

CHAPTER-IV

ROLE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction:-

“As we stand on the threshold of the third millennium we re-dedicate the higher education system for the development of the country, and to the generations of students, who will enter its portals, seeking a relevant education for the needs of the 21st century.” (University News) DEC, 2013

Education is an obligatory need of every human kind. A better education system can improve the community, scientific and technological improvement of a country. The human resource development of a country depends upon the quality of education imparted in country. Higher education caters to the education in the colleges and college library. Higher education is admittedly a separate stage quite distinct from primary, Secondary and higher secondary stages.

4.2. Role of College Libraries in Higher Education:-

The Role of college libraries as a higher educational institution plays a significant role. It collects, organizes and disseminates information, the recorded knowledge to the faculty and supports generation of new knowledge. The aims of college education and college libraries are interrelated. So library must become an integral part of curriculum for development of human civilization. The college library provides an opportunity for self-education to the students besides supplementing the class lectures. Realizing the importance of college libraries the UGC has been granting special sums of money towards the development of college libraries.

Apart from primary and secondary education, higher education is the main instrument for development and transformation, Ministry of Human Resource Development, University Grant Commission and statutory bodies work as the collective central mechanism for higher education in India. These are regarded as policy formulators as well as the regulatory bodies in regard to higher education.

Higher education in India has acquired special significance since independence. This is to be gauged in terms of what the society expects, from it and the fulfillment of these expectations in terms of its requirements. Referring to the 21st the century, it has

been acknowledged world wide as the knowledge society. Every nation now finds itself operating in an increasing competitive and globalized institutional environment where the information infrastructure, research and innovation systems, education and lifelong learning and regulatory frame work are crucial variables. Higher education plays a crucial role in the re–construction and development of the nation. The higher education may be the nature of general, vocational, professional or technical education. The role of library plays a significant role in each and every field. Indian higher education system needs to deliver, quality, and quantity and exclusiveness. The role of library to improve equality and quality education is essential to improve skilled man power or human resources.

India has third largest higher education system in the world. After independence there was a remarkable improvement in education and research. After independence the University Grant Commission (UGC) of 1948- 49 under the chairman ship of Dr. Radhakrishnan criticized the unsatisfactory condition of the college and university libraries. The commission described library as the heart of the university and college.

Accelerating technological changes is bringing all libraries to the threshold of a radically different era, the college libraries are no exception to this. Success in implementing this change over depends on proper planning. Keeping in mind, the objectives of automation as the financial and man power support available .The ICT has played an important role in the library and information centre. The application of ICT is much essential for higher educational institution of college libraries and information centre, because these centre are carrier of information which is useful for everyone.

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Higher education is recognized today as a capital investment and is of paramount importance for economic, social development of the country. Institution of higher education, college have the primary responsibility for equipping individual with advanced knowledge and skills required for positions of responsibility in government, business, and other professions. Quality higher education is a source of great potential for the socio economic and cultural development of the country. Factors such as distinctive nature of higher institutions international mobility of students, and teacher's

accessibility of computer based learning pursuit of research and scholarship, globalization of economy, and emerging challenges of the 21st century have a direct impact on the future development of higher education. Higher education cannot be separated from its milieu and social context, religious, moral, historical, and cultural ethos permeates through the fabric of the educational system of a country. Higher education has faced very severe challenges in the shape of various economic, social, political and moral changes and its future depends on its responses made by its people.

Quality in higher education has become a primary agenda of the countries world-wide. In the context marked by expansion of higher education and globalization of economic activities education has become a national concern in developing countries with an international dimension. To cope with this changing context, developing countries have been pressurized to ensure and assure quality of higher education at a nationally comparable and internationally acceptable standard.

There is a rapid changes and increased complexity of today's world. The productive functioning is continually changing and highly demanding environment. In confronting these challenges it is necessary to consider the complexity of the education system itself and multitude of problem that must be addressed. No simple and single uniform approach can be applied with the expectation that significant improvement of the system will occur.

There should be better interaction between higher educational institution i.e. Colleges and attached library. College libraries are now increasingly called upon for their contribution to the institutional mission and goals, Library is an essential component of the higher educational structure. The library is the primary and significant requirement for any educational institution. The functions of library within any academic institution can be realized only in the context of institution's philosophy of education. The character and efficiency of an academic institution can be determined by the treatment given to its central organ namely the library. An adequately well-equipped library is not only necessary for all teaching and learning but is also essential for research in higher educational field. A systematically, developed library collection serves as a major academic facility to the faculty as well as students and facilitate them to conduct research in and repositories of scholarship.

The college libraries as a higher educational institution, plays a crucial role in the reconstruction and development of the nations. Education should focus increasingly on a shift from teaching to learning. So that self-determined learning becomes easier and more cost-effective, it will be more rewarding and therefore more motivating. In

the context of reformation and re-scaling of higher education provision, the library gains strength.

4.3. Establishment and Development of UGC and Role of UGC and Other Bodies for Promoting Higher Education's in Colleges attach Libraries and Other Institutions of Higher Learning:-

The national development of a multi lingual and multicultural country like India presents a tremendous challenge to its planners and administrators. Education being the key factor for the growth and development of a country, Government of India initiated several measures to remodel education system and to make it relevant to the needs of the nation after independence in 1947. The main aim was to achieve higher education system. The government took a few positive steps to realize the nation's goals.

In post -Independence era, vigorous efforts were made to improve the standard of higher education. The university Education Commission set up the Government of India with Dr S Radhakrishnan as the chairman had members from United States and United Kingdom of identical bodies.

In India the UGC was established in December 1953 and was made a statutory body in November 1956 by an Act of the Parliament to maintain the standard of higher education in India. The UGC has been functioning as an autonomous advisory organization in India since its inception.

The main aim was to achieve total literacy and independence of higher education system. The government took a few positive steps to realize-the nation's goals. For example - They were -

1. Quantitative improvement in secondary and higher education
2. Provision for scientific and technical education in various field.

The UGC formulates and directs the policies and programmes of higher education in India .The UGC has the responsibility of providing maintenance grant to the Central Universities,12 deemed to be universities, about 70 colleges of Delhi university and 4 colleges of Banaras Hindu University. It provides plan grant to all above universities and colleges and also financial support to state government.

4.4. Major Library Related Commissions and Committees Appointed by UGC are: -

Education has the major concern of the Government which has since independence appointed various commissions and committees to make recommendations for the re-organization of higher education system .The Education Commission Reports like Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) and Kothari Commission (1964) recognized the significant role of libraries in higher education and recommended strongly their all-round development. Dr. C.D. Deshmukh and Dr S.R. Ranganathan have provided a firm foundation for college libraries (academic) in 1959 (pub 1965) through Reports of the Library Committee of the UGC, such report are bringing all round development of college libraries. The UGC has played an important role in the improvement of higher education and its library. Libraries standard should be set by UGC and college libraries must be expected to follow strictly to such standard.

The various library development schemes of the UGC during the last over fifty years; ranging from grants for infrastructural facilities along with those for library collections, launching and implementing various activities and programmes through INFLIBNET to the sanction of special grants for upgrading library facilities, have kept the college libraries in shapes and services. The efforts of national bodies like Association of Indian universities (AIU), All India council of Technical education (AICTE), National Assessment and Accreditation council (NAAC), and some individual States and universities too have contributed to this development in terms of formulation of some norms and guidelines for their effective functioning.

The National Knowledge Commission of Govt. of India's Report on Libraries entitled, "**Libraries Gateways to Knowledge**" A Roadmap for Revitalization 'published in 2007 also directs the future development of an academic library.

For Development of the Library the Major Library Related Commission and Committee appointed by the UGC are:-

- 4.4.1 Library Committee, (1957).
- 4.4.2 Review Committee on Library Science (1961).
- 4.4.3 Education Commission (1964-65)
- 4.4.4 Mehrotra Committee (1983)
- 4.4.5 Curriculum Development Committee and Information Science (1990-93)
- 4.4.6 Rostagi Committee (1997-98)

4.4.7 Curriculum Development Committee (1997-2001).

4.4.1 The Library Committee (1957):

After the establishment of the UGC, by the Act of Parliament 1956, that administration is the head, teachers are the soul and University is the heart of the student which forms the body of the university. The UGC took measures by initially giving liberal grant of 100,000 for college and university libraries. Its aim was to develop institutions of higher learning and to strengthen library facilities in universities. One of first acts of the UGC in this regard was to appoint the library committee in 1957 under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R.Ranganathan. The committee systematically surveyed the academic libraries –was very much disappointed to find poor facilities, services and budget of the university libraries. The committee conducted seminar on “work flow” in college libraries. The Committee submitted its report in 1959 making concrete recommendations on several aspects viz. library grant, purchase of books, photocopying etc. Library committee suggested appointing another committee to look into the standard of teaching, examination and research in library. The library committee has norms for promoting higher educational libraries.

4.4.2 .Review committee on library science. (1961):

The recommendation of the UGC library committee of 1957, a Review Committee on Library Science was appointed in 1961 under the chairmanship of DR.S.R Ranganathan.

The committee recommended standard for teaching, examination, and research in library school. It had prepared the curriculum for various level courses of library and information science. The committee suggested guideline for conducting examinations and lay down university standard for passing. The committee submitted its report to the UGC is:-

1. Describe the objective of library education.
2. Describe not to conduct certificate level courses at the University.
3. Prepared curriculum outlines for bachelors and masters degree courses.
4. Suggested pre-admission apprenticeship for six month in recognized library.
5. Recommended staff student ratio of 1.30 at the undergraduate level and 1.5 At the Master’s level.

The committee strongly recommended having close cooperation between the library and the department of library science of higher education level.

4.4.3. Education commission. (Radhakrishnan (1964-66):

In spite of the liberal grant's given by UGC for the development of libraries. The condition of the college and university was not satisfactory. The Kothari commission stated the final report.

“Nothing can be more damaging than to ignore its library and to give a low priority. No new college, university or department should be opened unless adequate numbers of Books are provided in the library.”

It also observed that with the increasing enrolment of student at college level, the demand for the library services has growing –constantly. The library staffs have to cater to the diverse needs of the undergraduate and post graduate student's research scholar and faculty members.

The UGC constituted a panel of library and information science for two years to review and recommended improvement in library development and services in the field of LIS. Dr. S.R.Ranganathan, chairman of University and college Library Development Committee (1965) studied the existing condition of libraries.

4.4.4. Mehrotra Committee (1983):

The UGC appointed a committee on December 24, 1983 under the chairmanship of Prof R.C. Mehrotra to consider the revision of pay scales career/professional development and service condition of teachers in the higher educational institutions in universities and colleges. In October 1985, the UGC consultation with the government of India, requested the Mehrotra committee to consider the revision of pay scale of Librarians and Directors of physical education. The committee submitted the report on revision of scale of Librarians to the UGC on September 3, 1986.

The Committee discussed the length of the qualification for recruitment of librarian qualifying NET /SLET in library and information science DEPT. On 20th February, 1990, regarding “Qualification and grade of Librarians” was issued and revised pay scales and revised qualification for college Librarian.

4.4.5. Committee on National Network System for Universities and Colleges:-The Planning Commission had set up a working group on Modernization of library services and informatics for the Seventh Five year plan (1985-90). In 1988, the UGC constituted a committee on national Network System under the Chairmanship of

Prof. Yash Pal, the then chairman, suggested measures for networking of libraries and information centres in Universities, deemed Universities, UGC information centres, R&D institutions and colleges. It also recognized various efforts made and being planned in the country for modernizing of libraries and information centres and developmental programmes of NIC, CALIBNET, DELNET, ERNET etc.

4.4.6. Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science (1990):

The UGC initiated the scheme of reconstructing of course and number of curriculum development centre was set up in 1986 to review the existing syllabi and to suggest measures for modernizing unit model courses. On March 27, 1989 Curriculum Development Centre was in operation and model curriculum of 20 disciplines was developed. The efforts were made to make education society relevant and meaning full considering modern trends in development of each discipline and colleges have adopted newly structured courses. The committee gave a historical over view of the development of education to independent India and the present status of LIS education.

The UGC has launched INFLIBNET, many college libraries have started using various modern sophisticated information and communication technologies for computerization of library operations and services.

4.4.7. Rastogi Committee (1997-98):

The UGC appointed a committee in 1997 under the chairmanship of Prof .R.P. Rastogi to consider the revision of pay scales and career advancement of the academic staff of the universities and colleges. On the recommendation of the Rastogi Committee, the Ministry of Human Resource Development announced the revised pay scale of the teachers, Librarians and physical instructors vide its letter 1998, July 27. The pay scale of Librarian becomes same with Teachers.

4.4.8. Curriculum Development Committee:

(1997-2001) The UGC constituted subject panel to different disciplines, including Library and Information Science. The subject panel prepared the report as under -

4.4.8.1. UGC, Library Committee Report on University and College libraries.

4.4.8.2. UGC Review Committee Report on Library Science in Indian Universities.

4.4.8.3. UGC Report of Curriculum Development Committee in LIS.

4.4.8.4. UNESCO Curriculum for Information Society.

4.4.8.5. Recommendation of Seminar on Training of LIS Professional.

4.4.8.6. UGC Report of the Review Committee-1981.

Almost Six decades later “The national knowledge Commission” tasked to build excellence in the educational system to meet the knowledge challenge of the 21st century and increase India’s competitive advantages in the field of knowledge reported in 2007 that “It is important to recognize that there is a quite crisis in higher education in India-which runs deep and time has come to address this crises in a systematic and forth right manner.”

The Radhakrishnan commission in 1949 reported “A un easy sense of the inadequacy of the present pattern of higher education.

In this way UGC has played a very significant role for development of the college libraries and libraries played a very significant role for development of higher education in Assam.

The UGC constituted a panel of Library and Information Science took two years to review and recommended improvement in library development and services for amendment and teaching and research programmes in the field of Library and Information Science.

The composition, functions and role of the library committee should be laid down. The financial support provided to college libraries is mostly insufficient for providing variety of services. To meet the demand of students and teachers, recurring grant should be provided at the rate of Rs. 60.00 per student and Rs. 600.00 per teacher. For new subject basic grants for books and periodicals at the rate of 2000.00 per teacher should be provided. With these, college library should

- (1) To provide carrier guidance to students and make them useful citizen of the Society.
- (2) To offer variety of services such Newspaper clippings, bibliographies, access to database and the Internet.
- (3) To maintain good ambience and create reading environment for student and faculty.

In India, universities are normally vested with responsibilities of post graduate teaching, affiliating under graduate colleges, holding examination and degrees, undergraduate teaching is mainly done by colleges and these colleges play the pivotal role in Indian higher education system. As a college education in India is a lacking pressures of increased enrollment, changing educational policies and the changing task

of importing higher education to its vast human resource potential in the age of 14-24, enabling them to participate in the 21st century global knowledge race. Simultaneous to this situation, unprecedented change in information scenario, current trends in electronic publishing, advanced technologies facilitating faster information access, concept of globalization of knowledge have altogether made the information environment more complex, as it had never been.

Be adequate, comprehensive and current to meet the educational needs of students and faculty. It should include all recommended or prescribed text books, journals, magazines etc. besides the collections should be include standard reference books ,career oriented competitive examination books recreational and general books .Generally the college libraries maintain separate collections under Book Bank scheme .keeping in view of the advances in information environment, the multi- media information sources and CD-ROOM collections are essential for college libraries.They should also provide net-based access to global information.

In a large college with an annual book funds not less than Rs.20,000 the librarian should be in grade 2 with qualifications appropriate to it. In a small college with an annual book fund of less than Rs. 20,000 the librarian should be in grade 3 with the qualification appropriate to it.

UGC pay revision committee made recommendations regarding qualification of library staff, suitable pay structure and for their parity with teaching faculty. It is desirable to keep the college library open for 12 hours for its optimum use by students and faculty. To keep the library open for long hours and make those operational adequate staff strength is required and should be in grade 2 with qualifications appropriate to it.

4.5. Important Programs of UGC for Developing College Libraries:

Realizing the value and importance of a well-organized and well equipped college library and its role in higher education, the UGC accepted most of the recommendations of the several committees and commissions. It played an extra ordinary developmental role by providing financial assistance for collection development, Acquisition of books and journals, purchase of furniture and equipment.

These are the main scheme used by UGC to promote college libraries during each five year plan. :-

4.5.1. Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programs.

4.5.2. Book Bank.

4.5.3. Regional Library Centre.

4.5.4. Study Centre.

4.5.5. National Information Centre.

4.5.6. Area Study Centre.

4.5.7. Library Building.

4.5.8. Collection Development.

4.5.1. Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme (1951-61) :- This Programme came into existence in 1951. Under this Act, a loan of ₹190,000,000 was provided to India for purchase of wheat from America to relieve acute food shortage India in after independence. The Act further specified that a sum of ₹5, 000,000 of the interest accruing from the loan should be used for promoting higher education by purchasing books and journals, specific equipment, and also for the exchange of educationists and academicians between India and United States of America. Wheat loan exchange programme helped in the progress of library professional and promoted libraries to render effective services to users.

4.5.2. Book Banks (1963-64) in 1963-64, the UGC introduced a new scheme of “Book Bank” and provided grants to acquire multiple copies of costly textbooks, recommended in all the disciplines. The objective of this scheme was to provide textbooks to poor, needy and deserving students for home study on long basis charging nominal deposits. Initially Rs. 15,000 to post graduate colleges and Rs.10,000 to degree colleges were provided for establishing book banks.

4.5.3 Study Centre: - During the 4th five year plan period, the UGC planned to introduce a new scheme of establishing study centre with effective library services. A few study centre were selected to provide recurring and non-recurring grants and to the degree colleges and universities.

4.5.4. Regional Library Centre: - In 1976, during the Vice Chancellors conference, the necessity of library facilities link up education will all round development of the country

4.5.5. National Information Centre and Inter University Centre:-The programmes of establishing regional library centre in fifth plan period, the UGC planed introduce a new scheme of establishing study centre with effective library services in the Degree colleges.

4.5.6 .National Information Centre and Inter University Centre: - The programme Of establishing regional library centre in fifth plan period was reviewed during sixth plan with an objectives providing up to date information in different disciplines.

4.5.7. Collection Development: - The UGC has provided substantial grant since its inception for acquisition of book and journals under general development schemes and special programmes. The funds are allocated to colleges for every five year plan period.

4.6. Infrastructure facilities: Library Building, Equipment and Furniture: - The smooth functioning of a library as well as rendering of effective and efficient services depends upon functional building, modern equipment and appropriate furniture. The UGC has realized the inadequacy of building facilities of the libraries, since its inception.

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In India, universities are normally vested with responsibilities of post graduate teaching, affiliating under graduate colleges, holding examination and degrees, undergraduate teaching is mainly done by colleges and these colleges play the pivotal role in Indian higher education system. As a college education in India is a lacking pressures of increased enrollment, changing educational policies and the changing task of importing higher education to its vast human resource potential in the age of 14-24, enabling them to participate in the 21st century global knowledge race..Simultaneous to this situation, unprecedented change in information scenario, current trends in

electronic publishing, advanced technologies facilitating faster information access, concept of globalization of knowledge have altogether made the information environment more complex, as it had never been.

Today's technology-driven information paradigm, most of the college libraries in a remote corner of North East India are functioning in a traditional style. Resultantly majority of under graduate student are little aware of the recent technological and educational developments carried out at the national international level. Student is not properly introduced to the college library and consequently whatever little or more resources the libraries have remains underutilized. To remain relevant, with the changing higher education scenario and for effectively help of the students of the college libraries of Assam as well as all over India.

4.6.1. Finances: Finances are essential for the proper growth and development of college libraries. The main source of income for college libraries are state government grants, UGC adhoc grants and internal sources like fines ,service charges etc. Though the Kothari commission (1964-66) recommended for 65% to 10% of education budget for the development of libraries, in reality only 2% is being spent on college libraries. This budget is not sufficient at all.

Apart from UGC, there are several educational institutions namely AICTE, NCERT, NIEPA and SCERT that are providing training facilities to libraries of school, colleges and universities to upgrade their professional knowledge, competency and skills.

4.7. Other Educational Institutions Promoting Libraries and Training of Library Professionals:- There are number of national and state educational institutions that are engaged in training of librarians capacity building of the regular librarians and teacher in-charge of college libraries is taken up by conducting training courses of varied durations range from a week, month and year long programme to promote reading, communications and information and information skills among students by maintaining proper libraries. DRTC, Bangalore, NISCAIR, New Delhi are some of the examples of such institute. A few institutions and their activities to promote libraries and librarians are mentioned below;-

4.7.1. All India Council for Technical Education;- (AICTE) AICTE is a statutory body established by the government of India through Act No-52 of 1987 with a view to properly plan and coordinate development of technical education system throughout the

country. The principal aim of setting up AICTE is to promote qualitative improvement of technical and professional education in relation to planned qualitative growth and device regulations for proper adherence of norms and standards for technical education system.

4.7.2. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) :- It is an autonomous organization established by the government of India in 1961 under societies Registration Act 1860. It advises and assists the Ministry of Human Resource Development and departments of education in states, union Territories information and implementation of their policies and major programmes in the field of education.

4.7.3. National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA):- It is an autonomous organization registered under societies act of 1860. It is sponsored and fully funded by the government of India. In 1961-62, it was UNESCO's regional centre for Educational planners and administrators. It was renamed as Asian Institute of Educational planning and administration in 1965. On completion of 10 years contract with UNESCO, it was taken over by the government of India and subject renamed as National Institute of Educational Planning and Administrations.

4.7.4. State Council of Educational Research and Training:-The national policy of Education (NPE) of 1986 made it mandatory for teachers and other educational functionaries vs., principals, Vice principals, education officers, librarian and laboratory staff to undergo three weeks of in-charge education and training programmed at least once in five years. It is an autonomous organization founded in May 1988, has strived to improve the overall quality of school education and teacher education.

Be adequate, comprehensive and current to meet the educational needs of students and faculty, it should include all recommended or prescribed text books, journals, magazines etc. besides the collections should be include standard reference books, and career oriented competitive examination books recreational and general books. Generally the college libraries maintain separate collections under Book Bank scheme .keeping in view of the advances in information environment, the multi- media information sources and CD-ROOM collections are essential for college libraries .They should also provide net-based access to global information.

4.8. Changes in Educational Environment:-

ICT has changed every field of society including education. A very competitive working environment has influenced this. Even educational methodologies have changed, greater interaction between learner, educator and material is becoming the norms, and learners have greater choices in terms of curriculum. The 24 hours networked classroom became reality leading to the birth of the virtual library.

These are the some important functions of Information Technology. Here it is not possible to discuss all technological tools, but some of the most prominent and essential services are discussed briefly.

Information explosion age, information being published in electronic appearance it turns out to be essential to prepare the college libraries to optimize the employ of information, its enables is:-

1. To detain, store manipulate and distribute information.
2. To introduce and provide latest information services.
3. To provide need-based, tailor made, browsing and retrospective services.
4. To utilize and update the staff for providing better information services.
5. To share net working and resource sharing.
6. To have access to a number of local, national, international journals.
7. To digitize the documents for long term preservation and for space survey.
8. To access main catalogue.
9. To get better cost effectiveness of library operation.
10. To develop storage capacity.

Information Technology should not be considered as challenges to the survival of the books and libraries but as a boon making the library work more efficient, fast and accurate from where no user will go unsatisfied.

4.9. Kanakachary (2002) stated the Necessities of ICT in Libraries some of these are:

4.9.1. There are many advantages like speed, accuracy and reliability in the process of information.

4.9.2. In the future there is also a danger of no availability of hard copies of documents particularly the secondary sources that are available only on CD-ROM .knowing this, continuing education about ICT for libraries is essential.

- 4.9.3. Due to escalation in price of periodicals and books no library can afford to acquire all the publications, requiring active resource sharing through network, computerization of libraries is a prerequisite.
- 4.9.4. Many international data bases like DIALOG, MEDLARS, INIS, AGRIS etc. are delivering the information, electronically .Unless the libraries are automated, there is no possibility for accessing the information from these global level databases.
- 4.9.5. The literature in almost all the fields is increasing tremendously and in a multi-dimensional way. Because of this growth, manual bibliographic control is not feasible and ICT is needed.
- 4.9.6. The information seeking behavior of the users is also changing according to their varied needs. To meet these changing needs, storage capacities of information and retrieval technique should be improved.
- 4.9.7. The quality user friendliness reliability and regularity of library services can be improved through ICT.
- 4.9.8. To be able to utilize the growing world of electronic information, application of ICT is must.
- 4.9.9. With the help of ICT it is possible to gain local, national regional and International reputation.
- 4.9.10. To be able to provide round the clock access and service to users.

4.10. ICT Applications are used in the Major Section of the Library for Smooth and Efficient Housekeeping Operations.-

Accelerating technological changes is bringing all libraries to the threshold of a radically different era, the college libraries are no exception to this. Success in implementing this change over depends on proper planning. Keeping in mind, the objectives of automation as the financial and man power support available .The ICT has played an important role in the library and information centre. The application of ICT is much essential for higher educational institution of college libraries and information centre, because these centre are carrier of information which is useful for everyone. These are:-

4.10.1. Collection Development:

Information and communication technology has had a fundamental impact on library is collection development policy. Collection development can be defined as

selection and acquisition of library materials based a current and potential user needs. It is concerned with managing the utilization, storage and accessibility of a collection

4.10.2. Acquisition:

With the advent of Internet, the job of acquisition librarian has become much faster and easier and has substantially, reduced the paper work. The library is integrating electronic and Internet based information sources in its collection.

4.10.3 Technical Processing:-

Establishing links to the most frequently used-library catalogues help the librarian for authority work. Reading material can be classified and catalogues with the help of online classification schemes and Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs)

4.10.4. Circulation:-

With the computerization of libraries, the world wide OPACs can be accessed online to see the collection of libraries. All the work of circulation can be done through computer except the delivery of the document.

4.10.5. New Addition Alert Services:-

Technical section can provided New Additions alert service to the users including the staff. List of New Addition in the library is compiled and e-mailed to user community regularly.

4.10.6. Reference:-

Reference section has both, printed multimedia reference sources, in the reference section, queries are answered through telephone. For ready reference services, library user use Internet and e-mail facility.

4.10.7. Electronic Information Services:-

Electronic services are also provided very efficiently in college library services with the application of ICT.

4.10.8. Online Search Literature Search:-

The implementation of ICT has created an environment for searching and retrieving the documents from the data base. The advantages of online searching --over manual include speed accuracy, convenience, accessibility to combine concept, specific search modification of search, strategy – etc. As online information is growing very fast, it is necessary to introduce online data base services as soon as possible so that users of variant interests can fulfill their information needs quickly.

4.10.9. CD-ROM-Search:-

(Compact – Disc - Read only Memory) a remarkable –break through in IT, has been increasingly used since 1985 when it was commercially introduced in various fields, especially in libraries and information services. CD –ROM databases are increasingly used as an important medium for storage and discrimination of information. Some benefits of CD –ROM are:-

- (1) Access through personal computer.
- (2) Searching and retrieval of information rapidly.
- (3)Multimedia information can easily be spread and searched in CD – ROM.
- (4) User friendly.
- (5) Permanent storage.
- (6) Durability
- (7) Low cost.

CD –ROM services should be introduced in all libraries of all types.

4.10.10. Internet Services:-

Internet is playing a very significant role in providing personalized services such as Current awareness service (CAS), and Selective Dissemination of information (SDI) at a minimal cost and time. Internet is very useful in reference service because it links the useful sites, directing the right sources, answering short range and long range questions.

4.10.11. Current Awareness Services (CAS)

In the age of ICT most of the services in developed countries have become automated including (CAS), Electronic methods make CAS easier to access and to offer

to users. Some new methods of CAS are (1) Book altering services (2) News alerts. (3) Notification systems. (4) Push services etc.

4.10.12. Scholarly Communication:-

The rising of the internet and subsequent Web during the 1990s has resulted in the decline of printed journals as the principal medium of scholarly publication. The web has made fast and easy electronic publication possible and has increased direct communication – between researchers.

4.10.13. Open Access Journals:-

The Open Access initiative is aimed at making scholarly research freely available via the Internet. Open Access Journals are journal available on the internet for academics, researchers and the general public.

4.10.14. Open Access Archives:-

Many leading universities are setting up electronic archives as depositories for their research output and are granting access to it. There are plans in progress to use thesis archives as a plat form to provide open access journals.

4.10.15. Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI):-

In the age of IT, SDI services involve the automatic notification of users when new records are added to the database. The records are matched against a search strategy reflecting the users' interest profile. In the case of SDI services, the search strategy is often referred to as the search profile.

4.10.16. Distance Education:-

In the field of distance education, ICT is used in preparing and presenting lectures. A distance education provider can create and use a portal to provide technical and methodological help for academic staff for developing ICT based courses and provide video- conferencing facility for distance learners. New technologies driven by ICT innovation have enhanced the virtual delivery of academic programs and stimulated un-parallel growth of distance education at institution of higher learning.

4.10.17. User Education:-

User education is required for all library and information services and facilities and for retrieving information precisely, exhaustively and expeditiously. In user education, instruction has been given to readers to help them make best use of a library. All the guides like library rules, instruction can be put on the web –particularly using internet solutions.

4.10.18. Consortia Collaboration:-

Consortia development is thus an attempt to maximize limited resources through cooperation and resources sharing, in the consortia scenario the emphasis is on access to information rather than ownership. Consortia collaboration provides more power when it comes to negotiating contracts. It also provides a platform for libraries to cooperate in terms services.

4. 10.19. Electronic Resources:-

ICT has fundamentally changed academic library collections. Forever gone is the era when an academic library's physical collection determined its stature. In the modern technological era the emphasis has shifted from ownership of physical resources to access to electronic resources that are globally accessible.

Now a day a single search can yield hundreds of thousands of items. The unfiltered nature of web –resources has made evaluation of these resources essential.

4.10.19.1. E–Books:-

E -Books can be published at cost much lower than conventional books. On line availability, key word -searching capability, cross referencing, electronic books with imbedded multi- media files.

4.10.20. Online Database Searching Facilities:-

Libraries and Information centre in developing countries like India should introduce online data base services to their users. As online information is growing fast, it is necessary to introduce online database services as soon as possible so that users of variant interest can fulfill their information needs quickly. Although some works were already done in this line yet much more is required to be initiated.

4.10.21. Virtual Reference Service:-

Virtual reference service does not mean 24 hours a day, seven days a week, availability by default. Rather it means real time, synchronous service for users, available remotely and or within the library. On library websites or posted via e-mail, ready for reference system, the browser remotely using the software to send a specific webpage to the browser. IT is inevitable facilities in libraries in developing countries.

4.10.22. Document Delivery Services:-

No library can afford to procure every piece of information published across the world, because of financial and other constraints. Libraries should share their catalogue of holding called union catalogue to enable sharing of resources available in every participation individual library both online or offline. ICT has helped in the emergence of various such services in the LIS field.

4.11 How Internet helps in growth and Development of College Libraries?

Application of Internet as an ICT Tool for growth and development of college libraries in different Directions:-

Application of internet as a tool for libraries. The global network of networks called "Internet" is an information superhighway that allows information to flow to unimaginable distances at an incredible speed. Internet has made all the information resources available through connectivity tools. The important connectivity tools are as follows:-

4.11.1. Electronic Mail (E-mail):- It is cost effective and fastest mode of communication where in one can correspond electronically with anyone anywhere in the world. There are various possible usages of e-mail like communication, exchange of document entertainment, e-mail discussion forum etc.

4.11.2. File Transfer protocol (FTP):- It allows users to access share and retrieve files at remote site. This is both a program and a method used to transfer files between computers on the Internet.

4.11.3. List serves / Mailing Lists:- Sending e mail to individuals it is possible to send them to groups using mailing lists. There are thousands of mail lists available on the internet.

4.11.4. Telnet (Remote login):--Telnet is a program that allows one to log into computers on the internet .It uses online databases, library catalogues chat services etc.

4.11.5. News groups or Usenet: - News groups or Usenet are similar to discussion lists in that they provide an opportunity to share with likeminded people, and libraries introduce them to users.

4.11.6. Wide Area Information System. (WAIS):--Wide Area Information System is a client server text searching system that uses the ANSI standard. WAIS allows the users to search text sound image from a single interface located anywhere on the network.

4.11.7. World Wide Web: - The WWW is the most powerful navigation tool on the Internet. WWW is an important tool for libraries.

4.11.8 Internet Relay Chat (IRC):- IRC is a service where user can talk on different channels by typing to people around the world. It is a public talk facility which can be used by anyone on the internet at any time.

There is a tremendous flow of information is emerging in all fields throughout the world. As such, it has become very difficult to manage the information manually due to the exponential growth of literature. The user community expected to change. The ICT based information is a variable solution in this direction. It is need of the day that every library should go for computerization. Internet speedily provide, efficient and effective service despite of the difficulties coming in the way. It is also necessary to rebuild redefine the objective of libraries and the functions of the information professionals. The libraries have to develop skills to cope up with the changing scenario.

4.12. Role of Library Network (INFLIBNET):-In April, 1988, the UGC constituted a committee to work out details of information Library networking system under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal.

4.12.1. SOUL Software: - INFLIBNET has developed library management software known as SOUL. It is associated with its training, installation and up gradation. Soul

package has been given to those college libraries which are under it 2f or 12B of UGC. The SOUL was launched in 2009 for up-gradation of higher education system in college libraries.

4.12.2. Institutional Repository: - INFLIBNET centre develop a digital repository using D-Space Software. It hosts INFLIBNET Press and media related document in higher educational institution.

4.12.3. Shodh Ganga :- It is a joint venture of UGC and INFLIBNET; INFLIBNET takes an active role in making its mandatory to submit the electronic copy of a Thesis; Whenever the research scholar submit their thesis to the respective university or higher educational institution for Ph.D. Degree or graduation or any professional Degree.

4.12.4. Seminar, Conference ,Workshops and Training :- INFLIBNET is regularly conducting convention on Automation of libraries in education and Research institutions and promotion of library automation and Networking in North Eastern Region (PLANNER) every year from 2009, It conduct INFLIBNET Regional Training Programme for practicing Librarians and Computer professionals of North Eastern Region. These are definitely step for development of higher education system in college libraries. As a resource INFLIBNET is hope that it will grow faster as a service based library network in India. The INFLIBNET plays a vital role in collection development and dissemination of scientific and technical information to meet the present and future needs of the college Library. An International body like UNESCO, INFLIBNET, UGC, and STATE Government also contributed for development of college libraries in higher educational point of view.

4.13. Information Technology and Quality in Higher Education:-

Information Technology is rapidly changing the terrain of education to-day. It is rapidly changing the way of live, and the way we learn and teach is just a small part of this revolution. Students have been transformed into digital library in a college by this revolution.

It is imperative that classrooms can be converted to Tech- hubs that use Gadgets and technologies that aid learning. The emergence of social networking site, Smart phones, Digital readers, Digital books, Could computing help class rooms become more

interactive and smarter. So in modern times, in a college, library, these are most essential for the benefit of the students.

College libraries in the Modern or digital era are treated as gate-way to the information and knowledge. The main role of the library and library professionals is to acquire the required and qualitative information resources, which suits the needs of the users. There is a need to provide users based or user centric service to the users to satisfy their requirements.

The college library and information centre and the knowledge centre are acting as the service providers and there is an increase demand from the users is to provide updated and analyzed information speedily. For providing the user based service or the user-centric services library professionals are required to understand the user needs and requirements and based on these issues, formulate the services for the benefit of the users.

In the Era of information explosion and information overload. It is not possible to procure all the published information at one place. However to fulfill the maximum user needs the library professionals have to periodically review the selection and collection policies of library. In such a cases, it is essential to understand the Organizational goals, user needs and based on these factors, the library collection must be developed. There is a need to provide the information services, which are user required and preferred for this purpose, library personnel have to find out the user needs and requirements, formulate collection development policies, attempt to the resource sharing programmes, Provide user based services, get feed backs from the users to provide improved services.

The advancement of Science and Technology has made a tremendous improvement and changes in college library services World Wide. The increasing role of technologies in libraries has a significant role the emerging role of Librarians also.

ICT has enormously increased the capabilities of library services, creating options for networking to provide access to vast stores of electronic information, for more sophisticated library Housekeeping systems and for greater bibliographic access through services.

For the higher educational point of view library professional must be customer oriented. They should demonstrate a sincere commitment to customer service.

Communication has great importance in providing better services to the user. Library professionals communicate the value of library services to decision makers, staff and users.

In the traditional libraries emphasis was on the services provided based on the print media available in the library. But owing to application of information technology there are additional services available to users along with the up-gradation of the existing and traditional services.

Since Independence, the National founding fathers realizing the essentiality of higher education in the socio economic development took over education sector as a “Public good” item and made the government (S) the major provider. AIU (All India University) is the official agency of universities to liaise and protect the interest of its constituent members. It is appropriate that it is focusing on a topical theme like the development of universities and colleges for discussion. .It is only an inclusive society that can provide the foundations for a knowledge society.

Higher education system is complex and includes all post-secondary education of which hardly 50% are in the traditional organized sector like universities and college and the rest through functioning well comes under the category of “un-organized sector.” They need to be periodically assessed and revamped to match the fast changing context and demand. Whatever have been the lofty objectives of the organized higher education system, current context of the knowledge driven economy changed the priorities to generating educated and trained workforce and strengthening of the national potential for quality research. Colleges – have to respond to the current demands. It appears that colleges, especially college library concentrate on the former, while it is left to the universities to concentrate on research and associated technologies and innovations. This dichotomy needs to be corrected as these objectives are not mutually exclusive but interdependent. The affiliation system that linked the colleges is now reduced only to ensure the quality of college education through the conduct of common external examinations. This kind of link should be replaced with full autonomy for the colleges as tried earlier and even should be empowered to confer the degrees to the graduates make them directly responsible for the quality of education they provide.

The proportion of our population that enters the portals of higher education is approximately around 18% (percent) which is only one half the average of Asia. The opportunities for higher education in terms of the number of places in universities, is the way below the needs of the country. Thus accessibility of Higher education in India is a challenge. Institutional density is far more than anywhere in the World and also far more than it is needed to get. The efforts have made both at central and state government levels to rejuvenate the higher education system. In the past financial

constraints have driven to expand the system through establishing the large number of private colleges instead of universities, as establishing the colleges are cheaper. This has resulted in India having nearly 60 times more colleges than universities.

Now College is not the top tier institution capable of doing research which is one of the two emerging expectations from the higher education system. As of now, they work like glorified tutorial institutes preparing the students for the university examination and higher education. The undergraduate first Degree offered by the colleges in Assam is not glorified degree when compared with other country.

In fact, as the leading educationist Prof. Kulandaisamy says that “Strictly speaking we do not have a higher education system that conforms to International practice in institutional structure. We have to move the undergraduate education which is now mostly in the affiliated colleges to universities predominantly, if not completely.”

There are almost 63 and odd schemes as UGC interventions of college Libraries for promoting higher education system as a whole but they need to be reviewed before extending further. Some of them are well for measures like ‘Day Care’ Centre’, Jubilee centenary grants etc. Grievances units and SC / ST cells and capacity building for woman managers in higher education and they are not part of real time development efforts. It should along the line with AICTE and NCTE etc. concentrate on improving the basic levels of support particularly to the state institution of colleges. Finally, the academic reforms already approved and by the UGC in the earlier plan like Semester System, Credit System, Choice Based Credit system, needed to be implemented uniformly at through the state as well as country. Many institutions need orientation to the new modes of Course Based Teaching, using the CBSE for curriculum formulation and the like. Necessary promotional step should be taken by UGC the development of college library as well as college. The urgent need however, is to evolve a qualification frame work for Higher education institution, college as well as library. The standards of higher education in India as well as Assam today needs to improvement.

The former President of India Sri Pranab Mukherjee said: –

“We need Universities to provide quality education that meet, international benchmarks. We must change the reality of our Universities not figuring in the list of top universities of the world”.

No Indian university figures in the first 200 ranks in prestigious Times Higher Education survey for 2011-12. The former President pointed out that participation of private sector is very important in this process.

With unlimited demands and limited resources, it is important that the private sector also contributes its best to the provision of higher education in India.

The Indian higher education system has emerged as one of the largest in the world, with 14.6 million students enrolled in more than 31,000 institutions of higher education institutions. Out of 1.21 billion populations in India, around 234 million fall in the age group of 15-24 years, which is expected to increase by 13% over 2005-2020 as compared to the world average of four percent. India is an attractive market for higher education.

The proportion of our population that enters the portals of higher education is approximately around 18 which is only one half of average of Asia. India has the Second largest student enrollment in higher education in the World.

The India as the higher education opportunity in terms of the number of places in Assam below the needs and in India also. The accessibility to higher education in India is a challenge. The government intends to achieve an enrollment of 35.9 million students in higher education with a GER of 25.2% by the end of the 12th five year plan period. The National Knowledge Commission opinion that to achieve a GER of just 25% by 2015 requires whopping 1500 universities.

4.13.1. Quality:-

“Quality is never an accident it is always the result of high intention, sincere effort, intelligent direction, and skillful execution, it represent the wise choice of many alternatives.”- (Willa .A .Foster)

Quality learning cannot happen without quality teaching. So for the development of the institution authority should appoint quality teacher

4.13.2. The Justice Verna Commission (JVC) (2013):-The report delivered numerous recommendations in order to regain the minimum standards in teacher education. The plan of Action (2013) based on the recommendations of JVS report uncovered the appropriate pathways for quality maintenance in teacher education. An expert group to develop a policy framework for in service teacher education is required in consultation with national and state level institution.

4.13.3. RUSA (2013):- RUSA has also proposed a similar special body like state level NAAC in order to have quality parameters according to the state' provisions and requirements.

The quality of education provided in an institution is influence by the quality of infrastructure, teachers, teaching learning conditions in the classrooms and other academic facilities available. Five qualities of excellent teachers are; **enthusiasm, clarity, preparation and organization, stimulating and love of knowledge.**

4.13.4. Excellence:-The central pillars for our education policy are equity, excellence and expansion. Every stakeholder wants quality education or excellence in education. The concept of excellence is used frequently refer to very good or outstanding performance. Excellence in Higher education is desirable but it is not readily measured or assessed. There are many unquantifiable factors in the quality metrics. It can be considered as a social phenomenon based on theoretical and cultural considerations. There is the need to analyze excellence through the lenses of different key stake holders including students and families, society and employers.

Higher education is now a competitive business. A major challenge for India is to deliver a high quality education system-with associated library development-that can compete internationally. At present many Indians / Assamese undertake their education abroad. To reverse this trend India will need to grow its education system to a significant scale and to a level of exceptional quality that bring in foreign investment in study and research and expert education and learning provision. To deliver an education system of such power India has to provide the most powerful library service to support it. However, this is not the library service we are familiar with but a new, reinvented and rejuvenated library system that supports and enables learning throughout life.

The affirmative effects of accessibility and quality will be nullified without presence of this powerful quality in higher education. This is imperative because the transformation of economy and society in the 21st century would depend in significant part on the spread and the quality of education among our people particularly in the sphere of higher education. It is need to mention that quality higher education is pre – requisite for creation and development of skilled human resources. Quality higher education, thus especially in NE region will help to creation of knowledge infrastructure and self-empowerment of the people.

There is an urgent need to prepare college students for jobs in multinational companies by exposing them to newer technologies and educational methodologies. The quantitative expansion is evident due to increasing aspiration of the people and social, economic, and political forces influencing and development of higher education. In the post-Independence period the role of higher education has been very well recognized in the development and technology, as well as various arenas of human advancement.

So we must try out level best to ensure that the HEIs of Chhattisgarh achieve excellence in the realm of higher education. It is extremely urgent to develop a workable road map for quality sustenance and excellence in the field of higher education i.e., college university and attach library facility. We have to progress by **leaps and bounds** to achieve our goals and objectives. These objectives of an institution would be transformed good to our society. Our constitutional principles and with the age old belief that higher learning must be teach to explore, to feed curiosity, to question everything and there by become better human being and more productive citizen.

Md. Hamid Ansari, Hon'ble former Vice President of India, delivered the convocation address at the 56th convocation of University of Lucknow on Jan 9, 2014. He said "Some of the main policy initiatives in the twelve plans related to the adoption of state specific strategies given that almost 39% enrollments are in State universities. Some of the steps included enhancing the relevance of higher education through, Curriculum reforms, Promotion of research and quality education, Vocationalization use of Information & Communication Technology, in Education, Networking and Distance education".

Education is the fundamental mechanism for social inclusion through the creation of more opportunity. It is vital for the state of Assam, to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to participate in higher education.

The Constitution Article (21A) made Right to Education a fundamental right to ensures free and compulsory education and Right to education Act of 2009-does not extend to higher education. It is lacking in- adequate for the higher education.

The importance of higher education has been reiterated by the Government in the Twelfth Five year plan. It is stressed that higher education is critical for developing a modern economy, a just society and a vibrant policy.

In recent years, Private sector initiatives have contributed to the Growth of higher education. Today, around 60% of the total enrolment in Higher education institutions is

set up to double by 2020. This would translate into a very large number of young persons. Some of the steps included enhancing the relevance of higher education.

4.13.5. The New Education Policy:- The Former Prime minister of India, **Rajiv Gandhi** announce in January 1985 about launching of the New Education Policy which was subsequently formulated on the basis of a document named as “Challenges of Education” –A policy perspective. The New Policy on education was approved by Parliament in May 1986 (MHRD). This policy on the holistic development adopting multi-dimensional strategies for his/her preparation to face the 21st century.

4.13.6 Life Long Learning:-- An emphasized by **The Prague Communiqué (2001)** lifelong learning is one means of improving competitiveness and employability but also facing rapid technological economic and social changes the new multicultural society. Just in connection with the multicultural topic, the multicultural topic, LIS programmes could offer alternative learning paths to standard qualification such as non-formal learning opportunities (Distance Education, on line education). Continuing education has to keep libraries abreast of knowledge and developments within their field of activity to enhance job competencies, or to lead to new areas of librarianship.

4.13.7. Alliance of Excellence: - UAS7 is a strategic alliance of seven leading German universities of applied sciences committed to excellence in teaching and research. Next collaboration between universities in different countries .In this way it spread to college level education.

4.13.8. Internationalization at Home: - Higher education must adopt new methods to educate students in new competencies and qualifications in response to the industries and libraries demands and needs. There is the necessity of curricula rich in international and global content.

4.13.9. Part Time Post Graduate Courses:- One fine example is the part time post graduate course in Library and Information Science (Master in Library and information Science) at the Cologne University of Applied Science which qualifies graduates for specialized tasks and executive / management positions in libraries and other national institutions. The course is aim at graduate from bachelor’s and master’s courses.

4.13 10. New Endeavour:-

Quest to Meet the Development Goal: - The Constant Endeavour of the Ministry of Human Resources Development has been to increase access to education by opening new institutions, providing equality of opportunity to all, particular to the deprived sections and to improve the level of learning aid to the quality of research at the tertiary stage. The Govt. also indicate that our academic institutions of college need to strike a judicious balance between, traditional and modernity and between the need for competition and the concern for equality and opportunity.

The educational system in India is in a critical state –resistant to change during the last fifteen years there has been a sharp increase in awareness amongst, all connected with higher education, regarding the need for maintaining quality in college and university level institution for adopting quality assurance procedure.

4.14. Problems and their Solution in Higher Education: - For the expansion of higher education, the RUSA shall provide the financial help to the state governments. Therefore, we see that the higher education has made a great progress, but because of certain reasons it cannot be said to be encouraging and satisfactory.

4.14.1. Dearth of Faculty: - In the present context there is a dearth of faculty in higher education in all over India for which the quality of education is determinate.

4.14.2. Political Difficulties:-The political leaders do not spend their attention towards solving political difficulties regarding quality in higher education.

4.14.3 Lack of finance:-We must realize that the colleges will be turn where the required resources to run it are available.

4.14.4. Low quality research:-Research is an indispensable part of higher education, the other being teaching, and training and extension education. Good Quality research can lead to a nation building and making the life of peoples better.

4.14.5 Administrative Difficulties:-There are some administrative difficulties to achieve quality education like casual attitude towards higher education among authorities and lack of co-ordination among administrative officials.

4.14.6. Defective Curriculum and Examination system:-The problem of examination system of India is as serious as the problem of curriculum and the methods of teaching.

4.14.7. Lack of Colleges and Universities:- The establishment of new colleges and Universities is necessary where the people living without any higher education institutions in their locality particularly in hilly area, tribal area north east state.

4.14.8. Lack of Values:-The National Knowledge Commission (2009 and RUSA draft has given top priority of two aspect. i.e. expansion and excellence. The commission has completely ignored values.

4.14.9. Lack of Job Guaranteed Courses:-education should as a medium to Guarantee lively hood prospects in future. But in today's competitive world where whole world is running after professional coerces the educational institutions in N.E region are still venturing for traditional courses.

4.14.10. Lack of Job Guaranteed Courses:-education should as a medium to Guarantee lively hood prospects in future. But in today's competitive World where whole world is running after professional coerces the educational institutions in NE region are still venturing for traditional coerces.

Owing to the last fifty years there has been a step increase in awareness amongst, all connected with higher education regarding the need for maintaining quality in college and university level institutions for adopting quality assurance procedure.

4.15. Conclusion: - Education therefore, should focus increasingly on a shift from teaching to learning, so that self-determined learning becomes easier, more cost effective; it will be more rewarding and therefore more motivating. Learning to learn – to under been teaching –supports a higher levels of achievement, facilitates the development of research skills promotes initiative, innovation and the independent entrepreneur.

Swami Vivekananda, the spiritual leader and youth icon of India, considered that the Indian education system should enable a person to stand on his own feet and should teach him self-confidence and self-respect. To Swami Vivekananda, education was not just collection of information, but also something more meaningful. He felt education should be holistic and man making, life giving and character building. We still struggle to provide such kind of an education which has the power to transform an individual. This is a necessary step in building up holistic personalities. A person to stand on his education, therefore, should focus increasingly on a shift from teaching to learning so that self-determined learning becomes easier, more cost effective; it will be more rewarding and therefore more motivating.

In the context we may say with the goals of Radhakrishnan Commission," The most important and urgent reform needed in education is to transform it, to endeavor to relate it to the life, needs and aspirations of the people and thereby make it the powerful

instrument of social, economic and cultural transformation necessary for the realization of the national goals.”

For sustainable higher education in India may depend on ranking, rating and research of HEI's and quality education is an essential part of education system may evolve depending on the need of the hour.
