

## THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY ON PEOPLES IN PADHARPUR AREA

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### ABSTRACT

This study deals with impact of public library at Pandharpur. It will have a strategic role in knowledge-intensive industries like digital media. They will also be mainstays of communitybased cultural planning and development. The amount of information available will grow, and much of it will be of questionable value and accuracy. Public libraries will play an increasingly significant role in the literacies of the twenty-first century that enable people to select, assess and use the information that will best meet their needs public libraries are increasingly seeing themselves as playing an important role in community development

**Keywords:**

### I. INTRODUCTION

Public library is a social organization which is established on the thought of democracy and it is an institution for the people, by the people and of the people. S.R. Ranganathan defined it as a library owned and maintained by the public of its area for the socialization of its books and kindred materials for free service to the people of the area. Librarians Glossary defines public library as a library provided wholly or partly from public funds, and the use of which is not restricted to any class of persons in the community but is freely available to all. Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science defines that Public Library is a public institution, supported by taxation, one that opens its collections, facilities and services; with distinction to all students It always strives to meet the informational, educational and recreational needs of the community by providing collection and services. Maximum utilization of library resources and services by the users is the main motive of a public library. Public libraries cater to needs of all sectors irrespective of age sex occupations social or economic status. Public library serves the public. Public Libraries have always been at the heart of the communities they serve. They are accessible and safe spaces providing access to huge resources of information and knowledge the primary purpose of the public library is to provide resources and services in a variety of media to meet the needs of individuals and groups for education, information and personal development including recreation and leisure.

#### A. Functions of public library

- Collection and preservation of knowledge.
- Useful in basic education.
- Assistance in research work.
- Helpful in self-study.Help in perfect personality Development

## B. Objectives of the Study

- To know the frequency and purpose of visit to the Public library
- To measure the satisfaction level of selected respondents

## II. STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

**Aharony, Noa (2010)** studied the use of Twitter in public and academic libraries. Micro blogging is a relatively new phenomenon in online social networking that has become increasingly prevalent in the last few years. This study explores the use of Twitter in public and academic libraries to understand micro blogging patterns. Analysis of the tweets was conducted in two phases: (1) statistical descriptive analysis and (2) content analysis. The research findings show there are some differences between public and academic libraries, including the number of tweets, linguistic differences, and content. However, it seems that using Twitter in libraries enables both kinds of libraries to broadcast and share information about their activities, opinions, status, and professional interests. The research findings are relevant for librarians and information scientists who wish to better understand and explore the phenomenon of library

**Niekerk, F.V. (2014)** in his article entitled, "The Management of information resources for the public library" (contributed to an issue devoted mainly to a National Symposium on Information for all, Cape Town, South Africa, February 1994) discussed the management of information resources to the Cape Provincial Library Service. He outlined informal and formal resources available to its users, and described what it is doing to address the information needs of its students and school children, and of other individuals and groups in the community. He examined the problem areas which may force librarians to amend the service they provide to address the needs for all sectors of the community. He discussed how to create informal information sources and described formal resources that should be included in every library's stock.

**Rajasekhar. A. (2016)** in his article entitled, "Towards access to information in rural India" studied rural areas in India characterized by limited land availability, low literacy, inadequate health, sanitary and drinking water facilities. In spite of over five decades of independence, the rural scenario has not changed much and 75 percent of rural people are either manual laborers or artisans. In view of a variety of structural disadvantages (illiteracy, malnutrition and the social complications of caste in Indian Society), there is a need to redesign the traditional public library and its services to deal with the information needs of rural areas

**Ravichandran, L. (2017)** made a critical study on the status of public libraries in India. Out of 28 states and 7 Union Territories in India, only 17 have enacted public library legislation from 1948 to 2010 and the progress of library legislation is very slow. The authors have provided statistics on public libraries – 30 State Central Libraries, 40 Regional / Divisional Libraries, 364 District Libraries, 4658 City/Town Libraries, 49,758 Villages and altogether there are 54,851 libraries in India. The national per capita expenditure on public libraries is only 0.07 paise and there is no stable financial provision for public libraries either in states or union territories. The public libraries in India have not yet started use of ICT like in other countries. Though the reading habits of public have changed from print to electronic, the public libraries yet to start acquiring electronic/digital resources. Finally, the authors concluded saying that central and state governments have responsibility under democratic fabric to strengthen public libraries in India

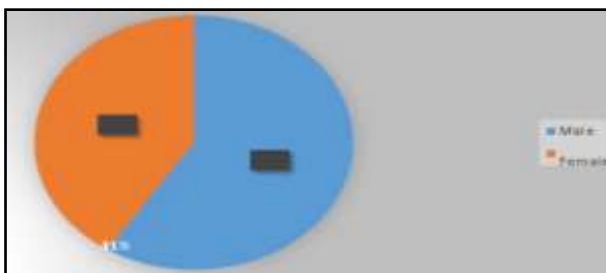
### III. METHODOLOGY

Researcher makes an attempt to analyze users' satisfaction towards the services of public library at Pandharpur. It is to identify the demographic profile of respondents, frequency of visit and purpose of visiting the library. A sample consisting of 125 respondents using public library situated at Pandharpur was selected by adopting simple random sampling technique. The data were collected with the help of questioner survey

### IV. DATA COLLECTION

#### A. Gender of Respondents

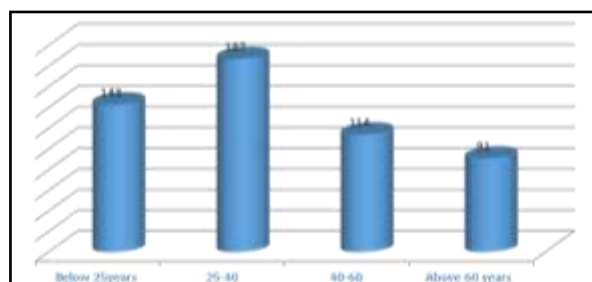
Gender	Number of Respondents	
	No	%
Male	74	59.2
Female	51	40.8
<b>Total</b>	125	100



Above graph shows the gender wise distribution of respondents, which shows that 74 (59.2%) respondents were male and 51 (40.80%) respondents were female

#### B. Age of Respondents

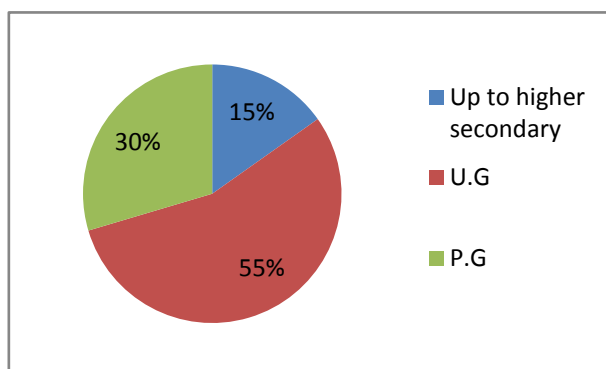
Age of Respondents	Number of Respondents	
	No	%
Below - 25	18	14.4
25 - 40	32	25.6
40 - 60	45	36
Above 60	30	24
<b>Total</b>	125	100



Above graph presents the data related to the age of respondents. It shows that 18 respondents (14.40%) fall in the age group of below 25 years. 32 respondents (25.60%) respondents fall in the age group of 2-40 years, whereas 45 respondents (36%) was in the age group of 40-60 years. The tables clearly indicate that there are 30 respondents (24%) in the age group of above 60 years.

**C. Educational Qualifications of Respondents**

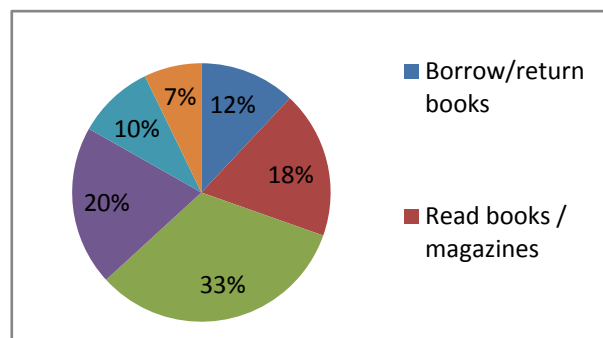
Educational qualifications	Number of Respondents	
	No	%
Up to higher secondary	19	15.2
U.G	69	55.2
P.G	37	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>



Above graph displays that out of 125 respondents, maximum numbers of respondents, i.e., 69 representing 55.20 per cent of total respondents, were graduates followed by 37 respondents (29.60 %) were post graduates, and 19 respondents (15.20 %) are up to higher secondary.

**D. Purpose of Visiting the Library by the Respondents**

Purpose of Visiting the Library	Number of Respondents	
	No	%
Borrow/return books	15	12
Read books / magazines	23	18.4
Read newspapers	41	32.8
To update the current information	25	20
Obtain information needed for jobs/career	12	9.6
To know the social activities	9	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>



Above graph shows that the 41 (32.80%) respondents are visit in the public libraries for purpose of read the newspaper'25(20%) respondents were mentioned purpose to update the current information. Borrow/Return books in the public libraries was mentioned by 15 (12%) of users and 12 (9.60%) users are used to obtain information needed for jobs/career in public libraries. It is concluded that the very less 9 (7.2%) respondents are used public libraries purposely to know the social activities.

## V. CONCLUSION

A fundamental principle of the public library is that its facilities must be available to all and not focused to one group in the community to the elimination of others. Provision should be made to ensure services are equally available to minority groups who for some reason are not able to use the mainstream services, Public libraries are locally based services for the benefit of the local community and should provide community information services. The services and collections they provide should be based on local needs, which should be assessed regularly. The public library should be a key agency in the local community for the collection, preservation and promotion of local culture in all its diversity. This can be achieved in a variety of ways, for example, the maintenance of local history collections, exhibitions, storytelling, publishing of items of local interest and developing interactive programmes on local themes. The public library should provide a wide range of materials in a variety of formats and in sufficient quantity to meet the needs and interests of the community. The culture of the local community and society must be reflected in the resource collection.

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