Chapter - 6

COLLEGE LIBRARY SITUATION IN DELHI AND THE USA

6.1 Delhi College Libraries

Delhi colleges are “broadly divided into three categories.”¹ These are trust colleges, colleges maintained by Delhi University, colleges run by Delhi Administration. Libraries of 16 colleges under Delhi University (admitting post graduate students) have been chosen for comparative study. The mode of selection has been mentioned in the previous section (1.6.1).

6.1.1 Trust College Library—The situation of 10 selected trust college libraries is depicted below.

(1) St. Stephen College Library (1881)

St. Stephen College was founded in 1881. It is the oldest college in Delhi, which was first affiliated to Calcutta University and later to Punjab University and now to Delhi University. It is a trust college established by a Christian Mission. The library has its own building at the centre of the college. The library has an area of 8500 sq ft. The total student strength of the college is 2000 (including UG and PG). The number of faculty members and other staff members is 85 and 300 respectively. PG students are admitted
through the college but the PG education is being imparted by the concerned department of the university. The PG students use the college library as well as the university library. Faculty members and other staff members of the college use the college library.

The college library collection comprises around 93500 books, 100 periodicals and 200 CDs. The total number of other non-book materials is not available. The library remains open from 9.00 AM to 5 PM on weekdays and from 9.00 AM to 3 PM on Saturday (December to May). During university examination period the library remains open from 8.30 AM to 8.30 PM (December to May). On an average the library works for 55-65 hours a week.

The library is manned by one librarian, one professional staff, two semi professional staff and seven library attendants. Books are kept on open stacks. Books are processed by using DDC and AACRII-R. The library provides reading room service, lending service, photocopy service, user education service and ILL service (for teachers). It provides OPAC to the users. PG students and faculty members are not solely dependent on the college library. An outside pest control agency works for preserving the library collection. The library follows a decentralized system. Students borrow books both from the departmental libraries and the central library of the college.

The library committee is a statutory body according to the norms of the Delhi University library system. The librarian is the convenor of the library committee. College library is following the norms of the Delhi University library system.
The college library is financed by the concerned Trust, UGC grant and students’ contribution. It received six to seven lakh rupees on an average during the last six years. As an extended college (having more than 1500 students) it receives 100 per cent of the deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The UGC provides book grant apart from the annual recurring grant (Rs.22500).

Since 2000 St. Stephen college library is trying to develop an automated library system. The library has installed “Troodon” (Comtech service Pvt. Ltd.), a standard software package. Library computerisation is not yet in the final stage. It has changed its catalogue into a machine readable format. It is rendering the services both by traditional and mechanical methods.

The college has its website (www.ststephen.edu) containing a brief information about the library. The library has not been accredited by the NAAC or any other agency.

(2) Hindu College Library (1899)

Hindu College was founded in 1899. At present it is imparting UG, PG and self financing courses. It is an extended college imparting education to a huge number of students (2000). Like all other colleges under Delhi University the PG students are admitted through the college. The college library has its own two storied building. The library has an area of 7000 sq ft. It possesses about 100,000 documents comprising of books and journals. Exact number of journals and non-book materials are not available.
The library remains open from 8.30 AM to 8.30 PM during December to May. From June to November the library works from 8.30AM to 5PM on weekdays. Library functions for 55-65 hours a week. The library has one qualified librarian, two professionals, four semi-professionals and seven library attendants. Documents are being processed by using DDC and AACRII-R. Number of unprocessed books is limited. The library provides reading room service, lending service, photocopy service, user education service and ILL service (for teachers). It provides CAS and SDI in a restricted way. The library provides Internet and OPAC facilities. An outside pest control agency works for preserving the library collection.

The library committee is a statutory body and follows the norms of the Delhi University library system. The librarian is the convenor of the library committee.

The library is financed by a Trust body, UGC-contribution and students’ fees. As an extended college it receives 100per cent of the deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The library receives an annual recurring grant (Rs 22500) from the UGC.

Since 2002 the library is trying to automate its functions. “Troodon” - LIS software has been installed by the library; the system transformation is going on. Access to on-line journal services is available from DELNET and the UGC-Infonet. Library computerisation is not yet in the final stage. It has changed its catalogue into machine readable format. It is rendering its service both by the traditional and mechanical methods. Computerisation project had been initiated (2002) with the UGC’s special
grant. The system changing project is continuing with fees collected from students. The college has a web page (www.hinducollege.org) containing a brief information about its library. The college library is not accredited by the NAAC or any other accreditation agency.

(3) Ramjas College Library (1917)

Ramjas College was founded in 1917. It is an extended college. The total student strength is about 2000. It offers both UG and PG courses in arts, science and commerce streams and some self financing certificate courses.

The college library with two reading halls covers an area of 5800 sq ft. There is a seating arrangement for 250 readers. The library contains 100,000 books and 500 bound volume of journals. Library services are available from 8AM to 5 PM. It extends its hour during the university examination. It works for 55-65 hours per week. The library is rendering all traditional services along with Internet access. Photocopying facilities are not available in the library. It provides lending service, reading room service, bibliographic service and reference service. An outside pest control agency works for preserving the library collection.

The post of librarian has been vacant since 2006. A professional assistant has taken the charge of the library since 2006 according to the norms of Delhi University. Four semi professional assistants and 12 library attendants are working in the library. The library
provides open access to its collection. Books are processed by DDC and AACRII-R. A huge number of un-processed books are lying in the library stack room. The library provides all sorts of traditional services with OPAC facility. Free and ready access is available both to the students and the faculty members.

There is a library committee for looking after the college library management. In the absence of the full-fledged librarian the library committee is convened by the Teacher-in-Charge-library. The library committee is a statutory body.

As an extended college it gets 100 per cent deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The library is entitled to receive Rs 22500 annually as a recurring grant along with non-recurring grants for books and journals. Trust contribution and students’ fees are available for library maintenance.

The library got a special grant for computerisation from the UGC during the 8th Five-Year Plan period. Since 2000 the library automation project has been initiated. The library has installed LIBSYS software. Meanwhile, only a part of library catalogue has been shifted to the machine readable format. It is a fully computerised library. The automation project has not been completed in due time because of the shortage of staff.

The college has its web address www.ramjas.edu. Brief information regarding the library is available in the website. The college library is not accredited by NAAC or any other accreditation agency.
SRCC is a prestigious institution in the field of commerce and economics education affiliated to Delhi University. It was established in 1926. It imparts both UG and PG education. To meet the present need it offers self financing management course. About 1500 students and approximately 75 faculty members and 40 other readers use the library on a regular basis. The library does not possess its own building. The library has a space 3300sq ft. The collection covers 60,000 books, 20000 bound volume of journals, 500 CDs, 100 cassettes, and 100 floppy. The library subscribes to eight international and national journals, 13 newspapers. The library is well planned and located in a central position of the college. The reading room can accommodate 300 students at a time.

The library is open in all working days of the college. Normally the library is open from 8AM to 8PM. The library extends its working hour during the university examinations. Average working period is 60 hours a week. The library provides both manual catalogue and OPAC. All books are classified by DDC and catalogued by AACRII-R. Books are arranged on open shelves according to classified order. Document organization is consistent. The library is manned by one qualified librarian, two professional assistants, two semi professional assistants and seven library attendants. The books which are in constant demand, such as text books, reference books are placed separately, to facilitate easy access to these books. It provides a need based e-mail facility along with the reading room service, lending service and photocopying service to its users. It provides CAS/SDI service in a restricted way.
The library is financed by the trust body, the UGC’s contribution and the students’ fees. The UGC provides 95 per cent of the deficit maintenance grant to the college; the rest 5 per cent comes from the fund of the trust. The UGC provides Rs 22500 per year as a recurring grant to the library. Apart from this, it provides a non-recurring grant for purchasing books and journals on a regular basis.

There is a library committee convened by the librarian for looking after the management of the library. This library committee is a statutory body and it is formed according to the norms of Delhi University’s “Governance of the college”.

A special grant for library automation had also been available to the library from the UGC during 8th Five-Year Plan period. The library is fully automated since 1994. At the initial level the library used CDS/ISIS for making bibliographic database. Later the library installed LIBSYS software. Two computers are placed in the ground floor of the library for providing search facilities. The users are enjoying e mail facilities and on line journal facilities. The library is an active member of DELNET. The college website www.srcc.edu contains information about the college library. The library is not accredited by the NAAC or any other accreditation agency.

(5) Lady Irwin College Library (1932)

The college was established in 1932. AIWEFA provides fund for the college apart from the contribution from the UGC. Unlike other Delhi University affiliated colleges, it offers
PG, M. Phil and Ph. D programmes in Home Science, Food and Nutrition, Child development, Education, etc along with UG courses. To meet the present need it offers certificate course in Computer application.

The college library has its own building with proper physical facilities. The space of the library is 1500 sq ft. The library has 46,500 volumes in its collection which includes, 3000 reference books, 500 non book materials, 1750 M.Sc. dissertations and more than 7000 bound volume of journals. The collection of library is particularly strong in the areas of post graduate courses that the college offers. Around 600 students use the library along with the faculty members. Library subscribes to 85 periodicals of academic nature published in India and overseas. The back files of these are also maintained by the library.

The library remains open from Monday to Friday from 08:00 A.M. to 05:00 P.M. and on Saturday from 10:00 A.M. to 04:00 P.M. Average working hour in the library is 60 hours a week. All students enrolled in undergraduate and postgraduate courses, teachers and other members of the college are eligible for library membership. Out-side readers (scholars working under UNICEF, WHO etc.) are also given membership (for reference service only) on payment of Rs. 150 per month or Rs. 1000 for the year. Membership is also extended to retired faculty of the college even issuing facilities are also extended with a charge Rs. 500 as library security deposit. It possesses a reading room with a seating arrangement for 150 readers. The library provides open access to its collections. Documents are classified by DDC and catalogued by AACRII-R.
The library is manned by one qualified librarian, two professional assistants, and seven library attendants. It provides reading room service, lending service, reference service and photocopying service. It provides CAS and SDI in a restricted way. It is a fully computerised library. OPAC and Internet facilities are available to its users. Users can communicate through e-mail.

There is a provision for library committee. The library committee is a statutory body. The librarian is the convenor of this committee. The UGC provides both the recurring and non-recurring grant time to time for the library development. The college receives a special grant from time to time from the AIWEFA for its library development. Information about the total amount of grant received during the last few years is not available.

The library system was changed during 1997-1998. Initially the library automation was outsourced; library staff were trained by the vendor during system transformation. The library has installed LIBSYS software. It maintains the required on-line link with other important library catalogue at the national and international level.

The college has a web page www.ladyirwin.edu.in containing information about its library. The library is not accredited by the NAAC or any other accrediting agency.
Hansraj College was established on 1948 in the sacred memory of Mahatma Hansraj, a pioneer in the field of education. It offers UG (Gen & Hons.), PG courses in both arts and science streams. To meet the present need of the academic community the college offers add-on course in different foreign languages on self financing basis.

The library has its own building having 5200 sq ft area according to the specification of the UGC. The library comprises of four sections: main library, departmental libraries, periodical library and text book library. The library remains open from 9 AM to 5 PM on weekdays; Saturday is a half working day for the library. Library functions for 55 hours a week. The library possesses approximately 100,000 documents and subscribes to 98 journals published in India and abroad.

The library provides a reading room with a mix of quiet study areas and group study areas. Books are kept in open access. The mode of document organization is not known. Extra library professionals are recruited on ad-hoc basis as and when it is required. It provides book-bank facility to the needy students for one session together with the normal lending services. It provides reading room service, lending service, reference service. OPAC, Internet facilities and photocopying facilities are available for library users. The library renders all services in a traditional mode. Preservation work is carried out by an outside agency.
The post of librarian is lying vacant for a longtime. The professional assistant of the library has taken the charge of the library. Teacher-in-Charge-library is the convenor of the library committee. The library committee is a statutory body.

The library is financed by the trust, the UGC and the students’ fees. As an extended college it receives 100 per cent deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The library gets Rs 22500 as a recurring grant per year from the UGC. The UGC also provides a non-recurring grant from time to time for books and journals.

The library computerisation is not yet in final stage. Creation of database is going on. Computerised bibliographic searching facilities are available for the faculties in a restricted way.

The college has its web site www.hansraj.com containing a very brief information about the library. The library is not accredited by the NAAC or any other accrediting agency.

(7) Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Khalsa College Library (1951)

Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Khalsa College is a trust college, established in 1951. Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Managing Committee administers the college. It is located in the north campus of Delhi University. It offers both the UG and PG courses. 2100 UG students, 250 PG students, 135 faculty members and other staff members of the college use the library. The library has its own building having 4500 sq ft area.
The collection of the library comprises of 125,000 books, 135 journals, 150 non-book materials (CD and floppies), and a few newspapers (exact number is not available). The library provides a well furnished reading hall having a seating arrangement for 350 users. The library is open for service from 8AM to 8PM. It works for 60 hours a week.

The library has open access system. Books are arranged according to DDC and catalogued by using AACRI. Number of un-processed books is limited. There are four professionals and 12 library attendants in the library. The library provides reading room service, reference service, ILL service, photocopying service to its users. Preservation work is carried out by an outside agency.

The library committee is a statutory body and it is formed according to the norms of Delhi University.

The financial support to the library comes from the UGC grant, contribution of the parent body and students’ fees. As an extended college the UGC provides 100 per cent of the deficit maintenance grant. The library receives Rs 22500 as a recurring grant each year. The library also receives a non-recurring grant from time to time from the UGC for purchase of books and journals. The library received total 8.5 lakh during the last six years for its development.

The college library has introduced computer since 1998. Library automation work is not yet complete. The college library is not accredited by any competent agency.
Daulat Ram College is a women college. The college was established on 1960. Initially it was known as “Pramila College”. In 1964 it was shifted to its present location on Patel Marg in the north campus of Delhi University and renamed as Daulat Ram College. It is an extended college having an enrolment of 2300 students. All the students and 150 faculty members use the library. It offers UG and PG courses in science, arts and commerce streams. PG students use college library along with the university library.

The library is located in one corner of the college covering 3000sqft area. It has a reading room for 150 readers. The library hour is from 8.30AM to 5 PM. There is no provision for the library hour extension during the period of university examinations. The students also have book bank facilities. The collection of the library comprises 90000 books and a large number of bound volumes of periodicals (exact data regarding the bound volume of periodicals is not available). The library subscribes to 69 journals and 11 newspapers. Some non-book materials such as CDs (50), Cassettes (500) are also available in the library. Books are kept in open access. These are processed by the DDC and AACRII-R. Extra library professionals are employed on ad-hoc basis to meet the enhanced workload in the library. The library is manned by one qualified librarian, one professional assistant, one semi professional assistant and five library attendants.

The library provides reading room service, lending service, on demand bibliography service, reference service, and reprography service together with CAS and SDI in a restricted way. It provides OPAC and Internet facilities. At present all library services are available in mechanized format. Preservation work is carried out by an outside agency.
The library committee is a statutory body. It is convened by the librarian. The library is jointly financed by the trust, the UGC and students’ fees. As an extended college it receives 100 per cent of deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The library receives Rs 22500 every year as a recurring grant. Apart from this, the library receives non recurring grants from the UGC for books and journals from time to time. The library has received about Rs. 7 lakhs in the last five years.

At present the library is fully computerised. The library uses Troodon software. The system changing project was initiated in 2000 and was finished within the stipulated time. It was preplanned, phase wise time bound project. The librarian of the college played a key role in the system transformation project. The automation project was outsourced and the library staff were trained by the system vendor. There is AMC for system maintenance. The library is not connected with any other network system. The college has its web-site www.daulatramcollege.net containing a very brief information about its library. The library is not accredited by any agency.

(9) Sri Venkateswara College Library (1961)

It was founded in 1961. Within this short period it has proved its excellence in the field of Indian higher education. At present it offers UG, PG and many self-financing courses. The college library system comprises a central library and 17 departmental libraries. Around 2000 students and faculty members use the library. The library contains 100,000
books, 68 periodicals, 250 non book materials. The library remains open from 9AM-5.30PM. It works for 48 hours a week. Books are processed by DDC and AACRII-R. Preservation work is carried out by an outside agency.

The central library has two blocks. The first block is comprised of stack room, technical processing centre, circulation centre and internal cafe. The second block consisted of reference section, journal section, seminar hall and a reading space for 300 readers. One librarian, one professional assistant, three semi professional assistants and four library attendants work in the library department. It provides reading room service, lending service, bibliography service, reference service, reprography service. It provides CAS and SDI service in a restricted way. It provides OPAC and Internet facilities to its users. Library users can avail the email facility.

The library is governed by a committee which is convened by the librarian. The library committee is a statutory body.

The library is jointly financed by the trust, the UGC and students’ fees. As an extended college, it receives 100 per cent deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The library receives Rs 22500 per year as a recurring grant from the UGC. The library collection has been developed by the non recurring grant of the UGC for books and journals. The UGC provided a special grant for library computerisation during the 9th Five-Year Plan period. The library is fully computerised. It has installed LIBSYS software. Since 1973 it has been functioning as the South campus of Delhi University Library. The PG students of the college and the faculty get the privilege of using both the college library as well as Delhi University library in the same campus.
The college has a web-page www.svcollege.net containing information about the library. The college library is not accredited by the NAAC. But the college is certified as a “Centres with Potential for Excellence” by the UGC.

(10) Zakir Hussain College Library (1975)

Zakir Hussain College is managed by the Zakir Hussain Trust. It is one of the oldest colleges in Delhi. It was initially established as a Madrasah in 18th century. In 1925 it was developed as a college, and was known as Delhi College. The college started functioning as Anglo-Arabic college in 1924. In 1975 the college was renamed as Zakir Hussain College. The college imparts education at the UG (Hons), UG (General) and PG levels in science, arts and commerce streams.

The college library possesses 86000 volumes. Data about journals and other library materials are not available. It has a specious reading room for its users. The library functions beyond its normal hour during the period of examination. It provides book-bank service for its needy students for the whole academic year. It provides open access to its readers. Mode of document organization is not known. Information regarding the number of library professionals is not available. The library provides reading room service, lending service, on demand bibliography service, reference service. Reprography, Internet and OPAC facilities are also available in the library. Preservation work is carried out by an outside agency.
The library is financed by the Zakir Hussian Trust, the UGC and students’ fees. Information about the allotted grant during last few years are not available.

Recently the college library has been computerised. Detailed information about library computerisation is not available. The college has its web edu.sulekha.com/colleges/in/dl/new-delhi/zakir-hussain-college/default containing a very brief information about its library. The college is not accredited by the NAAC or any other agency.

6.1.2 College Libraries Maintained by Delhi University – The situation in four college libraries (serial number 11-14) under the study is described below.

(11) Miranda House Library (1948)

It is a Delhi University maintained college for women. It was established in 1948. An extended college having 2400 students it imparts both UG and PG education in arts, fine arts and science streams. To meet the present need, the college provides self-financing course in different subjects. The students of add-on courses are not allowed to use the library on a regular basis.

The college library has its own three storied building having 7300 sq ft area. Total seating arrangements of the library is 350. The library possesses 92000 books. The library subscribes to 131 periodicals and 11 newspapers. There are 250 CD ROM disks, 700 cassettes and 200 Braille books in the library.
The library uses cooler and heater for its atmospheric control. The library is open from 8AM to 7.30 PM on weekdays and from 9AM to 1PM on Saturdays. Different areas on separate floors are demarcated for specific activities. The library documents are available in open access. A closed circuit TV has also been installed in the library for a better surveillance. The books are classified according to Colon Classification Scheme and catalogued by Classified Catalogue Code.

One librarian, one professional assistant, three semi professional assistants and 11 library attendants are working in the library. The library offers all services in automated mode. Book bank facility is available for the needy students for a minimum period of one session. Photocopying facility is available. Internet facility is not available for the readers on a regular basis. It provides CAS and SDI in a restricted way. It provides OPAC to the users.

The library committee is looking after the library management. The librarian is the convenor of the library committee. The library committee is a statutory body. The library is financed by the students’ fees and the UGC’s grant. As an extended college it receives 100 per cent deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The UGC is providing Rs22500 per year as a recurring grant to the library. Books and journals are procured by the library from time to time with the help of non-recurring grants of the UGC. The library had received eight to nine lakh rupees during the last few years for its development.

The system transformation project of the library was started in 2003 and was completed in 2004. The library is using LIBSYS (Lease 4th Ed). The automation work was outsourced at the initial level and the library staffs were trained by the software vendor.
There is AMC for the system maintenance. The librarian played an important role in the system transformation project. Information about the library is available on the college web site www.mirandahouse.org. The library is not accredited by any agency.

(12) Desh Bandhu College Library (1952)

Desh Bandhu college, a university maintained college, was established in 1952 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, in memory of late Desh Bandhu Gupta. The college offers twenty UG courses and eight PG courses in various disciplines of arts, science and commerce. It is an extended college catering higher education to over 2000 students. All UG students, faculty members, PG students and other readers use the college library. The library has its own building having 6500sq ft area.

It comprises of a collection of 85000 books and 40 journals, 250 non book materials. It possesses a reading room with a seating arrangement for 150 readers. A separate floor is demarcated for teachers’ reading space. The library service is available from 8.30AM to 6.30PM. There is no provision for library hour extension. Books are kept on open shelve. Books are processed by DDC and AACRI. A huge number of books are left unprocessed.

The library is manned by one professional assistant, two semi professional assistants and nine library attendants. The post of librarian is vacant. Professional assistant is working as the officiating librarian. Reading room service, lending service and reference service are only available for the users. Book–bank facility for the needy students is available. The library is rendering services in traditional mode.
There is a library committee for managing the library’s activities. The committee is a statutory body. It is convened by the Teacher-in-charge - library.

As an extended college it receives 100 per cent deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The UGC provides Rs. 22500 per year as a recurring grant to the library. Books and Journals are procured by the library from time to time with the help of non-recurring grants of the UGC. Information about the allotted grant in the last few years is not available.

Very recently the library has acquired computer, but has not yet been installed for managing the library information system. The college and its library are not yet accredited by the NAAC or any other agency. The college has its website www.deshbandhucollege.org. It provides brief information about the college library.

(13) Kirori Mal College Library (1954)

Kirori Mal College was established in 1954. It is a fully university maintained college. It offers UG courses in arts, science and commerce streams. Students registered in various departments at the Master’s level use college library along with the university library. It is an extended college having more than 2500 students at UG and PG levels. The college library serves the need of the students (both UG and PG) and 150 faculty members.

The library named after late N S Pradhan has its own building having 3564 sq ft area. It possesses a well planned reading room for 350 readers. The library remains open from
8 AM to 5.30 PM. During university examinations its extends its working hours. On an average it works for 60 hours a week. The library possesses 1.5 lakh books, 150 periodicals, 10000 bound volume of journals, 1000 non book materials. The documents are shelved in open rack. Periodicals are kept in a separate section. The library materials are technically processed by CC and catalogued by CCC.

The library is manned by one librarian, one professional assistant, one semi professional assistant and 11 library attendants. The library provides reading room service, lending service, reference service and photocopying service. It offers Internet and OPAC facilities. Text books are given to the needy students for one session under book bank scheme of the UGC.

The library Committee is looking after the overall management of the library. It is a statutory body and formed according to the norms of Delhi University.

The library is jointly financed by the trust, the UGC grants and students’ fees. As an extended college it receives 100 per cent of the deficit maintenance grant form the UGC. The library receives Rs. 22500 annually from the UGC as recurring grant. The library receives 10 lakh rupees during the Tenth Five-Year Plan of the UGC. Books and journals are procured in the library with the help of non-recurring grant of the UGC and completed with the help of the funds received from the students.
The library automation project was started in 2000 and completed within one year. The library has installed NETLIB software developed by Keptron Pvt. Ltd. The project was planned, time bound and phase wise divided. It was initially financed by the UGC and completed with the help of the fund received from students. The librarian of the college played the key role in the system transformation project. Initially the automation project was outsourced and the staff were trained by the software vendor.

The college library is not yet accredited by the NAAC or any other accreditation agency. The college has its website (www.kmcollege.com). It contains a very brief information about its library.

6.1.3 College Libraries run by Delhi administration – Three college libraries chosen (serial number 14-16) for the study are introduced below.

(14) Kamala Nehru College Library (1964)

Kamala Nehru College was established in 1964. This women college under Delhi administration offers UG (Gen. and Hons.) courses in arts and commerce streams.

The college possesses a separate building for its library having 5000sq ft area. 1600 students, 110 faculty members and 40 other members use the library. Total seating capacity of the library is 300. Registered PG students occasionally use the library. The library contains 75000 books, 2300 bound volume of journals, 90 current journals, 200
CD ROM disks and 100 cassettes. The library stack is located at the ground floor of the library. First and Second floor of the library building are being used as the service area. The library remains open from 8.30AM to 5.30 PM on weekdays. Saturday is a half working day. There is no provision for library hour extension during the time of university examinations. The library stock is well organized, classified by Colon Classification Scheme and catalogued by Classified Catalogue Code. Very limited number of books are left unprocessed. The library provides open access to its readers.

The library is manned by one officiating librarian, three semi professional staff and four library attendants. The library provides user education service, reading room service, reference service, photocopying service and ILL service (for teachers only). It offers OPAC. No Internet facility is available in the library. The library hires an out side agency for preserving the library materials.

The library committee is looking after the over all management of the library. The library committee is a statutory body. In absence of librarian the committee is convened by a teacher-in-charge-library. The librarian’s post is vacant for a few years. The professional assistant of the library is officiating in the post of librarian.

As an extended college Kamala Nehru college receives 100 per cent deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The library receives Rs. 22500 annually from the UGC as a recurring grant. Moreover, the library is getting non-recurring grant from time to time from the UGC for books and journals purchase.
The library is jointly financed by the UGC, the students’ fees and the contribution of Delhi Administration. The library received total Rs. 7.5 lakh during the last six years.

The library received a special grant for library computerisation in the Ninth Five-Year Plan period from the UGC. At present the library catalogue has been converted into a machine readable format (MARCII). It has installed NETLIB software developed by the Keptron Pvt. Ltd. The library is fully computerised. Initially system-changing project was started with the UGC grant. It has been completed with the help of fund provided by the students. The library computerisation project was well planned, time bound and phase-wise divided. The project was outsourced and the staff were trained by the software vendor. AMC is available for the library system maintenance.

The library is not accredited by any accreditation agency. The college web page- www.kamalaneherucollege.org has a brief information about its library.

(15) Laksmibai College Library (1965)

Laksmibai College was established in 1965. This women college under Delhi administration offers UG (General and Hons.) courses in arts, social science and commerce streams. Registered students at the Master’s level are among the clientele of the library. The college is located within Delhi University campus. Information about library space is not available. Around 2300 students, all faculty members and other staff members of the college use the library.
The library is manned by one librarian and two professional assistants. The library provides open access to its readers. Information about the mode of library organization is not available. The library provides book bank service to the needy students. The PG students can use the library of the concerned departments of the university as well as the college library. The library provides user-education service, reading room service, lending service, photocopying service and reference service.

The library committee is looking after the overall management of the library. The library committee is a statutory body. The librarian is the convenor of the library committee.

The college receives 100 per cent of maintenance grant from the UGC. The library is financed by the grants of Delhi Administration, the UGC grant and students’ contribution. The library receives Rs 22500 annually from the UGC as a recurring grant. Moreover the library gets non-recurring grant from time to time from the UGC for purchasing books and journals. Information about the allotted grants during last few years is not available. Information about the method of preservation of library materials is not available.

The library has adopted IT for providing its services. The college library is not yet accredited by the NAAC or any other accreditation agency. It has a web page www.lbc.du.ac.in which provides brief information about its library.
Gargi College was established in 1967. It is under the control of Delhi administration. Within a short period this women college has proved its excellence in the field of higher education. At present it offers UG (Gen. and Hons.) courses in arts, science and commerce stream.

The library is located in a two storied building having 6800 sq ft area. It contains a reading room having seating arrangement for 125 readers. About 2000 students, 100 faculty members and 50 other staff members of the college use the library. The PG students also use university library along with the college library.

The library comprises of 60,000 books, 3000 bound volume of journals, 100 non book materials. The library subscribes to 70 journals published from India and abroad. The stack room is in the ground floor of the library. The library is open for services from 8.30 AM to 5.30 PM on weekdays and 8.30 AM to 3.30PM on Saturday. On an average it works for 48 hours a week. The library stock is well organized, classified by the Colon Classification Scheme and catalogued by Classified Catalogue Code. The library provides open access to its readers.

The library is manned by two semi professional staff and five library attendants along with the officiating librarian. The first and second floors of the library building are being used as the service area. The library provides user-education service, reading room
service, reference service and ILL service (for teachers only). Provision for photocopying and OPAC facilities are available in the library. The library collections is well maintained. It engages outside pest control agency for preserving the documents.

The library is managed by a library committee, a statutory body. The librarian’s post is lying vacant for a few years. The professional assistant of the library is officiating as librarian. Due to the absence of the librarian, the committee is being convened by the teacher-in-charge-library.

The library is jointly financed by the UGC, the college fund and the contribution of Delhi Administration. The library received total Rs. 9 lakh during the last six years. There is a provision of auditing by the internal auditors and by the auditors of Delhi Administration. As an extended college it is receiving 100 per cent deficit maintenance grant from the UGC. The library receives Rs. 22500 annually from the UGC as recurring grant. Moreover, the library is getting non-recurring grant from time to time from the UGC for purchasing books and journals.

The library received a special grant for library computerisation during Ninth Five-Year Plan period from the UGC. The library system changing project had been initiated with this grant in 2001 and it was completed in 2004. At present the library catalogue is in machine readable format (following ISO 2709). It is using NETLIB software developed by the Keptron Pvt. Ltd. The library is fully computerised. The library computerisation project was a planned, time bound and phase-wise divided. The project was out sourced
and the staff were trained by the software vendor. AMC works for the library system maintenance. The library is not connected with the computer centre of the college. There is no Internet connection in the library. The computer centre of the college is providing Internet facilities to the students.

The college library is not yet accredited by the NAAC. The college possesses a web page www.gargicolelge.in. having brief information about its library. The UGC has recognized this college as a centre ‘with potential for excellence’ in 2004-2005.

6.2 Analysis of Delhi College Library situation

This analysis is based on filled-in questionnaires and communication with the library professionals (interview).

6.2.1 Financial Situation

The financial capability of Delhi colleges is far better than other state university affiliated colleges. As such the financial capability of a college library is also better. In the context of Delhi University colleges, the UGC releases grant considering the student strength of the concerned college. For example, all extended colleges (having more than 1500 student) receive Rs. 22500 every year apart from the usual grant for books and periodical procurement.
6.2.2 Physical Facilities and Organizational Structure

Library buildings in Delhi colleges follow Indian standard; they offer a better physical facilities to their users. Library hour in Delhi colleges is extended during university examinations. Libraries function for 60 hours a week on an average in a year. Classes are held for six hours a day (8.30 A M-2.30 P M). Libraries function beyond the college hour i.e. from 8.30 AM up to 5.30 PM. The students have the privilege of using the respective library after the classes for three hours a day. The organizational structure of the DU college libraries follows the standard norms set by Delhi University library system. Library materials are organized by using a standard classification scheme and a standard catalogue code, leaving a very limited backlog. Document organization is consistent. PG students attend classes at universities and mainly consult the university library books for their studies. Hence, their dependence on university library is much more than on the concerned college library.

6.2.3 Staff Strength

Staff structure in Delhi colleges follow the norms set in “Delhi University Governance of Colleges”. Questionnaire 1 reveals that all college libraries possess one post for librarian and sufficient number of qualified library assistants and library attendants. Hence, the staff structure is pyramid-like. Many posts of librarians are vacant. Professional assistants have taken the charge of these libraries for the time being.
6.2.4 Application of Information Technology

Information technology is used for housekeeping job only since mid 1990s. But the use of IT is not being explored extensively for making connection with other libraries’ resources. Only two college libraries have been connected with DELNET.

6.2.5 Accreditation

Delhi Colleges have not yet been accredited by the NAAC. Still situation in Delhi college libraries reflects a better picture than that of West Bengal PG college libraries on various points. All Delhi Colleges are aspirant for the “centres with potential for excellence” tag given by the UGC. Two Delhi colleges have already been declared as such.

6.2.6 Role of Library

Libraries provide support service to both the UG students and PG students. Still the PG students are more dependent upon the university library. Research scholars and faculty members are not fully satisfied with the respective college library service. The system of ILL from the Delhi University library is quite helpful for the faculty members of Delhi colleges. College libraries function under Delhi University Library system.
6.2.7 Performance Measurement of Libraries and Librarians

(a) Since the very beginning, the worth of a Delhi college library is being measured by the size of its collection. Even today, a new course is introduced in a college on the basis of the library collection on that particular subject.

(b) Librarians are to submit their performance appraisal reports only twice in the service career (at the time of their career advancement). No other system is in practice to measure the performance of librarians in a regular manner in Delhi colleges.

6.2.8 Measurement of Cost-Benefit Ratio

In Delhi college libraries no precise method is followed to measure the cost-benefit ratio for the income and expenditure. Usually colleges receive grants from different funding agencies for running the libraries. Grant utilisation is mostly taken as a routine official affair. Delhi college libraries follow the double-phased auditing by internal and the external auditors.

6.2.9 Measures Taken by the College Library Administrators

To meet the changing needs of higher education, the UGC has provided a fund specially for library computerisation. Many college administrators have received and utilized the fund for the purpose. Computerisation in most of the Delhi college libraries (10 out of 16) has been completed within the stipulated time by using any standard
library software. The automation work has been outsourced at the initial level, but side by side the library staff have been trained by the software vendor. AMC is given for system maintenance. The library computerisation project has been undertaken in most of the college libraries in a planned way. Two libraries have been connected with DELNET. One library provides UGC-Infonet facility. Three college libraries offer email facility to their users. No other significant measure has been taken for the infrastructural development in college libraries except the library automation.

6.3 The USA College Libraries

Three types of colleges impart higher education in the USA. These are: “2-Year Community College, 4-Year Liberal Arts College, Graduate University and Research Institution”\(^4\) Out of these three types of colleges only the Liberal Arts Colleges have been the subject of this study. These colleges are important for the scientific and scholarly productivity. Of late, most of these institutions provide graduate studies as well as PG courses and doctoral studies. *The Chronicle of Higher Education* has highlighted the fact that a ‘greater number of students obtain doctorate degrees in science from the liberal arts colleges than research universities’\(^5\).

The Liberal Arts Colleges are of three categories. 16 libraries from the three types of USA liberal arts colleges have been chosen for the study. The present situation of these college libraries is briefly described below. The mode of selection has been mentioned in the previous section, (1.6.1).
6.3.1 Private Independent College libraries

Private independent Liberal-Arts Colleges are the most important components in the US college education. The e-Journal USA: Society and Values College and University Education in the USA has stated that it is the private sector of higher education “where diversity in educational philosophies, programs and tradition is greatest”\(^6\). The present study deals with seven private independent college libraries.

(1) Dickinson College Library, Pennsylvania (1783)

Benjamin Rush, a Philadelphia physician established Dickinson College in 1783. It is a nationally recognized, internationally reputed private, residential, co-educational college. There are 2355 students come from 435 states and 37 other countries. It has a linkage with central Pennsylvania consortium. It offers Bachelors degree in arts and science.

The present library of Dickinson College consists of two units Spahr and Waidner. The first one was built in 1966. Upto 1970 it was fully traditional in its structure and service. With the advent of information technology there was an addition in college library system-the Spahr library. It adopted a new mode of library operation. Along with the IT the college library has adopted a new management policy viz. participative management policy. Library literature shows that twentyfive- years history of a successful model of management at Dickinson college library is based on the basis of “group discussion and shared responsibility”\(^7\).
The present Dickinson college library in the form of Waidner-Spahr library is having approximately 126000 sq ft of space and is characterized by its openness and expansiveness. It serves at three different levels i.e. at campus, at the centre of student life and at the centre of faculty life. Despite its space and collection the rate of the use of library had dropped significantly. The library authority has appointed several task forces for estimating the library operation minutely. “One team has been appointed for work analysis and the other for over-viewing the output. As an outcome the library took a new shape. It reflects an intimate connection among space, technology, people, and service”.

At present the library holds 517000 bound volume of documents, 1300 printed journals, 1777 electronic journals and 134800 electronic books along with 1000 of digital journals. The total number of library staff is not available. Documents are kept in open access. LC is in use for document organization. Document organization is consistent in the college library system. The library uses IT as far as possible. “Innovative Interface” system has been installed for its operation. All sorts of usual library services and electronic services are being offered to on-campus and off-campus users. It provides community services also. Library hours vary according to the need of a student. Usually it functions from morning to midnight. On an average it works for 100 hours a week.

The library committee is looking after the over all management of the library. The library committee is a statutory body. Contribution of Trust body, endowment and students’ fund bear the expenses of the library. In the era of proliferation of publication and information explosion it is trying to overcome its shortcomings through library consortia and by the help of the “FOLUSA”.
The library has its informative and interactive website www.dickinson.edu. The college has been accredited by the Commission of Higher Education of the Middle State Association of Colleges and schools. The library has been accredited both by the State Association and ACRL, ALA.

Sources
1. Space and Purpose: repositioning the Liberal Arts College Library / Robert E. Renaud (a web publication)
   http://lis.dickinson.edu/LibRec/DigitalColl/digcollections.html

(2) Williams College Library, Massachusetts (1793)

Williams College is an independent co-educational college established in 1793. It offers graduate studies in arts and science streams. Master’s degree programme in Education is also available at Williams College. There are 1995 full-time undergraduate students and 50 part-time students. Students come from 51 states and territories and 32 other countries.

It has four branch libraries and the main Sawyer library, which is located in the main compound. The total library space is around 45000 sq ft. The college library possesses 888,504 titles, 1904 serial subscriptions, 37456 audiovisual materials with an OPAC and a web page for its readers. Documents are kept on open shelves. The librarian, and ten other staff-members work together under the guidance of a library director. Both LC
classification scheme and subject heading list are in use for document organization. The library uses IT at the maximum level. A campus-wide network (Internet and Intranet) can be accessed from students’ residence rooms and even from outside campus. One staff in computer lab is always available. Science library (Schow Science library) is located in the Science Centre. It also has an archive and a department of special collection. Chaplin library maintains rare books; Matt Cole Library contains documents on local and regional environmental studies. The library provides reading room service, reference service, computerised database search service, photocopying and ILL service. On an average it works for 100 hours a week.

The library committee is looking after the over all management of the library. The library committee is a statutory body. The library follows participative management policy.

Contribution of Trust body, endowment and student fund are utilised to meet the expenses of the library. “FOLUSA” helps the library as and when it is required.

It provides an interactive web page www.williams.edu/library containing all sorts of library information and service privileges to the library users. It uses Innovative Interface, INC. The library has been accredited both by the concerned State Education Commission and ACRL, ALA.

Sources:

1. www.petersons.com
2. www.williams.edu/library
Trinity College is a four-year liberal arts college, established in 1823. It provides library support to its members as well as to the nearby community. Trinity College Library comprises Watkinson Library (initially it was a public library, later it has merged with the Trinity College Library System) and Raether Library and Information Technology Centre. The library is centrally located having 171,798 gross sq ft area. The architecture of the library is attractive. 204 faculty members, about 2176 UG students, 73 PG students and 476 other members use this library regularly.

It contains 832,661 monographs, 176,040 government documents, 916 computer files, 211936 slides, 417291 micro texts, 7161 audiodisks, 4392 video cassettes and 10000 online journals. The library also subscribes to 1700 journals and 200 databases. Library collections are arranged in open access The library has extended its working hour since November 2005 from 102.5 hours a week to 106.5 hours a week. The additional hours are on Saturdays from 10AM to 10PM and on Sundays from 10AM to 1PM. The library committee is comprised of high level college administrators and faculty members. The library is run by two library directors, librarians (total number is not available) 20 professionals, 37 computer professionals along with 15 support staff. The 37 computer professionals are not recruited for the college library; they are working in the computing centre of the college. As there is a close convergence between the college computing centre and the library, computer professionals are working for the library also. It is providing lending service, reading room service, ILL service through consortia, photocopying service, information literacy service, library instruction service and so on.
Internet and OPAC facilities are also available in the library. There is a provision for regular lectures, symposia and exhibitions on various popular topics in the college library as a means of community services.

Documents are properly organized by LC classification scheme and AACR II-R. In-house document organization is consistent in the Trinity college library system. There is a provision for a library advisory committee convened by the Dean of the faculty members. The library is providing information literacy programme to all First-year students especially for cultivating five basic skills of identifying, accessing, evaluating, presenting and ethically using information.

The organizational structure of the library is based on a hierarchical model i.e. librarians work under library directors and library technicians work under librarians. The library follows the participative management Policy. There is a provision for outsourcing the file organization work. The qualification, pay and experience of a library staff are after ALA norms.

The library derives its annual budget amount from its tuition fees and endowment. Financial crunch is managed by the reduction in other budgetary heads and using consortia-membership for on-line journals subscription and “FOLUSA”. It is getting the privilege of a depository library. Library has its own preservation unit for doing repairing work of reading materials, deacidification, binding works of journals, etc.

The library was automated in 1988. The project was a time bound, planned project at the initial level. Library director hold key position in the project of library system.
transformation. The library faced system change in three phases during last few decades. These are NOTIS (1988), Sirsi (1995), and Endeavor’s Voyager system (2003). There was a reorganization among library units in 1983; convergence with the computer centre of the college in 1984; first collaborative programme was started through consortia in 1988. The library has been changing its ILS (Integrated Library Software) due to the poor functionality of the old system. Library system is maintained by the system librarian and the computer centre of the college.

The library has an informative and interactive web page http://www.trincoll.edu/library. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:

1. The filled-in Questionnaire filled up by Patricia Bunker and Jessica Smith Reference librarians, Trinity College, Connecticut, USA.
2. Trinity College Newsletter sent by P Bunker through Airmail.
3. Information retrieved from the library website.

(4) Oberlin College Library, Ohio (1834)

Oberlin College was established in 1834. It provides Bachelor’s degree in arts, science and music. There are 3000students (on-campus and off-campus) and about 300 faculty members. The library building is air conditioned. Information about library space is not available. It maintains an extensive collection of 280,000 documents comprising of
books, bound volumes of periodicals, on-line journals and non-book materials. The number of journals and non-book materials are not available. There is regular provision for microfilming of newspapers. Government documents are kept in a separate order. These are arranged in open access; reference materials are kept in the reading hall. The library has four campuses - main library, arts library, science library and conservatory library. There is a close interlinking among these four branch libraries. Usually the library remains open from 8AM to 2PM during Sept.-May and from 10 AM to 5 PM during June-Aug for in-house use only. The library has a system of extending its hours up-to 100 hours a week to meet the needs of the users.

The documents are marked both by the DDC and LC class numbers. In-house document organization is consistent in the Oberlin college library system. All libraries provide open access to users. They follow off-site storage policy for old valuable documents. There are 18 professionals and 32 para-professionals working in the library. The library follows a decentralized participative management policy. It provides all routine services including web based information service, information literacy service to the students, community service, etc. Outsourcing is a regular practice of the library for maintaining the standard of service.

The library committee looks after the over all management of all campus libraries. The library committee, a statutory body is convened by the library director. The librarian’s qualifications, pay, status and other privileges are after ALA norms.
The college library is funded by the college. To meet the financial crunch some of the liberal arts college libraries formed a consortia –“Oberlin Group” in 1985.

The library took an initiative to change its functioning in 1963 through establishing a linkage with OCLC. The library automation project was started in 1987. Before introducing full-fledged integrated library software, a bibliographic database was created by using OCLC software. Since then the reorganization of different units within the library is going on in full swing. The library is fully automated since 1990. The automation project was a planned and time bound project. The library director played key role in the system transformation of the library. The project was funded by the college and the automation work was outsourced; library staff were trained by the software vendor. Many changes had taken place in the college library organization during the last two decades. Of late, the library is using Innovative Millenium software. The library has its own informative and interactive homepage www.oberlin.edu/library for providing the need-based service to the users. Oberlin college is a member of several consortia e.g., Ohio-link, Oberlin Group, etc. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:
1. Questionnaire filled up by Allan Boyd, Associate Director of libraries, Oberlin College library.
2. www.oberlin.edu/library.
**5) Elmira College Library, New York (1855)**

Elmira college is an independent co-educational college established in 1855 in New York. It offers graduate studies in arts and science streams both in on-campus and off-campus mode. Master’s degree course in education is also available at Elmira College. The library of the college named Gannet-Tripp library has a floor space of about 25500 sq ft. Its collection comprises 400,000 titles, 859 serial subscriptions and 45691 audiovisual materials. The library has a separate unit for Government publications. The library holds a special Mark Twain collection and a photography collection. The library houses a separate periodical unit having 2500 bound volume of journals along with online journal facility.

Data about the total number of staff is not available. The library provides all sorts of routine library services, ILL (through consortia), information literacy service for the in-house users and web based virtual service for the off-campus users. The library hour varies in different seasons. On an average the library functions for 100 hours a week.

The library committee, a statutory body looks after the over all management of the library. It is convened by the library director. The librarian’s qualifications, pay, status and other privilege are after ALA norms. The college library is funded by different endowments and concerned management. To meet the financial crunch it takes help from ‘FOLUSA’.

The college computer centre offers PC and Macintosh computer system which is being used in the college library. Dormitory rooms are especially equipped for providing direct
access to the college library website. The library is fully automated since 1990. The automation project was a planned and time-bound project. The library director played a key role in the system transformation of the library. The project was funded by the college and automation was outsourced; library staff were trained by the software vendor. Many changes had taken place in the college library organization during the last two decades. At present it is using Innovative Interface Software. The library provides an informative web page www.elmira.edu for its users. Provisions of library instruction, FAQ (Frequently Asked Question), Email facilities, uninterrupted access to the library database all are made for the off-Campus library users. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:
1. www.elmira.edu
2. www.petersons.com

(6) Wellesley College Library, Wellesley, Massachusetts (1870)

Wellesley college is an independent, residential college for women founded in 1870 in Massachusetts. It offers on-campus as well as off-campus learning opportunity in Bachelor’s courses both in arts and science streams.

The college library contains 1.3 million volumes of monographs, 2500 periodicals and Government documents and some audio visual materials. Data about the number of audio-visual materials is unavailable. There are special collections including rare books and manuscripts of English and American poetry. The Jewett Art centre houses extensive facilities for music and art collections. The locations of all branch libraries is very
convenient to in-house users. About 120000sq ft area of the college premises is
earmarked for libraries. All departmental libraries are properly linked to each other. On
an average the library functions for 100 hours a week.

Information about the number of library staff member is not available. All documents are
properly processed and kept in open access. There is no backlog in the file organization.
Access to a broad range of electronic references and full-text resources is provided
through the library’s website along with its regular lending service, reading room service
and photocopy facility (self service). It is a member of Boston consortium. E-mail
facilities and electronic bulletin boards provide an important extension for academic
communication. The library provides network access to every student even in the
dormitory room.

The library committee is looking after the over all management of the library. The library
committee is a statutory body. It is convened by the library director. Library organization
follows the hierarchical order i.e. library directors-librarians-technicians-support staff.
The library follows participative management policy.

The college library is funded by different endowments and concerned management. The
library is taking the help of the “FOLUSA” for its collection development and
technological enhancement.

At present the library is using Innovative Interface system. The computing centre and the
library of the college are closely linked. Wide Area Network provides ample
opportunities for using the library resources. It provides extended library services to its
local community. The library provides an informative and interactive web page 
www.wellesley.edu/library for its enquirer. The institution is properly accredited and its 
library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:
1. www.wellsley.edu/library
2. www.petersons.com

(7) Smith College Library, Northampton, Massachusetts (1871)

Smith College was founded in 1871. It offers Bachelor’s degree, Master’s degree and 
Doctoral courses for women. According to the US-News (2006) it is a high ranking 
college (holding a position within the top ten college in the US) in both arts and science 
streams. 

Smith College has different library campuses. A total of 100,000sq ft area is demarcated for library. Centrally located William Allan Neilson Library possesses 1.3 million books. The library houses a rare book room, a non-print resource centre, the college archives. Its Young library is one of the best science libraries in the country. 

Library directors, public service librarians, technical service librarians, circulation service librarians, library technicians and other support staff work all together to run the library. A total of 69 personnel work in the library on a regular basis. 29 work for library management and the rest 40 in other positions. There is an opportunity for student employment on part-time basis in the library. The library materials are well organized and placed in open stack. The timing of the library varies in different period.
The library serves beyond the class hours. On an average it works for more than 100 hours a week. It provides all sorts of routine library services to its in-house users as well as web-based services in uninterrupted mode. Smith College, University of Massachusetts, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke College and Hampshire College formed a consortia. Smith College is an active member of the said consortia. The college library system provides an electronic classroom for library instructions and information literacy. The library follows the ALA norms in all respects. Smith College community has the privilege of ready reference from the library through different seminars, symposiums. These types of extension programmes are organized by the library at regular intervals.

There is a provision for a library advisory committee. It is convened by the Library Director. The college library is funded by the college itself, different endowments and concerned management. To get rid of financial problems Smith college library takes the help of “FOLUSA”.

The library system is fully computerised since the late 80s. Many changes took place at Smith College library system. The library uses Innovative Interface software. At present, Macintosh computer facilities are available encompassing college libraries and student laboratories for their academic pursuit. It provides a web catalogue http://fdibr.umass.edu for its off-site users. The www.smith.edu/lib provides library information. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.
6.3.2 Religious College Libraries – The situation in seven religious college libraries (serial number 8-14) chosen for the study, is described below.

(8) Boston College Library, Massachussets (1863)

Boston College is an independent, Roman Catholic (Jesuit) institution founded in 1863 at Massachussets. It offers Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral programme with a significant enrolment. The library has eight campuses. Information about the library space is not available. Boston College’s eight libraries contain 2.3 million printed volumes, 207500 government documents, 6735 manuscript and five million items microform. All documents are properly processed by LC and MARCII. In-house document organization is consistent in the Boston College library system. But the downloaded hyper-text documents are organized in a separate sequence. Libraries function for 100-104 hours a week.

Boston College library is run by the directors, librarians, library technicians, and other support staff who work together under the supervision of a library committee. Data about the total number of staff is not available. Library staff take active role in assisting students and faculty in learning how to use print and electronic information resources to support their educational and career needs. Librarians are active teachers of research skills. They also provide instructions in the use of new technologies to access
information. Librarians and teaching faculty are partners in the development of an information literacy programme. The library committee is convened by the library director. Outsourcing is a regular practice in Boston College library. There is a provision for part-time employment opportunity for the college students in the library. The library publishes its “Newsletter” at a regular interval. There is a provision for “Staff Recognition Awards” in Boston college library since 1993.

The college library is funded by the college itself, different endowments and concerned management. Boston College library overcomes financial constraints through the cooperative venture. “FOLUSA” plays an important role in enhancing the library’s financial capability.

The library undertook system transformation during the late 1970s. There is a proper convergence between the library and the college computing centres since the very beginning. There were many changes in the library system during the last three decades. The library provides service through the electronic medium as well as in traditional mode. The library has installed Aleph – an integrated library system (Ex Libris). Boston College’s campus libraries are interlinked to each other through a well-built network. Students can access the library database from their dormitory rooms. All types of library information can be accessed through the campus network. Boston College library system is interlinked with a large number of college libraries and public libraries through Boston Consortium. The library has its informative as well as interactive website www.boston.edu/library. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.
(9) Canisius College Library, Buffalo, New York (1870)

The college was established in 1870. It is located in Buffalo, New York. It is a religious college governed by the Jesuits - The Society of Jesus. The library runs a four-year graduate programme in both arts and science streams. The college building was completely renovated along with its library according to the American Standard in 1988. Andrew Bouwhuis Library having 96000sq ft area, houses 800000 documents. The library holds 258,000 monographs, 100 print format journals, 2000 electronic journals, 100 online data bases, 6000 microfilms. The reading space is scattered around the open stack. There is an arrangement for 700 readers. All documents are properly classified by using LC scheme. In-house document organization is consistent in the Canisius College library system. But downloaded hyper-text documents are organized in a separate sequence.

Library hour varies according to the needs of the users. On an average it functions for 100 hours a week for in-house users. Library hour is shorter in summer. One unit of the library is kept open for twenty-four hours since reorganization of library units in 2007. It maintains a regular use-statistics for evaluating its performance. Along with the regular library services, it provides a number of extension services to its community in the form of seminars and symposia on different popular topics. The library holds only reference materials.

Sources:

1. www.boston.edu/library
2. www.petersons.com
Library Director is the head of the library. Librarians work under the director and library technicians work under librarians. Total 12 library staff work together. Out of 12 staff only two are computer professionals working as system librarians. Five personnel work in managerial position and seven as supporting staff. The library follows participative management policy. The librarians participate in continuing education programmes at regular intervals. The State Library Council and local consortia play a great role in this regard. As it is a private college, the library’s budget is the part of the college budget. The library uses off-site storage policy. Old and obsolete documents are kept in the state depository library.

There is a provision for a library advisory committee. It is convened by the library director. The library follows the participative management policy.

The college library is funded by the college itself, different endowments and the concerned management. Canisius College library overcomes financial constraints through cooperative venture. For different information-resources the library takes help from local consortia -WNYLRC and “FOLUSA”. As an American College library it follows the functioning norms of the ACRL, ALA.

The library is fully automated since 1991. The first system transformation project was a time-bound, planned project. The library system has changed within one year at the initial level. The project was headed by the library director. The library system is upgraded regularly according to the demand of the day. Regular system monitoring is done by the system librarian with the help of the college computer centre. Library services are interrupted during the time of system transformation. Three system
migrations have already taken place in the library. The library changed its system by using Innovative Interface, Inc (III). The computer centre of the college is closely linked with the library. Internet facility has been available since 2000. The web-page www.canisius.edu/library provides all sorts of library information. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:

1. Questionnaire filled by Anne Huberman, Retired Reference Librarian / Evening and Weekend Supervisor, Andrew Bouwhius library, Canisius College, Buffalo, New York.
2. www.canisius.edu/library.

(10) St. Olaf College Library, Northfield, Minnesota (1874)

St. Olaf College library system consists of Rolvaag Library, Halvorson Music Library, Glasoe Science Library and St. Olaf Archive. Archives provides archival document for the researcher. Total library space is about 86000 sq ft. The collection contains 525,000 books and bound volume of periodicals, and 265,000 non-book items (CD's, videos, sound recordings, software), which are housed in three libraries. More than 1,600 periodicals are received currently.

There are 27 staff in different positions, including librarian, administrative assistant, music librarian, reference instruction librarian, collection development librarian,
technical system and service librarian and so on working in the library. Out of these staff, only four personnel work in managerial positions and others as support staff. The library hour varies according to the needs of the users. On an average it functions for 100 hours a week for in-house users. It provides services to the onsite and offsite users. There is a provision for a library advisory committee. It is convened by the library director. The library follows participative management policy.

The library is financed by trust body, students’ fees and endowments. The college library takes the help of “FOLUSA”.

Many changes in the library system have taken place during the last three decades. The library provides service through the electronic medium as well as traditional mode. At present the library uses Innovative Interface software. It provides an interactive web page www.stolaf.edu/library. The institution is properly accredited and its library has also got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:

1. www.stolaf.edu/library
2. www.petersons.com

(11) Grand View College Library, Des Moines, Iowa (1896)

It is an independent co-educational college established in 1896. It is affiliated to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. It offers Bachelor’s and Post-bachelor’s
certificate courses in arts. There are 1,182 full-time undergraduate students, 448 part-time students. Students come from 27 states and territories and 13 other countries. There are 73 full-time faculty members and 62 part-time faculty members.

The library possesses 103468 titles, 3412 serial subscriptions, 6,360 audiovisual materials with an OPAC and a web page. There are 277 computers in the campus for general student use. A campus-wide library network can be accessed from student residence rooms. Internet access are also available for twenty-four hours. Information regarding the library space is not available. On an average it functions for 100 hours a week for in-house users. It provides all sorts of library service to both the in-house users and off-campus users. The library provides instructional service, bibliographical service, ILL and research help to the users. Interim Director is the administrator of the library. The library follows the participative management policy. One research service librarian, one archivist and one design librarians and two assistants shoulder the library work. The library provides computers, laptops and wireless connection to Internet. There is a provision for a library advisory committee. It is convened by the Library Director.

The library is financed by the trust body, students’ fees and endowments.

Many changes in the library system have taken place during the last three decades. The library provides service through the electronic medium as well as traditional mode. At present the library uses Endeavor Information system. It provides an interactive web page www.gvc.edu. The library web page helps to locate books in the college library, state
libraries, and even other important libraries in the world. It helps to find books currently in print. It provides online request form to borrow material from the other library. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:

1.  www.gvc.edu/library

2.  www.petersons.com

(12) Whitworth College Library, Spoken, Washington (1890)

Whitworth College was founded in 1890. It is one of the distinguished Christian colleges in the USA. According to the US-News-2007, its ranking is third among the Master’s level colleges. This institution is famous for its academic rigor and Christian commitment. There are 1700 students at the UG and PG level courses coming from 31 and 20 countries respectively. It provides both on-campus and off-campus academic facilities. There are 125 full time teaching personnel shouldering the academic responsibility of the college. It possesses a good library and information system.

There are three libraries including the main Harriet Cheney Cowels Memorial library. Its collection consists of 250,000 volumes. It provides facility to its academic community as well as local community. Documents are well organized. All library provides open access to users. The library system is fully computerised since the late 1980s. It provides in-house as well as off-site services. The library’s information retrieval system provides access to the holdings of the other libraries in the region and across the country.
The library is comprised of three computer laboratories, six reading rooms, one music library, one curriculum laboratory for teacher education. Information about the total library space is not available. The library provides audio-visual services along with all other routine services. There is a provision for separate writing centre for its users, which lends a laptop to each individual user.

There are specialist staff working in acquisition section, reference section, circulation section, and archive. The library system has a post for programme coordinator. Data about the total number of staff is not available. Hours of library operation vary in different seasons. Library remains open beyond the class hour. On an average the library serves for 100 hours a week. No in-house library service is available during the designated holidays.

The total library system is controlled by a library advisory committee. Library director plays the principal role in that committee. Programme coordinators are monitoring reference service department, technical service department, and instructional service department of the library. The library follows the participative management policy.

The library is financed by the Trust body, students’ contribution and endowments. It is closely connected with “FOLUSA” for getting relief in financial crisis.

At present the library uses Endeavour Information System. It possesses an informative home page www.whitworth.edu/library for its users. A lot of information regarding the library is readily available on this site. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.
Sources:

1. www.whitworth.edu/library
2. www.petersons.com

(13) King’s College Library, Pennsylvania (1946)

Kings’ College is a Roman Catholic liberal-arts college founded in 1946. The College is imparting Bachelor degree courses in arts and science along with the duel degree programme. King’s College has 114 full time and 69 part time faculty members. The college also conducts part time programme in science and arts stream. Distance learning programme, and Associate Degree programme are also available in this college.

D. Leonard Corgan Library having an area of 51,000 square feet has several reading rooms and a 100 seat auditorium. There are 2200 undergraduate students who use the library. The library system is controlled by a library advisory committee. Library Director plays the principal role in that committee. It follows participative management policy. The library consists of 166,395 volumes of books and other documents which are kept in open access. The library possesses 791 serials on subscription, and 2500 audio-video materials and OPAC. LC is being used for document organization. The collection can be accessed by OPAC. In-house document organization is consistent in the college library system. Downloaded hyper-text documents are organized in a separate sequence.

The library user get access to other college and research libraries catalogue throughout the USA. The library provides access to full text databases from all the computers on campus. Students and faculty members have direct access to more than one million
volumes through NPLN. King’s College computer laboratory with more than 200 PCs, provides twenty-four hours computer facilities in resident halls.

The library is manned by the library director, librarians and other support staff. Total number of staff is 13. Four staff members are in the managerial rank and the rest nine are in supporting position. The library provides service through the electronic medium as well as traditional mode. The library supports the mission of the college by actively participating in the instructional process and serving as a gateway to global information resources. It provides a learner-centred environment. The library fosters the development of the information skill that is required for the independent intellectual inquiry and lifelong learning. The library functions beyond the class hours. On an average it provides service for 100 hours a week. No in-house library service is available during the designated holidays.

Many changes in the library system had taken place during the last three decades. At present the library uses installed Horizon Information Portal (Dynix) system. The library is financed by the Trust body, students’ contribution and endowments. It is closely connected with “FOLUSA”.

D. Leonard Corgan Library provides an interactive web page www.king’s.edu/library containing the following hyperlinks for book catalogue, site sources, databases, electronics forms, instruction, resources, e-journal list, service, etc. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.
Eckerd College was established in 1958 as Florida Presbyterian College. Later, it was renamed as Eckerd College. At present it is one of the leading colleges in the St. Petersburg, Florida. It offers courses leading to Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts degrees and some other professional courses like MBA and law. It offers both on-campus and off-campus mode of studies. Eckerd enrolls about 1500 students and has 192 faculty members (147 full time and 45 part time).

To support the academic programme Peter H. Armacost Library redressed itself in a new mode in 2004. It offers space for both individual and group study. The information about the total library space is not available. Conveniently located near the student centre and dormitories, the college library has more than 140,000 volumes of monograph, 1100 periodicals, 13000 microfilms and several on-line databases. The library offers open access to its users. It functions beyond the class hour. It works for 100 hours a week for in-house users.

Some new positions like instructional service librarian, electronics librarian, etc. have been created in the library. The library director, librarians, library technicians and a few part-time support staff work together in the library. Information about the total number

Sources:

1. www.king’s.edu/library
2. www.petersons.com

(14) Eckerd College Library, Florida (1958)
of staff is not available. Along with the routine library services, it provides ILL service (through consortia), digital library service, etc. To solve the space problem the library has a provision for off-site storage. For both on-campus and off-campus student community the library provides an informative and interactive web-page of its own www.eckerd.edu/library. It contains several linkages to user-instruction, FAQ, library organization, library hour along with the e-mail facilities and database searching facilities for off-campus users. It provides web catalogue of many libraries, for example those of St. Petreburg College and St. Peterburg Public Library for the off-site users.

The library is jointly financed by the trust, endowments and the college itself. Friends of the library offer help to Eckerd College for enriching its library-collections and enhancing the library's diversified services and resources.

At present the library uses Endeavor Information system. Due to the direct involvement of the fast changing information technology in Eckerd college library there has been a continuous change in the system since 1980s. The first system changing project was a time-bound planned project from the initial level. The library director and other library staffs were fully involved in the system the system transformation. System transformation was outsourced and library staff were trained by the ILS vendor. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:

1. www.eckerd.edu/library

2. www.peterson.com
6.3.3 State Funded College libraries - The situation in two state funded college libraries (serial number 15-16) chosen for the study is described below.

(15) Wayne State College Library, Nebraska (1910)

It is a state supported college, founded in 1910. It is a part of Nebraska State College System. It offers Bachelor’s, Master’s and Post Master’s certificate courses. The total student strength is approximately 3500 and the strength of faculty members is 150. Students, faculties, other staff members of the college and the people of the neighborhood local community all use the college library. The library of the college named as “CONN” library was established in 1911. Its collection consists of 130172 books and 39980 bound volume of journals. The library uses DDC and MARCII for its file organization. In-house document organization is consistent in the college library system. Information about library space is not available. The library hours vary. It functions beyond class hours. At the hour of need, it works for 100 hours a week. The library provides reference service, lending service, ILL service (through consortia), online database service, photocopy service (self service) along with community service.

The library is manned by seven library professionals, eight non-professional support staff and 50 student workers. Library uses DDC for its document organization. It provides open access to its users.

The library functions under a committee; library director is the convenor of that committee. It follows participative management policy.
The library is jointly financed by the State and the college itself. “FOLUSA” helps Wayne College library for enriching its collections and enhancing the diversified services and resources.

The library follows the ALA norms in all respects. The library is an early adopter of information technology. Library units were reorganized during early 1980s. The computer centre and the library are interlinked since then. It adopted a full-fledged automated system in late 1980s. The system transformation project, a time-bound planned project, was headed by the library director. Many transformations had taken place in the library during last three decades except the library system software. It has been using Innovative Interface since the first stage of system migration. At present there is a well-knit network encompassing the library and student dormitories. The library provides laptop for in-house use to the students for making references and other intellectual pursuit. CONN library maintains a few collaborative programmes for database subscription with Nebraska Library Commission. It works as a part of the University of Arkon Library System.

The library has an informative web page www.wayne.edu/library. It provides all sorts of library information for both in-house and off-site users through this web site. It offers a web catalogue to its community. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.
Sources:

1. Questionnaire filled up by David Graver, Interim Director, Wayne State College, Wayne, Nebraska

2. www.wayne.edu/library

3. www.petersons.com

(16) Queens College Library, New York (1937)

Queens College is a state supported liberal arts college founded in 1937. It is a part of City University of New York System. It offers Bachelor’s, Master’s, Post Master’s Degree courses both in arts and science streams. The college houses a library comprising of two treasure houses – Benjamin Rosenthal library and Louis Armstrong Archives. Information about the library space is not available. The Benjamin Rosenthal Library houses 985,550 volumes of documents, procured through purchase. It also possesses 10,000 volumes received as gifts. The library subscribes to 2700 print subscriptions and has online access to 20,000 journals. The library also has 916,000 units of microform collection. Documents are well organized by LC scheme. In-house document organization is consistent in the Queens college library system. The library provides open access to its users. The library collects, indexes, preserves, and makes accessible information in a variety of formats in anticipation of users’ information needs and provides means to access information located off-campus.

Louis Armstrong Archives is a part of Queens College Library. It comprises the personal collection of Armstrong’s photographs, papers and recording, etc. The Queens
College Library serves the students and faculty of Queens College and the CUNY (local) community. The library functions beyond class hours. The library hours vary according to the need of the users. It works for 100 hours a week. The library staff is consisted of 20 library faculty and 24 full time clerical and information service support personnel. They are assisted by many part time employees working in a variety of information assistance, collection management, and technical support positions. The library faculty provide individual reference and research assistance to students and faculty, select the materials or the print and electronic collections, prepare exhibits, and work with academic department faculty on collection and instructional support. Other library staff work at public service desks, collection acquisition, cataloguing, and maintenance support, computer and network support.

The library is governed by an advisory committee. The library director is the convenor of the committee. It follows participative management policy.

The library is jointly financed by the state fund and the college itself. ‘FOLUSA” helps the library in enriching its collections and enhancing the diversified services and resources.

During the last three decades the library system underwent many changes. The library provides service through the electronic medium as well as the traditional mode. At present the library uses Epixtech Inc. library system. The library's online catalogue and its homepage www.queen.edu/library serve as primary pathway to its users. The library
faculty and staff create and maintain these tools to facilitate physical and online access to research resources within and beyond the library. The institution is properly accredited and its library has got also the ACRL, ALA accreditation.

Sources:

1. www.queen.edu/library
2. www.petersons.com

6.4 Analysis of the USA College Library Situation

Information collected through filled-in questionnaires, communication with the library professionals (e-mail and instant messaging) different library web-sites and library literature reveal the following situation of the USA college libraries.

6.4.1 Financial Situation

Financial condition of the USA college libraries is very strong. The ‘FOLUSA’ provides financial help to the USA college libraries as and when required.

6.4.2 Physical Facilities and Organizational Structure

All USA college libraries provide proper physical facilities to the in-house users. For in-house use, library hours vary according to the schedule. Some libraries function on Sundays also. Library service is available for 24 hours in the virtual plane. In-house
service is available beyond the class hour. They work for 100 to 106 hours a week. College libraries are an integral part of the local library system which includes the public library system as well as the university library system. They follow participative management policy for motivating all members of the library staff. The current organizational structure of the USA college libraries is mostly compatible to meet the fast changing needs of the academic library users. IT has been used for library automation, consortia development, and for providing CPE to library personnel. Document organization is consistent in the US college library system.

6.4.3 Staff Structure

College libraries are manned by the requisite number of qualified staff members. The organizational structure is based on a hierarchical model. The study reveals that in the US college libraries, though being well staffed, the system migration project was outsourced. To meet the varying needs library has recruited personnel with different efficiencies such as electronic librarian, system librarian, outreach librarian and so on. Student-support in the US college libraries adds a useful strength to the libraries.

6.4.4 Application of Information Technology

The USA college library management policy is broadly associated with the IT. The college libraries started collaborative programme within consortia during 1990s. There is ample scope for on-line database searching from different important academic libraries.
6.4.5 Accreditation

Every college library in the USA is accredited both by the concerned Academic Accreditation Council as well as the Association of College and Research Libraries, under the American Library Association.

6.4.6 Role of the Library

The USA college libraries provide proper support service to the UG and PG students, research scholars, faculties and the local community.

6.4.7 Performance Measurement of Libraries and Librarians

(a) College authority of a concerned college ask its library organization to submit a report of its performance for a year. This forms a part of the annual report of the college. The library itself also quantify its service and publish the said data in the college library newsletter. This kind of self-assessment report is being considered by American Accreditation Council of Colleges/Universities of respective region.

(b) College librarians are answerable to the concerned authority about their professional competency. For securing job they are very alert about their
professional skill. They update their competency through the CPE in LIS from time to time. The study reveals that a college offers reward to the best college library professional.

6.4.8 Measurement of Cost-Benefit Ratio

Once in a year each USA college library analyses the cost-benefit ratio in terms of its income and expenditure. The information regarding the “input” and “output” of each individual library is required for calculating the ultimate “outcome” of the said library. Outcome analysis is necessary to measure the performance of the library. As the basis of the sustainable development this is one of the strategies adopted by the USA college libraries.

6.4.9 Measures Taken by the College Library Administrators

Certain measures have been taken by the US college administrators to keep pace with the fast changing needs of the college communities. Library literature reflects that the present status of the US college libraries is a continuation of the work which began in 1980s. According to Veaner the “Library System and Construction Act and the Higher education Act of 1965 made million of dollar available to support library expansion”⁹ As a result the colleges in the USA expanded and modernized their physical facilities. Computing centres were established in colleges to support both administration and libraries. The growth of higher education has stimulated the use of college libraries. College libraries
had to face increasing demands from students and faculties. Working with manual system, college libraries were inundated with increased workloads in acquisition, technical processing and circulation. As a remedial measure the use of punch card technology for batched circulation control system came into use. The Library of Congress developed the MARC format in 1969. Later magnetic tape database was introduced that allowed standardized on-line cataloguing.

Meanwhile, the advancement of computer technology accelerated the momentum in LIS services in the US colleges. As computer hardware became smaller and less expensive more college libraries installed computerised systems for their libraries. The National Commission on Library and Information Sciences (NCLIS) in 1970 recommended for a National Advisory Commission on Library Services"10. The White House Conference on Library and Information services held in 1979 accelerates the formulation of policy on Library and Information Services. It gave birth to national recognition for LIS professionals of the USA. Since the inception of the National LIS policy the US college library sector has received a social recognition from its academic community. Another important feature of library development in the USA is the nature of the federal funding for library services on the basis of the central legislation. Funds were provided for the purpose for establishing and maintaining local, regional, state or inter-state cooperative network of libraries. The legislation impelled the states to establish representative councils comprising of all types of libraries. The federal funding policy is implemented by the United States Office of Education, which plays a critically important role in meeting the needs of the library service and in developing a library system in the United
States\textsuperscript{11}. Since 1980 the US college libraries had a social pressure to automate the libraries, to convert the catalogues into machine readable form and to provide online access to such catalogues phase by phase. Library literature shows that during 1980s library ‘Automation Committees’ were formed in different colleges. Computer technicians were recruited as resource persons. Subsequently, commercial vendors applied the newly developed technologies to create marketable library automation products. But the college librarians had some difficulties in working with the computer facility due to the unfamiliarity with the ever changing IT. They were unable to decide system specification. College libraries purchased the vendors’ library automation products. Early adopters of automation in college libraries purchased turnkey systems from vendors for managing their house-keeping job. Integrated library software was not available in the market. The post for electronics librarian / system librarian was created in many colleges to keep pace with the situation. Initially many college libraries installed one or two modules and gradually added additional system components. Most of the college libraries bought both the retrocon software (Bibliofile) and circulation software. Some of the colleges began to use OCLC during late 1980s. Thus the college library automation during the first stage was achieved by “trial and error”\textsuperscript{12}. The first stage of library system transformation was not a serious challenge to the library professionals. Later, the influx of on-line databases during the mid 1980s caused an alarm over “Deprofessionalization of Librarianship”\textsuperscript{13}. According to Lancaster “inflation of publication cost, high salary of library professional coupled with an economic stringency curtailed the library budget”\textsuperscript{14}. In the face of escalating cost and the inability of traditional methods of working with a huge amount of information resources the
profession became receptive to the new opportunities of communicative network to keep pace with the situation. Gradually, the US-college libraries replaced their cumbersome manual procedures by more effective computer and telecommunications system; they developed efficient resource sharing and shared storage facilities through consortia. All leading US college libraries were transformed into full-fledged automated libraries within 1990. Sheila D Creth and Faith Harders observed that the librarians needed to “strengthen their knowledge in management and automation and their skill in research writing”15.

Eventually on-line inventory came into existence and everything came out at ease for college libraries. With the passage of time OPAC became available even in a multi-user systems. The on-line catalogue did not totally displace the physical card catalogue from the US college libraries. The introduction of integrated library software improved the access to the collection along with the status information of any particular collection for each library. Soon the available hardware capacity became unable to match the requirement of the software as they needed more RAM. College libraries found themselves needing an all round hardware upgrade. Most of the college libraries purchased new hardware and upgraded their system software. The CD-ROM, in the networked environment, had come into use for bibliographic search and full-text search. “With the fast growth of network technology, little time has been given to establishing acquisition and storage policies”16. Introduction of Internet since the 1990s has changed the US-college library environment. To keep pace with the situation, the US college libraries are having informative as well as interactive websites which provide easy access to on-line databases and other information sources in the cyber space thus providing
facilities of a virtual library. There is also a provision of COLLIB-L (Discussion List). It is the official professional discussion list for the College Libraries Section (CLS) of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL). The list is owned by the American Library Association (ALA). The COLLIB-L@ala.org serves as a means of communication between the CLS and college librarians in general.  

The traditional concept of the college library in the US has changed. With the passage of time, the college library wore a mixed look of a hybrid library and now a virtual library. Above all, a never-ending process of change in the college library constitution results into a boundary spanning in library activities. In fact, each new system brings forward the functionality of the previous one and adds new capability. Library literature observed that liberal art colleges of the USA having limited financial resources found a creative means (during the period of 1970-2000) to meet the ever-growing needs through different organizational redesigning strategies. The following table reflects the pattern of boundary spanning in the USA college libraries in order to provide the changing needs of the users.
“RANGE OF BOUNDARY SPANNING

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Filled-in questionnaires reveal that the USA college libraries were in the third range of the boundary spanning table during 1990s. The following organizational strategies have been adopted by the US-college libraries to keep pace with the fast changing situation in the library and information field.
A) Reorganization in the Library Units

To cope with the situation many a US-college library has reorganized its different units and conducted staff reshuffle at a regular interval.

B) Developing Cross Functioning Team

For managing all sorts of responsibility with a limited number of staff a cross functional team has been introduced in each college in the USA.

C) Modifying Reference Desk Staffing Pattern

Post for system librarians/electronic librarians etc were created in many colleges to keep pace with the situation. Libraries extended their reference service hour by appointing part-time library staff. Many colleges provide part-time job opportunities to UG student (for instance Canisius College and Wayne State College).

D) UG student Support and Fund Raising Activities for IT

To manage the electronically acquired diversified information sources for the user-community, under graduate support staff have been appointed as part time information assistants. Financial support received from the FOLUSA is being used for strengthening the college library fund.
E) Developing Convergence with the Computing Centre of the College

College computing centres were closely linked with the college libraries for providing technological support and required system maintenance. For example, Trinity College Library maintains a close relation with the computing centre of the college.

F) Expanding Consortium Relationship

All leading colleges in the USA provide a collaborative programme within library consortia among different college libraries. There is a provision for direct electronic borrowing from all member college libraries. For example, Smith College is a member of the “Five college library-consortia”. There is a provision for direct electronic borrowing from Smith College, University of Massachussets, Amherst College, Mount Hoyloke College and Hampshire College. “Oberlin Group” is an example of liberal arts college consortia established in 1985. It is beneficial for all member libraries for collection development, off-site storage maintenance and continuing education programme. Consortia is solving the space problem of each library as well as taking care of “occupational half life”\(^\text{19}\) of the library professionals. It is financially possible for each individual librarian to pursue CPE in LIS within a consortia.
G) Collaborating with Faculty for Information Literacy

To maximize the use of the diversified information sources many of the liberal arts
colleges in the USA provide information literacy programme through collaboration with
faculty. For example, Trinity College is conducting information literacy programme for
the first year students through the collaboration with the faculty member. Queens College
is also conducting information literacy programme for its student community.

H) Library Service Assessment

The ACRL, ALA has a practice of collecting information through a questionnaire to
each college library regarding the number of document processed, process of utilization
of library grants, the number of item circulated, the amount of other service provided to
the user community and hours of service provided, etc for assessing the overall output
of college library. Thus the outputs are the services which are being measured by the use-
statistics. It is generated by the college library staff. But ALA website highlighted that
there is a provision for “outcome assessment in liberal arts college libraries on a regular
basis”\textsuperscript{20}. Outcome is the performance of the library assessed by the ratio of the input and
output of the said library. Inputs are defined as the base materials of a library such as
collections, staff, equipment, physical facilities and money. Steve Morgan distinguishes
“money as the primary input and items such as staff and collections as the secondary
inputs”\textsuperscript{21}. The Annual statistical report made by the ACRL, ALA on the basis of the
information supplied by the college assesses the outcome i.e. performance of the college
library.
References


5. Small college, big result. The Chronicle of Higher Education. 5th May 2006; A 12.


11. ibid. p 5.


14. ibid. p 132.

15. CRETH (Sheila D) and HARDERS (Faith). Requirements for the entry level librarian. Library Journal. 105; 1980; 168-69.


