SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMNET IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES OF INDIA: A REVIEW

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Abstract: Sustainable development gaining the popularity in catchword in current development sermon. Nevertheless, in spite of its inescapabilty and the substantial popularity it has reaped over the years, the perception still looks unclear as various people endure to ask questions almost its meaning and history, as well as what it necessitates and suggests for development notion and practice. Sustainable development (SD) has been defined as the improvement that encounters the communal, commercial and industrial needs of the contemporary deprived of co-operating the ability of forthcoming generations to encounter their own desires. A virtuous well-equipped library is a criterion for the rational, ethical, and divine advancement and promotion of a discrete right from childhood; it is an obligatory element of the outright well-being of the residents and that of the nation at outsized. To accomplish sustainable development, the role of libraries, and predominantly school libraries, cannot be overlooked henceforth the need to deliberate this topic at this time. In this paper we discusses about the sustainable development in brief and their role in school libraries.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Communal, Library, Information, Librarians.

1. Introduction

The global community in the 21st century is becoming increasingly aware that the promotion of healthy living and ensuring food security is a prerequisite for eliminating poverty, illiteracy and building strong economies and healthy communities. In [1] are of the view that promoting healthy living is both an essential and effective means to attain all goals under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A healthy mind or body is critically needed in building a nation for development; the sick and hungry person has no interest in his immediate surroundings let alone contributing to the national development. It should be observed that food and health are basic necessities of life and are not supposed to be compromised by any country, which has its citizens at heart. It is on this premise that made the world leaders in September 2000 adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The final reports of the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted, produced the most successful anti-poverty movement in history, one of which

is the reduction of undernourished people in the developing regions by almost half, maternal mortality declined by 45 percent, New HIV infections fell by approximately 40 percent between 2000 and 2013 [2]. But progress was uneven across regions and countries, leaving millions of people behind, especially the poorest and those disadvantaged due to sex, age, disability, ethnicity or geographic location [2]. In a bid to further finish the job of MDGs, these leaders came up with 17 SDGs for another fifteen years' plan.

As information professionals librarians have recognized the importance of SDGs. At an event organized by the UN Dag Hammarskjöld Library (DHL), the former IFLA President Donna Scheeder appropriately stated that, ―there is no truly sustainable development without access to information, and no meaningful, inclusive access to information without libraries‖. She further presaged that without strong government support for libraries, the digital divide could turn into an information and knowledge divide [3]. In recognition of libraries' key role in achieving sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all types of

libraries world over are working towards realizing sustainable development.

The 1994 IFLA/UNESCO public library manifesto [4] proclaims UNESCO's belief in the public library as a living force for education, culture and information, and as an essential agent for fostering peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women. UNESCO therefore sees the public library as a tool that can be used to achieve any form of social and economic transformation. That is why all public libraries the world-wide are working towards fulfillment of SDGs and contribute to make the world a different planet.

2. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development has become the buzzword in development discourse, having been associated with different definitions, meanings and interpretations. Taken literally, SD would simply mean ‒development that can be continued either indefinitely or for the given time period [5,6]. Structurally, the concept can be seen as a phrase consisting of two words, ‒sustainable‖ and ‒development.‖ Just as each of the two words that combine to form the concept of SD, that is, ‒sustainable‖ and ‒development‖, has been defined variously from various perspectives, the concept of SD has also been looked at from various angles, leading to a plethora of definitions of the concept. Although definitions abound with respect to SD, the most often cited definition of the concept is the one proposed by the Brundtland Commission Report [7]. The Report defines SD as development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meets their own needs. Acknowledging the pervasiveness of WCED‘s definition, [8] as well as [9] argues that SD is a core concept within global development policy and agenda. It provides a mechanism through which society can interact with the environment while not risking damaging the resource for the future. Thus, it is a development paradigm as well as concept that calls for improving living standards without jeopardising the earth‘s ecosystems or causing environmental challenges such as deforestation and water and air pollution that can result in problems such as climate change and extinction of species [10]. Looked at as an approach, SD is an approach to development which uses resources in a way that allows them (the resources) to continue to exist for others [11]. They further relates the concept to the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. Considered from this angle, SD aims at achieving social progress, environmental equilibrium and economic growth. Exploring the demands of SD, they emphasised the need to move away from harmful socio-economic activities and rather engage in activities with positive environmental, economic and social impacts. It is argued that the relevance of SD deepens with the dawn of every day because the population keeps increasing but the natural resources available for the satisfaction of human needs and wants do not. In [12], they maintain that, conscious of this phenomenon, global concerns have always been expressed for judicious use of the available resources so that it will always be possible to satisfy the needs of the present generation without undermining the ability of future generations to satisfy theirs. It implies that SD is an effort at guaranteeing a balance among economic growth, environmental integrity and social well-being. This reinforces the argument that, implicit in the concept of SD is intergenerational equity, which recognises both short and the long-term implications of sustainability and SD [13]. According to [14], this is achievable through the integration of economic, environmental, and social concerns in decision-making processes. However, it is common for people to treat sustainability and SD as analogues and synonyms but the two concepts are distinguishable. Sustainability is the goal or endpoint of a process called sustainable development. They reinforce the point by arguing that, while ‒sustainability‖ refers to a state, SD refers to the process for achieving this state.

3. Sustainable Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) marked a historic and effective method of global mobilization to achieve a set of important social priorities worldwide. The agenda of MDGs was further carried forward in a broad based and quantifiable form through Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations in 2015 presented the 17 goals, 169 targets and 306 national indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030 built on the Millennium Development Goals adding new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace, and justice, among other priorities. Although these goals are interconnected, each has a separate list of targets to achieve. The SDGs were a result of complex consultation process involving UN member States, civil society, the corporate sector and many other stakeholders and individuals from around the world (United Nations General Assembly, 2015). The SDGs aim to initiate action, while guiding policymaking and accountability for the

elimination of poverty, promotion of prosperity, furthering of peace and justice, and conservation of the planet's resources for future generations. Attaining Sustainable Development goals ensures: • Promotion of sustainable, inclusive, and equitable economic growth, • Building human resources through Good health and quality • Raising basic standards of living • Decent work and livelihood • Promoting integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. The 17 sustainable development goals are shown in below table 1. The Agenda- 2030 is the plan of action for People, Planet, Peace and Prosperity. SDGs are not for implemental change they are for transformative change. Poverty eradication is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda and so is the commitment to ‒leave no-one behind‖. This necessitates engaging with local Governments, social institutions, NGOs and SHGs to frame and implement programs and policies that envisage ‗*Sab ka saath, Sab ka Vikas'*. Meeting these ambitious SDG targets set for 2030 calls for a new and innovative way of governance instead of the business as-usual approach. Vertical coherence is crucial in implementation of SDGs and district administration play a crucial role in advancing sustainable development. While it is important for state government to set State-level goals and targets and the mandates to support them, local governments are responsible for implementation on the ground.

4. Related Work

Ezekwe and Muokebe (2012) well stocked libraries with adequate information resources: print and non-print are the best legacies that the human race can claim to have. Education is recognized as one of the most fundamental building blocks for human development *(Tyonum and Ezeogu, 2015)*. Its importance in nation building cannot be over emphasized. A major outcome of education is sustainable development. No nation can grow beyond its educational system. Education is the bedrock for growth, the key to development, the greatest investment and asset and enhances sustainable development in a nation and the school library has a great role to play towards the realization of the broad goals of education. This is why there is the need to ensure that school libraries form a part of the necessary requirements for the existence of schools (primary and secondary, public or private) and that services are made available for the pupils. [15]

Akintoye Victor et al. (2014) the early 1980s, the term ‗sustainable development' has been used widely and indiscriminately. The term began to gain popularity, when it became increasingly fashionable to use it as a way of

responding to global environmental concerns, biophysical issues, fairness, equity and distribution. With this in mind, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were put up in recent times to address and include the issue of sustainability in development. In essence, this study is carried out with a view to enhance the understanding about the analytical content of sustainable development as well as sensitizing the Nigerian economy to key into the current wave of sustaining the global economy. In the light of some of the environmental as well as socio-economic challenges permeating the Nigerian economy, it is therefore required that the Nigerian overnment concentrates on key areas that can help boost and sustain its developmental objectives. Hence, this paper helps to understand the concept and need for sustainable development. Besides, key developmental areas that require sustainability in Nigeria are addressed.[16]

YAN QUAN LIU et al. (2009) today, access to digital information is essential to patrons using public libraries, whether they have contact with computers at home, work or school or whether the public library is their only contact. In order to evaluate and ultimately enhance public library digital resources and services, it is critical for administrators, librarians and digital information architects to recognize the impact their current digital offerings have on users. This study utilizes a survey to gauge the perceptions of patrons who use digital resources and services in six urban New England public libraries as part of ongoing research into digital information access in public libraries in the United States from the perspective of users.[17]

Blessing Damilola et al.(2018) The sustainable development goals are 17goals set up by the world leaders to be achieved by 2020 that respond to the world's main development challenges. This paper although an opinion paper emphasizes the roles of libraries in achieving the sustainable development goals. Libraries as important resources for achieving these goals must provide relevant and adequate information to the public in an accessible way .This paper, therefore, maps out the roles that library play towards achieving the sustainable development goals. This paper also highlighted the problems militating against libraries towards achieving sustainable development goals and made re commendations. The study proff e r recommendations that libraries should regularly organize seminars, Government should ensure that libraries and information centre are fully integrated into the scheme of activities at both the local and national level, government and the parent institution should support the library and information centres financially etc.[18]

Birgitta Nordén and Elsie Anderberg, (2012) toward sustainability, the implementation of global learning for

sustainable development (GLSD) is crucial. A better understanding of how to — from a global didactic angle — establish globally genuine dialogues forming nuanced conceptions of sustainable development (SD) is necessary. Global teaching and global learning have to identify the challenges in various contexts for transdisciplinary knowledge formation. Aiming to reach established and new target groups, higher education and secondary school, and informal learning situations demands a holistic understanding. Highlighted from a perspective of preventive management strategies for SD, understanding collaboratively could serve as a tool to reach a deeper knowledge formation process through global learning, i.e., GLSD. Notwithstanding, the global perspective has to be integrated in curriculum to achieve a competence-driven global curriculum. Thereby, capabilities through constructive interaction for various (intercultural) qualities of global learning and knowledge formation for SD will be a central part of the outcome.[19]

Arthur Raymond Toakley (2004) Globalization is a natural outcome of the sustained technological and economic growth, which originated with the Industrial Revolution in Britain during the 18th century. This path to continuing economic growth spread initially to continental Europe and North America, and brought with it the creation of large towns and substantial social change. By the mid 1970s, there were great contrasts in the living standards between developed and developing nations, but since then this situation has begun to change, albeit in a very uneven way. A number of factors have driven this change, including increased international trade, the wider availability of capital, improvements in communication, the internationalization of education and the transfer of technological and managerial skills. Unfortunately, there are a large number of people in some developing countries who have not benefited from these aspects of globalization. An important feature of current growth patterns is that the world is rapidly becoming urbanized, and by the year 2025, it is likely that almost two-thirds of the world's population will be urban dwellers. Also, in 1994, the 15 largest cities in the world had populations of more than 10 million people. For both developed and developing countries, the matter of sustainability is of prime importance, even though there is some vagueness about what constitutes a sustainable built environment. Another problem is the determination of sustainability policies, which are efficient and practicable as well as politically acceptable. This paper examines a number of factors that have led to recent patterns of development and globalization, and reviews some of the critical issues bearing on sustainable development of the built environment. The special role of universities as a part of this process is also discussed.[20]

5. Conclusion

Academic libraries recommends an indispensable role in making certain that the objective of SDGs in confirming that by the year 2030 every learners obtain the knowledge and skills needed to stimulate sustainable development is encountered. Obviously missing is the satisfactory financial support to endorse this agenda. The study carried to light some of the encounters faced by academic libraries in their pursuit to stimulate lifelong learning among designated universities, and these comprise amongst others, low support from the academic faculty, low number of computers and their associated accessories, insufficient staff to familiarize the teaching of information literacy skills into the prospectus, as well as inadequate facilities to support ingenuity and teamwork. From the previous and in order to augment the achievement of sustainable development, this paper recommends that:

1. Governments should pass a law to confirm that all primary and secondary schools inside their domains, private and public, primary and secondary, have standard and well stocked school libraries;

2. Experienced school librarians with formal education in school librarianship and classroom teaching be recruited to man or take charge of such school libraries to guarantee the exercise of the professional expertise required for the complex roles of instruction, reading and literacy development, school library management, collaboration with teaching staff, and engagement with the educational community.

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Table 1: Sustainable development goals

Goals	Objective	Description
Goal -1	No Poverty	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.
Goal -2	Zero Hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition by 2030.
Goal -3	Good Health and Well-being	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by 2030.
Goal -4	Quality Education	Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030.
Goal -5	Gender Equality	To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Goal -6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030.
Goal -7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030.
Goal -8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
Goal -9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation by 2030.
Goal -10	Reduced Inequality	Reduce inequality within and among countries by 2030.
Goal -11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal -12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Goal -13	Climate Action	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Goal -14	Life Below Water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Goal -15	Life on Land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification and halt biodiversity loss.
Goal -16	Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all.
Goal -17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.