

LIBRARY AS KNOWLEDGE LEARNING RESOURCES CENTER

Dr. Nitesh V Chore

Librarian

Vinayak Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya

Nandgaon Kh. Dist. Amravati (MH) India

Email Id - niteshchore123@gmail.com

Abstract :

Libraries of today are quite different from those of the past. Today's library is not only stocked with books but also keeps maps, cassettes, dadios, magazines which contribute to teaching and learning. Due to these expanded services, most school or college libraries are now called resource centres. In any case, the learning resources center setting was changed, particularly the setting in regards to the issues and needs on the usage of the learning resources center. This paper focuses around the learning resource center administrations services at different knowledge resources cente.

Introduction :

“Library is a growing organism.” Library is the heart of the educational institution and it is to this centre pupils bring varied experiences, problems and questions and then discuss and pursue them in search of new light from the experiences of others and specially from the accumulated wisdom of the world garnered, arranged and displayed in the library. Library service is closely related to educational Programme. It would be appropriate to assume it a part of educational Programme. The learning resource centers likewise makes the proper offices to improve the learning procedure in the fields of study. It gives a scope of capacities, procedures, exercises and a progression of library and data administrations for the student and instructor. Actually, it gives a decent and rich collection of learning resources and data in totally printed frames so as to build up the educational procedure [1]. The learning resource centers should assume the job of providing customary and non-conventional wellsprings of data. This makes the instructor and student mindful of all updates in scholarly creation. On the off chance that we attempted to make these resources accessible in their conventional structure just as in libraries, we would come up short. The learning resource centers additionally sort out and encourages access to such data in less time and with the base exertion [2]. Learning resource centers speak to a monster jump in the structure and usage of modern educational tools.

Definitions of Library:

S.R Ranganathan – “A library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of books, the duty of making them accessible those who require the use of them.”

ALA (American Library Association) glossary of Library and information science “Library as a collection of materials organized to provide physical bibliographical and intellectual access to group with a staff that is trained to provide services and program related to information needs of the target group.”

UNESCO (2020) define library as “Organisation, or part of an organisation, whose main aims are to build and maintain a collection and to facilitate the use of such information resources and facilities as are required to meet the informational, research, educational, cultural or recreational needs of its users; these are the basic requirements for a library and do not exclude any additional resources and services incidental to its main purpose.”

Role of The Library :

The role and activities taking place within the academic library appear to be changing. These changes are predicted to affect the organisation of the library as well as the physical building. Historically, libraries have been a research resource supported by a maintained ‘physical’ collection and archives. Today, the academic library is confronted with developments in technology, dramatically growing traditional collections and increased student and faculty demand.

Learning And Library Changes :

New and more independent ‘student centred’ learning methods magnify the role of the library in the higher education process. Actually, the concept of the elite university is under attack as pointed out by Bernard Levrat1: "The prevailing Humboldt model which links teaching and research in the same department is undermined by two factors: much research is being done outside the universities and new specialities are required which are best described as borderline between several traditional disciplines -- bioinformatics, ecology, financial mathematical modelling; competition comes from the Internet where whole curricula can be found.

Library Impact On The Education Process In The Future :

By adapting to the rapid changes in information storage and delivery and providing teachers and students with appropriate new tools, libraries will continue to make an important impact on the education process in the future. Technologically-based learning will serve to prepare students for independent and continuous learning. Until learners are able to afford their own technology, libraries are expected to be a fundamental resource for the economically disadvantaged. Indeed libraries will be expected to provide users with the state-of-the-art technology that as individuals they will not be able to either afford or to constantly update.

Library Services :

(i) Circulation :

The circulation system adopted by the library should have provision for indicating the number of books a user can borrow at a given time, their due date, facilities for

reservation of title already on loan so as to ensure of the borrowed material on time.

Check – in and check out of library documents should be provided regularly and as per library rules. A register system or computerized circulation system may be applied to circulate the library documents to its members.

(ii) Reference and Information Service :

Reference service is the process of establishing contact between a reader and his document. The library shall have provision for reference and information services.

(iii) User Education :

User education is a paradigm of four functions: Information, instruction, guidance and stimulation. The library must have a system for imparting user education. The user education Programme should be developed stage-wise. It should include provision of information literacy, instruction in identifying the relevant information resources.

(iv) OPAC (On-line Public Access Catalogue) :

This is the On-line Cataloguing, from this OPAC system, we can search Author, Title, and Publisher etc. and we can easily find out the books and books location for stack room.

What Is the Difference Between Library & Resource Center :

1.Traditional Libraries :

Libraries are defined as institutions existing to provide reading materials and educational enlightenment. Public libraries offer free access to books, films, music, digital books, reference materials, study areas and other resources. Specialized libraries, such as law and medical libraries, cater to specific groups with concentrated materials. Modern libraries also include computer terminals for online research and use.

2. Independent Resource Centers :

Resource centers can exist independent of a library. For example, teacher resource centers provide multimedia tools such as computers, video equipment, laminating machines, copiers, and art supplies. Educators can craft visual displays, develop lesson plans and polish instructional designs in a teacher's resource center.

3. Public Library and Resource Centers :

Combined public library and resource centers intertwine traditional library offerings with enhanced public services. Books and printed materials are linked in the same buildings with resources for faxing, Internet connectivity, and even things such as notary public services.

4. Specialized Library Resource Centers :

Some libraries are linked to resource centers for highly specialized purposes. For example, the State of Virginia has a library for the visually impaired. It includes such things as braille reading materials and audio books. The library also offers extended specialized services such as Braille note-takers, software for the visually impaired, folding canes and Braille paper.

Concept Of The Learning Resource Center Can Be Understood As :

It is an educational domain that contains numerous sorts of learning resources, where the student is furnished with chances to procure abilities and experience to improve his insight through self- learning. The learning resource center is characterized as a site in the educational organization that offers types of assistance to instructors, students, overseers and others. These administrations incorporate the arrangement of different printed and non-printed and electronic learning resources, the accessibility of the data organize and different administrations, for example, the creation of resources, professional preparing, Processes, data and explicit assignments, with a certified expert so as to give a resource-rich learning condition and utilize modern educating and learning techniques dependent on the coordination of ICT into the learning procedure .It is otherwise called a logical domain that contains different kinds of printed, sound and visual information and the methods for its utilization, which the student encounters, forms and connects with. It permits him to procure information, experience and abilities and to enhance his insight through self- learning regulated by experts who encourage the states of managing all offices of these centers openly and emphatically. In this way, all the masterminded data resources in structures give every single suitable office to the headway of learning and education. It is vital to make reference to that the center incorporates the structure, the human frameworks, and all data sources. In light of the past definitions, the scientist accepts that learning resource center is an educational situation that has a reasonable atmosphere for learning. Learning resource center has a fundamental job in education in modern occasions, for it contains numerous assortments of data programs, gear, tools and devices. The utilization of these resources could be in a conventional printed structure or in an electronic structure, for example, CDs, databases and different learning resources. An exceptionally prepared proficient oversees and builds up these procedures. What do we mean by innovation?, The expression "innovation" originates from the Greek word "Techne", which implies workmanship or aptitude or the Latin word "Texere", which implies development or weaving and the Greek word "logos", which implies science or study. In this manner, the word innovation alludes to science or abilities or as it were to contemplate aptitudes sensibly to play out a particular capacity [6]. In an ongoing report on the impact of Teaching and Learning Resources on the accomplishment of the students which completed by (Okongo, 2015) the creators note that establishments can utilize the learning resources to "suit all students paying little mind to their physical, scholarly, social, enthusiastic, phonetic difficulties", Their investigation suggested the usage of a "sufficient instructing and learning resources" that "ought to be given to guarantee compelling execution of comprehensive education", In an examination titled "Effect Of School Library Services On Achievement And Learning" (Williams, 2001), found that

"there are related key components of collection levels, library staffing levels and cooperation between the administrator and educator. Preparing of educators and administrators is exhibited to raise common comprehension of one another's commitment and jobs", The creators reasoned that the utilization of resources helps "creating aptitudes through in-administration and beginning preparing will prompt more noteworthy understanding, improved execution and expanded certainty"

Conclusion :

Learning Resources Centers at the university school and colleges increasing the educational accomplishment, which prompts the improvement of the college students in information and data. The success and improvement of the recipients in the information society was estimated through auditing the parts of these tools and investigating their presentation, deciding their adequacy by considering an irregular example of them. The importance of library, information and information science manpower in India has risen considerably. Since the modern library movement the importance of the contribution of library personnel has been gaining strength

steadily all over the world, maintaining currency in the information professionals has become increasingly difficult in the light of fast paced societal and technological changes. Professionals in these fields have started realizing the type of education and training they believe is needed to practice. Developments in educational technology and the changing pattern of education and learning indicate serious challenges for the library and information community to upgrade their information technology (IT) skills

References :

- Adebayo, O., Owolabi, S. E., Fabgohun, M. O., & Itsekor, V. O. (2015). Information needs and most preferred sources of information of undergraduate students in a Nigerian university of technology.
- *Ebonyi Journal of Library and Information Science*, 2(1), 192-202.
- Afolabi, A. F. & Alegbeleye, M. (2016). Information Needs and School Library Media Centre Services Patronage among Federal Government College Students in South-Western Nigeria. *Library and Information Science Digest*, 9, 6-11.
- Afolabi, K. A. (2017). An evaluative study of the roles of school libraries in learning activities of senior secondary school students in Ondo state. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 1598. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1598>
- Akparobore, D. & Akparobore, D. O. (2020). Status of school libraries in state capitals in Nigeria: A study of selected secondary and primary schools in Asaba, Delta State, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 3868. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/3868>
- Enugu State Ministry of Education (2021). *Schools*. <https://www.moe-enugustate.com>
- Fasola, O. S. & Olabode S. O. (2013). Information seeking behaviour of students of

- Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo, Nigeria. *Brazilian Journal of Information Science*, 7(2), 47-60.
- Dr. Balesh Kumar Library as a Learning Resource Center: A Case Study of S.D. College Library, Ambala Cantt .
 - Rita Singh¹ and Rajesh Sharma(2018) Relevance of library and information resource centre in pharmaceutical research development in context of the new digital era.
 - Lawal-Solarin, E. O. (2016). Investigation of school libraries: A case study of private school libraries at Ado-Odo LGA, Ogun State, South West, Nigeria. *Covenant Journal of Business & Social Sciences (CJBSS)*, 7(2), 15-28.
 - Maifata, N. M., Mohammed, A. & Saidu, S. N. (2021). School library as tools for inculcating and enhancing reading culture among school pupils in Giwa local government, Kaduna state. *Al-Hikmah Journal of Education*, 8(1), 168-174.
 - Ojohwoh, R. (2021). A survey of the use of school libraries by students in government secondary schools in Delta State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Applied Technologies in Library and Information Management*, 7 (1), 1-8.
 - Otoide, P. G. (2015). Information needs of Secondary School Students in selected Schools in Abaraka Community. *International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science*, 3(3), 81-88.
 - Atsumi Yamaguchi. 2011. Fostering Learner Autonomy as Agency: An Analysis of Narratives of a Student Staff Member Working at a SelfAccess Learning Center. Degree Doctor. Japan: Kanda University of International Studies.
 - Bhatt, S., & Singh Rana, M. (2011). E-information usage among engineering academics in India with special reference to Rajasthan State. *Library Hi Tech*, 29(3), 496-511.
 - Kodandarama & M. Chandrashekara (2015). Access to Information Resources by the Students and Research Scholars at the Digital Information Resources Center (DIRC), Mysore University Library. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 5(1), 118-126.
 - Kinnersley, R. (2000). Electronic resources in Kentucky high schools: A survey of availability and instruction for students. *Internet Reference Services Quarterly*, 5(1), 7-28.
 - Xu, A., & Chen, G. (2016). A Study on the Effects of Teachers' Information Literacy on Information Technology Integrated Instruction and Teaching Effectiveness. *EURASIA Journal of Mathematics, Science & Technology Education*, 12(2), 335-346
 - Jacobs RM. Judging the worth of educational outcomes: an approach to evaluating flexibility. A flexible design for health professions education Jacobs RM 1976 Wiley New York 231 247
 - Kasses, CD, Taylor, SD, Jones, CL. Departmental libraries: curse or blessing?. *Bull Med Libr Assoc*. 1978;66:177-184
 - A.Jacobs, J. W., Organizing instructional materials services at the system level, *ALA Bulletin*, 62:149-52.