

Best Practices -I

Collaborative Activities (2023-24)

Title of the Practice	“Dhoro haat e Haat e, Cholo ek sathe” (Hand-in hand and let’s collaborate)
Objectives of the Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange among institutions according to comparative advantage• Uplift of the standard of teaching-learning process.• On-job training and career counselling
The Context	<p>In this situation of changing needs of the society academics plays a vital role. The academic initiatives often improve the overall and comprehensive environment of the institutions. Being an evening college, with only 4 hours of classes, sometimes it becomes extremely difficult to cater the students in all respects. Moreover, as per the changes in curriculum with the introduction of NEP 2020 in the academic domain, it will take time for the educators to be expert in all the branches of a subject. In this context, the collaborative activities or MoU between different colleges can be a solution for maximum welfare. A particular department of a college can invite one expert from another college in a specific subject and vice-versa. This faculty exchange will generate comparative advantage for both the colleges. In addition to this, the policy of “hand in hand” can ensure uplift of the institutions not only in the academic sphere, but also in case of industry-institution interface. Our college performs collaborative activities with different colleges, organisations, corporates, and training institutes for betterment of the students and other stakeholders.</p>
The Practice	<p>Approximately 35 collaborative activities were initiated with other institutions, corporates ,training institutes and NGOs which will facilitate the process of exchange not only in teaching learning, but also in on-job training and social responsibilities. All the stakeholders were benefited from these collaborative activities.</p>
Evidence of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WBColOR Website footfall increases.• Efficient allocation of resources and better time management• Increased number of candidates in on-job training and possibility of increased job opportunities
Problems Encountered and Resources Required	<p>Problems Encountered-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of space as the building is a shared property• Reluctance of Girl colleges to collaborate with a co-educational college• Student exchange is difficult if the distance between the colleges is long <p>Resources Required-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvement of IT infrastructure for online classes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More funds for smooth conduction of the programmes • Quick functioning of the second campus
Notes (Optional)	<p>The collaborative activities among institutions are now become the need of the hour. The library collaboration through WBCoLOR leads to the remote access of e-resources. Faculty exchanges create the opportunities for better teaching learning process and finally the on-job training and skill development training programmes through collaborative activities increase the scope of placement of our students, who are coming from a low-income group. Thus the collaborative activities can bring the disadvantaged sections of the society to the mainstream.</p>

Best Practices -II

Central Library Best Practices (2023-24)

Title of the Practice	WBCoLOR (West Bengal College Libraries' Online Resources)
Objectives of the Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To give remote access to different e-resources to the user community through dedicated website.• To support online teaching-learning process.• To help users to prepare for examination by providing previous years question papers.
The Context	<p>The central library of Maharaja Srischandra College procured some electronic resources through N-List programme since 2014. Most of the users liked to use those e-resources inside library premises. Although they had complained that there was a scarcity of curriculum based textbooks in N-List. So the library had started to gather some e-resources according to their syllabus. During lockdown period library made one E-module for such e-resources. But with the individual effort can not meet all the requirements of the users at once and it produces many duplications of work. Besides, there are many constraints to disseminate information through online mode faced by different libraries. Those are- lack of infrastructure, storage space, server, manpower, lack of funds, technical expertise etc. Therefore, to overcome all these constraints creation of a collaborative centralised database of e-resources which covers e-books, e- contents, audio/video lectures and related matters according to topics covered in CBCS & CCF syllabus followed by different undergraduate colleges affiliated by different universities of West Bengal.</p>
The Practice	<p>MOU has been signed by 13 undergraduate colleges to run this database with the help of a software company. One website was built to host different types of e-resources like E-books, E-content, Audio, Video & Scanned Question Paper.</p>
Evidence of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Website footfall increases.• Users are sending their request via whatsapp messages to the librarians.• Electronic delivery of documents increases.
Problems Encountered and Resources Required	<p>Problems Encountered-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of Funding for software maintenance and cloud storage.• Lack of Open Educational Resource Material in regional language.• Short of syllabus oriented open source material. <p>Resources Required-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High-speed Internet connection.• Dedicated storage in server.• Involvement of IT company who is responsible of website making and maintenance.

Notes (Optional)	Remote access to digital library resources has become essential in modern academic environments, transforming how students, researchers, and faculty interact with academic materials. Remote access allows users to retrieve library resources from anywhere with an internet connection, eliminating physical and time constraints. It bridges geographical gaps, allowing learners to access high-quality resources regardless of their physical location.
-------------------------	---