

**Definition of college library pdf**

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What is the difference between an academic and a public library? An academic library's purpose is to support the teaching and research of the college or university. Most academic libraries are much larger than public libraries. Generally, non-academic material is not found in an academic library. Popular best-sellers, self-help books, repair manuals, and the like are found in public libraries. Since public libraries rarely have scholarly books or research journals, your research should be done at an academic library. Differences exist between academic libraries. Larger academic institutions may have subject-specific libraries, like a science library, a law library, and a medical library. Make sure you know that the building you're heading to is where your resources are held. Does a library ever throw things away? Rarely. But sometimes little-used items are stored in a storage area within the library or off-site so other, more heavily-used books, can be placed in the stacks. On-site items will be indicated in the catalog as "Storage." Off-site items will be indicated in the catalog as either Repository or Remote Storage. They can be ordered by making a request at the Circulation Desk. Academic libraries are an important part of higher education institutions and usually serve two complementary purposes: to support the curriculum and to support faculty and student research. Although academic library positions vary depending on the mission and type of institution they serve, some common responsibilities include: managing projects, departments, and community relationships; providing instruction, reference, curriculum, research, and classroom support; and keeping up with trends and technological advancements in library and information science. Community College Libraries Libraries in two-year colleges (also known as community or junior colleges) occupy an interesting and important middle ground between libraries in universities and public libraries. Community college libraries can function as both research/student academic support hubs and community centers. Therefore, librarians in two-year colleges are often called upon to fill a variety of roles from collection development to reader advisory to circulation to reference and instruction. Community college libraries generally have smaller staffs, which also leads to the blurring of job distinctions as well as the opportunity to assume multiple roles. In addition, the community college setting requires consistent outreach efforts to engage the diverse student body, many of whom are part-time students participating in corporate, technical, and continuing education. Vocational and Technical College Libraries Libraries in vocational and technical colleges have a very different focus than that of community colleges, four-year colleges, or universities. Whereas the latter three support a very wide-ranging curriculum that includes both general and specialized studies, vocational and technical college libraries usually have a much narrower mandate. The students' courses focus on various aspects of technical training offered by each school, and the library resources support both the technical training and often some additional basic business skills. Since students rarely engage in research for their courses (and instructors in general are not engaged in research), there is usually much less bibliographic instruction and research support activity. Instead, librarians for vocational and technical colleges may manage collections of standards and specifications, industry technical magazines, manuals, and a small group of more general business and career resources. For-Profit College Libraries For-profit colleges are colleges owned and operated by private, profit-focused companies. A wide variety of types of colleges fit within this category, such as some four-year online schools, local independent campus-based programs, schools that focus on a given profession (for example, nursing), and nationally-based colleges that may have both online programs and local "campuses" in major cities throughout the country, such as DeVry or Strayer Education. The level of support given to the library in for-profit institutions may vary widely, and is often a reflection of which is the higher priority: student success or investor profits. However, in a well-supported, reputable for-profit college, librarians' responsibilities will be very similar to those in more traditional colleges: student and faculty research support, bibliographic instruction, support for course development, etc. The majority of students in for-profit college programs are working adults often juggling school and family responsibilities, and are sometimes unfamiliar with the processes and requirements of academic work. Consequently, as with community colleges, librarians may assume a much-appreciated coaching role in addition to their more traditional work activities. CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES Types of Academic Libraries Examples Institutional Characteristics Sample Roles of Librarian Large Research Institutions Stanford, Harvard, MIT, Purdue, UCLA, OHSU, Duke Often have several subject specific libraries; often require 2nd Master's for librarians; have PhD programs; emphasis on scholarly and research support Scholarly communication; bibliographic instruction; embedded librarianship; subject specialization; web development; data management (especially for major research projects undertaken by faculty); archives 4 Year Public Universities SJSU, CSU Stanislaus, Portland State Subject specialist librarians; MA/MS usually highest degree awarded; greater emphasis on instruction rather than research; urban campuses will be mostly commuter students Reference and instruction; outreach; digital services; subject specialists; possible faculty status Private 4 Year, Liberal Arts Colleges Mills College, Occidental College, Pomona Small student body and faculty; residential; mostly undergraduates Reference and Instruction; Technical support; Collection Development; typically a jack of all trades; possible faculty status Community Colleges Ohlone Community College, City College of San Francisco, Santa Rosa Junior College 2-year AA and technical programs; teaching and skill development-centered Outreach and instruction; reference; technical support; typically a jack of all trades; possible faculty status For-Profit Schools DeVry University, Strayer University, Walden University Generally enroll large numbers of low-income and first-generation students as well as veterans; may offer both undergraduate and graduate degrees. Outreach and instruction; reference; technical support; some "embedded librarianship" activities working directly with faculty and their course delivery; no faculty status Explore these university and college library websites below to get a feel for the environment and roles that librarians play. The websites listed are examples only – there are many more academic libraries to explore. A college is considered as an academic institution of higher learning offering three-year degree courses. In colleges, the library occupies a prominent position and it is an important and integral part of the teaching programme. It is not merely a depository of books, but an active workshop instrument in the production of or original thinking. The aim of college education and college libraries is inter-related. College library extends opportunities for self-education to the deserving and enthusiastic students without any distinction. These libraries develop in each student a sense of responsibility in the pursuit of knowledge. College library stimulates the students to obtain, evaluate and recognize knowledge and to familiarize themselves with the trends of knowledge for further education and learning new disciplines. Objectives and Functions of College Libraries: The objectives of college libraries are based mainly on the objectives of the institution itself. The college library must, therefore, reflect the purpose of the institution of which it is part. Several scholars have viewed the objectives of the libraries in different ways. According to "Education commission" 1966, the objectives of the college library are: 1. To provide resources necessary for research in the field of interest to the college; 2. To help the teacher in keeping abreast of developments in his field; 3. To provide library facilities and services necessary for the success of all formal programmes of the institution; 4. To open the door to the worldwide of books that lie beyond the borders of one's own field of specialization; and 5. To bring books, students and scholars together under conditions, which encourage reading for pleasure, self-discovery, personal growth and sharpening of intellectual curiosity. According to W. M. Randall and I. Francis, to meet the educational objectives of the college, the library: 1. Makes available to the student's books and allied reading materials relevant to the courses offered in the colleges; 2. Makes available the books and documents required by faculty members in preparation of their instructional courses; 3. Provides supplementary books and other reading materials to help to study and teach at the college; 4. Provides a comprehensive selection of authoritative books and documents needed by the faculty members to pursue their research programmes; 5. Promotes the proper use of the reading materials available in the stack; and 6. Trains the students in making use of the library properly and derive full advantage out of it, integrating the library with the education course. Libraries were thought of by people up to 18th century as just places where a collection of books was housed and books were considered nothing more than physical commodities and were seldom allowed to migrate from the shelves. The librarian of those days was considered a custodian. Gradually this idea faded away as a result of the industrial revolution. Nowadays the library is a place where knowledge in the form of books is stored and retrieved whenever needed. The collection is made effective to achieve definite aims and purposes in pursuit of knowledge. The library acts as a social institution for the conservation, communication, and extension of knowledge, and it is an institution to meet the recreational informative and inspirational needs of modern society. The library plays an important role in the present education system. A well-equipped and well-managed library is the foundation of modern educational structure. It is the responsibility of the library to collect, preserve, organize and disseminate all kinds of reading materials for the purpose of profound use by the readers of an educational institution to which it is concerned. The library is a mirror that reflects the culture and activity of the educational institution and it measures up the standards of the institution. Therefore, the library is said to be the heart of the educational institution. At the turn of the present century, a number of reports concerning formal education came out, to mention a few, the Mudliyar Report, Radhakrishna Report, Kothari Commission Report, etc. All these reports have reportedly emphasized the importance of libraries in higher education. Effective use of the library is always a necessary complement to the functions of higher educational institutions. Education System should be integration and co-ordination between the classroom and the library, which brings out the fruitful result in building up the overall development of the personality of the student. The library is a service institution, the services of the library towards the society are: 1. To provide the opportunity for self-education to everyone. 2. To provide modern trade business for the managerial people to adopt the training for the development of information. 3. To provide up to date information to all. 4. To provide scientific knowledge. 5. To provide biased and unbiased materials for the people. In recent years, libraries have witnessed a great metamorphosis both in the collection development and the service structure. A significant transformation has been noticed in collection development policies and practices due to the availability of ICT based resources and services in plenty and had easy access to these resources. The print medium is increasingly giving way to the resources that are produced in electronic/digital formats. The availability of CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, and other online resources of bibliographical and full – text databases is quite common in the majority of the university and college libraries. The libraries have an option to subscribe to these full – text databases as part of their digital collections. Most of the important publishers now offer web-enabled interfaces and full text of their journals. Some of the important full-text digital collections available on CD-ROM or online include Automatic Digital Online Information System (ADONIS), IEEE/IEE Electronic Library (IEL), Computer Application Binary Interface Databases (ABI/INFORM) and Library and General Periodicals, E-space worlds, US Patents, etc. The heterogeneous nature of documents in terms of physical formats, types of contents, sources of the generation following different standard and that of users carrying both research and development work demanding service suitable to them and co-existence of both old-timers loving only print documents and younger scientists asking for documents on to their desktops, the responsibility of information professionals is becoming much more challenging. The developments in information technology and their applications in libraries for rendering a variety of services have given a new dimension to the entire spectrum of information management. The libraries in the digital era do not have exceptions in acquiring ICT based resources and services to meet the requirements of the users who need information as quickly as possible. Since the users in the modern information society are aware of many ICT based resources and services useful to them and are able to access to these resources without any difficulty, it is quite challenging for library and information professionals at present. Keeping the demand of users for ICT based resources and services in mind, most of the academic libraries have started subscribing to e-documents and the remaining libraries should also be in a position to subscribe to the same. For citing this article use:



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