



---

**Impact of Public Libraries with Reference to Hirachand Nemchand  
Public library: Solapur**

---

**Mr. Vinayak Sayanna Gadagi**

*Librarian, Department of Library and Information Science,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College, Mandrup, Taluka- South  
Solapur, District-Solapur, Maharashtra (India)*

---

**Abstracts**

This study deals with impact of public library at Solapur City. It'll have a strategic part in knowledge- ferocious diligence like digital media. They will also be reliance of community grounded artistic planning and development. The quantum of information available will grow, and much of it'll be of questionable value and delicacy. Public libraries will play an decreasingly significant part in the learnedness of the twenty-first century that enable people to elect, assess and use the information that will best meet their requirements public libraries are decreasingly seeing themselves as playing an important part in community development

**Key:-** Public libraries, Demographic Profile, Solapur City

**Introduction: -**

Public library is a social association which is established on the study of republic and it's an institution for the people, by the people and of the people. S.R. Ranganathan defined it as a library possessed and maintained by the public of its area for the socialization of its books and kindred accoutrements for free service to the people of the area. Librarians Glossary defines public library as a library handed wholly or incompletely from public finances, and the use of which is not confined to any class of persons in the community but is freely available to all. Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science defines that Public Library is a public institution, supported by taxation, one that opens its collections, installations and services, with distinction to all scholars It always strives to meet the instructional, educational and recreational requirements of the community by furnishing collection and services. Maximum application of library coffers and services by the druggies is the main motive of a public library.

Public libraries feed to requirements of all sectors irrespective of age coitus occupations social or profitable 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 furnishing access to huge coffers of information and knowledge The primary purpose of the public library is to give coffers and services in a variety of media to meet the requirements of

individualities and groups for education, information and particular development including recreation and rest.

The library is a high need of education and educational institution. Without library, we cannot run the educational system. Education is grounded on the library and thus the whole development of the society is dependent on education and eventually on the library. The social donation of libraries is revealed from the aspects of educational, social & artistic, profitable, and political development of the society. The studies have been done as per the following social aspects which are considered for the picky review of literature for this paper.

Services and Programmes of Public Library: -

- Reference Service
- Inspiring every educated person to become a member of the library.
- Providing basic amenities to libraries.
- Updating the libraries by introducing latest techniques.

Functions of public library: -

- Improve of knowledge
- Assembly and protection of knowledge.
- Useful in basic education.
- Supportive in self-study.
- Benefit in perfect personality Development

**Review of Literature: -**

1. **Neelameghan (1973)** Presented paper in the seminar on the public library seminar organized in the connection with the silver jubilee celebration of American library in madras. The discussed library as an instrument of or an agency for promoting social change. He argued that a public library service had a role in keeping democracy safe in promoting universal education in supporting her education and safe in promoting universal education and research in adult literacy and social education programming in prescribing unity amongst nations and industrial development and technology transfer.
2. **Abraham (2010)** states that rural people suffer from lack of proper education. He points out that formal education is time bound, rigid and difficult to such people therefore, non-formal education is much suitable to rural people in order to satisfy their needs and fit their environmental conditions.
3. **Karunawathie (1998)** gave an example of how the Negombo Public Library has contributed to the community in which it exists. The public library has assisted the fishing community in

Negombo in changing the process of their fishing technology by providing the community with good and rich materials related to finishing industry.

4. **Karnik (2004)** Made the case study of Mumbai Marathi Granth Sanghralaya of 104 years of the existence for giving Historical account the study probed comprehensively the role polyad by the public libraries in the society of large over and above its routine function of providing the library services.
5. Avadaippan, (2015);-Tamil Nadu has the highest library cess at 10 per cent, and Goa has the least at 1.67 per cent. The states that have library legislations should revise the cess and ensure the decentralised book procurement at the district and municipal levels. They should also enhance library services with Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) and provide access to electronic books, journals and databases

**Objectives: -**

1. To know the regularity and purpose of visit to the public library of selected respondents.

**Methodology: -**

Researcher make an attempt to analyse users' satisfaction towards the services of public library at Solapur city It is to identify the demographic profile of respondents, frequency of visit and purpose of visiting the library. A sample consisting of 124 respondents using public library situated at Hirachand Namechand, Saraswati Chowk, Solapur City, 124 was selected by adopting simple random sampling technique. The data were collected with the help of a structured interview schedule prepared in a very simple language.

**Table No. 1**

**Gender Wise of Respondents**

Sr. No.	Gender	Number of Respondents	
		Number	Percent
1	Male	64	51.61
2	Female	60	48.38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Compiled by researcher, Primary Data)

**Graph No.1**

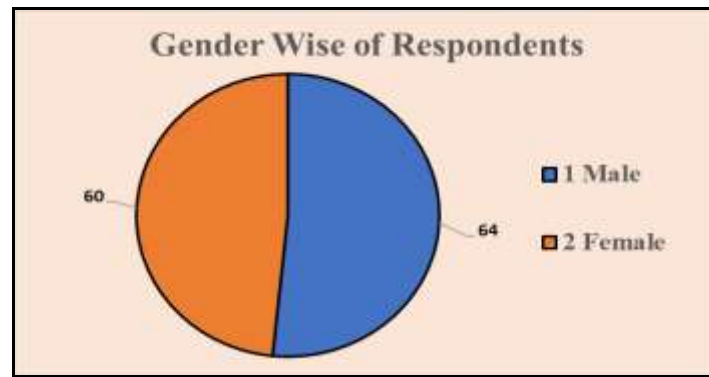


Table 1 shows that, the gender wise distribution of respondents, which shows that 64 (51.61%) respondents were male and 60 (48.38%) respondents were female.

**Table No. 2**  
**Age-Group Wise of Respondents**

Age Group	Number of Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Below 22	22	17.74
23-35	41	33.06
34-55	26	20.96
Above 60	35	28.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Compiled by researcher, Primary Data)

**Graph No.2**

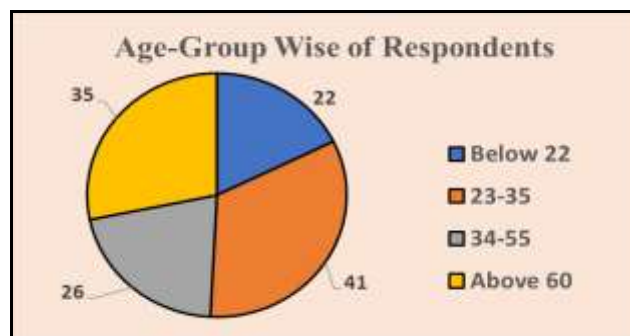


Table 2 presents the data related to the age of respondents. It shows that 22 respondents (17.74%) fall in the age group of below 22 years. 41 respondents (33.06%) respondents fall in the age group of 34-55 years, whereas 26 respondents (20.96%) were in the age group of Above 60 years. The table clearly indicate that there are 35 respondents (28.22%). in the age group of above 60 years

**Table 3**  
**Educational Qualifications of Respondents**

Qualification	Number of Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Up to Higher Education	23	18.54

P.G.	45	36.29
U.G.	50	40.32
Other	06	4.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Compiled by researcher, Primary Data)

Table 3 displays that out of 124 respondents, 06 numbers of respondents representing other qualification (4.83%) per cent of total respondents, were graduates followed by 50 respondents (40.32 %) were post graduates, and 23 respondents (18.54 %) are up to higher secondary.

**Graph No.3**



**Table 4**

**Frequency of Library Visit**

Frequency	Number of Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Daily	44	35.48
Week	12	9.67
Month	51	41.12
Quarterly	17	13.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Compiled by researcher, Primary Data)

Table and Graph 4 shows the frequency of visit to the public library by the selected respondents. The data from the above figure clearly depicts that majority of the respondents 37(29.60%) visit the library Twice a week, followed by once in two days 11 (17.60%), once in a week 15 (12%) and daily 19 (15.20%)

Results: -

*Mr. Vinayak Sayanna Gadagi*

It's set up those maximum repliers visit twice a week to the public library, Maximum druggies visit the public library to read the journals and to modernize the current information, The druggies of the public library are largely satisfied with Rotation service and working hour, the repliers expressed medium position satisfaction with Drinking water and rest room of the library, the druggies having low position satisfaction with Browsing installations and rules and regulation of the library.

**Conclusion:**

An abecedarian principle of the public library is that its installations must be available to all and not concentrated to one group in the community to the elimination of others. Provision should be made to ensure services are inversely available to other groups who for some reason aren't suitable to use the mainstream services, public libraries are locally grounded services for the benefit of the original community and should give community information services. The services and collections they give should be grounded on original requirements, which should be assessed regularly. The public library should be a crucial agency in the original community for the collection, preservation and creation of original culture in all its diversity. This can be accomplished in a change of ways, for Illustration, the conservation of original history collections, exhibitions, publishing of particulars of original interest and developing interactive programmes on original themes. The public library should give a wide range of accoutrements in a variety of formats and in sufficient volume to meet the requirements and interests of the community. The culture of the original community and society must be reflected in the resource collection.

**References: -**

1. Avadaippan, N. (2015), "A Policy Review of Public Libraries in India" Public libraries, India, Library Act, Public finance, Library Cess, GLAMs, UN 2030 Agenda
2. Abraham, L.T. (2010). Role of public libraries in non- formal education in Kerala Kelpro bulletin, 14: 60–67
3. Dhawan, S.A.; Sardana, J.L.; Bhatt, R.K. and Jain M.K. (2010). Public Libraries in the Knowledge society: An Indian
4. Mc Colvin, L.R. (1956). chance to Read. London: Phoe-nix House; 12
5. Neelameghan, A. (1973) Spectator of kind 2 with special reference to social sciences Library Science with a Slant to Documentation, V10, IS:3, P308-321.