Abstract:

India is commending the 60 year of Independence in 2007 and taking load of improvements in different fields. It is additionally a significant point of interest in the history of open library administrations in India. Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekward has introduced free compulsory elementary education backed by libraries in 1883 in the district of Baroda and henceforth for the first time in India free public library services were introduced as a system in 1907 and extended to the entire state. It can, therefore, be traced out that 2007 is the centenary year of free public library services in India. The Republic of India, or Bharat, is a sovereign nation in South Asia. It is the seventh biggest nation by geological range, the second generally crowded nation, and the biggest vote based nation on the planet.

Open Libraries in India

Open library is all in all viewed as the People's University. It has enormous improvements in India from the early period to work date at different stages. A large portion of the Indian states now have free open library administrations to advance the individuals of India at diverse levels.

School of Madras made the post of University Librarian in 1923 and Dr. (Ranganathan; 1957; 19). He likewise ready Model Public Library Bill and drives to enact library bill in Indian states. He made a colossal commitment for the advancement of libraries in India. Researchers, educationists and individuals of library twisted of brain established Calcutta Public Library in 1835 and the same was opened on 21 March 1836 for general society. In 1944, Calcutta Public Library was moved to another and opens building, built in distinction of the Governor-General of India, Lord Metcalf. Indian War of Independence broke out in 1857 resulted in to Europeans of Calcutta withdrew their support for the library management in 1899. Consequently, the management and establishment of the library were gradually waning and by the end of the century, the activities of the library came into standstill.
According to Ranganathan the second law can be properly carried out only by legislation. (Ranganathan;1957;160). Dr. S R Ranganathan strived a lot for library legislation and prepared different library bills for the Indian Union and constituent states; such as; Model Library Act for constituent states of India (1930); Bengal (1931); Bombay (1946); Central Province and Berar (1946); Old Madras state (1946) which later became Act in 1948; United Province (1947); Cochin (1947); Travancore (1947); Union Government (1948); Madhya Pradesh (1950); Union and Constituent States (1950); Constituent States (1957); Union (1957); West Bengal (1958); Kerala (1959); Uttar Pradesh (1960); Mysore (1961) which became Act in 1965; Assam (1964); Gujarat (1964 and Model Library Bill (1972).

**Conclusion :**

1. The first and foremost factor is the lack of planning of the public library system, considering the various socio-economic, educational and cultural conditions of the region. This had led to slow growth of libraries.

2. If the library is to possess its legitimate put in the social order, government and non-legislative conglomerations may as well put increasingly in broad daylight libraries and guarantee that skillful hands are utilized to administer open libraries. Subsequently, qualified curators ought to be more included in the arranging and usage of open library programmes so they might have include into the programme and guarantee that open libraries are organized in a manner that national improvement will be pushed.

3. Public administrators might as well additionally draw consideration or the parts or the social order to the qualities of libraries particularly how it helps the well being of the people and the enhancement of the personal satisfaction through support of self training and help in formal instruction. They might as well teach individuals on the steady parts of open libraries especially to areas, for example instruction, data, investment, governmental issues, and social practices.

4. Public libraries have basic parts to play in guaranteeing national development, they are not part of the state purposeful publicity machines essentially yet national infrastructural establishments which are made to expedite national advancement.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

38.46% librarian got the SSC, LTC certificate, whereas 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.
11 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.

12 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.

13 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.

14 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.

15 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.

16 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.

17 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.
18 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.

19 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.

20 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.

21 Out of 100% public libraries 84.62% public libraries provided the inter loan facility to their users, whereas 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.

22 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.

23 Out of 100 percent of books collection majority share was 96.04% for Reference books, whereas 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.

24 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.

25 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.

26 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.

27 Out of 100 percent distribution of news paper 88.54% news papers of other papers which is not local papers, whereas 11.46% news papers of local type news paper. It indicates that all the sample public libraries purchased the other type of papers for their reader.