

A Study on District Public Libraries of Nabha & Patiala

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Abstract: Public Libraries are important and essential elements of society where knowledge and culture of the past is maintained for present and future generation. They are considered social institutions and democratic agencies for lifelong self-education. They try to provide each and every support that is best and worthwhile to the readers. Public library is founded on the belief that access to information is essential to produce a society that is well informed able to discriminate between what is right and what is wrong thus public library plays a concrete role in advancement of society as public library assumed the role of extensive service, public library began to recognizing to offer free services and that is why these libraries have.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Public Library is a social institution owned and maintained by the public of its area for the socialization of its and kindred materials for free service to the people of the area. A Public Library means a Library for the common people. There are different kinds of Public Library such as an Educational Institution Library, An Independent Public Library and National Library etc. It is an institution by the people, for the people and of the people. The progress of a nation depends largely on education, which is supported by libraries either in formal or non-formal education.

Public Library – Definitional Analysis

According to UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1949 which was revised in 1972, a Public Library is Established under the clear mandate of law, maintained wholly from Public Funds, levies no direct charge (fees) from its users for any of its services, open for free and equal use by all members of the community irrespective of race, Colour, Caste, Creed, Religion, Age, Sex, Nationality, Language, Status or Level of Educational Attainments, the local gateway to knowledge, provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development of the individual and social groups; an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women.

According to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan enunciated the following objectives of Public Libraries.

- To help the lifelong self-education of one to all.
- To furnish up-to-date facts and information to one o all.
- To distribute in an unbiased and balanced way all shades or recoded views and thoughts to one tow all as a help in the discharge of their political functions in respect local, national and international offers.
- To provide on all a harmless and elevation use of leisure.

The latest version is of 1994 which defines Public Library. According to Dr. Ranganathan It is the one which is open to any member of the Public. It is the usually supported by a local rate and a grant for government in modern times. The responsibility for the maintain is vested in the local body of the area served by. It and the actual management are delegated to the committee or board or trustees.

II. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To study the present status of Library Automation and Networking in District Public Libraries of Nabha & Patiala
- To study the provision of Budget for Library Automation and Networking
- To analyze the computer/ IT skilled of Library Staff Members both Libraries
- To find out various barriers in the process of public library automation and networking both Libraries

III. NEED OF THE STUDY

The Public Libraries in the districts study have been established long ago when education was at the developing stage. Today, the society is moving towards an electronic age so one needs to have fresh look on them. This is possible only when a study is made of exiting system libraries and necessary steps are taken for their improvement to facilitate them to offer better services.

IV. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The scope of the study includes all 14 public libraries in Punjab state.
- The Level of automation in various housekeeping operations and the services provided due to automation is studied in these public libraries.

V. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Regarding the types of libraries, only two public libraries in Punjab are undertaken to study the implementation of the automation and networking process.
- The progress of a nation depends largely on education, which is supported by libraries either in formal or non-formal education

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

On consequence of this recommended the government of India made an advisory committee for libraries in 1957 with K.P. Sinha as its chairman to endure into the reading needs of people to recommend on the future on Library structure in India. The terms of reference of the Committee for Libraries were as under:

- The library service should be made free to every citizen of India.
- The structure of Public Library service in the country should comprise off National Library, State Library, District Library, Block Library and Panchayat Library.
- An Independent disector of Social Education and Libraries should be set up in every state with a whole-time senior class-1 officer of the rank of deputy director of education in the state to plan, organize and administer services in the state. Since independence of India only 20 States have passed Public Libraries, Acts given below:

VII. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Literature review is an important and integral part of any research effort without which the investigator cannot proceed. The search and review of literature dealing with various aspects of Information Index revealed many useful works such as reports, indexes, data sources, journal articles, books, and web links. A

literature review is a broad, comprehensive in depth, systematic and critical review of scholarly publications, including unpublished scholarly print materials, audiovisuals and personal communications.

U, Jolly Varghese; A, Thirunavukkarasu (2021)¹ The paper discusses the activities of the Valapattanam Grama Panchayat Library, a public library of Kannur District, Kerala. Through observation, meeting with the librarian and library committee and study of library records, data were collected. We found that the Valapattanam Grama Panchayat Library is playing an important role in the lives of the local population. People of Valapattanam including children, youth, parents, and senior citizens love to spend time in the library for reading, recreation, learning etc.

Kathuria, Kiran (2016)² in this article Illiteracy is a curse and it is one of the major obstacles in living meaningfully and in achieving overall development. The evils of illiteracy need not be overemphasized. It is a great barrier to knowledge and consequently to quality of human life. Illiteracy and poverty often move together. Nothing threatens our society more than poverty and nothing contributes to poverty more than illiteracy.

Umut, Al (2016)³ in this article the present study offers an overview of the public library system in Turkey and evaluates the libraries from various aspects in the context of the past decade. Public libraries in Turkey are governed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. As of the end of 2013, there are 1118 public libraries in Turkey with more than one million registered users which is only 1.3% of the total population of the country. The total number of staff in the 1118 public

VIII. DATA ANALYSIS

Table: 1: Name and Year of Establishment of both of Libraries

Name of District Library	Year of Establishment
District Library of Nabha	1946
District Library Patiala	1955

libraries is approximately 3400, of which only 15% are graduates of librarianship programs.

Younghee Noh (2016)⁴ in this research was designed to measure the level of contribution public libraries in Korea have made to digital inclusion in their communities. To that end, the study compared the degree of contribution to digital inclusion by Korean libraries with that by US libraries. Specifically, the following domains of digital inclusion were assessed: (1) information technologies and infrastructures that can be utilized by the users, as well as (2) digital literacy campaigns and programs that promoted digital integration (helping people to use technologies and library programs and know about other resources and events provided by libraries).

Tracy Robinson (2016)⁵ this article addresses the vital need to meet LGBTQ information needs in public library efforts. It outlines the lack of LIS research presented on the subject, the effects of excluding this involuntary, often invisible, patron minority, and the service realms in which exclusion currently persists. After articulating the library service issues, some suggestions for improved practices are summarized, in an effort to move toward more inclusive public library communities.

Parveen Kumar and Preeti Mahajan (2015)⁶ in this article the role of the library, and its responsibility to the community, which it purports to serve, is a recurring theme in library and information science. The paper attempts to know the current state of community information services being provided by T.S. Central State Library, Chandigarh.

Table No.: 1 It is revealed from the above table the Year of Establishment and the data sample collected from both Libraries are mentioned below:

District Library Nabha established in the year 1946 and District Library Patiala in the year of 1955.

Table: 2 Opening hour's wise break up in both District Libraries.

Option	District Library of Nabha	District Library of Patiala
	Data Collection	Data Collection
In Summer	11 a.m. to 6 p.m.	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
In Winter	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Table No.: 2 It is revealed that the sample was collected from the above tables the Opening hour's and the data sample collected from both Libraries are mentioned below:

District Library of Nabha opens in summer from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and in the winter from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

District Library of Patiala opens in summer from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and in the winter from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Table: 3: Working days wise break up in both District Libraries

Library	No. of Working days in a Week	No. of Holidays in a week	Total No. of Working of days	Total Holidays in Week
District Library of Nabha	6	1	6	1
District Library of Patiala	6	1	6	1

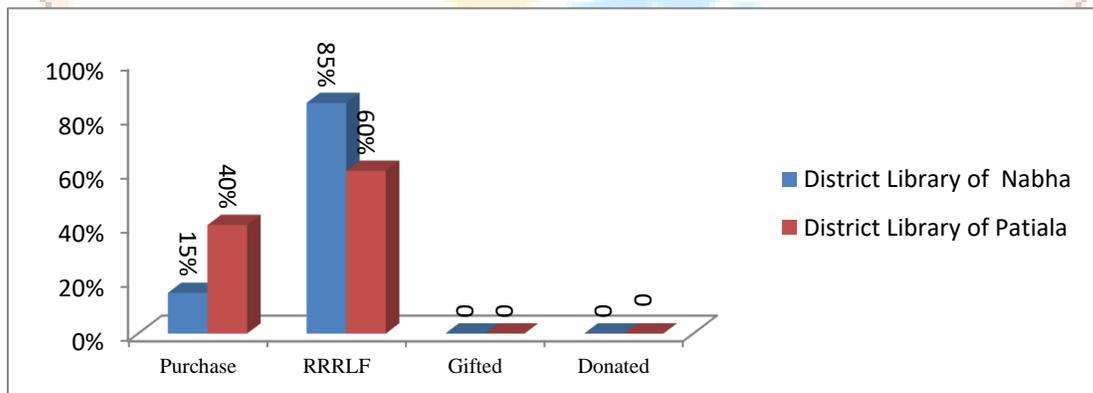


Figure 1

Table No.: 3 It is revealed that Working days wise break up in both District Libraries and the data sample is collected from both Libraries are mentioned below:

District Library of Patiala Number of Working days in a Week 6, Number of Holidays in a week 1 Total No. of Working of days 6 and Total Holidays in Week 1.

District Library of Nabha Number of Working days in a Week 6, Number of Holidays in a week 1 Total No. of Working of days 6 and Total Holidays in Week 1.

Table: 4: Method of Book auditions in Libraries

Library	Purchase	RRRLF	Gifted	Donated
District Library of Nabha	15%	85%	None	None
District Library of Patiala	40%	60%	None	None
Library	Purchase	RRRLF	Gifted	Donated
District Library of Nabha	15%	85%	None	None
District Library of Patiala	40%	60%	None	None

Table No.: 4 it is revealed from the above figures and shows that Method of Book auditions in Libraries and the data sample collected from both Universities are mentioned below:

District Library of Nabha by Purchase 15 percent, through RRRLF grant 85 percent, Gifted 0 percent and Donated 0 percent.

District Library of Patiala by Purchase 40 percent, through RRRLF grant 60 percent, Gifted 0 percent and Donated 0 percent.

Table: 5: Total subscribed member in both Libraries

Library	Total No. Members	Male	Female	User % in Males	User % in Females
District Library of Nabha	1998	1698	300	85%	15%
District Library of Patiala	857	670	187	78.17%	21.83%

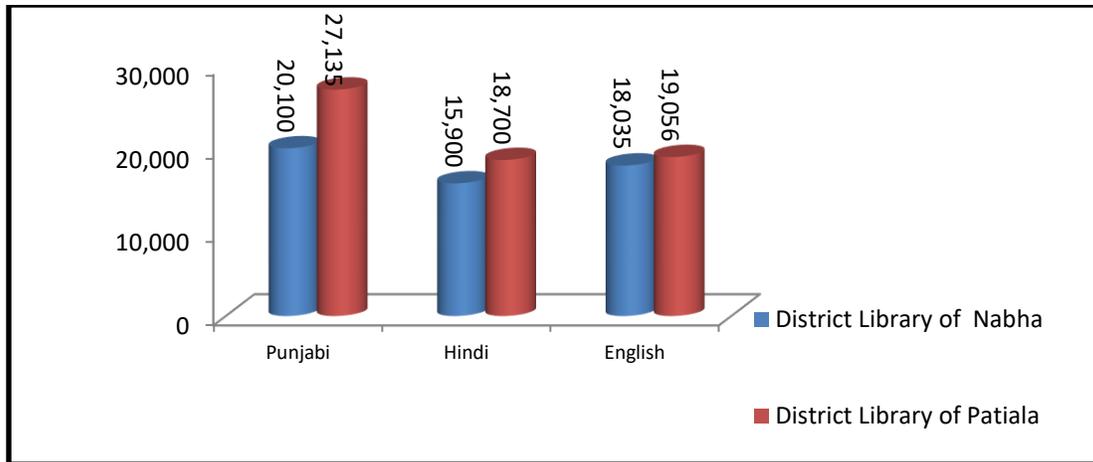


Figure 2

Table No.: 5 It is revealed that indicate Total subscribed member in both Libraries and the data sample collected from both Libraries are mentioned below:

District Library of Nabha: The Total No. of members are 1998, 1698 members are Male its 85% of the total

members and 300 members are female its 15% of the total members.

District Library of Patiala: The Total No. of members are 857, 670 members are Male its 78.17% of the total members and 187 members are female its 21.83% of the total members.

Table: 6: Source of Income in both district Libraries

Library	Govt. Funds	Funds from RRRLF	Donations
District Library of Nabha	50%	50%	None
District Library of Patiala	60%	40%	None

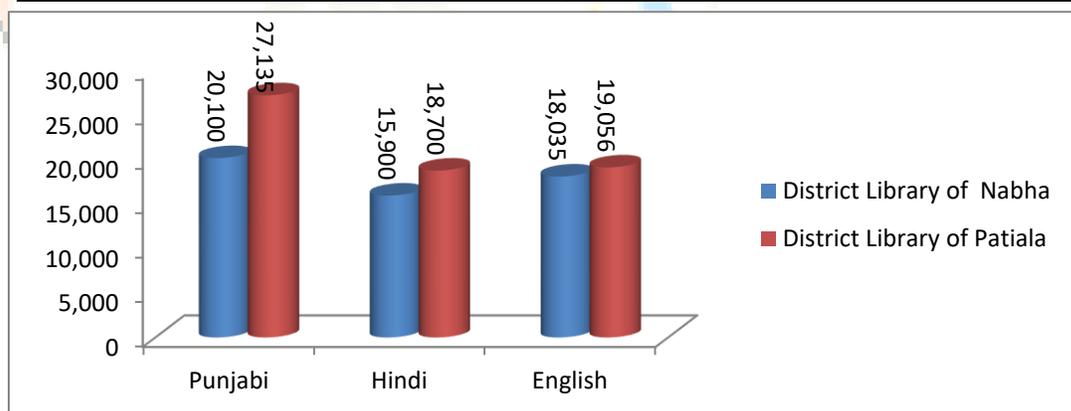


Figure 3

Table No.: 6 Show that Source of Income in both district Libraries and the data sample collected from both Universities are mentioned below:

District Library of Nabha: 50 percent from Govt. Funds, 50 percent from RRRLF, 0 percent from Donations.

District Library of Patiala: 60 percent from Govt. Funds, 40 percent from RRRLF, 0 percent from Donations.

Table 7: Total No. of Staff in both District Libraries

Library	Librarian	Assistant Librarian	Library Restorer	Library Attendant	Others Peon/Chawkidar
District Library of Nabha	1	0	0	1	0
District Library of Patiala	1	4	3	5	2

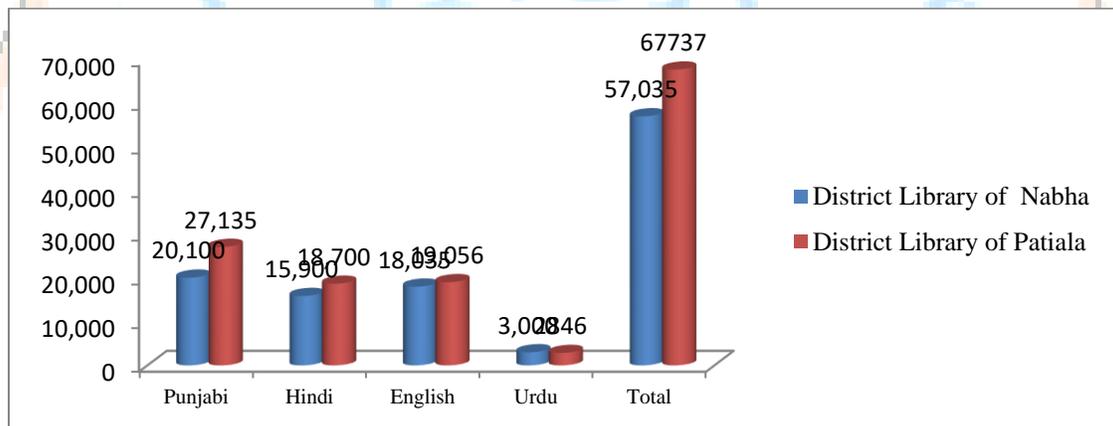


Figure 4

Table No.: 7 Revealed that Total No. of Staff in both District Libraries and the data sample collected from both Universities are mentioned below:

District Library of Patiala 1 Librarian, 0 Assistant Librarian, 1 Library Restorer, 2 Library Attendant and 0 Others Peon/Chawkidar.

District Library of Nabha 1 Librarian, 0 Assistant Librarian, 0 Library Restorer, 1 Library Attendant and 0 Others Peon/Chawkidar.

Table No. 8: Area wise break up in both Libraries in (Secure Feats)

Library	Covered Area	Open Area	Total Area
District Library of Nabha	6881	14200	21081
District Library of Patiala	8525	16165	24690

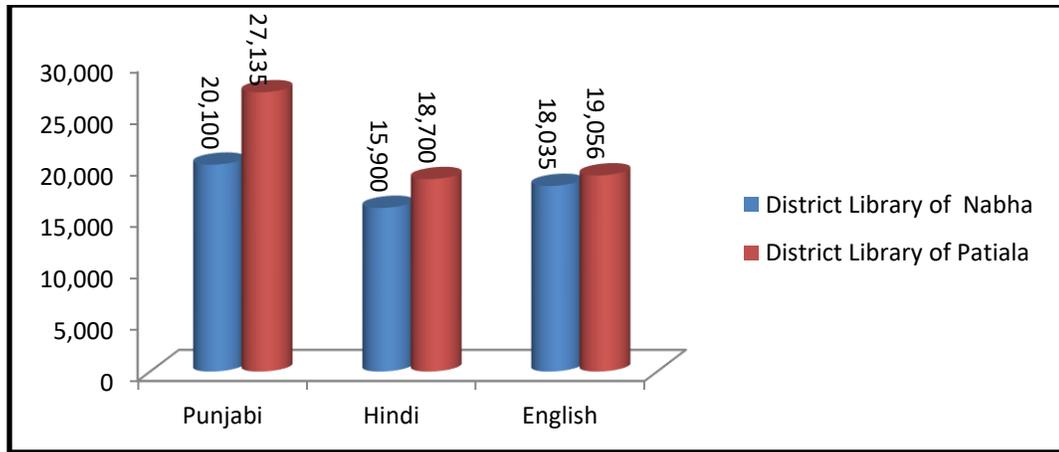


Figure 5

Table No. :8 Show that area wise break up in both Libraries in (Secure Feats) and the data sample collected from both Libraries are mentioned below:

District Library of Patiala has total 24690 sq. ft. area, 8525 sq. ft. covered area, and 16165 sq. ft. open area.

District Library of Nabha has total 21081 sq. ft. area, 6881 sq. ft. covered area, and 14200 sq. ft. open area.

Table No. 9: Total collection books on Subject wise in both Libraries

Library	Punjabi	Hindi	English	Urdu	Total
District Library of Nabha	20,100	15,900	18,035	3,000	57,035
District Library of Patiala	27,135	18,700	19,056	2846	67737

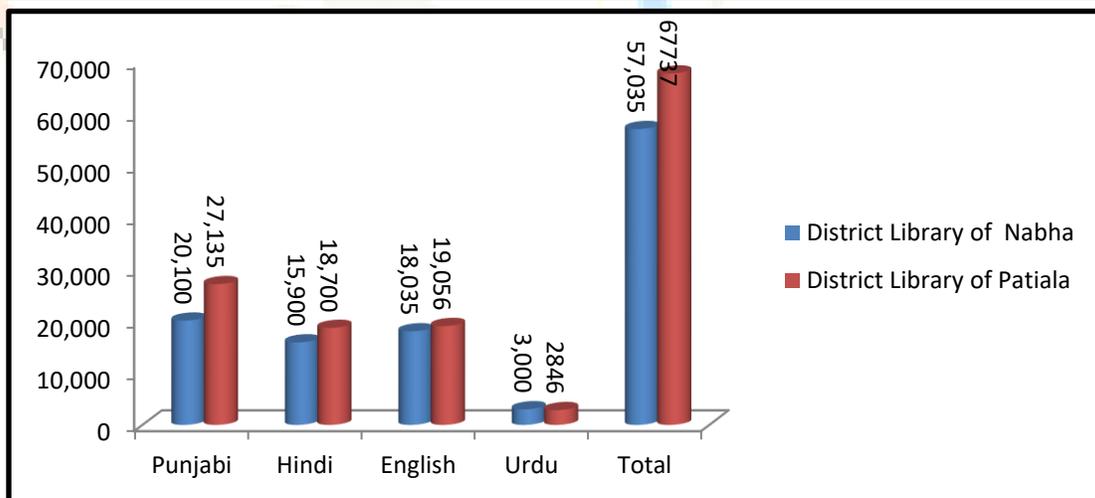


Figure 6

Table No.: 9 It is revealed that Total collection books on Subject wise in both Libraries and the data sample collected from both Libraries are mentioned below:

District Library of Nabha The total Collection is 56035 books and in Punjabi 20,100, Hindi 15900, and English 18,035 and in Urdu 3,000.

District Library of Patiala the total Collection is 67737 books and in Punjabi 27135, Hindi 18700, English 19056 and in Urdu 2846.

IX. FINDINGS

The main objectives of the research work is to study the various function and areas of these libraries and provide the feasible and cost effective solution to remove these barriers and allow libraries fo eater the standard and quality services to user community.

1. These libraries belong to different areas and regions of Punjab. It is found there is a minor different between the establishments of both libraries.
2. It is found there also different of opening hours between there libraries in winter and summer.
3. It is found that there are different of book audition method between and not sufficient users come daily in these libraries.
4. It is found that source of income is not sufficient and not equal in both libraries.
5. It is found that no sufficient staff available in both libraries.
6. It is found that there is an area wise different in both libraries. Patiala district library is too much bigger than Nabha district library.
7. It is found that total collection wise different in both libraries in Dist. Library Nabha has 57035 books and Public Library Patiala has 67737 books.

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