

THE USE OF LIBRARY IN THE MODERN INDIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract: In the civilization the experiences are learnt thought the knowledge of the past. so in the course of time there was development folk lore and the man script in this relation there use to be access only to the reach, kings and the elite families but in the middle age there was surprisingly the sudden invention of printing press gave broad scope to the readers to read and enjoy the books .this thought of collection of books of various subjects were preserved for the book readers. so there was gradual developments in the 20 and 21 century. the modern age welcomed the thought libraries for the students and all ages of the groups .the thought of library was gradually changed from physical books to the electronic kind of books ultimately the people could access the both electronic and non electronic libraries .in this account the modernization affected to the globalization and privatization .so it consolidated the broad thought modern library for the welfare of nation and the global nations. In this regard the nations strength is lied in the research and development of all fields for the security and welfare of the nation in Indian context the libraries are mostly used for the academic purpose. In relation to this the developing country India makes a little effort towards the research in the library and founding for the library the western nations . so in the era of globalization privatization liberalization the essence of libraries play key role for the integrity of the nation and the world.

Keywords: Modernity, Globalization, Electronic Library, Book Librarys, Privatization.

Introduction: Libraries are resources of knowledge. it is able to cover all areas of knowledge widely . it is used by all section of Indian society. In fact the development of the idea of life libraries was invention of man in the human civilization so in every civilization the literature was preserved. So knowledge of the fast generation was stored in a systematic way. In this regard the literature was preserved in the return form and overly. so the overall literature was the poetry and drama. In Indian it used to be stored on from lives. The more literature was remembered overly for instants the poetry of literature was remembered overall. It was also called fourth literature for instance the Aryan literature like Vedic literature and the Ramayana and Mahabharata literature was remembered overall by the brahmanical students and the themes are remembered by the peoples overall so the literature was well known to the common man of India so it was also consider that if the religious literature like the Mahabharata and Ramayana is believed that if anybody lesion division and even he will have the liberation and evalue life in assimilation with the god. In this most of the literature of Hindu religion was preserved in monostries by Hindu monks or rushes. In this way the disciples of the rushes or monks used to be thought the literature. so in this way the knowledge was fast one generation to another generation most of the literature was related the religions ayurvedic, medicine and the literature of devotion. In this way the knowledge of Indian sub continents was preserved has treasury for the future generations indeed the literature was carefully learned and followed by the higher community of the Indian subcontinent because of lack of understandings of the previous knowledge of generations the brahmanical society failed to follow the proper understandings and managing the society so the later years naturally associated with the revolutions in the society for examples the revolution by the Buddha and the similar revolution by jain religion by vardhamana mahaveera where the examples still today. So in the course of time they developed their own literature and preserved them for the future generation to study. So the budhiest literature like "eight fold path" sutha, abhidhama are some of most significant writing of literature so later on many things were converted in Buddhism and Jainism and they supported their temples and their ideology. So they contributed some of their wealth for the spread of the religion and growth of education. So the education which they acquired was preserved for the future generations this was all occurred before middle age in India. During the middle age there was great development in the literature and translation. So the books were preserved in the form of manuscripts. So the kings also supported them and some of the kings themselves became poets and establish the special institutions for the development of literature in fact this kind of activity were occurred during the old age itself for instance gupta period was known as golden period in flourishment of literature the entire knowledge was in development and preserved for the later generations. In this continues where Islamic sections mughalias advent to place the most of literature was preserved in middle ages among these emperors akbar period was for the support of great literature. So the period preserved the great literature even by the

Akbar own writings. In this way along with the Islamic literature the most of religious the literature was preserved in fact the thought of arrangement of books was well known during this time. So the period was the development of even Hindu and other literature books revolutions. So the libraries were built during the age of mughals. In the modern age with advent of British people the thought of establishment of library and religious of books became popular in fact once the elit groups of the social community of the entire world but in the modern age the common people also started reading of books, book was not costly after the invention of printing press by John Gutenberg so there was a great relation of libraries. All the wealthy man used to gather large collection of books and read them for the intellectual them and entertain purpose so all the wealthy man used to have in their home. So the library were also establishment in the educational institutions like colleges, schools and the library advancement center like universities in the context of India the library and the books played key role for the intellectual growth of Indian society. So it has awoken the orthodox Indian Hindu society to think the knowledge library has for the knowledge of western society so the young Indian modern people left for the western countries learn more from the western libraries for example Raja Ramohan Rai, Swami Vivekananda, Lal Lajpat Rai, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Nehru, Gandhi, Ravindhranth Tagore used the library wisely to discover the western thinking so the British government of India was shaken with their intellectual depth thoughts to struggle for the national freedom. So the people made use of libraries for the instant information about the freedom struggles most of the time people made use of local libraries so they can avail of the books and daily newspapers in the libraries. So the modern life is closely inter related to the libraries and its ambience. So in Indian context India is development country has great number of youth since it educates the youth all scholars are requirement of libraries so the library must contain all the related books such as sciences social studies mathematics and the language related books. At this movement the libraries must have the video and audio facilities to have the home theatre to watch documents. In this way whenever the students are able accustomed to the such library environment later on the students will study in a systematic way by using the libraries. Later on the all educational institutions like university colleges and universities can be used with the facilities of libraries. In the modern days of 21 century the library are also used in sum of the local areas to have the access to the people then sum of the libraries can be used for the public welfare. In the era of globalization, liberalization, privatization and localization the library are mostly used and the online accessible libraries are also in use. The library face many challenges such as lack of funds and the international relationships so in Indian context library needed to be developed for welfare of the people and children must be encouraged to study in library and the library must be maintained at home as home libraries

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