

**The Mobile Library and Its Role in Enhancing Access to Knowledge in  
Shadow Areas: A Presentation of the Experience of the Main Public  
Reading Library of the Wilaya of M'Sila**

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**Abstract**

By presenting the experience of the main public reading library in the Wilaya of M'Sila, this study examines the role of the mobile library in enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas. It adopted a descriptive method and an interview with the chief curator of libraries. The study concluded that policies need to be developed to make the mobile library an essential component of library work while strengthening its use of digital technologies and paying attention to the training of human resources to improve their efficiency.

**Keywords:** mobile libraries; knowledge; shadow areas; public reading

**1. Introduction**

Discussion of public libraries leads to discussion of information institutions that are active within society through the range of services, activities and events they provide to users with different intellectual, cognitive and age levels. These needs are diverse and vary from one group to another, which highlights the service and social role of the public library as an active institution within the public documentary space. On the basis of its service-oriented nature, it seeks to meet users' needs and provide all the intellectual holdings and knowledge materials they require, thereby contributing to increasing reading rates in addition to carrying out various forms of research and study.

Libraries provide in-person, spatial and remote services with the aim of widening access to users and transcending the limits of time and place, thereby enhancing their continuity and effectiveness. In this context, the mobile library is among the most prominent of these services, as it seeks to reach shadow areas and remote areas that lack cultural activities.

These libraries work to transfer knowledge to users in the places where they are located by providing documentary collections and accompanying activities that enhance knowledge exchange and sharing, which creates cultural dynamism within these areas. They also contribute to encouraging reading, supporting lifelong learning and strengthening social cohesion, thereby ensuring democratic access to knowledge and public library services.

Therefore, through this study, we highlight the roles through which the mobile library contributes to strengthening and supporting access to knowledge in shadow areas by presenting the experience of the Chahid Boudrai Belkacem Main Public Reading Library in the Wilaya of M'Sila. From this point, the following problem may be posed:

How does the mobile library contribute to enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas through the experience of the main public reading library of the Wilaya of M'Sila?

### **1.1. Study Questions**

- What is meant by the mobile library, and what are the foundations upon which it is based? What is meant by shadow areas?
- How does the mobile library contribute to enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas?
- What methods does the public library rely upon in activating the role of the mobile library in shadow areas?
- Does the library possess qualified human staff working at the level of the mobile library?
- What difficulties and problems does the mobile library face in shadow areas?

### **1.2. Study Hypotheses**

- The public library in the Wilaya of M'Sila relies on a well-considered strategy with regard to activating the role of the mobile library in shadow areas.
- The library possesses qualified human staff who have the skills and techniques that enable them to work efficiently and effectively at the level of the mobile library, thereby allowing access to knowledge to be enhanced.
- The mobile library at the level of the public library faces many difficulties and problems, such as the weakness of financial allocations for acquiring modern techniques and technologies.

### **1.3. Study Method**

In this study, we relied on the descriptive method by reviewing the fundamentals upon which the mobile library is based at the level of public libraries and its role in enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas.

### **1.4. Importance of the Study**

- Identifying the roles performed by the mobile library in the process of access to knowledge in shadow areas.
- Identifying the specificity of the mobile library at the level of public libraries.
- Highlight the importance of paying attention to mobile libraries as tributaries and supporters of library services.
- Clarifying the various strategies adopted by public libraries, particularly by the Chahid Boudrai Belkacem Main Public Reading Library in the Wilaya of M'Sila, to activate the role of the mobile library.
- Identifying the various problems and difficulties faced by public libraries in enhancing the role of the mobile library in shadow areas.
- Highlight the role of modern technologies and techniques in enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas.

**1.5. Objectives of the Study**

This study aims to highlight the reality of the mobile library in public libraries and its role in enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas by evaluating the services and activities provided and the extent to which effective strategies are adopted for their development. It also seeks to strengthen the relationship between the library and users in a manner that increases efficiency and effectiveness. These objectives branch into identifying the current situation of the mobile library, the reality of public libraries' interest in it, and the study of the difficulties it faces with the proposal of appropriate solutions while shedding light on the role of human resources in activating it. The study also seeks to raise awareness among actors of its importance in cultural and scientific dynamism and to provide recommendations that help them adopt clear and balanced strategies within the public library environment.

**1.6. Previous studies****Arabic studies**

The first study is by Taha Mohamed Nasr, entitled *The Role of Public Libraries in Digital Literacy and Preparing Their Users for the Knowledge Society: An Analytical Study of the Egypt Public Libraries System*.

This study examines the reality of activities, services and digital literacy programs in public libraries in Egypt with the aim of serving Egyptian society. The descriptive analytical method and structured interviews were adopted, in accordance with the tools and methods of the present study. It has reached recommendations, the most prominent of which include strengthening partnerships between libraries and various governmental and civil institutions and investing in mobile libraries to spread digital culture in rural, remote and border areas, with the aim of reducing the digital divide and widening access to knowledge among different groups of society.<sup>1</sup>

The second study is by Fatima Ben Zineb, entitled *Public Reading Spaces and Their Role in Activating and Disseminating Information Culture and Digital Culture*.

This theoretical study examines the roles of public reading spaces in disseminating information culture and digital culture and supporting self-directed and continuing education through various services and activities. It intersects with the present study in focusing on the competencies and skills of human resources in public libraries and their role in employing modern technologies to enhance library service, including activating the role of the mobile library. It also aims to highlight the mechanisms adopted by libraries in widening access to knowledge and consolidating the principles of democracy and participation in benefiting from cultural services.<sup>2</sup>

The third study is by Mohamed Abdelhadi and Zahra Boufiguillin, entitled *Libraries and Their Role in Developing the Culture of Society: Mobile Libraries as a Model*. This study reviews the importance of mobile libraries in society and their role in developing culture and stresses the necessity of their existence in the current era. It also reviews the role of the mobile library specialist and the skills and competencies that such a specialist should possess. The study concluded that the mobile library plays an important role in developing the culture of society in its various categories by filling the gap resulting from the absence of libraries in remote areas, which corresponds to the subject of the present study. It also emphasised the

necessity of supporting it legally, materially and humanly to ensure the effectiveness of its performance while benefiting from successful global experiences as models for its development and for strengthening its investment.<sup>3</sup>

### **Foreign studies**

The fourth study is by the researcher Dorance Sylvia, entitled *Livres en mouvement: Mettre en place une bibliothèque mobile*.

This study examines the role of UNESCO in enhancing access to knowledge across the world through supporting projects for the dissemination of culture, including the mobile library project “books in movement”, which is among the recent guidance initiatives. This project is based on multilateral cooperation among specialists, bodies, civil society and volunteers. The study also clarifies the foundations necessary for the success of the mobile library, such as preparing the space, identifying the target audience, providing appropriate resources, ensuring efficient management, qualifying human resources and selecting documentary collections suited to the specificity of users. This study contributes to clarifying the basic aspects of the mobile library and highlights ways of investing in it effectively and efficiently.<sup>4</sup>

### **1.7. Concepts and Terms of the Study**

- **Mobile library:** a mechanism adopted by libraries to transport books and knowledge resources to remote and deprived areas or through other mobile means, with the aim of enhancing access to knowledge and spreading the culture of reading among the different groups of society beyond the limits of time and place.
- **Knowledge:** The totality of experiences and information that serve a particular subject by relying on a set of methods such as observation, experimentation and testing or through examining previous experiences and benefiting from them in new research and studies.
- **Shadow areas:** Remote and isolated areas that suffer from weak development, especially with regard to making knowledge and cultural services available, and that need special attention to fill this deficiency and provide means of access to knowledge in an interactive and participatory manner.
- **Main public reading libraries:** Information institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Arts, consisting of a main library in each wilaya with annexes at the municipal level. They aim to disseminate culture and knowledge, encourage reading, and preserve heritage and local identity.

## **2. The Theoretical Approach of the Study**

### **2.1. The Concept of the Mobile Library and the Foundations upon Which It Is Based**

#### **2.1.1. Definition of the Mobile Library**

Multiple types of mobile libraries are known, with slight differences among them, including mobile libraries, travel libraries, book display van, exhibition van, delivery van and others. In Arabic, they are known for several designations, such as the mobile library, the vehicle library, the roaming library and the moving library.<sup>5</sup>

According to Omar Ahmed Hamshari and Ribhi Mustafa Alyan, mobile libraries are known for several related designations, such as the mobile library, the moving library or the

vehicle library, in addition to foreign designations such as the mobile library and travelling library. They may also be called a book display van or a delivery van. These terms differ in detail, but they all refer to one concept related to transferring library services to different areas.<sup>6</sup>

Accordingly, the mobile library is an important tributary of library service, as it transfers library services to isolated areas and shadow areas with the aim of strengthening the right of all groups of society to access knowledge without being restricted by the limits of time and place. It also contributes to meeting the knowledge needs of users and developing their talent through accompanying activities and events.

### **2.1.2. The Foundations upon Which It Is Based**

- Knowledge sharing (knowledge for all): This foundation highlights the vital role of the public library in serving various groups of society, especially in remote areas and shadow areas, by enhancing access to and the exchange of knowledge and by making documentary collections, services and cultural activities available, thereby contributing to the development of reading and highlighting the social and cultural role of the library.
- Library service: The essential role of the public library consists of providing library services to users through documentary collections and accompanying activities in a manner that supports reading and public reading while activating these resources in a way that is appropriate to the diversity and specificity of the target groups.
- Reading development: Through the mobile library, the public library essentially aims to increase reading and readership rates in shadow areas and to refine, guide and correct readings in a manner that allows reading rates and the act of reading to increase in these areas.
- Discovering and developing talent: The mobile library aims to discover people with talents and abilities and to invest in, develop, guide and correct them in a way that serves the objectives of the library and contributes to developing the culture of society.
- The social foundation: The public library is a documentary and social space for exchanging ideas and knowledge and discussing different issues, which requires it to reach users through multiple mechanisms, the most prominent of which is the mobile library.
- Preserving culture and national values: The mobile library contributes to introducing tangible and intangible heritage and preserving national values and constants by adapting its contents and activities in a way that takes local cultures into account, thereby strengthening the connection of the inhabitants of shadow areas with their society and civilisational identity.

### **2.1.3. Characteristics of the Mobile Library**

- The optimal exploitation of resources is achieved by meeting the needs of readers and target groups for various information sources.
- Flexibility of performance. Mobile library service is characterised by flexibility, as books can be loaned through book stations or schools, in addition to the continuous changing of the library collection and its careful selection in accordance with the desires and needs of the user community.

- The mobile librarian can direct and guide users toward valuable books and new publications and answer their questions and enquiries through experience and knowledge of the nature of library work and various information sources.
- Improving direct services. These libraries are characterised as being more effective than the other branches of public libraries, as reference service and user guidance are often provided in a short time through familiarity and cooperation between the librarian and the user public in shadow areas.<sup>7</sup>
- Working to enhance the social and cultural role of the institution as an active information institution.
- Strengthening the connection of members of society with the library and developing reading inclinations.

## **2.2. The Concept of Shadow Areas**

### **2.2.1. Definition of Shadow Area**

The term shadow areas is considered a recent term in the academic arena, as it became widely known after being used in political and media discourse following the governmental meeting with the governors on 16–17 February, 2020, during which the President of the Algerian Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, presented a report on marginalised and deprived areas lacking the most basic requirements of life in Algeria, which came to be termed shadow areas.<sup>8</sup>

They were also defined in Framework Memorandum No. 2349, dated 22 July 2021, concerning programs directed towards shadow areas as remote and isolated areas that suffer from fragility and whose inhabitants experience difficult and miserable living conditions because of the absence of vital infrastructure and the most basic necessities of life, such as water, electricity, gas, schools and employment opportunities.<sup>9</sup>

### **2.2.2. Criteria Adopted in Classifying Shadow Areas**

- Auditing and correcting the proposed operations, whether in terms of number or subject, and adopting objectivity in proposing only operations with actual impact.
- Limiting the proposal of operations within the framework of urban improvement.
- Focus should be given to operations that have a direct and rapid impact on the life of citizens, especially in remote areas, and their registration should be accelerated while considering the following elements: cost, short completion period, and positive and direct impact on those areas. These operations include capturing water sources, preparing them and placing them at the service of citizens in the form of public fountains, or constructing small reservoirs with a water distribution network and supplying these reservoirs by tankers; sanitation, by establishing a sanitation network with a treatment station that is periodically processed; the use of solar energy, whether for domestic use or public lighting; supplying these areas with propane gas tanks; and opening tracks and other operations that benefit these areas and can be carried out using the same method while ensuring the involvement of the technical services of the daïra.<sup>10</sup>

The following points are taken into account when priority is given to classifying areas:

- Distance of the area from the municipal center.

- The approximate area of the locality.
- The number of inhabitants.
- Distance of the area from the nearest primary school and the nearest middle school.
- Distance of the area from the nearest health center.
- Distance of the area from the nearest market.11

### **3. The Field Approach of the Study**

#### **3.1. Study Limitations**

Spatial limits: At the level of the Chahid Boudrai Belkacem Main Public Reading Library, M'Sila.

Temporal limits: In the period extending from 5 October 2025 to 10 November 2025.

#### **3.2. Study Tools**

Simple observation: This was undertaken by attending various events and activities related to the public library. Through simple observation with the naked eye, we were able to form an idea about the issue raised and to understand the details, elements and general structure for addressing the subject.

The interview: We used the interview as the main research tool, in its electronic form with open-ended questions, with the respected Ms Hayat Chaki, who holds the rank of chief curator at the level of the public library. The interview form included 16 open-ended questions, which varied between general questions, plans, techniques, difficulties, and the role of technology in activating and enhancing the role of the mobile library in shadow areas.

#### **3.3. Analysis and Discussion of the Interview Questions**

##### **Question 1: What is your strategy regarding activating the role of the mobile library in shadow areas?**

Although the mobile library is administratively affiliated with the Directorate of Culture and Arts, the Chahid Boudrai Belkacem Main Public Reading Library of the Wilaya of M'Sila and its 17 annexes across the territory of the Wilaya of M'Sila have drawn up a role-based strategy to activate the mobile library in shadow areas. This is achieved by supplying the mobile library from the stock of donations issued by the Ministry of Culture and Arts and processing them technically to facilitate users' access to intellectual collections; outlining diverse cultural programmes for public reading libraries across the territory of the Wilaya of M'Sila; and noting the absence of a clear strategy among public libraries that ensures balance between their internal and external environments, despite their role in meeting users' diverse needs; and recognising that this deficiency is more evident in shadow areas, which require special attention within library work. Accordingly, strengthening the role of the mobile library is a fundamental necessity for supporting access to and sharing of knowledge among different groups. Activating the role of the mobile library requires the combined efforts of the various actors in the public library sector within an integrated system aimed at supporting its services in shadow areas. However, the curator considers that the most prominent obstacle lies in its affiliation with the directorates of culture, which raises questions about the necessity of assigning it to the main libraries, given that it is an extension

of library service beyond the walls and cannot be dispensed with in enhancing access to knowledge.

**Question 2: Does the library provide sufficient financial allocations to acquire documentary collections that take into account the specificity of shadow areas?**

The curator expresses regret over the absence of a budget allocated to the mobile library, as allocations are limited to the main library and its annexes, with only some limited donations. She considers that this situation restricts its ability to meet the needs of the inhabitants of shadow areas. She emphasises the need to allocate special funding to the mobile library and to clarify the mechanisms of supervision over it because of the role this would play in enhancing its cultural and educational services and enabling it to perform its tasks in spreading knowledge and developing users' capacities.

**Question 3: What procedures and mechanisms are adopted to provide documentary collections in their different forms in a manner that suits the specificity of shadow areas?**

The curator confirms that the main library supplies the mobile library with diverse documentary collections but that attention to modern materials suitable to the specificity of shadow areas remains limited, which weakens its effectiveness in serving these groups. She therefore calls for making the mobile library a priority within the work of public libraries and for developing its services in a way that keeps pace with society's needs, especially in light of the orientation of the Algerian state toward supporting development in shadow areas by enhancing culture and knowledge.

**Question 4: Does the library program parallel activities and events through mobile library outings?**

The curator considers that the programs of the mobile library remain linked to the approval of the Directorate of Culture, which limits their effectiveness and makes its activity more seasonal than sustainably knowledge-based. She therefore calls for greater coordination between main libraries and directorates of culture to establish regular programs that enhance the role of the mobile library in spreading knowledge in shadow areas while benefiting from successful Arab and global experiences.

**Question 5: Are the activities of the mobile library in shadow areas carried out periodically or only through seasonal activities?**

The curator explains that mobile library activity is often seasonal and linked to cultural events, which limits its continuity and social impact. She emphasises the need to make its outings regular and integrated into the daily activity of public libraries while developing modern mechanisms to activate its role in shadow areas. She also calls for returning its affiliation to the main libraries as the most appropriate framework for it, with the aim of enhancing its effectiveness and widening its impact on society.

**Question 6: Does the library possess qualified human resources with the skills that enable them to enhance the role of the mobile library in shadow areas?**

The curator explains that the mobile library team consists of specialists, librarians and technicians from the main library and its annexes. However, further education and training are needed to increase its efficiency, especially in addressing the specificity of shadow areas. She also emphasises that the successful integration of these areas into cultural and knowledge



life requires the combined efforts of the various actors and the strengthening of the spirit of initiative and responsibility among workers in a way that supports the effectiveness of the mobile library and enhances its access to deprived groups.

**Question 7: Do the human resources working at the level of the library possess communicative and linguistic abilities and skills for communicating with the user public in shadow areas?**

The curator considers that the human resources in the mobile library possess communicative and linguistic qualifications but that these remain insufficient in light of the seasonal nature of the activity. She confirms that the effectiveness of this role requires continuity and annual organisation that allows field experience to be developed through continuous contact with users. She also stresses the importance of strengthening competence in dealing with shadow areas that have different cognitive and linguistic specificities to ensure that their needs are met and that accompanying activities are supported effectively.

**Question 8: Do mobile library program information and awareness days introduce the role of the mobile library in serving society?**

After obtaining the necessary authorisations from the Directorate of Culture and the supervisory authorities, the curator explains that many field outings for the mobile library have been programmed, including schools, centres for persons with special needs and public squares. These outings contribute to introducing the role and services of the mobile library and highlighting its documentary collections and accompanying activities, thereby strengthening the awareness of different groups of its importance and reinforcing their connection to it. They also help to move the library out of its traditional framework and into the space of society, achieving interaction and participation and increasing benefit from its services.

**Question 9: What is the library's strategy regarding education, qualifications and training to provide human resources with the qualifications and skills necessary to work in the mobile library?**

The curator explains that some strategies and projects related to the mobile library have remained inactive despite correspondence with the Ministry of Culture and Arts regarding placing it at the disposal of the main library, as its continued affiliation with the Directorate of Culture and Arts constitutes an obstacle to developing it and activating its role in enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas. In contrast, she points to the existence of awareness among the library administration and its actors of the importance of education and training through workshops, study days and the hosting of specialists, with the aim of developing the skills of human resources in mobile libraries, enabling them to adapt to the specificity of shadow areas, discovering capacities and working to develop them in a way that effectively enhances service to users.

**Question 10: How does the mobile library contribute to enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas?**

The curator considers that the effectiveness of the mobile library is achieved when it works according to organised programs similar to the reading spaces in public libraries. However, its affiliation with the directorates of culture has limited its real value in serving users. Nevertheless, during its outings to shadow areas, the mobile library seeks to provide a

documentary collection that corresponds to the specificity of these areas by relying on the capacities and policy of the main library. It also works to organise activities supporting the book and reading to enhance access to and exchange of knowledge among users, in addition to training them to exploit documentary collection effectively, despite the limited time and the seasonal nature of the activities.

**Question 11: Through your experience with the mobile library, have you observed a return in terms of advancing readership and acquiring knowledge in shadow areas?**

The curator confirms that the inhabitants of shadow areas remain eager for books despite the impact of technology on the decline of their role, given that their joy at the visit to the mobile library is considerable. She also explained that their knowledge needs are constantly increasing, which requires greater attention from public libraries to meet these needs, develop their reading inclinations, guide them towards purposeful readings and create a knowledge environment that helps increase their competencies. She added that mobile library experiences have resulted in the discovery of many talented children, which reinforces the importance of supporting this group within the framework of the state policy aimed at encouraging reading in shadow areas.

**Question 12: Do you consider that the mobile library has contributed to integrating the inhabitants of shadow areas into scientific, social and cultural life?**

The curator considers that the integration of inhabitants of shadow areas remains weak, owing to the seasonal nature of mobile library programs and their association with specific activities, which limits their effectiveness and continuity in attracting readers and integrating them into cultural and scientific life. She also noted that this situation reduces its role in supporting development and innovation within libraries, despite the increasing attention given to these groups by the highest authorities in Algeria. Accordingly, she called for the necessity of strengthening library efforts and directing their services more effectively toward these fragile and deprived groups.

**Question 13: Has the mobile library in shadow areas contributed to discovering people with capacities and skills and working to correct and guide them?**

The curator confirms that the mobile library plays an important role in discovering and developing individuals' capacities and working to refine and guide them, especially if it is adopted as an essential component of library work through the organisation of regular and planned outings within a clear system. She also stressed the importance of carrying out awareness campaigns for the inhabitants of the target areas to highlight the role of the library in developing their intellectual and knowledge capacities and making it an essential need for them. This requires the provision of competent human resources possessing communication skills, patience and a spirit of responsibility, alongside the ability to deal positively with different groups, in a manner that ensures a positive impact and strengthens users' relationships with the mobile library.

**Question 14: What mechanisms does the library adopt in exploiting technologies and modern systems during mobile library outings to shadow areas?**

The curator confirms that the use and adaptation of modern technologies during mobile library outings depend primarily on the ownership and affiliation of the mobile library, which concerns the administration and management of directorates of culture at the

local level. Here, many question marks arise regarding the reason for its affiliation with them, whereas it should have been placed under the supervision of the public library, given that it forms a main part of the system of library service and the provision of services to the user public.

**Question 15: What difficulties and obstacles does the mobile library face in shadow areas?**

The most prominent difficulties associated with the mobile library are its affiliation with the Directorate of Culture and Arts and its small size and weak equipment, which compel those responsible for it to transfer equipment from the main library for each activity. It also suffers from recurrent vehicle breakdowns and the failure to regularise its status, in addition to damage to part of the documentary collection as a result of exposure to climatic factors. Weak management of the documentary collection and the absence of a clear strategy for its distribution are also recorded, alongside administrative bureaucracy and delays in the authorisation procedures for outings, which obstruct the functioning of the mobile library.

**3.4. Results in Light of the Hypotheses**

- The first hypothesis, entitled “The public library in the Wilaya of M’Sila relies on a well-considered strategy with regard to activating the role of the mobile library in shadow areas”, is “confirmed”. This is clearly evident through the content of the curator’s answers in the interview, especially questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10.
- The second hypothesis, entitled “The library possesses qualified human staff who have the skills and techniques that enable them to work efficiently and effectively at the level of the mobile library, thereby allowing access to knowledge to be enhanced”, is “confirmed”. This appears through the curator’s answers in the interview, especially questions 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13.
- The third hypothesis, entitled “The mobile library at the level of the public library faces many difficulties and problems, such as the weakness of financial allocations for acquiring modern techniques and technologies”, is “confirmed”. This appears through the curator’s answers in the interview, especially questions 14 and 15.

**3.5. General Results of the Study**

- The mobile library is affiliated, in terms of both administration and management, with the Directorate of Culture and Arts in the Wilaya of M’Sila, which limits and undermines its activity.
- The workers of the main public reading library recognise the central role of the mobile library in activating and advancing library service.
- The library programs accompany activities and events in support of reading and the book in shadow areas during mobile library outings.
- The main public reading library in the Wilaya of M’Sila acquires some documentary collections that serve the orientations of the mobile library.
- The human resources working in the main public reading library possess skills and competencies that require updating and improvement to keep pace with developments in the field and strengthen their role within the mobile library system.

- The main library works to program activities, events and awareness days to introduce the mobile library and its central role within the library service system.
- There is positive interaction on the part of the inhabitants of shadow areas with mobile library outings, thereby strengthening their belonging and connection to both the library and society.
- The mobile library contributes significantly to discovering the skills and capacities of inhabitants of shadow areas and isolated areas and to correcting and guiding them.
- The mobile library in shadow areas contributes to creating spaces for recreation, reading and competition through competition and events in shadow areas.
- The main public reading library faces many challenges regarding the activation of the role of the mobile library in shadow areas, such as the weakness of the equipment specific to the mobile library, its continuous exposure to breakdowns, the frequent exposure of its documentary collection to damage because of rainwater and other external environmental conditions, and the exposure of the documentary collection to theft because of neglect, in addition to the problem of the small space of the vehicle.

### **3.6. Study Proposals**

- The need to ensure that responsibility for the management and administration of the mobile library falls within the competence of the main public reading libraries.
- Raising the awareness of actors in the library and information sector and, through the supervisory ministry, of the importance of the mobile library in enhancing access to knowledge in shadow areas.
- The need to increase financial allocations concerned aspects related to the mobile library by providing documentary collections, equipment and modern technologies.
- The need to program training days, training sessions and workshops that allow human resources and users alike in shadow areas to acquire the techniques that enable them to deal with the mobile library and benefit from its services and accompanying activities.
- Working to train the human resources working in main public reading libraries and to provide them with the skills that qualify them to work efficiently and effectively at the level of the mobile library in shadow areas.
- The need to draw upon pioneering expertise and experiences in the field and to take them as a basis for adopting projects that take into account the specificity of the Algerian environment, especially shadow areas, is needed.

### **4. Conclusion**

The results confirm the necessity for main public reading libraries to pay attention to developing mobile library services through well-considered programs targeting shadow areas and deprived areas, thereby ensuring enhanced access to knowledge and the achievement of cultural justice. They also highlight the importance of the continuous training of human resources, the provision of documentary collections suited to the specificities of the population, and attention to discovering and developing talent in a way that strengthens the cultural and educational role of the library and achieves its effectiveness within society.

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