

# Analysis of the Positioning of the University Library in Teaching Reform

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**Abstract:** As an important information service place in colleges and universities, libraries play an increasingly important auxiliary role in the process of teaching reform. The service positioning of libraries and the ways and methods of services directly determine whether libraries can really promote the development of college teaching reforms or provide better learning services for students and teachers. Based on the feasibility of university libraries serving the teaching reform and the existing problems of library positioning, this paper talks about how the university libraries should be positioned in terms of service and management in teaching reform, and proposes the realization methods of library functions, in order to help colleges and universities better optimize the service and management of the library, and better meet the needs of various teaching reforms.

**Keywords:** University Library; Teaching Reform; Library Positioning

While the Ministry of Education continues to provide guidance on college teaching reforms, it also pays great attention to the construction of college libraries. College library regulations are constantly updated, providing modern college libraries with reform directions and constraints in terms of development and management concepts. Reviewing the revision process of library regulations, it is not difficult to find that the development and reform of the library are closely related to social and economic development, the characteristics of universities and teaching reform, and other factors. The university library regulations also point out that the library, as the center of school literature, book information and other resources, should provide academic services for talent training and scientific research. Therefore, modern colleges and universities should regard library construction as an important part of their own development, and be closely linked with campus cultural construction, scientific research and teaching reform to meet the needs of the development of school teaching reform.

## 1. The feasibility of college libraries serving teaching reform and the existing problems of library positioning

### 1.1 The feasibility of the library serving the teaching reform

(1) The library is one of the most important learning and living places for many students during school. The purpose of students entering the library is different, they may need to consult learning materials, find extensive reading books, conduct self-study, work for thesis writing and other tasks, but it is all related to learning. The library has a quiet environment with a large amount of information, which provides multiple conveniences for students' learning. Therefore, it is very feasible to link the library services and teaching reform better, and provide students with more and better resources directly related to professional learning, and help students through various teaching reform models. It can help students to check and fill knowledge gaps, personally acquire the professional knowledge, and make up for some loopholes in the teaching reform or solve some of the problems caused by the multiple teaching reforms to help students to carry more effective learning and exploration activities in their professions.

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(2) Domestic theories about the development of libraries have gradually matured, and the relevant regulations issued have provided theories for the development of many libraries and provided more diverse and perfect theoretical approaches for libraries to serve various disciplines. Therefore, modern colleges and universities can better connect classroom teaching reform with library services. Compared with pure classroom teaching and extracurricular practice, the use of the library can better motivate students to carry out professional studies with strong autonomy and enhance students' professional ability of cultural knowledge is conducive to the improvement of independent and thinking abilities. In addition, in recent years, many high-level professionals have devoted themselves to the field of library construction, which has provided a fresher and high-energy force for the development and positioning of university libraries, which can help colleges and universities better build libraries and promote better and more professional teaching reforms.

## **1.2 Existing problems in the positioning of college libraries**

As the information hub of colleges and universities, many works need to focus on library information in order to carry out well, so the positioning of libraries should also be related to teaching reform and other work to improve the integrity and rationality of college resources. However, at present, the positioning of college libraries still has the following problems:

(1) The positioning is not clear, and the functions of the library are diverse. Some colleges and universities have failed to optimize the positioning of the library's services in the teaching reform. The service center has a low degree of connection with the teaching reform, which restricts the effectiveness of academic performances of libraries. The unclear positioning is first because of the ignorance of the importance of colleges and universities on library construction; second, it is related to the investment of college library construction. The Ministry of Education clearly stipulates that the ratio of college library ownership to the total number of books should not be less than 1:25. Many college libraries are not up to the standard.

(2) The academic functions of the library are not well realized. The library infrastructure includes information resources, resource classification, and services. To play the academic function of the library, not only universities need to attach great importance to library infrastructure. However, many college libraries not only have insufficient resources, but their service construction also needs to be improved. First, many college staff hired by the library are aging and stereotype, which cannot meet the needs of the work of modern libraries. Second, the level of digitalization of the library is inadequate, the resource classification and information acquisition channels are set irrationally, and the breadth and intensity of the connection with the teaching reform are insufficient.

## **2. Analysis of the positioning of college libraries in teaching reform**

### **2.1 Provide diversified services**

First of all, colleges and universities need to enrich their own information service positioning on the basis of paying attention to library construction and clearly grasping its specific connection with teaching reform. Because students in the information era have more diverse preferences and needs for access to information, library information services cannot be limited to physical services, but also expand online services. Physical services should strengthen the information services in the library. Online services can take the forms of WeChat public account, campus website, and campus book systems, which provide multiple services for teachers and students to meet their different types and degrees of information needs. The construction of diversified services also needs to integrate existing resources, fully tap the required resources according to the needs of teaching reform, and subdivide resources and services, then use the feedback mechanism to provide development direction for its own diversified services.

### **2.2 According to the needs of education reform, standardize and reasonably carry out library management and services**

First of all, the positioning of college libraries should focus on serving the teaching reform, scientific research, etc. Then, according to the requirements of these tasks, reasonable investment of funds should be made to expand resources, improve the quality of service personnel, and optimize library information platforms. Some schools have special bases or professional laboratories such as Maker Space, Double Innovation Base, etc., and the library information platform should set up a corresponding special database to provide high-quality information to make students' practical projects more convenient.

Secondly, the specific management and service work of the library should be regulated, and the resources should be sorted and expanded effectively according to the needs. Then, the books and materials should be reasonably classified and collected according to the classification requirements to facilitate management and reader access. The information platform should include a reasonable retrieval system to help teachers and students better search and consult the required information. In addition, if funds and other

circumstances permit, a "one-to-one" information service can be established, that is, to classify information according to the needs of each major and expand the knowledge of cross-disciplines. Since physical book layout is difficult to achieve this, colleges and universities can fully use the information platform to meet the requirements of professional teaching and reform by setting diverse retrieval services.

### **3. The ways and methods for college libraries to achieve their own positioning in the teaching reform**

#### **3.1 Optimize the collection structure according to demand**

In order to effectively achieve the goal of library positioning. First of all, library managers should keep abreast of the direction, objectives and specific needs of the teaching reforms of various specialties, and master the changes in professional courses and teaching methods of various disciplines in order to choose corresponding and reasonable high-quality resources, such as a reasonable structure and books with highly related content and teaching methods, rather than seeking novelty to ensure the practicality of the information. It also requires a reasonable degree of forward-looking, and reasonable expansion of data based on the principle.

Secondly, some colleges and universities have their own specialty majors, which is the vitality of their long-term survival and development. Therefore, libraries need to focus on specialty and characteristic majors to actively participate in optimizing the library resource structure and refining the structure of collection information with reference to professional course objectives.

#### **3.2 Build characteristic databases around key courses**

Paper documents have great limitations in sharing, and the information database is not unique due to the vast amount of information, so it is difficult to meet the diverse resource needs of teachers and students. Therefore, when expanding the collection resources and constructing the information database, it is necessary to combine professional characteristics and courses of various majors to reasonably use limited funds and human resources, quickly and effectively establish the database, and optimize the library structure.

#### **3.3 Fully cooperate with other academic institutions**

The construction of libraries requires a lot of manpower and material resources, so it is difficult for universities to optimize the methods and content of library management and services in a short time so they cannot quickly and effectively accomplish the teaching reforms of various majors. However, teachers and students have very urgent demanding for information, so that while actively optimizing the library, the school should also cooperate with scientific research institutions on and off campus to increase the breadth and intensity of information communication, so as to expand access to more and better quality professional information and provide teachers and students with more cutting-edge and specific majors information.

### **4. Conclusion**

In summary, teaching reform is a systematic and long-term project in colleges and universities, and its teaching objectives are diverse. Therefore, rich and diverse information is needed to support teaching activities. The positioning of university libraries should not be as general and broad as before, but be targeted at resource development and service optimization according to the needs of university development and professional reforms, to optimize the quality and efficiency of information resources and services in various ways and better assist all majors to carry out teaching reforms.

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