

Val II, Issue:VIII, Sept 2012

ISSN : 2230-7850

# ***Indian Streams Research Journal***



**Monthly Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal**



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**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

**ISSN No.2230-7850**

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## Role Of Libraries In E- Governance With Special Reference To Aurangabad (M.S.)

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### Abstract:

*The study focus on impact of networks on academic libraries and engineering colleges in Aurangabad city, Maharashtra in India. The study revealed that the status of e- governance in libraries in Aurangabad city; role of libraries; impact of library networks on libraries; Benefits and challenges of the e-governance etc.*

### KEY WORDS:

*E-Governance, INFLIBNET, DELNET, INDEST etc.*

### INTRODUCTION:

The Paper presents in brief, status of e-governance in libraries, impact of library networks on academic and technical colleges. E-governance is the form of e-business in library networking of processes and structures involved in deliverance of electronic services to the user (public).

Technical and nontechnical education in India contributes a major share to the overall Education System. It plays a vital role in the Social and Economic development of our nation. E-Governance involves the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to transact the business of Government. The ICT impacting library management and information handling practices, which demands reorientation of LIS professionals to keep themselves fit as per the emerging scenario. This needs cleavages from traditional to networked based library practices. India has been able to achieve a moderate success in making computer networks operational in spite of various inadequacies of the infrastructure. Three major networks playing important role in existing communication networks in India are INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network), DELNET (Developing Library Network), and INDEST- AICTE Consortium (Indian National Digital Library in Engineering and Science and Technology)

### E-GOVERNANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION:

E –governance has become the buzz word in the public Administration and Government spheres. However, the very nature of the e-governance in the public administration much differs when it comes to apply the same in the Higher Education Administration. We are all aware of the fact that in the 21st century, the competency and expectations of the learners is so varied, that there is growing hope that there will be fundamental change in the teaching, learning, evolution and governance in the tertiary education.

Please cite this Article as : Veena Kamble , Role Of Libraries In E- Governance With Special Reference To Aurangabad (M.S.) : Indian Streams Research Journal (Sept. ; 2012)



In Salunkhe Manikrao's articles he analyzed the Gartner's Hype cycle in successive years. It gives a guiding analysis as regards to the choice of technology that we should adopt from the global experiences. Based on the analysis the authors have proposed a model for the technology intrusion in the higher education. Solunkhe, M.M. and others discussed in his article – 'Technology Diffusion for e- governance in higher education in India', simple tools and techniques of communication, presentation and administration community in e-governance.

#### **PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF LIBRARY NETWORKS IN INDIA:•**

To promote and establish communication facilities to improve capability in information transfer and access that provide support to learning research and academic pursuit through cooperation and involvement of agencies concerned.

• To promote sharing of resources among the libraries by developing a network of libraries, by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering computerized services to the users;

#### **LIBRARIES AND E-GOVERNANCE:**

Revolutionary changes in e-environment have provided tremendous potential for libraries to be a part of the community information services. Libraries are the institutions that are well equipped to face the challenge of creating awareness amongst the citizens, there by contributing significantly to e-governance. Libraries provide significant value to their communities in serving educational, informative, economic and social needs. They provides information in several ways i.e. by the way of Internet, their own database access, through reference services as well as enabling role in providing training in ICT skills and information seeking skills.

#### **WHY E-GOVERNANCE IN LIBRARY**

- To manage central and departmental knowledge resources in most effective And efficient way with paper less work
- To have an better accreditation
- To create user friendly library with efficient and effective use of knowledge

#### **RESOURCES**

- To reduce library cost
- To increase effectiveness and efficiency of employees of library
- To have an access up to the minutes information of library records on Fingertip

#### **STATUS OF E- GOVERNANCEE IN LIBRARIES IN AURANGABAD CITY**

Following table shows that all possible efforts being made to contribute to the growth of e-governance in libraries. This study is limited to 14 academic college libraries, 4 engineering college libraries and1 Polytechnic college library as well as Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar University Library.

TABLE 1

Sr. No.	Name of College/ Institute in Aurangabad City	Year of Est.	
1	Govt. College of Arts & Science.	1923	GC
2	Milind College of Science.	1950	MCS
3	<a href="#">Deogiri College.</a>	1960	DC
4	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts & Commerce.	1960	DBAC
5	Saraswati Bhuvan College of Science.	1963	SB
6	Maulana Azad College of Arts, Commerce & Science.	1963	MAC
7	Milind College of Arts.	1950	MCA
8	Vivekanand Arts, Sardar Dalip Singh Commerce & Science College, Aurangabad.	1971	VC
9	Saraswati Bhuvan College of Arts & Commerce.	1963	SBAS
10	Dr. (Sow.) Indirabai Pathak Mahila Arts & Commerce College.	1970	IPMC
11	Vasantao Naik Mahavidyalaya.	1972	VNM
12	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College.	1971	PJNC
13	Dr.Rafiq Zakaria College for Women.	1990	WC
14	Sir Sayyed College of Arts, Commerce & Science.	1990	SSC
15	Marathwada Institute of Technology.	1984	MIT
16	Government College of Engineering.	1960	GCE
17	Jawaharlal Nehru College of Engineering.	1983	JNEC
18	<a href="#">P.E.S. College of Engineering.</a>	1994	PESCOE
19	Govt. Polytechnic College	1955	GPC

ROLE OF LIBRARIES

· Assist the Government and Citizen by making them available all new non-commercial publications released by a Ministry / Department online on currently with other forms of dissemination

Provide free access to information by installing 24/7 information kiosks;  
Provide One-Window Information System for all issues concerning the E-Governance

IMPACT OF LIBRARY NETWORKS ON LIBRARIES:



TABLE 2

Sr. No.	Name of College/ Institute in Aurangabad City	No of Computers in Library	Internet Facility in Library	OPAC Facility	Library Software	Membership of Networks
1	GC	Not Respondent	Not Respondent	Not Respondent	Not Respondent	Not Respondent
2	MCS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	DC	17	Yes	Yes	SOUL	INFLIBNET-NLIST,DELNET
4	DBAC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	SB	10	Yes	Yes	SOUL	INFLIBNET-NLIST
6	MAC	05	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	MCA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	VC	16	Yes	Yes	SOUL	INFLIBNET-NLIST,DELNET, INDEST
9	SBAS	10	Yes	Yes	SOUL	INFLIBNET-NLIST
10	IPMC	05	Yes	Yes	SOUL	Nil
11	VNM	16	Yes	Yes	Library Mgt System	INFLIBNET-NLIST,DELNET
12	PJNC	Not Respondent	Not Respondent	Not Respondent	Not Respondent	Not Respondent
13	WC	05	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	SSC	05	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	MIT	200	Yes	Yes	Home Made	INDEST
16	GCE	10	Yes	Yes	Library Mgt System	INDEST
17	JNEC	10	Yes	Yes	Library Mgt System	INDEST
18	PESCOE	04	Yes	Yes	Home Made	INDEST
19	GPC	20	Yes	Yes	SOUL	DELNET

- Above table clearly reflect that only 58.82% libraries are member of library networks such as INFLIBNET-NLIST, DELNET, and INDEST.
- Remaining 7 (41.18%) college libraries are prepared to join network for resource sharing of information with advance techniques.
- The important base of ICT i.e. availability of computers is a pre- requisite for the library automation and networking.

MIT engineering is the best equipped with 200 computers and all computers are connected with the Wi-Fi Internet facility. It is followed by Govt.Polytechnic College (20), Vivekanand Arts, Sardar Dalip Singh Commerce & Science College (17) and Vasantrao Naik Mahavidyalaya and Deogiri college (16) .PES Engineering College is at the lowest with 4 computers with the internet facility.

- The following are the few improve library services which have providing effectively above 10 libraries to user with the help of computer and modern communication networks.





- a.Catalogue Databases
- b.Current Awareness Bulletins
- c.Remote Information Services
- d.Internally Published Newsletters, Reports
- e.Bibliographic Information Services
- f.Full Text Access to Publications
- g.Organization of Internet Resources and Providing Access
- h.Electronic Newsletters
- i.Network-Base Electronic Serials
- j.Exchange of publications and photocopies and other reprographic services
- k.Online lectures provision

➤SOUL software which is developed by INFLIBNET is actively used in the Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University library to develop books, theses databases. Then SOUL 2.0 developed by INFLIBNET is used in the library. And 3, 55,000 books have been entered by the end of Dec. 2010.

➤Govt. Maharashtra has sanctioned Rs. 50 lakh for developing Internet Laboratory in the Library. Seventy-five Computers have been installed for students & Research scholars to access internet & online Resources.

➤UGC-Infonet Connectivity Programme and UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium has effectively providing online e-journals.

#### **BENEFITS OF THE E- GOVERNANCE:**

The user can be read anywhere in the world, at any time, by any number of people as long as the readers have an internet connection;

It is cost saving. The public don't want to go from one place to another place.

It is a quality, transparency and time management

Avoids wastage of resources ; Reduced storage costs;

Getting deep discounts through joint pricing negotiations – hence lower unit cost Of information;

Also allow the inclusion of audio-visual material as well as the other formats and technological innovations that are available on the Internet, such as keyword searching;

Articles include links to other cited journals, e-books, and other supporting material making research more convenient;

Developing common resources databases;

A single interface and access point;

Better scope for developing a union catalogue among participating libraries.

#### **CHALLENGES OF THE E-GOVERNANCE**

Lack of integrated Services: Most of the E-governance services being offered are not integrated. This can mainly be attributed to lack of communication between different departments. So the information resides one department has no or very little meaning to some department of Government.

E-governance needs personnel Identification of the person in India.

A challenge due to the diversity of the country. It enforces need to do governance, in local languages.

Ensuring e-governance in local language is a big task to achieve.

Information Literacy.

The rural electricity is also a vital factor for the success of e-governance.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

The major finding of the study which was carried out to find the potential for the library networking and resource sharing via e-governance has helpful to the information seeker. But, the status of subscriber of library networking in Aurangabad is not quite satisfied.

Lack of institutional leadership, inadequate finance, lack of spirit of cooperation, communication barrier, and lack of planning, inadequate resources and lack of skilled staff is the major barrier of implementation in library networking.

Therefore, it is necessary that the library and information professionals get fully equipped to work in this dynamic and competitive e-environment. It is important to take necessary steps to establish an efficient net-working and resource sharing system among the libraries for providing better services to the users through e governing project.

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