

E-library and Education System

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Abstract

Education system is a biggest issue in our country. Technology is now growing education system and its related areas. Main aim in this direction is to lower the cost of imparting education to as less as rupees one per child and compatible the paucity of teachers and take learning people. Who face harnessing technology? E-library is like miracle in library and education sector. Time is the most important thing and research scholars and students need to secure the time. E-library service is time-saver process. In this process, research scholar and user need not to come to the library rather they could access library from anywhere and anyplace like office, home etc. by the help of internet process. In this program foreign countries are conducting R&D and experiments and the electronic library as a form of library service. The practical application of E-library has already been implemented. But a fully-fledged start will be made in the future. It is also defined in the electronic library concept as a library which provides research related material and information electronically through communication network as the basis for this purpose.

Keywords: E-library, communication, E-learning, procurement

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INTRODUCTION

Education has no physical boundary. It can never be stored in a place or things. Education is a day to day growing process in our life. Research and inventions are continuing in this process. Education is one of the characteristics that differentiate human beings from other living things. Brahmin Gurus historically offered education by means of donations, rather than charging fees or the procurement of funds from students or their guardians. In India education is provided by the help of private and public sectors [1]. The Government of India is aware of the plight of higher education sector and has been trying to bring reforms. However, 15 bills are still awaiting discussion and approval in the Parliament [2]. According to the Census of 2011, "Every person above the age of 7 years who can read and write with understanding in any language is said to be literate" [3]. Technology is now expected to grow the education system and its related areas. One of the biggest issues comforting education is its limited footprint and coverage; where millions, especially at the bottom of the pyramid, continue to remain beyond the magic

circle of learning. Technology can assume an even wider role to reach these people.

In this direction E-library is really helpful to educate maximum number of people. E-library is a new technology in the field of library and information science. E-library is one of the cost effective methods to increase the literacy graph. In E-library environment, there is no need for the user to go anywhere physically. In this paper we will discuss the issues of education systems and importance of E-learning by the help of E-library concept.

PREVIOUS WORK

Education System in India

India is an education hub. In our country education centres are considered as temples. There are famous urban literature centre like Taxila and Nalanda University. These famous institutions are the main attraction center for the foreign students. Because these are famous institutions imparted knowledge related to Vedic and Buddhist literature [1]. In India education system is divided into three sections—primary, secondary and higher education system. Higher education system is also divided into two parts—undergraduation

(UG) and postgraduation (PG). In schooling education, NCERT provides support and technical assistance. The central and state boards mostly follow the pattern of 10+2+3 education system. Now we will discuss these education systems in detail and some calculation survey.

Primary education system in India

Our government has taken some most important steps in this direction. In primary education system, our government implements a policy related to children up to the age of 14 year to refer as elementary education [4]. It has also banned child labor to secure child future. According to this policy, 80% of all recognized schools are supported by the government [4].

In 1994, the district education revitalization program was launched with the aim to universalize primary education in India. Central government also supported this program; infact 85% of the DERP was funded by them and 15% was funded by the state government [5]. The primary education scheme has also shown a high gross enrollment ratio (GER) of 93–95% for the last few years in some states. *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is also one of the largest education schemes in the world [5].

Secondary Education System in India

In secondary education, government is trying to cover children aged 14–16 years to refer education right policy. In the past few years we have collected data and found that maximum 88.5 million children were educated under the secondary education policy and scheme [5]. In 1986, our National Policy on education has provided the environment of awareness, science and technology education and the introduction of traditional elements in India [5]. Some professional institutes are called to support in vocational training to help students attain skills for finding a vocation of his choosing [4]. Secondary education has a significant new feature of the extension of SSA form of the *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* [6]. In 1974, our central government started a special integrated education programme for disabled children [7]. These programmes focus on primary education but

after some time it was converted into inclusive secondary education system [8]. Some other steps were also taken by the central government in this direction. The *Kendriya Vidyalaya* is one of them; this program was started in 1965 to provide uniform education in institutions following the same syllabus at the same time pace regardless of the location to which the employee family has been transferred [7].

Higher Education

India's higher education system is third largest in the world after China and United States [9]. After passing the higher education, student need to enable in general degree programmes like bachelor's degree in arts, commerce or science and some other professional degrees like engineering, law, or medical science. University Grant Commission (UGC) is the main governing body at the tertiary level which helps to coordinate between the centre and state, enforces its standards and advises the government to grow education level between centre and state? The government has launched *Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan* to provide strategic funding to higher and technical institutions [10].

According to a survey, India has a total of approximately 152 central universities [11], 316 state public universities and 13024 maximum colleges covered under it. Indian education system is reformed [10]. There are maximum 1800 women's colleges [12] functioning under universities and institution and 12748 institutions offering diploma courses [13] (Figure 1).

Our Ex-Prime minister said that "Our university system is, in many parts, in a state of disrepair.....In almost half the districts in the country, higher education enrollments are abysmally low, and almost two-third of our universities and 90% of our colleges are rated as below average on quality parameters.....I am concerned that in many state university appointments, including that of vice-chancellors, have been politicized and have become a subject to caste and communal considerations, there are complaints of favoritism and corruption".

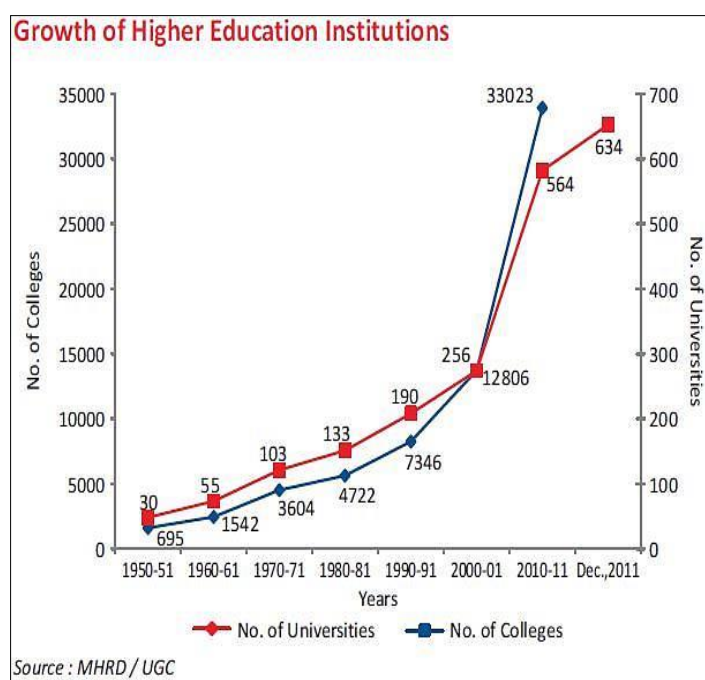


Fig. 1: Growth of Higher Education Institutions.

As per the report of higher education in India, issues related to expansion, inclusiveness, quality and finance, [13] the access to higher education measured in term of GER increased from 0.7% in 1950–1951 to 1.4% in 1960–1961. By 2006–2007, the GER increased to about 11%. Notably, by the year 2012, it had crossed 20% (as mentioned in an earlier section).

PURPOSED WORK

E-Learning Education

E-learning is a new technology in the Indian education system. It's may growing higher education day to day research works and any other invention related matters. Today research scholars and students want to know every new invention or research-related information and want to update their knowledge. E-Learning has affected the life of the students and research scholars in this direction. They provide electronic and digitalized environment to the users. It has provided students the ability to communicate with any other student and adapt to other expert needs easily. In this paper, we have highlighted the importance and usefulness of E-Learning and E-library. In this direction, library also needs to change its status, overview and techniques. It may also require adopting new technology and working

process. Librarian also needs to grow the education and special knowledge including new techniques of using software skills. We know that the Library Department grows day by day because information and invention change time to time according to related information or growing materials. So the librarian needs to manage the data in a proper form and represent a new infrastructure and digital environment to the users. E-Learning system also has a major effect on the library. E-library is a digital form to library. The concept of E-library is really helpful to the users.

It fulfills all the needs of readers and research scholars and the main advantage is time saving. After this technique, there is no need to go to the library to find out own reading. Infact they can access library material anywhere by the use of cloud computing; but they need an internet connection. E-library is a miracle in library sector or research scholar's life. Other countries are taking important steps in this direction. Indian government has also taken interest in this direction. Our new Educational Ministries is also considering this in our new educational programs; taking special funds to develop E-Libraries and creating new E-library in our country.

CONCLUSION

When I began researching the topic of E-library and education system, I found some surprising facts and data related to education sector. Our government plays an important role in this direction. E-library concept is also an important part of the education system. It can motivate persons to understand the value of education. This is a new technology in library and information science and it is really helpful to research scholars or users to do the research work. In 21st century, information and related data are not only available in the form of books, papers and physical types but information is also available in digitalization form. Now the definition of library is totally changed—“Library is a place where E-books, journals and database from various publishers and sources are stored and maintained by the Librarian”. And now ‘library’ word is also converted in E-library form.

Education is the right of every child. It can also aware the people of their fundamental rights. UGC has also taken steps in this direction by contributing funds to colleges for establishing E-library. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) is also trying to convert public library in electronic form. In this paper, I tried to show the actual status of education in our country, usefulness of E-library in education system and ways by which it can help to increase the percentage of literacy in our country.

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