CHAPTER – 5

4. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Following ‘A’ grade public libraries were selected for the present study.

1. Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Wachnalaya, Sakri.
4. Late Shrimati Jankibai Raghunath Deshpande Muktadwar Vachanalaya, Dhule.
5. I.V.K. Rajwade Sanshodhak Mandal Granthalaya, Dhule.
7. Sane Guruji Granthalaya Mofat Vachanalaya, Amalner.
8. Sane Guruji Granthalaya and Vachanalaya, Jalgaon.
10. Late H.N.Apat Mofat Library, Parola.
11. Lokmanya Tilak Vachanalaya, Nandurbar.
12. Shree Jain Oswal Bhagirathibai Vachanalaya, Jamner.

At present in the Khandesh region 15 ‘A’ grade public libraries are working, out of which 13 ‘A’ grade public libraries are taken as sample.

5.1 Year of Establishment:

All the 13 public libraries are divided into two groups, i.e. established before independence and after independence. Out of thirteen sample public libraries 7 public libraries were established before the Indian independence i.e. before 1945 and remaining 6 public libraries were established after the independence.
Table 3

Year of Establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of public libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Established before independence</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Established after independence</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.

It indicates that majority of the public libraries were established before the India independence.

Graph 1

Establishment of Libraries

Out of 13 libraries 7 public libraries were established before independence i.e. 1945 and 6 public libraries were established after independence. It indicates that the 53.85% public libraries were established before the independence and 46.15% public libraries were established after independence. It indicates the reading awareness of the people in this region was developed long back.
5.2 Local Governing Body:

The researcher knows about the management of these public libraries. Out of the 13 public libraries 11 public libraries run by the local government body and remaining 2 public libraries has not the local government body for their day to day administration.

**Table 4**

*Establishment of Local Governing Body*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Local Governing Body</th>
<th>No. of public libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.

Out of 13 libraries 11 public libraries were established local governing body and 2 public libraries were not established local governing body. It indicates that the 84.62% public libraries were established local governing body and 15.38% public libraries were not established local governing body. It indicates that most of the public libraries were run their day to day administration through local governing body.
5.3 Library Committee:

Out of the total 13 public libraries all the 13 public libraries having library committee for monitoring the day to day working of the library. The variation was seen in the number of library committee members.

Table 5

Establishment of Library Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>No. of Members of Library Committee</th>
<th>No. of public libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>01 – 05</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>06 – 10</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>11 – 15</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>16 – 20</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.
For the analysis of data researcher divided the sample colleges in four groups on number of library committee members. Out of 13 public libraries only one public library has the library committee members between 01 – 05, whereas 04 public libraries having the members between 06-10, 05 public libraries having their members between 11-15 and 03 public libraries having there members above 16. It indicates that, most of the public libraries having the library committee members above 11 members.

Out of thirteen public libraries 7.69% public libraries having the 01-05 members, 30.77% public libraries having 06 – 10 members, 38.46% public libraries having 11 – 15 members and 23.08% public libraries having more than 16 members of their library committee. It indicates that the all the public libraries having their library committee and majority of the public libraries having their number of library committee members more than 11 members.

5.4 Meeting of the Library Committee:

The meeting of the library committee is very essential for day to day decisions. The researcher asks the question in this view to the sample libraries about the gap between the two meetings.
Table 6

Meeting of the Library Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of public libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Once in a month</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Once in two month</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Once in three month</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No fixed schedule</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.

The above table shows that majority of the public libraries do not have their meeting schedule. Out of 13 colleges 05 colleges has no fixed schedule of library committee meeting, whereas remaining 08 colleges have their predetermined schedule of meeting. One public library takes their library committee meeting once a week, three public libraries takes their meeting once in a month, one public library takes library committee meeting once in two month, three public libraries takes library committee meeting once in a three month, whereas five public libraries takes library committee meeting when it was necessary.
The above figure shows that 38.46% public libraries do not have the schedule of library committee meeting, whereas 7.69% public libraries taking the library committee meeting once a week, 23.08% public libraries taking library committee meeting once in a month, 7.69% public libraries taking library committee meeting once in two month, 23.08% public libraries taking library committee meeting once in three month.

5.5 Librarian as A Member of Library Committee:

Table 7

Librarian as Meeting of the Library Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Librarian as a member of Library committee</th>
<th>No. of public libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.
Librarian Theater a extremely significant role in the growth of open libraries. He is the only man who looks day to day administration. The problems faced by the librarian in day to day work were presented for discussion in the library committee meeting. Hence, the researcher asked the question to the sample public library, is the librarian is a member of library committee.

Out of total 13 sample public libraries 09 public libraries had made a librarian as library committee member, whereas 04 public libraries had not made a librarian as a library committee member. It indicates that most of the public libraries has librarian as a member of library committee.

Graph 5
Librarian as Meeting of the Library Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Librarian</td>
<td>69.23</td>
<td>30.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as a Member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After consideration of the this graph 69.23% public libraries having the librarian as a library committee member whereas 30.77% public libraries have not the librarian as a library committee member. It indicates that majority of the public library making librarian as a library committee member.

5.6 Educational Qualification of the Librarian:

In the modern era the new techniques were investigated in the ground. The working was made effectively by using the new technical aids in the public library. For using these new techniques in the library the librarian was also have qualification.
Table 8

Educational Qualification of the Librarian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Qualification of the Librarian</th>
<th>No. of public libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SSC, LTC</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HSC, LTC</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>B.A., B.Lib.</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>M.A./M.Com, B.Lib.</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Compiled by Author.

Graph 6

Educational Qualification of the Librarian

The table shows that the majority of the librarian has got the minimum degree i.e. SSC, LTC. But out of 13 public libraries 03 librarian got the PG and B. Lib. Science degree, 02 librarian got the B.A. and B. Lib degree, 03 librarians got the HSC, LTC certificate, whereas 05 librarians got the SSC, LTC certificate degree.
The above graph shows that, 38.46% librarian got the SSC, LTC certificate, where as 23.08% librarian got HSC, LTC certificate, 15.38% librarian got B.A. Lib degree and 23.08% got the M.A. B. Lib degree. For the overall development the education qualification of the librarian will be reached. For the enrichment of the educational qualification the facilities will provided to the present librarian.

5.7 Number of Staff:

For the best service to the readers the sufficient staff members are essential in the public libraries. The researcher divided the number of staff members working in the public libraries into Assistant Librarian, Library Assistants, Attendants and peons. In all the 13 sample public libraries 52 employees were appointed.

Table 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Assistant Librarian</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Library Assistant</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Library Attendants and Peons</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.

The above table shows that 52 staffs were working in sample 13 public libraries. Majority share of the working staff was Library attendance and peons during the study period. 12 men were working as Assistant Librarian and 12 members were working as Library Assistant. It indicates that one public library has not full time librarian.
From the above graph it indicates that the majority share in the public libraries was 28 staff members that were comes under attendants and peons category. But the number of Librarian and Library assistant were 12 which are same during the study period. For the better service the number of staff members will be increased in near future.

5.8 Types of Member:

The occupancy of the sample public library members were Government servant, Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer, Journalist, Worker, House wife, Private service, Engineer, Business, Political leaders, Farmer, Retired Pensioner, Children’s, etc. All the 13 sample public libraries were having all these types of members, which was using the reading material available in the public libraries. It indicates that the reading habit was developed in all type of community. The age group of the readers is from children to retired persons.

5.9 Raising of Fund:

The researcher asks the question about finance rising. These public libraries raised majority of the funds from State Government Grants and Library fees collection from the members. But the share of donation, Institutional share and funding from agencies share was very small.
Table 10

Raising of Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>State Government Grant</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Institutional funds</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Library Fee from Member</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Funding Agencies</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

The above table shows that out 13 sample public libraries all public libraries raising their funds from State Government Grant and Library Fee from members, whereas 05 public libraries raising their funds from institutional funds, 09 public libraries raising their funds from donation and 02 public libraries raising there funds from funding agencies. It indicates that the funding agencies share in these public libraries were very small.
All the 13 sample public libraries raising there funds from State Government Grants and Library Fee from the Members. 05 public libraries got the institutions funds, 09 public libraries got the funding from donations and only 02 public libraries got the funds from funding agencies. For strengthening the financial status of the public libraries they were try to increase there funds from various funding agencies.

5.10 Budgetary Provision in Public Library :

The researcher studies the budgetary provision of the sample public library. The growth in budgetary provision showed mixed trend during the study period. In the financial year 2005-06 total budgetary provision was Rs. 93.29 lakh, whereas in the financial year 2009-10 it was grown upto Rs. 126.26 lakh. In the study period, in the financial year 2008-09, maximum budgetary provision was made from these public libraries i.e. Rs. 131.09 lakh. In the financial year 2007-08 it showed declining trend i.e. Rs. 107.92 lakh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the Public Library</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Pachora</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.C.Shivaji Vachanalaya, Sakri</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Shirpur</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>6.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.S.G.Library, Dhule</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>8.41</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>8.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt.J.R.D.Vachnalaya, Dhule</td>
<td>6.47</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>4.91</td>
<td>8.61</td>
<td>6.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVK Rajwade Sanshedhak Mandal, Dhule</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.W.Mandir, Chopda</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>6.54</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>3.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Amalner</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Jalgaon</td>
<td>18.98</td>
<td>23.25</td>
<td>23.25</td>
<td>27.25</td>
<td>21.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.N.B.Wachnalaya, Chalisgaon</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H.N.A. Library, Parola</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.J.A.Vachnalaya, Jamner</td>
<td>8.38</td>
<td>9.15</td>
<td>8.29</td>
<td>12.07</td>
<td>13.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>93.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>112.93</strong></td>
<td><strong>107.92</strong></td>
<td><strong>131.09</strong></td>
<td><strong>126.26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

All the sample public libraries showed the mixed trend during the study period. They make budgetary provision as per they availed the grant from the Government and college of fees from the members. They have to create the self source of income for the economic strengthening of the public libraries. The following graph shows the budgetary growth in the sample public libraries.
5.11 Physical Facilities in Public Libraries:

All the 13 sample colleges had their own building, as per their requirement and they had cupboards and open shelves for books and periodicals. Majority of the public libraries were established before the independence year, they had established their physical facilities.

A combination of wooden and steel furniture for stocks and for reading tables and chairs are found in all the libraries. However, the furniture in use is all of ordinary type, many times testing the reader’s patience and on using discomfort in using the libraries for longer hours.

5.12 System of Classification:

In the public libraries Dewey decimal classification and Colon Classification methods are usually used.
### Table 12

**System of Classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dewey Decimal Classification</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Colon Classification</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Compiled by Author.

The above table shows that out of 13 sample public libraries 04 public libraries were using Dewey decimal classification method, whereas 04 public libraries were using Colon Classification system and 05 public libraries using other method for classification. It indicates that majority of the public libraries were using other method other than Dewey decimal classification or colon classification.

**Graph 10**

**System of Classification**

![Pie chart showing system of classification used in the public library](chart.png)
5.13 **Catalogue rules adopted in library:**

In the public libraries Anglo American Catalogue Rules (AACR II) and Colon Classification Catalogue (CCC) systems are generally used.

**Table 13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>AACR II (Anglo American Catalogue Rules)</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>CCC (Colon Classification Catalogue)</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

The above table shows that out of 13 sample public libraries 09 public libraries were using Anglo American Catalogue Rules (AACR II) method, whereas 04 public libraries were using Colon Classification Catalogue. It indicates that majority of the public libraries were using other method other than Anglo American Catalogue Rules (AACR II).
The above figure shows that out of 100% libraries 69.23% libraries adopted the Anglo American Catalogue Rules (AACR II) catalogue rules, where as 30.77% public libraries adopted the Colon Classification Catalogue (CCC) method. This indicates the majority of the public libraries adopted the Anglo American Catalogue Rules (AACR II) method in this region.

**5.14 Queries accepted by Phone or Letter :**

The queries of the readers are accepted both the way such as phone and letters.

**Table 14**

Queries accepted by Phone or Letter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source : Compiled by Author.*
Out of 13 public libraries from the Khandesh region five libraries accepted the queries of the readers through phone media, whereas 4 public libraries accepted the queries through letters and 4 public libraries accepted their queries through other way of communication. It indicates that the majority of readers note their queries by phone. Now-a-days the mobile facility plays a vital role in all the sectors.
The above graphs shows that 38.48% readers put their queries through the phone, whereas 30.77% queries were noticed through letters of any other methods respectively. This indicate the phone methods was very popular in communication the queries in the present era.

5.15 Services Provided by the Public Libraries:

Now-a-days the number of services provided by the libraries was increased. Up to till date only book issue and receive service was provided by the public libraries. Now a days reference service, information service, reader advisory service, Translation service, Newspaper service, calculation service, audio visual service, internet services has been provided by the public libraries.
Table 15

Services Provided by the Public Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reference Services</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information Services</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reader Advisory services</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Translation Services</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Photo Copy Services</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>News Paper services</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Calculation services</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Audio Visual services</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Internet services</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

The table shows that all the 13 public libraries provided newspaper services, whereas out of 13 public libraries 12 public libraries provided Reference Services and Information Services, 7 Public Libraries Reader Advisory Services, 3 Public Libraries provided Translation Services, 2 public libraries provided Photocopy Services, 3 public libraries provided Calculation Services, 4 public libraries provided Audio Visual Services and 8 public libraries provided Internet Services.
Graph 13

Services Provided by the Public Libraries

The graph shows that the News paper service has been provide by all the 13 public libraries. 12 public libraries provided Reference Book Service and Information Service, 8 Public libraries provided Internet Services, 7 public libraries provided Reader Advisory Service, 4 public libraries provided Audio Visual Service, 3 public libraries provided Translation Service and Calculation Service and 2 public libraries provided Photocopy service respectively. In the present era Internet Service and Photocopy service will be provided by all the libraries.

5.16 Working hours of the open Libraries:

The section all the example private libraries opened 8 hours in a day and 48 hours in a week. All the public libraries had working in two shifts i.e. morning shift and evening shift. There are no shifting duties for the employees. Generally all the libraries were open when the readers are free from their duties.

5.17 Purchase of books as per demand:

The purchase of books in the sample public libraries were made as per the demand of their users. The demand of books was recorded in the register and the purchase of books made as
per the users demand every year. This will help to increase the optimum utility of the purchased books. If the books are lost all the public libraries were charging original cost to the users. The entire sample colleges were charging 1 Re. if the book was not return in time to the users.

5.18 Issuing system:

Books are issued to the users through various methods. There is Register system, Reader ticket or any other system will be adopted by the public libraries. We have a question to public libraries in this regard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Register System</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reader Ticket</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

The table shows the majority of the public libraries used the register system method for using the books to the users. Whereas, one public library used only Reader Ticket method for issuing the books and one public library used card method and one public library used computer system for using the books to the users. Now-a-days the computer system will be used in all the public libraries.
Out of 13 public libraries 76.92% public libraries used the Register System method for issuing the books to the users, 15.38% public libraries used the Reader Ticket system and 7.69% using other method i.e. internet system and card method for issuing the books to the readers. The modern system will be adopted from the users.

5.19 Inter Library Loan facility:

The researcher asked the question that these public libraries were help to the users on request for an inter Library loan.

Table 17

Inter Library Loan Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Inter Library loan facility</th>
<th>No. of public libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.
The table shows that, out of 13 public libraries 11 public libraries were making this facility to the users and 02 public libraries were not having this facility for their users. This indicates that the 11 public libraries were provided the users on their request for an inter library loan facility.

**Graph 15**

**Inter Library Loan Facility**

Out of 100% public libraries 84.62% public libraries provided the inter loan facility to their users, were as 15.39% public libraries were not providing the inter loan facility to their users. It indicates that the majority of the public libraries provided the inter loan facility to their users.

5.20 **Number of Library Members**:

The utility of the infrastructure is depends on the library members or library users.
### Table 18

**Number of Library Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Pachora</td>
<td>1082</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.C.Shivaji Vachanalaya, Sakri</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Shirpur</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.S.G.Library, Dhule</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>1575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt.J.R.D.Vachnalaya, Dhule</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVK Rajwade Sansshodhak Mandal, Dhule</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>1535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.W.Mandir, Chopda</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>1256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Amalner</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>1319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Jalgaon</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>1293</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>1330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.N.B.Wachanlaya, Chalisgaon</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>1633</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H.N.A. Library, Parola</td>
<td>1310</td>
<td>1443</td>
<td>1527</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>L.T.Vachanalaya, Nandurbar</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1437</td>
<td>1514</td>
<td>1357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.J.A.Vachanalaya, Jamner</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>14238</strong></td>
<td><strong>14738</strong></td>
<td><strong>16155</strong></td>
<td><strong>16638</strong></td>
<td><strong>17135</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table shows that all the sample public libraries were increasing their users during this study period.

Graph 16

Number of Library Members

The figure shows that, in the year 2005-2006 there were total 14,238 public library users. In the year 2006-2007 there were 14,738 users were there, 2007-2008 there were 16,155 users were there, 2008-2009 there were 16,638 users and the year 2009-10 there were 17,135 users were using these public libraries.

Table 19

Percentage Growth in Users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of users</th>
<th>% growth over base year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>14238</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>14738</td>
<td>3.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>16155</td>
<td>13.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>16638</td>
<td>16.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table shows that the percentage growth over base year i.e. 2005-2006. In the year 2006-07 there was increase by 3.51% over the base year 2005-06, in the year 2007-2008 the was a growth of 13.46% over the base year, in 2008-2009 there was growth by 16.86% over the base year and in the year 2009-10 there was 20.35% growth over the base year. It indicates that the during the study period there was continuous growth in the users in the study region, which is the good sign for developing the interest of the readers.

5.21 Collection of Books:

Table 20

Collection of Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the Public Library</th>
<th>Periodicals</th>
<th>Reference Books</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Pachora</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.C.Shivaji Vachanalaya, Sakri</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Shirpur</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.S.G.Library, Dhule</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt.J.R.D.Vachnalaya, Dhule</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVK Rajwade Sanshodhak Mandal, Dhule</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.W.Mandir, Chopda</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Amalner</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Jalgaon</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.N.B.Wachanlaya, Chalisgaon</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H.N.A. Library, Parola</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>3050</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The researcher asked the question about the collection of books in the public libraries. The following table shows the various types of books were available in the public library.

The above table shows that total number of books was 51,071 available in the public libraries during the study period. Out of 51,071 total books majority share was shown in reference books, behind that periodicals were 1,664 and newspaper was 356 was available in the public library.

Graph 17

Collection of Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Copies</th>
<th>Pcs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.T.Vachanalaya, Nandurbar</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.J.A.Vachanalaya, Jamner</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1664</strong></td>
<td><strong>49050</strong></td>
<td><strong>357</strong></td>
<td><strong>51071</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

Out of 100 percent of books collection majority share was 96.04% for Reference books, where as only 3.26% share for periodicals and 0.70% share of newspapers. It indicate that majority of books available in the public libraries were Reference Books. Other types of books were very low in public libraries.

5.22 Available of Non Book Material:
Now a day non book material also plays a very vital role. CD, Cassettes, Maps, Tapes, etc. are the non books material of knowledge. These all material was called as digital material.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the Public Library</th>
<th>Cassette(s)</th>
<th>Maps</th>
<th>Tape</th>
<th>TV</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>Projector</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Pachora</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.C.Shivaji Vachanalaya, Sakri</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Shirpur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.S.G.Library, Dhule</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt.J.R.D.Vachanalaya, Dhule</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVK Rajwade Sanshodhak Mandal,Dhule</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.W.Mandir, Chopda</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Amalner</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Jalgaon</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.N.B.Wachanalaya, Chalisgaon</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Library Name</td>
<td>Cassettes</td>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>Tape</td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Projector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H.N.A. Library, Parola</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>L.T. Vachanalaya, Nandurbar</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.J.A. Vachanalaya, Jamner</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>5810</strong></td>
<td><strong>475</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.

The table shows that the non-book material available in the public libraries in Khandesh region. The majority of the non-book material was available in the form of cassettes, whereas only one public library having the television set. Out of total 6332 non-book material, 5810 non-book material is in the form of cassettes, 475 in the form of maps, 9 tape, 32 in the form of computer, whereas 5 in the form of projector.

Graph 18

Available of Non Book Material

Out of 6332 non-book material, the major shows the cassettes i.e. 5810. In the present era the cassettes plays the vital role in reading as well as knowledge taking instrument for adults as
well as children also. Hence, all the public libraries keeping the cassets as non-book material. After than the second major share in the non-book material is show in maps. Computer is having very low rate in comparison with other non-book material. Out of 6332 non-book material 32 computers are available in these public libraries. For providing the facilities to the users of these libraries the internet facility should be provided by these public libraries.

5.23 Number of collection added to the library during last 5 years :

Table 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Pachora</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.C.Shivaji Vachanalaya, Sakri</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Shirpur</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.S.G.Library, Dhule</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt.J.R.D.Vachnalaya, Dhule</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVK R. Sanshodhak Mandal, Dhule</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.W.Mandir, Chopda</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Amalner</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Jalgaon</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.N.B.Wachanlaya, Chalisgaon</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H.N.A. Library, Parola</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>L.T.Vachanalaya, Nandurbar</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.J.A.Vachanalaya, Jamner</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1323</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

The above table shows that during the last five years the addition of books in the public libraries. During the year 2005-06 there was 1323 buy of original books. 1460 news books were purchased, 1664 books were purchased in the year 2007-08, 1722 books were purchased during the year 2008-09 and 1817 books were purchased during the year 2009-10. It indicates that the highest purchased of books in the year 2009-10.

**Graph 19**

**Number of collection added to the library during last 5 years**

![Chart Showing the number of collection added during 2005-06 to 2009-10](chart.png)

The above graph shows that there was slight increase in the purchase of books. For the development of public libraries the purchase of periodicals and books are very necessary. Out of 100 percent purchase of books majority of the books purchased in the year 2009-10 which is 22.75% to the total purchase during last five year i.e. 2005-06 to 2009-10. After that in the year 2008-09 to purchase of books 21.56 percent, in the year 2007-08 total collection added in the public libraries was 20.84 percent, where as in the year 2006-07 there was addition of books was 18.28 percent and in the first year i.e. 2005-06 there was addition of 16.57 percent to the total addition during the last five years. This addition was very negligible.

### 5.24 Arrangement of books in the public libraries:
The arrangement of books played very important role in the providing the services to the users.

**Table 23**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Author wise</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subject wise</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Class No. wise</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

The above table shows the arrangement of books in the sample public libraries. Out of 13 public libraries 5 public libraries arranged their books as per author wise, where as subject wise and class number wise arrangement were made by four public libraries respectively. It indicate that majority of the public libraries were made their books arrangement as per author wise.

**Graph 20**

Arrangement of books in the public libraries
In the above figure it indicate that out of 100 percent public libraries 38.46% public libraries were arranging their books material as per author wise, whereas 30.77% public libraries were arranging their books as subject wise and class number wise respectively. It indicates that the author wise arrangement of books in the public libraries playing very important role in this region.

5.25 Stock Verification:

In the public libraries, stock verification in every year is very important. The researcher asked the question to the libraries working in the sample public libraries about the stock verification in their public libraries. All the public libraries were made stock verification every year.

5.26 Librarians are responsible for loss of books:

The loss of books in the public libraries is regular thing. Then the recovery of losses books were made from the particular public library user. But when some books are loss from the librarian then the recovery of such books were made from the librarian itself. This is just like a punishment. It indicates that all the added stock is remain constant due to the recovery of the books in the public libraries.

5.27 Total Number of Books and Other Materials:

The table shows that the total number of books and other material available in the public libraries. In 13 sample public libraries total 5,05,018 books and other materials were available at the end of the year 2009-10. Four public libraries having above 50,000 books and other materials, where as remaining nine public libraries having below 50,000 books and other material in their libraries. Majority share of these public libraries Sane Guruji Wachanalaya, Jalgaon having 12.63% share in the total of the books and other materials. Where as 4.40% smallest share having S.J.A. Wachnalaya, Jamner.
## Table 24

### Total Number of Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>No. of Books</th>
<th>% to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Pachora</td>
<td>23,554</td>
<td>4.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.C.Shivaji Vachanalaya, Sakri</td>
<td>32,460</td>
<td>6.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Shirpur</td>
<td>35,258</td>
<td>6.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.S.G.Library, Dhule</td>
<td>53,982</td>
<td>10.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt.J.R.D.Vachnalaya, Dhule</td>
<td>22,672</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVK Rajwade Sanshodhak Mandal, Dhule</td>
<td>50,182</td>
<td>9.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.W.Mandir, Chopda</td>
<td>41,185</td>
<td>8.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Amalner</td>
<td>32,088</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Jalgaon</td>
<td>63,771</td>
<td>12.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.N.B.Wachnlaya, Chalisgaon</td>
<td>52,782</td>
<td>10.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H.N.A. Library, Parola</td>
<td>31,406</td>
<td>6.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>L.T.Vachanalaya, Nandurbar</td>
<td>43,454</td>
<td>8.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.J.A.Vachnalaya, Jamner</td>
<td>22,224</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>505,018</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

Out of thirteen public libraries below 30,000 books and other material having three public libraries, 30,000-40,000 books and other material having four public libraries, 40,000-50,000 books and other material having two public libraries and above 50,000 books and other material having four public libraries. It indicates that majority of the public libraries having below 40,000 books and other material.
4.28 Seating Capacity in the Library:

The seating capacity in the reading room for the public libraries is very important. The researcher asks the question about the seating capacity to the public libraries. Out of thirteen public libraries only two public libraries having the seating capacity more than 500 persons, where as four public libraries having their seating capacity less than 100, which is very negligible.
Table 25

Seating Capacity in Public Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the Public Library</th>
<th>Seating Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Pachora</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.C.Shivaji Vachanalaya, Sakri</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Shirpur</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.S.G.Library, Dhule</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt.J.R.D.Vachnalaya, Dhule</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVK Rajwade Sanshodhak Mandal, Dhule</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.W.Mandir, Chopda</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Amalner</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Jalgaon</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.N.B.Wachanlaya, Chalisgaon</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H.N.A. Library, Parola</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>L.T.Vachanalaya, Nandurbar</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.J.A.Vachanalaya, Jamner</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2779</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Author.

The graph shows that, out of 13 public libraries four public libraries having their seating capacity below 100, four public libraries having their seating capacity between 101-200, two public libraries having their seating capacity between 201-300, one public library having their seating capacity between 301-400 and three public libraries having their seating capacity above 401. It indicates that majority of the public libraries having their seating capacity below 200. The need of the increase in the seating capacity is essential.
Graph 22

Seating Capacity in Public Libraries

Table 26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the Public Library</th>
<th>Local Papers</th>
<th>Other Papers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Pachora</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.C.Shivaji Vachanalaya, Sakri</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M.Gandhi Vachanalaya, Shirpur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D.S.G.Library, Dhule</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.29 Daily newspaper:

The newspaper is the regular reading material, which is essential at least in the public libraries. Public libraries have the all type of newspaper in their public library. The researcher asked question in this connection in the sample public libraries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Local Papers</th>
<th>Other Papers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt.J.R.D.Vachnalaya, Dhule</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVK Rajwade Sansodhak Mandal, Dhule</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>N.W.Mandir, Chopda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Amalner</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.G.Wachnalaya, Jalgaon</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.N.B.Wachanlaya, Chalisgaon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H.N.A. Library, Parola</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>L.T.Vachanalaya, Nandurbar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.J.A.Vachanalaya, Jamner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>309</strong></td>
<td><strong>349</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Compiled by Author.

The table shows that out of 349 total numbers of newspaper purchased by the sample colleges. Out of 349 newspaper 40 papers are local papers and 309 papers are of other type of newspaper. It indicates that the readers demand goes to the other papers which are published out of the city.
Out of 100 percent distribution of newspaper 88.54% newspapers of other papers which is not local papers, whereas 11.46% newspapers of local type newspaper. It indicates that all the sample public libraries purchased the other type of papers for their reader.