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The main libraries of Algerian public reading and their role in developing community culture: the libraries of Constantine, Mila and Jijel as an example

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Abstract:
Through our treatment of this research, we aim to learn about the role of the main libraries for public reading in responding to the needs of their patrons and keeping pace with their cultural and scientific aspirations, in order to achieve the development and prosperity of society, and hence this topic is important in what distinguishes this type of library from others, in supporting patrons in a way that satisfies Their cultural, scientific, social and political interests, by considering the main libraries for public reading as a pivotal part of society.
Based on the principle of periodic evaluation of the services of information and cultural institutions, based on the objectives they have set and for which they were established, and in our desire to identify the institution's adherence to the approach for which it was established and its lack of neutrality, this study aims to identify the reality of the main Algerian public reading libraries in serving members of society and developing its culture. Our findings have enabled us to acknowledge that there has been a fundamental shift in the objectives of major public reading libraries, dictated by the constructive aspirations of society, and enshrined in the diverse cultural and scientific activities that the library periodically organizes .
Keywords: main libraries for public reading, community culture, evaluation of cultural institutions, cultural services, Algeria.

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on our tireless desire and overflowing ambition through the role played by the main libraries for public reading in the development of Algerian society, given that science and knowledge have a weight that exceeds economic wealth and military power, in addition to being the basis for the progress and development of human societies throughout the ages, and the only way to keep pace with rapid technical and technological developments Contemporary. In the last two centuries, community development has come to dominate all specialized industries present at the level of research laboratories and community studies, which has encouraged contributions to their achievement as a result of the availability of tools that help achieve scientific and technological innovations represented by information institutions (libraries of all kinds, information and documentation centers, archive centers and departments), and media institutions of various types, using modern means that enable them to collect, process, preserve and retrieve information.

Today, major public libraries play a pioneering role in spreading culture among members of society. This is achieved through the books, magazines, and printed and unpublished references they contain, all of which help society gain knowledge, expertise, and experience. Furthermore, they address cultural and social problems by presenting them and providing opportunities for various segments of society to contribute to solving them through seminars, lectures, and book and film discussion groups (Morgan, 2016).

Achieving cultural development for the individual and society can only be embodied through investment in major libraries for public reading, because of their role in influencing the dissemination of political, cultural and moral awareness.

What we notice today of the fallacies that have prevailed in society makes us wonder about the level of subjection of the main libraries to public viewing of the data of the current society, and about the neutrality of these libraries from their basic objectives as they are the main engine for building the culture of society and its development from a scientific and intellectual perspective. Rather, they have become guided by the desires and whims of those who frequent them from the semi-readers and beneficiaries, or by restriction and commitment to the superior orders and instructions (مجبل لازم، المالكي. 2000.ص89) .

Based on the above, it is necessary to conduct an evaluative study of the situation of the main public libraries in Algeria, based on the data of their reality and contemporary challenges, in light of the deteriorating social reality that has a direct impact on individual and societal behaviours, the absolute indifference to achieving intellectual and cognitive development, and the lack of focus in the management and administration of the main public libraries in Algeria

on the goals aimed at embodying the constructive culture that establishes the foundations for achieving sustainable development and establishing prosperity and social progress.

2. **Methodological framework of the study**:

1.2 **Importance of the study**:

The study derives its importance from the importance of the main libraries for general reading themselves and the features that distinguish them from other types of libraries, as these libraries contribute to shaping the individual's thought and conscience and to achieving the concept of continuous education, in addition to helping to form a personality capable of leading the cultural movement in the society of the future, in addition to the fact that they have now become involved with the reader in his various interests, cultural, educational, social and political This is based on the fact that the main libraries for public reading have prepared themselves to be part of society (Hero Jo, ZaslavaskyAM. 2017).

The importance of this study also stems from the fact that it is a process of evaluating the progress and status of public cultural institutions that work to civilize nations and are concerned with building and civilizing the culture of generations. It is also considered an important element in their development, as providing various services and activities without evaluating them is no longer sufficient Rather, it is necessary to study an evaluation and assessment that works to correct the course in the event that institutions deviate from their main goal in the presence of recent data and opposing currents that affect their progress and direct them to different paths.

Although many institutions monitor their success by the final financial return, the extent of the success of the main public libraries cannot be measured at all by their financial inputs, but rather by the activities they practice, the services they provide, and their impact on the surrounding community, such as holding educational or cultural courses, or literacy courses, whether general or computer-based, and so on. These matters find it very difficult to measure them in a short period of time, but rather appear in the long term The library's influence on the behaviour of its patrons is an important matter that must be calculated and measured, with the necessity of measuring it (2017 .طلال، معلا).

2.2 **Study objectives**:

When establishing any institution, it must have a clear and specific goal that it follows. Similar to this is the public reading library, which must have clear goals, associated tasks, and

activities with a specific time period. Its success is measured by the extent to which these goals are achieved.

There must be awareness on the part of those in charge of them of these goals and how to achieve them and follow their guidance, while periodically evaluating the degree of satisfaction that results from reaching the goal.

This study aims to monitor the transformation occurring in the basic objectives of the main public reading libraries in Algerian society, and the extent to which these objectives are affected by the requirements and challenges of the era and the opinions and needs of the beneficiaries, with the necessity of identifying the reasons calling for this transformation to identify whether it is directed and planned, or whether it is pure coincidence and in line with the spirit of the current era.

3.2 Problem of the study:

Major public libraries are a fertile and excellent field for scientific and professional studies. They are an open, mature, and developed environment that provides a unique opportunity for all who wish to work in them. They are an institution connected to the culture, development, and civilization of nations and this institution has evolved over the ages to meet the civilized needs of societies.

Considering that any service institution requires an annual or semi-annual evaluation of the services it provides that are consistent with the basic objectives it has set, this study came to answer the following main question: What is the role of the main public reading libraries in Algeria in developing the culture of society? How can this be evaluated in light of the established goals and current challenges?

4.2 Study questions: Through this study, the researcher attempts to answer the following questions:

- Is there awareness on the part of those in charge of these libraries of these goals? Is this done according to a specific time map with objectives?
- The public reading library is an important element in building the values, cultures and thought of societies. Is this trend clear in the minds of those in charge of the main Algerian public reading libraries currently?

• Is there a periodic evaluation of the reading libraries' activities and events through the set map of objectives?

• Is there a policy and trend that controls reading libraries and directs them in a direction contrary to the set goals?

• Is there a change trend that affects the objectives and principles of the main public reading libraries and leads them to achieve other objectives not stipulated in the initial plan for establishing these libraries?

5.2 Limits of the study:

1.5.2 Objective limits:

The study addresses the role of the main public reading libraries, specifically the main public reading libraries of the states of Constantine, Mila and Jijel, in community development by assessing the extent of compatibility between the activity of these libraries and the objectives set by the administration of each of them.

2.5.2 Geographical boundaries:

The study is limited to the main public reading libraries in Algeria, specifically the states of Constantine, Mila and Jijel.

3. Study methodology and data collection tools:

The study requires a field approach. The researcher developed and prepared a questionnaire that was directed to a number of employees working in the main public reading libraries under study. The questionnaire included 18 questions. The researcher also benefited from the observations she made when visiting these libraries to monitor the transformation taking place in their activities, objectives, and services.

4. Theoretical framework of the study:

4.1 The societal role of major public reading libraries:

The main libraries for public reading have many objectives. Some of them are related to providing individuals with culture on an on-going basis, as they work to provide them with general and specialized information that benefits them in their daily work and functions, as they are institutions for revitalizing the cultural life of societies (New LA.2018). Others are related to informing individuals of current information through which they can view news and facts

related to current topics at the local and external levels. Others are related to the educational aspect It works to support educational curricula at all levels, and also supports literacy programs. The objectives of the main public libraries are also related to the marketing function of the services and products of specific institutions, in accordance with agreements concluded between the two parties, for the benefit of individuals and communities (American Libraries. 2017).

Public libraries are the only type of documentary institutions that have a direct connection with other institutions. Therefore, we note that governments are paying great attention to their establishment. We find that their relationship with the individual arises before he enters primary school, and then accompanies him on his academic journey, starting from primary, intermediate, secondary, and even at the university level. This is because school libraries in the main public reading libraries complement each other in supporting students in primary, intermediate and secondary schools on holidays, for example, or with various books and documents, or through visits and training programs allocated to school and university students, or any form of educational, teaching and pedagogical activities that fall within the framework of cooperation between them (Jean-Paul Baillargeon. 2005.p 364-369). They can find that the main public reading libraries play the role of school libraries It provides its services to schoolchildren in an environment where school libraries are lacking. In return, school libraries open their doors to various segments of society in an environment where major libraries are absent for public reading. The tasks of the main libraries for general reading can be presented as follows (Marcel Lajeunesse. 2004. P 35-47):

- Establishing the habit of reading in children from a young age.
- Supporting formal education at all levels, as well as self-training.
- Opening the way for individuals' personal creativity.
- Motivating children to be creative.
- Educating young people about their cultural heritage and learning about various arts.
- Making room for cultural diversity and cross-fertilization of cultures.
- Providing citizens with all types of information that can be circulated locally.
- Upgrading information services for various segments of society.
- Upgrading skills in technology and automated media.

• Supporting literacy activities and programmes, especially for adults.

4.2 Cultural development:

It is the methodology that combines a set of components that society obtains to transform them into activities practiced by a specific group of society to achieve varying satisfaction among members of society, and ultimately result in an awareness of their social reality. From a functional standpoint, it can be said that cultural development is the introduction by a specific institution of a cultural program that aims to develop various cultural methods such as theatre, music, dance, and cultural and scientific competitions (مالك، بن نبي.ترجمة عبد الصبور شاهين. 1984. ص.ص 104-116).

Cultural development includes the various dimensions and components of culture to achieve individual independence and the extent of individual readiness to be present in society and participate effectively in the talents and personal creativity they possess. Cultural development is completed through the cross-pollination of various social, cultural, and economic systems that are combined to create diverse and varied cultural products.

Cultural development is based on a set of principles, including the following (مجموعة من المفكرين. 1983.ص 6) :

• Spreading science and knowledge.

• Encouraging researchers and experts as a basis for achieving cultural development.

• Linking scientific and technological progress with authentic spiritual values.

• Striving to achieve cultural renaissance by employing various available means.

• Reject cultural conflict by recognizing the existence of characteristics of each culture.

4.3 Cultural development goals:

Cultural development has a number of goals that can be summarized as follows (Pierre, Pascallon.1995. p. 504):

• Preserving cultural heritage and passing it on across generations.

• Purifying local cultures from impurities and preserving their distinct personality.

• Improving and developing local cultures by introducing contemporary means and tools.

• Creating appropriate conditions and atmospheres to find ways for self-education.

• Encouraging talent and creativity to achieve cultural growth and development.

4.4 The impact of major public reading libraries on society:

4.4.1 Objectives of the main libraries for general reading

The main libraries for public reading primarily aim to freely disseminate culture for the benefit of the public. In order to fulfil this role (Verde T. 2017), they must play the role of a cultural radiance center in the region in which they are located, leading to cultural satisfaction for the beneficiary audience of all segments. The most important objectives of the main libraries for public reading can be summarized as follows (Johnson CE, Johnson T. 2006):

• Encouraging reading and studying, which leads to preparing an educated and cultured generation.

• Providing knowledge and raising the levels of cultural values.

• Instilling a spirit of patriotism in young people and increasing their love and attachment to their homeland.

• Achieving social cohesion through collective participation in various artistic activities.

• Playing an effective role in solving some social problems such as eradicating illiteracy and confronting epidemics and others.

• Organizing various exhibitions, and making goods and services available at subsidized prices.

• Filling the free time of various segments of the population, especially young people, with constructive and useful activities.

• Providing information services to various library visitors.

• Collecting, processing, preserving and making information available free of charge to everyone without exception.

4.4.2 Functions of the main libraries for general reading:

The main library for public reading performs a number of functions, the most important of which are (3000 العربية .محمد مجاهد):

• Providing visitors with reading materials that raise their levels and develop their educational and pedagogical skills.

• Collecting, processing and preserving various types of information, then making them available to various segments of readers and beneficiaries.

• Providing and offering various materials and services that achieve intellectual and cultural satisfaction, which leads to raising the level of aesthetic taste for all cultural components.

• Relaxation by creating spaces for cultural diversity that caters to all tastes.

• Direct or indirect contribution to achieving cultural and scientific development for members of society.

5. Field framework of the study:

5.1 Main public reading libraries of the provinces of Constantine, Mila and Jijel:

The main libraries for public reading are public institutions of an administrative nature that enjoy legal personality and financial independence, established pursuant to Executive Decree No. 12 - 234 of May 4, 2012, which includes the establishment of the main libraries for public reading in the states of: Adrar, Constantine, Tlemcen, Tizi Ouzou, Djelfa, Mila, Constantine, Relizane, Ain Timouchent, Mascara, Bashar, Tiaret, Bejaia and Jijel (الجريدة الرسمية. عدد 2012/5/4 .234-2).

The main library for public reading (the deceased Mujahid Boulmiya Al-Dawadi) of Jijel Province is located in the city center, and it is a building that was completed by the Jijel Municipality and then handed over to the State Directorate of Culture and it consists of three floors, the first floor contains: two bookstores, a reception desk, and a club. A small lobby and an office dedicated to user management.

The second floor includes two reading rooms, one for children with a capacity of forty seats and the other for adults with a capacity of fifty seats, and an office dedicated to accounting and financial operations. The third and final floor includes an internet room equipped with a dispenser and twelve computers equipped with internet service, opposite two offices, one for the library director and the other for the secretariat. A branch for the benefit of users was also added to this floor, and the official opening of the library took place on November 1, 2011, in the presence of the state governor, who inaugurated it.

The main library building for public reading (Mustafa Natour), Constantine Province, is located in the Bab El Qantara district. This building is distinguished by several good specifications in terms of the number of floors, capacity, and design that is appropriate for the library's future objectives.

As for the main library for public reading (Mubarak bin Saleh) for the state of Mila, the main library for public reading for the state of Mila is located on Lakhdar bin Qurba Street in the city center, in the middle of the cultural sector. It was built on two floors and has a group of spaces similar to the rest of the other main libraries for public reading on the following headquarters:

- Administration headquarters.
- Spaces for reading and reading.
- A hall designated for schoolchildren.
- A space dedicated to university students and researchers.
- Child space.
- Internet space: equipped with a number of computers.
- Spacious spaces for holding various exhibitions.
- Lecture and seminar hall with large reception capacity.

They are libraries that apply scientific techniques in processing their information balances, most notably the application of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DEWEY) in classifying the sciences and specializations within their balance. In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of Executive Decree No. 12-234 of May 4, 2012, the main public reading libraries shall accomplish the following tasks:

- Making various documentary balances available to users.
- Making public reading library services available to every social segment.
- Allocate a space appropriate to the child's needs to encourage his creativity.
- Providing a space for studies and exam preparation.

• Facilitating the development of basic competencies for the use of media and automated media.

• Providing means that allow disabled persons to read publicly

In addition to working to advance cognitive and cultural horizons through some activities.

The Ministry of Culture is considered the guardian of these libraries, and this is what was indicated by Executive Decree No. 07-275 dated Ramadan 6, 1428, corresponding to September 18, 2012, which specifies the basic law for the main libraries for public reading in its first article.

Table No. (1): Shows the answers of some employees and managers of the main public reading libraries under study to the questionnaire questions

Questions	**Main offices for public reading of the state of Constantine**	**Main offices for public reading of the state of Mila**	**The main public reading offices of Jijel**
Have specific goals been set?	Detailed outline of objectives	List of objectives	Detailed document of objectives
2.Are there any tasks extracted from the objectives?	An annual plan of tasks that is updated as needed	Monthly task program	Weekly task program
3.Does management make its decisions based on objectives?	Goals are often adhered to	Decisions directly related to goals	Decisions are made according to the requirements of daily work
4.Are goals clarified and discussed with employees?	They are announced at the interest level	Hang on the bulletin board	Hang on the bulletin board
5.Is a program in place to train new employees and inform them of the objectives?	The training program includes detailed objectives.	A general description of the position held by each employee	Group or individual training whenever needed.
6.Are goals evaluated?	Periodic evaluation	Protect as often as needed	Protect as often as needed
7.Is evaluation taken into account when developing annual plans?	taken into consideration	taken into consideration	taken into consideration
8.Are services evaluated against objectives?	Periodic review of services	Services are determined based on the needs of pioneers	Services are determined based on the needs of pioneers
9. Are employees evaluated based on the goals achieved?	Evaluation based on tripartite reports (3 months)	Evaluation based on tripartite reports (3 months)	Evaluation based on tripartite reports (3 months)
10. Do goals get updated regularly, formally or informally?	Officially updated periodically	Unofficially updated	Informal update

11. Are employees informed of the update?	The modernization occurs at a central level	Administrative update	Administrative update
12. Is the update happening according to a time map?	No update map is provided	Without a map	Without a map
13. Is modernization the result of external influences, or a natural evolution of the needs of pioneers?	Resulting from external influences	Resulting from external influences	Resulting from external influences
14. Does this greeting have a positive effect?	Positive	Positive	Positive
15. Is library policy affected by external factors?	The library's policy is actually influenced by its surroundings	The ocean influences library policy	The ocean influences library policy
16. Does modernization benefit the cultural development of society?	somewhat	Absolute statement	Absolute statement
17. What is the correct development resulting from goals?	Development that takes into account the components of society	Development that takes into account the development of services	Development that leads to the development of groups and diversification of activities
18. What is your level of satisfaction with the library policy?	Average	Absolute	Absolute

5.2 The table shows the following:

- The main public reading libraries in Algeria derive their objectives from regulations, official documents, decisions and publications issued by the relevant ministry, and they are fully aware of the general objectives and specific tasks assigned to them.
- The main public reading libraries in Algeria derive their tasks and activities from their objectives while meeting the needs imposed on them by the surrounding environment and current challenges.
- There are societal influences on the specific objectives of the main public reading libraries in Algeria, particularly when holding workshops, training courses, and developing various activities.
- The main public reading libraries in Algeria seek to inform employees of their objectives, train them on them, and measure their knowledge of them when they perform their work and jobs.
- The main public reading libraries develop a plan for their activities that is somewhat far from their objectives, and in most cases they take the opinion of employees regarding the various interests of the library.

- There is relative satisfaction on the part of employees with the performance of major public reading libraries.
- Major public reading libraries measure the performance of their employees regardless of their role in achieving the library's main objectives.
- The main public reading libraries in Algeria have been directly affected by the changes taking place in society in terms of its culture, trends, and inclinations, and therefore libraries have not been able to keep pace with the changes affecting their policy and goals.
- 5.3 Results:
- Through this study, the researcher concluded the following:
- There is a shift in the objectives of the main public reading libraries, resulting from the transformation of society and the change in services and orientations. The library is attempting to keep pace with development to keep pace with the growth in intellectual production and the growth in the quality of its collections, activities, and modern technology.
- The shift in goals translates into advanced activities such as paying attention to computer courses and preparing various courses and activities.
- There is no specific time map for achieving the goals, but rather it is content with holding activities that are updated annually, and time periods are set for them, which may be during the annual festival period, without measuring their return in most cases.
- There is no accurate assessment of the impact of the services provided by major libraries for public reading on the community. For example, we observe an increase in the number of participants in literacy courses. However, we do not find a measure of the impact these courses have on their personal level as individuals in the community served by that library, with a lack of assessment of the quality and impact of this on the environment surrounding the library.
- The majority of respondents were employees of the main public reading libraries who had ambitions to improve the situation of libraries, upgrade their services, and diversify their activities.
- A clear feature of major public reading libraries is the documentation and clarification of library objectives and the training of new staff to meet these objectives.

5.4 Suggestions:

Through the results of the study, the researcher suggests the following:

- The necessity of developing the websites of the main public reading libraries, including a map of the library, a list of its tasks and activities on the Internet, and the provision of

advanced services through these websites. The vast majority of the main public reading libraries and their branches do not have websites on the Internet.

- The necessity of paying attention to the objectives and publishing them on the websites of the main libraries for public reading, while translating these objectives into specific and known activities, according to a time plan that is followed up by the responsible administration in these libraries so that they do not deviate from them.
- Studying the needs of beneficiaries and translating them into activities, and attempting to develop them in a way that positively impacts the library's primary tasks and objectives, which are education, teaching, and influencing the behaviour of the environment surrounding the library.
- Transparency in presenting, disseminating, and incorporating goals and tasks into the training plan for new employees, leading to principles that employees adhere to as a safety valve for the future.
- Searching for ways to develop these libraries financially, and trying to reach an annual growing supply budget to meet the needs of patrons for books and other media without affecting the main goals and activities of the library.
- The status of the main public reading libraries and their impact on the work environment must be evaluated periodically to correct the course of these libraries in the event that they deviate from their main objectives as a result of meeting the needs of beneficiaries or the effects of the external environment.

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