



ROLE OF LIBRARY IN HIGHER EDUCATION: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA IN 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT :

Library is a medium for the current exchange of ideas, not just for finished collected wisdom to be set down imperishably for posterity. way It is talking one another important talking, but tentative talking none the less. Eventually, when the excitement is largely gone and the subject all wrapped up, then for the most part it will appear in books that are treatises.

Library is a service institution Library services are one of the most widely used and accepted in the modern world.

Academic community particularly in a university. Utilizes library services for research and teaching purposes, Academic work is supported by library. Therefore, library is rightly regarded as the heart of an academic institution.



KEYWORDS : High Education, Library, University library.

INTRODUCTION :

In human race and development of civilizations, Indian ancient cultural and educational tradition has a rich record in the history of civilization. From the very beginning, man has always been anguished to know about unknown objects (Sun, Moon, sky, stars, Planets, Air, water, Atmosphere, Animal Kingdom, forestry Growth, Human Races, Basic Elements and All visible/ invisible Atoms of the Universe. In this regard to know the object's meanings, salient features and its usefulness. for human race is called education.

Historical Perspective of Education in India

Education in India has a long history and continuous tradition. In the past, education was restricted to Brahmin only. Education is to guide man from falsehood to truth, from darkness to light and from death to immortality.

Between 1882 and 1902 there was rapid growth in educational efforts. By 1902 there were 145 colleges, After independence the Government of India formed Indian Education commission (1964-66) under the chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari, to examine the entire education system in India, in need for national system of education along with its other recommendation.

In the meaning of education. It is a total development of the personality, Education consists of all these experiences that affect the individual from birth till death. The real concept of education is a synthesis of a process will develop the child to the full according to his inherent tendencies with emphasis on concurrent development of society, of which he is an integral part.

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 education aimed at teaching, reading and writings.
- 2 secondary education as in grammar schools, high schools. and private academies.
- 3 University or higher education is undergraduate and post-graduate courses

PURPOSE OF EDUCATION -

The purpose of Education essentially that if effecting desizable changes in individuals who in turn change different aspects of life of the society that is social, economic, political, technological or cultural in nature. The basic task of education is to promote the powers of mind acquisition of special skill and the advancement of knowledge that above all to generate in young generation a stage off purposefulness and maximum dedication, confidence, in themselves and faith in the country's future.

Education without library is like a body with ut soul, a vehicle without an engine and a building merelya collection of bricks without cement. Education and library service cannot live apart from the other. Higher Education - The higher education is the basic need of the society for individual development, Education is to equalized opportunities enabling the backward and under privileged classes and individuals to use education au a lever for the improvement of their condition.

After independence the first action if a real significance to be taken by the Government of India in the field of education war the appointment of the University commission in 1948 under the chairmanship of Dr Sarvapalli. Radhakrishnan, a scholas and former vice-chancellor of Banaras University. The higher education is basically the University Education. The revised National Policy on Education, 1992 in the field of higher education provided the following facilities.

- i) Autonomous colleges.
- ii) Redesigning the college education.
- iii) Planning and co-ordination
- iv) Regulated Admission
- v) Transformation of reaching methods.
- vi) Qualitative research.
- vii) Setting up national body.
- viii) Open University and distance learning
- ix) De-linking degrees from jobs.
- x) Rural University.

Management of Higher Education

The Indian higher education system is one of the largest systems in the world. It is estimated that during this system the x five year plan period (2002-07), there will be a tremendous pressure of numbers on this system and a large number of additional students will be knocking at the doors of higher education institutions in the country.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (1892-1972), called the father of library and Information science in India, gave the five laws of library which need to be acknowledged and pursued every time.

- Books are for use.
- Every reader his/her book
- Every book it's reader.
- save the time of reader and staff.
- Library is a growing organism.

Ranganathan Committee (1967)

The report submitted by UGC library committee is considered are of the significant Steps towards the Upgrading of entire library system in higher education. The Report entitled 'University and College libraries suggested the standard of libraries , building, payscales and library training to modernize the entire set up .

Kothari commission (1964-66)

Another significant change in initiated with The Education commission under the chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari. The commission paid due attention towards the development of University libraries and stressed on positive steps to modernize the frame work of library.

University Grants Commission - The role of UGC is note worthy in enriching the acadmic libraries in higher education through financing as well as the systematic planning and vital leadership. NGC allocate's grants to number at Universites for building construction.

Inflibret - UGC has established an national information network named INFLIBNET in 1986 at Gandhinagar. It functions the information communication of the libraries of all universities, higher educational and research institutes of our country. The centre INFLIBNET updates the libraries of universities and college at national level.

Hence, the rule of library and librarian has changed basically in the techno-driven world. The advancement in context to sharing resources. should be used for the benefit of students and teaching Faculty in the best possible manner. The adequate infrastructure is one of the major barrier in India because Universities provide connectivity, but how and to what extent it is used is more important Though the access of required information and reading material is possible through internet technology even from outside the campus, but it also needs proper care and guidance.

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