

## Growth of Public Libraries to Modern in Coimbatore District



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### ABSTRACT:

This study aims at the new technologies offering different ways to generate and access information, as well as revolutionary changes in how and why? The aim of the public libraries Departments is to enroll all educated persons as members of the library and encourage them for utilizing the services of this departments. The other activities of this department are to provide facilities in the library stock books useful for variety of readers opening of libraries with the co-operation of the public.

Assets that public libraries are now busier than ever and are facing higher public expectations of the possible reasons for this. Government initiatives including the citizens chatter as well as fundamental change in all areas of the education systems are highlighted as being major contributors to the change in the usage. The aim of the public libraries Department is to encourage them for utilizing the services of this Department. The other activities of this Department are to provide facilities in the library, stock books useful for variety of readers, opening of the libraries with the co-operation of the public.

### KEYWORDS:

- » ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY
- » COLON CLASSIFICATION
- » DIGITAL
- » EVALUATION
- » GROWTH
- » INDONET
- » LIBRARIES
- » NEW MODERN
- » PUBLIC LIBRARIES
- » TECHNOLOGY
- » SERVICE

### INTRODUCTION:

A Public library is a library which is accessible by the public and is generally funded from the public sources and may be operated by the civil servants. A Public library (also called circulating library) is a library which is accessible by the public and is generally funded from public sources. Taxing bodies for public libraries may be any level from local national government level. Public library exist in most places in the world and often considered as an essential part of having an educated and literate population. Public libraries are distinct from research libraries school libraries and special libraries in that their mandate is to serve the public's information needs generally as well as offering materials for general entertainment and leisure purposes. Public libraries typically are lending libraries, allowing users to take books and other materials off premises temporarily they also have non circulating reference collections. Public libraries primarily focus on popular materials such as popular fiction and movies as well as educational and notification materials of interest to the general public; computer and internet access are also often offered. Public libraries cater to the needs of all sector to the society, irrespective of age, sex, occupation, social or economic status.

### GROWTH OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA :

India has been the cradle of one of the earliest civilizations. Intellectual enquiry and philosophical thinking were the factors that shaped the Indian civilization. The ancient Indian civilization. The ancient Indian civilization literature like Rig-Veda, Upanishads etc. Is all based on philosophical thinking and still today they are considered as philosophical treatises. It is believed that around 3500 B.C.

and that the Instrument of writing through in crude form was used as a tool for dealing with the practical day to day affairs. In 400 A.D. there existed one of the reputed universities namely the Nalanda University. Besides Nalanda, Valabhi, Taxila, Vikramshila, Mithila and Nandia also existed. The important thing to be noted in the history of development of Indian libraries is the excavation made at Amaravati, Naranjankonda. Printing in India is started in 1556. The first library in modern India was established in 1784 attached to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

After the death of Tipu Sultan, many manuscripts were transferred to the ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY. Asiatic Library of Bombay was established in 1830. The Calcutta Public Library was established in 1835 by the English community in Calcutta. The Connemara Public Library which was established in Madras in 1896 also provides a vital role in development of Indian library development. The establishment of Delhi Public Library in 1951 is also an important step in the history of public library movement. In order to support the library development, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation was constituted in 1972.

### **TAMIL NADU LIBRARY LEGISLATION :**

Tamil Nadu is the first state that enacted Public Libraries Act in independent India. It came into force with effect from 1 April 1950. The objectives of the Act are contained in its Preamble as, 'An act to provide for the establishment of public libraries in the province of (Madras) Tamil Nadu and the organization of comprehensive rural and urban Library Service therein'. It has 19 sections. The salient features of this Act are given below:

- 1) This Act facilitates establishment of Public Libraries in the State.
- 2) Constitution of State Library Committee for the purpose of advising the government on such matters relating to libraries.
- 3) Provision for appointment of Director of Public Libraries to control, direct and supervise public libraries.
- 4) Constitution of Local Library Authorities, one for the City of Madras and one for each district.
- 5) Every Local Library Authority shall levy in the area a library cess in the form of a surcharge on property tax or house tax at the rate of six paise per rupee.
- 6) The Government shall contribute Library Fund to each of the Local Library Authority, except the City of Madras, to the amount of library cess collected.

- 7) The Act amended Sec.9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, Central Act XXV of 1867 to the effect that every printer shall deliver five copies of each book to the State Government out of which four will be deposited in the State Central Library, Madras. Tamil Nadu was very rich in public libraries. The Connemara Public Library was opened for the public in 1896 and became the State Central Library from 1 April 1950. There is a tremendous growth and development of public libraries since an enactment of Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act 1948 being the first state in India with Library Legislation. After seeing the above sentence we can say that the concept of library in India is very old. India is giving five laws of library science which are very useful in the library. The five laws are given by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan who was the father of Indian library science.

### **HISTORY OF COIMBATORE PUBLIC LIBRARY:**

There are 32 districts in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Government have promulgated public library Act in 1948. In that we can see the one of the districts in Coimbatore. According to the act a committee named local library authority, Coimbatore was constituted in 1950. Thiru C.M. Rama Chandra Chatterjee was elected as a Chairman of the committee. The District Central Library,

Coimbatore commenced to render its service to the public since 1.06.1952 at "Victoria Town Hall" Building. Due to development it has been shifted to Gandhi Memorial Library Building at V.O.C. Park, Coimbatore, during the middle of 1956. The library was subsequently shifted to the existing building situated in No.50 Cowly Brown Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore. There are 170062 books available in the Coimbatore

Central Library. Here are using 41571 members of Central Library and 171579 readers are using the Coimbatore Central Library.

Library Timing : 8.00am to 8.00pm  
 Book Lending : 8.00am to 7.30pm  
 IAS Section : 10.00am to 7.00pm  
 Friday and II nd Saturday and all government Holidays.

**TABLE NO:1:**

<b>NAME OF THE LIBRARIES IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT</b>	<b>NO.OF.LIBRARIES</b>
District central library	1
Branch libraries	105
Mobile libraries	4
Village libraries	118
Part time libraries	75

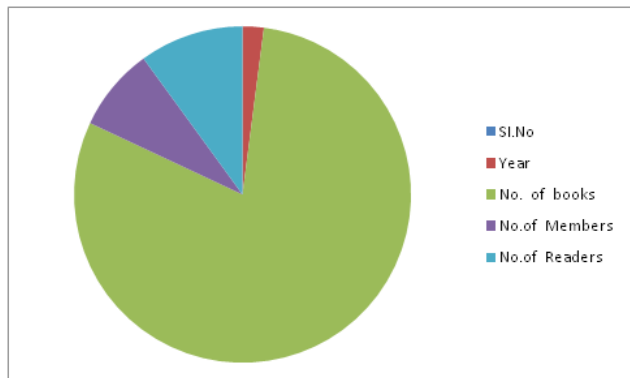
**GROWTH AND USAGE OF BRANCH LIBRARY NO.1 POLLACHI:**

Above I have mentioned that Branch libraries are 105. I have surveyed in Pollachi Branch NO.1 public library. It was established in 1954. Here we are using Colon Classification, In Academic We are using the DDC. We used to celebrate Library week from November 14-20.

**TABLE NO.2:**

Sl.No	Year	No. of books	No.of Members	No.of Readers
1.	2000	78465	7852	9855
2.	2005	82118	9826	10202
3.	2010	89086	12352	13032
4.	2015	95098	14226	15025

## DIAGRAM:

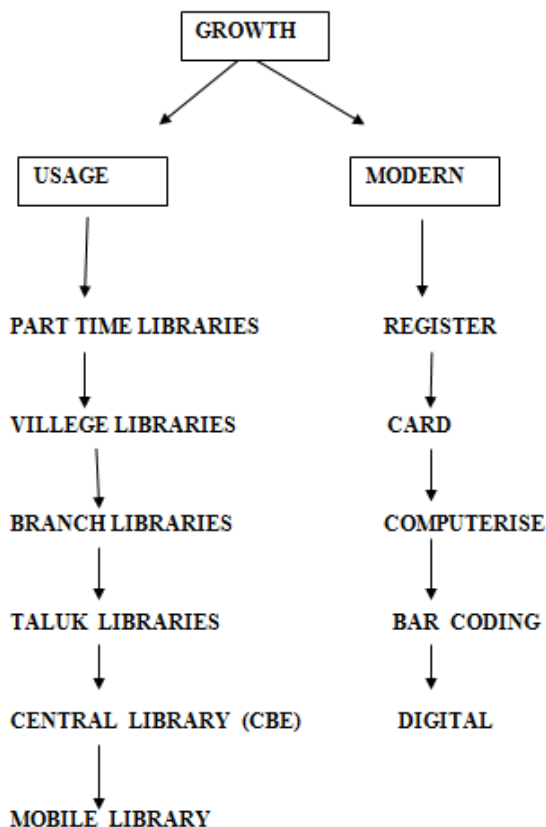


## SERVICES :

1. Periodical section
2. Reference section
3. Civil service and competitive examination section
4. Women and children section
5. Text book section
6. Documentation section
7. Book lending section
8. Reprographic section
9. New book collection and distribution section
10. Technical Section
11. Audio and video section
12. Computer section
13. PhotoCopy section
13. Binding section

14. Browsing section
15. To issue books to sub-jail
16. To issue books to school

## METHODOLOGY:



**TABLE NO.3 :MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES:**

SL.NO	NAME OF THE LIBRARIES	WORKING TIME	MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES
1.	Part time library	8-10.30am (2.30 hours)	Register
2.	Village library	9am-12pm, 4pm-7pm	Reg, card
3.	Branch library	9am-12.30pm, 4am-7pm	Card, internet, fax, Xerox, Reference Section, children section
4.	Taluk library	8 am -8 pm	Computerized,net, Xerox, IAS section, Children section, Reference section, Sub_Jail

5.	Head of the library	8 am -8 pm	Computarized,net, Xerox, IAS section, Children section, Reference section, Sub_Jail
6.	Central libray	8 am -8 pm	Handicraft section, Computarized,net, Xerox, IAS section, Children section, Reference section

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION :

Public libraries are always the door to learning for a great majority of the public serve. The Rural mobile library working under the control of the district central library is to create awareness about the education and reading habit among the people. Those who are living in remote vil-lages where the library services are not easily acceptable. RRRL Foundation has supported to growth the public li-braries and also like another clubs and foundations will be supported means to grow the public library.Above we have seen the growth of public libraries to new modern libraries of central library of Coimbatore has been digi-talized. According to my survey, pollachi taluk yet to be digitalized.

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