MAJOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKS IN INDIA By **Shalini R. Lihitkar Assistant Professor & Head, DLISC.RTMNU,Nagpur** shanwaghmare@yahoo.com shalini_lihitkar@yahoo.com

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Introduction

- A network is developed when a group of libraries and information centers have common interest to exchange information through computer and communication technology.
- A library network is a collective or cooperative activity of linking members/users to the resources hosted on computers by means of telecommunication connections.

UNISIST II working document, defines

Information network as 'a set on interrelated information systems associated with communication facilities, which are co-operating through more or less formal agreements in order to jointly implement information handling operations with a view to pooling their resources and to offer better services to the users. They generally follow identical or compatible rules and procedures."

Objectives of Networks

- promote sharing of resources among the participating libraries through computer networking.
- facilitate and promote delivery of documents electronically
- co-ordinate efforts for suitable collection development and reduce unnecessary duplication of costly books and periodicals.
- establish referral centers to monitor and facilitate catalogue search and maintain a central on-line union catalogue of books, serials and non-book materials of all the participating libraries.
- develop specialist bibliographic database of books, serials and non-book materials for search and access.
- create a database of projects, specialists and institutions for providing online information services.
- co-ordinate with other regional, national and international networks for exchange of information and documents for the use of libraries and users.
- evolve standards and uniform guidelines in techniques, methods, procedures, hardware and software, services and so on and promote adoption in actual practice by all libraries, in order to facilitate pooling, sharing and exchanging resources and facilities

towards optimization

Functions of Library Networks

- Information services to users Technical services to member
 - libraries
- Management of network administration

Classification of Networks

- Classification of Networks Based on Utility Criterion
- Classification of Networks based on User Community
- Classification based on Network Architectures and Protocols.
- Classification of Networks based on Network Topology
 - Classification based on Geographical Area Covered
 - Classification based on Mode of transmission

Classification of Networks Based on Utility Criterion

- Resource sharing network: If the main purpose of the network is resource sharing and other applications are subordinate then the network is considered as resource sharing network.
- Data sharing network: The networks provide access to unique databases from workstations situated at distance apart. eg. Remote access to Stock Exchange data or Hotel and Airline reservation system.
- **Communication and data exchange networks: The** networks allow users to exchange data, graph or documents and to communicate with each other using such devices as electronic mail, bulletin board, etc.

Classification of Networks based on User Community

- Private Networks: These networks are usually owned by some co-operation of other entity that controls access and use of network services to its staff.
- Public Networks: These networks offer networking or network services to public, that is to any individual or organization that becomes the member or subscribes. For example telephone system.
- Co-operative Networks: These networks are managed and supported by their users.

Classification based on Network Architectures and Protocols.

- Switched Networks: The physical path between source and destination must be established before data can be transmitted.
- Broadcast Networks: Broadcast systems have no intermediate switching nodes. All stations share a single transmission channel; packets transmitted by one station are received by all other stations.

Classification of Networks based on Network Topologies

- Star network
- Hierarchical network
- Distributed network
- Ring Network

based on Geographical Area covered







Categories of Networks

61 General Networks in India

- •INDONET (Data Network)
- •NICNET(National Information Centre Network)
- •OPNET (Open Education network)
- •VIKRAM
- •VIDYNET
- •I-NET
- •SAILNET
- •OILCOMNET
- •RAILNET

Indian Airlines Network

62 Specialized Networks

BTISNET (Biotechnology Information Systems Network)
CSIRNET (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Network)

•DESINET (Defense Scientific Information Network)

•ERNET (Education and Research Network)

•INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network)

63 Metropolitan Area Networks

- ADINET (Ahamedabad Network)
- •CALIBNET (Calcutta Library Network)
- •DELNET (Developing Library Network)
- •MALIBNET (Madras Library Network)
- •MYLIBNET (Mysore Library Network)

Table 6 Profile of Subject Specialized and Metropolitan AreaNetworks

Name of the Network	Year of Establish ment	Sponsored by	Location	No. of Member Libraries	Current Status
ADINET	1994	NISSAT, DSIR till 2003	Ahmadabad	100 Libraries	Functional
BONET	1994	NISSAT & NCST	Bombay		Non-Functional
BTISNET	1986-87	DBT	Delhi	10 DIC's 52 SDIC's	Functional
CALIBNET	1992	NISSAT, DSIR	Calcutta		Functional
CSIRNET	-	CSIR (Commissioned Agency- NCST, Bombay DST	Delhi	40 labs and R&D Institutions	Functional
DELNET	1988	Initially by NISSAT, DSIR now NIC	Delhi	1185 India Member -1169 Foreign -15	Functional
DESINET		DRDO	Delhi	51 Laboratories	Functional
ERNET	1986	DOE , Govt. of India and UNDP	Delhi	Not opened	Functional
INFLIBNET	1992	UGC	Ahmedabad	172 Universities	Functional
MALIBNET	1993	NSDOC & NISSAT	Madras	37 libraries	Functional
MYLIBNET	1994	NISSAT & DSIR	Mysore	116 Institutions	Functional
PUNENET	1992	-	Pune		Non-Functional
SIRNET		DSIR		40	Functional

Table-7 Services rendered by Subject Specialized and Metropolitan Area Networks

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4	CALIBNET	Databases Services Catalogue Based services Inter Library Loan Document delivery services Union List of Conference Proceedings Index to Asiatic Society Journals Specialists Database Institutions Database Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials
5	CSIRNET	•Scientific communication; Leather technology; natural products; food technology; Medicinal Plants database
6	DELNET	•Access to Union Catalogues and Databases •Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services •Retro-Conversion •Reference Services •Professional Training •Technical Support
7	DESINET	•Drona Intranet •Database access •Software development
8	ERNET	Communication services such as e-mail, File transfer, Remote log on Database access Bulletin board etc.

9	INFLIBNET	 Software development Networking Management Database development University Library Automation HRD SOUL Training Organize CALIBER Document Delivery service Bibliographic Information Services Online Access to Union Databases Bibliographic Databases in CD-ROM
10	MALIBNET	Directory Database of Journals Since 1993 in and around Chennai. Contents Database Document Procurement Services. MALIBNET Card Services. Consultancy Services
11	MYLIBNET	•Union catalogue of database • Food patents •Library bulletin •E-journals •Public services •Vidyanidhi

Homepage of ADINET

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	Ahmedabad Library Network C/o INFLIBNET Centre, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.	×
Home	-What is ADINET	
 ▷ Introduction ▷ Objectives ▷ Membership ▷ Institutional Members ▷ Services 	ADINET is a network of libraries in and around Ahmedabad. ADINET was registered as a Society in October 1994. It was sponsored by National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, until March 2003.	
 Contact us Publication 	ADINET aims to bring about cooperative mode of working amongst the libraries and information centers in and around Ahmedabad. The main objective of ADINET is to promote	
ADINET Newsletter Catalogue Of Journals Book of papers-2007 Recent Publication Open Access Resources	sharing of resources and disseminate information among member libraries by networking them and creating a centralized Union catalogue of their holdings. It plans to coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible. ADINET will not only help library users but will be of help to individuals too who practice different professions in getting specialized information of their interest.	
Dpen Access Software	A centralized database of periodicals, books and non-book materials available in libraries of Ahmedabad is being created	Tabara di

Homepage of CALIBNET



Homepage of DELNET

DELNET - Microsoft Internet	Explorer	_ @ 🛛
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THE SERVICES RESOURCE	Developing Library Network Newsletter Feedback PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH	Contact us
Home About Ourselves Objectives Services	About Ourselves	
Publications Director Report Latest Programmes NACLIN 2006 DELNET Statistics DELNET Initiatives	DELNET has been in operation since January 1988 and was registered as a socie was initially sponsored by the National Information System for Science and Technolo Department of Scientific and Industrial Reseach, Government of India and is co promoted by the <u>National Informatics Centre</u> , Department of Information Technolog Communications and Information Technology, Government of India and India Interna New Delhi.	ety in 1992. It ogy (NISSAT), urrently being ay, Ministry of ational Centre,
AICTE Delnet MOU DELNET Membership Software Development	DELNET has been established with the prime objective of promoting resource shari libraries through the development of a network of libraries. It aims to collec disseminate information besides offering computerised services to users, to coordir cuitable collection development and also to reduce uppeceesary duplication whereve	ing among the t, store, and nate efforts for



Homepage of MYLIBNET



Homepage of BTISNET



Homepage of CSIRNET



Homepage of DESINET



🥝 Internet

Homepage of INFLIBNET



Suggestions

- Networking has become necessary, it is not possible for a single library to procure the full range of library resources required by their users, increasing cost and avoiding duplication, colleges in and around Nagpur should have network. Colleges having similar subject areas should come together and develop a networked environment.
- College librarians should take some initiatives to automate their libraries so that they can keep space with changing trends of LIS. If they could complete the library automation stage then they can build a network to have a global visibility.
- College librarians should know the existing networks available in India and also aboard and take the membership of some of the functional networks to provide the information services to their users in this global era.

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