

Intellectual Activities in Library

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Abstract

Library and information science(s) or studies (LIS) is an interdisciplinary field of study that deals generally with organization, access, collection, and protection/regulation of information, whether in physical (e.g. art, legal proceedings, etc.) or digital forms. It is the reservoir of knowledge. It is a place where one can carry out his intellectual activities of various types. In this paper, various areas where one can carry out intellectual tasks in library are discussed.

Keywords: access to knowledge, intellectual freedom, mass education, continuing education

Introduction

Importance of library in society can not be denied. It helps in giving shape and direction to our life. The main purpose of a library is to serve the society through the record of human thoughts, ideas and expressions by making them available to all. They vary according to the type of libraries. Libraries often offer free classes/programs where one can learn a new skill, craft, or explore career development opportunities.

As social institutions, libraries are now an essential part of society. Society and the library are not mutually exclusive, but rather interconnected and dependent. We are all aware that information plays a significant role in human development as a whole. It enables individuals to realize their full potential by providing them with the appropriate education and skills and prepares them for the transition from education to work. The following are some of the library's various functions:

- a) Education:** Education helps to foster and provide means for individual groups to develop themselves, closing the gap between individual knowledge and recorded knowledge. The library is obligated to support and promote all forms of education—formal, non-formal, adult, and lifelong—by maintaining a sufficient supply of books and other reading materials and making them accessible to all community members.
- b) Specifics:** We must quickly and adequately provide individuals or groups with accurate information, particularly on current topics that pique their interest. Information on societal socioeconomic requirements is now included in the scope of the information service. A library needs to act as a data community or reference place for specific wellsprings of data. Employment opportunities, public utility services, and social awareness programs are regarded as crucial sources of information that are gathered and stored for public distribution.
- c) Identity:** Library is one of the standard habitats of social life and advances a quicker cooperation, delight and enthusiasm for every one of human expression. Culture promotion involves two aspects. First, reading and thinking, which broaden people's mental horizons and foster creativity. Second, the library needs to make a contribution to the society's cultural enrichment by organizing activities like book exhibitions, lectures, seminars, and symposia.
- d) Entertainment:** Libraries have impact in empowering the positive utilization of recreation and giving material to change and unwinding. A crucial function of a library is to provide opportunities for positive and healthy leisure use. Fictional books, newspapers, magazines, etc. encourage leisure reading. Films, television, radio, audio-video cassettes, and other audio-visual materials enhance a public library's utility. Different types of performing expressions may likewise be coordinated in the library to make them genuine public venues.

Intellectual Activities in Library

Support in Teaching and Learning

Human services as well as the entire range of media (such as text, video, and hypermedia) are all components of a library, which is essentially an organized collection of resources. Physical components of libraries include space, equipment, and storage media; intellectual elements like collection policies that decide what materials will be included and organizational plans that

decide how the collection is accessed; also, individuals who deal with the physical and scholarly parts and connect with clients to tackle data issues.

Some libraries have been offering library services to faculty and students participating in distance education, in which students were not physically on the course's origin campus. This has included courses taught via email, via television, and by instructors who traveled to other places, like military bases. Interactive audio and video technology has been improved and implemented over the past few years, offering a new method of course delivery. The use of equipped and networked classrooms both on and off campus is a component of this type of distance education, which is often referred to as distance learning. In this setting, what role can academic libraries play? It is anticipated that academic libraries will seek opportunities for enhanced collaboration and services in the field of distance learning due to their long history of collaboration with faculty and students, telecommunications and computing units, and other libraries.

Guaranteeing Access to Knowledge

Libraries are essential to society because they serve as gateways to culture and knowledge. Opportunities for learning are created, literacy and education are supported, and new ideas and perspectives that are essential to a creative and innovative society are shaped by the resources and services they provide. Additionally, they contribute to the assurance of an authentic record of past generations' knowledge. It would be difficult to advance research and human knowledge or safeguard the world's accumulated knowledge and heritage for future generations without libraries.

Defending the Fundamental Right to Intellectual Freedom

Defending the fundamental right to intellectual freedom which is enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Libraries play a crucial role in this process. Free and open libraries present a variety of perspectives, from both the present and the past. Through its professional programs designed to continuously raise service standards, IFLA—the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions—has long advocated for enhancing information accessibility and availability. In any case, IFLA individuals have come to see that the global library local area needs to address the component of guideline, the right of all to get to the data expected to live and succeed and the indivisible right to communicate thoughts and sentiments.

Advances Culture Throughout everyday life

Library is one of the rule communities of social life and advances a quicker investment, pleasure and enthusiasm for every one of human expression. Culture promotion involves two aspects. First, reading and thinking, which broaden people's mental horizons and foster creativity. Second, the library needs to make a contribution to the society's cultural enrichment by organizing activities like book exhibitions, lectures, seminars, and symposia.

Library as a Social Establishment

Libraries assume a significant part in the financial, social and instructive improvement of a general public. The provision of library services is regarded as a social necessity for the steady development of the social being and a culturally cooperative life. Library as a social foundation fills a few needs: I) It ought to help the long lasting self-training of the whole gang; ii) It should provide everyone with current facts and information on all subjects; iii) It ought to spread everyone's recorded opinions and ideas in an impartial and balanced manner; iv) It should give everyone a safe and enjoyable way to relax; v) It ought to safeguard humanity's literary and cultural heritage for the purposes of antiquarian research; also, vi) It ought to work for proceeded with social prosperity as the organization responsible for all mingled recorded thought.

The Library is a Centre of Mass Education

As a social institution, the library not only satisfies readers by providing books, but it also encourages readers to want more books. The library helps readers become library-minded and inspires them to love books by encouraging people to read. Interest for such books is completely

met by custodian by making these accessible to the clients. As a result, the community's social life relies heavily on the libraries. Numerous readers' increased demand for books, which places libraries at the center of society's cultural and social life, has contributed to the expansion of both the number of books and their stock.

The Library is a Centre of Mass Education

In terms of political awareness, socioeconomic development, cultural enlightenment, and mass education, libraries in general—and public libraries in particular—have a significant role to play in the country's future development. By providing facilities for acquiring education, information, recreation, aesthetic appreciation, and research for the benefit of society as a whole, library services to all classes of people serve as an intellectual catalyst.

People continue their reading habits with the assistance of libraries based on their desire, capacity, or need. The library is a center for continuing education. Being a focal point of proceeding with training for a large number of individuals, it fosters the professional and expert abilities, mastering abilities of tackling individual and local area issues. Learners receive informally a lifetime of continuing education from the library. Neoliterates are also affected by this.

Conclusion

Libraries recognize, procure, interact, save and scatter data bundled as books and different organizations. The oldest organization tasked with ensuring the continued existence of human communication tools is the library. The library provides its patrons with access to a variety of information sources, including books and non-book materials, as part of its duties. Because of this, the library is a true advocate for intellectual liberty. The series of methodology, activities and administrations validate the focal jobs being played by libraries and librarianship to guarantee the food of scholarly opportunity. Notwithstanding, in satisfying their job as facilitators of scholarly opportunity, libraries fight with series of difficulties. To enable the library to function effectively as the primary source of information dissemination, these obstacles must be resolved.

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