

The Role Of Library In Rehabilitation Needs Of Some Special Group Of Persons

Doris, U. Aghoghovwia *, Ekeruche Augustina Chinwe **

Assistant College Librarian

DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.11.02.2021.p11029
<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.11.02.2021.p11029>

Abstract- Beyond the usual heritage of being a home to large holding of materials in print and electronic, the library likewise functions in outreach programmes in development of target audience. Their flexibility to support organization and drive knowledge management is the key. The major concepts are to tackle change head on, while they tend to influence prisoners, hospital staff and patients, and handicapped to change their mindset, thus ultimately facilitating change while these special group have always depended on library and information and research needs of their respective pin situations, the library is undergoing a radical change in the wake of new scientific discoveries including the information communication technology (ICT) consequently even though the set of skill used by the librarian remain unchanged the technique employed to apply those skill have drastically changed from what it used to be , thus it will be more correct to describe the library as the hub for support for information cum developmental needs of all disciplines.

Index Terms- Library, Skill Acquisition, Prisoners, Handicapped, Sick People.

I. INTRODUCTION

To develop skills in humans, involves expanding the choices. People have to lead lives that they value, and improving the human condition so that people have the chance to lead full lives (Streeten, 1994). Over the years many libraries have supported education efforts by providing teaching resources, information and referral services (Shukla et al 2013).

Obviously the library is the physical infrastructure required to facilitate the kind of information needed by target client. To this effect most libraries put up well planned outreach programmes, designed to meet the needs of various target group of persons. Traditionally, library users have been classified into group. Nwalo(2003) grouped them into specialists students, disadvantaged majority and the indisposed. Similarly Aina (2004) grouped library users into children, pupils students, adults, professionals researchers policy-makers, artisans, hearing and visually handicapped as well as physically handicapped.

However, they are classification does not count. What matter is what we have in the context. That is the purposive seeking for information necessitated by a need to satisfy some goals (Wilson 2000). Adede and Milherim (1995) posited that libraries are not merely store houses for books but perform productive functions to their users within and outside the library. Information is a veritable tool and an indispensable component of

skill acquisition. Furthermore, libraries are the collectors and steroards of our heritage – they are organizers of the knowledge in the books they collect, adding value by cataloguing, classifying and describing them and as public institution, they assure quality of access for all citizens (Reding 2005). This studies assessed the role of libraries in developing the needs of specific group of people; the 21st century libraries otherwise referred to as library without walls (Reitz,2003) are we suited to carry out these roles. Anyira (2011) argues that every individual whether literate or not, has information need. One of the mandates of the library is to satisfy different needs of people.

Role of Prison Library in the Reform and Rehabilitation Process of Prison Inmates

In the past, prison libraries have been closely associated with rehabilitative function (Oreh, 2006). This they achieved by providing positive moral literature and religious text in order to convert the inmates both spiritually and behaviourally.

Studies of Steven (1995), however gives room for worries. According to him, over half the number of male prisoners releases, get convicted again for another offence in UK. Steven (1995), however had earlier opined that in making a link between imprisonment and rehabilitation of the offender, there should be further studies relating to what caused the crime, what the term rehabilitation means to know if custodial sentence will result to required rehabilitation etc. Jarjoura and Krumholz (1998) are of the view that the inmates who visit the library during Jail term have better chance of successful integration into the society after release from custody.

The united nations universal Declaration of Human Rights which compels society to shift their focus from punishment of prison to education, rehabilitation and use of their time while serving in prison was highlighted by Lehman and Locke(2005). Field (2008) reported that libraries engage convicts in reading, book club discussion, creative writing, workshops, music programmes art workshop contest and display, literacy tutoring spelling, Contest and Job talks. The information materials may include (books, journals, newspapers and maps) both in print and electronic formats as well as audio visual, CD-ROMS, computer software, online data bases, e-books, e-journals and other media (Hasley, 2005). Other services of the Prison Libraries include counseling appraisal, information and follow up (Ipaye, 2004). He suggested that counseling in prison or fail or remind homes are very beneficial as it helps them to cope with their new environment. The problems encountered by some researchers (Onukaogu, 2001, Emaseahi, 2010). In Nigeria, prisons library

include poor funding, lack of basic amenities, overcrowding (congestion), dirt, substandard living conditions, Lack of commitment and political will on part of staff and government of the day. it is good to note that the nomenclature has changed to become correction and not prisons. It will do much more good if certification are given to inmates in area of training, while the issue of ex-convict could be reviewed.

Impact of Hospital Library on Development of Clinical Staff/Patient Care

Rapid change in health care have presented the health care community with a number of challenges. Clinical librarian service has positive impact on patient care (Weightman and Williamson, 2005). Librarians also contribute to the institutional culture of quality assurance by continuously evaluating their services and communicating to hospital administrators the impact of the library and librarian on other disciplines involved in meeting the hospital's mission of safe and high quality patient care (Dudden, 2008). Hospital Librarians can help reduce corporate risk by disseminating information to support evidence-based practice(21, 26, 27)

Compliance with changing government regulation (Droese and Peterson, 2006) and adherence to corporate compliance and copy right compliance. Librarians can also assist with integrating knowledge-based resources into electronic medical record system (Giuse et al, 2005) enabling improved access to information at the point of care and subsequently reducing the risk of malpractice and improving patient satisfaction.

Hospital librarians have a tradition of supporting the education needs of employees and staff (Rankin and Sayre, 1993). Those working in large academic health centres provide students, range of services for medical students, residents and clinical faculty to support the teaching mission of these institution's (AAHSL, 2009). Even in the smallest rural and urban community hospitals, librarians play a key role in providing information services to support continuing education (McDuffee, 2004, Labeause et al. 1999).

Provision of Library Services to people with Disabilities

People with disabilities are subjected discrimination and ridicules. And sometimes discrimination prevents people who are discriminated against from exercising their rights, including the right to access information resources in libraries and information centres (Chilemba , 2012). Todaro (2005) defines disability as a physical or mental condition that in one way or the other prohibit an individual from performing daily task. Typical disability cases include autisms, hearing difficulty and deafness, speech disorders, limited vision or blindness, albinism, handicapped etc. libraries are among those institutions that have the mandate to alleviate deprivation by ensuring unhindered access to learning resources and can empower people with disabilities by offering more accessible and usable services to them (Fagbola et al, 2011). People with disabilities have limited opportunities to attend pre-school, school and higher education and establishment and work side by side with able bodies people (Armenian news agency Noyan Tapan, 2009).

The 21st century stride on technology through ICT facilities, has however made teaching and learning even much more easier. ALA(2001) reported that Association of specialized Government

and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASGCLA) offers resources on assistive /adaptive technologies. The assistive(also called adaptive) technologies are electronic solutions that enable people with disabilities to live independently. By this the blind can hear computer screen text, while people with visual impairments can enlarge text, hence enabling independent reading. People who are unable to manipulate a mouse can enter data, and those who cannot physically hear a computer prompt can view prompt. There is also computer software that helps persons with learning differences see and hear the information displayed on the screen.

The only problem here is the challenge of building digital libraries in a developing country like Nigeria (Armenia and Bukhtoyarova, 2013). This is due to economic restriction and lack of skilled professionals.

Conclusion and Recommendation

In today's ever evolving world, there is dire need for training and retraining of individuals to get the best out of them. Residual knowledge requires update, otherwise the individual might soon become a misfit to the profession or organization he/she belong. The study viewed the role played by libraries in human resource development in the prison, hospital and people with disabilities. All three sectors highlighted are examples of cases that could be regarded as precarious as those involved may appear as in valid yet when given appropriate care in form of re-orientation there by awakening the grant in them. Worthy of note is that the libraries and librarians are well suited and or equipped to see this through.

However care areas of need for this potential to get it full fruition includes need for proper planning and budgeting to cover the expenses of the prisons, hospitals and care of people with disabilities.

The staff should be encouraged to show more commitment in discharge of their duties and willingness to undergo self development especially in ICT.

REFERENCES

- [1] Association of Academic Health Science Libraries AAHSL (2009). Building on success, charting the future of knowledge management within the academic health center. Internet seattle WA. The association 2003 (cited 02 april 2012) <http://datemembercliiks.com/site/aahst/httpprintpdf/google scholar>
- [2] Adele, F.B and Milheim, W.D (1995). Internet in sight how academics are using the internet. Computers in libraries 15(2) Pp32-36
- [3] Aina, I.O(2004).Library and Information Science Text for Africa. Ibadan. Third World Information Service Limited.
- [4] American Library Association ALA(2001). Library Equipment and facilities management. Library service to persons with Disabilities. Lib guide.ala.org/equip-facilities. ALA library 50E Huron st. Chicago L 60611 800-545-2433x2153.
- [5] Anyira, I.E (2011). The anatomy of Library users in the 21st century. Library philosophy and practice 2011. <http://unlibunl.edu/LPP>. ISSN 15 22- 0222
- [6] Bukhtoyarova, D.(2013). CIS Libraries forum Integration, innovation and access for all New Library World 114 (5/6), 271-273 doi:10.1108/03074801311326902
- [7] Chilemba E.(2012) Promoting Disability Rights in Malawi OSIS A Open society initiatives for southern Africa, 23 July 2012 (online). <http://www.osisa.org/law/blog/promoting-disability-rights-malawi>
- [8] Coyle, W. J. (1987). Libraries in Prisons-a blending of institutions. Westport CT; Greenwood Press inc.

- [9] Droese P, and Peterson N.L. (2006). Utilization of the Medical Librarian in a state Medicaid program to provide information services geared to health policy and health disparities. *J. Med Libr Associ* 2006 94(2):174-9 [PMC free article][Google scholar].
- [10] Dudden R.F (2008) The Necessary Of Measurement *Med Ref Serv Q*. 2008 fall:27(3):323-38[Pub med] (Google scholar).
- [11] Emaesealu, H.U. (2010) Information Needs Accessibility and Utilization of Library resources as determinant of physiological wellbeing of prison inmates in Nigeria (pHD) prefield seminar unpublished) available at <http://Xayimg.com/kq/groups/22150699156489630/name/PREFIELD>. Retrieved 20th may 2012
- [12] Fagbola. O. Uzoigwe, C., and Ajegbomogun, V.O (2011). Libraries driving access to knowledge in the 21st century in developing countries. An overview; library philosophy and practice.
- [13] Field, P. (2008) Schemes in English Prisons and the role of the prison library in their provision and evaluation. Available at extra.shu.ac.uk/sinto/issues/Documents/prison%20libraries Retrieved 16th June 2012
- [14] Guise N.B. , Koonce, T.Y. , Jerome R.N, Cahal, M. , William A (2005). Evolution of a mature clinical informationist model. *J. A.M med inform ASSOC*. 2005 12(3) :249 – 55 [PMC free article] [pub med] [Google scholar]
- [15]
- [16] Glenor, S. (2006). Library services to disadvantaged user groups, Library ideas available at <http://www.ibhuberlin.de/libreas/libreas-neu/ausgabe6/pdf/003shi.pdf> retrieved 16th June 2012
- [17] Hasley, R.S (2005). Library (institution) Microsoft Encarta 2006 CD Redmond WA: Microsoft corporation
- [18] Ipaye, T (2004) Forwarding to Guidance and counseling in education, Ilorin; Indemac publishers Nigeria Ltd.
- [19] Jarjoura, R.G and Krumholz, S.T. (1998). Combining bibliotherapy and positive role modeling as an alternative to incarceration. *Journal of offender library and information management forum* 16 (1&2) rehabilitation Vol 28(1/2):p 127-139.
- [20] Labeause, J. , Vande Water , N. , Carey, P. Fielder M, Sornow, B. , wool bright, C. , ga/N Georgia international network for medical Education (1999). Study on health professionals search request and continuing education needs. *Med Ref serv Q* 1999. Summer 18(2): 81-9 pub medl [Google scholar]
- [21] Lehman, V. and Locke, J.(2005). Guideline for Library Services to prisoners international federation of library Association institution: IFLA professional Reports No 92. #rd edition Available at <http://www.epeamalta.org/uploads/3/0/6/4/3064611/ifla-guidelines> for library services to prisoners. pdf Retrieved 12th June 2012
- [22] MC duffee, D (2004). Area Health Education center (A H E C) outreach librarian Ref serv. 2004: 32 (1) 69- 93 [Google scholar]
- [23] Nwalo, K.I.N (2003) Fundamentals of Library Practice. A manual on library routine s. Ibadan. Starling. Holden Pulishers Ltd
- [24] Okwor, R. N. , Chijioke , F.U , and Emmauel , C.E (2010) Library Services To Prisoner in south East geopolitical zone of Nigeria. Proceedings of the 2nd professional summit on information science and technology (PSIST) 3rd – 7th may p. 2.3
- [25] Onukaogu C.E (2001). A Heinrich boll’s legacy: ife Tawl light, a news letter of inmates in Nigeria prison zone F.3:1
- [26] Oreh .C. I (2006) Non –formal education need of adult inmates of Nsukka divisional prison and the millennium development goals. *Adult Education in Nigeria*. The journal of Nigeria national council for adult education Vol2
- [27] Rankin J.A and Sayre, J.W(1993). The educational role of health sciences libraries. *Lib Trend* 1993 summer 43(1): 45-61 [google scholar]
- [28] Reding .V.(2005) the role of libraries in the information society, C.E.N.L conference Luxemburg, 29 September 2005.
- [29] Reitz ,J .(2005) Dictionary of library and information science, WestPort, C.T libraries unlimited
- [30] Shukla, S.S Pratatap, k.AS. Mishra, A.K (2013). The role of libraries in literacy and education prerequisite for education and sustainable development at all level of education. *I.O.S.R journal of humanities and social science (IOSR-JHSS)* 14(5) PP35-40 e – ISSN: 2279-0835 P.ISSN 2279 – 0845 www.iosrjournals.org
- [31] Stevens, T (1995). The role of the prison library in the reform and rehabilitation process. Ph.D thesis, university of Sheffield u.k
- [32] Streenten , P. (1994). Human Development: means and ends. *Human development* 84(2): 232-37
- [33] Wightman A.L and Williamson, J. (2005) the value and impact of information provided through library services for patient care: a systematic review. *Health info Libr. J* 2005. Mar 22(1): 4-25b(pubmed) [google scholar]
- [34] Wilson , T.D (2000). Human Information Interaction *Information Science* 3(2): 49- 55

AUTHORS

First Author – Doris, U. Aghoghovwia,
aghhoghviadoris@gmail.com, Assistant College Librarian
+2348025153975

Second Author – Ekeruche Augustina Chinwe
Augustinaa30@gmail.com, 08032190350