

CITY CENTRAL LIBRARY BELAGAVI AND ITS USERS PERCEPTION: A STUDY

Usha N. Suryavanshi

Librarian, People Tree Education Society,
Degree and PU College, Belagavi,-590016 Karnataka.

Dr.V.T.Kamble

Professor & Chairman, BOE
Dept. of Library and Information Science,
Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi-585106.

Abstract

The collection is the heart of the Library everything around the library's resources. Be they hard copy, non print vertical file or digital without that collection, the library's staff is unable to provide quality service. Belagavi is one of the important educational centre in north Karnataka. Visvesvaraya Technological University of Belagavi is the biggest Technological University in the state. Belagavi is historically famous not only historically but in the field of education and economy. Belagavi is ahead of all. The total population of Belagavi district is 5.25 lakh and to fulfill the knowledge requirement of the population Belagavi has it own city central library. Many people from the city make use of the library facilities, for preparation of competitive exams. The library also has separate children's section with number of books. The central library is having total 05 branches in the Belagavi district .User experience in using library is discussed.

Keywords: Collection development, User study, Public Library.

1. Introduction:

In 19th century the term "public library" was first used in England. Books are the form of practical communication of our thoughts put on paper. They abolish a sense of ignorance within our mind by creating store of knowledge. But as the public growth and time passed these requirements of knowledge become very huge. Thus, the concept of public library came-in. All libraries (public, academic & special) need to expand procedure according to their goals, service priorities, resource allocation etc. For these procedures to be efficiently developed and implemented regular gathering and analysis of performance data is necessary. The first three decades of the 20th century can be looked as the golden age of the Indian Library System on January 31, 1902, the imperial library act was passed and Lord Curzon transformed the Calcutta public library into imperial library in 1906. The development of public libraries in Baroda was unique. UNESCO public library manifesto (1994) has made it clear that the public library is the local gateway to the world of knowledge information and culture. It is a culture. "Public library is Peoples University." Public library is get open one and all irrespective of is access, cost community educated states. Socioeconomic background etc. is support are community at large Karnataka public library act 1965 provides for city central library in each city having more than 1 lakh population. Belagavi city central library started early 19th century as a Manipal library come empirical Karnataka public library system shone after the amalgamate the KPL act in 1965.

2. Unesco Public Library Manifesto

The UNESCO produced a manifesto on public libraries in 1949 .the manifesto proclaims UNESCO belief in the public library as a living force for education culture and information as an essential agent for the fostering of peace and understanding between people and between nations IFLA defines (1985) public library as "A library established and financed by a local or in some case , a central government body or by other organization authorized to act on it's behalf available without bias or discrimination to all who wish to use it."

3. Establishment of Belagavi City central Library

To arouse interest and provide information among the citizens of the state about book, library and knowledge Karnataka Government brought public library act in 1965. According to this act Belagavi city library association formed on 10/7/1970 and on 29/12/1974 they inaugurated a central library in marutistreet. Latter on 25/9/1989 the library start working in its own building at district commissioners office premises. Today central library 24 branch libraries and one mobile library is working under Belagavi municipal corporation.

There are many books in our public libraries which give knowledge to all generations. Like constitution libraries are for you, its free use is for all, involve yourself in building the nation. Habit of reading is our culture. So reading should be your daily routine. Reading is a powerful weapon which increases the horizons of an Individual. Public libraries play an important role. In providing a knowledge and brings people from the dark of ignorance to the light of wisdom. In this way libraries are altering into scientific, improvised matters. It also responding to the Human relations unions and providing positive aspects in the society.

3.1 Detailed of report city central of the library, Belagavi

❖ Book collection:

Total number of purchased book	: 81,6765
Total numbers of reference book	
Children's library total number of books	: 1994
Total number of newspapers periodicals subscribed	: Newspaper 21 + Magazines 96
Kannada Books	: 34,101
English Books	: 856
RRRLF (Hindi+English) Books	: 4916 Hindi Books+15,084English Books
In Other books	: 3880
Faculty member permanent post: Main branch	: 06
Service center	: 21
Mobile library	: 01
Children section	: 01
Children section number of books	: 2,642

3.2 Library accommodation

Central hall	: 5,200
Periodical section	: 2,000
Main gate	: 25*10 feet's
Working hours	: 8.30am to 8.00
Weekly holiday	: Monday
Branch service center	: Second Tuesday and
Other government	: Holidays

Statistics:

Circulation of books	: 400-500
Membership	: 25,176
Average number of visitors days	: 400-500
Average number of children using library	: 25-30
Total number of readers	: 3,000-4,000
The total number of books belongs to all branch	: 8,10,950

3.3 Library property deposit card information:

- Library borrowed one card for 50 rupees
- Library borrowed two card for 75 rupees
- Library borrowed third card for 100 rupees

3.4 Methods of book procurement

1. The books selected by the book selection committee should be purchased or procured. The selected books can be purchased within two years after the selection list has been released.
2. While acquiring the documents in total budget allocated for district / city/central library, 80% for English literature books and 20% for other Indian language books should be spent.
3. The procurement process should be implemented in the following three phases.
 - The concerned districts/city/ library authorities have the final power to decide to procure documents which have been selected by the book selection committee depending upon the availability of budget.
 - In total budget sanctioned for books procurement, 80% of amount should be preserved to acquire the document selected by the selection committee in concerned district or city Libraries.
 - The district or city authority can select and purchase documents of local writer or publisher only 10% of the total budget.
 - 10% percent of documents can procure under consideration of the concerned chief librarian. Depending upon the requirement of users, 10% documents can be pure based under consideration of the district library. A language books can be acquired under the consideration quota but as far as Bangalore city chief Librarians are concerned. The consideration quota is limited to 5% the city central library authority have procurement power to purchase 15 percent.
4. Keeping in users while pure basing document all kind of documents all kinds of documents should be acquired in the libraries. So the following steps should be taken to acquire documents percentage wise or on the basis of percentage.

4 Review of Literature:

The public Library of Des Moines has addressed problems of a neglected materials collection and inadequate material budget through a new and innovative collection plan based on quantifiable local standards. The library measures median collection age, and shelf availability of recently circulated items. The collection plan is based on a standard size determined for each library collection. Items added each year equal the number of items withdrawn. Collection budgets are calculated using formulas that will provide a five – year median age and at least 50 per cent availability in all types of materials. The library has succeeded in reducing the median age from 16 to eight years and has achieved 50 percent availability in almost all collection areas (Lorna Truck, 2002). The past decade has seen an enormous amount of publication and research focusing on the concerns of women. As feminist scholarship expands, publication about women and women’s issues will continue. So much has been produced that it is nearly impossible to keep abreast of it all. And it is equally difficult to adequately evaluate these publications. Because the literature on women now is so vast, a brief list of essential resources of interest to public libraries is needed (Beth Stafford, 1982).

Reviews the development of public libraries in Brazil, taking a close look at the reasons why such institutions have not developed their collections in a systematic manner. Posits the necessity of organizing collection development activities rationally highlights the difficulties public libraries routinely face in Brazil for fulfilling this task. Argues that a better management of public library collections can bring concrete benefits to Brazilian society, as well as help librarians to obtain better support from the clientele and from more senior management (Waldomiro C. S . Verguiviro, 1997).

5 Karnataka Public Library Act 1965

The Karnataka Public Library Act came into force on April 22, 1965. It contains 52 sections. Its purpose is to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and the organization of a comprehensive rural and urban library service in the state of Karnataka. The Karnataka act is an improvement,

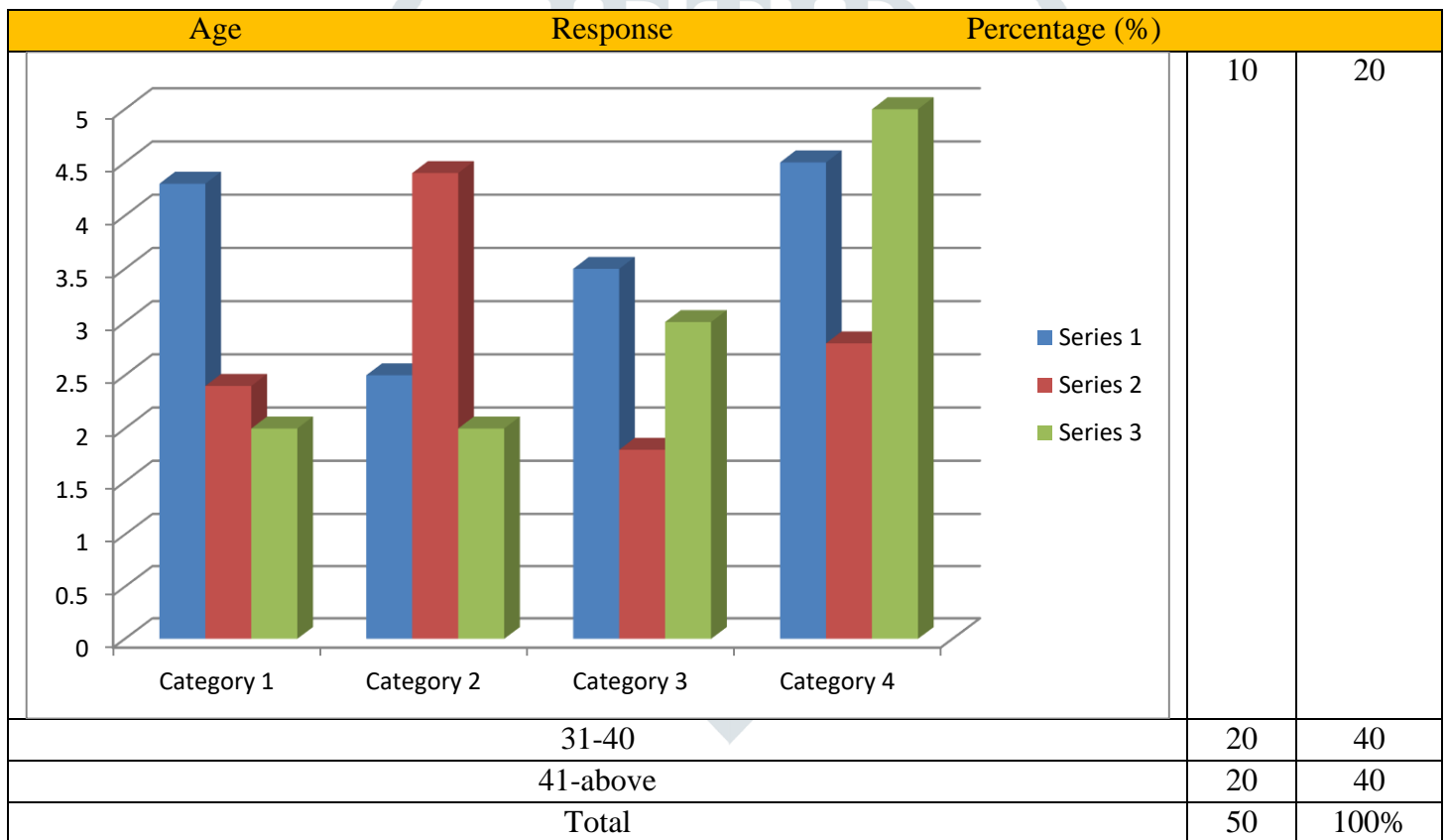
in so far as has created an authority in the form of corporate body. But this does not leave the library development to the caprice of any single government official. In democratic environment, polices regarding education and library development are likely to emerge for interaction between legislature, executive, pressure groups and public, with one influencing all others but none determining the outcome so that frequently the public approval is given only after the policy has been enacted or has in operation for some time. Instead of the Minister of Education of Karnataka Legislature as provide in the Andhra Act, an obviously unwieldy committee has been designated as the state library authority. The Karnataka Act soars high over its predecessors under section 23(a) which provides a clause which disqualifies a person for being chosen and for being a member of the state library authority.

6 Methodology and sources of materials

A survey conducted through a questionnaire distributed to librarians of the public library under study .the other sources of data used for this study are annual reports and official records of the library at the district level.

7 Analysis and Interpretation of data

**Table 1
Distribution of Age wise**



The above table shows that the percentage of respondents is so, at will have distributed in age wise, there was a 20-30 a age 20% of the respondents, 31-40 respondents 40% and 41 above respondents 40% in the collection development.

Table 2
Occupations of the respondents

Occupation	Response	Percentage (%)
Lecture	10	20
Agriculture	10	20
Students	30	60
Total	50	100%

The above table shows that the percentage of respondents is so, at will have distributed in occupations, there is 20% of the respondents Lectures, 20% of respondents Agriculture and 60% of the respondents Students.

Table 3
User visited timing of the Library

Frequency	Response	Percentage (%)
Daily	30	60
Weekly	10	20
Fortnightly	05	10
Monthly	05	10
Occasionally	00	04
Total	50	100%

As per table 6 it is observed out of 50 responded students only 60% of the total respondents are visiting library for the purpose of reading daily, which includes newspapers. The rest of 20% of the respondents are visiting library weekly to read weekly magazines and other like materials related to their subjects. Further 10% of the respondents are visiting library fortnightly lastly 10% of the respondents are visiting library monthly.

Here it is observed half of the student of the management are visiting to library to just read daily newspapers and rest of the 60% students are visiting library weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly. It shows half of the student's not visiting library daily. It is very much necessary to make the students to visit the Library everyday at least once in alternative days to get their knowledge to be upgraded.

Table 4
Purpose to visit Library of users

Purpose	Response	Percentage (%)
To consult the books	20	40
To read newspaper	10	20
To read general books	15	30
To meet friends	05	10
Total	50	100%

Here as per the observation made on the table 7 it indicates 40% of the respond students are visiting library for the purpose of consulting books, and general books are followed by 30% of responded ere visiting library to borrow books, to read newspapers and meet friends.

Table 5
User satisfied with Information's source in the Library

	Response	Percentage (%)
Yes	30	60
No	20	40
Total	50	100%

In this above table No.1.5, 60% of the responded students are satisfied about the collection in their library. Followed by 40% of the students are not satisfied about collection of information sources in their library. Satisfied those new information sources may please be added to collection in library considering student's requirements that to who are following upon the 40% of the students.

If no, respondents have mentioned about the particular information sources to be added to the existing library collections. Here again required to tell them about the available collection resources names to create their interest to go through such new titles.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the study was that personality and approach to studying influence the information the collection development of city central library. This study can be extended by directly observing users. Additionally it would be interesting to investigate how people who occasionally communicate to work make transitions in access to information between two different places. Another way to extend the study's finding would be to explore city central library users an activities in a more detailed level by examining how people save, exchange, distributed, organized and provide web information after they find the information at home. The successful operation of any library depends to a large extent on the choice of library collections. The choice of the collection should meet the need and requirements of the end users.

References

1. Paramjeet K. Walia; EsmatMomeni., Collection development in public libraries of Tehran. Collection Building Volume: 30 Issue:42011
2. Lorna Truck Plain English collection budgets: a collection plan for public libraries. Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances, The Volume:15 Issue: 42002
3. Bob Duckett Public Library Collection Development in the Information Age. Library Review Volume:48 Issue:81999
4. Author(s): Janet Evans. Gardening books for a public library reference collection. Reference Services Review Volume:18 Issue:2 1990
5. Beth Stafford. Women Studies: A Reference Collection for Public Libraries. Reference Services Review Volume: 10 Issue: 4 1982
6. Kay Ann Cassell.Interview with Janet Majilton, Collection Development Office, Memphis Shelby county punlic library and information center case study. Collection Building Volume:15 Issue :3 1996
7. Tamara Sheppard. Putting the public in the public domain: The public library's role in the reconceptualization of the public domain. New library World Volume: 110 Issue :5/6 2009
8. www.google.com