CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

Library is a community organization exciting with the most desirable meaning of provision information to the unaware and the knowledgeable alike. The major purpose of a library is the gathering and conservation of knowledge for its distribution to all. Its preservation for posterity is also a significant responsibility of a library. Library plays a predominant role in the modern social system and has become an integral part and indispensable agency for imparting society. It makes available full and free use of books and other graphic materials; disseminates information and promotes a maximum use of them. Service is the motto of libraries. ‘Library service as an investment in human resources plays an important role among the factors which contributes to the economic growth.’

Library being a social institution, the development of libraries and the traditions, customs, rules and laws related to it are inextricably related to the social and cultural development of man. In all the phases of socio-cultural development of man library; the knowledge disseminating institution was present. To the man of culture, the reading of literature is perhaps the greatest social of life.

When people know facts through reading they are to strive for improvement of their life and reading helps to derive information, enjoyment and broader outlook. Wide and unfettered reading enlarges the minds of readers. It provides stimulus to learning and fulfill the development of personality. As such reading is considered as a compound activity of four extent viz. the awareness of words, a clear snatch of meaning, considerate response and addition combination of all these in varying degrees is necessary if reading has so become a tool of developing a rich integrated and healthy personality and comprehensive understanding.

Libraries are treated as the heart of educational set up and system, and play a very important position in the growth of nation. The libraries of today are not only the store houses of the books but also are the analysis centers of information; hence the users increase as of the position of vision of the usefulness and application of the information.
Learning is conduction of society, we are unquestionably making progress. Culture is not present at birth, it has to be learnt and earned by each age group anew. If the program should be intermittent for one century, society would pass away and we would be savages yet again. Transmission of civilization is mainly transmission of knowledge. So all advanced civilization consider expenditure of wealth and toil for collection, organization, preservation and dissemination of information as their finest achievement. This has been excellent in the ancient world which as a result contributed the geniuses of antiquity. The heritage we can now more fully transmit is richer than ever before. Public libraries have universal growth in education, and publication. Every nation has its possession of public library account with powerful leaders. Libraries were reputable in India mostly by the support of emperors, capitalist, and scholars. There is proof of well-residential libraries still in the sixth century A.D. The well-known Nalanda University in Bihar had its own superlative library with a huge gathering of manuscripts covering the world of awareness. Supplementary earliest universities, such as Taxila and Vikramashilla, also had precious libraries. Whether its legend or history, as the story goes, the name of Vikrmadiyta is associated with Ujjain, who cultivated the muses and left a permanent imprint on the social and cultural tradition of India

An Indian public library growth leftover uneven all through the nation, with varying levels of quality both within and across states. As state differ in dimension, inhabitants, literacy rate, public library organization also differs from state to state so far as its infrastructural amenities and patterns are anxious. On one hand rural libraries are highly underdeveloped whereas on the other, convinced urban public library systems, in cities exhibit fairly well-developed infrastructures. Southern states specially Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka have a fairly operational public library setup. In the absence of uniformity, it becomes hard to describe what accurately constitutes a public library. A little space in a slum or rural community with a small number of books is in less than a central library for village dwellers whereas additional official managerial arrangement and technology base service sculpt is required for urban libraries. Though Indian public library progress may have the ability to redefine how public libraries able to be sprint and can serve their community, more than a few challenges recline ahead for formulation of a concrete public library policy.
So researcher has chosen the topic, "Performance Evaluation and Social Cultural Contribution of Public Libraries in South Region, Ahmednagar District." For this research the researcher has chosen 50 Public libraries in 7 talukas, which Public Libraries are funded by, ‘Govt. of Maharashtra Public Library Act.1967’ in South region of Ahmednagar District. The data will be collected by interview, questionnaires, library register and files.

1.1 RELEVENCE OF THE STUDY

We are living in a modern age. The modernity is a value-based concept. Humanity, Creativity, Rationality, Culture these are some values. Keeping in this modern context, the researcher has tried to focus on the social and cultural contribution of libraries. Basically libraries are the centers of knowledge and these libraries could also contribute for the social and cultural development.

Conservation of social and cultural things is important area of libraries. This study deals with the activities of human beings, development of knowledge, ideas which are useful to society. So far no study has been conducted earlier to survey its developments in the south region of Ahmednagar district. This kind of study can provide valuable information regarding the existing social and cultural position in the state and indicate how services of library development should be planned.

1.2 SIGNIFICATION OF THE STUDY

1. Social and cultural contribution is an important area to be investigated for fruitful services by libraries.

2. This study would help to understand to the effectiveness and efficiency of libraries in providing need based services to the user community.

3. The study would provide useful information in the field regarding and resources on library collection.

4. It would also throw light on the efficiency of conservation of book material, maps and manuscripts.
1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"Performance Evaluation and Social Cultural Contribution of Public Libraries in South Region of Ahmednagar District." is a topic of social value and public interest in the context of the dynamic role of public libraries in the development of individual and society.

1.4 TYPES OF LIBRARIES

By traditional professional divisions libraries can be divided following categories 1.4.1

**Educational libraries** – These libraries are situated on the campuses of educational institutes’ and Universities. They serve first and foremost to the students and faculty of educational institutions. Among this libraries a few educational libraries particularly those at public institutions, are easy to get to the wide-ranging public in area.

**School libraries** – The majority educational institutes have their own libraries intended to hold up the school’s curriculum and supported reading material to students, teachers and parents.

**Research libraries** – These libraries were founded for the help of researcher to supporting intellectual research, and therefore preserve enduring collections and effort to supply right of entry to all necessary collection. Research libraries are the majority often educational libraries or national libraries, but a lot of individual libraries have research libraries inside their individual field serve as research libraries.

**Special libraries** – All supplementary libraries plunge into this group. Branches of huge educational or research libraries with particular subjects are usually called Special Libraries. These libraries generally linked with one or more intellectual departments. Special libraries are eminent from special collections, which intended for uncommon books and manuscripts.

**Public libraries** – Public libraries were provide services to the public and create at smallest amount some of their books accessible for borrowing, so that users may use books at home more than a period of days. A lot of public libraries provide as group of people organizations that make available free of charge services and proceedings to the community.

Public libraries serve the educational, economic and social needs of their community ultimately leading go the development of the country. These provide information to every type of
user without any barrier of discipline, space, etc. and such libraries come in direct control of
government. Public Libraries were already providing knowledgeable things to society. Role of
the Public Library is recognized as the institution that encourage literacy program in rural area.
Hence the Public Libraries have the ability to build rich informative society and considered as
community centers, where people can obtain all kinds of information from the local to urban
area.

1.5 LIBRARY DEFINITION

The Kenyon Committee (U.K.) wrote in 1927 about the Public Library which holds well
even today: “The public interest in libraries has greatly increased and we believe there is now a
far healthier belief in the value of knowledge and in the importance of intellectual life… The
Public Library is no longer regarded as a means of providing casual recreation of an innocent but
somewhat important character; it is recognized as an engine of great potentialities for national
welfare and as an essential foundation for the progress in education and culture without which no
people can hold its own in the struggle for existence.”2

Encyclopedia Britannica defines the public library is, ‘A collection of written, printed or
other graphic material (including films, slide, phonograph records and tapes) organized for use’.3

According to the librarians Glossary, ‘library is a compilation of books and other literary
objects kept for reading, study and discussion; a place, building, room set apart for the custody
and make use of a collection of books etc.’4

1.6 PUBLIC LIBRARY DEFINITION

The Defining of public library by the UNESCO Manifesto for Public Libraries states,
‘The Public Library is a practical demonstration of democracy’s faith in universal education as a
continuing and life long process, in the appreciation of the achievement of humanity in
knowledge and culture. It is the principle means whereby the record of man’s thoughts and ideas
and the expression of his creative imagination are made freely available to all. It is concerned
with the refreshment of man’s spirit by the provision of books for relaxation and pleasure.’ The manifesto further emphasizes that,

a. ‘The public library should be conventional under the clear authorization of law,

b. It be supposed to be maintained completely from public fund,

c. There should be no any fees for any services,

d. This should be open for free of charge and the same use by all members of the society, irrespective of there are, sex, religion, language and status or level of education.’

According to IFLA/UNESCO strategy for growth, 2001 ‘A public library is an organization established, supported and funded by the community, either through local, regional or national government or through some other form of community organization. It provides access to knowledge, information and works of the imagination, through a range of resources and services, and is equally available to all members of the community regardless of race nationality, age, gender, religion, language, disability, economic and employment status and educational attainment.’

1.7 LIBRARY MOVEMENT

Library is a place where pamphlets, manuscripts, books or additional sources of Knowledge collected and organized. They work as social agencies. The changes in the social, cultural and historical factors were naturally affecting the nature of libraries which are integral parts of the society. Nature of collection and services offered by libraries must be suitable to the needs of the ever changing social order and requirements.

‘Library movement contributes to the formation of public opinion for the establishment of an improved library system. After realizing its goals, library movement ends up in establishing an organizational structure for a better new library system.’. The aim of the movement was to spread knowledge among the people through the establishment of the social institution namely the library.

1.8 OPEN ACCESS PUBLIC LIBRARIES
As social agency, the library has to stimulate reading habit. Attract the readers to the library and make them beneficiaries of the knowledge available in various documents. ‘Public libraries since ling has been playing a vital role in disseminating information to literates as well as illiterates and neo-literates thorough adult education classes, reading programs, book-talk, displays and exhibitions special lectures, organizing fairs and festivals, etc’. The users can rich to book shelves and for that the libraries have open access in public library.

Open access provides an opportunity for the reader to get around the stack at his will and pleasure. It gives an opportunity to the reader to lay his hand on any book he wants. ‘Of course, use of books in an open access library is pre-supposed by the knowledge of classification system in use in the library.’ The user should have the knowledge of the constituents of the call number: the class number, the book number and the collection number and the role of each one of them. He must be able to distinguish between call number and the accession number. As classified arrangement bring together books on the same subject together and relate4d subjects are correlated.

Open access saves the time of the readers also. They were not to waste their time in going through the catalogue, wait till the book is searched out by the fetcher, etc. Open access many a time helps a user to discover books which he never expected to have. Less used books are many a time put to use by accidental discoveries by users. Such instances of discovery makes the readers exclaim. Like the articles in a shop which are displayed in showcase, which in turn attracts up and kindles a spirit and zeal for purchase, likewise, the books on the shelves in an open access library makes a reader go through the books and make a right choice. Most of the readers do not have a definite requirement which will take a shape only on seeing only on seeing and handling a book. In almost every way this has been found again with a small loss of books. This loss is insignificant in view of the greatly increased use of the library.

1.9 LIBRARIES IN THE ROME

‘The primary public libraries were recognized under the Roman Empire’ Ancient Roman libraries were a direct inheritance from Greece. The library in Rome was built from the booty collected from their conquests. A famous Roman library was that of Paulus Aemilius. The collections mainly brought from Greece after the defeat of king Perseus of Macedon. Sella
who conquered Athens took with him the *Aristotelian* Library. *Lucius* while returning from Asia Minor brought with him huge quantities of books. Parchment was mainly used for notebooks in Rome. But the Roman Quintillian even preferred to write on wax tablets rather than on parchment was mainly used for notebooks in Rome. But the Roman Quintillian even preferred to write on wax tablets rather than on parchment.

Towards the middle of the sixth century a monastery was founded by Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus in Italy. He was once a Secretary to the ruler of Rome. His ambition was to setup a university similar to the one in Alexandria. But, he could not do so due to the prevailing political uncertainty. After his retirement, he setup a monastery at *Vivarium*. He complied an annotated bibliography of works suitable for a monastic library. This, it served as a source for book selection to many other libraries.

St. Benedict established a monastery in the middle ages. He set specific rules in the monastic life. There rules were followed by almost all successive monasteries. He made reading of books compulsory for the monks. Copying of manuscripts was made a part of regular work.

### 1.10 MEDIEVAL CHRISTIAN LIBRARIES

Closely related to monastic libraries are cathedral libraries. There were good cathedral libraries in York, Durban and Canterbury in England. These libraries were better stocked and collections included religious and non-religious works as well. The long stagnation of monastic life was followed by the bright period known as renaissance. A large number of private libraries came into being. Book collection had become a habit among rich.

Christian missionaries started establishment of libraries in monasteries basically for their own use and secondly of the benefit of the public. The earliest known monastic library is the one established by St. *Pachomius* in Upper Egypt. The monks in the monastery were expected to read and write thrice daily. They were expected to consult the work in the chapel only.

### 1.11 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN U.S.A.

It is believed that in U.S.A. the first public library was founded in 1833 in Peterborough, New Hampshire. This holds claim to the title of being the oldest free library in the world.
supported by taxation. The ‘Boston Public Library’ was opened in 1854 as the first urban public library in America with the goals that include the preservation of the community. Modern scholars term it the institution that began the modern library movement in America.

Boston has the credit of passing the first Library Act in 1854. This law empowered the municipality to collect tax and utilize it to the maintenance of this purpose and declare the municipal library free of charge to all people. New York followed suit. Many states did enact library legislation. Gradually, the laws were amended to include establishment of country libraries for the benefit of rural population.

1.12 EARLY MODERN LIBRARIES

Books were on papyrus, parchment, clay and wax tablets. One man used to read aloud and other scribes used to write. Space was left in the margins for decoration. Illustrations were made with hand and they used rubricating. The place of copying is called scriptorium. In 15th century printing was known to the east than west. Gutenberg is known to have invented printing by movable types and prints. He with John first produced The Bible during the period 1440-1446 AD. And after words the progress was grownup in printing industries. Because of fast printing so many books were published and this was beneficial to library.

1.13 MAJOR ROLE OF MODERN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

On the basis of the services rendered by modern public libraries, the major role played by them can be brought under the following headings.

1.13.1 EDUCATIONAL – The role of modern public libraries is to educate every citizen by providing access to their collection in different formats and various services. It supplements formal education and supports the non-formal education and continuing self-education. It is also the best institution for eradication of illiteracy. In developing countries, the vital role of public libraries is to impart basic education to the common people.

1.13.2 INFORMATIONAL – Information is the basic resource for individual and national development. The public library has a enter function in collection of books, organization of books and other materials, and providing access to a broad choice of knowledge possessions to
convene the assorted requirements of the people. Thus the public library can act as a community information centre.

1.13.3 CULTURAL – The public library has a significant position in the cultural development of the society. A public library can collect and preserve the cultural heritage of the locality and this will enable the people to enrich their cultural awareness. Public libraries can promote the participation, enjoyment and appreciation of all art forms. The public library can foster culture by stimulating the creative talents and conducting cultural programs.

1.13.4 LEISURE– The public libraries can play a part in encouraging a positive use of leisure and providing materials for change as well as relaxation. Cultural and recreational activities enhance the social, physical and mental development of the people.

1.13.5 SOCIAL– The social function of public libraries is the provision of materials and services to the people which will help them to understand the different social conflicts, problems, and the different measures to control them. By eradicating the social evils in the community, the public libraries can establish order in the society. It is important to note that the social role of library has never been a single one or uniform. It has been changing with the curse of time and the emphasis has been shifting from one aspect of the function to another.

1.13.6 DEVELOPMENTAL– The public library is the most effective instrument for the economic development by disseminating recent information in Agriculture, Industry and related fields.

1.13.7 POLITICAL– One of the modern roles of public library is to make contribution to democracy and citizenship through well informed people. The public library is the only agency which can provide a broad and different series of facts, thoughts, and views through the stipulation of assets and serve in a range of media to the people; who will enable them to know, defend, and enjoy their rights and realize and discharge their duties in a society.

Thus the public libraries play significant roles in the universal diffusion and enhancement of knowledge among the populace of a nation, in the moral and cultural enrichment, and in the economic, scientific, and industrial development of society.

1.14 HISTORY OF WRITING MATERIALS IN INDIA
Indus basin society is individual earliest civilizations of the planet. The natives of this valley were well familiar with writing. The symbols used in the Indus Valley writing are similar to other writing systems dating to the first half of the third valley civilization are analogous to Egyptian pottery signs, Cretan Linear A, Archaic Sumerian of U.K. Libya writing and mending.

The oldest dated inscription which relates to the Indus Valley writing comes from the Western Sahara. More efforts are being made by Indian scholars to decipher this language. According to the historians the Sapt Sindhu or Punjab became the earliest home of the Aryans. They composed the Vedic hymns in this region. After the Sapt Sindhu region they moved towards the Ganga Yamuna Doab region and later towards the South India. In this way the Vedic culture spread throughout India. In the Vedic age the great sages were like mobile libraries. The four Vedas: Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda are the chief constituents of Vedic literature.

Rigveda is the oldest one book dating back to 1000 B.C. Dr. B.G. Sidharth of the Birla Science Centre is of the view that Rigveda reveals a high degree of scientific enlightenment and contains amazingly accurate astronomical calculations that can’t be attributed to a primitive and illiterate nomadic tribe. ‘Back ing his theory with archaeological evidence and astronomical codes contained in the Vedas, Dr. Sidharth says, Rigveda dates back to well beyond 7300 B.C. Samhitas, Brahmanas, Upanishadas and Sutras also throw a light on those times.’ Sanskrit was their common language. In due course Vedic Sanskrit was no more a spoken language. Although much was depended on memory yet the earliest forms of writing like clay, wood or palm leaves were very common.

The two epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were concerned with events which took place between C. 1000B.C. – 900 B.C. can be correct date on the basis of accounts in puranas. ‘Mahabharata as it survives today is the single longest poem in the world. Its composition is traditionally ascribed to Brahman poet Vyasa.’ Even the Mahabharata there is a reference regarding financial grants for book activity.

It may be divided in two categories, firstly, there were durable and more or less permanent while other one can be perishable by nature. Stone, Copper, Gold, Iron, Silver belonged to the first category Cloth, Birch Bark, Palm-Leaves, cotton and Silk cloth belonged to
perishable category. Stone and rock were the earliest durable sources for writing. Documents of permanent value were inclined on rocks, pillars of stone and the walls of caves and temples. Such specimens are available from the Himalayas to Mysore most of the inscriptions belonged to Asoka.

‘Documents prior to Asoka inscriptions have all perished, may be due to the Indian climate and partly due to the perishable materials on which these were written’. Bricks like stone also served as a medium of writing of religious texts dedications etc. inscribed bricks of varied sizes and shapes were chiseled or scratched on wet clay and then they were baked.

There are some earlier specimens in Mthura museum which can be dated in the 1st century B.C. in the province of Bengal innumerable brick temples contain inscriptions which record the date, name of the donor, the name of the architect as well as the purpose of erection. ‘Some other specimens of writings on bricks were found from the old fort the Ujjain near Kasipur in the Tarraj area of U.P. state.’

The writing on the seals is generally producing like the press-types. Palm leaves known as Tada Patra. This is the most common writing material of ancient India. These leaves are easily available in South India. There are two ways of writing on the palm leaves. In South India Orissa letters were made incised with a pointed pen or stylus and afterwards, in order to make the incised letters colored, the leaves were besmeared which soot or charcoal. People in North India wrote with ink.’ Palm leaf manuscripts do not just ling in hot and humid climate of south India, but they proved to be very lasting in cold areas like North India. Kashmir proved to be an ideal place for the safety of these manuscripts.’

The imperial library of the Chalukyas was also having a good number of manuscripts Hiven Tsang refers to a place library in Kashmir. According to Firisht a temple library at Nagarkot was also having a library. It has been seen that the leaves of Banana were also used for writhing purpose. Lotus leaves were also used during Kalidasa’s period.

The earliest mention of cotton cloth as writing material is found in the writing of Nearchos and also in some of material smritis. Writing on animal skin was never liked by the Brahmans and the Jains. In some Buddhist manuscripts animal skin has been referred as a source of writing. Kalidas has also made a reference regarding the use of animal skin. In the
beginning holy Quran was written on the skin of the deer. This tradition continued up to the eleventh century A.D.

In South India sometimes the copper plate grants contain many leaves while in North India they do not exceed more than two. The copper plate grant of Venkataatideva of Vijaynagar found at Madura dated Saka Era 1508 i.e., 1586 A.D. contains nine pages.

As a writing material Iron was also used but due to rusting its use was not very common. There is an inscription written on the iron pillar of Mahrauli near Kutabminar in Delhi. The date of writing is 5th century A.D. and is done by King Chandra. Moreover in the Achleswar temple at Abu there is a huge trident with incised writing on it. The trident is made of iron and is dated 1468, Falgoon.

Though the preparation, paper was known to this country as early as third century B.C. It seems that the material was not widely used as writing material as it cannot survive long under the tropical climatic condition and also for the easily availability of other earliest manuscripts of paper were discovered at Kashgar and Kugier, central Asia and they were written in Gupta script of the fifth century A.D. It is difficult to say that the paper used there was made in India. There is an ample proof that the paper was regularly used in India since 1000 A.D. M.A. Stein has mentioned of a paper manuscript of Satapatha Brahmana dated 1089 A.D.

Baroda Research Institute, Poona has a paper manuscript on medicine named Vangadatta Vaidaya. It is written by Vangasena and is dated 1320 A.D. We find the word Kagad used for paper in a Jain manuscript of Rsabhadeva-Charit dated 1396 A.D. Jadunath Sarkar is of the opinion that the Mughal government was also known by the name of Kaghazi Raj. The Mughal rulers liked paper of fine quality; it was made of rags and hemp fiber sized with rice water. The finest paper was manufactured at Shahzadpur which was imported to other countries.

Well established libraries were existed in the Viharas (monasteries). In North Western India around the region then known as Gandhara the ancient valley of SptaSindhu had been a cradle of many Indian Institutions devoted to the cause of education and dissemination of knowledge. There was well organized institution of Taxshila, the great capital of the important province of Gandhara, situated about 20 miles west of Rawalpindi now in West Pakistan.
Although exact details of the manuscripts are not available yet it is doubtless that it was having important manuscripts on arts and sciences. *Kautilya’s Arthashastra* and *Megasthene’s Indika* are important manuscripts of *Mauryan* period. It can be safely concluded that during C. 600-321 B.C. The Indians were well acquainted with writing and the form on which they were writing were not durable things. This is the reason that Indian Manuscripts did not survive today.

It was a slow process from clay tablets to leaves of trees, metals, wood, cloth and finally to paper. Paper, although very soft, organic material in comparison to other writing materials has stood the test of time and has a longer history of dominance. As far as the origin of paper is concerned, undoubtedly credit goes to China. *Albbeit Neqrocho* a general of Alexander, the great, refers to the use of paper and its manufacturing from cotton cloth; yet, so far we have not been to cite any example to the world.

### 1.15 A HISTORY OF PAPER MAKING IN INDIA

India is an ancient civilization. The remains of *Harappan, Mohonjodaro* etc. Confirm that *Harappan* people knew writing. There forms of writing were similar to other civilization of that time, most of these civilizations were in the orient although the European scholars consider China as the centre of origin of paper yet there are certain instances and references which confirm that of the time of Alexander’s invasion paper manufacturing was well established in India significantly in the *SaptSindhu* (Punjab) region.

According to Dr. *Royle* the art of paper making in Kashmir or its foot hills remained indigenous were the paper was prepared from jute linen, grass etc. In rest of the country, Daphne plants were used for paper manufacturing.

During the Sixteenth century the paper industry improved the quality of paper to great extent. Paper from *Kalpi* was considered as of superior quality but in Punjab, Kashmiri paper was regarded as of finest quality. It was used for holy books like *Quran, Adigranth* etc. *Mahajala* paper was of extra white color. There was difference between the quality and size of paper manufactured by the Hindus and Muslims. The size of paper generally used by the Hindus was small but those of Muslims were very large.
Paper making was in fact, a small scale industry, before the British occupation of India. Christian Missionaries were greatly interested in the establishment of presses. During the 16th century, Christian missionaries started publishing evangelical literature. The British India Company also brought printing presses into India. Presses were installed in Bombay in 1674, in Madras 1772 and Calcutta in 1779. The publisher of the first newspaper was James Augustus. Its title was A Weekly Political and Commercial Paper. Open to all parties but influenced by none.  

Paper making industry was at its zenith in our country during the 16th to 18th century, though it is now believed that art of paper making was prevalent in India even in 3rd century B.C. the art went to China through Buddhist Monks and came back to the country with Muslim rulers.

1.16 ANCIENT INDIA

Libraries were recognized very old in India. Whether its legend or history, as the story goes, the name of Vikrmadiyta is associated with Ujjain, who cultivated the muses and left a permanent imprint on the social and cultural tradition of India.

A Public library is one that serves the entire population of a community. Everyone in the society, in spite of of nationality, competition, shade, faith, grow old, sex, status, learning attainments, language or any such considerations has a claim to service as a matter of right.

Beginning of 20th century the libraries were only open for specific persons of the society not for general public. The efforts for general use of libraries in India were only done during 20th century, which is known as library movement. The period of library movement of India can be categorized as follows.

1.17 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA

‘Library movement is a struggle for library development.’ Public Library Movement in India has been project of our National awaking like the Swadesi Movement. It was also the product of our cultural renaissance and the revival of our love for our culture and culture and heritage. The first Public Library was started for this purpose in 1886. The Gandhian movement made the public library movement an indispensable necessity to the people and became the spring board or the successful organization of the independence movement. Library movement is
a saga of organized growth and development of libraries entailing the details of establishment, maintenance and functioning of libraries in a geographical proximity.

1.18 BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

‘The the past of the library association be able to traced back to the arrival of the Bruisers into this nation. The libraries which were established in the 18th and 19th centuries survive till today.’

The East India Company in India had its libraries in its factories at Hooghly and in Bombay towards the end of 17th century. In course time the English officers’ established small libraries in the localities where they were residing. These were more or less club libraries intended for recreational reading. Its initial collection consisted of library collection of Tipu Sultan. In the same way the library of the Asiatic Society of Bombay came into existence in 1804.

‘Gradually at Calcutta and other Presidency towns the need for public libraries was felt to recreate reading. As a result, the public libraries of the Dalphian Society in 1811, the Madras Library in 1815, the Calcutta Library Society in 1818, the Bombay General Library in 1930, and the Calcutta Public in 1835 came into existence. These were established by the active support and initiation of Europeans. But the uses of these libraries were limited to a few individuals belonging to higher strata in the society. Therefore, they cannot be called public libraries in the fullest sense. Nevertheless, the library movement received a great impetus in Bengal with the establishment of a good number of libraries from 1851 onwards.’

The Madras Public Library was established in 1860 by Jesse Mitchel. In 1896 it was named as ‘Connemara Public Library’, after the name of Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras during 1886-1890. In 1950, this library becomes with a status of National Library.

The Khuda Baksh Orieneal Public Library was established in 1860 by Jesse Mitchell. In 1896 it was named as Connemara Public Library. Later this library became the State Central Library and under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act of 1954 as a depositary library with a status of National Library. In 1891 the imperial Library was opened for the use of the Government officials. In 1902 this library was merged with the Calcutta Public Library which
was started in 1835. The Imperial Library was declared as national institution and was opened to
the public in 1903 by Lord Curzon. Ultimately in, 1948 it was renamed as National Library of
India.

The contributions made by Maharaja Sayajirao III of Baroda to modern Public Library
movement in India are really remarkable. ‘The Maharaja calls W. A. Borden from America for
organizing the library system of the state. He organized library training classes, started a journal
named Library Miscellany, established the State Central Library with separate wings for women
and children. In about 20 years almost all towns and about 1,100 villages had libraries of their
own.’

Like this in this way the modern Public Library movement in India is said to have begun
in Baroda during the first decade of the century. ‘The subscription library started at the Fort
Williams in 1770 was later on converted into a public library in the early 19th century. A few
public libraries started appearing sporadically here and there during the same period in the
country.’ Notable among them are: The Aarsha Granthalayam, Waltair, United services
Library, Poona, Raghunandan Library, Puri and Bombay General Library. These were followed
by those started in Cochin, Ernakulam, Trichur and Nasik. Mr. J.H.Stocqual drafted a scheme
for the establishment of a public library in Calcutta. The Government of India put the final seal
to the Imperial Library Act in 1902 under which it became the owner of the Calcutta Public
Library and designated the same as the Imperial Library of India. After independence it was
again named as National Library of India in 1948.’

The first great landmark in the past of the public libraries in the history of India was
visible in 1808 while the administration of Bombay Province started a scheme for registering
libraries to which in print from the ‘funds for the support of Literature’ were to be given. The
second milestone in the history of public libraries was enactment of ‘Press and Registration of
Books Act, 1867’. It desired the copier to deliver solitary or additional copies of book to the
 Provincial Government, if it so desired, for the purpose of preparing a Quarterly Catalogue of
such books.

1.19 AFTER INDEPENDENCE

After Independence, the first effort in the field of development of libraries was the
announcement of Calcutta Public Library as a National Library of the country. After that
The Government of India enacted the Delivery of Books Act 1954, making it obligatory for the publisher of every book to deliver a copy of the book, each to the National Library, Calcutta; Connemara public library, Madras; Asiatic society Library, Bombay. In 1956, Act included newspapers also. In second Five Year Plan (1956-61) there was an estimate of establishing district libraries in 320 District of the country. In 1963 the Union Government circulated the draft library bill widely among the states and library associations. Dr. Ranganathan proposed in the proposals of Third Five Year Plan, to establish a national network among the libraries in the country. Since then, as a result, so many libraries, documentation and information centers have been established in the country, which are giving services to the people of India even today. In five year plans, there was provision for improvement of libraries and some progress has been made. States have established state central libraries, large number of district libraries and quite a large number of rural libraries have been set up.

‘Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) to act as a nodal organization for growth of public libraries in India.’

1.20 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF INDIA

The beginning of our present National Library can be traced to the Kolkata Public Library founded by public men and scholars of Kolkata in 1935, by collecting 68000 books in Metcalfe House. In 1902 the then Viceroy changed its name as Imperial Library by an act. Lord Corson declared open the new Imperial Library of India for the public on 30th January, 1903, and with the dawn of freedom, the founding fathers of new nation transformed the former Imperial
Library into the new nation transformed the former Imperial Library of India in 1948. In 1954 the Books Delivery Act in India was passed, according to which it necessary to send 3 copies of each book was published in India by publisher to this library.

‘National Library in Kolkata is the principal library of our nation that is supported by the Dept of a Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India.’

A national library serve as a national repository of manuscripts, books, periodicals, motion picture, micro-forms, sound recordings, video tapes, discs etc. the national libraries should not serve as carriers of cultural heritage of a nation but also resonate to the developments in the national and international level; to the technological developments; and contribute to the developments; and contribute to the development new societies and new cultures. A very good collection of rare books and manuscripts are being preserved for posterity in the rare books division, in a specially air conditioned and humidity controlled chamber. The library’s recent acquisitions of manuscripts and personal correspondence of well –known litterateurs and statesmen of India are also being preserved. Microforms are also preserved in this division and are made available for consultation. Conservation of library material is an important as collection building and modernization of library services. The reconditioning of books, serial publications, manuscripts and maps, preservation of original documents were take care with the help of scientific methods.

The national libraries should not only serve as carriers of cultural heritage of a nation but also resonate to the developments in the national and international level; to the technological developments; and contribute to the development of new societies and new cultures.

Admission to the reading room is free to all persons holding a reading room membership card. Membership car is non-transferable and valid for one year and is issued to all persons above the age of 18 upon application on the prescribed form with ID recommendation. A member is responsible for any misuse of his/her car. Temporary card for a maximum period of one week is issued only on special grounds. Temporary cards are not valid in the rare book division.

The national library has visited daily by a large number of local readers and academics together with a handful of outstation research scholars. Many of the local young readers are
using this as a library of first call. The rich and varied collection of the Library is the mainstay of most academic pursuits in Kolkata.

1.21 ALL INDIA PUBLIC LIBRARY CONFERENCES

_Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya_ was responsible in convening the earliest All India Public Library Conference at Madras (now in Chennai) in _Gokhle_ Hall on 14th November, 1919. This conference was a striking success resulting in the establishment of All India Public Library Association, with its head quarters at Vijayawada. The second conference was held at Kakinada in December 1923, fourth at Madras in December 1927, fifth at Calcutta in 1928 and as on.

Public library may function as a regular support for informal, non-formal as well as formal system of learning. Public library should function as the people’s university, a community information centre and a nucleus of community’s intellectual life. Existing institutional formal system of learning prevalent in India is not in order to reach out to every individual and satisfy the total educational need of the individual as well as the society. Inspire of operation black board project aiming at universal literacy and other projects under non-formal education system adopted by Government of India, many boys and girls relapse into illiteracy particularly in rural areas as they could not continue formal schooling for some reason or other to a higher level.

However, the All-India Public Library Movement has done the spade work to lay the foundation of library movement in India. The ground work prepared by the All India Public Library Movement has cemented the method for Public Library Movement in India, which has come to stay in this country.

1.22 PUBLIC LIBRARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Central Government of India selected a commission in 1957 to statement on the position of public library growth in the country. ‘This committee has called as _Sinha_ Committee.’ As a follow-up of the recommendations of this committee the Union Government set up in 1959 a committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. M. D. _Sen_, to frame a model public libraries bill. The committee submitted its report with a model bill in 1962. The Government of India circulated the draft library bill widely among the states and library associations in 1963.
Under the five year plans, the planning commission has included library development. The objectives were to set up a National Central Library, a State Central Library in each state, along with a network of circulating libraries consisting of deposit stations and mobile vans in villages. By the end of the plan period, there were nine state central libraries and about 100 district libraries.

In five year planes, there was provision for improvement of libraries and some progress has been made. States have established state central libraries, large number of district libraries and quite a large number of rural libraries have been set up.

1.24 TENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (Action Plan)

The Planning Commission proposed further modernization of central and public libraries during the Tenth Plan. A national bibliographic database would be developed to encourage resource sharing, networking, and to improve reader services. The Commission resolved to strengthen public library infrastructure through the RRRLF. The Tenth Plan focused on upgrading existing libraries, including private collections, and widening the program for bibliographic control and documentation. To make readers services more comprehensive and effective, the National Library is expected to act as the ultimate referral centre for various subjects. To keep pace with the latest developments in information technology in public libraries, the upgrading and networking of central and state libraries was also planned.

1.25 CONTRIBUTIONS OF Dr. RANGANATHAN IN INDIA

The contributions of Dr. Ranganathan towards the library movement in India have been very much important. After getting training in library science in England in 1925, Dr. Ranganathan enunciated one of the famous classification schemes, i.e. Colon classification and started the library science training in Madras University library. In spite of these works, he increased the literature of library science also by writing near about 70 books and more than 3000 articles on library science. Together with this writing work, He was the main leader to precede the library movement in India. Seeing the contributions and roles played Dr. Ranganathan in various fields of library science at various levels, the Government of India awarded him Padmashri in 1957. It is only the effort to Dr. Ranganathan that the only 11 states
of the country have legislated library acts as their own. In this way the contributions given by him put a very great success in passing library acts in various states of India.

‘S.R. Ranganathan, was known as founder of library science in India. ‘Many librarians worldwide accept them as the foundations of their philosophy.’

An Explanation of the five laws –

1.25.1. BOOKS ARE FOR USE

This first law implies the function of bringing together documents and the expressed thoughts embodied in them and users. This function has to be performed aggressively but by pleasant and persuasive methods. Only then the use function can be promoted. Libraries should cooperate with users in carrying out their respectively plans for study, research and other activities and in helping them to help themselves. Users also should be encouraged to take the assistance to the reference staff when needed.

1.25.2. EVERY READER HAS HIS OR HER BOOK

The second law of library science spells out reference service from the angle of users. Every category of users has to be served with equal attention and their information needs have to be met according to their levels and standards. The reference staff must equip themselves with the knowledge of the world of books and documents as well as study of information needs of users to match the two. The examination of information need has obtainable seemingly satisfactory problems. The progress towards some hypothetical understanding of concept of information need has been slow. There is problem of the conceptualization of the term information need. The information need of the users have to be satisfied by the libraries and information centers through their services.

1.25.3. EVERY BOOK ITS READER

Dr. Ranganathan’s third law of library science is every book gets its reader looks at reference service from the point of documents. Primary, secondary and tertiary documents and their availability in different non-print forms provide information and knowledge. This is the most valuable stock-in-trade of libraries and no effort could be spared to find users for their
resources. *Ranganathan* says that the library staff must catch the reader in the right mood or prepare him into the right mood to use his books and documents, be they informational, recreational or knowledge-giving or inspirational. In the hand of the reference librarians, the library should be like a kaleidoscope. He should keep turning its facets, in order to win over suitable readers to each one of its facets

**1.25.4. SAVE THE TIME OF THE READER**

Dr. *Ranganathan* introduced the time factor in this law. It is no experience to say that time is the very necessary service. Timely service saves a lot of wastage. In fact such service would contribute very substantially to the development in which many specialists are involved. Timely reference saves a lot of wastage. In fact such service would contribute very substantially to the development in which many specialists are involved. Timely reference service to them would be invaluable to them and would be very much appreciated. All the technology gadgets used in libraries are primly time-saving devices with promise of improved efficiency. Reference service is at the terminating end of the spectrum of library service directly connected to the user, whose satisfaction is the goal of any library.

**1.25.5 THE LIBRARY IS A GROWING ORGANISM**

This law says that the library is needy on existence and alteration. In this law of library science service, *Ranganathan* introduces the phenomenon of organic growth. When he says that a library is a growing organism, he means that all the organs of the library are living entities and their growth is natural as to any living bodies. Documents, readers and library service grow not only in number and volume but in various dimensions. This growth must be fully grasped and reference and information services should ever be ready to respond to all the multidimensional growth. In this way *Ranganathan* emphasized on organizing the reference service as one of the very essential services of the library is the appearance of five laws of library science.

**1.26 RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION**

The *Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation* was setup by the Union administration in May 1972, as a part of the birthday celebration of *Raja Rammohun Roy*. The main objective of the Foundation is to encourage and maintain to public library services in the country particularly
in the non-metropolitan areas. The Foundation is assisted by the state planning Committees set-up in each State. The representative of the library department in the State is the convener of the committee. Thus the *Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation* was well-known with its headquarters in Calcutta, to help and sustain library movement in the country. It has played a significant role in the growth and progress of public libraries in India by providing grants for purchase of reading materials, and for construction of library building. Recently, it has taken active part towards drafting of ‘National Policy on Library and Information System.’

The government of India decided that a library foundation carrying library service to the towns and villages should be the best homage to the memory of *Raja Rammohun Roy*. Thus the RRRLF was established with its headquarters in Calcutta, to promote and support library movement in the country. It has played a significant role in the growth and development of public libraries in India by providing grants for purchase of reading materials, and for construction of library building. Recently, it has taken active part towards formulation of draft National Policy on Library and Information System.

1.27 ROLE OF ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

In the year 1914, library association in Andhra Pradesh was established and *Manindra Dev Rao also* constituted Bengal Library Association. These associations did many efforts for passing out Library Acts in their states.

In 1920 All India Library Association was formed, but not more work was done by this Association. By the efforts done by Dr. *Ranganathan* in 1933, the ILA (Indian library Association) was established legally in proper form. ‘The main functions of this National Association were to organize training for librarians and improvement in the present situation of the libraries.’ This association published quarterly periodical of library science named ABGILA. Additions to this association, other provincial associations were also established to provide speed to library association in the nation. ILA has gives a broad diversity of facilities and programs to its members and in India.

1.28 LIBRARY EDUCATION IN INDIA
The first training classes in Library Science were started in 1911 at Baroda by W. A. Borden, a Library Science Teacher of USA who was brought by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad. Under the guidance of Borden systematic training classes for Librarians and Library workers were conducted for the first time. Another centre for training librarians was started in the Punjab University, Lahore, by ASA Don Dickenson another American, around 1915. ‘He wrote the first book on Library Science entitled ‘Public Library Primer’ which was published in 1916 in India.\(^2\)

The Madras Library Association started certificate course in 1929. Until 1933 before opening of library science courses in universities, library training classes had been organized by the regional library associations. Since 1937, the Madras University started one year training program for graduates. In 1941 the Banaras Hindu University started diploma course. Gradually the Library Science Schools and the Departments of Library and Information Science in universities have been increasing in number. Simultaneously, all these institutions have changed their programs from offering diploma course into Bachelors and Masters Degrees in LIS. At present many of the universities have introduced programs leading to M. Phil and Ph.D. degrees in Library and Information Science in India.

The curriculums offered in these library science courses have almost revolved round the traditional library functions like classification and cataloguing, organization and administration, bibliography and book selection. It is clear that the contents of these courses have a little relevance to the present day needs of library and information manpower as they do not contain topics on computer and their applications in library and information field.

### 1.29 PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND ADULT EDUCATION

India is one of the largest democracies of the world having about – color population but the rate of literacy is 35% only and thus the need for adult education has been felt. Therefore, the role of the public library in adult education program is of great importance and this will provide an opportunity to illiterate adults to become skilled at and be acquainted with national consciousness about daily proceedings of the nation and thus impart in them a intellect of sharing and whole devotion in the national rebuilding agenda. In fact, on activity which contributed to the reconstruction of the society was considered beyond the scope of the library’s work. About 80 percent of our population lives in villages. Hence, there is every need to make the vast a
majority of the population that lives in villages literate with the ultimate purpose of making them better citizens. According to UNESCO, the public library is a ‘Living force of popular education.’ It is capable of extending its services and usefulness to all groups of persons of the society without any discrimination of their age, sex, religion, economic condition and profession.

There is no doubt that the objectives of mass adult education can not be fulfilled without the active participation of public libraries. The technical/special libraries only help a person engaged in a particular branch of knowledge. They are not meant for everybody. The Public Library, however, big or small it may be, supplies in its material all the manifestations of the requirements of community it serves.

A developing society has to see that adequate provisions are available for the all-round development of its members. Adult members of the society draw greater attention due to the fact that their day to day problems are more complicated and they warrant immediate efforts to solve. Adult education has, thus, become the need of the day. Formal agencies have important roles to play in this regard. Public libraries incidentally, are considered to be the best medium of an adult education. Their function is, therefore educational, recreational, informational and cultural.

Modern democracy, based on adult franchise depends for its success on universal mass education. So, in order to provide mass education, the establishment of an adequate number of public libraries is very essential in our country. Public library is a multipurpose agency which serves the society in all fields’ viz. education and recreation. The ideology of democracy and the aims of library coverage work for the enrichment of the man and his welfare.

The library in the context of adult education should serve as the community intelligence centre. Through its services it should convert each neo-adult literate into a potential consumer of the knowledge and thereby contribute to the progress of the nation. Further, an integrated program of library service is needed which may help in adult education. Library service should be based on a careful study of needs and conditions of the people interrelated with the general program of the community.

1.30 PRESENT STATUS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA
The present position of the public library organization in India is firm to determine and explain, since a consolidate picture is not accessible. In India there were twenty-eight states and seven unions. They have been in possession of public library systems and arrangement.

**TABLE NO. 1.1 STATES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY ACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. NO.</th>
<th>STATE NAME</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras) Public Libraries Act.</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Karnataka Public Library Act</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>West Bengal Public Libraries Act</td>
<td>1979</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Haryana Public Libraries Act</td>
<td>1989</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Orissa Public Library Act</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Uttaranchal Public Libraries Act</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Public Library Act</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Bihar Public Library Act</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh Public Library Act</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source – Chaubey O.N. 19

1.31 MAHARASHTRA

In 1946 *Rao Bahadur S.K. Bole*, a nominated non-official member of the Bombay Legislative Council, introduced in the Council a Bill, (XXIV of 1936), styled as the ‘Bombay
Presidency Public Library Bill.’ In 1957 the *Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangha* prepared and circulated widely a draft Library Act for the state. This Act was revised in 1965 and again widely circulated. Ultimately in 1967, the Maharashtra Government placed on its statute book, ‘Maharashtra Public Library Act’ (Act No XXXIV of 1967), which came into force from 1st May 1968 and public library development in the state began to take shape.23

The Government of India had circulated a draft Library Bill in 1964 as an effect of the suggestions of Library Advisory Committee selected by the Central Government of India in 1957. This bill was drastically criticized by the professionals at the All India Library Conference held at Patna. This made the government to make certain modifications but not the changes in the basic structure of the Bill as was suggested at the conference.

1.32 MAHARASHTRA PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT. 1967

The fundamental standard of Maharashtra Public Libraries Act 1967 is that, the charitable organization be supposed to approach onward to set up innovative public libraries for the rationale of grant-in-aid in the State. Since, the achievement of the Act, the growth of public libraries in the state has in use an energy.24

1.33 MISSIONS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the light of experiences gained in the states through library Acts and without Acts and in the context of present situation prevailing in the country, the approach towards the matter of public library development benefiting every citizen of the country requires to be made afresh. The first thing to be noted is that by 73rd amendment of the Indian Constitution in 1992, the *Panchayats* are given statutory duty to establish and maintain library service. The subsequent enter missions who recount to knowledge; education and culture ought to be at the center of public library.25

1.34 LITERATURE REVIEW

*Iyanki Venkata Ramanayya* has great position in the Library Movement in India. He is fondly known as the ‘Architect of Public Library Movement’. He has done unforgettable pioneering work in establishing library association, social bodies of librarians at State and National levels. Library movement is a struggle for library development. Library development
presupposes the existence of cultural and literary traditions. From early times India is known for its rich cultural and literary heritage. The library movement is the conscious organization and protection of a system of libraries to bring knowledge to people. It aims at the organization of an incorporated national library organization with many enlightening functions.\(^{26}\) Venkatappaiah, V. (2002), The widening of the library service as a means of self education as well as instrument of mass education is the hallmark of the concept of today’s library movement. For this matter it is to mobilize public opinion and persuade the Government to foster free public libraries. The emergence of nationalism and the advent of freedom movement have brought with them a tremendous upsurge which fosters an irresistible desire to have libraries. Not a large amount has been discussed concerning the Public Library’s position in the superior society.\(^{27}\) Chatman Elfreda A. (1998). Wedoes acknowledges and prop up this position as a fundamental one. Communicate a disease to; libraries have an only one of its type place in the life of a lot of community. What this conversation intends to complies is basically. If we desire to stay behind the ‘Common Man’s University’, we require to appear a small. Closer at anywhere that ordinary major resides in the in order countryside called the knowledge culture. In the enriching brains, we signify that information is in the meaning of how sensible life is played elsewhere.

As the library outgrows human being apprehension, a librarian finds that he has to hand over assistant’s persons of the work which go beyond his have possession of ability.\(^{28}\) Ranganathan S.R. (1998) At first he usually shares with his assistants much or the administrative routine. Describes the main objectives of the RRRLF, and the main projects it has undertaken, in the encouragement of the public library association in India from beginning to end the drafting of the countrywide Policy on Library and Information System and the pattern of economic support provided to PL in the country.\(^{29}\) Bhattacharya (1999). The purpose of the public libraries is to encourage knowledge and educational movement by creation accessible books and multimedia. The public libraries have to attempt to create accessible videos.\(^{30}\) Maryrethethe second (2000), the public libraries encourage public and administration information and data regarding society in universal.

Librarians have forever discussed methods of increasing children’s attention in understanding, but they have paying attention further on the books creature convert than on the
proceed of reading.\textsuperscript{31} Staufter, Suzannem (2000). This paper is examined the efficient of gender expunctions on children in the 20\textsuperscript{th} century.

Library users want the articles delivered directly to their computer.\textsuperscript{32} Kathy Fescemyer (2001). The media and science functions literature of ten present information can be delivered magically by voice command from the computer. But at this point libraries are playing large amount to access the information. The web of science of is an especially good example. The system is well known to many scientific who want access to it but most don’t have a value to what costs libraries. While a good collection and effective service are hallmarks of good library, a well-planned building with well-designed furniture and fitting is equally important.\textsuperscript{33} Devarajan G. (2002). A library building is incomplete without proper space planning, furniture, fittings and furnishing. By proper, it is meant that they should be appropriate for the building from the point of view of comfort, appearance, harmonious design and function. Normally much more attention is given to the space planning and design of library building than to the preparation and plan of library furniture, It is because the library building houses the huge collections and if it is attractive in its physical organization, the users will be more. A library or information centre is a trinity of reading materials of reading materials of various kinds, library users of various denominations and good number of library personnel, working incessantly for efficient library services.

Libraries once known above as storehouses for reading material have altered radically because the center of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{34} The New Encyclopedia Britannica, (2002). Fast developments in computers, telecommunications, and other technologies have made it possible to store and retrieve information in many different forms and from any place with a computer and a telephone connection.

The International Federation of library Associations [IFLA] give instructions by the attention of UNESCO in supplementary libraries to advance their service, continue to expand statements on values for public libraries.\textsuperscript{35} Beverly P. Lynch – (2004). IFLA at the same time as Working Fireless at the worldwide stage to expand principles, also recognizes importunes of all values. The generally teaching conversation mediating from end to end difference connecting elevated and small civilization, a representation of public library organization as creature qualitatively greater to general public.\textsuperscript{36} Ase Hedemark, (2005). No relation in among superiority
and pursuit writing this be able to guide to a condescending approach for readers. Such patronizing moves toward brings the threat of under estimating and disregard the reader and aptitude to intuition and obtain liability for information require.

The standard of service offer by Public Library to members is supplementary doubtful in a lot of personal belongings.\(^3^7\) McNicol, Sarah (2006). This piece of writing consider the reimbursement and troubles of combined make use of libraries on or after the point of view of their users, provided that examples for outward appearance the UK and somewhere else to show how these take place put into practice. A numeral achievement factors were recognized that require being well thought-out ministerial order-2000. The public library have to every year through owing looked upon to the quality of the region served. The value of mission have to be strong-minded in such a method that it will as a smallest amount, inferior the predictable whole outlay in association with transportation take action the mission.\(^3^8\) LiangzhiYu,(2006). The changing age by means of its exponential increase in IT presents novel opportunities for libraries to turn into gateways to worldwide net-works radically to develop into agencies of society sustainability.

A lot of libraries have certainly urbanized women’s indoctrination as part of their contribution of programs.\(^3^9\) Ann Weibel Kathleen- (2007). Author has discus, Information about public libraries and their development in Maharashtra state.\(^4^0\) Nargunde Revati (2007).Types of library, there grades, quantity of books, collections, services all information was maintain in Marathi. She reports the National seminar on the public library movement- concept and strategies, held in Madras, 19-20 April 1991. Lists papers presented for discussion during technical sessions. It emeses resolutions adopted during the seminar. In this book various types of information sources and services are discussed. Users, their behavior, their needs and education of use the library and information sources. Public libraries arise universal next to development in teaching-learning, literally and litature.\(^4^1\) Zahid Ashraf Wani (2008). Every nation has its be in possession of public library history with powerful peoples.

Africa needs information about HIV/AIDS. Librarian activities have a duty to organize repack age, and circulate HIV/AIDS information.\(^4^2\) Decker Emy Nelson- (2009). Unfortunately, this has led in some case to an unintentional assertion of cultural hegemony, which operates invisibly to those who are part of the ‘dominate’ or ‘dominating’ culture. The west cannot
appropriately evaluate the successes or failures of HIV/AIDS education in Africa if it employs only Americans or Western ideas categories and sensibilities. These are the cultural norms and values. The information age it’s exponential development in IT there novel opportunities for libraries to turn out to be gateways to worldwide information networks and for libraries additional radically to develop into agencies of society sustainability.\textsuperscript{43} Athena michall, John Wiley (2010). The status of public libraries in Haryana in term of physical facilities, manpower, finance, collection development, collection organization, computerization, networking, internet services offered etc. based on the result of the survey and major findings, few suggestions have been given.\textsuperscript{44} Deswal Arpana R. (2010). This paper tries to access the current situation of public libraries in Haryana.

Twenty-first century students are not passive consumer of information, rather, their learning experiences must involve active participation.\textsuperscript{45} Johnson Clapp (2010). Current pedagogies call for creative learning partnerships that engage students in a participatory culture. In term information literary instructions these collaborative relationship must include teach librarian, learner content and learner-learner interrelations. These skills are paramagnet not only for students but also for working librarians. The genesis of the public library pressure group in India might be connected with the beginning of British Raj.\textsuperscript{46} Kumari Vijaya J. (2010). The first great land mark started a scheme for registering libraries to which copies of books to be published from the ‘Funds for the Encouragement of Literature’ were to be given. The second milestone in the history of public libraries was enactment of ‘Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867’. If it so desired, for the purpose of preparing a Quarterly Catalogue of such books. The Calcutta Library, established in 1784 by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal was thrown open to the public in 1820. The Calcutta Library was established in 1836 to serve people without any distinction. The reading room of this library was opened for the public on 30\textsuperscript{th} January 1903. It is now known as the National Library of India.\textsuperscript{47} Athena Michael, (2010). This is clearly not a problem of superiority, other than shows dissimilar direction towards provided that worth. It is well recognized, that public libraries might present precious services which are intended for specialized users, still these users were characteristically serve by particular and educational libraries and in many times public libraries cannot aspire to accomplish typically there is no purpose to do so.
The responsibility of public libraries in given that extensive and comprehensive contact to information is broadly approved. In today’s situation, public libraries contain to engage in recreation two separate roles—serve as a restricted centre of knowledge, and be a confined entryway to countrywide and worldwide acquaintance.\(^48\) Chaubey O.N.,(2011). In arrange to realize the objective, accessible libraries have to update their book collection, conveniences, turn out to be extra work together with other organizations, and arrange to expand a society-based knowledge structure. In the country area, every rural community library would engage in recreation a significant responsibility. The liabilities for this have to stretch out with the Pantheists. Libraries will have to incorporate with additional information-based behavior in the limited region to expand a society-based knowledge organization. Libraries will be concerned in information and broadcasting of vicinity detailed pleased and applicable data. The superiority of library use depends to a huge amount on the excellence of a individual representation. The salaried and unmotivated librarians and library staff have largely contributed to diminishing the popularity of libraries. Library professionals can no longer remain passive spectators. It expected that in attendance has to be a foremost parodying move to transaction with the knowledge requirements of the enormous greater part of residents who right of entry having information.

Basically, a purpose of library reference service is to answer patron’s questions.\(^49\) Mathew Cherian, (2011). Achieving this goal may require explaining how to use the catalogue or a reference took, finding the answers to questions ranging from simple directional questions to complex research questions, or giving a library tour. The library usually does whatever needs to be done to answer a question, within the limits of its resources and the abilities of its staff. The only reason for a reference service is to help patrons. Encyclopedia is a very informative work which provides detailed definitions to terminology that is utilized in Library and Information science.\(^50\) Tiwari Puroshattam, (2011). It will be highly relevant today with alteration in the area of library and Information science. It includes all significant titles of library science which are extremely imperative and compulsory in day to day implementation of library work. He pointed out that the public libraries contain all the way through their history urbanized frequent models of stipulation for under disqualified sectors of civilization. On the other hand, in current times attention in the progress of such stipulation has been inadequate, focusing mostly on remote time partial initiatives quite than core planned improvement. Librarians as authors may succumb to
common statistical misconceptions and use errors. Thus it is important for librarians to know how to recognize them. In arrange to engage society and confidently grow their hold up for combined use amenities; a discussion is desirable that demonstrates a genuine respect for the society's views.\textsuperscript{51} Amy S. Van Epps (2012)

1.35 OBJECTIVES OF WORK

1. To assess the users reading need of public libraries
2. To assess the role of public libraries in users social life.
3. To analyses the cultural activities arranged by public libraries.
4. To compare services provide by different public libraries in the south region, Ahmednagar district.

1.36 HYPOTHESES

1. Public libraries were filling up users reading need in society.
2. The public libraries have cultivated some social and cultural values which are important to build a society or a nation.
3. The public libraries are working as social institution.
4. The public library is the knowledge centre in that town/village.

1.37 METHODOLOGY

The relevant literature of the study was collected from primary, secondary and tertiary sources. Primary sources of information such as periodicals, annual reports, souvenirs, pamphlets, conference proceedings, monographs, theses and dissertations etc., have been used. The secondary sources of information like text books, reference books like encyclopedias, glossaries, handbooks, etc., and tertiary sources like guides to literature, directories etc. have been consulted for gathering information.

1.38 SURVEY
Surveys are widely used to understand the current situation or stratus of the object of research. Surveys reflect current state of affairs with respect to the object of research. It also indicates the incidence and scatter of thoughts and opinions about different issues or features. A survey may be an independent study in itself or may be part of some other bigger exercise.

The term survey is used for the technique of investigation by a direct observation of a phenomena or systematic gathering of data from population by applying personal contact and interviews when adequate information about a certain problem is not available in records, files and other sources. Herman define survey as, ‘The survey is in briefly a method of analysis in scientific and orderly form for defined purpose of given social situation of problem or population’. Herman says, ‘The survey is in briefly a method of analysis in scientific and orderly from for defined purpose of given social situation of problem or population.’

"Survey is an account of some research examination, or enquiry, which has been done by scientific or organized method." The survey method is one among the systematic methods of data collection. It is an objective based study and used to collect the information from a large population with the help of selecting perfect samples. So it will give a good result and make the study easier. The 50 selected public libraries by data collected through survey method. The data collection techniques frequently employed in survey investigation are questionnaires, interview observation etc.

1.39 OBSERVATION

In an attempt to make the coverage of the study exhaustive all the major libraries were visited. The services of libraries examined and data collected regarding the social and cultural activities. Library record of various libraries in seven talukas were tabulated, analyzed and conclusions drawn.

1.40 QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire is a format containing a list of questions sequentially ordered to obtain information relevant to the objectives of the study. A questionnaire is not only a list of questions used to obtain responses. It is specifically intended to obtain particular kinds of data. It should be designed, therefore, according to set specifications and with specific goals in mind. ‘A
questionnaire cannot be judged as good or bad, efficient or inefficient unless the job it was intended to accomplish is known. It is essential, than, to look at the development of questionnaires a whole rather than the mere wording of any particular question.  

Questionnaire is a set of questions used to gather data in finding the current state-of-the-art. Here the attempt is to explore the state of mind of respondents or sample. Common sense suggests that what cannot be observed should be asked. Certain things cannot be observed because of distance, cost and many other reasons for inaccessibility. Questionnaires are heavily used in behavioral and social sciences. In Information science questionnaires are employed to conduct information audit or assess the needs of users, followed by their satisfaction with the information services. It can be used in policy making. Its uses can be extended too many other research areas of information sciences. For this study researcher will collected information from public libraries and users of public libraries.

1.41 PERSONAL INTERVIEW

The interviewee is better known to the society or at least as an achiever. The limelight is on the interviewee because the public wants to know about him/her. In research interviews the focus is on the subject of the study and the interviewee seems to be having some information about a situation and the interviewer wants it. The coordinator / librarians of various public libraries in south region of Ahmednagar district were interviewed in order to obtain first hand information regarding the contributions of associations towards public library services. Interviews were also conducted with presidents of various public libraries in the south region of Ahmednagar district obtaining information regarding social and cultural contribution of public libraries.

1.42 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE WORK

Present study is consultations on A; B and C class government added public libraries in south region, Ahmednagar district. So the scope and limitation of work is fixed for this study area.

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