

Research on Library Construction in the Process of Urbanization

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Abstract: In the process of urbanization, libraries, as an important part of urban public welfare cultural service system, have important value. This paper studies and expounds the role of Libraries in the cultivation of urban spirit and modernization in the process of urbanization. This paper analyses the roles of public libraries, community libraries and University Libraries in the process of urbanization. Combined with the status quo of various libraries in the process of urbanization in Guangzhou, this paper proposes the construction mode of the library under five urbanization backgrounds: residential mode, co-construction mode, branch-type mode, mobile mode and individual library. And research on information assistance measures for migrant workers.

1. The role of Libraries in the process of Urbanization

The process of urbanization is a process of social and economic change, including the non-agriculturalization of agricultural population, the continuous expansion of urban population, the continuous expansion of urban land to the suburbs, the increasing number of cities, and the process of urban social, economic, and technological changes entering the countryside. The process of urbanization is essentially a process of economic and social structural change. The essence of accelerating the process of urbanization is not that cities appear everywhere. It is to enable all citizens to enjoy all the achievements of urbanization in modern cities and realize the transformation of lifestyle, life concept, cultural and educational quality, etc.

As China's urbanization has entered a period of rapid development, people are increasingly aware of many problems in the process of urbanization. The existence of these problems urgently requires us to strengthen the construction of urban culture and foster the spirit of the city. Urban spirit is a unique urban culture and character formed during the development of a city, and is the soul of a city. A city without culture and spirit must be a city with a lack of soul, and it must also lack the capacity for sustainable development.

As an important part of the urban public welfare cultural service system, the library has unique value in the cultivation of urban spirit. The improvement of the quality of citizens requires libraries, which are the gateway to knowledge and provide basic conditions for lifelong learning and career development of individuals and social groups. As a social public cultural space, libraries play an active role in promoting people's ideological exchange and promoting the inheritance and development of urban culture. As an important part of urban public welfare cultural service system, library is an important means to preserve urban history, disseminate urban culture and enhance the comprehensive competitiveness of the city. It plays an important role in promoting the modernization of the city [1].

2. The Role of Public Library and Community Library

In the process of urbanization in China, there are many urban-rural fringe areas. At present, although many urban-rural fringe areas have been geographically integrated into cities, their community operation mechanism is still the original rural system. This has resulted in the corresponding community culture construction has not kept up with in time, and the community education level is far behind the central urban area. In addition, the unique dividend-sharing welfare and rental housing economy in the community have reduced the villagers' interest in learning, and the community lacks the atmosphere of reading and studying. Although official data from street and

neighborhood committees show that the overall education level of community residents is not low. However, it is obvious that a large number of highly educated residents are not local residents, but white-collar workers and other professionals who rent in foreign-owned houses. The overall educational level of local residents is still at the level before urbanization. This makes it impossible for the level of education to be substantially improved, and the pursuit of a healthy and uplifting spirit needs to be established. On the other hand, in the encirclement of the city, the temptations of urban life have led some villagers to pursue material enjoyment unilaterally, especially the younger generation to pursue the fashion trend one-sidedly, lacking the spirit of eagerness to learn and hard work. The future development of the urban-rural integration community is worrying [2].

The large number of migrants in the urban-rural integration community, combined with the lag in community management, has increased the instability of the community. The temporary temporary resident population has significantly exceeded the local population, which has aggravated the contradiction between the community's old environmental facilities and the rapidly expanding population. Because of the differences in language, income, culture, and living habits between the two major groups of foreigners and locals, the relationship between the two is indifferent and the gap is obvious. In addition, in the process of urbanization, the old social management mechanism was withdrawn, the authority was no longer, and the new social management system was not established in time, resulting in the lack of authority in social management. The community has become a hotbed of all kinds of illegal and criminal activities, and the social security situation is grim. All of these have brought about disharmony and instability in the community in many ways. Therefore, it is urgent and arduous to build a harmonious society in the urban-rural fringe community.

As an important part of urban grass-roots communities, how to build community culture in the urban-rural fringe is related to the construction of a harmonious society in the whole city, and also directly to the overall cultural level of the city. Only by doing a good job in the construction of community culture, meeting the spiritual needs of the community people and vigorously improving the overall cultural quality of the community residents, can the spiritual pursuit of the community residents be continuously enhanced and the overall level of community culture be effectively improved. In order to form a good atmosphere of honesty and fraternity, stability and order, and harmonious coexistence in the community, and make contributions to the construction of a harmonious society in the whole city. In this regard, libraries in this region have a lot to offer. Survey data shows that despite the development of modern media, community residents still love traditional print media. From the aspects of print rate, source of reading, purchase rate of books, reading awareness, etc., we can see the great potential of libraries in promoting and serving the community. The library has a long way to go to meet the needs of residents and guide the residents to enhance their spiritual realm with serious and elegant books and periodicals [3].

At present, public libraries and community libraries in many areas of China attach importance to the construction of libraries in urban and rural areas, such as the community library in Yiwu, the Tiexi District Library in Shenyang, and the grassroots public libraries in Jiading District, Shanghai.

Among them, by the end of 2010, a total of 29 community libraries have been built in Yiwu, with a total collection of 139,800 copies. The community residents serving have changed from basically urban residents to former urban residents, farmers to residents, migrant workers, businessmen and foreign businessmen. Tiexi District of Shenyang City has 412 square kilometers of rural areas assigned to the district management. At present, there are 9 towns (streets) and 80 villages in the rural area of Tiexi District, with a rural population of 174,000, accounting for 15% of the total population. Facing new service targets, the library has actively changed the direction of services and adopted a series of measures to make a useful attempt to explore and promote the construction of rural culture.

The Jiading District of Shanghai has initially built a network of four levels of libraries including districts, towns (townships), streets, and communities (rural). There are 9 town-level libraries, 1 township-level library, 4 street-level libraries, and a large number of community (rural) libraries. The grassroots libraries of Nanxiang Town, Jiading Town Street, Zhenxin Xincun Street, Xincheng

Road Street and Juyuan New District have joined the network of the district central library, forming a district library as the center. It extends to the central library network system of 7 towns (streets) with a coverage rate of 54%. District libraries further extend library services to new communities (i.e. relocated residential communities, foreign builder communities) according to the population changes in the process of urbanization in the region. In some communities with better conditions, library services are extended to residents' homes by means of community cultural stations and "central households", and library services are carried out in residents' homes by means of cultural central households. The increasingly perfect library network makes the library become the cultural activity center of the community.

In the process of urbanization, immigrants in Jiading District have accounted for 50% of the actual resident population. Providing good library services for foreign personnel, meeting their spiritual needs and maintaining social stability have important links. Jiading District Library provides free computer training for children of migrants during summer vacation. Malu Town Yongsheng Apartment is a building built for the residence of outsiders. The town library provides them with a wealth of cultural resources, including books, newspapers, e-books, classic audio and video materials, various local operas, and lectures. In Jiangqiao Town, where the outsiders are concentrated, the town library not only purchases new books and magazines according to their special needs, but also organizes "out-of-town" activities with the community culture team, which is very popular among outsiders. These services fit the requirements of building a harmonious society and also reflect the humanistic care of the libraries in Jiading.

Jiading District also carried out the exploration of "New Rural Library Construction Project" and "People's Book Society". The idea of "New Rural Library Construction Project" is to use government investment and policy guidance to leverage the business management strength of the district library. Explore the public library service system in the construction zone. The first phase of the project is planned for one year. After one year, based on the implementation situation, sum up the experience and gradually spread it out. It is planned to extend the public library services to rural communities in three years. With the support of the district government, the library of Jiading District has selected eight sites to carry out the pilot project of "People's Book Club" in 2006. Pilot objects are determined by recommendation from grass-roots units and inspection by district libraries. At present, there are eight pilot projects, some of which are run by village committees and some of which are run by farmers. The district library provides 500 books, subscribes to more than 20 kinds of newspapers and periodicals, shelves and reading Tables, equipped with unified labels. Village committees or farmers volunteer to provide sites and management to provide public welfare services for the surrounding residents.

3. The Role of University Library

In the process of urbanization, university libraries can also play an important role. Most of the new generation of migrant workers are located in the urban-rural fringe, far from the urban center, which will bring inconvenience to knowledge assistance. Therefore, it is a very effective measure to establish branch library knowledge aid in different regions where migrant workers are concentrated. However, the implementation of this measure is restricted by various reasons such as economy, manpower and so on. However, many colleges and universities now have multiple campuses, each with a library and distributed in different areas, which provides a regional advantage for the new generation of migrant workers' knowledge assistance. For example, Foshan Science and Technology College in Foshan has four campuses, which are located in different regions. Two of them are located near Foshan Ceramic City and Industrial Park where migrant workers are concentrated. This regional advantage provides a convenient environment for the knowledge services of the new generation of migrant workers.

In the research work of the Guangzhou Social Science Association Project "Community Information Service of University Libraries and the Construction of Harmonious Society in Guangzhou City Village". The topic links the community information service of university libraries with the construction of a harmonious society in the urban-rural integration department. The urban

and rural community is used as a specific information service object, and the Guangdong Institute of Technology Teachers College is located in the Tianxia District, Tianhe District (the largest and most typical urban-rural integration area in Guangzhou). Starting from the aspects of consulting materials and community visits, this paper investigates the general situation of urban-rural fringe of Guangzhou, the basic situation of 16 residential committees in Tangxia Street of Tianhe District of Guangzhou, and the reading status of residents in Tangxia Street. On this basis, the significance of community information service in university libraries is discussed. University libraries in the urban-rural fringe carry out active community information services to meet the various information needs of residents in the region, and can provide positive spiritual food for residents in the region. Play a positive cultural orientation for the construction of civilized communities, and ultimately contribute to the promotion of social harmony in the region.

4. Current Situation of Library Construction in the Process of Urbanization in Guangzhou

In the development plan of Guangzhou Library for 2011-2015, one of the objectives of Guangzhou Library is to optimize the network of the general and branch libraries. We will continue to promote the extension of library services in Guangzhou to communities, rural areas and families, strengthen services for vulnerable groups and guarantee their fair access to information. Pay attention to the reading and information needs of migrant workers, establish a long-term knowledge assistance mechanism, improve their urban viability, and enrich their spiritual and cultural life.

The “Guangzhou Community Library Service System 2007-2010 Construction Plan” mentioned that the cultural administrative departments of all districts and counties and cities should establish independent public libraries according to the current street and town setting, among which the construction of the central town library should be appropriate. Advance. By 2010, all the streets and towns will establish independent public libraries.

In the community and rural areas, there are various forms such as library branches, digital libraries, circulation service points, and mobile libraries, combined with the construction of grassroots service points for cultural sharing projects. By 2010, comprehensive coverage of all community and village services will be achieved, with 500 community library service points. The district and county-level city libraries shall build community service points according to the standard of serving 20,000 permanent residents. Municipal libraries at the district and county levels in rural areas are encouraged to allocate mobile library vehicles. Community and village cultural rooms must have reading areas for books and periodicals. The allocation of basic literature and information resources of public libraries at all levels should meet the minimum requirement of maintaining library services, in which the district and county libraries are no less than 0.3 volumes per capita serving the permanent population. Street and township libraries are no less than 0.5 copies per capita serving the permanent population.

At present, the service coverage of Public Libraries in Guangzhou has been greatly improved, the service network is becoming more and more perfect, and various kinds of books and literature resources for readers are also constantly enriched. It provides a solid knowledge motivation and intellectual support for the construction of learning community and “the first good district” in the whole city. However, its services still exist such phenomena as underdeveloped primary libraries, especially street and town libraries and community libraries, and unbalanced development between urban and rural areas and urban areas. Guangzhou should actively strengthen the construction of the library's public service system, improve the quality of library public services, and pay attention to the differences between different regions and groups. Consider prioritizing services to the community, rural areas, and difficult groups, prioritizing, prioritizing. On the basis of completing the wide coverage, we will adapt to the ever-changing needs of information services and provide a variety of library information services including “self-service library”. Effectively protect the basic rights and interests of migrant workers and achieve equalization of library public services.

5. Information assistance measures for migrant workers in the library

With the development of social information, information has become an important resource. Access to information resources is not based on people's physical strength, but on people's knowledge and ability. Because the overall quality of migrant workers is not high, the awareness of informationization and the ability to use information is not strong, the initiative and acceptance of application information are limited, and the means and ability to obtain information are lacking, and the efficiency and efficiency of production cannot be improved. Increasing information assistance measures for migrant workers is conducive to enhancing their sense of urban belonging and improving their lives. Public libraries have the natural conditions to implement information aid, and the information aid system with public libraries as the core has strong feasibility in theory and operation.

The library's information assistance measures for migrant workers include five aspects: (1) providing targeted services to improve the urban survival ability of migrant workers. (2) Vigorously carry out education and training on information knowledge and skills, improve the information quality of migrant workers, and ensure that they can collect and use all kinds of information. (3) Develop targeted reading activities, enrich the spiritual and cultural life of migrant workers, and improve the overall quality of migrant workers. (4) Master the information needs of migrant workers and rationally allocate the collection resources for migrant workers. (5) Using modern communication technology to provide flexible and diverse personalized services for migrant workers.

6. The Construction Model of the Library under the Background of Urbanization

Under the background of urbanization, the construction mode of libraries is diversified, which can be divided into public and community library construction and university library construction.

At present, the construction of community libraries in China is mainly based on the mode of "government investment construction, community responsible management". With the acceleration of urbanization, the reform of cultural system and the rise of multi-investment, the joint library is in the ascendant [5].

6.1 Residential model

Under the unified leadership of the government, the community is responsible for the management, and its investment is diversified, including government investment, real estate business investment, social fund-raising, individual donations and so on. However, regardless of the form of investment in the establishment of community libraries, the management of the community is responsible for the public welfare, appropriate paid services.

6.2 Co-build mode

Under the unified leadership of the government, the use of public library resources, joint social forces to set up community libraries, and one or several parties, such as institutions, schools, enterprises and institutions within their jurisdiction. On the basis of voluntary cooperation, we should solve the related problems of funds, personnel, equipment and venues, and jointly set up community libraries. It not only improves the utilization rate of Library resources, but also expands the service space.

6.3 Branch Library Model

Under the unified leadership of the government, with the provincial, municipal and district public libraries as the central libraries, a number of community libraries subordinate to the Central libraries are selectively established as branch libraries, and the Central libraries are responsible for the people, money and goods of the community libraries. That is to say, the administration and business of branch libraries are all led by central libraries. The "central pavilion--sub-branch" model has a simple structure and distinct levels, that is, "there are points in the system, and there are

points in the system.” The two businesses are closely related, the management structure is clear, the steps are simple, and the operation is easy.

6.4 Flow mode

Set up fixed or mobile book lending sites in remote areas of the city or in places where people are concentrated but places are special, and provide lending services to the station regularly and at a fixed point to help solve the problem of difficulty for some readers to borrow.

6.5 Personal Library

Choose some enthusiastic residents in the community, through various ways of help, open libraries in residents' homes, provide various resources to the library, so that library services extend to residents' homes.

In the process of urbanization, college libraries can use the advantages of their own campus to provide literature resources for the urban and rural junctions of the campus. On the other hand, information services can be carried out in various forms in the urban-rural fringe to meet the various information needs of residents in the community.

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