Managing college libraries

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Abstract: The library has a great role to play in these days information revolution. College education in India which is under threat for being pushing students to work inside four walls,   needs to be restructured with curriculum giving enough   time for library works . In Indian context,   several colleges do not have a separate library even though they have books they do not have a separate library room. several colleges do not have a   librarian to look after the   management of library. Sometimes teachers are made to look after teaching as well as library.   Sometimes the curriculum does not support any extra reading with the help of the library collections. .Library underpins a habit on inquiry & affords children to focus through a rich range of information resources. This paper focuses on the significant factors in school library maintenance.

Keywords: Library management, information resources,   promotion of extra reading habits,

Introduction:

Managing college libraries is an important part & parcel of College curriculum. With 700 universities and more than 35,000 affiliated colleges enrolling more than 20 million students, Indian higher education is a large and complex system. The structure of degree-granting   institutions   is cumbersome   primarily   due   to "affiliation" and funding sources. More than 85% of students are enrolled   in   bachelor's   degree programs with majority enrolling in three-year B.A., B.Com. or B.Sc. degrees. One-sixth of all Indian students   are   enrolled   in Engineering/Technology degrees.

States& Union Territories	35	State Libraries	28
Districts	592	District Libraries	451
Taluk	3987	Taluk Libraries	501
Villages	58,226	Villages Libraries	28,825

Central Universities (Public)	44
State Universities (Public)	306
State Universities (Private)	154
Deemed Universities (Private or Public)	129
Institution of National Importance (Public)	67
Total Degree-granting Institutions	700
Affiliated Colleges (Public or Private)	35,539

(www.dreducation.com/2013/08/data-statistics-india (2012 -2013)

Enrollment level of students

Graduate (Bachelor's)	17,456
Post-Graduate (Master's)	2,492
Research (Doctoral)	161
Diploma/Certificate	218
	20,327

(www.dreducation.com/2013/08/data-statistics-india (2012 -2013)

There are several thousand colleges affiliated to different universities that provide undergraduate science, agriculture, commerce and humanities courses in India. Amongst these, the best also offer post graduate courses while some also offer facilities for research and PhD studies.

Technical education has grown rapidly in recent years. With recent capacity additions, it now appears that the nation has the capability to graduate over 500,000 engineers (with 4-yr undergraduate degrees) annually, and there is also a corresponding increase in the graduation of computer scientists (roughly 50,000 with post-graduate degree). In addition, the nation graduates over 1.2 million scientists. Furthermore, each year, the nation is enrolling at least 350,000 in its engineering diploma programs (with plans to increase this by about 50,000). Thus, India's annual enrollment of scientists, engineers and technicians now exceeds 2 million.

Role of the library in a college

1. **To strengthen teaching and inquisitive learning** - Library by providing a rich range of information resources, and technologies for managing, accessing and using information strengthens teaching &builds inquisitive learning among users.

2. **To support the literacy programme** – Library enhances the development of literacy among users & promotes multi-literate users by promoting the links between the classroom, the library, and the wider community in creating a culture of reading for pleasure, as well as for information. This supports the literacy programme.

3. **Information-rich physical-** To provide a welcoming and information-rich physical and online environment that promotes student engagement and collaborative learning, underpinned by curriculum's key competencies and values.

4. **College -wide management of information services** -To provide college -wide management of information services supported by professional expertise and the school's ICT infrastructure

5. **Curriculum promoting equity of access,** cultural diversity and inclusion through supporting the needs of all learners and the school community in the library's

collections, services, and environment

Support for Reading and Literacy

1.   The library provides access to a wide variety of quality fiction and non-fiction, including online resources that cater for a wide range of reading abilities and interests, to support and extend students as engaged and motivated readers.

2.   The library team helps to plan, implement, and evaluate programmes to develop students' reading and multiple literacy skills by working collaboratively with literacy leaders, teachers, ICT staff, and senior management.

3.   Library staff help students choose resources in a range of formats, taking into account students' learning styles, abilities and reading interests, to encourage students' reading, viewing and listening skills for information and personal enjoyment, and extend their reading mileage.

4.   As part of the school's professional learning programme, library staff and literacy leaders work collaboratively to increase teacher and parent / knowledge and awareness of and international literature for children and young people, and to build a reading culture within the school community that promotes curiosity, creativity and imagination.

5.   The college' s reading data is analyzed and student surveys are conducted to inform targeted collection development, and to create opportunities for reading promotion activities including author visits and special events supporting literacy, and any collaborations with outside resource agencies, such as the public library.

6.   Regular liaison with the public library and visits by students are encouraged as part of college's learning programme to enrich students' reading and build their confidence as library users.

7.   The library's impact on students' reading and literacy is

monitored and evaluated as part of the assessment of the school's literacy programme and initiatives. Data gathered includes issue statistics linked to students' reading data, and library booking sheets to show patterns in class visits.

Support for inquiry learning and information literacy development

1. The library staff works collaboratively with teachers in planning, implementing and evaluating a college -wide guided inquiry approach to learning for the teaching and scaffolding of students' information literacy skills.

2. The library staff works collaboratively with ICT staff and teachers to establish the library's services as an integral part of the college's online learning environment accessible by teachers and students within and beyond the school.

3. Several colleges have Tran literacy meaning reading and writing across all media applications developed and promoted through access to print, digital and multimedia collections and access to resources (digital, multimedia, analogue) . This supports enabling students to become active seekers and users of information and creative and critical thinkers, sharing their new knowledge in a variety of media.

4. College Students are encouraged to become competent co-constructors of knowledge and develop an understanding of the world beyond their immediate experiences through using the library and its resources.

5. The library's services and physical and online learning spaces facilitate student participation in individual and collaborative learning through scaffolding skills, sharing of information and through discussion, debate and the creation of new materials.

Strategic management of the College library

1.   The College administrative or management provides leadership and support in actively promoting the library and the library team's role as educators and information specialists in contributing to student learning. This enhances the learners ; aptitudes in this digital age of information & communication.

2.   The Library team works collaboratively all stake holders teachers, resource managers, ICT specialists, educational policy formulators , local community leaders and college development Council members – to plan, implement and evaluate programmes.

3.   The library has a prominent presence within college jurisdiction about creating an online learning environment, classrooms and home-college partnerships in supporting student' overall academic achievements.

4.   The library can apply evidence-based practices to connect the library with student learning and achievement through specific assessments.

5.   All College faculty are kept aware of educational research findings on libraries and student achievement in reading and learning, to inform about services and practices.

6.   The principal should include library development in the strategic annual action plans and policies, and the Collegiate education department , should provide funding, staffing, and ongoing professional development to make Library another place to academic showcasing.

7.   The library should support the commitment curriculum promoting cultural diversity and inclusion through supporting the needs of all learners and the student community in its facilities, resources, services, and environment.

8.   A library annual report is presented to the principal and

Board of Trustees to monitor the library's contributions to learning and teaching, and to ensure the ongoing integration of the library with whole school priorities and developments.

Driven by market opportunities and entrepreneurial zeal, many institutions are taking advantage of the lax regulatory environment to offer 'degrees' not approved by Indian authorities, and many institutions are functioning as pseudo non-profit organizations, developing sophisticated financial methods to siphon off the 'profits'. Regulatory authorities like UGC and AICTE have been trying to extirpate private universities that run courses with no affiliation or recognition. Students from rural and semi urban background often fall prey to these institutes and colleges. One the fundamental weaknesses of the system is lack of transparency and recommendations have been made to mandate high standards of data disclosures by institutions on performance Driven by market opportunities and entrepreneurial zeal, many institutions are taking advantage of the lax regulatory environment to offer 'degrees' not approved by Indian authorities, and many institutions are functioning as pseudo non-profit organizations, developing sophisticated financial methods to siphon off the 'profits'.

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Indian higher education scenario-
Indian higher education scenario is changing towards greater transformation. It has created wide spread access to low cost

high quality university education for innumerable students. A well planned expansion of higher education has brought change in educational policy outlining. The Higher education scenario is transforming towards involving students as main stake holders in education policy framing. Higher education has become student centered learning driven model of education. Thus enrollment of student sis increasing every year & this has led to enhancement in learning outcomes as well. Along with technological advances India has been able to manage excellence & equity in higher education. Thus India has become the single largest global provider of global talent as out of 4 graduates there is one Indian. 23 Indian universities are among the top 200 universities of the world list. India has become a global hub as it is attracting students across the globe towards research. India's open online courses given through several elite & prestigious universities collectively enroll 60% of the entire population of India.

Government has to plan to reach these enormous mass of students with innovative interventions. Indian is expected to have GER of 50%

Innovative intervention – Internal Interventions should include

1. Curricula & pedagogy
2. Faculty improvement
3. Research studies
4. Academic partnerships &
5. Infrastructure

1. It is envisioned that by 2030 Indian higher education sector would widen by leaps & bounds. As a result of heavy urbanization higher education sector would broaden along with Indian economy merging as a global supplier of skilled man power. With 250 million workforce Indian strategic advancement India has the opportunity to become a prominent R&D destination. A higher education system that can deliver on multiple imperatives differing objectives and focus areas would be critical for achieving the proposed goals

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