CHAPTER – 2

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PROFILE OF SOUTH REGION,
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

2.1 INTRODUCTION
2.2 PUBLIC LIBRARY
2.3 AIMS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES
2.4 ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE SOCIETY
2.6 THE INTERNAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIETY AND EDUCATION
2.7 GRANT-IN-AID TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES
2.8 USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY
2.9 LIBRARY FUNCTION
2.10 THE CULTURAL HEREDITY OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
2.11 AHMEDNAGAR TEHSIL
2.12 SHEVGAON
2.13 PATHARDI
2.14 JAMKHED
2.15 KARJAT
2.17 SHRIGONDA
2.18 PARNER
CHAPTER – 2

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PROFILE OF SOUTH REGION,
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter researcher has discussed on public library, aim of public libraries and role of public libraries in society, public library development etc. and study area. The researcher has collected all the information and list of public libraries of seven tahsil in study area. India has an exceptional civilization and is one of the furthermost cultures of the humankind. It stretches from the Himalayas to sun soaked coastal villages, the sticky steamy forests, and productive Brahmaputra basin to the Thar wasteland. The total area of the land is 32,87,263 sq.km. India is the major nation in the world and second in population. Maharashtra is a one of the forward state in India. Maharashtra led the very rich contribution in fighting with British, under the guidance of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi.

The organizational development of the Maharashtra state is result of the linguistic reorganization of the States of India, affected on 1 May 1960. There were 35 districts in the state. Ahmednagar is the largest district in Maharashtra.

2.2 PUBLIC LIBRARY

According to Roanald Benge public library concept consists of four elements. First, the public libraries are available of the loan of materials and for reference propose to all citizens. Second, which the public libraries are mainly supported from public funds either on a local or on a national basis. The third element is their services as far as the individual is concerned should be free. The fourth one is that all material should be available as an integral part of right.

‘Public libraries are community organization contribution information dissemination helps based leading information for glowing part of society.’ A public library is a people’s university, with a primary purpose to provide information resources and services to all sections of the society. Public libraries are established for the benefit of the people. They are social institution offering services based upon groups on communal, economical, educational and
additional. Surrounded by all other society in present times, public libraries were the majority accepted as of the functions they carry out. They engage in recreation a very important responsibility in the benefit of the civilization.

The library is temple of learning, helping mankind to lead a sacred life and achieve spiritually and facilitate as a service centre, educational institution and centre for all movements for the development of the country. The services in public libraries are the programs, which increase the number of readers and use of the libraries. Such programs must be arranged so that the public of that area in which the public library is established may be attracted towards the library. Exhibitions of books on the occasion of fairs, festivals and other programs in the nearest are of the libraries and study circles can also be organized to give services for the public.

Public libraries were a universal occurrence. The libraries occur in a diversity of citizens, in contradictory culture and at unusual stages of progress. Even though the diverse contexts in which they function unavoidably outcome in another services, the public library offer services have individuality in ordinary.

2.3 AIMS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Dr. Ranganathan, wrote about the aims of public libraries as follows:

1. The aim of public libraries is to provide a life self education to each member of society.
2. To collect update recent and current information related with each subject.
3. To help in providing each and every kind of information material at various levels for persons of the society.
4. To collect and organize the material and information for recreation of the people of the society.
5. To collect and provide all other type of the material for the benefit of the society.

The above aims of public libraries show that public libraries contribute in the development in political, economic, educational, industrial, and cultural relations of the society.
2.4 ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE SOCIETY

Library and Society are interrelated because now a day’s library became a part and parcel of the civilization. The general public is verity of cultural nature. In such kind of people a intelligence of admiration and look upon for other cultural groups is necessary to make stronger the unity is variety. Therefore, public library requirements to deal with dissimilar people groups to provide expel to the aspirations and charity of special societies. Infrequent similar to public festivals, spiritual festivals utilized to serve up such a purpose.

Knowledge and information is powerful instrument in a society and can play a large part in improving the quality a life of individuals. Providing access to knowledge and information is therefore crucial for the development of society, since knowledge expansion and information dissemination are important dimensions of any developed system. ‘The public library, the confined entryway to information, provides an essential situation for enduring education, and enriching progress of the human being and community.’

Public Libraries play a major role in the nation expansion. Public Libraries help in the overall development of the social being. Public Libraries provide information and knowledge freely to its users. Public Library provides free of charge services and either a government controlled or government aided, or any other library notified by the government or any local self government as public, supported by public fund. For the proper development of the society, there should be Public Library system in each country at various levels like national level, state level, district level and village level etc.

Each nation has it’s have possession of public library account with significant privileged. Royal family and rich people have all complete a donation to the social order in the form of public library progress India is exemption. The Indian civilization is of variety type cultural. In such kind of humanity an intelligence of deference for extra linguistic and civilizing groups is necessary to make stronger the literary multiplicity. Therefore, a public library requirement to deal with organizing functions and obtain jointly meetings of dissimilar people groups to assistance.

Children and women, among others, need to be providing wholesome re– creative literature. Music contrasts and dance performances could be arranged in collaboration with local
organization or the other Kala academies. Society house could be organized to provide recreation to the children. In this way a public library apart from being a centre of education and information is required to service as a centre to promote local or regional culture. Ranganathan’s five laws provide directional guidance in organizing and offering good services.

The public library is considered to be an intellectual powerhouse to fulfill and get together the academic and social requirements of the community without any problem. A public library is superfluous than a set of credentials. It is a basin of human-beings strength which we conserve and be responsible for the imaginings of humankind. It sustains our countrywide temperament to transport familiar instruction to all society. It helps new proportions of attention and appreciative. It launches immature mind on their primary voyages from side to side the huge ocean of information.6

Without the total obliteration of education, the stipulation of public libraries will be of diminutive use. At the same time both are much interdependent in the sense that the eradication of illiteracy is perusable only through the active participation of public library system. It is needless to say that a considerable share of the task of eradicating illiteracy has to be shouldered by the public libraries. Public libraries in developing countries have special responsibilities towards illiterate and neo-literates. Public libraries must make a special effort to reach the disadvantaged people. They require information for their survival. For the growth and development of a modern society, communication of knowledge has become increasingly important. Keeping in view the objectives and goals of a developing society, the disadvantaged people need to be paid greater attention, so that they can gain a rightful place in the society.

2.5 THE INTERNAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIETY AND EDUCATION

According to Indian tradition knowledge was tied to self realization or knowledge about ‘Brahma’. ‘Knowledge was spiritualism’ affirmed religious books. In modern times, we realized that the important goal and aim of knowledge was for material prosperity and on all – round progress of humanity. Knowledge is for all and so all are entitled to it, it was stressed. Hence the idea of ‘Education for all’ was put forward. Schools and colleges flourished.
Education is considered as an important duty of the government. Freedom of thinking is the basis of social progress. Hence people firmly believed that the field of knowledge should be independent, self-governed and pure. ‘Knowledge is power’ became the powerful slogan of the present era. Education and society, therefore, became interlinked and it became necessary to take note of it. Society and Education are interring dependent and they influence each other. They develop each other.

2.6 GRANT-IN-AID TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The public libraries are familiar and remunerated funding support by the Directorate of Libraries by the regulation of the Maharashtra Public Libraries Rules, 1970 by Maharashtra Public Library Act. These libraries were secret As follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NO. 2.1 CONDITIONS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even as recognizing these libraries, the library is mandatory to be registered below the Public Trust Act 1950.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NO. 2.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRANTS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7 USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

Users might be acquainted with how to completely use the library’s assets. This is able to be suitable to several persons’ nervousness in imminent employees associate. The basic form of library tuition is usually recognized as knowledge center.

Libraries bring up to date, information to their users. These libraries were providing to users that what type of resources are accessible and how to entrance that in sequence. Previous to the IT period, the services of libraries were consummate by the old systems in library. It takes more time to search and provide information to users. Now a day the use of public library is very easy to its users and providers. Users can search the any information on or after any site through Internet access.

2.8 PUBLIC LIBRARY FUNCTION

The most important aim of the PL is to promote the use of the reading material contained in it. *Vidya – dan* i.e. impart of acquaintance has been careful as the majority sanctified work in India.

The major purpose of a public library is the compilation and conservation of information for its distribution to each and every one. Knowledge preservation is an significant function of a public library. The public libraries contain distorted the unfashionable idea of conserving a huge figure of interpretation resources for the further use only. *Gurudev* Tagore truly says that, ‘The scope to use to which the reading resources of a library is place, be supposed to decide its significance somewhat than the amazing quantity of volumes.’ He deprecated the thought of care additional consequence to text. In the same way, *Gurudeva* specially noted that invariable and greater than before make use of its reading material give a public library its implication.

Public Libraries are service institutions like hospitals, and the stock of documents they hold, the information these documents carry are all for intensive use. Students, teachers, researchers, scientists, engineers and technologists, technicians, planners and policy makers, bureaucrats and the general public could greatly increase efficiency and effectiveness in many areas of their endeavors and make a positive contribution to socioeconomic development, if only they know how to collect and use information. Experiences have shown that our libraries which
have a very comprehensive collection of documents are very much unused and under used. This is largely because most of the users are not generally aware either of the collections or the library services. It is, therefore, considered necessary to build skills in users for making full use of libraries, their collections and the different types of service offered by the libraries and information centers. For this the more approach for self–help is to get exposed to a set of instructional lessons of education on the use of library and its information sources. Hence it has become very essential for the libraries to organize and conduct short courses of edification and guidance of public library source.

User’s orientation programs can be arranged by public library. The users of libraries should get themselves acquainted with the environment of the library, its collections and their physical location in the public library, the tools that provide access to the collections and other types of services offered by the public library. While this acquaintance with the public library, skills to use the library collections and services can be acquired by a person gets a systematic initiation in the use of libraries and information sources and services. User’s orientation programs are usually organized of short ones, ranging from one hour introduction to the library and its services, to two or three days program depending on the types of users. The public library can arrange bibliographical guidance programs also. These programs or courses can be longer duration raining from a week to two weeks depending upon the depth and intensity of the training programs. The course content of such programs may relate to various types of information source, documentary, non-documentary.

2.9 INFORMATION LITERACY SKILLS PROVIDED BY PL.

The first instrument that we can think have, that humanity had used from the very beginning, is the first institution in which ordinarily the child holds membership the home. It is through the home that the child makes his first contact with the world and it is in the home that he learns his first lessons in the arts of life. We shall even concede that when his circle of experience widens so as to include other formal and informal instruments of education, the home does continue to exert some influence. But the limitations of the home as an instrument of universal education have now been, for long realized. In our present time, due to the crowded condition of our homes, the busy lives of the elders and the exacting requirements of the struggle
for existence, the home is found to be more and more wanting in its capacity to discharge the
duties of an instrument of universal education.

Right of access to information – Public library is meant for all. Everyone find equal right
to get access to the required information. Nobody is treated partially regarding use of the
sources and services of the library. It ensures to access variety of resources. Exposure to
Environment – It is creating general desire on the part of the citizens to become increasingly
literate and better informed so as to play effective role in the exciting task of development of
society as well as of nation. Public libraries use to provide an environment of learning which is
helpful in creating reading habit in children, information hunger in adult regarding their career or
research purpose and making fruitful usage of time of old people by providing best type of
entertainment, reading.

Decision Making – To sharpen ones skills, which are in a hidden form into an effective
instrument of self education one need to have easy and continue access to information which is
prove helpful in taking decisions regarding career as well as developmental aspect of people.

Recreation – Public libraries are tried to reshape the people to suit the currents needs of
the society. Enlightening improvement and reformation make knowledge literacy a need as users
search for to make their own information and create their possession of usefulness. Public
libraries can b helpful by developing creativity in users, regarding their area of interest,
providing services and sources to them, which would b beneficial for the society in the form of
recreation. It makes constructive use of leisure time of people in recreation of new ideas and
thoughts.

Unrestricted Information – In public library people enjoy unrestricted use of services as well as
of collection. Public library destroys all restrictions regarding the use of its collection and
services.

Communication skills – The purpose of public library is to maximize the use of information. It
can be achieve when people get skills of how to use the information into most productive usage.
This is possible by creating communication skills in them. They are guided in a manner that they
don’t hesitate to ask their questions and satisfying their queries. It is capable of molding diverse
interests of the people, all sections of the citizens to the public library with the primary object of
serving the individual member of society of anticipating his requirements to motivation for self-directed learning.

Promoting Awareness – Public library proves helpful in making and promoting awareness in respect of civilizing inheritance and positive reception of the culture. Public awareness programs as announcements of library services and other means to alert citizens to the value of information literacy. Public library services are highly needed to mass education program to remove illiteracy and make them aware regarding educational development. Dissemination of information becomes essential to the progress on one’s self as well as of society and nation. Public library provides information which is needed largely by the mass to develop them as well as of others.

Information finding – The users of public libraries are common people who have no idea about how to find the information or particular resource from a huge collection. For this public library usually conduct mini lessons programs about locating and searching a variety of information source. It assists user in learning the information literacy components, technical skills and internet based services which provide global access to quick, timely and needed information.

Challenges information literacy – Today people are suffering from the problem of information explosion. Information is publishing in so many forms that it has become impossible to trace which part is usable and which is not. The tremendous growth in the information available online as well as offline makes it difficult to get the desired one. It make difficult to manage the information. There is a lack of skilled and trained persons in the library who can provide services in digitized form. The persons working in the public libraries are not very familiar to the application of new modern technologies. There is several experimental suggestion that users who use IT as an instrument might become improved at, communicating thoughts. IT can communicate with worldwide.

2.10 THE CULTURAL HEREDITY OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Library as a social institution brings into relation the writing, publisher, librarian and reader. This relationship can also be viewed in terms of producer, intermediary and consume. In case of the library authors and publishers are producers-who produce books; librarians serve more like distributors or middle men; and readers are the consumers. It is significant to the
continuing accomplishment of the public library that it be supposed to be foundation on the civilization, of the nation.

It is not as much of probable to achieve something structures of the public library are introduce from a nation. ‘The PL be supposed to group in neighborhood group of people in all its variety’ This know how to be achieve in a diversity of habits and restricted themes. Wherever the verbal convention is a significant technique of message the public library ought to give confidence to growth. Concludes that libraries as a source of mass social change are far outnumbered by other effective media, such as radio, cinema and village level worker but adds that libraries have an indirect role in the service of rural educators.

This is very important because even after achieving literacy, adult again become illiterates in the absence of any reading program. The first task of the post-literacy program is the adequate supply of reading literature-books and magazines to the neo-literates which may be easy for them to read. It is a vital role of the library to make provisions for such reading material, keep them in organized collection and supply them free of any charge to the neo-literates.

The services accessible through Public Libraries are very useful for rural public in reference to acquiring knowledge. Public libraries in rural area were for collecting local text and giving the public verbal communication and for the endorsement of civilization where conversation team and established focal songs are prepared. PL can provide an optional to educational empowers citizens and provides identity-education. One purpose of the Public Libraries in country is to supply a stage for creating and conventional facts. Public library can be providing assistance to local people to publish their own writing in local language.

The recorded knowledge and descriptions of human social history, art, literature, science and technology are stored on the long shelves of the library, which go down from generation to generation. These shelves depict the life and character of the human race. As an instrument of social control in the community, the library conserves the social heritage and then transmits it.
MAP NO. 2.1 LOCATION OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
MAP NO. 2.2 STUDY AREA OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
2.11 AHMEDNAGAR TEHSIL

There are around 117 villages in Ahmednagar tehsil. Total area of tehsil is 1473.33 hectares, and population is 230733 in which males were 119280 and females were 1141453 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate of tehsil is 84.64%. Ahmednagar has historical heritage. The city is known by the name of creator of the city Ahmed Shah Nizam. In Ahmednagar fort, a lot of national ledears of Indian Freedom Struggle together with Late Pandit Jawharlal Nehru were under arrest for the duration of Indian independence movement. Pandit Jawharlal Nehru wrote the well-known book ‘Discovery of India’ in this fortification.

Ahmednagar district is famous for having highest figure of sugar factories. Ahmednagar has increased the message, ‘rural opulence all the way through cooperation’. The initial cooperative sugar factory in Asia was well-known in this district. Role sculpt of water management effort can be seen at Hivare Bazar which is in addition called model village in this tehsil. There were 64 public libraries in various villages in Ahmednagar tahsil. For the purpose of research the researcher has randomly chooses 8 public libraries for the study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Public Library</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Year of Establish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ahmednagar Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, A.Nagar.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sakat Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Sakat</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.12 SHEVGAON

Shevgaon is located east side 58 km. from Ahmednagar city. There are around 112 villages in Shevgaon tehsil. Total area of tehsil is 1031.85 hectors, and population is 203667 in which males were 104299 and females were 99377 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate of tehsil is 70.5%. Shevgaon was by tradition been ‘Shiv’ or border line flanked by Maharashtra and Marathwada region. Several villages of Shevgaon tehsil be submerge of Jayakwadi dam in 1970. There is solitary extremely mature Dargah of Peer Hazarat Dawal Malik in the northern side of
city. This Dargah was above a thousand years previous. 7 km. from this city there is little village on Pathardi road, the name of village is Ghotan, there is a very old temple of goddess Kalika. This goddess is worship by Kasar community in Hindu religion. Annually in Marathi month of 10th Chaitra there is communal get-together of all devotees of Kalika. There are a variety of spiritual and cultural functions detained in whole day, and at sunset there is Mahaprasad to all devotees. There is one more a very old holy place of Lord Shiva.

There were 58 public libraries in various villages in Shevgaon thesil. For the purpose of research the researcher has randomly chooses 8 public libraries for the study. 

**Table 2.4 Public Libraries in Shevgaon Tehsil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Public Library</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Year of Establish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mahatma Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Shevgaon</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Azad Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Khere Takli</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shri Dnyaneshwar S. Wachnalaya, Wadule K.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.13 PATHARDI

Pathardi is 54 km. Eastward from Ahmednagar. There are around 137 villages in Pathardi tehsil. Total area of tehsil is 1186.09 hectares, and population is 192045 in which males were 98139 and females were 93906 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate of tehsil is 70.43%.

Pathardi is one of the historical places in Ahmednagar district. Though it is a drought tahasil, it has religious importance. The civilization in this area started from the ancient India. It is the place which is related to mythological stories Ramayana and the Mahabharata of a mentioned earlier in this study that, in Mahabharata period a war between Arjuna and Babruwahan [son of Arjuna] took place in this area and it is told that Arjuna who was known as ‘Parth’, was depleted and wept here. That is why this place is named as Parth – radi (wept) as Pathardi. Vruddeheshwar (Lord of Shiva), Madhi,Mohatadevi and Bhagwangad these popular religious places are situated in this tahasil. There were 75 public libraries in various villages in
*Pathardi thesil.* For the purpose of research the researcher has chooses 8 public libraries randomly for the study.

**TABLE NO. 2.5 PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN PATHARDI TEHSIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Public Library</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Year of Establish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kai. H.B.P. Laxmin Fundepatil S.W. Bhute Takli</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Swastic Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Pathardi</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bappaji Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Shekte</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chatrapati Shivaji Wachnalaya, Mali Babhulgaon</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jay Bajarang Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Kelwandi</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kai. Guruvarya Kedar S.W. Hatral</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kai. Ramrao Andure Patil S. W. Kharwandi Kasar</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.14 JAMKHED**

*Jamkhed* is located east side 75 km. from *Ahmednagar* city. There are around 88 villages in *Jamkhed tehsil.* Total area of tehsil is 849.09 hectares, and population is 106562 in which males were 54594 and females were 51968 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate of tehsil is 67.79%.

*Jamkhed taluka* is famous for village *Cholndi* and Kharda fort. The village *Chondi* is situated in *Jamkhdetaluka* of *Ahmednagar* district. This place is birth place of *AhilyabaiHolkar,* the famous Maratha dynasty flourished in the central part of India with a capital at Indore in Madhya Pradesh. *AhilyabaiHolkar* was brilliant and brave as well as kind hearted. Her son’s name was *Malojirao* and daughter’s name was *Muktabai.* Her husband died in 1754 battle with *SurjmalJat.* Afterwards she handled politics in well manner. She handled the administrating properly for 28 years. She died on 13th August 1795 with great dignity and piousness.

There were 20 public libraries in various villages in *Jamkhed thesil.* For the purpose of research the researcher has randomly chooses 7 public libraries for the study.
### TABLE NO. 2.6

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN JAMKHED TEHSIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Public Library</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Year of Establish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lokmany Taluka Wachnalaya, Jamkhed</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chatrapati Shivaji Wachnalaya, Jamkhed</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shri Anikhiridevi Gramin Wachnalaya, Fakrabad</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Nisarga Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Halgaon</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### 2.15 KARJAT

*Karjat* is located South side 65 km. from *Ahmednagar* city. There are around 118 villages in *Karjat tehsil*. Total area of *tehsil* is 1503.61 hectors, and population is 205674 in which males were 106420 and females were 99254 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate of *tehsil* is 71.22%.

In this *tehsil* there is the famous temple of *Siddhatake Ganpati*. This is one of the *Ashtavinayaka*. *Siddhatake* is located in *Karjat taluka* of *Ahamadnagar* district. This is one of the eight famous pious (*Ashtavinayak*) *Ganpati* temples. *ShiddhivinayakGanpati* temple is considered to be one of most awakened spiritual temple. People come here with deep faith and place their Demands to the God. This temple is built by *Ahilyabai Holkar*, famous Maratha queen of the Indore. She was a religious lady and had built numerous temples during his regime. ‘This temple is renovated by *Haripant Phadake*, One of the *Peshwa Sardar*.’

The temple of *Siddhtake* or *Siddhivinayak* is situated on the bank of river Bhima, a very important and religious place. This place is 60 km away from *Karjat* and 30 km from *Shrigonda* and 30 km from *Duand*.

There were 28 public libraries in various villages in Karjat tahsil. For the purpose of research the researcher has collect the information of 6 public libraries for the study.
### TABLE NO. 2.7 PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN KARJAT TEHSIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Public Library</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Year of Establish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhairavnath Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Kokangaon</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mahatma Gandhi Sarwajanik Wa. Mirajgaon</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pariwartan Gramin Wachnalaya, Karjat</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sane Guruji Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Karjat</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.16 SHRIGONDA

Shrigonda is located south side 55 km. from Ahmednagar city. There are around 115 villages in Shrigonda tehsil. Total area of tehsil is 1519.98 hecetrs, and population is 251032 in which males were 129445 and females were 121587 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate of tehsil is 73.44%.

The old name of Shrigonda is ‘Shripur Chambhargonda,’ but the British Government has renamed it as Shrigonda. From middle period Shrigonda taluka is accepted as a sacred place in hierarchy of so many great people, like Saint Govind Chambhar, Pralhad Maharaj, Nimbraj Maharaj, Jayaram Swami Saint Shaikh Mohammad Maharaj and Kakadi Maharaj. The Shrigonda city is located between 18°40’ North latitude and 74°44’ East longitude. The religious place Shaikh baba temple is situated in Shrigonda taluka which is one of the most important taluka in Ahmednagar district. Late Sheikh Mohammad Maharaj or Shaikhbaba and Janardhan Swami had the same guru in spiritual area. He belonged to ‘Sufi sect’. He was very famous in Muslim as well as Hindu people. He devotedly participated in the program like Bhajan, Kiratan, Dindi etc. He was a guru of brave Sardar Malojirao. There were 24 public libraries in various villages in Shrigonda thesil. For the purpose of research the researcher has chooses 6 public libraries randomly for this study.

### TABLE NO. 2.8 PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN SHRIGONDA TEHSIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Public Library</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Year of Establish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shrigonda Shahar Nagarpashhid Wac. Shrigonda</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vishwanath Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Dhorja</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.17 PARNER

Parner is the historic city in Ahmednagar district. This city is located West side 34 km. from Ahmednagar city. There are around 131 villages in Parner tehsil. Total area of tehsil is 1930.28 hectors, and population is 246552 in which males were 124041 and females were 122511 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate of tehsil is 71.51%.

Parner tehsil is a place in which approximately everyone is glowing cultured; a number of the villages were well-known for serviceman in military and primary teacher. Parner is also famous for Shri Anna Hajare. Shri Anna Hajare, expert Socialist, hails from renowned superlative village of ‘Ralegan Siddhi’, this is situated in Parner tehsil. It was a small village in the beginning but because of continuous effort and inspiration of Annasaheb Hazare, this small village turns into famous village and is growing rapidly in prosperity.

There were total 62 public libraries in various villages in Parner tehsil. For the purpose of research the researcher has chooses 7 public libraries randomly for the study.

**TABLE NO. 2.19 PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN PARNER TEHSIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Public Library</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Year of Establish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Parner</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shri Dharmanath Graminvikas Ma. S.W. Jawale</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ganesh Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Mhaskewadi</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shri Dhokeshwar Wachnalaya, Takli Dhokeshwar</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sahkarmaharshi Balasaheb Babar S.W. Wadner B.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES

1. India (2012), Publishing Division, information and broadcasting ministry, Government of India.pp.1
3. Ranganathan S.R., (1957), Library manual, Asia publishing House, Bombay, p.15
4. www.achive.ifla.org
6. Pandey Rajhunath, (2011), Library Administration, Jananda Prakashan, New Delhi, pp.242
8. www.dolmaharashtra.org
11. IBD, p. 21