The Role of Public Libraries in Socio-Cultural Development in Rural Areas in India

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Abstract

Generally a library is a place where individuals access information and ideas. Access to information is very crucial; it accelerates the level of individual advancement as well as corporate educational development. Information is treated as an economic resource or as a catalyst to development and for making good decision. Information society is a society in which the quality of life as well as prospects for social change and economic development depends upon access to information to meet their needs and requirements. Public libraries are an important entity in local communities, particularly in rural and disadvantaged communities. They are more than shelves of books. Public libraries offer an ever changing range of cultural resources for the community, and they have become a type of social and cultural institution. This article discusses the broadly accepted conceptualization of information for development of social and cultural activities in people of rural areas by providing the information at all the levels necessary for that. In turn, it links between community development, empowerment and rural public library usage in India.

Keywords


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of the people of the rural areas in using the library services etc. finally the study suggests that, all the concerned authorities of the rural libraries should come forward to the development of the rural libraries. Keywords: Rural Library, Review of Literature, Community Development, Library Services of the socio-economic, education, cultural upliftment of the community, there is a need to see the public library as an agency which emphasizes the development of various groups of the community by providing appropriate information. Libraries do. A Socio-economic-political-cultural (SEPC) study was undertaken under the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) initiative to understand the process of programme implementation and how far in the changing malaria context, the broader environment has been understood and programme components have undergone changes. Material and Methods This absence has further led to deterioration in quality of development programmes, including health as there is no scope for community participation and community monitoring of programmes carried out by village Panchayat. Cultural and traditional practices in Malaria-related issues were not predominant in the community except for some sporadic instances. Rural India is one of the sectors that have to develop for the increase in GDP of India. The rural sector includes the agricultural sector. The financial services provided in the rural sector are NABARD and MSMEs’. These are the more. Rural India is one of the sectors that have to develop for the increase in GDP of India. The rural sector includes the agricultural sector. The financial services provided in the rural sector are NABARD and MSMEs’. These are the facilities that provide credit and loans to the public. The paper also provided details of the initiatives taken by the government towards the public in rural areas and shows statistical data of the growth in rural credit. Save to Library. Download. You have read that libraries play an important role in socio-economic, cultural and educational development of a society. The libraries strengthen literacy among the people. Library services improve knowledge and skills of people for positive productivity thereby contributing to national development. There are many types of libraries throughout the world. In this lesson, you will learn about different types of libraries and their functions in the present day society. 2.5.1 School Libraries In India, schools are further divided into four groups according to the levels of education they cater to. Schools can therefore be primary, middle, secondary, and senior secondary. Objectives of School Libraries All types of schools have a library with the objectives to even rural areas suffer from lack of infrastructural facilities. The gains of industrialization and technological breakthrough which once enjoyed by urban areas not yet reached the rural areas. Only now our Government has started giving due importance to the objective of rural development. 3. Economically Backward Country. India has made considerable progress in the fields of agriculture and industrialization. But still it continues to be an economically backward country. Even now it remains 64th poorest nation in the world. Major part of our population continues to live below the poverty line... But racial factor plays major role in real operation of socio-political processes in India. 7. Caste. Caste has been the predominant feature of Indian social system.