

## A RESEARCH STUDY COMPUTERISES NGO LIBRARY MANAGEMENT IN DELHI

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### ABSTRACT

*For the growth and development of a modern society, communication of knowledge has become increasingly important. Now a modern society libraries play very important roll, without library we can't think about any organization or society because library has not only book store house, modern libraries are public institution which is also expected to convert the potential of readers in to actual readers. In this present time NGOs also understand important of libraries. For the growth and development of society, communication of knowledge has increasingly important. So mostly NGO has there libraries because they do lots of job like workshops research documentation publishing reports and journals ext. NGO also need library for preserve these documents and also provides services to all research scholars' public people, student and staff. Some NGO libraries doing work in grassroots level for exam. PRIA and Prayas these NGO libraries has small libraries in village, community and slums they deal with community users but main library in the head office deal scholars and staff these libraries are computerized library. So NGO play very special roll they serves public and community people as well as scholars.*

### INTRODUCTION

Today mostly libraries are computerized. Libraries and library profession have been passing through a difficult phase due to rising apprehension about their survival in the constant of information technology indifferent attitude of funding agencies and denial of full academic status to the libraries. All these issues have a direct impact profession library refer to use of computer to serve the needs of library users. The operations of a library get a quantum jump with the introduction of computer. The computer help to provide fast in the library as well as else were. The application of computer in the library operation avoids repetitive jobs save lots of time and speed up operation, increase use of library recourses. Computer not only used as a tool for library processing the data but also data storage, accessing and manage the library work in systematically.

Libraries have traditionally facilitated each of the following elements of research: production of new knowledge, its preservation and its organization to make it accessible for use over the generations. In modern times, the library is constantly required to meet the challenges of information explosion. Assimilating resources and restructuring practices to process the large

data volumes both in the print and digital form held across the globe, therefore, becomes very important. A recourse by the libraries to application of successive forms of what can be called as Digital Library Technologies (DLT) has been the imperative. The Open Archives Initiative (OAI) is one recent development that is expected to assist the libraries to partner in setting up virtual learning environment and integrating research on a near universal scale. Future extension of this concept is envisaged to be that of Grid Computing. The technologies driving the 'Grid' would let people share computing power, databases, and other on-line tools securely across institutional and geographic boundaries without sacrificing the local autonomy. Ushering an era of the ubiquitous library helping the e-research is thus on the card.

India has been the cradle of knowledge for thousands of years. Today there is a felt need to preserve and propagate indigenous knowledge and culture alongside the acceptance of universal knowledge through globalization in this age of technological developments. The IT oriented environment has brought in opportunities of a revolutionary nature in archiving and accessing knowledge in the digitized form which were known to exist in conventional libraries mainly in the print form. India has undertaken many initiatives to digitize its documented knowledge base and set up digital libraries for better access to its diverse clientele. However, these initiatives are seen to be sporadic and projects with one time funding. India needs well planned and policy based digitization efforts to be effective in the present situation of acute digital divide between the urban educated techno savvy minority and the vast majority who are not so fortunate. Only when the fruits of digitization of available information/documents reach the people through digital libraries, information centers and similar agencies can we consider ourselves true beneficiaries of technological advancements.

## **CONVERSION OF TRADITIONAL TO DIGITAL LIBRARIES**

Historically, if we look into the development of libraries and reading rooms in particular, it is apparent that they came into existence out of necessity rather than by compulsion. There are no statistics showing how many libraries there are worldwide, but details of libraries in the developed countries and a few from developing countries are available. It is a similar case for the number of people using libraries and the number of books and periodicals each library has accumulated over a period of time, and the total number of librarians working and their staff.

Constitutionally libraries in India are included in the State List. The central government has jurisdiction only over libraries it has established and institutions declared to be of national importance. For the literate population of about 500 million, which is more than one and a half times the population of the USA, there are more than 71,069 libraries: 8,267 academic, 54,845 public, 1,200 science and technology, 450 social science, 800 government departmental, 500 art/cultural/ humanities, seven national and 5,000 industrial and private institutional libraries (Kaul, 1998, pp. 39, 119). But they cannot be called libraries in the usual sense, for more than 90 per cent of them are simply reading rooms. According to the Statistical Abstract of the USA (1999), the total number of libraries in the USA up until 1997 was 37,591.

## **THE CONCEPT OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT**

Knowledge management may be defined as the set of processes that create and share knowledge across an organization to optimize the use of judgment in the attainment of mission and goals. It is an emerging discipline developing on the interstices of organizational psychology, library and information science, economics, and computer science. It involves capturing an organization's goal-related knowledge as well as knowledge of its products, customers, competition, and processes, and then sharing that knowledge with the appropriate people throughout the organization. Further, knowledge management seeks to support communities of practice in creating and using knowledge. Finally, it accepts the notion that knowledge transmission is primarily a human activity. Thus, knowledge management is the art of creating value from an organization's knowledge assets.

## **DATA, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE**

The role of pertinent and contextually relevant scholarly information in an academic or research environment is a complex issue which calls for an exclusive paper itself. Generally information involves data in context. Information is not separate from its context because the interpretation of incoming data streams is dependent not only on the perception of the receiver, but in the context of the moment. Information that is relevant becomes actionable knowledge during the duration of the specific context. This is the reasoning behind the design of specific subcomponents and companion-components to be introduced shortly. For a learning organization in particular, scholarly information is the critical piece that transforms fact into knowledge. In the current practical setting the recorded knowledge reaches libraries by way of established scholarly publication types both in print as well as digital formats.

## **PRESENT STATUS**

In the information age, success lies in the innovative application of information technology and gaining access to digital resources. Fortunately, although little late, majority of the university libraries in India has adopted state-of-the-art information technology for making the library and information services faster and effective. The automation of university libraries has gone a long way in providing quality service and facilitating easy access to varied information sources cutting across space and time. Adoption of IT has not only saved the time of scholars, it also widened the access base of information sources. In this context, the valuable support given by University Grants Commission (UGC) and Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Center is quite noteworthy.

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