

ROLE OF UGC IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the development of computer networks and Internet-based services in libraries of higher education institutions in India in the 21st century, Development of consortium institutions, such as Indest which is dominant in the fields of Engineering, Science and Technology, while UGC InfoNet for Social Sciences.

introduction

India has a large higher education sector - the third largest in the world in the number of students, after China and the United States. Next to China, India is the most populous country in the world. The purpose of education is overall development. Students need a combination of art, computer science, science and humanities or a literature course to achieve this kind of development. A well-managed library is the foundation of the structure of modern education. It is said that education without library services such as a soulless body, vehicles without machines, and buildings with bricks but without cement. The library is the main instrument for collecting and using our intellectual heritage. Formal education can be done effectively and efficiently only with a complete library. At present, the library is connected to the vast ocean if it is Internet-based services. Electronic resources are growing rapidly. The academic library is the nerve center of their institution, and must support teaching, research, and other academic programs. The situation in academic libraries in India is the same as academic libraries throughout the world; however, Indian libraries must provide maximum information with limited resources.

Higher Education in India

India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world. The growth rate of educational institutions in India was slow before independence in 1947, but now there are 687 universities, including 45 central universities, 322 state universities, 128 universities considered, 192 private universities, along with more than 35,000 colleges that provide education in all disciplines science. The number of teachers is almost half a million, with around one hundred thousand students enrolled in higher education.

Institutional Library Network and UGC

The University Grants Commission (UGC) was established by Parliament's actions in 1956. It is an autonomous advisory organization for the promotion and coordination of university education and for standard maintenance. UGC directs higher education in India.

UGC has played an important role in improving university and college libraries. Realizing the value of the library and its role in higher education, the UGC received most recommendations from several committees and commissions. UGC provides financial assistance for the development of collections, the acquisition of books and magazines, the purchase of furniture and equipment, and the construction of new library buildings. Working groups on information networks and libraries, modernization of library services and information centers, and NISSAT,

NIC, DESIMET, ERNET, CALNET, DELNET, and CIRNER development programs have discussed issues such as standardization of information handling, networking and training. [4]

Library Consortium in the Electronic Environment

A consortium is a group of organizations that come together with a joint goal that requires cooperation and sharing of resources. The library consortium can be local, regional, state, national or international.

The library requires a consortium because

- Information explosion
- Diversity of user needs
- Finance
- It cannot be self-sufficient

The important advantages of the library consortium are:

- Consortium-based subscription to electronic resources provides access to more electronic resources at much lower costs.
- Optimal use of UF funds
- Facilities for creating digital libraries
- Services such as CAS and SDI
- Distribution of costs for technical support and training
- Electronic journals do not require library or shelf space to be stolen

The consortium has been offered better licensing requirements, archival access, and preservation of electronic resources, which cannot be done by any institution, and they are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with the economy under maintenance.

Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)

Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) as an integrated library and information system created in 1991 to support teaching and research in higher education. The information network and library center will connect 123 universities, 23 institutions, 6, 100 universities, and 200 libraries affiliated with other organizations through UGC. It promotes automation, joint cataloging, provides access to information sources, provides training, etc. INFLIBNET has developed SOUL 'software software (Software for University Libraries and Universities) automating internal functions. SOUL is installed in 15 university libraries and has developed five utility software packages for universal participating.

UGC-INFONET

UGC has a consortium for electronic journals through UGC-INFONET. This uses the infrastructure Education and Research Network (ERNET). On behalf of UGC, INFLIBNET is executing the UGC-INFONET project in collaboration with ERNET. This consortium promotes the use of electronic databases and journals by the research and academic community. INFLIBNET Center is a nodel agency for coordination of UGC-INFONET. This is a facility for the relationship between UGC, ERNET, and the university and coordinates the program. UGC-INFONET is a gift for higher education in India. This program helps reduce the severe shortage of magazines faced by university libraries. Consortia gets a discount of 85 to 90 percent of the list price. In 2008, there was tremendous growth in the overall use of electronic resources.

INDEST Consortium

The Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) has established "the National Indian Digital Library in the Engineering and Technology Consortium (INDEST) Consortium" on recommendations made by groups of experts appointed by the ministry under the leadership of Prof. N. Balkrishnan. The Ministry provides funds to subscribe to electronic resources for 38 institutions through the consortium's head office at IIT Delhi. In addition, 60 technical colleges or government-assisted government or government technical assistance have joined the consortium with financial support from AICTE. Moreover, the INDEST-AICTE consortium welcomes other institutions to join. The INDEST-AICTE Consortium is the most ambitious initiative so far. The benefits of a consortium-based subscription to electronic resources are not limited to 38 major technology institutions in the country but are also extended to all AICTE accredited institutions and those affiliated with UGC.

Scientific and Industrial Research Council (CSIR)

CSIR has also formed a consortium with the National Institute of Science, Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) (formed by merging INSDOC and NISCOM) as nodal agencies. To add to CSIR's research and development activities, NISCAIR implements and agents access to electronic journals. On behalf of CSIR, he has signed an agreement with Elsevier to access 1,500 electronic journals and intends to subscribe for more. The CSIR Consortium has expanded its access to the provision of other electronic journals.

Other Other Networks

There are a number of other networks and library networks, including NICNET (National Information Center Network), INDONET, CALIBNET (Calcutta Library Network), DELNET (Library Network Development). Etc. ADINET is associated with INFLIBNET, DELNET with NICK, and MALIBNET with CFTRI. A number of educational institutions are members of the network. This network, specifically DELNET (which has 752 library members including 742 from India and 10 from outside), is involved in compiling trade union catalogs, creating expert databases, providing training to library staff, ILL, online facilities, reference services, assistance in retrospective conversation, etc.

Conclusion

With a declining budget and higher subscription fees; it becomes difficult to fulfill library user requests. The age of the library consortium brings cooperation locally, regionally, nationally and internationally. This is a tool kit to help libraries survive and provide the best information to their users,

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