



LIBRARY AUTOMATION AND NETWORKING AMONG POLYTECHNIC LIBRARIES IN UP: A STUDY

Barkha Gupta

Research Scholar

Library and Information Science Banasthali Vidyapeeth
Rajasthan, India.

ABSTRACT

This research article focuses on the current situation of polytechnic libraries in terms of their automation, infrastructure facilities, collection development and various other available services, among all resource sharing and library networks majorly studied.

The Questionnaire was circulated to all polytechnic libraries which covers 149 government and 18 aided polytechnics. Among all researchers could collect the data from 54 government and 18 aided polytechnic libraries only. Thus, the analysis of data collected is based on the responses received from these 72 polytechnic libraries. Data collected from the survey mainly covers professional and non-professional staff, collection development, automation in libraries and networking facilities provided by polytechnic libraries.

This data is being used for providing better automated facilities to their users, for which planning is required. The problems encountered in this process are identified and possible suggestions are recommended. This study would try to propose a network among polytechnic libraries, which makes sharing of available resources much easier, and can easily be retrieved by all member libraries, on a similar platform at a Minium cost.

Keywords: Polytechnic libraries, online services, Digital, Networking.

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to manage and share information, in this information explosion age, where information is the basic need for every individual. Today information is being managed by various resource centers, institutional repositories and libraries with the help of information technology. Today, all the libraries and resource centers are embracing digital collection of books and periodicals over physical collection, as it has several advantages over physical collection of books, new purchased journals are indexed and abstracted which requires lots of time and finances whereas, digital collection just requires its acquisition, which is freely available over internet or sometimes we have to pay online to access the information. Processing and space cost of electronic documents also results in an overall reduction of library costs. Mere purchase of information in an online form is sufficient to retrieve the document. This shows that society has remarkably changed from print media to digital collections, it also signifies that priority of librarians has changed from traditional services to digital services, in order to meet the latest and updated requirements of the digital era.

Polytechnic Libraries: History

Technical Education is instrumental in making a remarkable contribution to economic growth of the developing countries by way of suitable manpower production according to the needs of the industry.

Technical Education in India gathered its momentum from 1944 onwards which witnessed the establishment of Industrial Training Institute, polytechnic institutes and Engineering Colleges.

Several education commissions such as Radha Krishna Commission, Muralidharan Commission and Kothari Commission were constituted and recommended several provisions to improve the conditions of Technical Education in India. (Shaikh & Shamim, 2015)

Degree level technical education was imparted by the IIT's, and Engineering Colleges affiliated to any universities. The responsibility to run diploma level courses has been taken by the state government and polytechnics, which were established in the state under the control of department of Technical Education of respective state governments.

In the State of U.P, the State Board of Technical Education and Training was set up, for organizing diploma level courses in U.P. As the Board of Technical Education in the state of U.P was a non-statutory body and executive instructions, government orders, and guidelines issued by the Board of Technical Education had no statutory force, the State of U.P has brought out a legislation, namely "**Uttar Pradesh Pravidic Shikha Adhiniyam 1962**" under the provisions of this 1962 Act, the Board of Technical Education has become a statutory body for regulating the diploma level technical institutions in the state of U.P.

Presently, there are 03 categories of diploma level polytechnic institutions in the state of Uttar Pradesh, which are Government Polytechnic, Aided Polytechnic, Private Polytechnic. At Present, there are 149 Government Polytechnics, 18 Aided Polytechnics and 2665 private polytechnics in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Polytechnic education in our country constitutes, an important segment of technical education and contributes significantly to the economic development, aiming at creating a vast amount of technical manpower, polytechnics have played a pivotal role in providing skilled manpower at various levels for organized, unorganized and service sectors.

Objectives:

The major objective of the study is: -

1. To know whether polytechnic libraries have adequate professional staff in the libraries.
2. To ascertain the present status of library collection in the polytechnic libraries.
3. To know about the availability of IT Infrastructure and internet facility available in the polytechnic libraries.
4. To know about participation in library network among polytechnic libraries.
5. To find out the role of AICTE in raising the quality of diploma level institutions and to identify the norms laid down by AICTE for engineering institutions and polytechnic libraries.
6. To propose a network among government and aided polytechnic libraries in UP

Need for networking among polytechnic libraries

Researcher has identified various factors, responsible for necessitating networking among polytechnic libraries, some of the important factors are mentioned herewith: -

- Explosion of knowledge has resulted in a non-stop flow of information.
- Users are unable to explore unlimited literature available online and offline.
- Even a very well-equipped library cannot acquire all the published materials.
- To facilitate easy, fast and reliable sharing of resources with minimum cost and time.

Practical Problems

The present status of government and aided polytechnic libraries is not up to the mark, to satisfy all the needs and requirements of the students as well as faculty members. It is assumed that the technical education department must be equipped with technical expertise in delivering quality services to their users, maybe in all fields such as classrooms, labs, workshops, smart classes, and especially libraries, as the library is the heart of any institution.

Many practical problems are being faced by library professionals of polytechnics libraries, while delivering quality services to their users.

The following are the major problems faced by government and aided polytechnic libraries: -

- Lack of proper library budget in the government and aided polytechnic libraries.
- To know whether libraries have adequate staff in government polytechnic and providing quality services to their users.
- To ascertain present status of library collection and services in the polytechnic libraries of U.P
- Lack of effective IT infrastructure in government and aided polytechnic libraries.
- To find out the role of AICTE in raising the quality of diploma level institutions and to identify the norms laid down by AICTE for engineering institutions and the polytechnic libraries.
- To Propose a network of government polytechnic libraries in U.P.

Purpose of Study: Network Proposal

The purpose of this study is to propose a network among government and aided polytechnic libraries of UP, polytechnics all over UP are divided into 04 Zone (East Zone, West Zone, Central Zone, Bundelkhand Zone) for better monitoring and fulfilling the purpose of the same.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | East Zone | 42 government 05 aided polytechnics. |
| 2. | West Zone | 41 government 08 aided polytechnics. |
| 3. | Bundelkhand Zone | 25 government 02 aided polytechnics. |
| 4. | Central Zone | 39 government 04 aided polytechnics. |

Review of Literature

1. This article deals with library related activities in this virtual world, which transport objects, experiences and services from one world into another world. **Tom Peters** in this article mentions various initiatives taken by library authorities, making sharing of information much easier and cost effective, many sites are offering news on the business of virtual worlds.

2. In this survey article **Suryakant B. Kemdame** has elaborately mentioned automation and networking conditions of dental college libraries in Karnataka it says mushroom growth of information in all the sectors has necessitated automation in all the libraries, as manual search of information leads to wastage of time and money, as users are not well informed, about various sources, through which they can avail their required information.

3. **Damilola, Adenika**, reveals the fact that it is not possible for any one organization to cater all the information needs of any individual. Thus, the concept of resource sharing and networking is of immense importance in delivering information, in the present scenario, this paper has tried to dig various ways or possible solutions to these lingering and continuous crises of inadequate resources and services.

4. In this research article **S. Padmashree and C. Sasikala** combinedly discuss as to how they can reduce the financial burden of various libraries as subscribing to new and latest journals is not an easy task these day, one has to pay hefty prices for the same. Subscribing to online and offline journals has become quite expensive in the present society, these factors are unanimously, driving libraries in the similar fields into a consortium and establishing network among all member libraries, which makes sharing of resources much easier and cost effective.

5. **Suresha, N** explains the importance of library networking and consortia, in the present information age, this article briefly explains various objectives, functions and future prospects of various library resource-sharing prospects, it also explains various hurdles faced by libraries during the development of library consortia and library consortium.

6. **Okeagu, Glory and Okeagu, Blessing** briefly explains the importance of library consortium in library and information services, according to them existence of consortium appears to be the most viable means for library cooperation. Libraries must realize and understand the importance of information synergy and should work according to client's expectations.

7. **Ugwuanyi, Richard N.C, Nwafor, Michael C. and Onoh, Chioma, C** unanimously agrees to mention the importance of networking, especially in academic libraries, they further initiate that networking among various academic libraries makes information creation and dissemination much easier and useful as information can be best utilized only if it is available at the time of its need.
8. **Islam, Mirza Mohd. Rezaul** clearly states library cooperation as an integral part in building collection development in Bangladesh. Library cooperation was based on inter-library loan, where sharing of information was an easy task. Most of the libraries were not found to be subscribing journals individually, they were accessing online journals through one or the other consortium, which makes sharing of information much easier and convenient for users to access their desired information in a minimum possible cost and time.
9. **Avram, Henriette D. and Mccallum H,** briefly explains about bibliographic control and MARC format. It says these developments have led to increase the members libraries, having similar format, networking among various libraries, though independent networks have brought the problems in standardization and coordination among various libraries, as sharing resources among the member libraries is only possible with similar standardization and similar software usage.
10. In this article **Hanumanth, Reddy A** lays emphasis on various factors responsible for sharing resources among participating libraries, it says resources sharing is a result of an agreement among various libraries, it can also be known as library consortium, which is being formed to share their resources may be books, journals or any other materials among participating libraries through networking. This was the reason why library networks were gradually gaining importances and have become essential in library and information services.
11. **Bansode, Y. Sadanand & Pujar, Sunita** lays emphasis on the importance and drawback of Open access journals, they further elaborate that some journals are not published in the markets as they are grey journals are not being published and they are away from the reach of researchers, there are many such journals available in the market which are part of the grey market and are not considered relevant for use.
12. **Satija, M.P** explains how Ranganathan had transformed himself from stammering to an eloquent speaker, it was only his confidence and will power which has crossed this stage, Ranganathan was a confident person but was always in fear to face public or masses, though he was a knowledgeable, intelligent and influential personality, he always hesitates to face masses, in his autobiography “**A Librarian Looks Back**” he wrote about his anxiety in public speaking. He overcomes this flaw with his will power and gradually became one of the best orators and influenced the life and destiny of several people, who were very much motivated and inspired by his life experiences and gradually reach up to a level which is not imagined by a common man.
13. **Siddiqui, Intekhab Alam** explains This research paper consists of survey conducted among 12 colleges, 1224 students which shows the usage of e-resources over print media, in the study studies the usage pattern of students and analyzed the decreasing use of print media over e-resources, though they all have preferred e-resources but with the fact online services causes digital eye strain among students which reduces their retention and duration of study which reflects the result in the form of graphs and tables which makes it easier for the researcher to understand and identify the problem area.

Methodology Scope and Limitation

This article is based on comprehensive survey carried out by the researcher from January 2022 to August 2022. The structured questionnaire was used as a tool for survey in the first phase, data not collected through questionnaire, was further interviewed by the researcher, thus interview method was also used for data collection. In this study researchers have studied 149 government and 18 aided polytechnics. Government and aided polytechnics are distributed in 04 zones, which are shown in Table-1, questionnaires were sent to 149 government and 18 aided polytechnics through google form, among all, some responses were not received by the researcher through google form, thus it was thought proper by the investigator, to interview the remaining respondents.

Table-1 Zone-wise distribution of Government & Aided polytechnic

S.No	Zone	Government Polytechnic questionnaire distributed	Govt. Polytechnic Response received	Percent	Aided Polytechnic questionnaire distributed	Response received	Percent
1	East Zone	42	14	33.33%	4	4	100%
2	West Zone	41	16	39.02%	8	8	100%
3	Bundelkhand	25	08	32%	2	2	100%
4	Central Zone	39	16	41.02%	4	4	100%
	Total	149	54		18	18	

Fig. 1 Responses received from Government Polytechnic

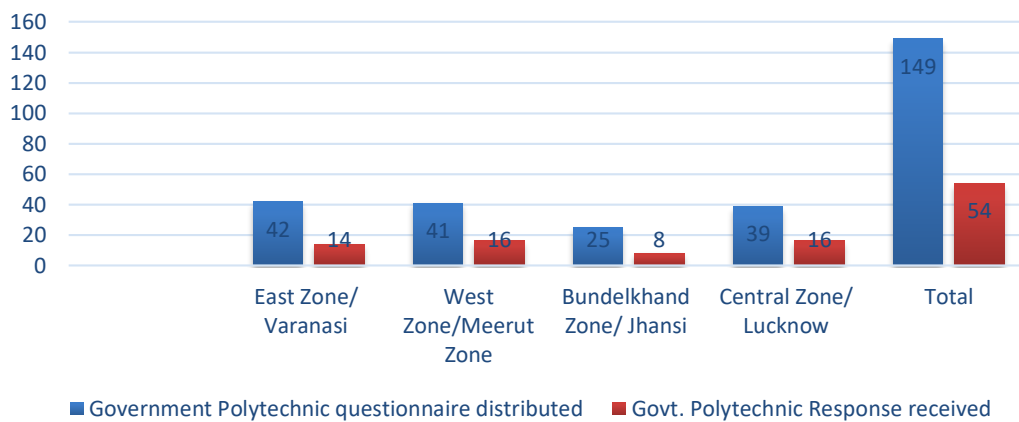
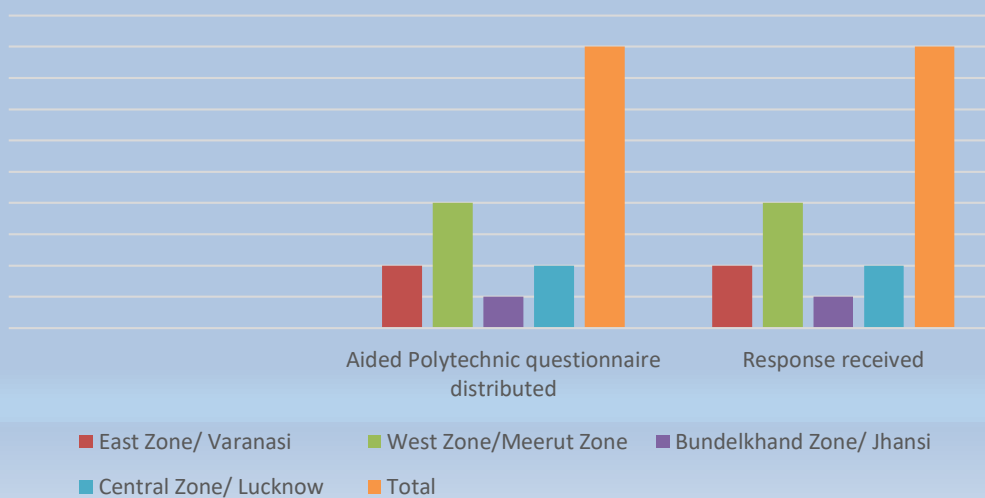


Fig. 2 Responses received from Aided Polytechnic



Finally, 54 government polytechnic and 18 aided polytechnic libraries were studied by the investigator in this study. The percentage of the responses received from polytechnic libraries is mentioned in Table-1, Fig.1& Fig.2 hence the analysis of data collected is based on the responses received from 18 aided and 54 government polytechnic libraries, which are listed herewith: -

Table-2 Name of Aided Polytechnic Libraries

S. No.	Name of Aided Polytechnic Libraries	Zone	Library Code
1	MPP, GKP	East	A
2	TP, BUI	East	B
3	CP, CHN	East	C
4	HPH, PYRJ	East	D
5	DJPB, BPM	West	E
6	SAKMP, MTJ	West	F
7	GP, MOZ	West	G
8	DNP, MTC	West	H
9	JPJ, BSC	West	I
10	PMVP, MTJ	West	J
11	RBSPB, AGC	West	K
12	MGP, HRS	West	L
13	DAITH, CNB	Bundelkhand	M
14	SRDRDTGP, CNB	Bundelkhand	N
15	LPL, LKO	Central	O
16	HP, LKO	Central	P
17	FGP, RBL	Central	Q
18	JLNPM, STP	Central	R

Table-3 Name of Government Polytechnic Libraries

S.No.	Name of Govt. Polytechnic Libraries	Zone	Library Code
1	GP GKP	East	A
2	GGP GKP	East	B
3	SBPGP, AMH	East	C
4	GP GCT	East	D
5	GP JNU	East	E
6	GGP BSB	East	F
7	GP MBDP	East	G
8	NRIPT ALD	East	H
9	GP FTP	East	I
10	GGP PRYJ	East	J
11	GP PHD	East	K
12	GP SBDR	East	L
13	GP CAR	East	M
14	GP MGZ	East	N
15	GP GZB	West	O
16	KMGGP BDPA	West	P
17	SGSJ, KRJ	West	Q
18	GP, MB	West	R
19	GP, BJO	West	S
20	GP, RMU	West	T
21	GGP, MB	West	U
22	GPCN, BJO	West	V
23	GPS, AMRO	West	W
24	GPK, MTJ	West	X
25	GPD, DIB	West	Y
26	MPIT, HTC	West	Z
27	GPH, HPU	West	A1
28	MPIT, SMQL	West	A2
29	MMIT, AMRO	West	A3
30	GLI, AGA	West	A4
31	GP, VGLB	Bundelkhand	A5

32	GLI, CNB	Bundelkhand	A6
33	GP, ORAI	Bundelkhand	A7
34	GP, BNDA	Bundelkhand	A8
35	GGPCM, CRC	Bundelkhand	A9
36	GP, LAR	Bundelkhand	A10
37	GP, CNB	Bundelkhand	A11
38	GP, BRG	Bundelkhand	A12
39	GGP, LKO	Central	A13
40	GP, HRI	Central	A14
41	GP, BRK	Central	A15
42	GP, GD	Central	A16
43	GP, LKO	Central	A17
44	GP, AY	Central	A18
45	AGGGP, AY	Central	A19
46	GPJDH, BBK	Central	A20G
47	GP, BE	Central	A21
48	GP, PBE	Central	A22
49	GGP, BE	Central	A23
50	GP, LMP	Central	A24
51	GP, ON	Central	A25
52	GPKR, BBK	Central	A26
53	GP, STP	Central	A27
54	GP, BBK	Central	A28

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The data collected through questionnaire were analyzed and interpreted with help of using simple percentage. The data have been presented and analyzed using tables and figures.

Table-4 To check availability of adequate professional Library staff

Type of Polytechnic Library	Type of library staff	No of libraries	Library Codes	Percent
Aided Polytechnic Libraries	Librarian	8	A, F, H, I, J, N, O, P	44.45%
	Library In charge	10	B, C, D, E, G, K, L, M, Q, R	55.55%
Government Polytechnic Libraries	Librarian	37	A, C D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, O, P, S, T, U, Y, Z, A4, 5, 7,8,9,10,11,13,14,16,17,18,19,21,22,23,24	44.45%
	Library In charge	17	B, L, M, N, Q, R, V, W, X, A1,2,3,6,12,15,20,	55.55%

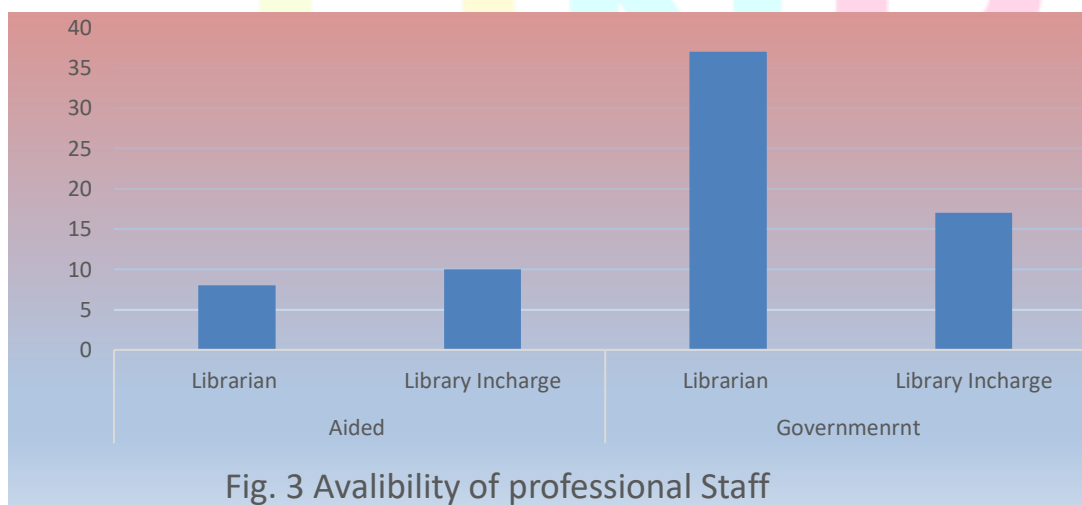


Fig. 3 Availability of professional Staff

Table-4 Fig. 3 reveals that availability of professional and non-professional staff in the government and aided polytechnic libraries. It shows only 08(44.45%) of professional staff are working in aided polytechnic libraries, among them 07 are post graduate in library and information sciences and 01 is having M. Phil degree whereas as, 10(55.55%) staff are non- professional having no professional qualification in the field of library and information sciences. Only 37(44.45%) professionally qualified librarians are working in government polytechnic, (32) having post-graduation, (05) having Ph. d degree in library and information science, and (17) libraries are not having any professional staff.

Finding

Out of 18 libraries only 08 libraries in aided polytechnic libraries and 37 libraries out of 54 government libraries have professionally qualified librarians. Which reflects more than half (**55.55%**) libraries in both institutes do not have professional staff, hence major libraries are governed by non-professional staff which is not good practice.

Suggestions

It is suggested that the AICTE/department of technical education recruit professional staff in their institute's libraries to provide efficient and prompt services to their users.

Table -5 To check availability of library collection

Type of Polytechnic Library	Type of library collection	No of libraries	Library Codes	Percent
Aided Polytechnic Libraries	Books	18	ALL	100%
	printed journal	16	A, B, C, D, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R	88.88%
	e-journals	13	A,B,D,E,F,H,I,K,M,N,O,P,Q	72.22%
	Library Network	10	D,E,F,H,I,K,M,O,P,Q	55.55%
	Magazines	18	ALL	100%
	Newspaper	18	ALL	100%
Government Polytechnic Libraries	Books	54	ALL	100%
	printed journal	51	A,B,C,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,N,O,P,Q,R,S,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,A1,2,3,4,A5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,A13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,23,24,25,26,27,28	94.44%
	e-journals	33	A, B,C,E,G,H,I,K,N, O,P,U,W,X,,A1,2,4,6,7,,9,11,12,A13,14,16,17,20,21,23,24,26,28	61.11%%
	Library Network	21	A,B,C,E,G,H,I,J, O,P,UW,X,A1,2,4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14,16,17,20,21,23,24,26,28	38.88%
	Magazines	54	ALL	100%
	Newspaper	54	ALL	100%

Research Through Innovation

Fig. 4 Aided Libraries collection Fig 1

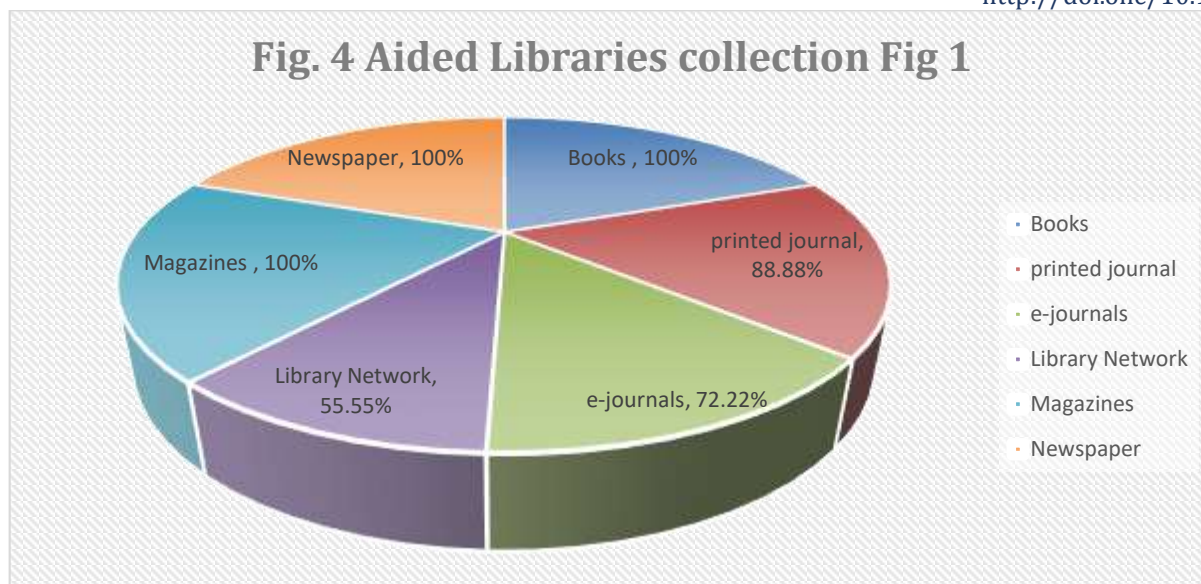


Table-5 and Fig.4 clearly indicate that aided polytechnic libraries have 100% books in their collection followed by 16(44.45%) printed journals, 13(72.22%) e-journals, and 10(55.55%) aided polytechnic libraries have membership of one or the other library network. Whereas, government polytechnic libraries possess 100% collection of books, along with (94.44%) maximum subscription of printed journals, followed by the subscription of e-journals 33(61.11%), and 21(38.88%) government polytechnic libraries were found to be having membership of one or more library networks.

Finding

It was clearly observed that books, magazines and newspapers are undoubtedly a major part of collection in both the institutes. Printed journals are also majorly subscribed, which is 88.88% and 94.44% by government institutes, followed by e-journals and library network, which may be because AICTE norms are being implemented in government and aided polytechnic from May 2018, but still, some of the institutes are lagging.

Suggestions

Therefore, it is being suggested to the AICTE/department of technical education, to ensure proper implementation of AICTE norms in the remaining institutes.

Table -6 Internet facility among polytechnic libraries

Type of Polytechnic Library	Availability of Internet facility	No of libraries	Library Codes	Percent
Aided Polytechnic Libraries	Internet facility available	14	A, B, D, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R	77.77%
	No Internet facility available	4	C, E, G, Q	22.22%
Government Polytechnic Libraries	Internet facility available	54	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,A1,2,3,4,A5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,A13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28	100%
	No Internet facility available	NIL	NIL	NIL

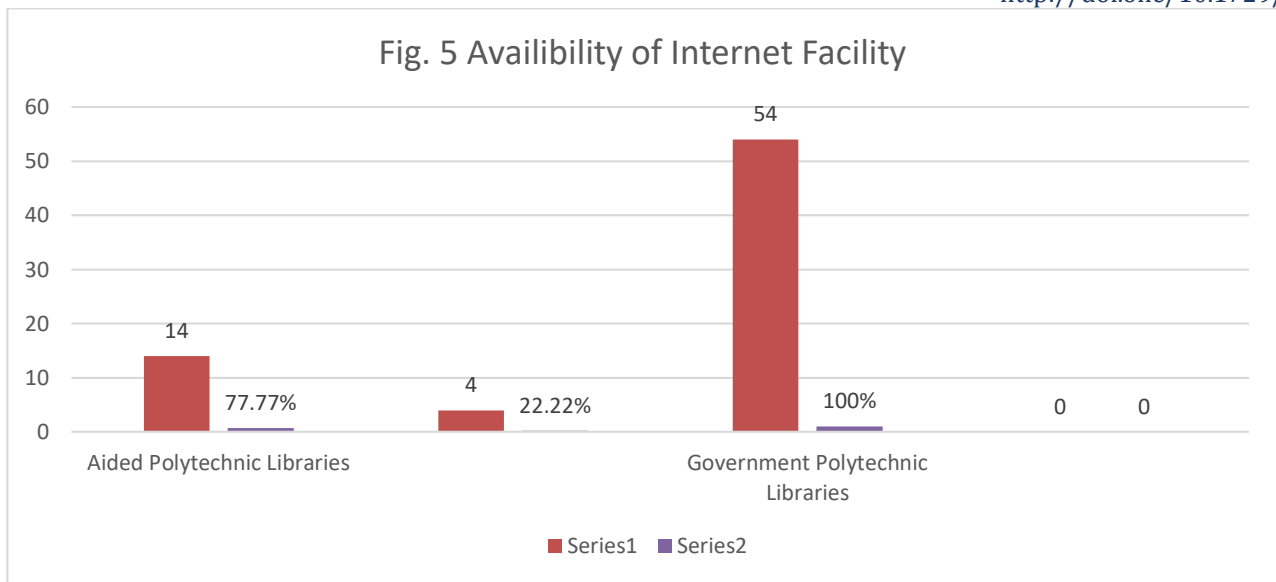


Table-6 Fig. 5 clearly reveals 14(77.77%) among all aided polytechnic libraries, avails internet facility in their institute’s library whereas all 54(100%) government polytechnic have internet facility which seems to be good.

Finding

It is good to note, except 04 aided polytechnic libraries, all the polytechnic libraries are having internet facility in their library.

It is to be noted that libraries not having internet facility, are also not having any professional staff in their libraries, non-professional staff are working as library in charge, thus, they are not found to be much interested performing their duties efficiently, as managing library is an added responsibility to them.

Suggestions

Therefore, it is suggested to the authorities, AICTE/department of technical education, to ensure recruitment of regular professional staff in the polytechnic libraries, to deliver satisfying library services to their users.

Table-7 Library automated/non-automated libraries

Type of Polytechnic Library	Library automation	No of libraries	Library Codes	Percent
Aided Polytechnic Libraries	Automated Libraries	14	A,B,D,F,H,I,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R	100%
	Non-Automated Libraries	04	C,E,G, J	44.45%
Government Polytechnic Libraries	Automated Libraries	40	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,U,V, W,X, Y,A2,A4,5,6,7,8,10, 11,12,13,14,17,20,21,22,23,24,26, 28	74.07%
	Non-Automated Libraries	14	Q,R,S,T,Z,A1,A3, 9,15,16,18,19,25,27	25.92%

Table -7 clearly states 14(77.77%) among 18 aided libraries are automated, using e-granthalaya and LMS library software, in their day today task, whereas in government polytechnic libraries 40() libraries are automated using e-granthalaya, Koha, and LMS library software.

Finding

It is observed that 12(66.66%) aided polytechnic libraries are using e-granthalaya and 02 libraries are using LMS library software, whereas majority of government polytechnic libraries 31(57.40%) are using e-granthalaya, 08 libraries are using Library Management Software, and only 01 library is using Koha Library software. It is observed that e-granthalaya library management software is majorly 31(57.40%) used software among all polytechnic libraries.

Suggestion

Investigator would like to suggest that AICTE/department of technical education, to instruct and make it mandatory for all government and aided polytechnic libraries, to use e-granthalaya library software, as per the letter issued by the director of technical education, it should be strictly followed by all the member libraries, as it also helps in easy automation and networking among all the libraries much easier.

Table-8 Participation in Library Network among libraries

Type of Polytechnic Library	Existing Library Network	No of libraries	Library Codes	Percent
Aided Polytechnic Libraries	Participation in library network	07	D,H,I,K,M,O,Q	38.88%
	No Participation in library network	11	A, B,C,E,F,G,J,L,N,P,R	44.45%
Government Polytechnic Libraries	Participation in library network	30	A, B,C,E,G,H,I,K,O,P,U,W,X,A2,A4,A5,A6,A7,A11,A12,A13,A14,A16,A17, A20, A21, A23, A24, A26, A28	55.55%
	NO Participation in library network	24	D, F, J, L, M, N, Q, R, S, T, V, Y, Z, A1, A3, A8, A9, A10, A15, A18, A19, A22, A25, A27	44.44%

Table -9 Participation in Resource sharing activity among libraries

Type of Polytechnic Library	Resource Sharing Activity	No of libraries	Library Codes	Percent
Aided Polytechnic Libraries	Participation in Resource Sharing Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL
	No, Participation in Resource Sharing Activity	18	A, B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R	100%
Government Polytechnic Libraries	Participation in Resource Sharing Activity	02	I, A20	3.70%
	No Participation in Resource Sharing Activity	52	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N, O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,A1,2,3,4A5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, A13,14,15,16,17,18,19,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28	96.29%

Fig. 6 Participation in Library Network

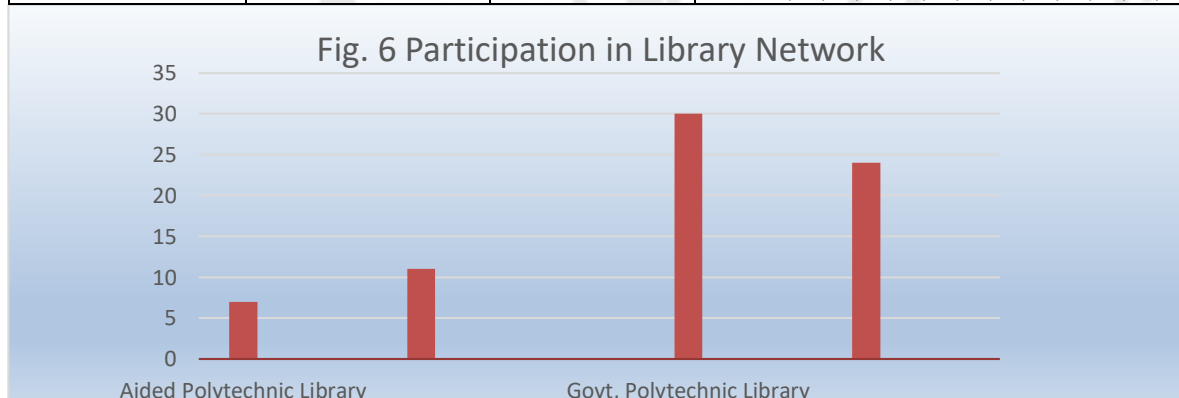


Table-8, Fig. 6 reveals the fact that only 7(38.88%) out of 18 aided polytechnic libraries participate in one or the other library network, whereas 30(55.55%) out of 54 government polytechnic libraries avails membership of library networks.

Finding

It is observed by table-8, Fig. 6 that nearly 50% of institutes in both aided and government polytechnic libraries show their participation in library networks, which is not a good trend and should not be practiced.

Suggestions

Researchers have tried to suggest the authorities, AICTE/department of technical education to educate the member libraries regarding importance of library network, and promote participation of library networks, by government and aided polytechnic libraries.

Table 9 Participation in Resource sharing activity among libraries

Table-9 Clearly indicates resource sharing activity is not at all followed in aided polytechnic libraries and is meagerly followed 02(3.70%) in government polytechnic libraries.

Finding

Picture is very obvious from Table-9 that there are no rules and regulations regarding participation or usage of resource sharing activities, as it is not mandatory to practice resource sharing activities among various government and aided polytechnic libraries.

Suggestions

It has been suggested by the researcher to practice resource sharing activities among government and aided polytechnic libraries, as sharing resources among libraries is a need of an hour and must be rigorously practiced maximizing sharing of resources among students and other faculty members.

Reason for slow process

After deep scrutiny and analysis of various tables, it was clearly identified by the researcher that though, some of the government and aided polytechnic libraries are rich in collection, they are unable to deliver quality and prompt services to their users, due to certain unavoidable reasons, some of the reasons are explained herewith:

- No fixed Budget in government and aided polytechnic libraries.
- Insufficient qualified professional staff in polytechnic libraries.
- There are no proper guidelines and plans for providing better library services to their users.
- Cumbersome and unspecified purchase procedure for acquisition of books/ Journals and other library materials.
- Erratic power supply, non-availability of UPS and Invertor, results in interrupted internet facility in library.
- Library automation is not a compulsion, which results is manual circulation of library services.
- Less participation in library networks results in limited sharing of resources, through any networks.

Suggestions

- AICTE/Director of Technical education, should take initiative and allocate library budget separately.
- Professional qualified staff should be recruited in all aided and government polytechnic

libraries, as professional staff help in delivering quality services to their users.

- Government and aided polytechnic libraries should ensure systematic purchase of, qualitative collection of books and journals in the library, which must enhance user satisfaction.
- AICTE/Director of Technical education should instruct government and aided polytechnic libraries to maintain proper automation infrastructure, facilitating user, with prompt internet services, ensuring usage and membership of other library networks.
- AICTE/Director of Technical education should instruct all government and aided polytechnic to use similar library software, making networking among all the libraries easier and cost effective.

Conclusion

The librarian with the administration must set the priorities after analyzing, status and future requirements of polytechnic libraries, in this study it was analyzed that among 149 government polytechnic libraries only 54 libraries had filled the questionnaire and only 37 libraries were having professional staff in their library. 74% of government libraries were automated and only 55% libraries had active participation in library network. Whereas, in aided polytechnic libraries, it was observed that all aided polytechnic libraries were automated, some of the aided polytechnic libraries were having good library collection and services.

After closely understanding, present requirements of polytechnic libraries, in almost all the areas, such as infrastructure, internet availability, networking requirements, it was also noticed that some of the polytechnic libraries were having good library collection and services, thus, it was thought proper by the researcher to propose a network, initially, among the best polytechnics libraries, in each zone which comes out to be 04 government and 04 aided polytechnic libraries, making sharing of resources much easier and cost effective for the students as well as the faculty members, only with the networking expenses among polytechnic libraries, as networking among polytechnic libraries is the need of an hour for the benefit of the masses.

Finally, researcher would like to suggest the authorities/AICTE to initiate with effective steps towards building a network among polytechnic libraries, initiating necessary steps for making arrangements in building a network among polytechnic libraries, authorities must initiate for arranging adequate funds, Common memorandum of agreement must be signed by the participating libraries, uniformity in the use of library software must be practiced among participating libraries, use of MARC format must be initiated and continuous flow of external assistance must be initiated for network survival.

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