



Role Of Libraries in Promoting Education

Mamta kumari

(Librarian) Gobindgarh Public College ,Alour ,Khanna

mamtaahuja2016@gmail.com

Abstract:

A Well equipped and well managed library is the foundation of modern educational structure. The importance of library in education can be appreciated properly and precisely only if we try to understand the changing concept of education .Today education bereft of library service is like a body without soul. Education and library service are twin sisters and one cannot live apart from the other. A modern trend of education is to develop a thinking individual who should prove to be self reliant person in every walk of life. Such a kind of thinking individual can be created only if he is initiated into channels which lead him in right direction from proper development of his /her mind and evolution of knowledge and growth of intellect .This can be achieved by wide reading which is sure to lead him to form his independent judgment of the problems facing him in many walks of life. This can be attained by deep reading relevant content interested for quest of knowledge in the libraries referring books, periodicals and other kind of materials. The librarian is rightly called the friend, the philosopher and the guide but the person must be well read and well acquainted with the tools of his trade. He must have full knowledge of the materials with which he has to deal. The importance of library in

education from the cradle to the grave and from the primary stage to the highest stage of learning , library serves as an unflinching companion.

Definition Of Library From Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia

A library is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing .[1] It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both.[2] A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, documents, microform, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, e-books, audio books, databases, and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items.

A library is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to—or cannot afford to—purchase an extensive collection themselves. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing



information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also often offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries often provide public facilities for access to their electronic resources and the Internet. Modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. They are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building, by providing material accessible by electronic means, and by providing the assistance of librarians in navigating and analyzing very large amounts of information with a variety of digital tools.

Types of libraries

Many institutions make a distinction between a circulating or lending library, where materials are expected and intended to be loaned to patrons, institutions, or other libraries, and a reference library where material is not lent out.

Modern libraries are frequently a blend of both, containing a general accumulation for circulation, and a reference collection which is confined to the library premises. Additionally, progressively, computerized accumulations empower more extensive access to material that may not circle in print, and empowers libraries to extend their accumulations even without building a bigger office.

1. Academic libraries

Academic libraries are by and large situated on school and college and universities grounds and fundamentally serve the understudies and staff of that and other scholastic organizations. Some scholastic libraries, particularly those at open foundations, are available to individuals from the overall population in entire or to a limited extent.

Academic libraries are libraries that are hosted in post-secondary educational institutions, such as colleges and universities. Their main function are to provide support in research and resource linkage for students and faculty of the educational institution.

The academic library provides a quiet study space for students on campus; it may also provide group study space, such as meeting rooms. The library provides a "gateway" for students and researchers to access various resources, both print/physical and digital. Academic institutions are subscribing to electronic journals databases, providing research and scholarly writing software, and usually provide computer workstations or computer labs for students to access journals, library search databases and portals, institutional electronic resources, Internet access, and course- or task-related software. They are increasingly acting as an electronic repository for institutional scholarly research and academic knowledge, such as the collection of digital copies of students' theses and dissertations.

Academic libraries cater specifically to the educational needs of a school, college or



university where it is located, for the convenience of the students and teachers. However, in the case of a university, they will have more focus also on information related to research and projects

In terms of educational benefits, the Academic libraries are fully and comprehensively equipped to meet the varying demands of the students for their references and research on all subjects that form part of their curriculum.

2. **Children's libraries:** are special collections of books intended for juvenile readers and usually kept in separate rooms of general public libraries. Some children's libraries have entire floors or wings dedicated to them in bigger libraries while smaller ones may have a separate room or area for children. They are an educational agency seeking to acquaint the young with the world's literature and to cultivate a love for reading. Their work supplements that of the public schools. Services commonly provided by public libraries may include storytelling sessions for infants, toddlers, preschool children, or after-school programs, all with an intention of developing early literacy skills and a love of books. One of the most popular programs offered in public libraries are summer reading programs for children, families, and adults.

3. National Library

A national or state library serves as a national repository of information, and has the right of legal deposit, which is a legal requirement that publishers in the country need to deposit a copy of each publication with the library. Unlike a public library, a national library rarely allows citizens to borrow books. Often, their collections include numerous rare, valuable, or significant works. There are wider definitions of a national library, putting less emphasis on the repository character.

4. Public Library

A public library provides services to the general public. If the library is part of a countywide library system, citizens with an active library card from around that county can use the library branches associated with the library system. A library can serve only their city, however, if they are not a member of the county public library system. Much of the materials located within a public library are available for borrowing. The library staff decides upon the number of items patrons are allowed to borrow, as well as the details of borrowing time allotted. Typically, libraries issue library cards to community members wishing to borrow books. Often visitors to a city are able to obtain a public library card.

Many public libraries also serve as community organizations that provide free services and events to the public, such as reading groups and toddler story time. For many communities, the library is a source of connection to a vast world, obtainable knowledge and understanding, and



entertainment. Public libraries are protected and funded by the public they serve.

As the number of books in libraries have steadily increased since their inception, the need for compact storage and access with adequate lighting has grown. The stack system involves keeping a library's collection of books in a space separate from the reading room.

Library 2.0, a term coined in 2005, is the library's response to the challenge of Google and an attempt to meet the changing needs of users by using web 2.0 technology. Some of the aspects of Library 2.0 include, commenting, tagging, bookmarking, discussions, use of online social networks by libraries, plug-ins, and widgets. Inspired by web 2.0, it is an attempt to make the library a more user-driven institution.

Despite the importance of public libraries, they are routinely having their budgets cut by state legislature. Funding has dwindled so badly that many public libraries have been forced to cut their hours and release employees.

5. Reference libraries

A Reference library does not lend books and other items; instead, they must be read at the library itself. Typically, such libraries are used for research purposes, for example at a university. Some items at reference libraries may be historical and even unique. Many lending libraries contain a "reference section", which holds books, such as dictionaries, which are common reference

books, and are therefore not lent out. Such reference sections may be referred to as "reading rooms", which may also include newspapers and periodicals.

6. Research Libraries:

A research library is a collection of materials on one or more subjects. A research library supports scholarly or scientific research and will generally include primary as well as secondary sources; it will maintain permanent collections and attempt to provide access to all necessary materials. A research library is most often an academic or national library, but a large special library may have a research library within its special field, and a very few of the largest public libraries also serve as research libraries. A large university library may be considered a research library; A research library can be either a reference library, which does not lend its holdings, or a lending library, which does lend all or some of its holdings.

7. Special Library

All other libraries, including digital libraries, fall into the "special library" category. Many private businesses and public organizations, including hospitals, churches, museums, research laboratories, law firms, and many government departments and agencies, maintain their own libraries for the use of their employees in doing specialized research related to their work. Depending on the particular institution, special libraries may or may not be accessible to the general public or



elements thereof. In more specialized institutions such as law firms and research laboratories, librarians employed in special libraries are commonly specialists in the institution's field rather than generally trained librarians, and often are not required to have advanced degrees in specifically library-related field due to the specialized content and clientele of the library.

Some special libraries, such as governmental law libraries, hospital libraries, and military base libraries commonly are open to public visitors to the institution in question. Depending on the particular library and the clientele it serves, special libraries may offer services similar to research, reference, public, academic, or children's libraries, often with restrictions such as only lending books to patients at a hospital or restricting the public from parts of a military collection. Given the highly individual nature of special libraries, visitors to a special library are often advised to check what services and restrictions apply at that particular library.

Special libraries are distinguished from special collections, which are branches or parts of a library intended for rare books, manuscripts, and other special materials, though some special libraries have special collections of their own, typically related to the library's specialized subject area.

The concept of libraries has undergone a revolution with the advent of the Information and Communication Technology. Now, a digital library is

equipped with storage of digital collections, infrastructure and services to sustain lifelong learning, protection of recorded information and intellectual communiqué. We are fast progressing into the realm of visual learning. Digital technology is changing the way we read. Digital libraries with its perception on visualization are the need of the hour for schools, colleges, universities and even for higher education. Textbooks, audio lessons, videos and tutorials in digital formats can radically transform the educational system in both rural and suburban areas, by leaps and bounds. Advanced digital technologies throw open the door for educators to reinvent visual learning. Educators can now integrate visual education with digital learning by a useful merger of the teaching process with image technologies. Charts and digital images now play an important role in creating an information platform. With the advent and advancement of the E-libraries, education is set to become even more accessible resourceful and quality oriented to students using computers or tablets.

Role of Libraries in Promoting Education

Three sets of roles that libraries play in education are identified. Each of the role is clarified, joined by important measurements and illustrations. In any case, libraries give access to training by showing data abilities, by giving initiative and mastery in the utilization of data and data advances, and by taking an interest in systems that upgrade access to assets outside the school or group. Also, libraries help guarantee value in instruction by: (1) helping kids begin school



prepared to learn; (2) tending to the requirements of understudy most at risk. (3) giving access to data and thoughts unhampered by social, social, and monetary imperatives; (4) guaranteeing free and equivalent access to data and thoughts without geographic limitations; and (5) helping understudies remain free of medications and brutality, in a domain helpful for learning. A third part is that of affecting scholastic accomplishment for people and helping them in deep rooted picking up, getting ready people for beneficial work, advancing the happiness regarding perusing, advancing practical proficiency among grown-ups, planning people for capable citizenship, and preparing the United States to be first on the planet in science and arithmetic accomplishment.

Despite the differences in terminology used by them, the objective is similar, that is all these training programmes developed by these academic libraries aim to educate and train students and also academic staff to become information literate individuals.

Information literate students are more effective consumers of information resources. They learn to recognize that information is packaged in a variety of ways, that it is packaged using a variety of Library assets, for example, online databases, electronic diaries, electronic books and other printed assets could add up to a large number of rupees and it is truly a gigantic venture by the library and the parent association. These assets are made accessible to the library clients with the end goal of instructing, learning and research exercises. These data assets might be squandered in the event that they are not utilized by understudies and scholastic staff

alike. Keeping in mind the end goal to utilize these data assets viably, understudies and scholarly staff require data education aptitudes.

Numerous scholarly libraries in India have effectively built up a few sorts of preparing programs for their library clients and through these preparation programs they can furnish their clients with data proficiency abilities expected to utilize the wide exhibit of data assets accessible in the libraries .Several terms to indicate the exercises of teaching and preparing library clients to utilize library and data, for cases, client instruction

In spite of the distinctions in wording utilized by them, the goal is comparable, that is all these preparation programs created by these scholarly libraries mean to instruct and prepare understudies and furthermore scholastic staff to wind up data educated people.

Data proficient understudies are more successful shoppers of data assets. They figure out how to perceive that data is bundled in an assortment of ways, that it is bundled utilizing an assortment of techniques, that it serves a variety of interests, and that it contains a variety of value messages. Information literate students are more critical

when they make decisions about the resources they use. Information literate citizens know how to use information to their best advantage at work and in everyday life. They identify the most useful information when making decisions such as where to locate a business, how to vote, or whether to have a child. They are able to evaluate newscasts, advertisements and political campaign speeches, recognizing



when statistics are being used to support only one aspect of a complex issue.

When statistics saturate all aspects of an issue, information literacy enables citizens to recognise deception and disinformation, so that they may make a truly informed decision. These citizens appreciate the value and power of information. They believe in the need for information to address problems and questions in their own lives, in their communities and in society. They understand that information is not necessarily knowledge until it has been analysed, questioned and integrated into their existing body of knowledge and experiences. They are equipped to be lifelong learners because they know how to learn

systems, that it serves an assortment of interests, and that it contains an assortment of significant worth messages. Data educated understudies are more basic when they settle on choices about the assets they utilize. Data educated subjects know how to utilize data further bolstering their best good fortune at work and in regular day to day existence. They distinguish the most helpful data when settling on choices, for example, where to find a business, how to vote, or whether to have a kid. They can assess reports, commercials and political battle addresses, perceiving when insights are being utilized to help just a single part of a perplexing issue.

At the point when insights soak all parts of an issue, data education empowers natives to perceive misleading and disinformation, with the goal that they may settle on a really educated choice. These subjects welcome the esteem and energy of data. They have

confidence in the requirement for data to address issues and inquiries in their own lives, in their groups and in the public arena. They comprehend that data is not really information until the point when it has been dissected, addressed and coordinated into their current assemblage of learning and encounters. They are prepared to be deep rooted students since they know how to learn .

Strategies to Move Forward

In elevating the indian residents to end up plainly deep rooted students with the goal that they wind up noticeably skilled workforce, data education must be taken into genuine thought. The accompanying viewpoints should be tended to for the effective usage of data proficiency programs.

1. Creating data education norms for higher learning foundations in india.

Considering that India has not yet had its data education standard or model, a national exertion towards the foundation of such standard would guarantee that the significant data proficiency abilities are being installed in the educational modules of higher learning establishments. The higher specialists like the Ministry of Higher Education and the applicable organizations can start the foundation of the national data proficiency standard.

2. Change in perspective

There is a requirement for a change in perspective from the instructing focused to a learning-focused. Understudies specifically

should be prepared to wind up plainly dynamic data searchers and basic masterminds. They can accomplish this in the event that they are given satisfactory preparing in data proficiency aptitudes. In addition, employees should be retrained to wind up noticeably amazing facilitators in the learning procedure. Curators should likewise be retrained to react effectively to the different data needs of understudies.

3. Incorporating data proficiency into the curriculum.

Information education has been effectively brought into the educational modules through various strategies. Data education programs as takes after:

- a. Understudy focused, dynamic, and advance cooperative learning
- b. Powerful instructional plan standards
- c. Applicable course content for educational modules

As per them, building up the learning module must be finished by the two curators and the workforce. What's more, to guarantee appropriate execution obviously incorporated data proficiency program, classroom visits are prescribed to screen understudy's advance.

4. *Self-learners and distance education*

A different approach to information literacy is through online information literacy instruction via the Internet. Such method has been found effective in reaching distance learners and overcoming the problem of shortage of course instructors.

Conclusion

The work environment of the present and future requests another sort of specialist. In a worldwide commercial center, information is dispatched in picoseconds and gigabits. This colossal measure of data must be arranged, assessed and connected, and specialists must have the capacity to accumulate, integrate, translate and assess. Absence of these abilities at present costs business billions yearly in low efficiency, mishaps, truancy and poor item quality. Subsequently, Indian specialists must be data educated so as to wind up noticeably a effective workforce. So keeping in mind the end goal to accomplish this goal the data proficiency aptitudes must be instructed to understudies in schools and higher learning organizations. Data proficiency aptitudes must be installed into the educational modules. One essential perception is that presenting and actualizing data education requires the help from a few gatherings, for example, bookkeepers, media authorities, employees, and heads. In indian setting, it is suggested that a national review be directed to formally accumulate information on the present condition of data education in scholarly foundations in India. An agreement must be come to as to figure out what are the suitable substance and conveyance instrument for data proficiency in India. A standard ought to be suggested that would diagram the learning targets, execution markers, and results of data education. Hopefully, by doing this, the role of higher learning institutions in India in preparing lifelong learners can be fulfilled.

REFERENCES

- [1] McClure, C. R. (1994). Network literacy: A role for libraries?. *Information Technology and Libraries*, 13(2), 115.



- [2] Heidorn, P. B. (2011). The emerging role of libraries in data curation and e-science. *Journal of Library Administration*, 51(7-8), 662-672.
- [3] Lee, H. W. (2005). Knowledge management and the role of libraries. *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal*, 19.
- [4] Castelli, D. (2006). Digital libraries of the future—and the role of libraries. *Library hi tech*, 24(4), 496-503.