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A REVIEW PAPER ON MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN NORTH COASTAL DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH- AFFILIATED TO ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT
Various Commissions and Committees constituted for improving Indian Education System have suggested 10+2+3 model to provide uniform structure of education to build a strong foundation in the fundamental principles of all the subjects. The University Grants Commission (U.G.C) was formed in the year 1945 to look after the academic activities of three Central Universities and in 1948 a commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhaskrishnan to suggest the functioning of U.G.C. The three year courses in degree colleges are established and maintained by both Government and Private bodies and the affiliating Universities prescribe syllabus and conduct examinations. Due to rapid spread of education, the number of Degree Colleges increased along with time and the Universities are not able to meet the requirements of these colleges. In this context, the facilities available in U.G.C N-List programme are noteworthy. To make use of these facilities, internet and related technologies are necessary. This paper is purely based on secondary data and it is used for further research.

KEYWORDS: *Academic, Facilities, University Grants Commission*

I.INTRODUCTION

Education System in India The central and most state boards uniformly follow the "10+2+3" pattern of education. In this pattern, study of 12 years is done in schools or in colleges, and then 3 years of graduation for a bachelor's degree. The first 10 years is further subdivided into 5 years of primary education, 3 years of upper primary, followed by 2 years of high school. This pattern originated from the recommendation of the Education Commission of 1964–66. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is the apex body for curriculum related matters for school education in India. The NCERT provides support and technical assistance to a number of schools in India and oversees many aspects of enforcement of education policies. Other curriculum bodies governing school education system Structure of Higher Education System In pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) and National Policy of Education (NPE, 1968)3, many states adopted a common structure of education i.e. 10+2+3 pattern. The same was reiterated in the National Policy on Education in 1986. The main purpose of this structure is to build a strong foundation in the fundamental principles of all the subjects. It includes 10 years of general education after which the first public examination is held. This is followed by senior secondary education or +2 stage (two year intermediate) that consists of two.

II. The Kothari Commission (1964-1966) recommended 10+2+3 pattern of education system in India. In this pattern, the three years of Graduation for Bachelor‟s Degree is recommended. The three years bachelor‟s degree courses are offered in Degree colleges. In Graduation, the degree courses B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc., are offered. The 1st Degree in general education followed by 2 years Post Graduation courses are to support these education systems and the education commissions recommended the establishment of suitable libraries in degree colleges. The very purpose of education is to develop and shape the personality of students. In order to meet the said objectives a suitable library is necessary. The impact of the library on students is for development of subject matters, skills, techniques inculcate good habits etc. Hence, the role of library is significant and considered a gateway of knowledge and wisdom. The college library is considered as an instrument of instruction and learning. The development of college libraries in India can be traced back to 3000BC. The libraries were a part of Indus civilization (2500-1500BC) and these were called Pusthakalayas. The libraries were reported with higher learning seats such as Thakshasila, Nalanda University were known as Dharma Ganja during 11th century. The development of libraries started from 18th century at Calcutta. During that time, the colleges did not had libraries, there by the then Governor General, Fort William ordered, the public libraries to serve the information requirements of the college libraries. Later “Woods dispatch (1884)” “Sadlar Commission (1917)” suggested various measures to develop the college libraries.

The contribution of University Grant Commission (1953) towards college and university libraries is remarkable. The then UGC Chairman, appointed, a library committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Ranganadhan (1951) to suggest measures for development of university and college libraries. The major recommendations of the committee are open access system, appointment of professional staff, inter-library loan, reference service, library building, etc. Various eminent educationalists realized the importance of the library for qualitative education and offered guidelines and standards for establishment and development of libraries. The review committee of University

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Grants Commission (1977) suggested the importance of training to students towards use of library resources. The review committee of University Grants Commission paid attention towards library development for a long period. In 1996, the UGC appointed a review committee on universities and colleges for development of norms and standards for colleges and libraries. libraries. The UGC is offering financial assistance for development of college The Under Graduate courses in Andhra Pradesh

III. Types of Libraries Basing on the objectives of the library: the libraries are classified into different categories like academic libraries, public libraries and special libraries etc. a) Public Libraries b) Academic Libraries c) Special Libraries Public Libraries: Public libraries provide service to the general public and have collections that are available for borrowing by the public, often allowing readers to use them at home over a period of days or weeks. Often considered an essential cultural institution, public libraries exist in most nations of the world and are distinct from the other types of libraries in that their mandate is to serve the public's information needs generally. In doing so, public libraries not only issue library cards to community members wishing to borrow books, but also provide free services and events to the public, such as reading groups and toddler story time. Public libraries are especially helpful for finding public records. Although they can often be found online, it is quite possible that a time will come where you find yourself in need of more than what is offered online. After all, those records available online only represent the subset of public records that have been transferred to electronic form. Public library offer a variety of public records, as well as other records, such as passenger lists, naturalization records, church records, funeral home records, and even wills. These are often in microfilm format and require you to visit the library yourself. More local public libraries may have records that are unavailable at a more general level; thus, it can be worth the trip to visit a local public library in a place of interest for your search of public records. Academic Libraries: An academic library is a library which serves an institution of higher learning, such as a college or university libraries, in secondary and primary schools are called school libraries. These libraries serve two complementary purposes: to support the school's curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students. The support of teaching requires material for class readings, and for student papers. In the past, the material for class readings, intended to supplement lectures as prescribed by the instructor, has been called reserves. In the period before electronic resources became available, the reserves were supplied as actual books or as photocopies of appropriate journal articles. Traditionally, one copy of a book was made available for each 10 students this is practical for large classes only if paperback copies are available, and the books reused from term to term.

IV. Academic Libraries duties

Academic libraries must decide what focus they take in collecting materials since no single library can supply everything. When there are particular areas of specialization in academic libraries these are often referred to as niche collections. These collections are often the basis of a special collection department and may include original papers, artwork, and artifacts written or created by a single author or about a specific subject

Although the library is a collection of information, sources, resources, and services, and the structure in which it is housed, there are many types of libraries with their own distinct features and functions. Located on the campuses of colleges and universities, academic libraries serve primarily the students, faculty, and researchers. Some academic libraries, especially those at public institutions, are accessible to members of the general public as well. However, in some countries, such as those in Asia, academic libraries are private institutions exclusive to the public and community. Special Libraries: All other libraries fall into this category. Both private and public organizations, such as business corporations, hospitals, museums, research laboratories, law firms, and government agencies, maintain their own libraries for the use of their employees in doing specialized research related to their work. Not accessible to the general public, most special libraries exist to serve a very narrow niche of clientele.5 1.4 Concept of Academic Libraries Knowledge is unquestionably necessary for the progress of civilized human and their economic development. Traditionally education has been instrumental in giving to the students, facts of knowledge and training their mind. Thus, education helps in making an individual autonomous in the sense that he/she is able to understand various issues, seek information on them and deal within them intelligently. The present day society is "a dynamic society where explosion of knowledge, explosion of aspiration and increasing opportunities of occupational mobility become the order of the day. As such, the society has necessarily to be a learning society.

V.Role of College Libraries The purpose of education: in general, is to develop the personality of the individual by providing him the knowledge of the world in which he lives, to develop skills needed to sustain and advance his life as a member of the society and to satisfy the individual‟s search values. As an integral part of college education, the library should also aim at fulfillment of these purposes. Hence, it has a vital role in disseminating information. The knowledge stored and disseminated by a college library will have a direct impact on the following: To have a mastery of the subject matter.

- **College Libraries – Objectives**

To support and facilitate the research, learning, teaching and administrative¬ activities of the colleges; by organizing, maintaining and providing access to appropriate literature and information resources in such a way as to provide optimum benefit for library users; To supply services and expertise designed actively to promote the effective¬ exploitation of library and information resources, including the teaching of transferable information handling skills; To provide an appropriate and comfortable environment, accommodation and¬ facilities to the user community for the use of library resources and for individual and group study.

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