

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

The aims and objectives of academic libraries are to provide the facilities for advanced study and research work. Also to improve the quality of education at various level. To enhance the research output by faculty through useful information resources. Now Higher Education is an essential Social as well as economic infrastructure for emerging nation like India. Higher Education, under this identity, has become more as a tool for gainful employment and thus better life for individuals and their families. However it succeeded partially only in producing appropriate and useful skilled human power for industry, and for better social and administrative governance. Education plays a vital role in the development of any nation. Therefore, there is a premium on both quantity and quality of higher education. Accreditation is the means employed by higher education for evaluating the quality of the programme of a given college for university.

Key Words: Libraries, Higher Education



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Introduction:

Libraries are shaped with equity. Materials purchased for school libraries are suggested by stakeholders on every level. Teachers can also suggest materials to supplement instruction. Importantly, learners can suggest books on topics that are of personal interest to them but that they may not feel comfortable addressing in front of others. Librarians never have to act as a judge of student performance, so relationships can be built between librarians and learners in

a way that is different from the teacher–learner dynamic. This relationship-building gives students an additional advocate in the building they can talk to about personal issues and receive resources without anyone else knowing.

Role of Libraries:

As gateways to knowledge and culture, libraries play a fundamental role in society. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning, support literacy and education, and help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society.

1. Information Technology Educational Facilities:

- a. Library and information access to electronically stored information anywhere in the world.
- b. Personalized communication between teachers and students.
- c. Information dissemination and various personalized services.

2. Hitherto unimagined facilities for disseminating higher education.

3. The internet has already shown us how information transfer can proceed fast, painlessly and at relatively low cost.
4. Accreditation is essential to achieve excellence to do better and this should be at every activity in higher education.
5. The networking of resource libraries with electronic transfer of internet can supply the needed browsing facility to the student and the teacher.

Library as a Service Centre:

Library services are vital forces to achieve academic standards. These are the places where diary of events of various disciplines is maintained. The importance of libraries and recognized these as central to all the academic activities. In fact these are cost effective centers where teachers, students, researchers all together work for intensive use of a complex range of information. The development of library services in higher learning is a complex process. It is also essential to march with modernization and to create an access point in all the libraries to face globalization impact on education.

Higher Education and Departmental Libraries:

This does not apply to the books whose duplication has been made especially for the use of the department. The volumes on permanent loan may be kept in the department for an indefinite period. The permanent loan collection may be returned to the control library and new volumes taken in their place. It is not economical to build independent departmental libraries. Unless a department is far away from the campus.

Even in the case of a department having its own library for reasons of distance or other reasons, all impersonal work such as book- purchase, classification. And binding of books should be left to the care of the central library.

Higher Education and Quality and Excellence through Library:

Today it is one of the biggest in the world. It has its own peaks of excellence. The acceptance of Indian as a nation contributing to knowledge revolution is clear testimony of such a recognition. This identity not only needs to be retained but we must boost it by doing organized efforts to “export our talent.” India internally is also emerging with different priorities. So internally also we need quality graduates with sound base in fundamentals and appropriate skills. Excellence can only be nurtured selectively. These universities would be funded at a higher level so as to enable them to attain excellence in teaching and research.

Higher Education and Governance:

The Indian education is big, in fact huge. It also has to manage demands and aspirations of extreme nature. The point of recognize is that we have to think of total Quality Management in higher education. Indian education system needs to embrace a Management Information’s system approach to achieve efficiency. Approaches being suggested in earlier pagers to meet the challenge of enhanced number, relevance, excellence and so on, need professional management of higher education institutions. One more dimension, to be added, is to go intensive training for administrations of higher education.

Epilogue: Knowledge is going to remain as a magic word In the vibrant world economy. It is education alone that would help nation to surmount these new challenges and it is higher education alone that would build its supremacy in “knowledge competitive.” world. Investment in higher education is investment to make future of our young generation brighter.

References

- Access parameter = (Population of students in relevant age group) multiplied by 100.*
Today there are around 1500 colleges doing PG teaching and they cover 55 to 65% of PG student’s population.
This attains more importance with opening of higher education under WTO agreement.
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