FINDING'S AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE GROWTH OF LIBRARY SCIENCE AND COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTRES IN THE STATE (WITH SPECIAL REFRENCE TO THE KARNATAKA STATE)

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ABSTRACT
Library and the information science can be said as the right of the Indian citizens to know by getting the information through the information science or library science. Although Government of India and Government of Karnataka have made efforts in developing e-governance projects with a noble mission to provide right information to the right user pertaining to social, economical, political, cultural and educational aspects using Information and communication Technology in the form of kiosks or community Information Center's website. In spite of all these efforts, on the country, the present result of the study shows lack of automated Community Information Centers to support the rural society in meeting their timely information needs pertaining to agriculture, education, health and family welfare and women and child welfare. The Government agencies have family welfare and women and child welfare .The Government agencies have been providing huge amount of resources but for the implementation of the pragrammes have not been up to the mark. And the lack of information science infrastructure in rural and remote parts of Karnataka has been hurdle for the poor regions of the state.

INTRODUCTION
The data collected from the respondents of the study pertaining to performance of Government. Non-Government and Local Self Government organization in rendering Community Information Services in Karnataka has been analyzed and interpreted revealing the results of the study. After data analysis an attempt has been made by the investigator to summarize the results of the study.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
❋ The popular information services offered by libraries to heir users are mainly lending/ circulation services (100%) and reference services (100%).
❋ Lectures /talks (58.97%) and symposiums/seminars/conference are the preferred means of organizing cultural, literary and social pragrammes by the departments and organizations.
❋ 11.6% of the departments and organizations have made provision for Information Kiosks in their respective centers and among them 55.5% are maintained and managed by IT professionals.
❋ Lack of financial support (94.2%), manpower (88.40%) and technical support are the major reasons for not establishing Information Kiosks by the departments and organization and organization concerned.
❋ All the organizations and departments (100. %) are extending Community Information Services pragrammes to the users.
❋ General community information services (82.1%) followed by information services about Government schemes and policies (71.8%) and services related to organization objectives (71.2%) are the different types of community information services extended to the users.
❋ 53.8% of the departments and organization are having training and orientation unit form promoting CIS activities.
❋ Banners, Wall posters and advertisements (92.9%) and printed booklets/brochures (92.3%) are the most popular means of extending community information services pragrammes to the society.

* 10.9% of the department and organization have initiated ICT based community information services to the masses.
* Majority of the departments and organization (91.%) are not having Community Information Services Network System and as such these departments and organization have strongly advocated (92.9%) the necessity of establishing Community Information Services network.
* Majority of the respondents agree to a full extent that the factors essential for successful implementation of Community Information Services Network in their respective region are through evaluation and feedback at regular intervals by centralized monitoring body of Community Information Services network (63.5%) and desire towards establishment of Community Information Services networks (62.8%).
* Less than half of the respondents (43.6%) are conducting user orientation (information literacy/ training pragrammes) to promote the use of Community information Services. Among them, 45.58% of the departments and organizations are conducting user orientation and training programmes every year.
* 72.4% of the departments and organizations comply with: Right To Information Act" by providing required information.

* The major reason indicated by the departments and organizations for not implementing RTI act is due to lack of support from the administration (11.5%).
* 37.6% of them have indicated the receipt of difference queries under "Right to Information Act' from the user groups and these queries are occasionally received (62.7%
* The major problems faced by the departments and organization in extending Community Information Services to the society are mainly insufficient manpower (93.6%), lack of financial support (80.1%), lack of insufficient infrastructure (79.5%) and non availability of library (52.6%).

SUGGESTIONS
In view of the results of the study, following suggestions have been made in the form of community Information Service Model for empowering the rural society with community information services and make the information to the un reached in India in general and Karnataka in particular.

The Methodology for designing and developing a CIS Model adopted to carry out this study involves various processes which have been categorized under three phases.

Phases I: Assessment of existing Situation of Community Information Centers in Karnataka
In order to understand the current status and role of community Information Centers in   district, the investigator has succeeded in obtaining duly filled questionnaire of 156 (80%)

from the Government organizations, Non-Government Organizations and Local Self Government Organizations.

It is found from the study that, 34.6% of the departments or organizations covered in the study, deals with Agriculture sector, education (26.9%) Health and family welfare (23.1%) and women and Child Welfare (15.4%). And 66% of the departments/ organization do not have library in their respective departments or organizations. Majority of the libraries so called as Community Information Centers are found to be traditional in nature. Only 11.6% of the departments and organizations have made provision for Information kiosks in departments and organizations have made provision for Information Kiosks in their respective centers, while majority of the Departments and organizations do not attach much importance towards establishment of Information Kiosks.

Phase II: Identifying Information needs of Target group
The present study attempts to collect status-quo of Community Information Centers available in   district. Although, this research work does not take into account the users perspectives, but out of professional enthusiasm, interviews conducted with few users, which revealed that there is an urgent need for comprehensive Community Information Centers to meet the local needs.

Phase III: Efforts of Government of Karnataka and India towards CIS
The Government of Karnataka state has enacted its public library Act in 1965 wherein in the preamble of the act, it has clearly mentioned that the state Government should establish libraries and provide services in both urban and rural area. The Government of Karnataka has made lot of investments in empowering the rural masses with digital knowledge by launching various e-governance projects in different area to establish, in each and every village, a community information center to meet the day to day informational need of the rural society. Some of the major e-governance projects in the following areas are:

* **Agriculture**
  Krishi Marata Vahini-Online Agricultural price Information Bhoomi, Kissan Call Centers; Raitamitra ; i-Kissan; ICRISAT;Agriwatch; Acqua farmers; National Agricultural Technology Project; Gramina Suvidha Kendra; Krishinet, Digitalmandi – Agricultural Technology Project etc.
* **Education**
  EduSat (Distance education service), SARI, Tarahant, Ishakti, ITC's E-chaupal, Electronic Doorway Library.
* **Health and Family Welfare**
  Drishtee, Information Villages, Ishakti, ITC's E-chaupal, Rajanidhi, Setu, consulturdoctor.com, healthmagic.com.
* **Women and Child Welfare**
  e-mahile and CIC-Manipur.

Phase IV: Conceptual Model for Community Information Services

This has necessitated the need for proposing a Community Information Center model for Karnatakain particular especially to cater to the nascent and pertinent information needs in the areas of agriculture, education, health and family welfare and women and child welfare. Hence the researcher believes that this model work contributes significantly for the rural development and it will serve as a catalyst for modifying implementation mechanism and policy intervention of rural development schemes of Government of India in general and Karnataka Government in particular.

The proposed Integrated Community Information Center Model mainly emphasizes five areas of interest to the society mainly unified citizen centric information, agriculture, education, health and family welfare and women and child welfare. Further, each broad area of interest has been quite comprehensively divided into various facets so that, all aspects of the concerned area/ subject is covered and acts as a one-stop-point for needed information. Under the purview of the model, the area of interest-**unified citizen centric information** includes   – Geomorphology, Trade and Commerce, Utility services and Centers, Transport and tourism, Communications, Govt. Schemes and forms, Results and Advertisement, public ,Grievances and complaints, Directory and links, Housing ; Agriculture includes Farmers and Farming, Irrigation and Waslirshd, Horticulture, Sericulture, Flower culture, Fisheries and Aquaculture production and marketing, Animal husbandry, Loans and facilities, agri. Technology and Clinics, Organization and Centers and Directory and Links. Similarly areas on Education cover information pertaining to Primary Education and marketing cover information pertaining to primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Loans and Scholarships, Carrier opportunities and awards and Directory and links. Health and Family welfare include information on health for all, Hygiene and Sanitation, Ayurvedic,Homepathy, Allopathy, Hospitals and Health Centers, Diseases and Treatment, Govt schemes and programmes, Medicinal plants and products, Grants and Assistance, NGOs and Directory and Links. So also, Women and Child welfare comprehensively tracks information on women and Child Care, Education and training, Schemes, Auganawadi and SHG's Grants and Finance, Govt. and NGO's, Awards and Directory and Links.
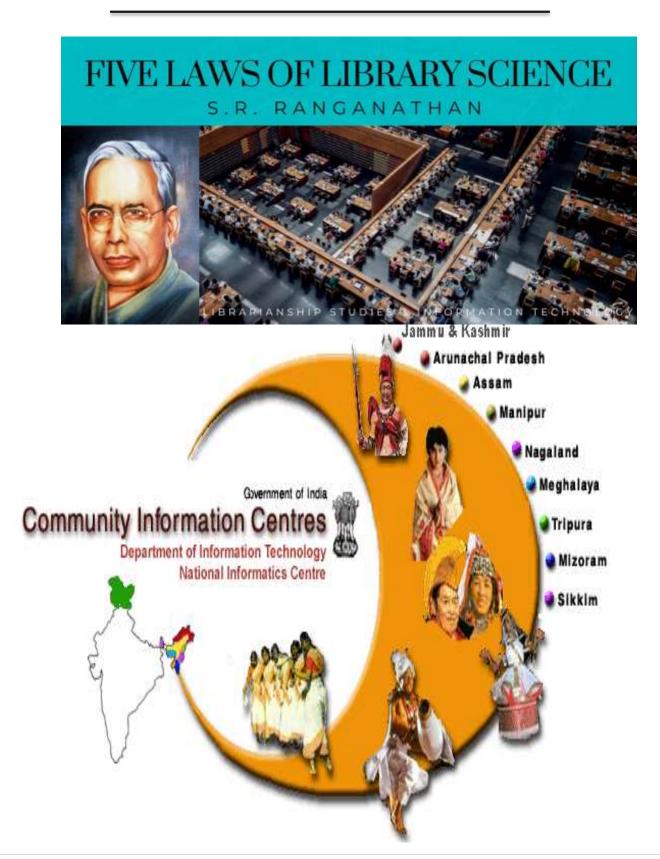
RECCOMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE AREAS OF RESEARCH

The existing study provides direction for future research in the area of Community Information Services. The future areas of research are.

- Community Information Services in different districts of Karnataka except district;
- Role of Community Information Centers at a regional and national level;
- Cost effectives of existing e-governance projects;
- Performance and Limitation of Information Kiosks;
- Use of Community Information centers by the Users.
- Information Literacy Vs Community Information Centers
- Developing Information Kiosks: Technological aspects
- Content creation and Validation

CONCLUSION

Karnataka played a significant role during Satavahanas, Kadambas, Kalyana Chalukyas, Kalachuruas, sevunas and Hoysalas period. Afterwards the Vijayanagara rulers built the "City of Victory" on the bank of Tungabhadra River at Hampi in Hospet Taluk. Karnataka, consists of one Parliament and eight Assembly constituencies as per the new delimitation. It also comprises of seven taluks and the "community Information Centers" is integral part of Government organizations, Non-Government Organizations and Local Self Government Organizations extending community – based information services to the rural and urban society. But lack of information science infrastructure in rural and remote parts of Karnataka has been hurdle for the poor regions of the state.

REFRENCES

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