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Community Information Needs and Services Through Public Libraries in the Rice Bowl of Bengal's : Problems and Proposals

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Abstract

Agricultural development in Rice Bowl is faced with new challenges and opportunities on food, nutrition, population and environment fronts. Public Libraries of Purba Bardhaman play a vital role to face these challenges by providing quick access to information. The Public libraries are conscious of improving the conditions through Community Information Centre (CIC) for fully utilizing information age technologies to collect, organize, and disseminate all types of information needed by the users they serve. Public libraries' primary responsibilities include granting access to and safeguarding recorded knowledge for later use. In addition, they are in charge of disseminating necessary information to the neighborhood to aid residents in daily issue solving. One way that a public library serves the local community is through its Community Information Services (CIS). In the Purba Bardhaman area of West Bengal, the study covers the current function of public libraries, service issues, and solution suggestions for community information services. This research also covers how collaboration helps to agricultural activities for public libraries provide community information services (CIS).

Keywords: Public library services, Public Libraries for Agriculture Development, Community Information Needs, Public Libraries in Purba Bardhaman, CIS of Public Libraries, Problems of Public Library Services.

Introduction:

Agriculture is one of the vital sectors in India that controls the economy of the country. It supports directly or indirectly about seventy percent of the Indian population for their livelihood. West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in India. Purba Bardhaman is the major rice producing hub with around 381,000 hectares of land under paddy cultivation and 500,000 farmers involved in paddy farming. The variety of rice is primarily cultivated in Purba Bardhaman district of West Bengal also known as Rice Bowl / hub of Bengal. Information is viewed as a resource, a product, and hence a demand in the current digital era. As a result, information poverty is a global issue that affects developing nations, which must worry people greatly. Since it is a fundamental necessity, information must come first. Community Information (CI), a type of useful survival knowledge, is essential for socioeconomic growth in poor nations. Knowledge on how to solve problems is the focus of community information services (CIS). The information society values the role of public libraries as important institutions. Public libraries have assisted society in Purba Bardhaman district, where there is a severe lack of infrastructure, logistical assistance, and educated and competent labour. The Purba Bardhaman community's development plan has to place a strong emphasis on the development of information services because it still has issues with literacy, health, and poverty. More than 60% of its people reside in rural areas where the average level of information access is still relatively low. These issues, particularly in rural areas, have been linked to illiteracy and a lack of information service services. The West Bengali government wants to promote access to information services and combat illiteracy in order to raise the standard of living for rural residents.

Literature Review:

"Community Information Service Through Public Libraries: Current Situation" was the title of a study conducted by Das (2018). According to the study, without information, no community can survive or grow. As a result, it is our responsibility to ensure that the right information is made available to the right people at the right time. This will help people solve their daily problems and generally improve their quality of life.

Development of Public Libraries in The District of Burdwan: A Study is a study carried out by Hazra (2011). In the district of Burdwan, this study discovered that the Public Library scenario varied by subdivision, block, municipality, and panchayat. The establishment of public libraries and the necessary hiring are deemed to be crucial for the current-day well-being of society. The study also focused on the public library movement in the Burdwan district.

In an experiment titled Collections and services of public libraries in West Bengal, India: An evaluative study against the background of the IFLA guidelines, Munshi and Ansari (2020) collected data. The study's findings suggest that the surveyed libraries offer a variety of services to benefit their patron communities, including children's, career guidance, and community information services. However, none of the libraries

have finished building their book databases in the Libsys library management software as a result of staffing shortages.

Public Libraries and Community Information Services: An Experience in Blocks of the Sundarban Area, South 24 Parganas was the subject of a study carried out by Sarkar (2019). It is also important to keep in mind that one way a public library serves its community is by offering community information services. Furthermore included in this essay are community libraries and information centres (CLICs).

With particular reference to Netaji Subhas Open, Chandra (2015) conducted a study titled "Reaching Unreachable: Information Assistance to the Distance Learners through Public Libraries." The study discovered that the learners at libraries receive specially prepared materials (self-study materials). A plan is being designed to serve Netaji Subhas Open University's remote learners through West Bengal's district libraries.

Objectives of the Study:

The major objectives of this study are:

1. To become acquainted with the idea of Community Information Service (CIS) and the efficiency of public libraries in providing it.
2. To discuss current CIS initiatives and offer a strategy for implementing CIS based on public libraries in Purba Bardhaman.
3. To suggest that community assistance systems (CIS) based on public libraries will be an inventive way to assist people in communities, and to offer suggestions for overcoming the limitations.
4. To improve the capacity of organize, store and retrieve information relevant to agricultural activities.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of this study is to examine the present status of Purba Bardhaman public libraries and to suggest a model for their development, so that the libraries can meet the challenges of information dissemination in the digital era.

Methodology:

This study combines a survey of related literature with both qualitative and quantitative methods. Books, journals, magazines, newspapers, government documents, and unpublished sources were

used as main and secondary sources of information to gather the conceptual and textual data for the current study. Websites were also utilised to gather data.

Community Information (CI):

The term "community information" combines the words "community" with "information." The community's members require this kind of information to make efficient use of the resources at hand to address their day-to-day issues. Susan Fleetwood states that "Community Information is considered to be that information needed by the general population (or those acting on their behalf) to make good use of the resources that may be available to them in the communities in which they live. Such details might be required to assist in resolving issues with housing, disabilities, household finances, marriage, job, and other areas.

Need of Community Information:

Information need of urban people are different from rural people. The common information needs of rural people requires assistance for the following types of information:

- Agriculture and related issues Education
- Employment
- Health
- Self-Employment
- Animal husbandry
- Financial assistance
- Government programmes
- Legal aids
- Social welfare
- Cottage industries
- Housing
- Horticulture
- Local and political news

Information Support to Community Development:

The proper use of information resources is required to support all aspect of a community's life in order for a community development system to operate efficiently and effectively. Public libraries may inspire and empower the neighbourhood to take charge of its own development by raising awareness and providing information. Public library staff members must consider how to best use the resources at their disposal to benefit the communities they serve.

The following types of information support to be given for community development:

- i. Community information services,
- ii. Development of as area profile,
- iii. Participation in the community planning process,
- iv. In favour of preserving indigenous knowledge and cultural traditions,
- v. Programs for information literacy are marketed and promoted,
- vi. Services for online students,
- vii. Support for community self-help information, and
- viii. Cooperation and joint ventures with local government and nongovernmental organisations.

Community Information Services (CIS):

Community Information Services were fully defined by the Library Association. It states that "Community Information Services are those that support individuals and groups in daily problem-solving and democratic involvement. The services are focused on meeting the requirements of those who lack easy access to other aid options for the most pressing issues that people confront, such as issues involving their homes, work, and rights. (1980 Library Association).

According to Allen Bunch, CIS has the following two aspects-

- The type of information offered, i.e., information that may be used locally to assist residents in improving their quality of life or solving everyday issues.
- The nature of the clients served, specifically those from lower socioeconomic categories or those who suffer from disadvantages as a result of their incapacity to receive, comprehend, or act upon information that has an impact on their life (Bunch, A Allen, 1982).

Role of Public Libraries and Community Information Centres in CIS:

The public library is the neighborhood's entryway to information, claims the 1994 Public Library Manifesto by IFLA and UNESCO. According to IFLA/UNESCO recommendations from 2001, it "provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision-making, and cultural development of the individual and social groups." According to IFLA/UNESCO standards from 2001, the main function of public libraries is to offer materials and services in a range of media to meet the needs of individuals and groups for education, information, and personal development, including leisure.

The services of the public library are provided on the basis of equality of access for all, regardless of age, race, sex, religion, nationality, language or social status.

Public library provides a range of services, both within the library and in the community, to satisfy their users' needs. Some of the key services of the public library are:

- i. Loan of books and other media.
- ii. Provision of books and other materials for use in the library.
- iii. Information services using print and electronic media.
- iv. Readers' advisory services including reservation services
- v. Community information services
- vi. User education including support for literacy programmes
- vii. Programming and events. (IFLA/UNESCO Guidelines, 2001)

In West Bengal 2460 Govt. Sponsored public libraries, 12 Government public libraries, 7 Added libraries and 2771 non-government non-sponsored public libraries provide community information service to the people of local communities according to their own ways.

Public Libraries in Purba Bardhaman District:

The public library movement in Burdwan district was started in the year 1876. On 7 April 2017, the district was bifurcated into two districts: Purba Bardhaman and Paschim Bardhaman. With the division, the agrarian parts of burdwan now fall under East Burdwan while the industrial hub will come under West Burdwan. In this study Galsi-I blocks are excluded due to due to Galsi-I blocks comes under the Paschim Bardhaman. Present study conducted 143 exist Public Libraries on 22 blocks in 4 subdivision of Purba Bardhaman district and out of 143 Public Library, 130 Public

libraries are belong in Panchayats/Rural areas and 13 Public Library exist in Municipality/Urban areas.

Sub-division wise distribution of Public Libraries in Purba Bardhaman District

Sl. No.	Name of the Subdivisions	No. of Blocks	No. of Public Libraries exist
1	Bardhaman Sadar(South)	6	38
2	Bardhaman Sadar(North)	6	41
3	Kalna	5	34
4	Katwa	5	30
Total	4	22	143

Block wise distribution of Public Libraries in Purba Bardhaman District

Sl.No.	Name of Subdivision	Name of the Blocks	No. of Panchayats	No. of Public Libraries exist
1	Bardhaman Sadar (South)	Memari -I	10	7
2		Memari -II	09	3
3		Raina-II	08	5
4		Raina-II	08	6
5		Khandoghosh	10	6
6		Jamalpur	13	10
7	Bardhaman Sadar (North)	Bardhaman-II	09	4
8		Bardhaman-II	09	7
9		Galsi-II	09	4
10		Aushgram-I	07	5
11		Aushgram-II	07	6
12		Bhatar	14	9
13	Kalna	Kalna-I	09	6
14		Kalna-II	08	7
15		Purbasthali-I	07	5
16		Purbasthali-II	10	5
17		Manteswar	13	8
18	Katwa	Katwa-I	09	6
19		Katwa-II	07	4
20		Ketugram-I	08	5
21		Ketugram-II	07	5
22		Mangalkote	15	7
Total		22	206	130

Municipality and Corporation wise distribution of Public Libraries in Purba Bardhaman District.

Sl.No.	Name of Subdivision	Name of the Corporation / Municipality	No. of Wards	No. of Public Libraries exist
1	Bardhaman Sadar (South)	Memari	16	1
2	Bardhaman Sadar (North)	Bardhaman	35	5
3		Guskara	16	1
4	Kalna	Kalna	18	3
5	Katwa	Katwa	19	2
6		Dainhat	14	1
Total			118	13

Gram Panchayat (G.P.) wise distribution of Public Libraries in Burdwan District

Sl.No	Name of the Blocks	Name of Gram Panchayats	No. of GP Seats	No. of Public Libraries exist
1.	Ausgram-I	Ausgram	16	1
2.	Ausgram-I	Berenda	16	0
3.	Ausgram-I	Ukta	15	0
4.	Ausgram-I	Dignagar-I	10	1
5.	Ausgram-I	Dignagar-II	8	0
6.	Ausgram-I	Gushkara-II	9	1
7.	Ausgram-I	Billagram	18	2
8.	Ausgram-II	Eral	17	1
9.	Ausgram-II	Bhalki	16	1
10.	Ausgram-II	Kota	14	1
11.	Ausgram-II	Debsala	14	0
12.	Ausgram-II	Amarpur	15	1
13.	Ausgram-II	Ramnagar	20	1
14.	Ausgram-II	Bhedia	17	1
15.	Bhatar	Bhatar	21	0
16.	Bhatar	Mahata	17	1
17.	Bhatar	Bonpas	13	2
18.	Bhatar	Mahachanda	20	1
19.	Bhatar	Bamunara	17	1
20.	Bhatar	Amarun-I	9	0
21.	Bhatar	Amarun-II	12	0
22.	Bhatar	Nityanandapur	18	1
23.	Bhatar	Eruar	17	1
24.	Bhatar	Sahebganj-I	9	0
25.	Bhatar	Sahebganj-II	12	1
26.	Bhatar	Balgona	17	0
27.	Bhatar	Barbelun-I	9	0
28.	Bhatar	Barbelun-II	10	1
29.	Galsi-II	Gohogram	13	0

30.	Galsi-II	Adra	11	1
31.	Galsi-II	Kurkuba	13	0
32.	Galsi-II	Galsi	16	1
33.	Galsi-II	Masjitpur	11	0
34.	Galsi-II	Khano	13	0
35.	Galsi-II	Sanko	11	0
36.	Galsi-II	Satinandi	11	1
37.	Galsi-II	Bhuri	17	1
38.	Burdwan-I	Belkash	24	0
39.	Burdwan-I	Bondul-I	15	0
40.	Burdwan-I	Baghar-I	14	2
41.	Burdwan-I	Baghar-II	12	0
42.	Burdwan-I	Rayan-I	29	0
43.	Burdwan-I	Rayan-II	9	0
44.	Burdwan-I	Kurmun-I	11	2
45.	Burdwan-I	Saritkar	28	0
46.	Burdwan-I	Kshetia	20	0
47.	Burdwan-II	Kurmun-II	9	1
48.	Burdwan-II	Bondul-II	2	0
49.	Burdwan-II	Gobindapur	16	1
50.	Burdwan-II	Barsul-I	11	1
51.	Burdwan-II	Barsul-II	14	1
52.	Burdwan-II	Baikunthapur-I	18	1
53.	Burdwan-II	Baikunthapur-II	12	0
54.	Burdwan-II	Nabastha-I	12	1
55.	Burdwan-II	Nabastha-II	8	1
56.	Khandaghosh	Lodna	14	0
57.	Khandaghosh	Berugram	16	1
58.	Khandaghosh	Khandaghosh	15	0
59.	Khandaghosh	Sasanga	17	1
60.	Khandaghosh	Sankari-I	13	0
61.	Khandaghosh	Sankari-II	9	0
62.	Khandaghosh	Ukhrid	15	1
63.	Khandaghosh	Sagrai	19	1
64.	Khandaghosh	Kaiyar	13	0
65.	Khandaghosh	Gopalbera	12	2
66.	Raina-I	Hijalna	22	1
67.	Raina-I	Natu	19	1
68.	Raina-I	Raina	13	1
69.	Raina-I	Palasan	15	1
70.	Raina-I	Sehara	19	1
71.	Raina-I	Shyamsundar	18	1
72.	Raina-I	Mugura	15	0
73.	Raina-I	Narugram	18	0
74.	Raina-II	Barabainan	18	2

75.	Raina-II	Arui	13	0
76.	Raina-II	Gotan	18	1
77.	Raina-II	Pahalanpur	15	1
78.	Raina-II	Painta-I	9	0
79.	Raina-II	Painta-II	10	0
80.	Raina-II	Kaity	16	1
81.	Raina-II	Uchalan	20	1
82.	Jamalpur	Berugram	16	1
83.	Jamalpur	Jotsriram	18	0
84.	Jamalpur	Jaragram	21	1
85.	Jamalpur	Chakdighi	22	1
86.	Jamalpur	Paratal-I	13	1
87.	Jamalpur	Paratal-II	11	0
88.	Jamalpur	Jamalpur-I	14	0
89.	Jamalpur	Jamalpur-II	12	2
90.	Jamalpur	Panchra	16	1
91.	Jamalpur	Ajhapur	21	2
92.	Jamalpur	Jougram	18	1
93.	Jamalpur	Abujhati-I	13	0
94.	Jamalpur	Abujhati-II	11	0
95.	Memari-I	Daluibazar-I	12	1
96.	Memari-I	Daluibazar-II	21	1
97.	Memari-I	Debipur	22	0
98.	Memari-I	Nimo-II	19	1
99.	Memari-I	Nimo-I	21	0
100.	Memari-I	Bagila	17	1
101.	Memari-I	Amadpur	13	1
102.	Memari-I	Gope-gantar-II	12	0
103.	Memari-I	Gope-gantar-I	11	1
104.	Memari-I	Durgapur	23	1
105.	Memari-II	Barapalasan-I	13	0
106.	Memari-II	Barapalasan-II	8	1
107.	Memari-II	Bijur-I	12	0
108.	Memari-II	Bijur-II	11	0
109.	Memari-II	Satgachia-I	15	1
110.	Memari-II	Satgachia-II	10	0
111.	Memari-II	Bohar-I	10	0
112.	Memari-II	Bohar-II	14	1
113.	Memari-II	Kuchut	22	0
114.	Kalna-I	Kankuria	14	2
115.	Kalna-I	Begpur	14	0
116.	Kalna-I	Sultanpur	18	0
117.	Kalna-I	Bagnapara	16	1
118.	Kalna-I	Hat-kalna	22	0
119.	Kalna-I	Krishnadevpur	14	1

120.	Kalna-I	Dhatrigrām	23	1
121.	Kalna-I	Nandai	16	0
122.	Kalna-I	Atghoria-simlon	18	1
123.	Kalna-II	Baradhamas	12	1
124.	Kalna-II	Baidyapur	13	1
125.	Kalna-II	Anukhal	17	1
126.	Kalna-II	Badla	16	1
127.	Kalna-II	Pindira	15	1
128.	Kalna-II	Kalyanpur	16	0
129.	Kalna-II	Satgachi	20	1
130.	Kalna-II	Akalpoush	15	1
131.	Purbasthali-II	Pilla	19	0
132.	Purbasthali-II	Nimdaha	23	1
133.	Purbasthali-II	Patuli	11	1
134.	Purbasthali-II	Magida	22	0
135.	Purbasthali-II	Jhowdanga	5	0
136.	Purbasthali-II	Mertala	8	0
137.	Purbasthali-II	Mukshimpara	18	0
138.	Purbasthali-II	Kalekhantola-I	21	1
139.	Purbasthali-II	Kalekhantala-II	14	0
140.	Purbasthali-II	Purbasthali	15	2
141.	Monteswar	Baghason	17	0
142.	Monteswar	Susunia	17	1
143.	Monteswar	Bhagramulgram	12	1
144.	Monteswar	Kusumgram	19	1
145.	Monteswar	Monteswar	14	1
146.	Monteswar	Denur	10	0
147.	Monteswar	Bamunpara	12	0
148.	Monteswar	Putsuri	12	0
149.	Monteswar	Mamudpur- II	10	0
150.	Monteswar	Mamudpur-I	13	0
151.	Monteswar	Piplon	10	2
152.	Monteswar	Jamna	17	2
153.	Monteswar	Majhergram	13	0
154.	Purbasthali-I	Jahannagar	17	1
155.	Purbasthali-I	Dogachhia	19	0
156.	Purbasthali-I	Bogpur	20	0
157.	Purbasthali-I	Srirampur	24	1
158.	Purbasthali-I	Samudragarh	25	1
159.	Purbasthali-I	Nadanghat	19	1
160.	Purbasthali-I	Nasaratpur	30	1
161.	Katwa-II	Karui	14	1
162.	Katwa-II	Palsona	14	0
163.	Katwa-II	Jagadannadapur	15	0
164.	Katwa-II	Gazipur	14	0

165.	Katwa-II	Agradwip	13	1
166.	Katwa-II	Sribati	14	1
167.	Katwa-II	Singhee	17	1
168.	Katwa-I	Koshigram	12	1
169.	Katwa-I	Goai	9	0
170.	Katwa-I	Srikhanda	16	1
171.	Katwa-I	Khajurdihi	19	1
172.	Katwa-I	Sudpur	19	1
173.	Katwa-I	Karajgram	14	1
174.	Katwa-I	Alampur	15	0
175.	Katwa-I	Gidhagram	14	1
176.	Katwa-I	Saragram	11	0
177.	Mongalkote	Paligram	14	0
178.	Mongalkote	Chanak	16	0
179.	Mongalkote	Gotistha	12	1
180.	Mongalkote	Lakhuria	13	0
181.	Mongalkote	Mongalkote	20	1
182.	Mongalkote	Jhiloo-I	10	0
183.	Mongalkote	Jhiloo-II	12	0
184.	Mongalkote	Simulia-I	13	0
185.	Mongalkote	Simulia-II	12	0
186.	Mongalkote	Majhigram	17	1
187.	Mongalkote	Bhalyagram	21	1
188.	Mongalkote	Kaichar-I	13	1
189.	Mongalkote	Kaichar-II	12	1
190.	Mongalkote	Negon	18	0
191.	Mongalkote	Khirogram	19	1
192.	Ketugram- II	Nirol	10	0
193.	Ketugram- II	Ketugram	11	1
194.	Ketugram- II	Billeswar	13	1
195.	Ketugram- II	Nabagram	12	0
196.	Ketugram- II	Gangatikuri	14	0
197.	Ketugram- II	Sitahati	15	1
198.	Ketugram- II	Mougram	15	1
199.	Ketugram-I	Ankhona	13	1
200.	Ketugram-I	Berugram	13	0
201.	Ketugram-I	Agardanga	13	0
202.	Ketugram-I	Moorgram gopalpur	13	0
203.	Ketugram-I	Kandra ganadas	13	1
204.	Ketugram-I	Rajoor	16	1
205.	Ketugram-I	Palita	13	1
206.	Ketugram-I	Pandugram	13	1
	Total			130

From the above Table represent that 206 panchyat level Public Library status of Purba Bardhaman and the study found that 88 Panchayats do not have any Public Librariy, 106 Panchayats have one Public Library each and only 12 panchayats have only two Public Libraries each.

Present Community Information Services Active:

CIS activities in Purba Bardhaman libraries are minimum. Personal observation in several libraries confirmed that no organized CIS activity was being undertaken by these libraries.

The following types of CIS presently active of public library:

- Information regarding livelihood
- Health information
- Drinking water
- Transport
- Emergency services
- Education
- Government information and publications
- Self-help programmes
- Rights and duties
- Consumer information
- Environment pollution
- Employment
- Travelling
- Recreation
- Internet services
- Social programmes of different NGOs
- Blood donation and health camp
- Legal aids

The Problems of Providing CIS through Public Libraries in Purba Bardhaman:

The requirements of the populace in terms of information vary along with communities. Without customizing information and resources to fit community requirements, a resource centre cannot maintain its user base. The evaluation of information needs is one of the most challenging but essential steps in providing community information. The lack of information requirements assessments can be attributed to a variety of factors. They include the unwillingness of staff to conduct such assessments, a real shortage of staff and funding, and the indifference of library staff. Lack of understanding of assessment methods and the challenge of creating straightforward but trustworthy approaches are related and possibly more important.

The problems of providing CIS through public libraries are summarized below:

Gap between services and real information need: One of the most well-known causes, it has been noted, is the gap between the services offered and the users' actual needs. This occurs in developing nations because there has been a tendency for the introduction of modern information services to be based on or derived from traditional library services without taking into account the needs of the many and varied users, who are very infrequently involved in the planning and operation of the services (Salman, 1981). In Purba Bardhaman, there is a significant disconnect between the services offered and the information needs.

Content of library services: The requirements of patrons are not met by the substance of library services. Common library services including reference, lending, photocopying, open-shelf reading rooms, and others are offered by public libraries. They aren't really giving CIS, though.

Lack of understanding: In rural locations, there are many public librarians who are unaware of the requirements of the local population. Their comprehension is influenced by money, better management techniques, and their irritation with the general public's underutilization of library resources and services. The library will continue to be disregarded as long as librarians prioritise books over information and patrons. The book might not be seen as being essential to the survival or enjoyment needs of the citizens.

Information may not reach people: The people who require the knowledge the most might not get it. It has been suggested that there may be an issue with the distribution mechanism, meaning that the necessary information may be there but is not reaching the people who need it (Stevenson, 1978).

Absence of community information literacy: The local populace is unaware about CIS. Public library patrons are less familiar with the idea than library staff. The person themselves can be at blame. The problem of people being unmotivated to use information is complicated. Both library staff and members of the community still have poor CIS literacy rates.

Insufficient library education and in-service training: In comparison to wealthy nations, Purba Bardhaman has less professionally certified librarians working in public libraries. Because CIS is not covered in library science curricula, it is not properly planned to be implemented through public libraries.

Poor organizational structure: Without first creating an organisational framework for libraries that incorporates CIS, it is not viable to encourage the development of CIS through public libraries in Purba Bardhaman.

Lack of reading culture: The data about the low creation of printed content could have an impact on the growth of any type of library. The desire to look for information is still lacking. Individuals in emerging nations, particularly in rural regions, continue to struggle for a decent standard of living and to make ends meet.

Providing CIS through Public Libraries in Purba Bardhaman:

A democratic nation benefits from having a public library because it is the people's university. Rural libraries play a fundamental role in this. The information that rural libraries provide to communities is useful for day-to-day living. The advantages of CIS can be attained by creating a network of rural libraries, community libraries, and information centres. Purba Bardhaman's rural residents require better public libraries, hence there is a need to carefully coordinate their use.

The following programmes can be taken to provide CIS:

- Public relation
- Information literacy and its marketing
- Distance education
- User education
- Preparation of information file
- Preparation of computerized data base
- Internet and World Wide Web
- Preparation of Area profile
- Identification of the needs of community
- Networking among Community information centres
- Collection and preservation of indigenous knowledge

- Computer awareness programmes and training about Internet

In the modern world, there are numerous online information services that have had a significant and long-lasting impact on the legacy of human knowledge. Social networking platforms are quickly overtaking email and phone as the most efficient means of exchanging information. Today, almost every information service provider has a presence online on sites like Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and MySpace, among others.

Conclusion:

Agricultural Service through Public Libraries in Purba Bardhaman are in the initial stage of development. Modern technologies in the libraries are now being utilized to satisfy the information needs of the users. CIS is a significant concern right now. In both urban and rural areas, a public library system based on CIS is a novel concept. Working in such a setting is difficult for librarians in public libraries. The staff working in these libraries need training and exposure to new techniques available at national and international levels. In order to fill the information needs of community members who are either completely or partially ignorant of the sources of information, the method of gathering it, and how to use it, public libraries may serve as community information centres. In order to give the community's residents proper advice and services, librarians must take an active part in doing so. To identify the communities' true needs, they must increase their cooperation with them.

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