CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION
(Importance Of Public Libraries)

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1. INTRODUCTION:

A Public Library is a library that is accessible by the public and is generally founded from public sources. (such as tax money) and operated by civil servants. There are five fundamental characteristics shared by public libraries. The first is that they are generally supported by taxes (usually local, though any level of government can and many contribute). They are governed by a board to serve the public interest they open to all and every community member can access the collection, they are entirely voluntary in that no one is ever forced to use the services provided, and public libraries provide basic services without charge.

Public libraries exist in many countries across the world and often considered an essential past of having an educated and literate population. Public libraries are distinct from research libraries, school libraries, and other special libraries in that their mandate is to serve the general public’s information needs (rather than the need of particular school, institution, or research population). Public libraries also provide free services such as preschool story times to encourage early literacy, quite study and work areas for student’s and professionals, or book clubs to encourage appreciation of literature in adults. Public libraries typically allow users to take books and other materials off the premises temporarily; they also have non-circulating reference collections and provide computer and internet access to patrons.

The public libraries is a social institution and is understood today as a multipurpose informative, educative and cultural agency. In addition it is known as an intellectual powerhouse, which strive to fulfill and meet to educational, cultural and informational needs of the public by providing documents containing relation to their fields of specialization, activities, profession and occupation. It make people aware of the economic socio cultural and political developments that takes place around them. In addition it has a recreational value.

The purpose of public libraries ‘to educate’, ‘to inform’ and ‘to entertain’ public. The public library is understood of the people. Public libraries are institutions giving to long shelf education. Their purpose is to provide people, children, and adults with the ready access to divers repository of and their media. Including computer equipment and information in machine readable form. So in UNISCO manifesto Alvin Johnson has rightly characterized it as “people’s university” a community centre and above Allan institution for imparting continues education. The public library is one of the must effective media for promotion of education and culture.
Hence public services and educational programs should go side by side. The public library is a place where readers get information from cradle to death. It is best school for any type of man and is the backbone of national harmony. A good public library system in developing society, is a living force for popular education and help in the success of democracy by mass education. Public libraries are not only promoting reading habits but also they act as:

- Information center
- Community Development Center
- Center for Cultivating good character and conduct.
- Center for promoting employment opportunities.

Public library is a multipurpose agency providing a suitable service to dispel and eradicate illiteracy and an effective media of mass education. A rural library a public library system would be an ideal place for holding place about education classes and library can provide relevant materials for containing education for re-literate. According to Ronald Benge Public Library consists of four elements, which are:

1) The public libraries are available for the loan materials and for purpose to all citizens.
2) The public libraries are mainly supported for public funds either on a local or on a national basis.
3) All material should be available as integral part of right.

- It is a public library which being the local gateway to knowledge, provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision-making and cultural development of the individual and social groups;
- A living force for education, culture and information, an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women;
- The local center of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily and freely available to its users.

This definition is exhaustive, covering all the facets of public library services.
1.1 Key Missions of Public Library :-

The UNESCO, in its public library manifesto, for the first time spelled out the key missions which relate to information, literacy, education and culture and should be at the core of public library services;

- creating and strengthening reading skills and habits in children from an early age;
- supporting both individual and self-conducted education as well as formal education;
- providing opportunities for personal creative development;
- stimulating the imagination and creativity of children and young people;
- providing access to cultural expressions of all performing arts;
- fostering inter-cultural dialogue and favouring cultural diversity;
- Providing adequate information services to local enterprises, associations and interest groups.

1.2 Basic Elements of Public Libraries :-

Let us now understand these basic elements of a public library.

1) A Free Library :-

A public library does not charge its users any fee for any of its services like consultation of books on its premises or loan of books for home reading or for rendering reference service or for providing recreation through a film show or any other cultural programme. All these services are rendered free to the citizen of a locality. Thus, a public library is unique in bestowing a right to every citizen to have free access to its books and other information resources.

However, a nominal charge may be made in cases when a particular product or a service passes to a reader as his own. For instance, when a certain bibliography or an article is copied for you and you retain the copy permanently with you, you may be charged nominally for such a service.

2) Financed by Public Funds :

How, then, a public library maintains itself? The finance needed for the establishment, maintenance and development of public libraries is secured mostly from public funds. That is, the government under the law of the land levies an indirect tax known as library cess, which is levied as surcharge on property or land possessed by a person or income accrued on professions
or vocations or on vehicle owned by a person. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh levies a library cess of 8 paise per rupee on house tax and property tax. A person who owns a property when he pays the property tax pays also the library cess. Thus every property holder indirectly contributes to the Library Fund of the area and thus lends support to the public libraries whether he/she is a literate or an illiterate. But the benefits of public library services are enjoyed equally by all citizens, irrespective of the fact whether they contribute to the library fund or not.

As money accrued by way of library cess may not be sufficient for establishment, maintenance and development of public libraries, the State governments in some cases contribute certain amount to the library fund. For example, in Karnataka, the State Government contributes 3% of the land revenue of a district to the District Library Fund. In addition, there is a provision for any other organization (national or international) or the Central Government to contributed whatever they can to the library fund. It is for this reason that you find in the definition given above the phrases “financed for the most part” i.e. some portion of the library fund may come from the Central Government, other organizations or philanthropic individuals.

3) An Auxiliary Educational Institution:

Over the centuries civilized society has evolved a number of educational institutions of formal learning like schools, colleges and universities. The libraries attached to these educational institutions provide direct assistance for the teacher and the taught. But as the student population, which is increasing every year, is physically spread out in cities, towns and villages, the academic libraries are unable to meet all their demands. So, the public libraries located in these localities assist the students/teachers by providing suitable educative material, as may be needed, to successfully complete their formal education with ease. In this sense, a public library serves as an auxiliary educational institution serving each person according to his requirements. This part of the concept of a public library, therefore, assumes active cooperation between public libraries and academic libraries of a given area.
1.3 Public Library and Its Features :-

At this stage one should be eager to know what role/functions could be envisaged for such a library in our present Indian Society. This requires reinterpretation of the functions of a public library in the light of certain characteristic features of our contemporary society.

1.4 Characteristic Features of Contemporary Indian Society :-

To discuss the features of a multi-lingual and multi-cultural society with age-old traditions is a complex task. However, an attempt is made here to present such of its features which are having a bearing on the role of public libraries.

These are :

- socio-economic features;
- Politico-historical features;
- Educational features; and
- Socio-psychological features.

1) Socio-Economic Features :-

As per the 2001 census, 72.2 percentage of the Indian population resides in rural areas comprising small towns, villages and hamlets. It is, therefore, very much scattered. It is agriculturally oriented. The per capita income is quite low with nearly 27% of the population living below the poverty line. The economic disparities among the people are glaring. With the onset of industrialization, rural population is steadily migrating to the nearby urban centres.

There are large numbers of linguistics groups residing in unilingual or bilingual states. But each linguistic state has in its fold substantial populations communicating in minority languages i.e., other than the State language. Similarly, the population could be distinguished on the basis of different religious and castes, which means different customs, manners, dresses, family laws, etc. Thus, there is the presence of varied beliefs and practices.

2) Politico-Historical Features :-

The constitution of India envisages a democratic society but we are without democratic traditions. We have been ruled by princes, kings and emperors over the centuries more or less in an autocratic way. We have inherited rich civilization and a culture, which depicts the admixture
of various racial influences of Aryan, Semitic, Roman and Dravidian. Politically we are governed by different political parties with their specific ideologies.

3) Educational Features :-

From the point of view of literacy, nearly 55% of the population is illiterate. Our constitution envisages provision of compulsory primary education for all children between 6 to 14 years of age. But this target is still to be realized. There is a high percentage of dropouts in the primary education. Secondary and higher education although show quantitative growth, these are not in line with planned development of the country. These are great disparities between the educated and the non-educated. Many people, especially rural, are unaware of scientific and technological developments which affect their lives, e.g., health, hygiene and nutrition. Thus, generally, the application of scientific and technological innovations is low.

4) Socio-Psychological Features :-

People are generally found to be tradition bound and fatalistic in their outlook on life. Traits of self-help and independent thinking are not found in many. Information is conserved rather than disseminated. People are governed by fear and diffidence rather than by hope and confidence. They are fearful of experimentation. Religion and language have hindered national unity, and progressive attitude.

1.5 Functions of Public Libraries :-

A public library as enunciated in the UNESCO Manifesto is expected to play its role mainly in the three principal areas- information, education and culture.

1) Centre for Information:--

We have unusually large human resources which need to be harnessed and made productive. Lack of information and lack of free flow of information to the masses are impeding this effort. We, therefore, need to provide information suiting the needs of individuals and groups, almost at their door step and in a language understandable to them. The three immediate implications of this policy are (a) we need to establish more public libraries as information centres in rural areas where the maximum population resides (b) such information centres needed to be oriented largely towards agriculture (c) and information presented in a non-book from i.e.,
by the use of oral, audio-visual and mass media communications in view of high level of illiteracy in the population.

a) Rural Communities :-

To mitigate the hardships of poverty, libraries need to disseminate such information as people can use in seeking employment, skill development or in generating, skill development or in generating self-employment activities. For instance, rural folk needs to be appraised of the policies and programmes of the government whereby a farmer is able to get money to cultivate his land, purchase quality seeds at reasonable prices, purchase agricultural implements, irrigate his land, etc. The ignorance of a farmer is, at present, being exploited by middlemen. Similarly, policies of the Government relating to agro-industries need to be popularized in villages and hamlets so that a climate in favour of agro-industries is created which, in the long run, will be able to arrest the migration of the rural population.

b) Development Activities :-

Dissemination of information relating to development activities like construction of canals, dams and approach roads, digging water, construction of houses for weaker sections, establishment of cottage and village industries, etc., goes a long way in improving the economic conditions of the rural population. Dissemination of social information relating to unhealthy and unsocial practices in society is likely to bring out the issues into the open, and rally the people to face them boldly and profitably. Some such issues relate to: child marriage, widow marriage, the practice of Sati burning, dowry deaths, ragging in academic institutions, portrayal of women in low profile, corruption in public offices, drinking and gambling. In order to enable the people to think loudly on such issues, they should be provided with free and impartial sources of information. Public library is the most suitable agency to undertake this task.

c) Popularization of Science :-

Scientific and technological information also needs to be published widely and in an understandable manner so that favourable attitude for such information is created among people. Information relating to science and technology which could be applied in day-to-day life needs to be made known by lectures, demonstrations and science exhibitions. Live demonstrations by agricultural scientists of the use of fertilizers will help the villagers. Dissemination of
information through public libraries on health and hygiene, child care, children’s diseases will be highly profitable to all segments of the society.

d) Language Groups :-

As there are a number of linguistic populations in our country, libraries need to communicate information in regional language—major or minor and not in a language unknown to the people. By systematic biblio-graphic work, librarians need to identify the lacunae in subject literature in different languages and communicate such information to potential authors and others who are concerned with production of literature. An effort also needs to be made to produce such literature in audio-visual format.

e) Religious Groups :-

In order to build a sense of unity and respect for human values, literature relating to common objectives of different religious, their beliefs and practices needs wider circulation among the public.

At every opportunity the libraries should inculcate democratic traditions and values among people. Knowledge regarding our constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights and responsibilities is essential on the part of every citizen. Similarly, appreciation of the benefits and pitfalls of adult franchise has to be brought to the knowledge of the general public.

f) Legal Groups :-

Legal information relating to family laws, property laws, crime, etc. needs wider circulation. Awareness of rights as well as responsibilities in civil laws and criminal laws in vital for avoiding unwanted strife and misery among families and communities. Again, knowledge about the hazards of multi-party system in a federal structure of government needs due to reach to the public.

1.6 A Centre for Self-Education :

A very important function of a public library is to work as a centre for self-education. Institutions of formal learning like schools, colleges and universities provide a person a means of education for a particular period in certain subjects in a very formal way. But a person has varied interests in which he would like to seek knowledge at a pace or time, which suits his situation. Most importantly, he would love to do it in an informal way. Public library is the institution
which provides self-education suiting one’s interests throughout one’s life span. Such a self-
education enriches a person’s life to a great extent and mitigates his or her day-to-day hardships.

Consider the case of a mechanic who has an innate desire to develop photography as his
hobby. Public library assists such an individual to cultivate photography as a hobby by providing
him suitable information and material to understand the mechanism of a camera, to handle it
effectively, etc., in a non-technical language. As he masters the basics of photography, the
library provides him additional materials to keep up his interests. Thus, his leisure hours are
spent in fulfilling his desire to learn in his own way about his hobby which enriches his outlook
on life. The money, time and energy utilized in this pursuit pays many fold dividend not only to
the person concerned but to all those who are close to him.

1.7 A Centre for Culture :-

A public library apart from being a centre of self-education and information is required to
serve as a centre to promote local or regional culture. The Unesco-The breakfast is related to the
public library, which declares relaxation mind and by the provision of books for pleasure spirit.
The term books all are interpreted to include a broad sense here record of human material. So, all
record material mankind, prose, their excellence depicting poetry, drama, music, painting, dance
and sculpture are collected work together to provide a mind soothing effect. As a public library
Local or regional public are required to meet individual needs cultural content is significant. To
provide a public summary essentially financed by public funds Library is a free library. All
members of the local community and impartial service which serves as secondary educational
institutions. Democratic institutions to provide information, education and cultural each
environment according to their needs.

1.8 A Centre for Local Cultural Materials :-

Yet another important work is done by modern public library the importance of cultural
material available to identify and collect area. These may be works of art or sculpture, paintings,
literary documents, musical instruments of the past, etc. In short, a public library goes in search
of all such materials which link the people of the locality with its cultural past. In countries like
UK and USA, public libraries have separate sections known as ‘local history collections’. For the
young, even on observation of such cultural materials kindles in him a sense of pride and
achievement. Some of them are even tempted to try their hands or minds to contribute their own share to such materials. In India, such cultural materials are often found in almost every town or village but most of them have remained scattered and unnoticed. These materials need to be brought to the attention of the public at large so that they take due interest and pride in belonging to those places where these are found.¹

1.9 Development of Democratic Spirit :-

A public library by providing all shades of opinion on a particular topic or issue engaging the attention of a person at a particular time gives him an opportunity to think over the issue dispassionately and objectively. In short, by being an impartial information agency, it stimulates thinking and thinking dispels ignorance and hatred and replaces it by understanding, love and knowledge.

Further, as observed in the previous section, by bringing together in its socio-cultural activities, seemingly different segments of the society, on a single platform, the library slowly but surely develops a sense of amity, a sense of respect for the other groups, an appreciation of the difference in language, religion, customs and manners. Thus, sectarian life styles are substituted by democratic life patterns. In this sense, a public library justifies its existence as a democratic institution.

1.10 An Impartial Service Agency :-

The third characteristic of a public library is that its resources (i.e., book and non-book material) and services are amenable for use by any person irrespective of one’s caste, creed or sex. In this sense, every person of a sound mind irrespective of one’s age, status, income, language, religion, sex, literacy or culture is welcome to the doors of a public library and utilizes its resources to the fullest possible extent. Public library, therefore, is deemed as the most democratic of the democratic institutions founded by mankind.

It may also be a special branch of a public library serving certain interests or occupational groups such as a technical library or a special subject library meeting the needs of all enquiries on that given subject such as a music library”. Broad has defined that “a special library is neither academic, commercial, national nor public but intends to serve the needs of a portion of a community requiring detailed information of a limited subject field”. The reputed library
scientist D.J. Foskett defines a special library as “one serving a group, having an extra-library existence, whose members direct attached some of their activities towards a common purpose. This excludes academic libraries as users pursue their individual ends, and are in no sense united by a Common Purpose”, and served according to Foskett, may be a government department, a professional association, an industrial firm, a research association or an institute or any similar organization. Special libraries served organizations with a clearly defined group policy, and members and group have indicated their acceptance of this policy by the fact of their joining and implies their recognition of a common interest”. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, a renowned Library Scientist prefers to call it as specialist Library to supplied detailed information regarding subject field–scientific, technical and otherwise.

1.11 Public Libraries In Maharashtra:-

Erstwhile Bombay state come in to being as Maharashtra State on 1st May, 1960. The state couples the second largest state in India in respect of population (9.69 crores) and area (3,07,713 sq.kms.) The percentage of literacy (2001) is 77 and the heighest percentage of literacy (2001–Brahannmumbai) is 87. Historically Maharashtra fall in three regions, western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada and as on today consist of 6 Revenus Division, 35 Revenue Districts, 353 percent of people in Maharashtra depend on agricultural. Total B annual budget of Maharashtra state for the year 2009-10 is 1,15,990.67 crores.2

The total revenue expenditure on general education is Rs.19,283.96 crores and the total budgetary provision for the public libraries in the state in about Rs.73.10 crores.

Directorate :-

Directorate of public libraries comes under administrative control of Higher and Technical educational department, Govt. of Maharashtra as per provisions in the Maharashtra public Libraries Act. 1967 Directorate came in to existence on 2nd May 1968. Directorate of libraries having today 35 offices with 421 staff it includes.
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<tr>
<td>State Central Library</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divisional Libraries</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reference Library</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>District Libraries</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divisional Asst. Directorate Office</td>
<td>06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marathwada Region ‘A’ Divisional Libraries</td>
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- Total Recognized Grant-in-aid public libraries the in state are 9624.
- Total Budget for 2009-10 is Rs. About 73 crore.

Comparatively Maharashtra is making highest budgetary provision for grant-in-aid to public libraries than any other state.

### 1.12 Marathwada : An Overview :-

The word Marathwada means Marahatti-vada has its origin the Maratha community in the region. Mughal king Muhammad Shah Wazir of Mughal noble Asaf Jahai Turani appointed as Deccan started his empire and the empire in 1722, but in 1724 he left Title Nizam-ul-Mulk took. Marathwada Nizam’s domin become a part of princely state of Hyderabad, which was later known as the Domain under the suzerainty of British India. Nizama became the Nizam-ul-Mulk to the descendants of the title August 15, 1947, the British on the two independent states of India, the Union of India was partitioned in Pakistan, and the ruling Nizam of Hyderabad, the state chose not Hyderabad State merged in the country. Then, by operation Polo, the police action 17 September 1948, the Indian army with Hyderabad, India. November 1, 1956, Marathawada was transferred from Bombay state of Hyderabad state. May 1, 1960, the Bombay state was split into
the former became a part of Marathwada in Maharashtra and Gujarat state. It derived its name as the headquarters of the Aurangabad Marathwada Aurangzeb, who ruled for brief periods.

1.13 Public Library and its Important:

Public have contributed more in unfulfilling the recreational / cultural rather than information / educational requirements of the society public libraries are considered as a backbone to the societal progress and development. It is also considering a people, those improve their educational qualification as well as their carriers. In this context the role of public libraries very important.

1.14 The Present Study:-

The present research work focuses on current status and future needs of public libraries in Marathwada region. The information collected with the help of questionnaire from librarian of Aurangabad, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, and Jalna District ‘A’ divisional libraries about a current status and future needs of public libraries in Marathwada region.

Here the researcher has selected the government and semi government ‘A’ divisional public libraries in Marathwada region. The researcher has supplied them the questionnaire containing the following questions which will give information for making on analytical study of his research topic.

1) How many books available in your library?

2) In there a separate reading hall in your library?

3) How the books purchased for the library?

4) Which non-book material is available in your library?

5) Do you mention library catalogue?
1.15 **Objective of the Study:**

The purpose of study is to review critically the historical growth and development of public libraries. Current status and general features of the public library system and services in Marathwada making recommendations to measure for establishment of a network of public library system enhancement of library legislation in public library in Marathwada.

1) To study the historical background, origins and development of public libraries in Marathwada.

2) To study of strengths and weakness of government of public libraries, in physical infrastructure, manpower, funds, service and auto many.

3) To study the growth and development of government public libraries in Marathwada with respect to readers, library collection use of library and library management.

4) To suggest a model for library legislation for public libraries in Marathwada.

5) To suggest solution for the development of government of public libraries in Marathwada.

1.16 **Hypothesis Of The Study:**

The proposed research study is based on few hypothesis–

1) The growth of public libraries in Marathwada region is satisfactorily.

2) There is lot of information services in public libraries in Marathwada region.

3) Manpower, Economic Status and Physical Facilities use of this services is comfortable in public libraries in Marathwada region.

4) Number of book collection and other equipment is equal to user’s need.

5) For the development of public libraries, all facilities is given by the Maharashtra government.

6) In these type of public libraries trying to complete the future needs of user.

1.17 **Statement of the Problem:**

Current status and future needs of public libraries in Marathwada region is the statement of the problem of research.
1.18 Scope of the Study

LIMITATION :

1) This study is limited to such type of only ‘A’ grade government and semi government public libraries in Marathwada region.

2) There only ‘28’ A grade public libraries.

3) Limit of this study is for 2010-2012 only.

1.19 Area of Research :-

The researcher has selected the area of government and semi government ‘A’ Divisional public libraries situated in Aurangabad, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur, Nanded, Hingoli, Parbhani and Jalna district. The purpose behind selection of this area is to study of the improvement facilities and the current status of the public libraries.

Researcher visited 28 ‘A’ grade government and semi government public libraries in Marathwada region for collected data through personally interview with questionnaires. All 28 public libraries situated in Eight different district as 6 in Aurangabad district, 4 in Beed district, 4 in Osmanabad district, 5 in Latur district, 7 in Nanded district and 2 is Parbhani district. A well structure questionnaires is prepared for data collection. The study is mainly based on the primary data collect from a list of public libraries in Marathwada region. The collect data and information were analyzed by applying statistical method. The physical features and geographical view of area i.e. Marathwada is given in the first chapter of thesis. The questionnaire used for collecting the data for the purpose are presented in Appendix-I.

1.20 Research Methodology :

Research in common parlance refers to search for knowledge once can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact research is an art of scientific investigation. The advanced learners dictionary of current English lays down the meaning of research as “a careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge” Redman and moy define search as a “Systematized new knowledge” some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to
the unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for when the unknown confronts us, we wonder and our inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge. Library during a particular period (e.g. Bollean Library, Library of Congress, National Library) or to record the history of libraries in a country or history of development of library technique (e.g. indexing, classification) etc. though the historical method is often criticized for its heavy reliance on secondary sources. It is one of the methods best suited to look into the social economic, political, and cultural environment in which libraries and library science have been instituted. Pierce Butler in his introduction to library science emphasizes that librarianship can be fully appreciated only though an understanding of its historical origins.  

1.21 Method of the Study :-

The researcher has made use of survey method for this research “survey” means to observe anything or event examine it. Library survey methods are frequently conducted in the field of librarianship. A survey method is most common in case of use and users studies. It is remarkable successful method. It is useful to find out the exact facts and figures about current situations. 

The present study applies the survey method according to Whitney” Survey research is an organized attempt to analyze ad report the present status of social institution a group and area.”

1.22 Collecting the Data :-

Primary data can be collected through experiment or through survey. If the researcher conducts an experiment, researcher observes some help of which researcher examines the truth contained in his hypothesis. Researcher has follow the survey method so researcher can be collected by any one or more of the following ways:

1) By observation
2) Through personal Interview
3) Through Telephone Interview
4) By mailing of questionnaires
1.22.1 By Mailing of Questionnaires :-

The researcher and the respondents do come in contact with each other if this method of survey is adopted. Questionnaires are mailed to the respondents with the request to return after completing the same it is the most extensively used method in various economic and business surveys. Before applying this method usually a pilot study for testing the questionnaire is conducted which reveals the weaknesses, if any of the questionnaire. Questionnaire to be used must be prepared very carefully so that it may prove to be effective in collecting the relevant information.

1.23 Analysis of Data :-

After the collection and classification of data it is analyzed under the following heads-

1) General information.
2) Man power
3) Building and Furniture
4) Finance
5) Acquisition
6) Collection Library Organizations
7) Public Library Specify the opening/working hours of the library
8) Library services
9) Automation
10) Library use
11) Library collection
12) Library organization
13) Services and other activities
14) Suggestions

For collecting secondary data research gone through various books, dictionaries, magazines and research reports.
1.24 Public Library System in Maharashtra :-

The recommendations of a Fyzee committee useful to the library development in Maharashtra. Appointed by the provincial government for the development of Bombay libraries in Maharashtra. In 1939, the committee has been formed and in 1940 it reported total membership of the school. 1947 on the recommendation of the committee could not be implemented due to the second world war. The Bombay province government for the development of public libraries have according Fyzee committee. The government should encourage local initiatives by private accreditation libraries, and to give them financial assistance. Library allows books and reading material free to use for non-paying members. In library space the committee also recommended that Mumbai has been established at the state central library and regional library Pune. In 1947, one of Bombay Asitic Society. The committee has recommended to the central library function. The trust deed executed between the Bombay provincial. In 1950 the government of Bombay and Asitic society. During this period, regional library was also established at Pune. Each district and a district library in Taluka and District Library will recognize the place. The Financial Aid these libraries are determined. The categories are based on the public library and acceptable to limit consult the previous year spent by the library. Inspection and supervision by the curator of the libraries. Who were working under the control of the Directorate of Education. The Fyzee committee working under a valid library. The state library association, was considered by political leaders library workers.

1.25 Public Library System in India :-

The Indian public libraries of the current situation is viewed by some people is as follows: Public library system in India are condemned to live it is the real information needs of the masses for the peripheral depressed state and a fun little more than a warehouse as the United States.

Reading material, the majority of regional language. Library of social work all knowledge is made available to the public. They serve as regional centers information and education. Use and create knowledge capital as a nation to determine its ability to ability to empower.

The challenge and the opportunity are use to increase the potential in to dynamic resource.
The public libraries play their role in economic development through their informative function which lead knowledge society. Role of information provider to the public has been to the resulting solution of the problem. There are many views depending on a public library can contribute towards economic development.

Corporate social responsibility is increasingly important activities to businesses nationally and internationally. The CSR also called corporate conscience, corporate citizenship, social performance or sustainable responsible business is a form of corporate self regulation integrated into a business model. The term corporate social responsibility came in to common use in the late in 1960 and early 1970. As libraries knowledge centre, the government and corporate world have to a have special consideration by funding them librariaily. India has become one of the most developing countries in the world. Its spread in various field of knowledge it has also established public libraries and community centers. Public library services have been expended serve the local people. Public libraries could not administrated and managed with the clear man date of low in many state of India. There is every need to strengthen this system by using CSR. More and better management techniques.

1.26 Future Plans :-

1.26.1 Decentralization of Work :- Establishment of 7 govt. district libraries in the remaining district of the Marathwada region, and de-centralisation of the work of directorate from to district level.

1.26.2 Computerization :- Build-up database and catalogue of books in govt. libraries is helpful to establish of state centreal library.

1.26.3 Construction of New Building :- For the Marathwada region ‘A’ grade public library at Jalna on BOT basis ‘A’ grade public libraries Aurangabad, Nanded and Osmanabad.

1.26.4 To march for gaon Tethe granthalay establishment of 250 new public libraries in Marathwada region during the year 2012-13.

1.26.5 To extent reading services of Marathawada region divisional and district libraries in region. To the prisoners, patients and blinds in the region.

1.27 Grant For Public Libraries :-
The govt. under the provision of Maharashtra public libraries act 1970. The public libraries are recognized and paid grant by the directorate of libraries according to the Maharashtra public libraries rules 1970. According to this rule these libraries are classified in categories according to their book stock, users, A, B, C, D categories etc as follows.

In class ‘A’ grade public libraries number of books 15001, number of periodicals 51, number of newspaper 16, and number of members is 301.

According to under the public trust act 1950 or societies registration act 1860 the maximum maintenance grant paid for this libraries is 90.00% expenditure incurred by the library in previous year. The maximum limit of the amount of grant fixed is maximum to the category of the library.

In class ‘A’ grade public libraries maximum amount of grant for district level library is 4,80,000 Rs. Taluka level library 2,56,000 and other 1,92,000.

**Equipment Grants :-**

The maintenance grant admissible of the library is maximum.

**Incentive Grants :-**

Which is paid on purchase of more books for increasing subscribers.

**Building Grants :-**

This grant are paid to a maximum of Rs. 75,000 for ‘A’ grade public libraries.

1.28 Establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries in Maharashtra State :

Maharashtra state government may establish a state central library for the whole of the Maharashtra state and a divisional library for every division in Maharashtra state. Where in any local area, provision for library service to the public is not made to the satisfaction of the direct of by any local authority, or any society registered under the societies registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1960), or where the Maharashtra state government is of the opinion that they such local authority and society or any trust registered under the Bombay public trust Act, 1950 (Bom.XXIX of 1950) or trust is not willing or is incompetent to provide library service to the
public to the satisfaction of the director in any local area the Maharashtra state government may establish a library for the use of the public in that area; provided that, no such library shall be established without giving an opportunity to the local authority, society or as the case may be the trust to show cause why the Maharashtra state government should not establish a library in the said local area. All libraries established under this section shall be developed maintained and organized by the Maharashtra state government through the department of libraries.

1.29 **Library Fund :-**

The Maharashtra state government shall constitute a fund called the library fund.

The library fund shall consist of:

a) Contribution made by the Maharashtra state government under section 20;

b) Any special grants given by the Maharashtra state government under section 21;

c) Any grants given by the Indian government of the state government of Maharashtra for the development of public libraries.

d) And any contributions or gifts made by the public for development of public libraries in Maharashtra.⁸

1.30 **Application of Library Fund :-**

1) The Money’s in the library fund shall be utilized by Maharashtra state government for carrying out of purposes of this act.

2) Without prejudice to the generally of sub section (1), the money’s in the library fund may be utilized by state government of Maharashtra to defray expenditure on the following:

   a) establishment, development and maintenance of public libraries in Maharashtra.
   
   b) Compensatory allowance payable to members of the committee.
   
   c) grant-in-aid to public libraries and library associations recognized for the purpose by the director of libraries.⁹

The Maharashtra state government shall, after due appropriation made by law in this behalf, contribute to the library fund every year.

Special grants by Maharashtra state govt. may make special grants to the library fund.
1.31 **Reports and Returns** :-

Every person who is in-charge of the management of a public library in Maharashtra shall submit such furnish and reports and return such information, as the director may from time to time required to the director or any person authorized by him in this behalf.

1.32 **Inspection of the Public Libraries** :-

The director or any person authorized by him in this behalf shall have the power to inspect any institution or any public library attached there to for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provision of this Act and the rules made there under are carried out.

1.33 **Annual Report by Directors** :-

Within six months from the end of every year, the director shall prepare an yearly report on the progress made by public libraries in that year and submit it to the Maharashtra state government together with such information and particulars as may be prescribed: provided that, no such report shall be submitted to the state government of Maharashtra unless it is approved by the council.

1.34 **Five Year Plan on Public Libraries in India** :-

In particular, central government policies related to India. India with 25 states and seven union multilingual federal nation Regions. Each state is devided into district and counties. The government has just established, that it has jurisdiction over libraries National important.

1.34.1 **Pre-five year plan period** :-

The central government began social and adult education programme since 1910s. To accomplish this goal a variety of applications such as were undertake Extension services, part-time education, continuing education, refreshers courses, community education, adult education and formal education. Public libraries are considered an integral part of the development project. The first public library in 1948, the bill was passed.

Due to the efforts of Tamilnadu. Mainly the eminent librarian S. R. Ranganathan. In this hierarchy, the highest in the National central library should be by the state central libraries
followed, district libraries block branch libraries and libraries. The public library system is built on the foundation.

1.34.2 First Five Year Plan, 1951-56 :-
For social education, youth welfare and physical education, the Rs.1.33 billion total budget for education Rs.5 million was set aside for the establishment of the National Central Library, but the amount was not used. Library services for the improvement of educational development was referred to the scheme. The plan was to install eshche each of the libraries in the state. The cost of Rs.10 million.\(^{13}\)

The first five-year plan period, the community development program was launched 6 other important developments include the establishment in 1951, the Delhi Public Library. Calcutta was the central library was established in 1955. Connemara Public Libraryv established in 1896. Madvas provision of public libraries in the state central library in 1955, 1948 and 1950 under the act. At the end of March 1954, the country had a book with a 32,000 libraries. Volume of about 7.1 million, 9 million of stock was spent on library services. By 1951, increase the level of literacy 18.33 percent. The Calcutta deposited in the National Library with a copy of its publication in the function of every publisher. Connemara Public Library in Madras, Bombay and Delhi the Asiatic Society Library is a public library. Received under this Act on the books, India central Reference Library, Kolkata is published by, which is the national bibliography.

1.34.3 Second Five Year Plan; 1956-1691 :-
The Rs.2.040 billion Education budged, 100 million youth welfare, social education and physical education was proposed three objectivesThird District Library, the central library and the village is to create a link between libraries.\(^{14}\)

1.34.4 Third Five Year Plan, 1962-1967 :-
The amount Rs.5.6 billion for the project in the education budget, but the amount was libraries will be spent on a specific project was not mentioned. The amount. The central Government’s decision on the development of states hindered the development of public libraries.\(^{15}\) During the Plan period, the National Library, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established at. For the the purpose of Rs.32.3 million was made available to the states. 1 District Level libraries were established in all states. Libraries Working Group was appointed by
Planning Commission in 1964. Group recommendations include 1) The program promotes adult education in order to eliminate the use of the services of public libraries illiteracy. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, 2) a set of libraries at block headquarters and each village has a populations of 5,000.

1.34.5 Fourth Five Year Plan, 1969-1974 :-

The education Budget, Rs.7,120 billion, estimated at The community education component was 100 million. Rs.130 million for the provision of information was provided during the plan period.16

The services data centers, mobile cinevans, film projectors, radio transmitters and other media. The literacy level in 1971 was 34.45 percent. In 1972,98 the development of public libraries in the working group. The submit a detailed proposal for the group

1) a network of libraries across the country, covering recommendations.

Be made by the advisory committee.

2) Rs. 325 crore allotted for the development of public libraries, but actually provided meager amount of Rs.21 million.

The number of public libraries and are as follows: States

1) 1800 of 2641 in the towns and town libraries. 2) 586878 of 50000 villages of the village libraries. 3) 3100 talukas central libraries. 4) 253 of 376 district had district central libraries. 5) 15 of 21 States had state central libraries. The Five-year Plan period, in 1972, Central Government, Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation. Furniture and books, organizing conferences and seminars, and rural areas to provide mobile library service. Raja Rammohan Roy Foundation for the development of public libraries in India, controlled by the cultural Department of the Ministry of Education.

1.34.6 Fifth Five Year Plan; 1974-1979 :-

This action was taken libraries in villages and towns in central and only a strong state libraries and district libraries. 17 In 1979, the West Bengal The five year plan in enacted in the public library in the state in 1978, the government has adopted a national adult education program, but it may be that the agency did not recognize the public library on literacy, problem solving role ID. 11 department of culture in the Ministry of Education was established  in 1797.
Under Secretary in charge of a section of the library. The goal to promote the development of public libraries in the country.\textsuperscript{18}

\textbf{1.34.7 Sub-Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-1985 :-}

General education was allocated to the Rs. 21.622 billion. Art and culture component of Rs.839 crore. In this scheme, all adults minimum required education emphasized agency, inter-sectoral co-operation and inter-and inter 150 received compilation. These efforts were supported by a continued literacy. Rural libraries and instructional carried out by the mass communication media via the network education.\textsuperscript{19}

Station 1 Raja Rammohan Roy foudnationa Rs.250 million to provide funds 15000 to assist rural libraries. Since its founding in 1972 until 1982. The Literacy levels in 1981 increased by 43.56 percent. In 1982, Delhi Public Library has a copy of the library was right. Library Services and Informatics in 1983 working group on modernization Seventh Plan, was appointed by the Planning Commission in ITA.

Report on the national policyv of the group recommended formula similar support library services and informatics recommendations previously made by other committee.

\textbf{1.34.8 Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-1990 :-}

The general education budget of Rs.47,753 million; Rs.4.821 billion and the creation of art and culture component. During the project, the planning commissionable objective. Libraries network neoliterates play a role in the development literature. Was 13 7,180 major libraries and 18,000 service points (branches, mobile terminated) in 1989. The central epic Mahabharata the library database on the RRL start making up the ANA integrated research foundation, set up to sell computer uenaaitie. Librarianship Research promoting and the public in a database in liabraries Indias Government of India, by the Department of Cultrue in 1985 committee on National Policy on Library and Information System was appointed. The as a result, the final report was released in 1986. The school library program, operation necessary teaching and learning materials black board was launched with the provision. It is recommended as a national book policy in 1986, had an impact on libraries.\textsuperscript{20}

1) the government’s annual education budget by 10 percent can be used to buy books for libraries.

2) By all agencies involved in reading material for children
1.34.9 Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-1997 :-

General education budget of Rs.168.133 billion Art and culture Rs.7.276 billion has been located. Priamry education, prevention of Unviersalization and the business of the firm. The goal of general education, nonformal education and learning can be achieved by using open channels. The plan states that the advanced library system states, rural libraries should become post literacy and continuing education focal points for program. Book Promotion in the children literature, the National Center for the institution to promote, the plan emphasized that more than 3,000 titles will be generated annually. Publisher and Voluntary agencies the operation Blackboard undertaken as part of the scheme, assistance will be given to the school library program 1986.21

The following :

1) the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, has opened an art gallery, desktop introduction system and a new release to release.
2) Khuda Bakhsh oriental and open to the public library and research on Indo-Islamic organization, the proposed regional units. And comparative religion.
3) will acquire Rampur Raza Library Sophisticated tools for maintenance ITA collection
4) within the Delhi Public Library is to open two new libraries; its services area
5) the National Library, microfilms makes available a list of the National Union of the proposed product and book production statistics.
6) The central reference library and computer center in the national bibliographic and documentation center are planned. The law includes all aspects important to document the best. Establishment of public libraries. The ministry of Human Resource Development Department of Culture. The National cultural policy in 1993 by the Government of India has designed a new policy. 52.21 percent in 1991 to 18.83 percent in 1951. Financial outlays Each plan has increased.
1.35 Public Library System in some developed countries and state in India :-

“Libraries have recognized social function in making knowledge publicity available to all. They serve as local centres of information and learning and are local gateways to national and global knowledge”.

-National Knowledge Commission

“I’d be happy if I could think that the role of the library was sustained and even enhanced in the age of computer.”

-Bill Gates

The public libraries development in Maharashtra recommendations based on a Fyzee committee appointed by the Bombay province. The development of public libraries in the state of Maharashtra. The Fyzee committee in 1940, 1939 and submit a report it a included. The committee’s recommendations could not be implemented until 1947 the second world war. Independence, then the Bombay province government for the development of public libraries to implement the recommendations of the Fyzee committee. The committee recommended that the government should be local incourage and read free books in libraries allow the use of the terms. The committee also recommended that the content. The establishment of a state central library. The committee was charged to functions of the central library. In 1947, the Asiatic Society of Bombay trust deed was executed in 1950. The provincial government of Bombay. And the Asiatic Society During this period, the regional public library was established in Pune. The Committee further recommends that a district. Each district and Taluka places library and a public library district must be identified. The financial grants for libraries in the formula the series was based on the limits set on library admissible expenses incurred by the previous year’s respective libraries. Inspection and supervision of the work central. The Director of Education, working in this position until 1967 the libraries and development committee approved under if the account does not have enough service and attention insufficient funds for their development. The situation was considered by Library Association, library activities in the public sector, political leaders, libraries and government crackdowns. For the introduction of legislation in the library Maharashtra state. Comparison of a new Director of public libraries related to the development of Maharashtra state library. Library development is in fact a new topic. The library is expected to several functions. Democratic society, the public library in more important than other formal educational institutions.
1.36 Public Library System in America :-

American public libraries provide a democratic space for people to increase their economic status, knowledge, race, regardless of their age or citizenship. American library system are effectively promoting intellectual freedom to support the democratization of information and providing unrestricted access in the creation of knowledge societies, may offer a glimpse at how other americal public library system around the country are functioning.\(^{22}\)

As funding for libraries in American falls short so does the provision for all American citizens. To have access to information to have a sustainable, successful society a level of equality need to be reached this can only occur when there is unrestricted and free access to information and knowledge for every citizen. Bridgeing the funding, businesses, libraries, digital divide will take time, collaboration among governments and the population all of which at least for the united states currently appear to be an insure mountable task in spite of this hardship, American public libraries are continuing to forge ahead.

The traditional public library well and alive and becoming more and more part of the digital age through the technology they provide and their uses of social media their digital presence in increasing among the masses. Library users affecting how they access their information and the use of library and its services regardless query one needs basic technology skills with a strong infrastructure for supporting for optimal effectiveness in which individual access with the internet. This defencisy increases the importance of libraries brining technology to every one.

1.37 Public Library System in Africa :-

The public library system is a relative new comer to the African information- provision scene. At the end of the colonial era it was not introduced until the middle of the twentieth century. A threefold role was designated to these institution : to support formal and informal rural education programs through the provision of materials to both students and teachers, to provide information to development agents and agencies and to serve as centers for community education and cultural activities. The initial enthusiastic reception of these institutions by both the governments and the general public can be ascribed to the perception persisting at that time that they would serve as a remedy to severe existing educational problems as well as a tool in the process of national development.\(^{23}\)
Tise, (2000), Sturges and Neil (1998), Dube (1998), and Chijioke (1989) concluded that, in spite of lofty ideals, African libraries have failed in their designated mission and are currently not perceived as significant player’s in the process of national development. This sentiment is reflected in a study conducted in Nigeria in which information was emphasized as an important factor in development but libraries were not assigned any role in the process. Other factors include out dated and irrelevant materials, poor management and lack of facilities. The poor quality of existing information services is often seen as one of the contributing factor’s to this oversight on the part of developers. Research clearly indicates that existing library services in Africa are not extensively used for the reason, government often their financial support, which brings about a collapse in services. Likewise, in Tanzania, with a population of more that twenty-three million people, only one to two percent of the population uses libraries.

To determine specific reasons for this unexpected lack of use, much efforts has been put in to researching the problems facing libraries and information services on the continent. Although it is difficult to make generalizations, information services in newly independent countries and most of the problems detected occur to a varying degree in most of the libraries. Many of the problems are multifaceted but can be broadly categorized into five main categories:

1) The introduction of an anachronistic and inappropriate colonial model,
2) Deficiencies in determining specific needs through analysis.
3) In appropriate training of library staff.
4) The absence of sustained efforts to achieve an alternative framework.
5) Lack of co-operation among agencies involved in library-related work.

1.37.1 Anachronistic and Inappropriate Colonial Public Library Model:

Library systems adopted in Africa have been based on the Anglo-American model of librarianship with little or no adaptation to local circumstance. A further hampering factor has been lack of consolation between these libraries and potential clients and their existing during the initial planning stages for services to be offered in libraries in addition, however, according to Chijioke 1989.

In addition, an estimated sixty (60%) percent of Africans population is illiterate, making a European print-based library model ineffective for its potential library users, In Kenya, ex. The rural population comprises 90% of population, most of whom are illiterate 1990. In spite of the
introduction of universal primary education, secondary education is by no means widespread, especially in rural areas.16

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