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CHAPTER NO - 4

ANALYSES OF THE DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the services available at various public libraries of the south region of Ahmednagar district have been investigated. The services of the public libraries are indentified with the help of field survey, observation and questionnaire. The correlation ship between the services and public libraries is also analyzed in this chapter.

If someone wants to make a cup of tea he should collected water, sugar, milk and the tea, but only collection of this ingredients doesn’t helps to make a cup of tea he has to give hit to these material to make a cup of tea. In this way the only collation of data is not sufficient to make a research one has to analysis the data for this kind of task i.e. the analysis of the data.

A library is a public library when its doors remain open to all and if it caters to educational information and recreational needs of its users. Government local bodies, societies, trusts and institutions may organize such libraries. Public library, like educational institutions can be establish managed and developed under legislative enactment of or by administrative rules or by provide initiative finance for public library service. A service is a system that supplies public need. In south region of Ahmednagar district most of the services are available to the first grade and the second grade public libraries which includes home lending, newspaper, periodicals and cultural activities.

In many ways, people believe that public libraries are more essential now than ever before. People absolutely need public libraries to provide vital information sources and services with free of charge to anyone citizens who needs it. Public libraries are fast merging as centers of information, knowledge, education, and culture. Public libraries also lacking in term of adequacy, relevance and range of knowledge resource in various formats in the collections; effective information services for various user groups and low penetration in the community.
### TABLE NO.4.1

**ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN STUDY AREA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Public Library</th>
<th>Year of Est.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ahmednagar Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, A.Nagar.</td>
<td>1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mahatma Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Shevgaon</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Parner</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lokmanya Taluka Wachnalaya, Jamkhed</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shrigonda Shahar Nagarparrishid Wac. Shrigonda</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shri Dharmanath Graminvikas Ma. S.W. Jawale, Parner</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Azad Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Khere Takli, Shevgaon</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chatrapati Shivaji Wachnalaya, Jamkhed</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Bhairavnath Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Kokangaon</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Vishwanath Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Dhorja, Shrigonda</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Shri Malganga Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Nighoj</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Pariwartan Gramin Wachnalaya, Karjat</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Library Name</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Sane Guruji Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Karjat</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Sarudha Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, A. Nagar.</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Sakat Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Sakat, A nagar</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Swastic Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Pathardi</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Bappaji Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Shekte, Pathardi</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Jay Bajarang Sarwajanik Wa. Kelwandi, Pathardi</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Nisarga Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Halgaon, Jamkhed</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Swa. Pradipkumar M. Bangar S. W. Moha, Jamkhed</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Sant Gadgebaba Sarwajanik Wa. Bitkewadi, Karjat</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Kai. Guruvariya Kedar S.W. Hatral, Pathardi</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar S. Wa. Jamkhed</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Bhairawanath Sarwajanik W. Ghogargon, Shrigonda</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Table No. 4.1 the researcher has gone through 50 libraries in south region of Ahmednagar district. These all libraries were registered under Trust Deed Act.1980 and Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 and working under Nasik Division. (Three public libraries were
founded before Independence) Out of 50 libraries 49 (98 %) libraries response very well but 1 (2 %) library was not response at all. The researcher has studied all annual reports, magazines, registers, files and other documents, and information personal interview and questionnaire. After studying the available material, the researcher analyzed as below.

**TABLE NO.4.2**

**YEAR WISE PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Year of Pub. Lib. Establishment</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1838 to 1932</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1933 to 1942</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1943 to 1952</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1953 to 1962</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1963 to 1972</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1973 to 1982</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1983 to 1992</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1993 to 2002</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>2003 to 2006</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Not responded</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While studying the data, the researcher came to know that, Ahmednagar Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Ahmednagar, Mahatma Sarwajanik Wachnalaya, Shevgaon and ‘Sarvajanik Wachnalaya, Parner’ were the oldest Public libraries in study area, which was established in 1838, 1885 and 1933 and the recent was ‘Kai. Ramrao Andure Patil Sarvajanik Wachnalaya Kharwandi Kasar, Pathardi’ in 2006.

The years 1993 to 2002 are milestone in the history of public library in study area, because in these years 25 (50 %) public libraries were established in these years. The years 1963 to 1972 there were not a single public library was founded in study area. From the years 1818 to 1962 in those one hundred twenty five years only 5 (10%) libraries were established.
4.2 STAFF OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The well qualified and trained library professionals serve to bridge the gap between readers and their required document. Modern society is taking more and more complex shape day by day. Consequently, the librarianship in modern times is also undergoing significant changes in outlook, functions, range and types of services and in methods and techniques.

**CHART NO. 4.2**

**QUALIFICATION OF STAFF**

Out of 49 libraries 5 (10.20%) libraries have qualified library staff or librarians. They have completed their Bachelor degree (B. Lib. Sci.) in library profession. 31 (15.19%) public libraries staff has completed Library Training Certificate Course (LTC), and 14 (6.86%) public libraries were running their work with staff who has complied there higher secondary level. Today, in the public libraries, various functions related with information providing for the users are executed for which libraries need an experienced, skilful, and technically expert person, which is called a librarian. This person must have the high ideal personal abilities and qualities along with educational, technical, professional and other general qualifications.
4.3 LIBRARY BUILDING

A library building should be specific, clear and direct expression. Library performs a variety of functions and the importance of a library building is that it should perform for all the functions and provide all the services. The furniture in the library should be durable and suited for physical comfort, so that the readers feel comfortable, self reliant and do more and better works in the library.

CHART NO. 4.3 LIBRARY BUILDING

It is found that 13(26.53%) out of 49 libraries have their own buildings and 36(73.47%) libraries run their business in other buildings i.e. they are tenants.

4.4 HOME LENDING SERVICES

Home lending service is the only activity which can make library alive. A library is known by effective and efficient services render to the patrons. As the need of readers home lending service is important because of time limitation. Home lending service provides free flow of information and communication between the library and users. Libraries were made attractive, comfortable and special services were introduced to make the books put to use. Home lending to home delivery of books is the order of the day. There is a harmonious cooperation public libraries to satisfy the first law of library science – ‘Books are for use’. The researcher found that all (100%) libraries in study area provide this service.
4.5 TIMING OF LIBRARY

The library of today no longer regarded as store house of books and other study materials but has now become the dynamic social agency for effective dissemination of information, knowledge and ideas. The library can be defined as a communicable unit of knowledge. The flow of literature is so vast that in almost every field of knowledge one has come across innumerable sources of information. The timing of library was impressing on these things; generally the time of library is in two section morning and evening section. Education library must be open seven hours in a day and public library open three and six hours according to class of public library. Class A and B public library must be open six hours in a day and class C and D public library must be open three hours in a day by rules of Public Library Act.

CHART NO. 4.4

TIMING OF LIBRARY

In study area there were class 6 (12.20%) public libraries are in ‘A’ class and 25 (51.07%) public libraries were in ‘B’ class they were open six hours in a day in two sessions. 18 (36.73%) public libraries were in class ‘C’ they were open three hours in a day at morning session only.
4.6 READING ROOM

For the purpose of comfortable reading, the reading hall or reading room is must in public library. The furniture in the reading hall should be durable and suited for physical comfort so that the readers feel comfortable. The third law of library science directs that, every book in the library must get its reader. In other words, we can say that, the efforts should be made for giving encouragement in the use of books, so that all books of the library can be best used. By making provision of activities or providing facilities the maximum readers can be attracted towards the public library. According to ‘Public Library Act’ separate reading hall is essential for women’s and children’s for class ‘A’ and class ‘B’.

CHART NO. 4.5

READING ROOM

There were 33 (67.34%) of public library has separate reading hall, because of legal condition and 16 (32.66%) public library have not reading hall because of space.
4.7 COLLECTION

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. The collection of library should be of requisite size, scope and quality and should meet the needs of peoples in society. Multiple copies of necessary books and copies of collateral reading materials could be acquired. In the public library reference and bibliographical tools, journals and serials and latest works in different disciplines should be procured to assist the peoples in their needs.

CHART NO. 4.6

COLLECTION OF BOOKS
From the analyses of information about book collection, researcher found that 11 (22.44\%) public libraries have book collection of 1001 to 5000. 30 (61.22\%) public libraries have 5001 to 15000 book collection, and 9 (18.34\%) public have more than 15001 books. This collections were fulfills the needs of local peoples in society.

**4.8 PERIODICALS AND NEWS PAPERS**

The basic resource for the development of any field is update information. Periodicals are source of new information whether it results of research, new items, statistical data, announcements, correspondence advertisement about products and services or whatever. Each type of periodical is important to at least group of people, relating to their work or leisure activities.

**CHART NO. 4.7 PERIODICALS AND NEWS PAPERS**

In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that there were 8 (16.32\%) public libraries have up to 10 periodicals and 5 news papers. 31 (63.26\%) public libraries have 11 to 20 periodicals and 6 to 10 news papers, and 11 (22.44\%) public libraries have above 20 periodicals and more than 12 news papers.
4.9 LIBRARY MEMBERS

There are great varieties of public library users, who need information from the libraries. It is very difficult to identify the categories of the users. In general the users of the libraries may be student, teachers, researchers, scholars, authors, writers, planners, business managers, farmers, doctors, advocates, engineers, general public etc. But a library member means who pay an annual or monthly fee of the public library.

CHART NO. 4.8

LIBRARY MEMBERS

The analysis found that 8 (16.32%) public libraries have 51 to 100 library members. 34 (69.38%) public libraries have 101 to 300 library members, and 7 (14.28%) libraries have more than 301 library members.

4.10 REFERENCE SERVICE

Reference service is the personal service or each reader in helping him to find the document answering his interest at the moment pin-pointy, exhaustively. The aim of library, being social institution, can be obtained through the personal assistance through reference
Reference service is more concerned with the provision of information on demand that is the provision of answers to the specific problem of readers.

Reference service is the process of establishing right contact between a reader and his document in a personal way. Thus succinctly stated reference service is the contact established between the reader and the right document at the appropriate time in the best manner possible.

**CHART NO. 4.9**

**REFERENCE SERVICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46 Libraries</td>
<td>93.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Libraries</td>
<td>6.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It seen that 46 (93.87%) public libraries give exultant reference service to readers but 3(6.13%) public libraries are not satisfactory reference service because of non-qualified staff.

**4.11 NEWS CLAPPING SERVICE**

In the meadow of library and information science, an enormous amount of information is being produced by various organizations concerned with various subjects’ development. Literature is going very fast in recent years. No one can able to collect all these produced information in time. Latest information is presented by journals, research papers, periodicals and newspapers. Clapping of this information and news is beneficial to users.
The analysis found that 12 (24.48%) public libraries provide this type of service promptly. Remaining 37 (75.52%) public libraries were not gone through it.

4.12 SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INF. SERVICE

Selective dissipation of information is a method of supplying each user or a group of users with the reference of documents or abstract relating to their predefined areas of interest, selected from documents published recently during the period in question. This service saves the user the effort of having to scan through a number of publications, which can be very time-consuming, and to choose the document of interest to him.

An information system should device a mechanism by which a continuous surveillance is kept over documents being admitted into the system to find out the relevance of each document from the point of view of each user’s interest.

CHART NO. 4.10 SDI SERVICE

The researcher found that 3 (6.12%) libraries provide this type of service. Remaining 46 (93.88%) public libraries have not provided this service because of not availability of knowledge about this service.
4.13 REPROGRAPHY

Reprography is a term used to refer to photocopying as well as duplicating documents whereby on or additional copies of the similar dimension are produced. Document reproduction methods can be conveniently grouped into two categories; photographic copying and micro recording.

Mostly public libraries were use Xerox machine for providing this type of services or facility.

CHART NO. 4.11

REPROGRAPHIC SERVICE

In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that 5 (10.20%) public libraries out of 49 libraries have provided this type of service, 44 (89.80%) public libraries were not provided such type of service because of proper instruments and electricity problem.

4.14 TRANSLATION SERVICE

Language barrier is one of the major hurdles in the communication of information. An information unit must acquire and process foreign language documents and if needed provide a
translation of the same for the benefit of the users. There are special translation bureaus at local, individuals and institutions. All of them maintain indexes to the existing translations and sometimes publish the same at regular intervals. Translation service may be provided by the information staff by locally available consultants, or by recourse to government, professional associations or commercial translation services.

After analyzing the data of study area it is found that only 3 (6.12%) public libraries were providing this service or contact to reliable persons, 46 (93.88%) public libraries were not response this service.

4.15 INTERNET

With the advent of technology as necessity in all fields of life, public libraries were also not behind it.

In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that (10.20%) public libraries out of 49 libraries have provided Internet service, 44 (89.80%) public libraries were not provided such type of service because of proper instruments and electricity problem.

4.16 AUDIO – VISUAL MATERIALS

An efficient indexing system has the characteristic of providing maximum benefits at a minimum cost. It helps in easily accessing of the information without much strain. Such an indexing system will be used more. The cost not only in terms of money, but also in the amount of labor involved in retrieving the documents containing information, is also taken into account.

The analysis of data researcher found that 18 (36.70 %) public libraries were gone through this service, and 32 (63.30%) libraries were not using such type of new materials.

4.17 USER EDUCATION

The public library be supposed to assist its reader expand skills which determination allow them to create the nearly everyone effectual utilize of the library’s capital. Library staff has to take action as information direction-finding to aid users, to construct the large amount effectual utilize of information and announcement skill. As the novel IT turn out to be additional
usually obtainable the position of the public library in providing access to these technologies. Public library staff can be helping people learns how to make best use of them is of vital importance.

**CHART NO. 4.12 USER EDUCATION**

From the analyses of information about 40 (81.64%) public libraries were interested in user’s education and 9 (18.36%) Public library not interested to provide this service to users.

**4. 18 ALERTING SERVICE**

Regular users of the public library know the role and resourcefulness of the libraries. There may be many who are not aware of the role of the libraries and how to exploit the resources of the library. The creation of alerting and awareness among the public may be taken up either by public library staff.

In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that 8 (16.33%) public libraries out of 49 libraries have provided alerting service, 41 (83.67%) public libraries were not provided such type of service.
4.19 DIGEST SERVICE

This service is important to student as well as professional persons in society. The internet has opened u a whole new field of debate about moral censorship. There are websites which are the electronic equivalent of pornographic magazines, and these have perhaps emphasized the difficulty of defining what is acceptable. Images which can be openly sold in newsagents shops.

In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that 6 (12.24%) public libraries out of 49 libraries have provided digest service, 43 (87.76%) public libraries were not provided such type of service.

4.20 INTER LIBRARY LOAN

Inter library lone is the most common and age old form of resource sharing. In this, a library gets a book or a document from another library on loan for a certain period of time. The transaction takes place only between the libraries.

As has already been noted, no library in the world, not even the Library of Congress can claim self sufficiency in meeting the document requirements of its users, leave alone procuring everything that is published. Traditionally, libraries exchange publications through inter – library loans to meet the unmeant needs of their clientele. Now, with the advent of reprographic and micrographic technologies, photocopies and microforms of the original documents are exchanged where possible. However, in the case of books actual volumes are still exchanged.
In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that 39 (79.60%) public libraries out of 49 libraries have provided Inter library loan service, 10 (20.40%) public libraries were such types of service.

4.21 REFERRAL SERVICE

This service is defined as the progression of connecting a human being by means of requires or difficulty with amenities which will get together they want to resolve the difficulty. The referral queries are of multi-dimensional type like community and social information, health and hygiene, job training and employment opportunities, recreations and entertainment, tourist information, business and trade information, and so on.
Researcher found that 43 (87.76%) public libraries out of 49 libraries have provided Referral service, 7 (12.24%) public libraries were not able to provide this type service.

**4.22 BOOK EXHIBITION**

Poverty, illiteracy, different socio-economic background and the changing society in some way or the other compels the city as well as village dwellers, specifically youth, to equip them to earn material rather than the intellectual wealth. There is a sensation in the middle of a part of a community that illiteracy might not require library services. Illiterate people may not always essentially be unaware people. Rather a group of of them is quite enlightened and is amenable to new thoughts and present of consideration. They can be further enlightened by public libraries through book exhibition.
A public library should provide pleasant, aesthetic and functional ambience to provide equal opportunities of reading for illiterates, neo-literates, women and children in particular through innovative ways and means.

**CHART NO. 4.15**

**BOOK EXHIBITION**

![Graph showing book exhibition data]

From the analyses of information about 37 (75.50%) public libraries were interested in book exhibition and 12 (24.50%) Public library not interested to provide this service to users.

**4.23 PHYSICAL ATMOSPHERE**

The third law library science directs that, every book in the library must et its reader. In other words, we can say that, the efforts should be made for giving encouragement in the use of books, so that all books of the library can be best used. By making provisions of activities or providing facilities the maximum readers an be attracted towards the libraries. In library following facilities are provide –
A. Drinking water – 49 (100 %) all public libraries provide this service to users.
B. Electricity (fan and light)- 14 (28.57 %) public libraries have all electric facilities.
C. Toilet – 9(18.40 %) public libraries have their own toilets.
D. Furniture – 11(22.44 %) public libraries have good furniture.

4.24 LIBRARY PUBLICITY

Publicity and promotion plan in public libraries could include many activities and elements to promote their resource-collection and services. Public libraries can be organization of annual library week celebrations and special years of celebration and anniversaries and other collation promotional activities. A web page is a god way of promoting library information services and resources. So that library websites of a public library must be created and associations to and as of connected websites and portals should be provided.

In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that about 40 (81.64 %) public libraries were interested in library publicity and 9 (18.36 %) Public library not interested in this regard.
4. 25 EXTENSION SERVICES

Libraries are services centers. Libraries help the users to get the information they want. For this purpose the library staff had developed a number of tools and techniques. The classified arrangement of books on the shelves helps the users to locate easily, the books they want. The library catalogue helps the users to know whether a book is available in the library or not; it is the call number in the catalogue entry helps to locate the book on the shelf. The various maps, plans, guides, etc. provides the library helps the users to find their way in the complex library mechanism. In addition, the reference library staff provides personalized service whenever the user is in difficulty. The lending, reprography etc. are the general services provided by the library. Services other than these normal survives, we can as extension services.

From the analyses of information about 37 (75.50 %) public libraries were interested in extenuation service and 12 (24.50 %) Public library not interested to provide this service to users.

4.26 NOTICE BOARD

Notice board is the space where the important instructions were display. A in print appearance locate to the acquisitions section of a library by an endorsement diagram user to make known a latest book that meets the wishes outline recognized by library. Any type of information or notification about public library, its users and who were attached with public such type of information was display on this notice board for local use for all in society.

From the above tabular and graphical representation, it is found that the 47 (95.90 %) public libraries were have good notice board service and 2 (4.10 %) Public libraries were not providing this service to users.

4.27 OPEN ACCESES

Libraries which want to acquire all types of publications have to pay a hefty amount to fulfill the information needs of their researches. But the resource crunch is no longer helping them to keep up with the third world which are economically disadvantaged are the worst sufferers. Researchers are thus deprived of the latest knowledge in their field. This may also
sometimes lead to the duplication of research. However, with the onset of the open access movement and better understanding of their social responsibilities takes success of this library services.

**CHART NO. 4.17 OPEN ACCESSES**

![Chart showing open accesses services in libraries](chart.png)

In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that 11(22.44 %) libraries in study area has open accesses service in their libraries but 38 (77.76 %) Public libraries were not following this service.

**4.28.COMpetitive EXamination guIDANCE CELL**

With all the other things for librarians to do, they should serve as career centers. Public library should promote the collection, draw in persons who do not usually create utilize of the library, help those who cannot afford to pay or increase visibility in the community. Developing resources to job skills programs fits all of these obligations by using the collection to point people to career materials, filling a specific need for many who might not be library users, providing online access and performing a vital service for communities in the midst of a recession. The researcher found that 9 (18.40%) libraries provide this type of service. Remaining 40(81.60%) public libraries have not provided this service.
4.29 CELEBRATION AND FUNCTIONS

Public libraries can be organized environment information, privileges of senior citizens, women problems and their solutions. In rural area public libraries can arrange agricultural information such as on crop, seeds, weather, agriculture produce prices etc.

The researcher found that all public libraries (100%) provide this type of service.

4.30 LECTURE SERIES

The reference personnel also provide intensive services beyond the scope of the general type of the general type of library services to literature searches. They go beyond the general reference sources to the pages of bibliographies, indexing and abstracting periodicals, review periodicals, and so on. Eminent personas lectures are increase users abilities. The researcher found that 44 (89.80%) libraries provide this type of service. Remaining 5 (10.20%) public libraries have not provided this service.

4.31 HEALTH INFORMATION

Fitness information providers create a latest method of nearby disseminating healthiness information. In assessing the level of the data, it should be noted that 46 (93.88%) libraries provide this type of service. Remaining 3 (6.12%) public libraries have not provided this service.

4.32 READERS AWARDS

The public library helps dissimilar sectors of the population by on condition that correct information to the exact user at the right moment in time. Libraries implementation for communal expansion by extending these behavior and facilities, distribution books additional room lectures on an assortment of topics. Public library gives a reader’s awards and inspirers the reader to use library. Awards claim a prestigious position in modern social life and they more or less serve as yard stick to measure the merit of an achievement.

The researcher has found that 45 (91.83%) public libraries give awards, 4 (8.17%) of libraries not do these types of work.
4.33 GROUP READING

Group reading is important for individuals and for group to play a greater role at work and in the community. It is a road to personal development as well as group of readers. Group reading can take place through formal and non-formal systems of education and training, free adult education, and informal interactions. Public libraries constitute the setting for group reading, connecting individuals to the illiterate peoples in the society to encage their knowledge and information.

CHART NO. 4.18 GROUP READING

In study area there were 47 (95.91%) public libraries were organized this program, while 2 (4.09%) public libraries wee not interesting to take group reading program.

4.34 VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

In the period of vacations public library can be guidance to youth and children’s in their interested subjects. Appreciating the value of a public library as a social institution, the library staff should participate in these activities, social programs and, pay attention to books and documents which support all human activities. Books and documents in fact, are corporate members of the entire human community and corporate members of the entire human
community and therefore deserve to be preserved and protected. It is obvious; therefore, that one has to view the library as an indispensable institution for the society. The library professionals should understand this, hold a definite conviction and also make the society understand this service.

**CHART NO. 4.19 VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE**

The analysis found that 37 (75.52 %) public libraries provide this type of service promptly. Remaining 12 (24.48 %) public libraries were not gone through Vocational guidance program.

**4.35 PLANTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM**

Public libraries offer right of entry and help to position and make use of centralized, local administration information. In open space public library can be arrange tree plantation and environmental program with the help of local people in society. Tree plantation and environmental work is beneficial to society as well as nation.
The researcher found that 46 (93.88%) libraries provide this type of service. Remaining 3 (6.12%) public libraries have not provided this service.

4.36 CULTURAL PROGRAMS

The public library must be an input activity in the restricted population for the use of local culture. This be able to be achieved in a selection of habits e.g. the safeguarding of local times gone by publishing of substance of local attention and budding interactive programs on confined themes.

The public libraries organize variety entertainment program for the society. The researcher found that in study area there were all public libraries organized one – act – play, dance competitions; fashion shows, traditional dress and focal dance etc. means 100% public libraries organize cultural programs. This is because there was a condition by public library department, Nasik Division to take such type of program
4. 37 PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Public awareness about government programs such as literacy movement, adult education, right to information, polio eradication, reading habits in children and family planning etc. is essential for their success. Public libraries have a great potential in undertaking awareness activities about government programs. They offer a public forum for discussion and expression of views on issues underlying various programs and educating and sensitizing thereby social groups and organizations in the community for the purpose. Public libraries can organize campaigns, as well as participate in such campaigns organized by others for promoting awareness about government programs. Besides, the library can offer discussion groups on the internet for holding ongoing debates.

It is found 35(71.42%) public libraries arrange public awareness program where 14 (28.58 %) public libraries were not interested in this.

4.38 NATIONAL FESTIVALS

All public libraries were celebrate - 26th January, 15th August and 1st May all these national festivals were celebrate means, 100% response for this question.

4.39 CALIBRATION OF TRADITIONAL FESTIVALS

Public library can be introduction of local and traditional festivals it will be helpful for community. All public libraries were celebrating traditional festivals like Holi, Dashra, Diwali, Rangpanchami, Sankrant etc.

In this chapter the researcher has gone through all the data he collected. The researcher has made analysis of the data and made the things clear. He has given the member of libraries and there services and there services. For this purpose the researcher has used table and grapes. The present chapter is the central idea or the control theme of the present study or research. So the researcher has done honest efforts to do the task.
4.40 ARRANGING OF FOCAL TEALS, FOCAL SONGS AND DANCE ETC. PROGRAMS

An imperative function of the public library is on condition that a center for enriching and imaginative expansion in the population and serving to profile and maintain the edifying distinctiveness of the society. This is able to be achieved by operational in corporation with suitable limited and provincial organizations, by only if liberty for civilizing movement, Playing and ensuring that cultural benefit are represent in the library’s collections. The library’s involvement ought to reproduce the assortment of cultures represented in the people. Public library can offer print and non-print materials in the languages verbal and interpret in the local group of people, so it helps to support cultural civilization.

All public libraries were arranged the cultural programs and focal dance, songs, poems, panting computations. In this chapter, the information was collected from public libraries in study area these all services were analyzed by researcher with the help of charts and tables.