

IMPERATIVE ROLE OF CARREL IN USER EDUCATION

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Abstract: Educational efforts over several years have seen the positive involvement of libraries in education by offering their referral services, information and teaching resources. Individual tutoring programs and educational classes, besides their outreach to specific people's groups with educational handicaps taken up now by libraries, alludes to their active and enhanced involvement in education. Distribution of resource materials to institutions, including hospitals, prisons, homes for the disabled and aged, rehabilitation centres and groups with education related problems and adolescents involved in crime, unemployment and the like, makes a visible impact on their education. Libraries are plays vital role in user education, which cannot be separated from education. The provision of libraries is crucial and indispensable to education in a nation. Therefore, whatever is done to improve the quality of education is done to improve the nation. The absence of libraries will have negative effects on education. Therefore, individual learners should be encouraged to use them.

Keywords: Libraries, education, resources and services, science and technology.

1.0 Introduction: Since from many years, many libraries have supported education efforts by providing teaching resources, information and referral services. A more active approach has been taken by libraries offering educational classes or one-to-one tutoring programs. Many libraries have outreach programs designed to meet the needs of specific groups of people with limited educational skills.

In addition, some libraries offer programs for groups at risk for education-related problems. After-school and summer educational programs have sought to encourage young people to become employable, contributing members of the community and generally to raise their self-esteem. Strategies have included homework help sessions, peer tutoring, and peer group reading sessions.

Theory of student involvement plays important role in achieving a goal. Quite simply, student involvement refers to the amount of physical and psycho- logical energy that the student devotes to the academic experience. Thus, a highly involved student is one who, for example, devotes considerable energy to studying, spends much time on campus, participates actively in student organizations, and interacts frequently with faculty members and other students. Conversely, a typical uninvolved student neglects studies, spends little time on campus, abstains from extracurricular activities, and has infrequent contact with faculty members or other students. These hypothetical examples are only intended to be illustrative; there are many other possible forms of involvement. Involvement is, an active term, the list uses verb forms. attach oneself to, commit oneself to, devote oneself to, engage in, go in for, incline toward, join in, partake of, participate in, plunge into, show enthusiasm for, tackle, take a fancy to, take an interest in, take on, take part in, take to, take up, undertake.

The development of Science and Technology (S & T) in the last two centuries has led to an information explosion. Rapid changes have taken place at a great pace. In order to meet the growing needs of users the library system has been greatly improved and upgraded to meet the new challenges. The services offered by libraries have also undergone a great change. With the advent of new technologies in the field of computers and telecommunications, revolutionary changes have taken place in the field of Library and Information Science. The shape of traditional libraries containing a large number of printed documents is in the process of being transformed to paper less libraries containing a large number of digitized documents. The facilities

offered by networking have not left libraries untouched. Modern libraries are not only digitized but networked also. This has led to the creation of virtual libraries i.e. libraries without walls through which the user has access to information at anytime, anywhere in the world by using the modern tools of communications, such as computers and Internet facilities. Libraries in the new millennium are leaders in knowledge management. Librarians in universities are innovative in their use of the new information technologies to provide access to a range of multimedia sources. Today's libraries teach students the information handling skills to last a lifetime.

2.0 Education

Education refers to the process of learning and acquiring information. Education can be divided into two main types: formal learning through an institution such as a school and self-taught learning or what is often termed life experience. Generally, education is important for learning basic life skills, as well as learning advanced skills that can make a person more attractive in the job market. Education, system of formal teaching and learning as conducted through schools and other institutions. Levels of education in modern societies can go from preschools to colleges and universities.

Education is not only an instrument of social change but viewed as an investment in the national development. Great educational revolutions achieve great economic evaluations. Education has the same importance as food and shelter and it is known to be essential to a life of an individual. As food is considered necessary for the health and shelter for the body, education is needed for the mind.

Education is assimilated and disseminated in a variety of ways. The least educated people are also instrumental in the propagation of knowledge ostensibly on the basis of lifelong experiences. Such information and knowledge is also imparted to children in their homes daily; however, a quantum leap in the advancement of knowledge demands well equipped libraries, not only in universities but also in every educational institution.

Education in the largest sense is any act or experience that has a formative effect on the mind, character, or physical ability of an individual. In its technical sense, education is the process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills, and values from one generation to another.

- Education is the process by which people learn:
- Instruction refers to the facilitating of learning, by a tutor or teacher.
- Teaching refers to the actions of an instructor to impart learning to the student.
- Learning refers to those who are taught, with a view toward preparing them with specific knowledge, skills, or abilities that can be applied upon completion.

3.0 Levels of Education

There are different levels of education Primary education, Secondary education, Tertiary/Higher education, Adult education, Alternative education, Distance education, Vocational education, Audiovisual education.

3.1 Features of Education:

- 1) Life long process: - Process of development from infancy to maturity.
- 2) Bipolar process: - Interplay of educator and educand.
- 3) Tripolar process :- Interplay of educator, educand and social process.
- 4) A deliberate process:- The educator is aware of his aim.
- 5) Preserver and Transmitter of heritage: - The cultural heritage is transmitted from generation to generation.
- 6) It is progressive: - Changes according to the needs and demands of the society.

3.2 Purpose/Function of Education

- Acquisition of information about the past and present: includes traditional disciplines such as literature, history, science, mathematics etc
- Formation of healthy social and/or formal relationships among and between students, teachers, others
- Understanding of human relations and motivations

4.0 Library

A library is a collection of sources, resources, and services, and the structure in which it is housed; it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual. It can mean the collection itself, the building or room that houses such a collection, or both. The term 'library' has itself acquired a secondary meaning: "a collection of useful material for common use." This sense is used in fields such as computer science, mathematics, statistics, electronics and biology. It can also be used by publishers in naming series of related books, e.g. The Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology (Encarta, 2009).

Libraries are defined as organized collection of published and unpublished books and audiovisual materials with the aid of services of staff who are able to provide and interpret such material as required, to meet the informative research, educational and recreational needs of its users.

Advanced definitions of library (Islam, 2004-fm adio gboyega) however are as follows: As a learned institution equipped with treasures of knowledge maintained, organized, and managed by trained personnel to educate the children, men and women continuously and assist in their self-improvement through an effective and prompt dissemination of information embodied in the resources.

As an enabling factor to obtain spiritual, inspirational, and recreational activities through reading, and therefore the opportunity of interacting with the society's wealth and accumulated knowledge.

An instrument of self-education, a means of knowledge and factual information, a centre of intellectual recreation, and a beacon of enlightenment that provides accumulated preserved knowledge of civilization which consequently enriches one's mental vision, and dignifies his habit behaviour, character, taste, attitude, conduct, and outlook on life.

As a place in which literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending. In a digital sense, a library may be more than a building that houses a collection of books and other materials as the Internet has opened up an avalanche of online and electronic resources for accessing documents on various fields of interest. As a collection of texts, images, etc, encoded so as to be stored, retrieved, and read by computer.

Libraries have been identified as one of the key elements for open access to information, which is crucial to educational development. 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, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. 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 a place of silence for studying.

4.1 Types of Library

The scope of a library as an effective aid to study and education is virtually multitudinous. There are different types of libraries, viz., (a) Special library, (b) Public library and (c) Academic library which contribute to education in various different ways.

4.2 Libraries and Education

When individuals of all ages have the opportunity to explore information that matters to them, various forms of education can emerge. Libraries have tools to inspire education of all ages.

- They teach skills and strategies individuals need to learn and achieve
- They are partners in education, developing curricula, and integrating resourced into teaching and learning
- They teach the skills individuals need to become effective users of ideas and information
- They seek, select, evaluate, and utilize electronic resources and tools and instruct individuals and educators in how to use them
- Library is the ideal neutral and non-threatening environment for learning, formal and informal, to occur
- Libraries have a record of personal service and impartiality
- They readily partner with other learning providers and with other libraries
- They provide public ICT facilities and support

4.3 The Role of the Library Resources in Education is to:

- Facilitate the planning and implementation of learning programs that will equip students with the skills necessary to succeed in a constantly changing social and economic environment. Through resource-based programs, students acquire skills to collect, critically analyze and organize information, problem-solve and communicate their understandings.
- Provide and promotes quality fiction to develop and sustain in students the habit and enjoyment of reading for pleasure and to enrich students' intellectual, aesthetic, cultural and emotional growth.
- Cater for differences in learning and teaching styles through the provision of an equality of access to, a wide range of materials, fiction and non-fiction, print, audio, video and digital.
- Provide educators with access to relevant curriculum information and professional development materials within and outside the educational system; and opportunities to cooperatively plan

implement and evaluate learning programs which integrate information resources and technologies. (Usoro, 2007)

- The library enables the individual to obtain spiritual, inspirational, and recreational activity through reading, and therefore the opportunity of interacting with the society's wealth and accumulated knowledge. The library can be seen as an Integra part of education.
- Library resources help to develop a habit of lifelong learning. Library resources are needed to keep the skills that have been required through education alive. If education is to have a greater share in the molding and building of a happier individual and a better society, the providers of education must go beyond their roles as facilitators to a more practical role of providing library resources for sustaining the newly acquired skills of adult learners.
- stimulate and guide pupils in all phases of their reading so that they may find increasing enjoyment and satisfaction and may grow in critical judgment and appreciation.

5.0 Conclusion

Libraries are vital institutions, which cannot be separated from education. The provision of libraries is crucial and indispensable to education in a nation. Therefore, whatever is done to improve the quality of education is done to improve the nation. The absence of libraries will have negative effects on education. Therefore, individual learners should be encouraged to use them.

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