

SYNTHETIC REVIEW PAPER ON LIBRARY: KNOWLEDGE SUPPLEMENT FOR ACADEMIC

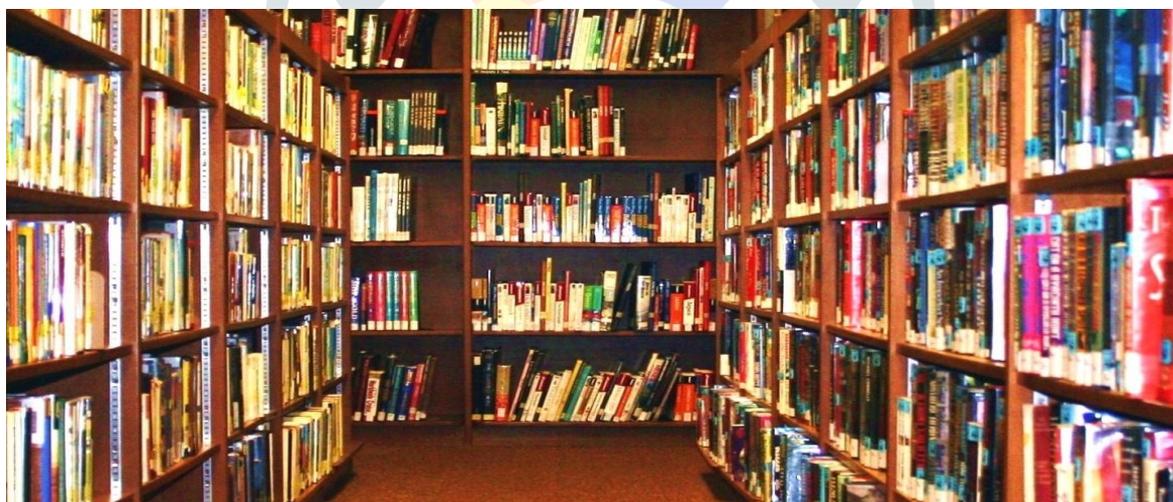
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ABSTRACT: *Library is a great blessing for the students or learners. It is known as a store house of different cultures. It's a good saying that a man is known by the good company he is keeping, in the very same way society is known by the good libraries. As person wants to know more and the craving for knowledge is increasing day by day hence library is very much in demand in the society. Library is the place where various old and new books are preserved, to meet the demand of various people. An academic library is always an important part of educational institution. There is reading room always found attached with library. It has been stated by Carlyle "that a true university of our days is nothing but a collection of books". Keeping the vision of development of country there should be circulating libraries in rural areas so that the illiteracy should be minimized. Library is very required for the cultural progress of the place. It's duty of everyone to be attached with library. We the citizen can do some better things like development of library movement and can foster among the casual readers and about habit of using libraries for knowledge as well as for enjoyment or recreation.*

Key words: - Knowledge, Library, Books, Cultural Progress, Enjoyment, Academic Recreation, Distance Learning etc.

According to **Allen (1982)** the role of the library is mostly dependent upon the educational objectives and what all is required for the institution to grow in future. Often, these are unstated or undefined what all is necessary for the institution benefits. Reference is made to some definitions of library objectives for higher education and its importance, and the penalties for libraries are discussed and brief its use. The view is urged and is given more importance that libraries, and so librarians, should be treated as integral and active parts of the educational system so that there should be overall development and the latter be involved for the development procedure in course planning and development of whole institute and in one way it can be said that there will overall development of country.

The role identified for libraries in accustomed higher education has not been transferred to the thinking about the outlying mode of study but the importance of library is still maintained. The problems of providing any type of library service to external students in a country as huge and sparsely peopled as Australia are very vast. To extend services and opportunities equivalent to those available in campus may be impossible, but great attempt should be made to make it possible. Otherwise it may be impossible to match the educational experiences of all the external and internal students, in which case the equivalence of their qualifications is in serious question among everyone.



According to **Itsekor (1992)** "The education system of Nigeria has approval from beginning to end different phases and stages of learning. With these myriad of changes one can ponder or can make other to think if these changes were worthwhile. Although change is expected and inevitable, changes is the requirement in nature, as all natural phenomena in life, the education system in Nigeria has experienced or faced many challenges and problems in terms of continuity and inconsistency due to restructuring of the system from time to time.

According to **Carolyn A. Snyder et al. (1997)** for many years some libraries have provided library services without any problem being faced to faculty and students involved in distance education, an environment in which students were not physically present on the originating campus of the course. The authors will summarize the results of a survey being done about the extent and type of involvement made in distance education by Association of Research Libraries' members. They will also describe examples of individual library programs and services which are made available for students for distance education. The authors will conclude by suggesting many opportunities for expanding of the role of libraries which are available in distance learning using the Regional Center for Distance Learning and Multimedia Development as a model.

For many years some libraries have provided library services and has helped them in all the way to faculty and students involved in distance education, an environment where students were not physically present on the originating campus of the course but they had the benefit. This has included courses which is delivered by some medium like correspondence, television, and instructors who travelled to other geographical locations, such as military bases and the knowledge is being provided. During the last several years, due to advance technology

interactive audio and video technology has been refined and implemented, thus providing another method to deliver courses which is very helpful for students. This form of distance education often labelled or called as distance learning, which involves the use of equipped and networked classrooms on- and off- campuses providing knowledge to students. What role can academic libraries play in this environment of education? Since academic libraries are known for its long history of collaborating with faculty and students, with telecommunications and computing units, and with other libraries, it is expected they will seek opportunities for enhanced collaboration and services in the distance learning arena and will provide service without any barrier.

According to **Moja (2000)** the author noted that over a decade in Nigeria, the political instability generated or left a negative effect on the education system and has moved everyone. The political unrest which is created in a place plagued not just the education system which is existing but the school library system in particular also. He further stressed and revealed that these difficulties were more pronounced or can be seen clearly at the foundation levels of education which is the base of education system”.

According to **Sirje Virkus And Silvi Metsar (2004)** Our society is undergoing a process of rapid change according to the generation and the time demand, moving toward what is called the information society where every information is required, the knowledge society, the network society where network should be strong or the informational mode of development (**Castells, 1996; Inglis et al, 2002: 17**) and it refer to the following features of the current period: dynamic and continuous change which is the need of the society and transformation; the failure of great theories such as Marxism to locate and predict directions of change which is required for the development; the discontinuous and erratic nature of change rather than evolutionary nature of social change; the juxtaposition of various images of social, economic and political life and the transformation of images like Disney world, TV sports and Web pages into the realities with which we deal in our daily life. It is believed that information and knowledge are the two different distinguishing features of this modern society and the main driver of this change in this era is the growing use of information and communication technologies and more and more use of it is made (ICT).

According to **Pavani (2007)** Digital libraries are quite new and are new concept to meet this era demand – about 20 years of age not more. At the same time, they have been growing at a fast pace to meet the people’s demand. Digital libraries have many but some of the characteristics are– they store, preserve, distribute and protect contents in many different formats and, at the very same time, they allow interaction between the user and the contents of the subjects; they are always present anytime, both geographically and over time and fulfil everyone’s need; they can make works internationally known and can become famous, enhancing referencing and citations for easy understanding; they can make public or can make famous the products of the educational process and let them be used as inputs for further learning or understanding process. This work addresses or reflects some aspects of digital libraries that make them suitable tools to support higher education for more advanced education.

According to **Anunobi and Okoye (2008)** before the advent of information and communication technology which is the advanced technology (ICT), academic libraries were the sole custodians of information or the complete source of education, which was predominantly in print form of learning. ICT brought changes necessitated by new information packaging for students. Academic libraries are faced now to manage both the hybrid resources (print and electronic) and are challenged to acquire the necessary skills require to meet the necessary demand. Furthermore, electronic information is being suspected of eroding the monopoly of academic libraries playing important role in education system as the sole access point to information for learners. Nevertheless, academic libraries can maintain their place or position by serving as an access point to both print and electronic resources available required for knowledge access. This paper discusses the nature of academic libraries in the digital age including resources which is available, the concept of universal access from anywhere, and the role of the universal access to print and electronic resources for usage with advanced technology. It also presents and describes a conceptual model of resource access in any medium regarding any topic concern for academic libraries in developing countries.

According to **Abolaji (2009)** this paper examines the situation in Nigeria library concerning reference services in Nigerian libraries which are being provided, as well as the role or the duty being performed by the Reference Librarians in providing Community Information Services in Nigeria. Information services being provided by them were examined in a mannered way in relation to fulfil the information needs of both rural and urban Nigerian dwellers. The paper shows or clearly mark that the reference services which is being provided by Reference Librarians are largely inadequate or insufficient, especially in rural areas which have a good proportion of the Nigerian populace and they need more than what is being provided. Apparently, the rural populace which really deserve special attention than others is not adequately taken care or even not properly handled of by the budgetary provision of the libraries present there. The administrative structure from State Government to Ward level presents or clearly shows a good platform for implementing or executing effective community service by the Reference Librarian in Nigeria. Library and Information Professionals who are there should endeavour to redefine their roles and methods according to Community Information needs and requirement and Reference Librarians should be specially trained and taught and equipped to reach all community members according to their needs and demands, taking more and more advantage of ICT, thus making the positive impact of Reference Librarians greatly felt in Nigeria for development of learners.

Nwagwu in Oyesiku et al (2009) stressed very clearly that Nigeria has experienced growth without development being taken place. He suggested or marked that looking at the past and contemporary endeavours in education till this date; one can sees or find an apparent lack in synergy and interactive harmonious relationship between educational growth and educational development similarly and hence very less development is being achieved or noticed.

According to **Kumar and Majumder et al. (2010)** “Library is a medium for the current exchange of ideas or knowledge, not just for finished collected wisdom to be set down imperishably for posterity but mere a small knowledge also. It is way of talking or expressing one’s views to one another - important talking, but tentative talking nonetheless. Eventually, when the excitement inside the other is largely gone and the subject all wrapped up and compiled, then for the most part it will appear to the person that in books that they are treatises.” Library is a true service institution for learners. Library services are one of the most widely used and accepted in the modern educational world, without this education is incomplete. Academic community particularly in any university utilizes library services to the fullest for research and teaching purposes. Academic work is very much supported by library. Therefore, library is rightly regarded or considered as the heart of an academic institution.

According to **Okoye (2012)** Academic libraries are the libraries which are established in tertiary institutions for the learning purpose. They include libraries in Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education in another word in all the education part. The roles of these libraries are similar and are same in all and that is to effectively or positively support institutions to attain what is required for the institution development and for the key functions of teaching, research and community service. These institutions are hence responsible for the production of middle and higher level manpower for national development and for their development as a whole. The extent or level to which they are able to effectively or successfully accomplish that task depends largely on how well their libraries are equipped with the relevant information resources required for the work and according to the demand of the era.

According to **Shukla and Singh et al. (2013)** the objective of the author of the paper is to establish a relationship between the three the library, literacy and education. It also discussed the library as a pre-requisite or mostly demanded for education for sustainable development at all levels of education. The paper emphasized or stressed on the role of libraries through extension services being provided and Audio-visual aids, story hours, lectures, book exhibitions, pictures, newsreels, films, etc, and many more for mass education. "Education" and "library" are two inseparable—indivisible concepts as both are two words of same coin, both being fundamentally and synchronically related to each other and co-existent with each other. One cannot be separated or divided from the other, and the existence of one is impossible without the other existence. None of them is an end in itself both together is complete in itself; rather both of them together are a means to an ultimate end. One dies as soon as the other perishes hence both exist because of other. One survives as long as the other exists and live together. This inter-relation, this co-existence, this dependence of one upon the other are going since long and have been coming down from the birth of human civilization towards the posterity through a process of evolution in accord with many and truly varied needs, changes, and circumstances of various stages of human life in existence. Education cannot exist alone in the absence of library without library it has no meaning, and library has no meaning if it cannot impart education to learners. Education is an eye-opener to a human being, brings in front of learner's eye; it gives him perfect, adequate and complete knowledge, creates civic and rational sense among all, withdraws him from the subjection of low or bad habits, selfish passions, and shameful pursuits, and thus educes him from abysmal darkness towards limpid and perspicuous enlightenment, while if talked about library it is an instrument of self-education, a means of knowledge and factual information, a centre of intellectual recreation where person enjoys while learning, and a beacon of enlightenment that provide accumulated—preserved knowledge of civilization or of learned life which consequently enrich ones mental vision or mentality, and dignify his habit or deeds, behaviour, character, taste, attitude, conduct, and outlook on life, hence library affects one's life completely.

According to **Kumar (2013) according to him** in the Role of the library in academic institutions in academic, in library topic mainly we are giving the information or details about different kinds of Education policies which are existing. In education policy education, Education commissions existing, committees being formed and their recommendations in brief discussion are given below. In commissions and committees, Indian university commission (1902), Salder commission (1917), Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) Secondary education commission (1953), Advisory committee (1958), Kothari commission (1964), National Policy on Education (1986) are there. In this academic institution the functions or working of new education policy in the higher education is through library. Role of UGC (Universities Grants commission) is involved in the development of academic libraries. UGC academic Libraries, UGC Library staff, UGC Library science training, UGC national information centers, UGC reprographic services, UGC computers and UGC establishment of INFLIBNET.

According to **Yaminfirooz and Siamian et al. (2013)** Due to the development and vast increment of area of technologies, communications, databases and information resource varieties in today's era, information age, our various social, economic, cultural and political and various other needs cannot be fulfilled by relying merely on past knowledge and skills as done previously but now the technology has changed hence we too have to change accordingly. Information literacy (IL) as a set of necessary skills required in our daily life for all of us is an effective way of treating new technologies and their effective application in our lives and it also support our lives. The study aimed to survey the library users' and the problems they are facing without library, views in the Central Library of Babol University of Medical Sciences (The Library), Iran, on the role or functions and influences of librarians on their IL development and improvement accordingly.

According to **Abdul salami and Okezie et al. (2013)** From time immemorial, both terms 'knowledge and information', these words are related with each other, which are central to the topic of our discussion have remained the 'stock in trade' or better still, the 'articles of trade' in libraries and librarianship. From its earliest, humble beginning, libraries have always been, till today, been closely associated or connected with and thus closely related to both concepts. Hence, knowledge and information both together have remained the familiar 'focus of interest' of libraries and librarianship thus giving rise to the term knowledge society which provides knowledge to learners and which has become a household term these days. Yet in too many cases it has been seen, the understanding of it remains erroneous or shallow among all. At the same time it is found that, deep transformative currents related to knowledge and its production is found to be seen and dissemination in society promise to change the world as we know it or to make it as we dream to see, perhaps in the historically short time of a few generations it would be possible. We are witnessing the beginnings of this transformation or a positive change and our understanding of the pattern of changes in the library services with very serious positive long-term consequences. That is why a profound understanding of knowledgeable societies, as well as they are emerging over the world, is of such great importance for everyone. This paper examines or states the role of library in the promotion of knowledge societies in Nigeria and its importance is being stated.

According to **Khan and Bhatti et al. (2014)** the author studied and surveyed students' who are utilizing the resources, services, and facilities of the Central Library of the University of Peshawar, Pakistan. The findings reveal or unveils that most of the respondents visited the library to study course books, consult reference materials, and to retrieve unpublished documents for information needs or according to requirement. The majority of the respondents stated very clearly or indicated that the library provided effective services. They were satisfied with the facilities being provided there like lighting system, ventilation facilities, reading tables, and also the staff behaviour with end users. However, some of the lacking were also being described like lack of e-resources, inadequate collections, and insufficient physical facilities were identified as some of the major issues in the effective use of library collections and services.

According to **Melissa Goldsmith and Fonseca (2015)** author remarked that teaching faculty, students, administration, and even academic librarians almost everyone almost always overlook the powerful role of the academic library as an educational system, and sometimes it is completely overlooked or self-contained educational entity, within its parent institution – a place where a student (or a non-student) can become self-educated or attain knowledge. As an educational system, like any other educational institution, it needs to find ways to remain relevant as time passes because as time changes demand changes but library needs will always to be there. New library directors need to be very much responsible for proactive marketing that both strengthens and articulates this role, which means drafting or creating and disseminating a library mission/message that keeps up with political and ethical situations, and developing the library into a learner-centered environment for the learning students. Academic librarians always remain relevant or appropriate by mastery of teaching and achieving new scholarly excellence. In other words, the library must be there in any institute, it is a pillar of an institute.

According to **Joel and Ayinla (2015)** nation is said to be developed economically and completely settled when its citizen reaches the high possible standard of living. The key role of education towards the attainment of sustainable or complete development has made qualitative education a key and important component of the Seven-Point Agenda of sustainable integration. This in turn requires a well-equipped with all the contents books present there in Academic Library on our tertiary institutions to improve our educational system. Academic Library in an institution is well established to take care of the information needs or requirement of students, lecturers, researchers and other comity of scholars. The library is continuously bringing every man in contact with the world in the fulfilment of its functions or its requirement as a

repository for knowledge in all forms and shapes. The realization of the enormous power of information or knowledge has made Academic Library and information resource centres inevitably present in many sectors of Nigeria's economy and hence lead to development. The level and quality of Academic library in an institution participation in a populace such; as education, agricultural activities, health and commercial activities are paramount contributory factors to the level of economic and all development of person on personal level as well as of the country development in Nigeria. It is therefore important that Academic Library should be given stake holder roles for the Nigeria's economic development as a whole.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the above article that the library is essential for any academic institution and for the overall growth of individual and the country. Library should be according to the era or the demand of time, like it should be digitalised for easy accessible and can be accessed from any place any point of time. Many importance of library is there like: useful supplement for education, issuing of books, peaceful environment, assistance in homework, broadens the horizon, inculcating positive habit and many more. It is found that library is a store house of knowledge.

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