

**Life Long Learning – Supports and Resources for Libraries**  
**Life Long Learning – Library Learning Services,**  
**ENTITLE Project**  
**Eger, Hungary: 19 May, 2009**

**Moderator: Ibolya Billédi**

The round table talks were held at Bródy Sándor County Library, whose aim was to think about the comments of the conference and to discuss the suggestions concerning future development.

The participants approached the possible changes of the learning services from several aspects, as well as their conditions and social, economic utility.

The opinions and suggestions can be summed up as follows:

The public libraries in the frame of their activities offer learning services for their area near and far and assist in fulfilling the users' personal needs with meeting the job market needs, provide formal and informal education, the improvement of the citizens' abilities to use the electronic devices and the catching up of the disadvantageous social groups.

To carry out this activity at a high standard, the libraries require ample financial resources, modern technology, communication and partnership, as well as the efficient and extensive training of the librarians.

Following this activity performance of good quality can be expected, while the impacts of the learning services will be seen in personal, group and social levels.

- **Help Learning Services**

The experts working in the library field have got to outline the nature of learning services and a methodology concerning both general use and special, local needs. It is also required to work out the suitable forms for each library type. The best methods must be introduced to both the professionals and the users.

- **The professional knowledge of librarians**

The librarian experts should broaden their knowledge needed to establish LS, and to develop it for a successful and efficient operation. For this national and government aiding programmes are needed to ensure both the intellectual and the financial conditions.

In the basic education the necessary subjects should be included in the view of the coming ICT developments. For this purpose the training institutions should be prepared in methodological and technical levels in due time.

The training of service managers, which is needed for the establishment and the supervision of the LLL services, can be provided on the ground of the basic training with extension courses of comprehensive subject matters.

- **LLL Strategy**

The strategy to support LLL, concerning both the general and the library fields, contains each essential element; its realization needs a greater concentration both in ensuring the conditions and working out and introducing the concentrated programmes.

Questions: *What to do if a distance learner shows up as a library user?*

Is there enough capacity in the case of large-scale appearance? Is the development in harmony with the prospective use?

- **Communication and Partnership**

For the outside world and the potential learners the possibilities of learning services and activities of libraries must be clarified firmly and consequently. The orientation of the society, the forming of consciousness are the essential tasks of the public libraries demanded by the society, which is practical to be organized similarly to the health care information in its scale. The libraries should strive to plan and manage their activities in supporting LLL with broad partnership, for they can perform effective activities only this way. The selecting of partners will influence the utilisation's economical character concerning both the human and financial resources.

The integration of knowledge and content must be carried out and expanded and with this we can increase the satisfaction of the learning demands.

The national and local governments should pay a special attention to the support of co-operative partnerships. This can be seen already in the case of certain applications, but it must be broadened. The issue of co-ordination is of great importance.

- **Outcomes**

The results of the libraries' activities in connection with the learning services may appear in the increase of qualification at personal and social levels and with their learning services the libraries also promote the respect of knowledge; the society's respect of knowledge, and the increased demand for knowledge in the individuals and communities.

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