

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF MARATHI PUBLICATION IN THE STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, MUMBAI

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Abstract

The growth of the collection of Marathi books at State central library Mumbai is due to the legal deposit system. To print and non print materials should be preserve at National as well as State level. The State library is the depository center for PR act and DB act. The current paper is focused on the relevant issues of Marathi publication received under the PR act at State Central library, Mumbai.

Keywords: PR Act, Bibliographic control, Marathi Publications, State Central Library

Introduction:

The written materials of India reflect the diverse cultural and social history of India which makes the task of developing a national standardized bibliographic system very difficult. The Marathi language is an ancient language with a great literature. The libraries

are stored the collection of human records and culture. The printed materials should be preserved systematically for the easily retrieve purpose. These materials should be properly organized by using the bibliographic details. So that it can be transmit from generation to generation. The bibliographic description is essential to maintain the adequate recording of all forms of information for the beneficial of human knowledge.

The legal deposit acts play a vital role for the bibliographic control of Marathi publications. The study has carried out on the evaluation of Marathi publication and its reflection in PR Act.

Definition of Terms

There are various terms has been used in the present paper, their details are given as below;

Bibliographic control: According to UNESCO, Bibliographic control is the development and maintenance of a system of adequate recording of all forms of materials published and unpublished, printed, audio-visual or otherwise, which add to the sum of human knowledge and information.

Indian Legal Deposit Acts: The legal deposit is a statutory obligation. It ensures preservation of entire intellectual output of a country for prosperity and a complete

bibliographic control of the publications of a country. In India two major acts are in force, which are the legal instrument for bibliographic control in regional and national level.

The press and Registration of Book Act 1867: The British Government has enacted this law in 1867. The act has been amended with 'Thirteen Amendments between 1890 and 1960. However, the major provisions remained unchanged compelling the delivery of copies of each book and each newspaper for the scrutiny of state authorities.

Marathi Language: Marathi is one of the ancient and richest languages of India having a great literary tradition. As per Pathare (2013) the earliest available literary work in Marathi is almost 2000 years old. In terms of rank, almost 110 million people speak Marathi in almost 72 countries, and it stands among the first 15 largest spoken languages in the world. Presently there are more than seven hundred publishers are in Marathi publication industry.

State Central Library (SCL), Mumbai: On the recommendation of Fyzee Committee, the State Central Library was established at Mumbai, but the functions of Central Library were entrusted to the Asiatic Society of Bombay in 1947. Later on the functions of Central Library were taken over by the Government and established the State Central Library under the provision of Maharashtra Public Libraries Act, 1967, w. e. f.

1.07.1994. The State Central Library is the depository library under the Press and Registration Act, 1867 and Deliver of Books Acts 1954.

Objectives of the study:

The main objective of the study is to examine the inclusion of Marathi titles at State Central Library under the PR act. The pattern of inclusion and appearance of publisher is also concerned for this study. We have following the broad objectives of this study are as follows;

- To study the present status of Marathi titles at State Central Library.
- To study the inclusion of Marathi titles in PR Act at SCL.
- To study the publishers participation.
- To study the relevant feature of Marathi titles in the bibliographic source.

Significance of the Study:

The study is useful to know the importance of bibliographic sources for the promotion of Marathi titles. To understand the awareness of press and registration act to printer in Maharashtra. The preparation of states bibliography is depend on the receiving of books under the depository act. It is also important to know the status of Marathi publication, before to start the digitization of bibliographic sources.

Scope and Limitation of the Study:

Our aim is to study the Marathi publication in Maharashtra from an authentic source i.e. State central library, Mumbai. The Press and registration act is a central act and certain provisions were left to the concerned States for implementation. In Maharashtra under this act, the printer has to send a total five copies of every printed book to the designated agencies, and SCL is one of them. The present study is limited to the books received at SCL under PR Act during the year 2008 to 2012.

Review of Related Literature:

Our plan is to study the features of bibliographic control at state level for Marathi titles. There is very few research has been found on such subject in Marathi as well as in other language. Legal deposit is the main instrument of bibliographic control.

Bibliographic control in a multilingual country like India has its own characteristic. Dasgupta(1988) stated that National Library as a bibliographic center has to deal with diversified features of multi language characters. Paul (2008) has deals with the role of legal deposit law i.e. PR act, 1867 and its resultant current bibliographies in bibliographic control of Bengali publications. The history of preparation of list of Marathi printed book had been started since the enactment of PR act in 1867. Mahajan (2003) in his paper attempted to describe the efforts made by Shankar Ganesh Date and other organizations. Sharma (1981) has completed the dissertation for the degree of Master of library science at university of

Poona, on bibliographic control of Marathi publications: a critical survey. She has critically examine and a systematic evaluation of all types of bibliographical tools. Satarkar & et. (2003) has attempted to study the reviews published in daily newspaper *The Hindu*. The study highlighted different features of book reviews like authorship pattern, pattern of subject, origin of the reviewed books, chronology of book reviews etc. according to Deshpande (1997) The literary history project in Marathi has remained unmindful of the polarities, internal contradictions and tensions which seem to have dominated both the literary discourse and literary production in Marathi since the 13th century.

Research Methodology:

The Descriptive methodology is used for the present research. The descriptive research study is normally used for the participation in an accurate way. It is used to find the concern current status of the information with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. The comprehensive and systematic content of Marathi titles in the bibliographic records has been analyzed. The Marathi publications are the Marathi titles which are published during 2008 to 2012 in Maharashtra as well as in all parts of India. Interpretation of data has to be made through tables and graphs. For analyzing the data Microsoft excels has been used.

Data Analysis:

The SCL is prepared the annual list of Marathi books received under PR Act and DB act. There is not provision for differentiate the data of PR act, therefore we have taken the current data from the Accession Register of Press and Registration Act of State Central Library, Mumbai for the present study. The following analysis is carried out from the data available during the year 2008 to 2012.

The growth of Marathi publications is shown below

Table No. 01: Growth of Marathi Titles at SCL

Year	No. of Title	Percentage
2008	870	17.29
2009	824	16.38
2010	824	16.38
2011	1299	25.82
2012	1214	24.13
Total	5031	100.00

Total titles received during the 2008 to 2012 under PR Act are 5031. The table no. 01 shows that there is a constant growth during the study period. Therefore we can confirm that the Marathi publication is growing rapidly.

While analyzing the titles, we found that, there some titles which have been repeated during the study period. Total 141 titles have been reappeared. So we suggest that, the library should implement some mechanism to avoid the duplication.

Table No. 02. Author and Titles in SCL

Year	No. of Authors	No. of Titles
2008	622	870
2009	633	824
2010	649	824
2011	766	1299
2012	842	1214
Total	3512	5031

There were 3512 authors have been contributed for the Marathi publications. The authors' growth is also found during the study. Maximum authors have published a single book, while there are two authors who have published 37 books each during the study period.

The joint authorship pattern is not popular in Marathi publication. Only 214 books have published with joint authorship from total 5031 collection of Marathi publication.

We have categorized the books as Translated books, edited books and compiled book. Total 267 Marathi titles have found under these categories and nearly 68% books are translated books, 25% titles are edited books, while remaining nearly 6% titles are compiled books. The popular books have been translated to Marathi language to reach at every reader by removing the language barrier.

We studied the editions of the Marathi books, and we found that one book *Panipat* is published his 30th Edition in the year 2011. This indicates the popularity of the book. The maximum number (90% of books have the first edition only).

The publisher's contribution towards the Marathi publication is clearly indicated that Commercial publishers are shared 92% books from total collection during the study period. The institutional publications are also nearly 3%, and personal publishers are around 3%, one more category is author as a publisher is seen during the study, who contributed 2.5% share to Marathi publication. We also found that there is a consistent growth among the commercial publishers during the study period. It indicated that the printers are more aware about the PR act, and they follows regularly and deposit their collection toward State central library Mumbai.

The place of publication is one of the criteria have been studied, and we found that, Pune is a hub for Marathi publication. Nearly 50% books have been published in Pune. Mumbai is on second rank, Thane, Nagpur, Nashik and Aurangabad are published books in between 4 to 5% each during the study period. The Marathi books are very popular not only in Maharashtra but also in Goa, Delhi, Hyderabad, Karnataka, Gujarat and Punjab. These state also published Marathi books.

The average cost of the Marathi book is Rs. 140. The maximum books are in the range of Re 1 to Rs. 399. The average price shows that the price level of Marathi books is increasing every year.

The inclusion of Marathi titles at SCL is studied by arranging the data on year of publication wise. The maximum books have been published during the year 2007 to 2012. But there is one book published in 1962 have in included in the year 2012. The gap between the year of book published and its inclusion at SCL is becoming narrow is seen in the study. The current contribution is increasing in the study and it's a good sign for publishers as well as user.

The subject coverage shows that nearly 50% books are published in the subject of Marathi Literature and remaining from social science, science, technology, arts, agriculture, history, and geography and miscellaneous. We also found that the new subjects have been appeared while doing the study.

Conclusion:

The legal deposit law is very much important for the preservation of Marathi publication. In the study we found that the PR act is working very positively, the approach of printers toward this act is very pleasing. They are regularly submitting their collection to SCL. Therefore the growth of Marathi publication is increasing rapidly at SCL. The publication year of book and its inclusion at SCL is very important for the bibliographic control of Marathi publication. The gap between publication and inclusion is becoming narrower. This is a good approach toward the bibliographic control of Marathi publication. The commercial publishers' contribution for the development of Marathi publication

industry is encouraging. Even though the price level is increasing, but the places of publication are spreading not only in Maharashtra but also in other states. The suggestion for SCL is that, the annual list should be published in digitized format regularly by using the standard bibliographic format.

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