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## Role of Library in College Education

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### Abstract

“The library is a medium for the actual exchange of ideas, not just accumulated knowledge ready to be indestructibly recorded for posterity. It's a way of talking to each other, an important conversation, but still fragile. Because when the emotion has largely subsided and the topic is closed, then it usually shows up in the books that are covered. “The library is a service institution. Library services are among the most widespread and accepted in the modern world. The academic community, particularly the university community, uses library services for research and teaching purposes. The scientific work is supported by the library. The library is therefore rightly regarded as the heart of a scientific institution.

**Keywords:** Higher Education, Library, University Library.

### Introduction

In the development of mankind and civilization, the ancient Indian cultural and educational tradition has a rich record in the history of civilization. From the beginning, man was created through knowledge of unknown objects (sun, moon, sky, stars, planets, air, water, atmosphere, animal kingdom, forest growth, human races, fundamental elements and all visible/unseen atoms of the universe, etc.) . Therefore, knowing the meaning of an object, its essential properties and usefulness to mankind is called education.

Education is one of the most important companies in the world.It is as important as any other resource for the country's economic and industrial development because it is the key to human resource development. Through education we can acquire knowledge and information, that is power, and this power is very important for the personality development of individuals and nations.

## **A Historical Perspective on Education in India**

Education in India has a long history and an enduring tradition. In the past, education was reserved for Brahmins only. The young Brahmin was prepared not only for study, but also for his practical tasks in the life of a priest and teacher, but also had the opportunity to achieve self-realization and spiritual emancipation. Education consists in leading man from falsehood to truth, from darkness to light, and from death to immortality. Between 1882 and 1902 educational efforts increased. In 1902 there were 145 colleges. Although progress in women's education was slow, it gained enough momentum in its early days to call for separate schools and colleges for women and separate programs for boys and girls to create a new social order.

After independence, the Indian government established the Indian Education Commission (1964-1966), chaired by Dr. DS Kothari to examine the entire education system in India, calling for a national education system and other recommendations. In the understanding of education "it is the holistic development of the personality. Education consists of all those experiences that affect a person from birth to death. Education is therefore the process by which the individual develops freely according to his nature in a free and uncontrolled environment. Education is a lifelong process of growth and development. Education is essentially a lifelong process of growth and development. "The true concept of education is a synthesis of the entire developmental process of the child according to his innate tendencies, while emphasizing the simultaneous development of society of which he is an integral part. Such an upbringing will lead both the child and society to higher and higher positions of cultural glory and dignity."

Distribution of knowledge is found in a three-tier system of Muktabs and Madrasas, mosques and monasteries and private houses denoting three forms of education viz.

1. Primary education imparting elementary knowledge. Primary education aimed at teaching, reading and writing;
2. Secondary education as in grammar schools, high schools and private academies;
3. Elementary or higher education includes undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Higher education included the teaching of religion, philosophy, medicine, etc. or cultural character. Education guides and transforms people, empowering them to change society for the better, to conquer their environment for the benefit of humanity. It means bringing out the best in people, developing their personality, educating them to be useful to society so they can contribute to its cultural, social and economic development, and making them better people so they can help shape the world.

The basic task of education is to develop mental fitness, to acquire special skills and to deepen knowledge, but above all to generate determination and maximum commitment, self-confidence and trust in the future of the country among the younger generation. The human

mind has wonderful reserves of energy, but to make the most of them, they must be harnessed, developed, and channeled through education. Education without a library is like a body without a soul, a vehicle without an engine, and a building is just a set of bricks without cement. Education and library service cannot exist in isolation from each other.

Education aims at the full development of the human personality and at strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The purpose of all education is to provide young people with a coherent picture of the universe and possibilities in the most desirable form so that they can take a stand in real or integrated life. Since education is both the formation of the mind and the formation of the soul, it should impart both knowledge and wisdom.

### **Higher Education**

Higher education is a fundamental need of society for individual development. Education aims to level the playing field by empowering backward and privileged classes and individuals to use education as a lever to improve their situation. Any society that values social justice and seeks to improve the layman and nurture all available talent must ensure progressive equality of opportunity for all sectors of society. "After independence, the first step of real importance taken by the Government of India in the field of education was the establishment in 1948 of the University Commission, headed by Dr. Sarvapala Radhakrishnan, an eminent scholar and former Chancellor of the University of India Benares, who became the second President of India". Because of its name, the commission is known as the Radhakrishnan Commission.

The report of the commission is a document of great importance as it development of higher education in India since independence The Commission has carried out an in-depth analysis of the problems of higher education in India.Higher education is essentially higher education. After regaining independence, the focus was on consolidating and expanding the facilities within the existing facilities. The revised national education policy of 1992 in the field of higher education provided for the following structures:

- i) Autonomous universities.
- ii).Rethink higher education.
- iii). planning and coordination.
- iv) Regulated entry.
- v) Transformation of teaching methods.
- vi) Qualitative research.

- vii) Creation of a national authority.
- viii) Open University and Distance Learning.
- ix) Separate qualifications from occupations.
- x) Rural University.

### **Management of Higher Education**

India's higher education system is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It is estimated that this system will come under tremendous numerical pressure during the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) as large numbers of additional students knock on college doors across the country. These institutions also face new governance and regulatory challenges that require particular attention in both the public sector institutions and the growing private sector. As a result, the old governmental structures established in pre-independent India, which functioned for much of the 20th century, must now undergo drastic changes. In addition, society's demands for equality and conformity can no longer be neglected.

The following five subsections address important aspects of the considerations, recommendations and action plans of the UGC Golden Jubilee Seminars held at various universities across the country:

1. Public-Private Partnerships in Higher Education, at the University of Calicut, Kozhikode, Kerala;
2. University Management, University of Jammu, Jammu, J&K;
3. Access and Equity in Higher Education, a G.C.D. University, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh;
4. Export of Higher Education, in J.N.V.Universities, Jodhpur, Rajasthan and
5. University Policy Planning under WTO and GATT Regulations at North Bengal University, Darjeeling, West Bengal.
6. Economics of Higher Education, in N.E.Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya.

### **The concept of university**

In modern times the concept of higher education and university education was introduced explicitly in the 16th century, but in Indian civilization we also read of Textla (Takshila), Maghda and Patliputra. In India, the British founded the first university in Calcutta in 1857, which was rich in collections. Subsequently, the universities of Mumbai, Madras and Aligarh were established. The university is above all a place of universal knowledge transfer. The

University is "an autonomous teaching and awarding body for various courses recognized by other similar bodies in the world and region".

According to the International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, "Universities are organizations engaged in the development of knowledge, teaching, training and testing students in various scientific, scientific and professional fields. Intellectual activities in universities determine the highest predominant level of competence in universities that award degrees and offer their faculty and some students the opportunity to conduct independent research."

### **Aims, Objectives & Functions of University**

The university is a large higher education agency. The traditional tasks of the university are above all the acquisition, safeguarding, dissemination and expansion of knowledge boundaries, the sustainable education of individuals and the training of personnel for all areas of life. The Board of Education (1964-1965) considered that the universities were undergoing profound changes in scope, functions and organization were rapidly changing. Apart from their general goals, they have things in common with all universities. In view of the current state of our social and educational policy development, Indian universities must take on special responsibility. These are:

I. Conscience of the nation: Universities must learn to serve as the conscience of the nation; and from this point of view they must promote individuality, diversity and opposition in a climate of tolerance.

II. Adult education: You should greatly expand adult education and set up a nationwide network of part-time and distance learning courses.

III. Qualitative self-improvement: They are intended to support schools in their qualitative self-improvement efforts.

IV. Raising Standards: Universities should abandon their old tradition of emphasizing exams and strive to raise standards worldwide through symbolic developments in teaching and research.

V. Establishment of good centres: Universities should establish at least some centers comparable to such centers in other parts of the world, thus helping to restore the "centre of gravity" of Indian university life in the country itself.

### **Goals**

1. Great changes have taken place in the political and economic conditions of Indian society. The academic problem has taken on new dimensions. Today we have a broader

understanding of the tasks and responsibilities of universities. They should take the lead in politics, administration, work, industry and trade.

II. The purpose of the university should be to encourage intellectual adventure.

III. Universities should be organs of civilization. They should educate the intellectual pioneers of civilization.

IV. Universities should educate those wise people who can spread knowledge for the success of democracy and who can constantly seek new knowledge and tireless efforts to explore the meaning of life.

V. Educational content must reflect the best of modern developments, but without neglecting our cultural heritage of the past.

VI. One of the main tasks of the universities is to take care of the spiritual development of the students.

VII. Universities protect the culture and civilization of the country. If we are to be called civilized, we must sympathize with the poor: respect women, love peace and independence, and hate tyranny and injustice. The aim of university education should be to inculcate these ideals in young people.

VIII. In a sound body, a sound mind. Therefore, universities should pay attention not only to the intellectual but also to the physical development of the students.

IX. Literature deepens and expands human feelings. Therefore, universities should give priority to mother tongues in general education.

X. We are committed to the pursuit of democracy through the realization of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. It is therefore imperative that our universities are the emblems and defenders of these ideals.”

### **Development of University Education**

There are so many commissions and committees set up for college development. The University Education Committee (1948-1949) was chaired by Dr. Sarvapala Radhakrishnan founded. "The Commission's report is a document of great importance as it has guided the development of university education in India since independence." Secondary Education Commission (1952-1953): "The recommendations of the commission hold a prominent place in the history of secondary education in free India, having had an enormous influence on the transformation of nature education. The commission is indeed a great welcome sign in the history of secondary education in free India. Dr. D S Kothari on July 14, 1964. The

commission was established to advise the government on the national model of education and the general principles and guidelines for the development of education at all stages and in all aspects.

The National Education Policy (1986) is known as New Education Policy. “The new education policy was introduced with the following characteristics:

- Recognition of new technologies in education where necessary.
- The role of libraries in higher education in India.
- The formative role of educational culture was highlighted and exposed in the media.
- Politicians also confirm the need for an examination reform. That reason alone is reason enough to explore other areas of education and assessment.

## **Library**

The library is a service facility. Library services are among the most widespread and accepted in the modern world. The academic community, particularly the university community, uses library services for research and teaching purposes. The scientific work is supported by the library. The library is therefore rightly regarded as the heart of a scientific institution. We can therefore say that the concept of the library is an institution where the reader can consult and get the information they want under one roof. Thus, the universities are fully responsible places of higher education and knowledge for the development of human personality and the development of nations. The university responds to the needs of higher education and research.

Scientific research needs a library as well as its laboratories, while for humanistic research. The library is both library and laboratory in one.” The training in higher branches of learning and research is mainly a question of learning how to use the tools, and if the library tools are not there, how can the students learn to use them. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan chaired the 1957 Report of the Library Committee of the University Scholarships Committee, which discussed at length the role of the university library in scholarly development, particularly in the field of higher education. The foregoing observations can be summarized as follows:

I) The library is the heart of education;

II. Methods & the type of education changes from generation to generation, but each generation uses the library as a means of concretizing its own positions; the library therefore remains the great custodian of science;

III. Quality education is not possible without a quality library;

IV. The library is an indispensable organ for the good use of our intellectual resources;

V. The library is essential to maintain free access to ideas and the functioning of an uninhibited mind. The Kothari Commission's Education Report

(1964-66) on the role of libraries in higher education is reflected in these words: No new university, college or department should be established without meeting the needs of a library for staff, books and journals take into account space etc. On the contrary, the library should be an important centre of attraction on the college or university campus." Atkinson committee report (1976) also emphasized the role the university library observed, "The library is the core of the university." As a resource it occupies the centre and primary place, because it serves all the functions of the university, teaching and research, the creation of new knowledge and transmission of posterity of the learning and culture of the present and the past.

A library performs a crucial role in the educational process. While passing on to the youthful generation the distilled wisdom of the human mind it has evolved over Role of Library in Higher Education in India 9 the ages, the library sharpens the mind and clarifies concepts. It is the strongest bridge of all time. The library is expected to play a key role through the following supporting features, viz. Perspective plan, plan implementation, collection development, easy accessibility, freedom, user orientation, responsibility vs. evaluation. The importance of the library's role in knowledge transmission and dissemination has recently been enhanced by the development of lifelong learning, distance learning and the open university system. University libraries have become even more important in a country like India where most students cannot afford the most important books.

### **Purposes, tasks of the university library**

The library is regarded as the "heart" of the university and is a teaching facility for the universities. Each university has an affiliated central library and may have several constituent libraries attached to different teaching departments or founding colleges. The goals and tasks of the library are:

1. Education should facilitate the process of change that is necessary for a growing and changing society.
2. Provision of favorable facilities for higher education and educational research.
3. Provide opportunities for professional educators to expand their knowledge and skills through summer and evening classes, short courses, seminars, and other means.
4. Teacher training - advice on preparing for a master's/doctoral degree. in university degrees - these other pedagogical specializations/degrees can be established.



5. Conducting scientific research in various fields of education, publishing the results of this research, and acting as a center for disseminating educational information.
6. Train educational leaders in teaching, research and administration.
7. Promotion of high-quality educational research, fundamental and applied, necessary for the improvement of education.
8. Creating a dynamic, high-quality teaching, research, and service environment for future special education teachers and leaders.

The basic characteristic of a good library is full identification with its institution. Their excellence is measured by the extent to which their resources and services support the institution's academic activities. The university library provides reading materials and other graphic materials to help the university engage seriously and vigorously in the pursuit of intellectual achievement, which consists in collecting, preserving, transmitting and promoting knowledge of wisdom and the past brighten up. There is no doubt that libraries are indispensable tools in the process of developing and enriching life. Whether it is for personal, community, cultural, socio-economic, scientific or technological development, libraries play an important role. Library services are, of course, essential elements in the work to develop and strengthen reading skills. The library can provide the information citizens need to participate effectively in the democratic process.

College and university libraries can be referred to as academic libraries because students, researchers, and staff receive help with their research needs in these libraries. A good university library is therefore a national treasure that cannot be compared in material and money. These types of libraries are also related to the trade in academic textbooks, textbooks, programs, programs, and encyclopedias. The university library is an integral part of a college, university or other post-secondary educational institution, organized and managed to meet the needs of students, faculty and affiliated institutions.

## **Conclusion**

Information environments are very much alive, including college libraries and other research environments. Essentially...we cannot make a single decision for the future, rather individual choices must be made and collective choices identified. Importance of Library in Higher Education, a modern university in India must have a well-designed and functional library to become the intellectual center of the institution for both students and teachers. Librarian invites knowledge seekers to a peaceful intellectual feast systematically arranged on magazine shelves. All right, sesame calls, open the literature cabinet.

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