive for the evolution of an integrated national library and information system based on a national policy; and bring to the attention of the authorities the deficiencies, defects, etc., in the existing library infrastructure;
- To provide a common forum for library professionals for exchange of information, ideas, experience and expertise; and work for the betterment of salaries, grades, service conditions, status, etc. of library professionals;
- To hold the image of the library profession high in society; and promote cooperation among libraries and library professionals;
- To share resources and avoid duplication of efforts; and
- To contribute towards manpower development for library and information work by organising education and training programmes, and promoting research, incentives, awards and rewards, etc.

### 13.3 PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Library associations undertake many important programmes and activities which vary from association to association. These associations interact with concerned governments from time to time, using every conceivable opportunity for sound development of a library system in the country. These tasks are done by advising, representing and helping in drafting legislation, formulation of policy statements, guidelines, etc. Library associations undertake various activities and programmes, such as:

#### Conferences

Organising conferences, seminars, lectures, etc. to offer opportunities for library professionals to meet, discuss, and exchange information, ideas, experiences and expertise. Association also helps in providing an opportunity to establish network of fellow librarians.

#### Library Publicity and Advocacy

Organising library week, exhibitions, book fairs, competitions, etc. for promoting library consciousness and reading and learning habits among citizens. Library associations also play a vital role in greater visibility of libraries and librarians.
Service conditions
Taking up with the management at all levels, through appropriate means, the issues relating to improvement of salary grades, service conditions and status of library professionals and also help in recruitment of library personnel.

Education
LIS associations conduct training courses that are necessary to supplement university education in library and information science as well as continuing education programmes for working professionals. Associations also function as accrediting bodies to maintain standards in library and informational science education. They also institute awards and rewards to recognise outstanding performance of the professionals and library systems.

Publications
Library associations publish professional literature like professional journals and newsletters as well as adhoc publications such as proceedings, directories, catalogues, bibliographies, course manuals, textbooks, reference books and others.

Standards, Services, and Research
Library associations are involved in:
– Formulating standards, guidelines, codes and manuals with regard to practices, procedures, techniques, tools and equipment, as a step towards fostering cooperation among libraries.
– Undertaking bibliographical projects on their own and through outside contract.
– Offering advisory and consultancy services.
– Undertaking research surveys of library facilities and services, user demands, learning and reading habits, book production etc. in order to identify strengths and weaknesses so as to take necessary steps to improve the system.

Ethics
Library associations formulate codes of ethics for library professionals in order to set high values in conduct and service.

Cooperation
They establish cooperation with international and national associations of other countries having similar objectives. They maintain liaison with book and publishing trade for attending to mutual problems in library acquisitions.

Self Check Exercise
Note: i) Write your answers in the space given below.
ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.
1) State the aims and objectives of library associations.
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2) List under six broad groups the programmes and activities of library associations.

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13.4 LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA

We have historical records of early library associations in India such as Baroda Library Association (1910), Andhra Desa Library Association (1914), Bengal Library Association (1927) and Madras Library Association (1927). The Indian Library Association was founded in 1933. The post-independence period has witnessed an increase in the number of library associations in the country.

We have, at present, many national and state level library associations. At the national level, we have Indian Library Association. There are also associations devoted to special categories of libraries, subjects, fields and other special interests. For example, the Government of India Library Association, (GILA), Indian Association of Teacher of Library and Information Science (IATLIS), Society for informational Science (SIS), Indian Academic Library Association (IALA), Medical Library Association (MLA), Society for Advancement of Library and Information Science (SALIS) and Indian Association of Special Libraries and Informational Centres (IASLIC).

Some of the state/regional level regional library associations include:
- Bengal Library Association
- Andhra Pradesh Library Association
- Andhra Pradesh Public Library Association
- Haryana Library Association
- Karnataka Library Association
- Kerala Library Association
- Madras Library Association
- Punjab Library Association
- Rajasthan Library Association
- Uttar Pradesh Library Association

There are some library associations in India whose contributions to the development of national consciousness are immense and deserve to be remembered by the future generations of library professionals. Two associations at the national level are described in the following sections, namely, the Indian Library Association (ILA) and the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Informational Centres (IASLIC).
13.4.1 Indian Library Association (ILA)

The Indian Library Association was formed on 13th September 1933 on the occasion of 1st All India Library Conference held at Calcutta (now Kolkata). The Indian Library Association is the largest professional body in the field of library and information science in the country. It is the premier national association representing the library profession in the country.

ILA, right from its inception in right earnest has identified itself with the library movement in the country. In due course of time it has also worked for the upliftment of the professional education and cadre based status by providing the necessary training and education avenues. It has made consistent efforts to provide an opportunity for the development of library and information professionals at all levels, all over the country.

a) Objectives

The Association aims at establishing high standards of librarianship and library services in the country. It has the following objectives:

- Promotion of library movement in the country and enactment of library legislation;
- Improvement of library services;
- Development of library science education and training and accreditation of library schools towards maintaining proper standards of education;
- Betterment of salaries, service conditions and status of library personnel;
- Promotion of cooperation among libraries and professionals;
- Promotion of research and bibliographical studies;
- Affiliation with state and other library associations;
- Cooperation with international and other national associations with similar objectives;
- Publication of serials and other publications for dissemination of information;
- Providing a common forum by organising conferences, seminars and meetings;
- Promotion and formulation of standards, norms, guidelines, etc., for management of library and information systems and their services;
- Establishments of libraries, documentation and information centres and assistance in their development; and
- Carrying out all such other activities that are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives.

b) Organisation

The membership of the Association comprises patrons, life and ordinary members, and institutional and associate members.

The general body elects, for a three year term, a President, six Vice Presidents, a General Secretary and Council Members, up to 20, at the rate of one representative for every 100 personal members, and one representative for
Role of Professional Associations

There are Sectional Committees to look after professional work in different areas, such as: University Libraries, College Libraries, Government Department Libraries, School Libraries, Academic Status and Parity, Public Libraries, Library and Information Schools, Educational Projects and Consultancy, etc. These Sectional Committees consist of working librarians and experts in the subject including teachers in library and information science.

The Chairmen of the Sectional Committees, one representative of each member state library association and ex-Presidents of the Association are also members of Council. An Executive Committee consisting of the President, one Vice-President, the General Secretary, the Treasurer, two Secretaries, P.R.O. and three Council Members look after routine management. While the general body meets once a year, usually at the time of All India Library Conference, the council meets at least once in a quarter and the Executive Committee meets as often as necessary. The annual report and accounts of the Association are passed at the General Body Meeting.

c) Activities

An All India Library Conference is held every year at some place in the country. The host institution is a university, an institution or a local library association. National seminar, on one or more themes of importance and relevance is a part of the programme of the All India Library Conference. In addition national seminars on themes of topical interest are also held from time to time.

The Association arranges lectures, round table discussions and other activities in Delhi and other cities. It associates itself with libraries, other library association, institutions, etc. in the programmes generally organised during the National Library Week in November each year.

d) Publications

The Association brings out a quarterly journal entitled Journal of Indian Library Association as an official organ and a vehicle for publishing learned articles contributed by professionals in the library and information science field. Another publication ‘ILA Newsletter’, a monthly keeps ILA members abreast with activities of the ILA and news and activities of the library profession in the country. Since 1978, the Association has been publishing regularly the proceedings of the All Indian Library Conference, which includes the seminar papers discussed at the meeting.

e) Continuing Education

The Association conducts need-based continuing education programmes from time to time for the benefit of working professionals.

f) Awards for Excellence

ILA has instituted many awards for encouraging excellence in the professional practices such as:

– ILA-Kaula Best Librarian Award
– ILA-Vendanaikee Fellowship
g) **Professional Issues**

The Association takes up with the state governments, at every conceivable opportunity, the issue of enacting library legislation in order to develop the public library system. It has been repeatedly sending a memorandum persuading the state governments to initiate action on library legislation. It has been active in pursuing with the government, with the University Grant Commission (UGC) and with other bodies management matters relating to the betterment of salary grades, service conditions and status of library professionals. It took initiatives in drafting a national policy for library service and held a seminar on the topic, as a result of which, the Government of India appointed a Committee to prepare a National Policy on Library and Information System. During the All India Library Conference, a number of resolutions are usually passed on matters of professional interest and concern, which the Association takes up with appropriate authorities for implementation.

h) **Participation in Official Bodies**

The ILA represents the profession to discuss various policy level issues with the Government. The ILA is also represented on the Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation, Good Offices Committee, National Bureau of Standards, National Book Trust (NBT), World Book Fair Committee, etc.

i) **Relations with other Associations**

ILA plays a leading role in the Joint Council of Library Associations (JOCLAI) in India towards evolving a coordinated approach and a common strategy on professional issues of concern to all library associations in the country. It has good working relation with IASLIC and State Library Associations in the country.

ILA represents the professionals in India at the IFLA and the Commonwealth Library Association. It hosted the 1992 IFLA General Conference in Delhi. The International Conference on Ranganathan’s Philosophy organised by ILA in November 1985 was an event of great significance. The ILA also organised the IFLA Universal Availability of Publication (UAP) Regional Seminar in October 1985 and FID/CR Regional Seminar in November 1985 in New Delhi. ILA celebrated its 75th year in 2008 and organised an International Conference. Under the auspicious of ILA ‘Unesco Public Library Manifesto’ has been translated into about 15 Indian Languages.

j) **Perspectives for Future**

The ILA is now firmly organised, with the confidence of the library profession assured, to carry on and expand its programmes and activities with a view to
meet the hopes and aspirations of the profession and to serve the cause of librarianship and library service in the country. We are marching towards knowledge society. In the knowledge society, creation, building and developing knowledge infrastructure, is one of the main functions of the government and others. A new visionary approach for National and Regional Library Associations in India would be drawn from some of the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission. The Indian Library Association needs to participate actively in implementing the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission, relating to libraries, such as:

- Setting up the National Commission on Libraries.
- Census of all libraries.
- LIS education and public private participation in LIS development.
- Translation of pedagogic materials.

**Self Check Exercise**

**Note:**
- Write your answers in the space given below.
- Check your answers with the answer given at the end of this Unit.

3) List the main activities and programmes of the Indian Library Association.

4) State the professional issues that were taken up by the Indian Library Association with state and centre government authorities.

13.4.2 Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC)

The Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) was founded in 1955. It is a registered society with headquarters located in Kolkata. It was formed with the aim of having an association in India similar to the Association for Information Management (ASLIB) in the UK and the Special Libraries Association (SLA) in the USA.

At a largely attended meeting of librarians held at Calcutta on 25 June 1955 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.L. Hora, the idea of starting an all India
association devoted to the progress of special libraries and information centres was mooted. Following this initiative, another meeting held on 3 September 1955 formalised the decision to establish the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC). The spontaneous cooperation and enthusiasm shown by professionals in the formative period as well as dedicated efforts of some founding members have helped in laying a firm foundation for the association over a period of fifty years and more. IASLIC has grown in stature and in range of activities and has been contributing in many ways to the improvement of special libraries and information centres in the country. It has earned recognition for its regular and systematic work all these years.

a) Objectives

IASLIC has the following major objectives:

• To undertake, support and coordinate research and studies;
• To organise general and special meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences at national and regional level;
• To publish journals, monographs, manuals, newsletters, papers, proceedings and reports;
• To conduct short term training courses;
• To coordinate with other fraternal bodies in promoting the interests of the library and information profession; and
• To undertake such other activities which are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the objectives of its objectives”.

b) Organisation

The membership of IASLIC consists of donor members, life and ordinary members and institutional members. IASLIC is a democratic body, the General Body elects for a three-year term, a President, six Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, a Treasurer, three Joint Secretaries, a librarian and 47 Governing Body Members, 6 Institutional Governing Board Members. The Council appoints from among its members the Executive and Finance Committees. The work of the Association is distributed among seven divisions with specific responsibilities assigned to them. The divisions are:

– Library Division
– Education Division
– Information Service Division
– Publication and Publicity Division
– Study Circle Division
– SIG (Special Interest Group) Division
– Serial Division

c) Activities

IASLIC holds biennial seminar and a conference in alternate years in different parts of the country at the venue of host organisations that are usually university libraries/departments of library and information science, institutions, associations, etc. It has Special Interest Groups (SIG) devoted
to areas like Industrial Information, Social Science Information, Computer Application, Humanities Information, Informatics, and Library and Information Science Education. The SIGs choose themes for discussion during conferences/seminars.

Library and information professionals meet at the time of the annual conference/seminar to discuss problems of common interest. IASLIC organises from time-to-time ad hoc seminars, lectures, exhibitions, etc. In 2005, IASLIC celebrated Golden Jubilee celebration and International Conference was organised at Mumbai as a part of year-long celebration. Since 1993, it has instituted a lecture series “Ranganathan Memorial Lecture” delivered on any aspect of LIS by an eminent professional. Another annual lecture is delivered annually by an eminent person from a field or area of common interest.

It has a study circle at Kolkata. The meetings of the study circles are held every month, wherein technical issues are discussed.

d) Publications

The IASLIC Bulletin (started in 1956) is the official organ of the Association and is devoted to the advancement and dissemination of the fundamental and applied knowledge of library and information science in an accessible form to professional colleagues who have a common interest in the field in this country and abroad. The bulletin is issued quarterly; new volume begins with the March number every year.

The IASLIC Newsletter is the official newsletter of the Association and is aimed to inform members about the professional activities in general and IASLIC in particular. It is published monthly. Indian Library Science Abstracts (annual), another publication of the Association covers literature published in the country in the field of library and information science.

Apart from IASLIC Bulletin and Newsletter, it also publishes books, monographs, directory, conference and seminar proceedings, annual report, etc.

e) Information Services

The IASLIC undertakes compilation of bibliographies and English translation of documents from Russian, German, French, Chinese, Japanese, etc. and also undertakes imaging of documents for archiving. All these services are provided on non-profit basis. The Association also undertakes consultancy services like creation of computerised bibliographic databases, retrospective conversion of records, preservation and conservation of documents cataloguing, classification and stock verification in public and private organisations on non-profit basis.

f) Awards for Excellence

The IASLIC has instituted different awards for librarians. These are awarded to the best librarian of the year, best teacher in LIS, best young teacher in LIS, a retired librarian and the best article award.

g) Professional Issues

The Association strives to improve the standards of service in special libraries and information centers. In this connection, it has made attempts to evolve a
code of ethics for librarianship. It brings to the attention of authorities, issues which call for improvement and corrective measures. It concerns itself in sound planning and development of library and information systems and promotes suitable measures in this regard. It has taken measures like drafting an inter-library loan code for library cooperation. It has been quite responsive to the need for securing better salary scales, service conditions and status for library professional. It brings together library and information professionals at all levels and speaks for them as a whole on professional issues.

h) **Education and Training**

The Association in its continuing education programmes conducts short term courses, workshops, round tables, seminars etc. Organising short-term training courses in various topics is now a regular feature of the continuing education programme to improve professional competency. These courses are usually held in collaboration with university departments, specialised institutions, National Library of India and other professional bodies etc. in different parts of India.

i) **Relation with other Bodies**

IASLIC maintains a healthy relationship with the Indian Library Association and other library associations. It has taken a leading part in the formation of the Joint Council for Library Associations in India (JOCLAI). It took an active interest in implementing the common programmes of this Joint Council for Library Associations in India. IASLIC in different ways had cooperated with the erstwhile National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT).

By taking up specific assignments and projects, it is represented in Indian Standards Institution, Documentation and Information Committee (ISI/EC2) (now known as Bureau of Indian Standards). IASLIC collaborated with SLA Asian Chapter in hosting ‘International Conference of Asian Special Libraries’ in November 2008. Similarly, IASLIC in association with regional associations and organisations like, BLA, West Bengal Public Library Association and Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation jointly organised Librarians day on 12th Aug to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan.

j) **Perspective for Future**

IASLIC has had satisfying accomplishments in playing a leader/coordinator role in the special library and information field in the country. It is now poised for assured growth and development in the period ahead for serving the cause of special librarianship in India.

**Self Check Exercise**

**Note:**

i) Write your answers in the space given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this unit.

5) List the activities of IASLIC that distinguish its special character.

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6) Name the publications of IASLIC.

13.5 NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN USA AND UK

Two library associations, one each of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are described in this section. These associations have a long and distinguished record of activities and service and have been pattern setters for the creation of national associations in many countries. The associations described in this section are the American Library Association and Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP, U.K.)

13.5.1 American Library Association (ALA)

The American Library Association (ALA) has the uniqueness of being the oldest and largest library association in the world. It was founded in 1876 with its headquarters at Chicago.

A group of 103 library activists, at a meeting held in Philadelphia in the fall of 1876 to coincide with the nation’s centennial celebrations, resolved on a motion moved by Melvile Dewey, the father of librarianship, to form the American Library Association. ALA, thus born, has been a success story by dedicated efforts of eminent librarians who steered the association in its formative periods, the ALA grew in strength steadily and became even in the early part of this century the national voice for library interests. Today, with a solid foundation, wide base expanding programmes and activities and social impact, ALA plays a dynamic role to foster American library interests with great success.

a) Objectives

ALA is an organisation of librarians and libraries having the following objectives:

- “Increase awareness and support for libraries by increasing their visibility in a positive context and by communicating why libraries are both unique and valuable;
- Update the image of libraries, librarians and all library staff for the 21st century, sustaining and strengthening their relevance;
- Bring renewed energy to the promotion of libraries and librarians; and
- Bring library messages to a more diverse audience.
It also has the following **internal objectives**:

- “Develop a campaign that represents and is useful to all types of libraries;
- Create turnkey tools, resources and materials that could be utilised by all types of libraries;
- Provide an opportunity to share public relations/marketing/advocacy best practices within the library community;
- Tie together ALA promotions into one unified brand, reinforcing key messages;
- Quickly respond to emerging issues such as library funding cuts;
- Develop more cross-collaboration across the association to ensure that new Campaign projects and initiatives are inclusive and effective; work more closely with ALA Chapters and Affiliates to help them achieve their public awareness objectives;
- Promote the contribution of all library staff, including both librarians and support staff;
- Seek increased foundation and sponsor funding to expand Campaign activities;
- Conduct public opinion research to refine and expand Campaign messages on an ongoing basis; and
- Increase coordination with other public relations and marketing efforts, such as READ posters, National Library Week, Library Card Sign-up Month, etc”.

b) **Organisation**

Any person, library, or other organisation interested in library service and librarianship may become a member of ALA upon payment of the dues provided for in the byelaws. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a President-elect, who shall serve as Vice-president, an Executive Director, and a Treasurer. The Executive Board shall consist of the officers of the Association, the immediate Past President, and eight members selected by the Council from among the members of that body, as provided in the byelaws. It has 11 divisions such as those relating to those school librarians, collections and technical services, services to children, trustees, advocates, friends and foundations, college and research libraries, specialised and cooperative library agencies, library and information technology, library leadership and management, public library, reference and user services and young adult library services. Apart from divisions, there are offices, round tables, committees and external groups. A.L.A. offices are units that address broad interests and issues of concern to ALA members. Round Tables are membership groups and may charge dues, develop programs, issue publications (with the approval of the ALA Publications Committee), and affiliate with regional, state or local groups with the same interests.

c) **Activities**

ALA holds annual conference each June which is attended by more than 25,000 librarians, educators, writers, publishers, friends of libraries, trustees and special guests. The conference includes more than 2,000 meetings,
discussion groups, programs on various topics affecting libraries and librarians as well as tours and special events. Topics include libraries and technology, censorship and literacy. A number of pre and post-conference seminars, workshops, etc. also takes place at the time of conference. The ALA also holds an annual business meeting known as the ALA Midwinter Meeting, generally held in January.

d) Publications

The American Library Association develops many resources for the library and information services communities. Almost 300,000 of ALA products are purchased every year, and the proceeds help to support the ALA’s general programs. The ALA Store features titles from ALA Editions, the general publishing operation of the Association, and ALA Graphics, the unit specialising in promotional products supporting libraries, literacy, and reading, as well as other products from around the Association. ALA Store purchases fund advocacy, awareness and accreditation programs for library professionals worldwide. ALA’s serial publications include: American Libraries, Book List, Book Links, ALA Tech Source, Library Technology Reports, and Guide to Reference. Apart from these different divisions, offices, roundtables and sections bring out various newsletters, magazines, and journals.

e) Awards for Excellence

Each year, the American Library Association and its member units honour people and institutions through an awards program that recognizes distinguished service to libraries and librarianship. ALA manages its overall awards program through different divisions and offices. ALA and its member units offer a variety of grants that provide funding or material support for present or future activities. Professional recognition awards are given to individuals, groups or organisations that have shown outstanding leadership in one of the many areas of great importance to the mission and goals of the ALA. Awards are provided by ALA, Divisions, Offices, and Round Tables.

Grants may be offered to support the planning and implementation of programs, to aid in the preparation of a dissertation or other publications, and to promote research in library and information science. Grants are also given to support travel to conferences or other events that can broaden an individual’s experience or education in librarianship. Grants are administered by the ALA Awards Program, as well as ALA divisions, offices, and round tables.

f) International Activities

International Relations Office of the ALA coordinates international activities. It acts in support of official ALA delegations to international events such as book fairs and congresses; promotes international library exchanges and partnerships; recruits international librarians to become members of ALA and attend ALA conferences; responds to international inquiries concerning library issues and activities in the United States; serves as a point of contact for ALA’s routine communication with international organisations to which ALA belongs, including IFLA; and provides support for the ALA International Relations Committee (IRC) and the International Relations Round Table.
ALA has assisted many countries through advisory services, technical assistance, fellowships and awards, travel grants, supply of reading material, etc.

Self Check Exercise

Note: i) Write your answers in the space given below.
ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

7) List the various divisions of the American Library Association.

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8) State the international activities of the American Library Association.

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13.5.2 Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP)

CILIP (The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals) is the leading professional body of library and information professionals in U.K. It came into existence in 2002 with the merger of the erstwhile Library Association (U.K.) and Institute of Information Science. CILIP provides practical support for members throughout their entire careers, helping them with their academic education, professional qualifications, job hunting and continuing professional development.

a) Objectives

The CILIP aims at: activism and enterprise to build its community, a strong voice to advance the profession and modern professionalism to develop the workforce. Its objectives are to:

- set, maintain, monitor and promote standards of excellence in the creation, management, exploitation and sharing of information and knowledge resources;
- support the principle of equality of access to information, ideas and works of the imagination which it affirms is fundamental to a thriving economy, democracy, culture and civilisation; and
- enable its members to achieve and maintain the highest professional standards in all aspects of delivering an information service, both for the professional and the public good.
b) **Organisation**

Anyone working with knowledge, information or in library services can join CILIP. It has different categories of membership for people of different experience levels from student to fellow. The Council, set up under the Royal Charter, governs the work of CILIP. Its President and Councillors are elected by the membership in an annual election. Council is comprised of 12 Trustees elected directly by the Membership. There is a provision for co-opting up to three members.

- CILIP has special interest groups, namely:
  - Academic and Research Libraries Group;
  - Aerospace and Defence Librarians Group;
  - Affiliated Members of CILIP;
  - Branch and Mobile Libraries;
  - Career Development Group;
  - Cataloguing and Indexing;
  - Colleges of Further and Higher Education;
  - Commercial, Legal and Scientific Information Group;
  - Community, Diversity and Equality Group;
  - Education Librarians Group; and
  - Government Information Group.

c) **Activities**

CILIP organises one-day conferences with expert speakers, demonstrations from suppliers of associated technology and unrivalled networking opportunities. It also organises managed events – two and three day conferences, often with associated exhibitions, organised on behalf of CILIP’s Special Interest Groups – including the biennial Umbrella event. Apart from conferences, CILIP InForums are a series of discussion workshops where one can network with like-minded library and information professionals. InForum allows face-to-face sharing and collaboration, complimenting the online platform of the CILIP Communities.

d) **Education and Training**

Professional development underpins every successful career. CILIP members benefit from Certification, Charter ship, Fellowship, Revalidation and course accreditation to get their careers started and to make all their achievements and learning count.

CILIP Training & Development provides the widest range of training for the LIS community in the UK. With over 120 one and two-day courses running annually on around 90 different topics, training caters for all sectors and levels of experience. All the courses are tailored to meet the learning, training and developmental needs of the modern library and information community. It provides onsite courses that deliver high quality training at the convenience of members workplace – saving them both time and money. Some such programmes were done on services for beginners and researchers, e-books,
collection care, preservation policy, indexing etc. Professional Knowledge and Skills Base (PSKB) has been designed and provided by CILIP that outlines broadly the knowledge and skills required by a professional. One can use these to analyse one’s own knowledge and skills set as well as demonstrate to the employees.

e) Publications

CILIP brings out CILIP Update magazine. It is published in print and digital formats monthly. Using state-of-the-art page turning technology, the Digital Edition has live web links and is available prior to Update’s print publication date. With an internationally established list of over 200 titles, Facet Publishing is the publisher of choice for the information professions worldwide. It also publishes under the banner of CILIP directly.

f) Awards

CILIP promotes excellence through recognizing best practices awards. Different groups manage these awards, e.g. Publicity and Public Relations Group offers the following awards in marketing and public relations:

- International Library and Information Group Award
- PPRG Marketing Excellence Award: Rewarding excellence and innovation in libraries.

Information and Advice Enquiry Services

The Information and Advice Team provides support to members on a range of practical professional issues related to library work. It provides different services e.g. current awareness services (CAS), Employment, Law Helpline, and Information Centre Online database. CILIP gives general advice to the members on employment related subjects such as pay, job evaluation or redundancy.

If the problem is more complicated and requires more detailed advice, Individual CILIP members have the back up of The Work Foundation Employment Law Helpline to help them with confidential employment issues.

It has developed web pages to help members find the answers to practical matters relating to library and information management. Individual members also have access to a range of e-journals and online databases, which can be searched. These include:

- Emerald journals
- IRWI (Information Research Watch International)
- LISA (Library and Information Science Abstracts)
- LISTA Proquest
- JOLIS (Journal of Library and Information Science)

Keeping within the Law is a new online service which will help members stay informed about protecting and respecting intellectual property rights in the most challenging area of information practice, with a particular emphasis on copyright and licensing. It will help members to manage any legal risks, assess potential hazards and to implement sound risk management policies and procedures.
h) **Policy and Advocacy**

CILIP has developed a new resource for its members to demonstrate the value of their professional skills. The Campaigning Toolkit is a resource designed by CILIP to help members create an effective grassroots action plan to demonstrate their value as a library and information professional. CILIP broadly supports proposals to extend copyright exceptions for preservation, education, and fair dealing for non-commercial research or private study but extensions to the latter must be mirrored in the library and archive copying exceptions. It also calls for legislation to confirm application of the exceptions to the digital environment and to prevent them from being overridden by contracts. As convener of Libraries and Archives Copyright Alliance (LACA) and its majority stakeholder, CILIP is joined with LACA in its response. It has also brought out Equal Opportunities and Diversity Statement. CILIP has developed a set of Ethical Principles and a Code of Professional Practice for Library and Information Professionals. The information society is a professional policy priority area. This area of work is developing constantly.

i) **International Relations**

CILIP is an association member of the IFLA and encourages its members to involve in IFLA activities as contesting elections for the Standing Committees and other bodies. CILIP has organised IFLA conference in 2002 just after its emergence. CILIP takes up an opportunity to publicise its activities through participation in exhibition during the IFLA conferences. It brings out International News Bulletin to cover up international activities and news. CILIP also actively participates in European Information Society Initiatives. It has formal/ informal relations with EBLIDA (The European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations) and UNESCO.

**Self Check Exercise**

**Note:**

i) Write your answers in the space given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

9) List the education and training activities of the CILIP.

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10) List the conference activities of the CILIP.

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13.6 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Library associations don’t only operate within a country, but also operate outside the country, e.g. ASLIB members are private and public sector companies and organisations throughout the world, concerned with managing information resources efficiently. At the same time Federation of Library Association also exists, as IFLA has associational/ institutional members in more than 150 countries. In this section you will know about the activities of both these associations.

13.6.1 Association of Information Management (ASLIB)

The ASLIB (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux) was founded in 1924 with the aim of co-ordinating the activities of specialist information services in the UK. It is presently known as Association for Information Management. Its members are private and public sector companies and organisations throughout the world, concerned with managing information resources efficiently. Aslib had Special Interest Groups to cater to the needs of particular subjects/ areas. These have evolved into communities of practice. The expertise is in helping and advising organisations, from small and medium enterprises to large corporations and governments, on any of their issues and problems, information management great and small.

a) Objectives
The key roles of ASLIB are to:
- stimulate awareness of the benefits of good management of information resources and its value;
- represent and lobby for the interests of the information sector on matters which are of national and international importance varying from copyright and data protection to the role of scientific journals; and
- provide a range of information related products and services to meet the needs of the information society

b) Organisation
The Aslib Special Interest Group network provides invaluable support to members in the pursuit of their professional duties within their organisations, large and small.

One of the most important aspects of group membership is the invaluable network of contacts formed between members that creates an effective information resource as well as providing business and career opportunities.

c) Activities
To fulfil these roles Aslib has developed four main functions within the Association. They are consultancy, publications, training and recruitment.

Consultancy activities drawn principally from the network of leading information professionals range from giving answers to specific questions for individuals or small companies, to major studies for the British Government, and recommending policies and strategies to the People’s Republic of China.
Managing Information, the association’s colour magazine, is the magazine for everyone who uses information. It combines the successful print magazine with a web-based news service, doubling the impact of the publication. The magazine continues to develop its winning combination of high-calibre features, top-level interviews, analysis and practical solutions all packaged in a readable and attractive style. The news service, available at http://www.managinginformation.com, harnesses internet technologies to provide up-to-the minute news updated every weekday. It also offers chat, forum, events, reviews and opinion polls.

d) **Training**

Aslib provides training in key aspects of information work in the form of public courses, on-site training, conferences and distance learning.

Some of the areas in which training has been provided include:

- Business and Official Information Sources
- General Management and Communication Skills
- Knowledge Management
- Library and Information Management Skills (New courses)
- Managing Internet Sites
- Research Skills.

Aslib Training offers On-site Service, delivered on the premises to meet members needs. If one is training staff in any aspect of information and knowledge management, these are the unique advantages Aslib on-site training can provide:

- Training tailor-made for ones requirements
- Taught within the culture of ones organisation
- The value of team sharing
- In-house confidentiality
- Key personnel remain on site
- No travel or accommodation costs for delegates
- Save money on public course fees

Aslib’s training courses have earned a worldwide application and quality, and the Aslib Open Learning Programme provides an opportunity for anyone, anywhere to take advantage of the world’s best courses in information skills.

e) **Publications**

Aslib publications are an important element in Aslib’s mission of supplying practical, leading edge support in managing information and knowledge. Aslib titles are produced by Emerald and Europa Publications. Members are entitled to receive two learned journals of their choice published by Emerald. They are also entitled to receive ‘Managing Information’ magazine published 10 times a year. They are also entitled to receive any other publication of Emerald on a discount of 20%. 
f) **Consultancy**

Aslib has a Consultancy Group that undertakes projects for organisations for information support. The projects have included IT selection and implementation, user needs surveys, business information and on-line sources.

g) **Professional Recruitment**

Over the last 50 years, Aslib Professional recruitment has established a reputation as a leading consultancy for information professionals. Aslib specialise in supplying permanent, temporary and contract staff to libraries and information departments at all levels, throughout the UK. Roles Aslib recruits for include: Librarians, Editors, Researchers, Information Scientists, Know-How Analysts, Information Officers, Library Service Managers, Archivists, Cataloguers, Indexers, Loose-Leafers, Information Analysts, Knowledge Managers, Records Managers, Intranet Content Managers, Information Specialists, Information Assistants.

**Self Check Exercise**

**Note:**

i) Write your answers in the space given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

11) State the names of special groups of Aslib.

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12) Name the broad areas of training offered by Aslib.

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13.6.2 **International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)**

IFLA (The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession.

Founded in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1927 at an international conference, IFLA celebrated 75th birthday at its conference in Glasgow, Scotland in 2002. IFLA now has more than 1600 Members in approximately 150 countries around the
world. IFLA was registered in the Netherlands in 1971. The Royal Library, the National Library of the Netherlands, in The Hague, generously provides the facilities for the headquarters.

a) **Objectives**

IFLA is an independent, international, non-governmental, not-for-profit organisation. Its aims are:

“To promote the international support, cooperation, exchange of information, education, research, and development within the scope of the library and information services sector in general. In addition, the Foundation seeks to protect, preserve, and document written and printed cultural heritage and all that is in connection with these purposes”.

In pursuing these aims IFLA embraces the following core values:

1) the endorsement of the principles of freedom of access to information, ideas and works of imagination and freedom of expression embodied in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

2) the belief that people, communities and organisations need universal and equitable access to information, ideas and works of imagination for their social, educational, cultural, democratic and economic well-being.

3) the conviction that delivery of high quality library and information services helps guarantee that access.

4) the commitment to enable all Members of the Federation to engage in, and benefit from, its activities without regard to citizenship, disability, ethnic origin, gender, geographical location, language, political philosophy, race or religion.

b) **Organisation**

IFLA has two main categories of voting members: Association Members and Institutional Members. Associations of library and information professionals, of library and information services and of educational and research institutes, within the broad field of library and information science, are all welcome as Association Members. Institutional Membership is designed for individual library and information services, and all kinds of organisations in the library and information sector. International organisations within its sphere of interest may join as International Association Members. National Association Members, International Association Members and Institutional Members have voting rights in elections and meetings. They are entitled to nominate candidates for the post of IFLA President and for places on the Executive Committee. Individual practitioners in the field of library and information science may join as Personal Affiliates. They do not have voting rights, but they provide invaluable contributions to the work of IFLA, by serving on committees and contributing to professional programmes.

The governing structure of IFLA has been revised and came into force in 2001. The revision was necessary in order to reflect the opportunities presented by its increasingly global membership and the greater ease of worldwide communications.
The General Council of Members is the supreme governing body, consisting of delegates of voting Members. It normally meets every year during the annual conference. It elects the President and members of the Governing Board. It also considers general and professional resolutions which, if approved, are usually passed to the Executive Committee and the Professional Committee for action as appropriate.

The Governing Board is responsible for the managerial and professional direction of IFLA within guidelines approved by Council. The Board consists of the President, the President-elect, 10 directly elected Members (by postal and/or electronic ballot, every 2 years) and 9 indirectly elected members of the Professional Committee (by the professional groups through the sections and divisions); up to 3 Members may be co-opted.

The Governing Board meets at least twice per year, once at the time and place of the Annual World Library and Information Congress.

The Executive Committee has executive responsibility delegated by the Governing Board to oversee the direction of IFLA between meetings of this Board within the policies established by the Board. The Committee consists of the President, President-elect, the Treasures, the Chair of the Professional Committee, 2 members of the Governing Board, elected every 2 years by members of the Board from among its elected members, and IFLA’s Secretary General, ex-officio.

It is the duty of the Professional Committee to ensure coordination of the work of all the IFLA units responsible for professional activities, policies and programmes. The Committee consists of a chair, elected by the outgoing Committee, an officer of each of IFLA’s 8 Divisions plus 3 members of the Governing Board, elected by that Board from among its members.

The Professional Committee meets at least twice per year, once at the time and place of the annual IFLA General Conference.

Divisions and Sections: Sections are the primary focus for the Federation’s work in a particular type of library and information service, in an aspect of library and information science or in a region. All IFLA Members are entitled to register for Sections of their choice. Once registered, voting Members have the right to nominate specialists for the Standing Committee of the Sections for which they are registered. The Standing Committee is the key group of professionals who develop and monitor the programme of the Section. Sections are grouped into eight Divisions.

Regional Activities: Three Regional Sections (Africa, Asia and Oceania, and Latin America and the Caribbean) make up the Division of Regional Activities (Division 8). They are concerned with all aspects of library and information services in their regions. They promote IFLA activities and work closely with the IFLA Regional Offices, located in Pretoria, South Africa; Singapore and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Special Interest Groups: Discussion Groups may be set up, on a temporary and informal basis, to enable groups of Members to discuss specific professional, or social and cultural issues relating to the profession.
Discussion Groups may be established for a two-year renewable term and must be sponsored by a Section. Groups of IFLA Members, or representatives of IFLA Members, may establish Special Interest Groups (SIGs) to address emerging issues or trends or issues of continuing interest to a relatively small number of IFLA members. Special Interest Groups bring together IFLA members with common and continuing interests that they wish to discuss or explore, but which are not included in the Mission and Goals of an existing Section. Interests may cut across the concerns of multiple Sections, identify and follow an emerging issue or trend, be very specialised or narrow and be relevant to a small number of members.

During its meeting in December 2008 IFLA’s Professional Committee approved the following SIGs:

- ATINA: Access to Information Network - Africa
- Agricultural Libraries
- E-Learning
- E-Metrics
- Environmental Sustainability and Libraries
- Indigenous Matters
- Library History
- LIS Education in Developing Countries
- National Information and Library Policy
- National Organisations and International Relations
- New Professionals
- Religious Libraries in Dialogue
- RFID
- Semantic Web
- Women, Information and Libraries.

c) Activities

IFLA General Conference and Council is held in August or early September in a different city each year. More than three thousand delegates meet to exchange experience, debate professional issues, see the latest products of the information industry, conduct the business of IFLA and experience something of the culture of the host country.

Issues common to library and information services around the world are the concern of the IFLA Core Activities. Directed by the Professional Committee, the objectives and projects of the Core Activities relate to the Federation’s Programme and the priorities of the Divisions and Sections. One, ALP (Action for Development through Libraries Programme) has very wide scope, concentrating on the broad range of concerns specific to the developing world. The others cover current, internationally important issues: Preservation and Conservation (PAC), IFLA - CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS) and IFLA UNIMARC. The Core Activities are each managed by a Director, who reports to the Executive and Professional Committees.
With generous initial funding from the Danish government, the City of Copenhagen, and the Danish library community, IFLA’s office for Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE) was established in Copenhagen in 1998. It has a steering committee made up of professionals from around the globe. FAIFE reports to the Executive Committee. Also reporting to the Executive Committee is the Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters (CLM).

A range of professional meetings, seminars and workshops are held around the world by the professional groups and Core Activities. Use IFLANET and *IFLA Journal* to find out what is going on when and where.

d) **Publications**

The results of the programmes developed by IFLA’s professional groups are recorded and disseminated in the publications. *IFLA Journal* is published four times a year. Each issue covers news of current IFLA activities and articles, selected to reflect the variety of the international information profession, ranging from freedom of information, preservation, services to the visually impaired and intellectual property. The biennial Council Report records IFLA’s achievements in five key areas: access to information, the electronic environment, preservation and conservation, services and standards and professional development. The IFLA publications series, published by IFLA’s publisher, K G Saur Verlag in Munich, Germany includes such titles as *Intelligent library buildings*, and *Adapting marketing to libraries in a changing worldwide environment*. The IFLA Professional Reports series feature reports of professional meetings and guidelines to best practice. Recent reports include *Proceedings of the IFLA/UNESCO pre-conference seminar on public libraries and Guidelines for easy-to-read materials*.

e) **Awards for Excellence**

IFLA offers the following awards and fellowships/prizes:

- Dr Shawky Salem Conference Grant
- The MargreetWijnstroom Fund for Regional Library Development
- Jay Jordon IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Fellowship
- IFLA International Marketing Award
- Guust van Wesemael Literary Prize.

f) **Resources**

Many librarians and information professionals throughout the world, who contribute their time, expertise and financial resources, make its achievements possible. About 80% of IFLA’s income is derived from membership fees. Other sources of income include sales of publications, contributions in cash and kind from the corporate partners, grants from foundations and government agencies. The professional programme is supported by grants from UNESCO, several national and international funding agencies. Twenty national libraries contribute financial support for the Core Activities in addition to the six national and university libraries which, between them, host those programmes and its headquarters.
g) **IFLANET**

The web site IFLANET has rapidly become a prime source of information not only about IFLA, but also on a broad spectrum of library and information issues. It is hosted by the Institut de l’Information Scientifique et Technique (INIST), France.

h) **Relations with other Bodies**

IFLA has established good working relations with a variety of other bodies with similar interests, providing an opportunity for a regular exchange of information and views on issues of mutual concern. It has Formal Associate Relations with UNESCO, observer status with the United Nations, associate status with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and observer status with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In 1999, it established observer status with the World Trade Organization (WTO). In turn, IFLA has offered consultative status to a number of non-governmental organisations operating in related fields, including the International Publishers Association (IPA). All are members, along with the International Council on Archives (ICA), International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), of the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS). The mission of ICBS is to collect and disseminate information and to co-ordinate action in situations when cultural property is at risk.

**Self Check Exercise**

**Note:**

i) Write your answers in the space given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

13) Mention names of the IFLA core activities.

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14) Mention in very short about IFLA publications.

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13.7 SUMMARY

Library Associations are learned bodies which foster a spirit of public service among their members, promote library services, protect the interests of their members and build up the image of the library profession. In this unit, we have dealt with the following aspects:

- The role, aim and objectives, programmes and activities of library associations at national levels in India as well as in the USA and the UK.

- Two major associations of India, viz. the Indian Library Association and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers have been described, with reference to their objectives, organisations activities, publications, education and training programme, consultancy service and other information services, professional issues, relation with other professional bodies, international relation and future perspectives.

- The American Library Association, the CILIP and the IFLA and the Association for Information Management of UK, are described with reference to their aims and objectives, Organisations activities, publications, public library legislation, library research relations with other institutions, awards and rewards, international relation and future perspectives.

13.8 ANSWERS TO SELF CHECK EXERCISES

1) The aims and objectives of library associations are:

a) Promote/spread Library movement in a country to disseminate knowledge:

b) Work for enactment of public library legislation in the country;

c) Work towards the evolution of integrated national library and informational systems;

d) Professional development including improving service conditions for the professionals;

e) Contributes towards manpower development.

2) The programmes and activities of a library association can be broadly grouped under the following categories:

a) Undertaking surveys of library facilities and services;

b) Continuing educational programmes;

c) User studies;

d) Organisation of conferences, seminars, workshops, etc.

e) Publication activities;

f) Professional development.

3) The activities of Indian Library Association are:

a) Holding conferences and meetings;

b) Publication of ILA: ILA Bulletin, ILA Newsletter, Conference Proceedings, ILA members directory, Annual Reports;
c) Continuing education programmes;
d) Consultancy services; Directory of Library database;
e) Handing professional issues;
f) Participation in national library and information development;
g) Maintaining relational with other professional bodies;
h) Maintaining international relations;
i) Preparing for the future.

4) The professional issues taken by the Indian Library Association have been:
   a) Enactment of library legislation with the state governments;
   b) Betterment of salary grades, service conditions and status of library professionals;
   c) National Library and Informational Policy.

5) The activities of IASLIC that distinguished its special character are:
   a) Biennial seminars and conferences in alternate years in different parts of the country;
   b) Formational of interest groups devoted to area like Industrial Informational, Social Science Information:
   c) Organising special lectures, exhibitions;
   d) Publications special lectures, exhibitions;
   d) Publications of literature in the library and informational science;
   e) Support research projects getting financial assistance form funding bodies.

6) The publications of IASLIC are:
   a) IASLIC Newsletters
   b) Proceeding of seminars and Conferences,
   c) Indian Library and Informational Science Abstracts,
   d) Monographs, Manual, Codes and Glossaries etc.

7) The divisions of the American Library Association are:
   a) School librarians,
   b) Collections and technical services,
   c) Services to children, trustees, advocates, friends and foundations,
   d) College and research libraries,
   e) Specialised and cooperative library agencies,
   f) Library and information technology,
   g) Library leadership and management,
   h) Public library,
   i) Reference and user services; and
   j) Young adult library services.
8) ALA’s International Activities include:
   a) Participation in the programmes of UNESCO, and IFLA
   b) Assistance to other countries through Advisory Services, Technical Assistance, Fellowships, travel Grants, supply of Reading Materials, etc.

9) The educational and training activities of the CILIP Include:
   a) Certification
   b) Chartership
   c) Fellowships
   d) Revalidation
   e) Accreditation
   f) Training and Development

10) Conference activities of the CILIP include:
   a) One-day conferences with expert
   b) Two and three day conferences of the SIGs
   c) InForums- series of discussions

11) ASLIB aims to facilitate the coordination and systematic use of source of Knowledge and informational in all public affairs and in industry and commerce and in all the arts and sciences. It is to increase the contribution of information to the economic, social and cultural life of the community by the promotion of effective information management.

12) Aslib mainly concentrates on info services, publications of professional literature and professional development.

13) IFLA Core Activities include:
   a) Action for Development through Libraries (ALP)
   b) Preservation and Conservation (PAC)
   c) CDNL Alliance for Bibliographical Standards (ICABS)
   d) UNIMARC

14) Some important IFLA Publications include:
   a) IFLA Journal
   b) IFLA Membership Directory
   c) International Cataloguing and Bibliographical Journal
   d) Library Statistics for the 21st Century, in IFLA Publication Series

13.9 KEYWORDS

Continuing Education : Non-Formal education for the benefit of working professionals to upgrade knowledge and skill.
Ethics: Rules of conduct recognized in respect to particular group.
Role of Professional Associations

Forum: Public place for discussion of matter of common interest to a given group.

Library Movement: Progressive development of library towards providing the public access to knowledge and information.

Objectives: Specific aims, goals to be achieved.

Official Organ: A journal, newsletter or other publication representing a special group.

Profession: Body of person engaged in an occupation, requiring an extensive education in a branch of science, arts, etc.

Programme: A coordinated group of thing to be done or performed.

Standard: Model, Guide or pattern for guidance.

13.10 REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING


Association Websites


