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than upon personal capabilities. This is not the right thing to do. One's success or failure depends upon the individual's thoughts, actions, habits and deeds (Bhalla: 2009). The most important factor which creates superstition in societies is ignorance. Ignorance is the soil in which belief and miracles grow. Superstitions and blind faith are two of the weakest mental quantity of any human being on earth not only with Indian society. It is impossible to change society on whole but yes as an individual one can adopt changes in life style and beliefs. Today science and technology growing fast, so we must develop scientific attitude among the people to eradicate superstitions (Harish: 2016).

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## Library Automation in 21<sup>st</sup> Century : A Brief Review

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#### Abstract :-

The library automation means to perform all library work with the help of Computer & Software. The library automation gives effectively proper work and also time consuming. It helps in library activities such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation system resource sharing.

**(A) Library (Def<sup>n</sup>.):** - A library is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both.

**(B) Library Automation:** - The Automation means to perform work automatically. The term automation in library field is concern to perform library work automatically. In this the acquisition, cataloguing, circulation etc work in the library are performed automatically by means of Computers.

**(i) Definition of Library Automation :-** Library automation may be defined as the application of automatic and semiautomatic data processing machines (computers) to perform traditional library house keeping activities such as acquisition, circulation, cataloguing and reference and serials control. Today "Library Automation" is by far the most commonly used terms to describe the mechanization of library activities using the computer. (Uddin, 2009).

**(ii) Importance of Library Automation :-** In 21<sup>st</sup> century the world is become very Fast and no one has time. For time consuming purpose and effectively & proper Facility to users the library

automation is must. In day to day life the user's expectations from library is very concise. For such user's demand satisfaction the only way is Library Automation.

The library automation include its activities viz. acquisition. Cataloguing (OPAC) circulation etc.

**(iii) Uses of Automation in Library Field :-**

Automation in library means with the help of Computer and software perform all work in the library.

**(1) Acquisition :** In acquisition automation helps to reduce time for ordering, claiming, and also gives up-to-date record of all acquisition activities.

**(2) Cataloguing :** The function of catalogue is to provide the document to a user which he needs. Automation helps cataloguing. The automated ie. Computerized cataloguing like OPAC provide basic search, advance search, Boolean search, and gives information of availability of document also it reserves the document.

**(3) Circulation System :** The circulation system is most important part of library The automation help Circulation System in this the user's can order the book with the help of online catalogue (OPAC). It is time consuming and its accuracy is more also the issue-return process done fast.

**(4) Resource Sharing :** No library in this world is self-sufficient and therefore to satisfy its users' demands, the concept of resource sharing comes into existence. In resource sharing the resources of one library are lent to another library for a stipulated period of time. So, library automation helps to promote resource sharing by saving a lot of time and effort of library staff as well as the users.

**(C) Advantages of Library Automation :-**

**(1) Improved Consumer Service :** Automation of the library helps take some of the workload off of librarians and other staff members in the areas of acquisitions, cataloging and circulation, which in turn allow them to better serve their patrons. This extra time can lead to more programs being facilitated in the library and make library staff available to answer reference questions and help people who having trouble researching of finding the right information.

**(2) Cataloguing Improvements :** Automated cataloging standards, such as MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging), allow for quicker cataloging of library items. Not only does this allow the librarian more time to dedicate to improving customer service, but it also makes the sharing of materials from location to location much easier and much more affordable.

**(3) Easier Access :** Not only does automation of library materials make it easier to find books, buy it also makes it easier to access journals and some books online from a home computer or elsewhere. The automation of library collections also allows the library to be more flexible when it comes to any increases in demand.

**(4) Collection :** Automation of the library allows for an improvement in the variety, amount and quality of materials that are available in the library's collection. It can also help make weeding out old, outdated and irrelevant books and materials from the collection, which helps keep the library's collection more streamlined and easier to find them.

**(5) Lasting Effects :** Automation is also a way of preparing the collection to become sustainable with the ever-increasing shift to a technology-based society, in terms of information dissemination, paired with the ever-decreasing amount of funding for libraries. Automation will help libraries who begin to struggle and are forced to lay off staff. Switching to an automated system allows libraries to add on features when they become available in the future, instead of having to do a complete overhaul of their collections and cataloging methods.

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## APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL, POWERS, DUTIES AND PUNISHMENT FOR CONTRAVENTION OF AN AUDITOR ACCORDING TO CHAPTER X OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2013

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### ABSTRACT

The Companies Act, 2013 is focused on transparency and disclosure. In the new Act, attempt has been made to cover each aspect of corporate functioning under audit by prescribing various types of audits like internal audit and secretarial audit.

What are the criteria for the company to appoint an auditor, provisions of removal of an auditor, duties of an auditor and punishment for contravention this are the aspects which are covered clearly in the companies act, 2013

**Keywords:** Companies Act, 2013; Central Government; auditors & auditing

### INTRODUCTION :

The long awaited Companies Bill, 2012 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2012 and by the Rajya Sabha on 8th August, 2013. On receiving the assent of the Hon'ble President of India on August 29, 2013, it was notified on August 30, 2013 as the Companies Act, 2013. The Companies Act, 2013 has replaced the existing 56 year old company law, i.e. Companies Act, 1956. The Act has become fully operational since 1 April, 2014. It moves from the regime of control to that of liberalisation or self-regulation. The Act, 2013