



V O L U M E 6

RECENT TRENDS IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY

# RESEARCH

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**VOLUME - 6**

International Peer-Reviewed Edited Book on

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## **Recent Trends in Multidisciplinary Research (Vol-6)**

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**Management and Commerce:** Accounting and Banking, Business and Marketing, business ethics, Commerce, Database Management System, Economics, Energy Management, entrepreneurship, finance, Financial Development and management, human resource management, Human Resources accounting, Insurance and Risk Management, Logistics, Management, marketing, MIS, Negotiation and counselling, operations management, organizational behaviour, Production and operation, Quality management, quantitative methods, sales and distribution management, strategy, Supply chain management, Tourism Management, Travel management.

**Medical Science:** Cancer, Cardiology, Clinical Biochemistry, Haematology, Immunology, Medical Informatics, Medicine & Rheumatology, Microbiology, Pharmacol/Forensic Medicine/Toxicology Surgery, Physiotherapy.

**Pharmacy:** Critical care, Community, Preventive, Forensic and legal, Addiction, Alternative, Occupational, Participatory, Sports, Transfusion. Topic of articles is not limited to the above-mentioned subjects only. We cordially invite research articles of high quality of any subject which will serve the purpose of greater interest of humanity.

**Science, Engineering and Technology:** Aeronautical and Aerospace Engineering, Agricultural Engineering, Applied Chemistry, Applied physics, Architecture and Construction, Artificial Intelligence, Automobile Engineering, Biotechnology, Ceramic Technology, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Communication Engineering, Computer Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Earth quake Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Embedded System, Environmental Engineering, Food Engineering and Technology, Garment Technology, Highway Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Information Technology, Instrumentation Engineering and Technology, Interior Design and Decoration, Leather Technology, Electronics Engineering, Library and Information Sciences, Marine Engineering, Material Science, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Medical Laboratory Technology, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Nano Technology, Petroleum Engineering, Plastic Engineering and Technology, Polymer Engineering, Production and Industrial Engineering, Robotics, Rural Development and Technology, Software engineering, Structural engineering, Telecommunication Engineering, Test and Testability, Textile Design, Engineering and Processing, Textile Technology (Knitting/ Spinning/ Weaving), Urban Studies.

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**INFORMATION TO SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT****DR. KALPANA CHANDRAKAR**

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**❖ ABSTRACT:**

*Information plays very significant role in socio-economic and technological advancement of our society, A community does not flourish without proper information. In this paper, we discuss the role of Information in social deprivation, poverty in context of community development; in brief and also examine the changing role of libraries and information centers in the development of the community. We reviewed the professional literature and studies on social deprivation and information needs. The paper also studies the basic skills involved in providing these information to the socially weaker section of the society.*

**Keyword:** *Information Resources, Social value, Information Centers, Libraries*

**❖ INTRODUCTION:**

Information is the critical missing link between ignorance and enlightenment between poverty and prosperity, and between powerless societies and empowered ones. Information means the communication of knowledge about an event or a given conditions. Information has become an essential commodity for the individual in their everyday life and duties. It is a resource of immense economic and social value. Information Resources (IR) is becoming the most important instrument for the development of any society. IR is going to play the major role in the socio-economic development of the region in particular and country as a whole.

The library and information centre is offering access to information about essential services to the different section of the community for consumption as well as upliftment the status of the weaker section of the society. The present article deals with information needs of the deprived section of the

society, information gap between socially strong and weaker section and how the information could be used for the betterment of the weaker section of the society.

### **❖ SOCIAL DEPRIVATION:**

For present purpose this is taken to be synonymous with "poverty" although the latter is more comprehensive term and it is closely related to "deprivation" but in high proportion of cases it will found to be filling about poor people. Poverty is a relative term, relating both to the society under consideration and to the level of income and consumption. Further the concept of poverty as an absolute entity has given away to what the Social Science Research Council in UK terms as the people living below the poverty line influenced by unequal distribution of economic fiscal factor For those who nonetheless prefer some kind of objective criteria against which such phenomena are to be measured. There is the OECE yardstick of 66% of per capital income and again in Britain, as per supplementary benefit scale rules, the minimum level of income specified by parliament which individuals or households requires to maintain a reasonable standard of living.

### **❖ POVERTY:**

Poverty and deprivation in our country can be identified not only in relation to individuals but also in neighborhood characteristics. Hence using a variety of social indicators like low incomes, overcrowding, poor physical environment or concentration of people suffering handicaps associated with age or health. unemployment, illiteracy, areas no less than individuals can be designated as being deprived. The main causes of family poverty being low wages and unemployment. Unemployment rates for the rural region as a whole tend to run at double the national average. The number of people dependent on social security is also considerably higher in these most economically deprived regions of India.

### **❖ INFORMATION NEEDS:**

Information needs of the socially deprived section of the society are different from the others. They need information about government scheme, employment, health plans and PDS etc. which can be used for their improvement in every walk of life. Library and information center of the society organizes such programmes for these people to enhance their skill in respect of the above. Library organizes book fare, slide shows, and cultural programmes to educate the people and motivate them to learn more and more such skills.

A number of social scientists have studied the information need and other concepts. T. D. Wilson has suggested "Information seeking towards the satisfaction of needs" Although he was concerned with the users of special libraries and his approach to helpful in the context of social deprivation because it focuses attention on the question of "ends' and 'means'. Hence they engage in information seeking activities, what poor people really want in the solution to a particular problems rather than information parse. The practical manifestation of this belief can be seen in the community information services. Public libraries are directly related to the information needs of the all sections including children for which they create different section in the libraries. Therefore, one can identify a range of areas of information needs likely to be relevant to them. The concept of information need is a constant that carries the same value whatever the user or non- user group concerned.

### **❖ INFORMATION GAP:**

The weaker section of the society does not have exhaustive information need but there are plenty of information gap between them and rich people of the society. Now there is need to increased availability of information necessary for the improvement. As Wards says that the ability to get and use information depends upon many things such as- where you live; the kind of problem you have; inability; the amount

of commitment you can mobilize in the system; and whether your previous experience have not good or bad. In other ward we can say that there is no way that one can bring about equality of information or "Information for all". The best that can be done is to realize that some people face greater obstacles and then take steps to remove as many obstacles as possible. In Library terms this has led to the development of outreach services including community information services.

### **❖ INFORMATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:**

The needs of people living in deprived areas are envisage deprivation as the pathological phenomenon which capable to cure through the injection of information resources. Before long, it became apparent that the ills of such places derived not from neighborhood pathology but instead from weakness in the social, political and economic structures. From such weaknesses could be traced certain fundamental inequalities including the disadvantageous position of working class and accordingly improvements to the working of the existing social system could at best make only a marginal impact. This was needed the deliberate provision of information and resources in order that groups could formulate their own demands and press directly for changes in the social system. These findings were clearly important only for community development but also for information profession.

### **❖ IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION:**

Community's workers were in general agreement as for as the importance of information concerned. This response reflected their involvement as information providers from a range of perspective that affected community development. The workers involved in general community information provision emphasized the essential difference between personal information like welfare rights, legal advice, health and others community information which can be required on an individual basis. Equally predictable were differences in emphasis between general and specialist providers whose main aim was to cut a path through increasingly complex jungle of rules and regulations and those whose motive was the attainment of some form of social change.

The workers involved in general community information provision emphasized the essential difference between personal information about welfare rights, which can be tackled or an individual basis, and collective information in such fields as rents or play group facilities. In the latter situation, the information is more likely to be put to fruitful use in the form of increased community awareness while another important distinction in the provision of information services to deprived areas in between services which are provided directly to people in need and those which are aimed at community workers. Allowing for the danger of generalization and frequent overlapping of functions, the former approach tend to be that of agencies that see information and probably advice as a major function and the latter that of groups whose primary aim is self help and some form of community development. Moreover, there was general acceptance of the suggestion that part of the problem of deprivation with many disadvantaged areas were faced that there is no or very little information. Again distinction were drawn between information that was urgent (the literal example was a need of bread) and that which was not.

Information therefore is important. Its acquisition can have implications of human dignity for confidence and self help. The problems of community need to be ascertained and some agencies should collect information and disseminate the information seeker for the social up-liftment of community. India lives in villages and the rural folks are well equipped with latest information. They should be brought to the level of urban community resulting to bring them to the main rational stream. There should be equilibrium between "information rich" and "information poor". Now we should think in the direction of our information instead of my information to fulfill the dream of right to information. This is basically a process of community development of lifting people decide for themselves what is important.

### ❖ SKILL INVOLVED IN INFORMATION PROVISION AND POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION:

One of the important aspect upon which community workers were agreed was that important information is in relation to deprived people and the areas in which they live is certainly not enough. The holding of information can be a problem, but just having it will not necessarily solve this matter. All too often the information which is available is not in a form that would be useable either by individual citizens or community groups and even where it is problems of getting it to the people who need it remain.

The experience of community workers has been that the disadvantaged people bring with them not just requests for information but also problems to be solved. There is also a "presenting" problem in that people will asking is "cure my depression". Arguably, this is just the type of situation that information workers trained in the reference interview are qualified to undertake.

In an important study of Neighbourhood Information Center's Butcher identified two basic types, "access agencies" which are essentially an extension of the existing social system and advocate/organizer agencies which frequently challenge the system through advocacy and community organization. Butcher concludes that most users of neighborhood advice centers preferred the advocate/organizer type of agency, although most centers fell in to the other category. It is quite obvious that where public Libraries perform community information function and it is near to the access than to the advocate agency. Thus the Librarians/Information workers wishing to take a more active role in information provision to the socially deprived ought to do as an individual basis after their working hours too. The drawback is that on the whole Library service is just as poor reflection of the average access agencies, as they are of advocate organizer agencies.

If the Library has to become an information centers for disadvantaged people they will have to master in the role of the intermediate, and learn to interpret the moss of information surrounding the statutory services. The objective would be three fold; to explain what people are entitled, to refer elsewhere as necessary, and to be supportive. If such objectives become what kind information common in our public Library service problems would be likely to be faced with?

### ❖ CONCLUSION:

information to the socially deprived section of the society is essential to run the society One path of development because people in need will take their problems wherever help is at their hand. The in information provision at this level involves something of dual economy, with an entire sector in operation outside the formal structures, indicates the weakness of official provision including Libraries. Where as Librarians/Information Scientists have no inner cut-right to control the information functions. Certainly Librarians don't have all answers, but they possess a range of skills that ought to make them a substantial provider. The need of hour is to integrate new technologies to disseminate information technology to rural community for social upliftment. The society which will not keep pace with information explosion and new technologies will not withstand and will perish. The new information should be shared with various govt. and private sector agencies to make rural India as per any developed metropolitan city.

In totality one can say that information is a power house that generates social consciousness and rejuvenate the deprived in the society to enlighten their lives. Once the society deprived wakes up. It can bring see changes in the society. More enlighten the society, more developed the nations. Information should be disseminated pin pointedly, exhaustively and expeditiously for its proper use. The society uses information will be called progressive society failing which the society will be out of run. In the age of

information technology, the society marching with the information will resist and stay with those not marching with information will be left behind and slowly decay.

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## ABOUT THE BOOK

"Multidisciplinary Recent Trends in Research (Vol-6)" is a comprehensive book that encompasses a diverse range of cutting-edge research trends across multiple disciplines. With its multidisciplinary approach, the book aims to provide a platform for scholars, researchers, and academicians to share their latest findings, insights, and innovations in various fields of study. The book is divided into several sections, each dedicated to a specific discipline or research area. These sections encompass a wide array of subjects such as science, technology, social sciences, humanities, arts, and more. By including contributions from various disciplines, the book fosters interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge exchange, enabling readers to explore the interconnectedness and interdependencies of different fields.

Within each section, readers will find a collection of research papers, case studies, theoretical frameworks, and practical applications, all of which highlight the recent advancements and emerging trends within their respective disciplines. These contributions reflect the breadth and depth of contemporary research across diverse domains, showcasing the latest theories, methodologies, and empirical studies.

The book not only serves as a valuable resource for researchers and scholars but also as a source of inspiration for students, educators, and professionals seeking to stay abreast of the latest developments in their areas of interest. By presenting a comprehensive overview of recent trends in research, the book encourages readers to explore new avenues of inquiry, engage in critical thinking, and contribute to the advancement of knowledge within their fields.

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