Libraries In Education

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Abstract: Education can be defined as the process of acquiring knowledge or habit through instruction or study. Education is the process of bringing desirable change in the behaviour of human beings. The behavioural changes must be directed towards a desirable end. There should also be changed in Knowledge, attitude, skills and understanding. With the growing need of society, education has converted to many shapes such as adult, child, Physical, health, Technical education and so on. The common types of Education are worth mentioned below those are Formal Education, Non formal education and Informal Education. Formal Education is that type of education in which the learner is involved in institution activities which based on hierarchal structured grading, uniform subjects and required full time and leads to some Certificates, Degree or Diploma etc. Non Formal Education is learner oriented and life environment. The learners are free hand and built on learner participation. This type of education is flexible and don't have the level of curriculum and syllabus. This form of education is dependent on expert and qualified teacher. It depends on the skill and capacity of individual some example of non formal educations is swimming class, sports program and Seminar etc. In Informal education process the individual is learning from his daily experiences and environment where an individual is working. This type of education in a lifelong process and people can learn from the experiences of other individuals some examples are how to deals with complex situation in home or outside.

Keywords: Library; Society; Education

Introduction:

Libraries are the soul of any research or academic institution. They form the most vital forum of education, especially in the field of technical education. Due to the rapid pace of development taking place in various fields of science and technology (S & T) it become imperative for the libraries to remain up-to-date with the latest advances in technology so that the dissemination of information becomes efficient, quick, feasible, economic, accessible and useful.1 Education is important for every individual in a nation. It plays a vital role to change the stare of a country. No country could bring a revolution in it unless its everybody are educated enough to meet the challenges. Education makes a man realize about himself and his goals and how to achieve that goals. Basically, Education is divided into three groups. The Education which teaches the concerns of a society is called Social Education. The Education which develops a personality inside a man himself is called Spiritual Education. The Education that concerns with the professionalism is called Vocational Education. The Technical Education comes under the branch of Vocational Education which deals practically in the field of trade, commerce, agriculture, medicine & Engineering

What is library?

The American Library Association defines the library as a collection of resources in a variety of formats being organized by the experts or information professionals provide access, convenient to the digital as well as to the physical information to targeted services and achieve the mission of educational needs by promoting society as a whole. There are various Types of libraries such as academic, public, school and Special Libraries.

Academic libraries is considered all those libraries which serve the university, colleges and its affiliated organizations provide services to their students, faculty and staff members. All larger institutions have their own libraries on their campuses which are specially serving the various schools and department inside the institute some of the examples are health sciences, law and humanities libraries. There are many other academic libraries which have faculty status and conducting

research in their area of knowledge. Such libraries are run by professional librarians and expert in their field.

Public libraries Considers that type of library which serve the communities living around of all sizes and types without a creed and caste. The main mission of Public library is to serve the contemporary society and the general masses of the community from cradle to grave. Public libraries are further divided in various sections such as youth, teens and adults.

A school library Is considered as that type of library which serves the community, at school from kindergarten to grade. This type of library is affiliated with the school and helps the students and teachers in their academic goal. This library can be run by librarian having a certificate course or diploma in library science.

Special libraries Are considered as that type of libraries which serves a special community in their research activities and provide services in specialized environments of interest. These libraries are mainly connected with special organization like hospitals, corporation, museum, military institute, Think tank, private business, etc. some example of special libraries are Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad and Parliamentary Library services etc.

Pursuing a library career is another option these include research in library and information sciences or a degree in some library school, there is also a huge range of vendors providing goods and services to the library as well as international opportunities like vendors, publishers etc. Common mission of all libraries around the world. The very first and common mission of all Libraries across the world to answer the query being asked by individual regarding various subjects. All libraries are providing reading, reference and recording material to the individuals who demands for various subjects. People can find the answers which help them with their problems in their lives in their communities and in the world. Sharing of information to the individual on the basis of sharing is caring formula.

Role of Libraries in Education

The Libraries are considered as a hub of research and information and its role can never be denied by educating the masses. The basic role of Libraries is: helping new students to get ready for new learning, provide information without the constraints about social, cultural and economic impediment, helping students to get the desired information in least possible time, providing information on equality basis without constraints geographically. Providing researchers a conducive

learning environment with all facilities. In the age of Information Explosion and Information Technology people often feel. There are some other roles of libraries which being played in education and lifelong learning process of them some are mentioned below. Libraries provide leadership and expertise by using information and its affiliation technology, which plays a role in teaching and learning process. The libraries provide equal opportunity for all readers regarding information and ideas which are affiliated with some educational institutes as well to public library unimpeded by culture, caste, creed and social constraints. Libraries are playing an important role in the achievement of students at their academic level in the lifelong learning process of the individual the role of Libraries cannot be denied. Libraries provide a lifelong learning process for the community members and assist them in their difficult task/ Assignment. Libraries prepare individuals in an information based economy and productive employment. Libraries prepare individually to prove himself as a responsible citizen in contemporary society. In short Education and libraries are interdependent on each other Education without libraries and libraries without education are paralyzed.

Libraries in higher technical education institutions

Libraries in higher technical education institutions have largely developed along with various institutions. These libraries are becoming knowledge centers. The libraries in these institutions are a distinct lot among special libraries as they serve the needs of specialized users and their nature is also an indicator of an academic library as it supports and supplements academic programs. Hence, they come in the category of special academic libraries. Such kind of library is an important resource of the academic community and helps its members for their self-development, fulfillment of curriculum requirements and for promotion of study and research. Library of higher technical education institution is the main channel of bringing information to cater information requirements of the users. The overall functions of a library in technical education institution include building up a comprehensive collection of technical literature, to organize and provide access to the information sources with the help of a variety of tools, and retrieve the vast and continuously expanding technical knowledge through multifarious information services. Libraries are a vital component of higher technical education

institutes and need to be equipped with proper infrastructure namely proper space and furniture to accommodate users; trained staff to provide services to the users for making use of the collections; optimum and appropriate collection to satisfy most of the needs of all the users; essential technological devices to help in speedy and efficient provision of services and so on. The present study was undertaken with a view to know the state of preparedness of the libraries in higher technical education institutes to satisfactorily cater to the needs of their users.2 The role of the library is necessarily dependent upon the educational objectives of the institution. Frequently, these are unstated or inadequate. Reference is made to some definitions of objectives for higher education and the consequences for libraries are discussed. The view is urged that libraries, and therefore librarians, should be treated as integral and active parts of the educational process and the latter be involved in course planning and development. The role identified for libraries in traditional higher education has not been transferred to the thinking about the external mode of study.

Impact of Internet on academic library

services Perhaps no other recent innovation has impacted the library profession to such a great extent as Internet. Not only is our world becoming an interconnected global community, but this early use of the Internet has changed the fundamental roles, paradigms, and organizational culture of libraries and librarians as well, which created profound impact on L&IS by offering new modes of information delivery and a vast information source. There is a continuing evolution of the roles and functions of libraries and librarians, which appears to parallel the growth of acceptance and use of the Internet by library professionals. The innovative use of Internet technologies enable us to reach both local and distant users much more easily and effectively than hither to possible. Technologies such as email and Web provides tremendous opportunities for library & Inf. Scientists to deliver the information to the desktops of our users. Web offers significant advantage by integrating different library & information services with a common user interface offered by Web browsers. Realizing the potentials, many libraries are rushing to getting the connectivity. The following listing will give an idea of which various functions of libraries may take advantage from Internet and Web technologies.

The importance of library services for academic study and research

Academic libraries have become new actors in the process of distance learning among other factors of education and research. Due to the new storage media and new channels for transmitting information, university libraries complete the formation of the universities. Libraries are reshaping its services; we speak about electronic references, full text data access, Web resources, that are integral part of university education in the electronic environment. The option for an analysis of electronic library services for university study and research, has found a double meaning: a theoretical one, driven by the need for theoretical approaches, in the documentary area, in which the information produced changes of quality, quantity and structure, with consequences on the management process, but mostly a practical one, given that professions have undergone numerous changes and transformations, and the ability required by the new dimensions of services are complex. Electronic services in a information university structure are complementary to the electronic services of the university itself, determined in recent years to rethink its procedures for providing the educational process. Through the very function, the university libraries provide access to information in conjunction with the Curriculum, assist users in the process of information literacy and last but not least, are training centers for specialized personnel. Keeping the traditional elements of novelty the university library adds information, offering users new ways to information and documentation. It is rooted in recent years the expression" learn anywhere and anytime", which obviously leads to the thought of alternative information, communication and education. If the educational system promotes an 'education for all', aiming at training beyond geographical barriers, age, proposing options for study at a distance, the institutions of information at the university level will be forced and the current university education system is facing a fundamental problem: the diversification of information transmitted format but also with changes in content, aspect which leads to a new philosophy of education. Thus, an optimal structure of education must provide a curriculum with clearly defined learning objectives, consistent, counseling and library services. If the educational process allows adaptation of technologies should mention that not the same happens with the adjustment of context information and education. Web became first a mean of information and then support for students learning, the economic aspect

playing a determinant role. Whether we refer at the traditional learning or the 'remote' and online learning education and information need the electronic component. With regard to future prospects of the libraries in the new technological context, we agree Ion Stoica's considerations: "The diversity of structures, quantity, different codes, novelty of technology forces the info documentary systems, regardless of size, and even more, networks, highlighting clear and systematic resources. On the basis of educational plans, analytical programme, orientation of courses, textbooks, specialized treaties should not stand interrogation as: What kind of experts to prepare and with what capacity of coverage the information universe? as a condition for increasing the powers of its graduates with a view to becoming society. All university libraries keep the traditional services of information, gradually adding elements of remotely electronic access. Such a feature is Web-OPAC (online public access catalogue), which users can access from anywhere: from the library or from a terminal connected to the web page. Connecting resources through a single interface has been possible because the Z 39: 50 protocol exchange, which subsequently allowed bibliographic data linking of full-text documents. Any user, teacher, student or researcher, who access bibliographic data in such a manner, can make other types of search on certain keywords, topic, author, title, area. Thus, a bibliographical structure can be organized by clear criteria. It is the merit of a field benefiting from the power of both librarians and the automation specialists, and the advantage to those who, through their study and research fulfill the professional training. The online catalogue allowed unlimited access to data and documents without restrictions of space and time, librarians becoming content experts in search and the access, and libraries highlighting its missions through the quantity of documents and information through speed and quality of information: "The main concern of any contemporary info documentation structure is the need for information and study of users, regardless of the sources used and their status. The collection begins to play a secondary role. The emergence of electronic documents has changed the relationship between the two institutions publishers libraries, whose mission is to facilitate access to information regardless of how the book is presented, traditional or electronic, decisive being the issue of copyright and licensing for use. Digital libraries are not limited to providing full-text documents, but have a much higher attribute: to allow access at international scale through hyperlinks to the services and digital products provided by other institutions.

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