

AIMS & STRATEGIES OF NGO LIBRARY

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Abstract:

Every middle-class household in India equips with at least one electronic gadgetry, like, television, music system, DVD-player, VCD-player, Internet, video games, etc. All these gadgets may be detrimental our new generations as well as older generations, that is one of the reasons for declining number of regular users of public libraries. We know public libraries build up collections of literature of local languages, national literature and world literature. A public library user can get higher satisfaction if they read classic literature, contemporary literature and know cultural heritage of India and the state he/she belongs. Other than books on literature, many informative books and magazines that enhance knowledge levels of the users are available in the public libraries. Other useful documents, such as career handbooks, encyclopedias, directories, dictionaries, etc. are also accessible in public libraries. Reading habits not only help a person becoming knowledgeable, socially responsible and socially productive person but also help in personality development. Information literacy competency development programmes may be initiated to impart necessary information skills and reading skills to public library users in maximizing utilization of public library resources. A public library may be participating a library resource-sharing network. The public library users should learn how to search union catalogues of the network, how to obtain documents from other participating libraries through inter-library loan service and document delivery service.

Key words : public library, generations, cultural heritage

INTRODUCTION

An NGO library with a few exceptions is regarded as a service institution. Its aim is to enable the users to make the most effective and efficient use of the resource and service of the library. NGOs library main aim are not only store and keep documents but also full fill the aim and objective of those fields that NGOs work.

NGO libraries are social Institute; social changes in the society will effects the roll of NGO library. NGOs library not only work for public people but also its work for the social worker, researchers, NGO staff, and Social science student and also slum children.

Review of literature:

Like other educational institution NGO library are caught up in the frantic race to remain contemporary. Research is the good tool to help NGO library to achieve their strategic features. NGO library undertake research when there seems no other way to find out what needs to be known.

These observations have not been subjected to thorough study and analysis so their veracity still hangs in the air. The fact still remains, based on their contributions to current library development in various countries in India that NGOs:

Assist many librarians to act as navigators by using ICT to acquire useful and great amount of information at a great speed out of the seas of electronic information sources for their users. Hitherto, this at best was done manually from hard print copy material at a slow pace and a small scale.

Assist libraries to access current, relevant information, print and electronic, and especially electronic, through negotiation for reduced costs of licenses and in some cases actually securing funding, for the resources.

Assist in the provision of increased access to information which boosts the amount and quality of research among academia and researchers, hitherto limited, since libraries could not afford high subscription costs of academic journals.

Set the stage and act as launch pad for the establishment of a service as they often come in with the technology, initial funding, infrastructure and training which enable the recipient to have a comfortable period to absorb the service and then take over from there.

Provide facilities and funding over a period which recipients cannot afford Information Literacy and Reading Habits

Material and method

Present urbanized society observes a changing face of new generation, where children have access to various modes of entertainment and amusement. Every middle-class household in India equips with at least one electronic gadgetry, like, television, music system, DVD-player, VCD-player, Internet, video games, etc. All these gadgets may be detrimental our new generations as well as older generations, that is one of the reasons for declining number of regular users of public libraries. We know public libraries build up collections of literature of local languages, national literature and world literature. A public library user can get higher satisfaction if they read classic literature, contemporary literature and know cultural heritage of India and the state he/she belongs. Other than books on literature, many informative books and magazines that enhance knowledge levels of the users are available in the public libraries. Other useful documents, such as career handbooks, encyclopedias, directories, dictionaries, etc. are also accessible in public libraries. Reading habits not only help a person becoming knowledgeable, socially responsible and socially productive person but also help in personality development. Information literacy competency development programmes may be initiated to impart necessary information skills and readingskills to public library users in maximizing utilization of public library resources. A public library may be participating a library resource-sharing network. The public library users should learn how to search union catalogues of the network, how to obtain documents from other participating libraries through inter-library loan service and document delivery service. This way the limitation of collection in one public library may overcome and users get satisfaction for this service. Public libraries also conduct various other extension programmes, like, quiz competition, story, poetry and essay writing competition, etc. that also aims to enhance reading habits of the users, especially younger users of the public libraries.

1. Conclusion

2. Acquisition and dissemination of information on Govt. policies, laws and rules effective Political space of as well as source of funds.
3. Regular mechanism for information (Newsletter).
4. Regular dissemination of relevant material and regional information.
5. Research and Documentation of NGOs library

6. Research on participatory development.
7. Documentation of case studies on institutional development.
8. Research on trend in voluntary sectors, policies and donors.
9. Research on institutional development need, provision and groups.
10. Roll of Advocacy in different areas
11. International
12. National
13. Local
14. Public
15. Influencing
16. Consciousness Buildings
17. Networking of NGO libraries
18. Linkage with Govt. development to access information and to influence policy.
19. Linkage with academic institution schoolwork etc.
20. Linkage with other NGOs (National or International).

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