

## CHAPTER- V

### COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF ASSAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LAKHIMPUR DISTRICT

#### 5.1. Introduction:

Before going to discuss about the higher educational scenario of Lakhimpur district we should try to give a very brief discussion about higher education's of India as well as North East's of India and Assam's Context with library services.

**5.2. Brief Description Regarding Higher Education in India:** - Education has always been considered as a means of improvement of a person, the quality of life of the society in general-through in varying degree of different societies. It is the best thing that can happen in one's life. It should teach us humanity and benevolence and clearing of mind and purpose. It is true that education has a great role in contributing to our nation's future in terms of growth, prosperity, social equality and the true realization of our large talent pool.

India is one of the ancient civilizations of the World with rich cultural heritage. The history of higher education is also very old. Universities of India were established more than two thousand years ago. Taxila university is considered to be the first in the world, acquired an international reputation as a centre of advanced studies.

The Association of Indian universities being the oldest apex umbrella organization of higher education of the country undertaking the activity of stack taking in higher education time to time with the dual purpose of both enlightening as well as catalyzing the leaders of higher education to work more vigorously. If we look at the growth chart of universities and colleges in India .we find that in 1950 there were 27 universities and 578 colleges and at present we have 702 universities and 36,000 colleges approximately. We have excellent leading edge institutions like IITs, IISc, IIMs, etc. Nevertheless, mentioned that earlier the development of universities and colleges in India can be described as "**Development Paradox**. The phenomenal growth in the field of higher education was without commensurate improvement in quality.

With the present size of the Indian higher education system appears to be large in terms of numbers yet it is very small to cater to the entire eligible youth population

aspiring for higher education, as such a large array of institutions have only been able to address the requirement of 18.8% of the relevant age group population.

Another very important issue is the system of affiliation which we have borrowed from the British and still continuing. British universities have ceased to continue it long back. There are universities which have more than 500 colleges affiliated to it. Statistics indicates that 55% of affiliated colleges are not recognized by UGC for the purpose of grants because they do not fulfill the required criteria. But over 88% of undergraduate and 56% of post graduates study in these colleges. This shows that in India we do not have a university system as it is getting over showed by the affiliating college system.

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**Table No: - 5. 1.** Indian Higher Educational Scenario Institutions (HEI) Statistical glance:-

Sl.No.	Nature of the Institution	Total nos.
1	Central Universities Established by Central Act	44
2	State University(Public) Established by State Govt. Act	318
3	State University(Pvt.) Established by State Govt. Act	182
4	Deemed University Funded by Pvt./Public	130
5	National Importance Institute by Act of Parliament	50
6	Institution Established Under State Legislature	05
7	Total Degree Granting Institution	739
8	The total Affiliated with state /central university	37,000

(Source Consolidated Information UGC, GoI) (2010-11)

Table No:-5.2. The Following Chart categorized Universities of India

No	Category	Type	Total
1	Central	Regular	45
		Open	01
2	State	Regular	351
		Open	14
		Special Status	05
3	Deemed	Centrally Govt.	33
		Centrally aided.	10
		Private –UGC Act	80
4	Private	State Act-Regular	262
		State Act-Open	01
5	Ins.of National Importance		101
Total			903

[Source:-Compiled from AISHE Report-2017-18 and Website of Respective Ministries of Government of India.]

In order to developed the Higher Education system in India Govt. has taken some reforms that the present Central Government is taking, the abolition of UGC and the replacement of the same with the establishment of Higher Education Commission of India has emerged as a “**Bolt from the Blue**”. On June 27, 2018 the Ministry of Human Resources Development of the Government of India issued a communiqué stating that the Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister Sri Narendra modi has embarked on a process of reform of the regulatory agencies for better administration of the Higher Education sector.

**In the present context, there shall be major motivation to initiate the HRD Ministry has identified the following:-**

1. To promote autonomy of higher educational Institutions (HEIs) for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation entrepreneurship.
2. To facilitate access, inclusion and opportunities to all.
3. To provide for the comprehensive and holistic growth of Higher Education and Research in a competitive global environment.

**For the purpose of ensuring quality academic standards in the HEIs of the country, the Higher Education commission of India is endowed with the following powers;-**

1. To specify learning outcome for courses of study;
2. To lay down standard of teaching, assessment and research;
3. To evaluate the yearly academic performance of HEIs.
4. To put in place a robust accreditation system
5. To order closure of institutions, which fail to adhere to the minimum standard?
6. To perform such other functions, as may be deemed fit by the Commission.

The importance of college libraries in higher educational institutions was recognized remote past. The libraries were the parts and parcel and heart of the institution. Now a day's libraries have to offer multiple services and change their rule to the fast growing information. ICT has great impact on library services.

Time is ripe to make some kind of experimentation in the Teaching learning processes of Higher Education system in India. To make this happen, it is also necessary to create necessary infrastructure by the Government in terms of innovation labs, exhibition places, and experimental models. As a matter of fact, it is to be made a part of curriculum.

It is with this realization, the present Government has launched an ambitious scheme of “**Atal Innovation Mission**” with an exclusive focus on the following:-

1. Atal Incubation Centre. (AICs).
2. Atal tinkering Labs (ATLs).
3. Small business Innovation Research and development (SBIRD).

If every educational institution is made to involve in this, there will be great revolution happening in this regard.

### 5.3. Growth of Higher Education System in North East (N/E):-

North East Region of India is comprised of seven states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. All these states have all types of educational institutions from primary school level to university level. The higher education in North Eastern states can be understood from the following table.

**Table No:--5.3.** State wise Institutions of Higher learning NER

State	No of universities					No if colleges under		
	Central	State govt.	State pvt.	deemed	Total	2(f)&12B	2(f) only	Total
A.P	1			1	2	7	2	9
Assam	2	4	1		7	215	26	241
Manipur	2				2	49	6	55
Meghalaya	1		6		7	28	7	35
Mizoram	1		1		2	20	4	24
Nagaland	1		2		3	19	2	21
Sikkim	1		4		5	6	5	11
Tripura	1		1		2	18		18

Source: UGC Annual Report 2010-11

**5.3.1. Status:-**Before independence of India, only 16 colleges in NE region and majority were located in Assam area. The establishment of the first University, Guwahati University was in 1948 gave a real boost to the expansion of H/E from the pre-university up to post graduate and doctoral level in the whole of NE India. The university network in NE India today consists of:--

1. Guwahati University Assam.
2. Dibrugarh University, Assam.
3. Assam University, Silchar.
4. Tezpur University, Assam.
5. Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh.
6. Manipur University, Manipur,
7. Mizoram University,
8. The North East Hill University, Meghalaya.
9. Nagaland University, Nagaland.
10. The Tripura University, Tripur.
11. Sikkim University, Sikkim.

There are many colleges and Universities in NER, which lacks in resource allocation like finance, infrastructure, educational facilities and poor administration, which degrade the value of Higher education.

**Table No: 5.4. No of Educationally Backward District in North Eastern Region:-**

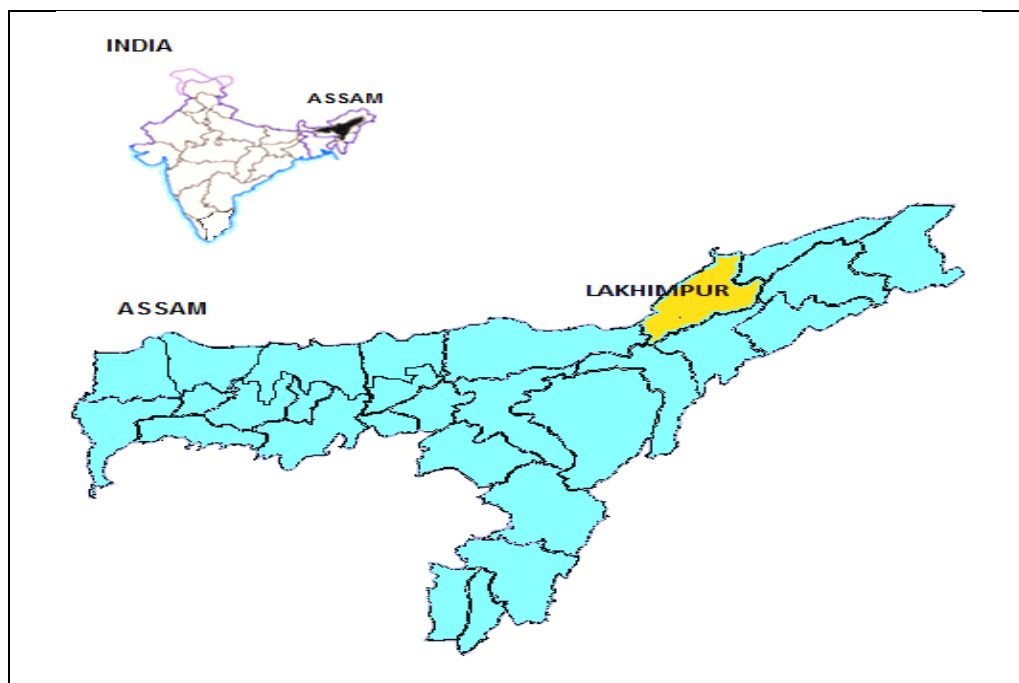
SL.No	Name of State	Total No of EBDs
1	Arunachal Pradesh	11
2	Assam	12
3	Manipur	-
4	Meghalaya	5
5	Mizoram	7
6	Nagaland	1
7	Sikkim	4
8	Tripura	4

Source UGC: Website, early 2010.

The Table No. 5.4 interprets that the states in the North Eastern India are victimized of unsatisfactory literacy ratio and as a consequence the number of educationally backward districts. Almost all the states except Manipur are victimized of that.

#### **5.4. Brief Description of Assam:-**

Assam is one of the states of North East India, situated South of Eastern Himalaya along the Brahmaputra and Barak River valley (Fig.5.1). Assam covers areas of 78,438 km square. The state is bordered by Bhutan and the state of Arunachal Pradesh to the North; Nagaland and Manipur to the East, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Bangladesh to the South; and west Bengal to the West via the Shiliguri Corridor. Dispur is the Capital of Assam. The Total population of Assam,31,205,576 (2011, Census). Assam is educationally advanced state. The Literacy rate of Assam is average of 73.18%. There are 296 Provincilized Degree colleges in Assam. The literacy rate of Assam was 73.18% (census, 2011) whereas male people literacy rate was 78.81% and Female literacy rate was 67.27%



**Figure No: 5.1. Map of the State of Assam and indicate District of Lakhimpur**

Assam is one of the states of rich cultural heritage and tradition. Ancient Assam had love for books, education and libraries. Assam witnessed the Vaishnava Renaissance during the period 1449-1568 AD. It was initiated by Sankardeva and was followed by the enlightened king Nara Naranarayan of Kochbehar. It was responsible for the effort sense of new literature and love of books. Sankardeva was responsible for the establishment of two types of organizations, namely, Satra and Namghar. The Satras were the repositories of books and Namgarh have stored Books. These are called Village Library (Goanlia Puthi Bharal). Similarly, Ahom king were also lovers of books and libraries. They were written books in Assamese language..These were considered as holy texts. For their safe custody, these were kept in the Royal Archives known as Gandhia Bharal.

From the ancient age the leader of Assam gave due attention to the development of the libraries .Academic institutions started growing up gradually in the last past of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1901 establishment of Cotton College in Guwahati and tried to build up school libraries in the Raj era Assam. After establishment of Cotton College the development of college library started. The concept of University library in Assam comes into being when Guwahati University was established in 1948.

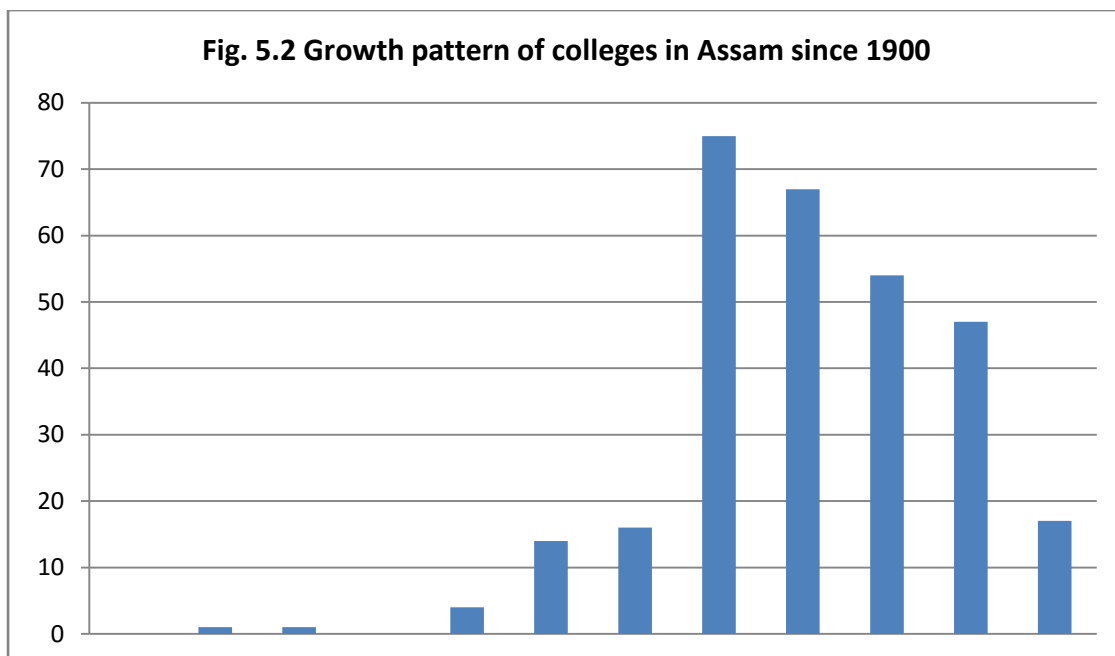
Table No - 5.5: Year wise Growth of Colleges in Assam

Sl. No	Period	Number of College	Percentages (%)
1	Before 1900	0	00.00
2	1900-1909	1	00.27
3	1910-1919	1	00.27
4	1920-1929	0	00.00
5	1930-1939	4	01.09
6	1940-1949	14	03.81
7	1950-1959	16	04.36
8	1960-1969	75	20.44
9	1970-1979	67	18.26
10	1980-1989	54	14.71
11	1990-1999	47	12.81
12	After 2000	17	04.63
13	Not Available	71	19.35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>100.00</b>

According to Annual Report, UGC 2001/2002

Table 5.5 shows the growth of higher educational institutions (College) in Assam which is seems to be slow. There are total 367 affiliated colleges in Assam under the five affiliating Universities viz. Guwahati University, Dibrugarh University, Assam Agricultural University and Assam University and Tezpur University. Tezpur University does not have any affiliated colleges due to its unitary system of education.





**Figure:-5.2. Year wise Growth of colleges in Assam**

The Number of Colleges in Assam is increasing day by day and libraries attached to these colleges are also increasing. But, most of these libraries are not developing in such a way as it should develop. Majority of college libraries do not have proper facilities to meet the needs of users. The development of college libraries continues to be neglected. Their collections are not up to date, their budgets are very inadequate and limited and a large number of them are traditional mode and most of colleges have not qualified librarian. The library collection forms the foundation of the college library for efficient and effective service to its users. The range of collection of the college libraries are below 50,000. Only few colleges have above 50,000 like Darrang College, Cotton College etc. are the oldest and highest collection. Most of the college libraries of Assam are not much aware about the application of the modern IT and the benefits out of it.

### **5.6. Status of Computerization in College Libraries:-**

Colleges have started computerizing their libraries from the last decade. They have introduced computers and utilize modern technology for automation of library activities. Under the survey it is clear that the process of computerization has been started in college libraries of 60%. The other 40% colleges have not introduced fully computer in their library activities. Effective use of IT in libraries performing its functions and services is inevitable in present day. It is quite clear that computerization of college libraries of Assam is very much essential. The study observes that there are

18 different types of colleges in Assam out of 367 colleges in modern times. The following table shows the type wise distribution of colleges:-

#### 5.6. Type wise Distribution of colleges in Assam:-

**Table No -5.6: Type wise Distribution of colleges in Assam:**

Sl. No	Types	No of colleges
1.	Agriculture	2
2.	Arts and craft	1
3.	Ayurvedic	1
4.	Commerce	15
5.	Dental	1
6.	Engineering	2
7.	Fishery	1
8.	General	239
9.	General, Girls'	31
10.	General, Govt.	2
11.	Home Science	1
12.	Law	20
13.	Medical	3
14.	Music	1
15.	Nursing	1
16.	Sanskrit	1
17.	Teacher's Training	43
18.	Veterinary Science	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>367</b>

There are a large number of educational institutions in Assam from school to university level. Out of 367 Colleges, including 69 Colleges for professional education, such as Medical, Engineering, Ayurvedic, Veterinary, Nursing, Dental, Arts & Craft, Fishery, Home Science, Music. Nursing and Sanskrit colleges are available in Assam etc.

#### 5.7. STUDY AREA: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LAKHIMPUR DISRTICT:

Lakhimpur is located in the North- East corner of the Indian state of Assam, the District of Lakhimpur lies on North Bank of the river Brahmaputra. It is bounded in the North by Arunachal Pradesh, In South by river Bramhaputra and Majuli District and on the East in Dhemaji District and in the West by Sonitpur District .Lakhimpur Latitude

Longitude, 26.48 N and 93.48NE to 94.20 E. Total population 10,42 ,137 census (2011). District Area 2277 sq .km. comprises of the Sub Division namely North Lakhimpur and Dhakuakhana. The Head Quarter of the District is located at North Lakhimpur. No. of (LAC) Legislative Assembly Constituency- 4 , Number of development Block - 9 The District is mainly depend upon on Agriculture and some people are government employee and some are doing business also. The District is Socio economically semi Developed District. The Growth rate of population of Lakhimpur Dist. during the last decade was at 18.34%. The Dist. was about 23% of total area is covered by forest. The population of the District are mix culture and community i.e. Missing, Rabh, Bodo Koch, Keot, Kalita. Brahmin, OBC, ST, SC, Ahom, Deuri, Goshai, Brahmin Chutia, Kachari, Khamti, Nepali, Tewa and some are minority people also. Due to Flood affect ted area and lack of proper infrastructural facilities like communication and lack of proper power supply is the main obstacle of poor industrialization or trade. The main problem of slow and low development of Lakhimpur District is Flood. Every year Lakhimpur District is severely affected by Flood. Many people, animals, birds' forest and other valuable resources had been lost and lost the property of houses, bridge, electricity power supply line etc all are totally destroyed in flood .There is no any permanent solution from government till today. Presently government has taken step for development of the road, construction in the District. But this was not sufficient at all. Lakhimpur District is connected by other state as well as Country by four means of ways i.e. Bus, Train, Ship and Air way. Lilabari is only airport in this District. Now one of the most important Bridges "BOGIBILL" would be the way to connect with road way to Dibrugarh, Jorhat, and Sibsagar etc. The Bridge will open recently. This Bridge would be the best wishes for education (Dibrugarh University) and health. (Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh and other rest of the places of Assam. Now the railway road is well and up to date and popular to communicate with other District of Assam as well as Country.

In Lakhimpur District there was a big library situated at the head quarter of District named "District Library". There are more about One Lakhs of Books, Journals Magazine and Newspapers available there. This is one of the valuable resources of the Lakhimpur District. There are many village library situated in village and Youth Club in Lakhimpur District also. This Village library has dissemination of knowledge among villagers, students and elders of the village. These mini libraries spread the reading habits among villagers.

In Lakhimpur District there are many Satras and Namghars were situated in many places of the District. The “Naharati Than”, “Phulani Than”, “Sri Sri Badala Padmawata Than” “Belaguri Than”, “Podumani Than”, “Letaku Guri Mahapurushia Than”, Maghnowa Doul ”etc. These bears the oldest and valuable Culture of the District. The most of the Satras were established by Dharma Guru like Madhabdev, Sri Sri Anirudha Dev, and Sri Sri Badala Padmawata etc .They were the leaders of “Naba Vaishnav Religion”. These Satras were bears the rich culture and heritage of the District and proves that the people of the Lakhimpur District culturally and Religiously rich and conscious and developed.

It is very important to mention that Lakhimpur District is famous for the Birth place of “**Mahapurush Sri Sri Madhabdev**”. He was born at Ranga Jan ( Ujiror Tole ) at Lateku pukhuri in 1489 near Bihpuria in the District of Lakhimpur. Madhabdev was a Great Poet, Religious Guru and Dramatist, Writer, a Social Reformer and Religious Preceptor and Social Reformer not only in Assam but also in North East India. Now Assam Government has taken a proposal to establish a University (Attach with original Madhabdev College) “**MADHAB DEV UNIVERSITY**” with his Name and a “**MADHAB DEV KALAKSHATRA**” at Narayanpur .Now Construction is going on both of these two institutions. These two Religious and sacred places would be famous for “Tourism”. This is mentionable that Lakhimpur District (older) is famous for “Majuli culture”. These Majuli cultures attract most of the Foreigner and Indian people. The Majuli Mahapurushia culture spread to all over India also. The Lakhimpur district was famous for “Ari Muga Pat Silpa. The Dhakuahhana is famous for sericulture development. These Muga Silpa occupied a big bazaar not only in Assam but also in India.

There are many Primary schools, Upper Primary School, High school and higher secondary school and Junior college, Degree colleges in this District. The Literacy rate of the District is average 77.20%, Male people literacy rate 83.52% Female literacy rate 70.67 %, (Census 2011). There are Total no of 683,486 are literate Male people in the District, and 375,552 are literate Female people in the District. It is important to mention that the literacy rate of Lakhimpur district was more than Assam’s as well as All India, rate of average of 74 % which was in Assam’s context literacy rate 73.18%. The Literacy rate of rural area people of Lakhimpur District was 76.22% and in urban area literacy rate of the District was 82.80%.

## **5.8. Brief Description of Selected College/ Libraries of Lakhimpur District:-**

A very brief description about colleges/ college libraries have been given below;—

**5.8.1. North Lakhimpur College:** - North Lakhimpur College (NLC) is an Oldest Educational Institution in this District. This college is situated at Khelmati - 14 near the Head Quarter of the District. This is an Autonomous College. This college has completed sixty six (66) years successfully with glorious educational achievement. This college has occupied significant part for the development of higher education because the college has Master Degree Coerces also available in four subjects. There are about 3200 students studied in this College. The college has a beautiful and attractive library named North Lakhimpur College Library. The college / and library has been established in 1952. The Areas of the Library about 4288 sq. feet and the stock room 17.28 sq.ft.

**5.8.2. Madhab Dev College:** - The 2<sup>nd</sup> oldest college of the District is Madhabdev College. The College has been established in 1964. The college is located at Narayanpur .The name of the college is famous for the name of Mahapurush Sri Sri Madhabdev (birth place of Sri Sri Madhabdeva. who had born before 569 years) The Name of the college library is Madhab Dev College Library. The natural Beauty of the college and library is nice to look it.; The most important thing is that, The College is going to be a “Madhab Dev University”. The Hon’ble Education Minister has declared, Madhab Dev College would be a University and allotted fund on Assam Government’s Budget for University implementation. The infrastructure development and new building construction of the University is going on. The library has good environment and building. There are about 3500 (Three Thousand Five Hundred) student studied in this college with both Arts and Science. The performance of the result is quite satisfactory.

**5.8.3 .Lakhimpur Girl’s College:**--The most important college of the District is Lakhimpur Girl’s College. The college has been established in 1972. The college is located at the Head Quarter of the District. The Name of the college library is Lakhimpur Girl’s College Library. The infrastructure development of the college and library is good. This is the only women college in the District. The college has always tried to develop women empowerment. The college has passed a glorious achievement

from the establishment time. There are about 3000 (Three Thousand) the result of the college is an excellent. The college has well administration and has good accommodation for girls. There is an attractive girl's hostel. The college has Distance mode of Study Centre under K.K .Handique State University.

**5.8.4. Lakhimpur Commerce College:-**The one of another important selected college of the District is Lakhimpur Commerce College. The college has been established in 1972. The college is located near D.C Court and District Library and Lakjhimpur B.Ed. College. There are about 34000 (Three thousand Four Hundred) student studied here. The building of the college is an attractive. The Name of the college library is Lakhimpur commerce college Library. The Infrastructure development of the college and library is well accommodating. The Library has been used by the student of distance mode of student also.

This college has attached another important higher educational institution named, IGNOU (Indira Gandhi National Open University Study Centre. (Distance Mode). This one of the most important higher educational institution where there are about 400 hundreds students studied every year. The College has various multi-Disciplinary Subject like Disaster Management, Environmental Science, Library Science, Education Economics, English, Other commerce Subject, The Accountancy, Match, Banking etc. Previously college had been followed B.Ed. course also .But due to some problem now it is not available there. There are many in service employee have been benefited from this institution. This is an oldest centre of Distance mode and condition of the centre is well established.

**5.8.5. Bihpuria College:-**One of the most important provincialized degree colleges of the District is Bihpuria College. The College is Located at Bihpuria town near the river Dikrong. The college has been established in 1973.The college has occupied a prominent position for the development of Higher education. There are about 2200 (Two thousand two hundred) with both the stream. The result of the college is good. The College is situated at flood effected area .The name of the College Library is Bihpuria College Library. There are many students have been benefited from the library.

**5.8.6. Sankardev College: -**The most important rural college of the District is Sankardev College. The college is situated at The Hills of Pathali Pahar. It is distance

about 30 km from District Head Quarter. The College is boarded area of Arunachal Pradesh. The Natural beauty of the college is very attractive because this college is situated on Hills; distance from plain area to college is 250 meters up of the hill. The college has been established in 1982. The name of the college library is Bhabendra Nath Saikia Memorial Library (the fond memory of founder of the college). The college building and library building is well established. There is an N.C.C. Credit course centre in this college and Archery Training point also. The library accommodation is Good. The Natural beauty is an attractive. There is a Distance mode of Study centre in this college.

**5.8.7. Pub Dikrong College:** - Another most important rural college of the District is Pub Dikrong College. The college has been established in 1991. It has been situated near the bank of the River Dikrong. The college has situated in the Eastern side of the bank of the River Dikrong. So the name of the college is "Pub Dikrong College." The college is situated in a rural area and very backward place with mix culture of cast and community. The people are very poor. There are near about 900 (Nine hundred) student is studied there in formal mode. The college has another Distance mode of study centre up to master Degree Level under Dibrugarh University. There are about 300 student are studied there. From this centre many students have been benefited in higher educational point of view in rural areas. The Name of the college library is Pub Dikrong College Library. Library building has been donated by Thangal Kachari Autonomous Council. The College has been newly provincialized in 2014. The college has not found 12 B under UGC. The building condition has not satisfactory at all. Newly the college has been found a huge amount of building grant from UGC and construction is going on.

**5.8.8. Nowboicha College:** The most important provincialized Degree College of the District is Nowboicha College. The college has been established in 1985. The college is situated 15<sup>th</sup> km distance from District Head quarter of Lakhimpur District at Nowboicha in a rural area. The college is located at Nowboicha, two km distance from National Highway. The College is situated at silence place. This provincialized Degree college. The Name of the college library is Nowboicha College Library. The Library facility is not Sophisticated. The college has not P.G level. There are about 1200 (one thousand two hundred) student has been Studied there.

Under the following Table no -5.7 has been shown the list of provincialize Degree Colleges of Lakhimpur District. The following Table shows the List of the Colleges, their Name and Location etc.

**Table No: 5.7. Name of the Provincialized Colleges of Lakhimpur District and their Locations:**

Sl No.	Names of colleges.	Location	Urban	Rural
1	Madhabdev College	Narayanpur		R
2	Lakhimpur Girls College	Lakhimpur	U	
3	North Lakhimpur College	Lakhimpur	U	
4	LakhimpurCommerce College	Lakhimpur	U	
5	Nowboicha College	Nowboicha		R
6	Sankardev College	Pathalipahar		R
7	Pub Dikrong College	Laholial		R
8	Bihpuria College	Bihpuria	U	
9	Laluk college	Laluk		R
10	Kherajkhat college	Bhogpur		R
11	Om-PrakeshDinadiya college	Panigaon		R
12	L.T.K college	Azad Telahi		R
13	Harhi college	Dhakuakhana		R
14	Dhakuakhana college	Dhakuakhana		R
15	Lakhimpur Central college	Charaimaria	U	
16	North Bank college	Ghilamara		R
17	Brahmaputra Degree college	Lakhimpur		R

There are 17 (seventeen) No. of Provincialized Degree colleges in Lakhimpur District. There are 12 (Twelve) colleges situated in Rural Areas and another 5 (five) colleges are situated in Urban Areas of the District. Due to limitation of the time have been selected only 8 (eight) No. of colleges out of seventeen Provincialized Degree colleges. The colleges have been taken on the basis of both Urban and Rural Areas. There are four colleges have been taken from rural areas and four have been taken from urban.

The Name of the selected colleges of Lakhimpur District is Madhabdev College, Lakhimpur Girls' College, North Lakhimpur Colllege, Lakhimpur Commerce



College, Nawboicha College, Sankardev College, Pub Dikrong College and Bihpuria College.

The descriptions of the colleges, year of establishment and their location, library collection, ICT infrastructure, status of library automation etc. have been given elaborately on the following Chapter-VI (Analysis and Findings).

A very brief description of Lakhimpur District has been given here. The next part of the thesis have been tried to discuss about the development of college as well as College Library in Lakhimpur District.

**5.9. Conclusion:** - Now the time has come for all higher education institutions of India as well as Assam or Lakhimpur district to set their own benchmark for sustainable development of higher education system. Quality education with library and peaceful society are the true indicators of a nation. Sustainable development in higher education should be strategic priority for the institution. So everybody in the institutions was aware of the importance for sustainable development in higher education's of the state. But the question is how it can be improved? It can be improved if we have given special importance on ICT and tried to give some useful measure of it. With due respect, the researcher has been selected eight colleges as well as, college libraries of Lakhimpur district. In such a way, of course, it is not distinction; it is the light to hope that we must care about role of it to improve our quality of life and promoting higher education system with all possible ways to achieve our national goal by 2022.

**Mahatma Gautam Buddha's** wisdom is of relevance in this context that "If you light a lamp for someone else it will also brighten your path" This would make the world a better place and all of us better human beings.

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