MAJOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKS IN INDIA

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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 co-operative 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 inter-related 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
Classification of Networks based on Geographical Area covered

- **LAN**,
- **MAN**,
- **WAN**
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Network</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Sponsored by</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No. of Member Libraries</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADINET</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>NISSAT, DSIR till 2003</td>
<td>Ahmadabad</td>
<td>100 Libraries</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<tr>
<td>BONET</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>NISSAT &amp; NCST</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Non-Functional</td>
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<tr>
<td>BTISNET</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>DBT</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>10 DIC’s 52 SDIC’s</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIBNET</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>NISSAT, DSIR</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIRNET</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CSIR (Commissioned Agency- NCST, Bombay DST)</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>40 labs and R&amp;D Institutions</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELNET</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Initially by NISSAT, DSIR now NIC</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1185 India Member -1169 Foreign -15</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<tr>
<td>DESINET</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DRDO</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>51 Laboratories</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERNET</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>DOE , Govt. of India and UNDP</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Not opened</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<tr>
<td>INFLIBNET</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>UGC</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>172 Universities</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<tr>
<td>MALIBNET</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>INSDOC &amp; NISSAT</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>37 libraries</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYLIBNET</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>NISSAT &amp; DSIR</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>116 Institutions</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNENET</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Non-Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIRNET</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DSIR</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. N. j</td>
<td>Name of the Network</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
| 1      | ADINET              | • Database of Current periodicals  
          |                     | • Inter Library Loan  
          |                     | • CUCOLIS Supply of Photocopies  
          |                     | • Database of databases  
          |                     | • JOLI  
          |                     | • Special internet training to fresh qualified librarians  
          |                     | • Study circle  
          |                     | • Jobs for Librarians  
          |                     | • Free listing of qualified Librarians on ADINET website |
| 2      | BONET               | • Online catalog;  
          |                     | • Online document delivery;  
          |                     | • IRS Interlibrary loan; Dissemination of information |
| 3      | BTISNET             | • Email  
          |                     | • File transfer  
          |                     | • Remote Login,  
<pre><code>      |                     | • Database AccessData processing using applications software; Online communication access; facsimile facility |
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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. |
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<th>INLIBNET</th>
<th>MALIBNET</th>
<th>MYLIBNET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Software development</td>
<td>• Directory Database of Journals Since 1993 in and around</td>
<td>• Union catalogue of database</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Networking Management</td>
<td>• Chennai.</td>
<td>• Food patents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Database development</td>
<td>• Contents Database</td>
<td>• Library bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• University Library Automation</td>
<td>• Document Procurement Services.</td>
<td>• E-journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HRD</td>
<td>• MALIBNET Card Services.</td>
<td>• Public services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SOUL Training</td>
<td>• Consultancy Services</td>
<td>• Vidyanidhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Organize CALIBER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Document Delivery service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bibliographic Information Services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Online Access to Union Databases</td>
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<td>• Bibliographic Databases in CD-ROM</td>
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Ahmedabad Library Network
C/o INFLIBNET Centre, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.

-What is ADINET

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.

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 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.

A centralized database of periodicals, books and non-book materials available in libraries of Ahmedabad is being created...
Homepage of CALIBNET

A community of Library & Information Professionals

Mission Statement
Host a library information science portal
Develop a community of Library professionals
Facilitate networking/sharing of resource
Create Indiacentric/specialized database

The Society
CALIBNET, a Government of India Project, has been launched by the National Information Systems for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, managed by the CALIBNET Society established under the West Bengal Government's Societies Act. 

Admin Login
Staff Login
DELMET has been in operation since January 1988 and was registered as a society in 1992. It was initially sponsored by the National Information System for Science and Technology (NiSSAT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India and is currently being promoted by the National Informatics Centre, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India and India International Centre, New Delhi.

DELMET has been established with the prime objective of promoting resource sharing among the libraries through the development of a network of libraries. It aims to collect, store, and disseminate information besides offering computerized services to users, to coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and also to reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible.
Homepage of MYLIBNET

Mysore Library Network (MYLIBNET)
Managed and Updated by CFTRI, a constituent laboratory of CSIR

The National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) took up initiatives for the design and development of library networks in India in 1986 in order to share the resources available in the libraries, located in various parts of the country. The Mysore Library Network was setup during May 1995 in the city of Mysore under the financial assistance from NISSAT. The Mysore Library Network is housed inside Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) campus.

New Facility on Mylibnet:
Web access to our members for updating their records in union Catalogue database (Holding List) online.

+91 821 2514360
+91 821 2517233

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Welcome to INFLIBNET Centre

Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre is an Autonomous Inter-University Centre (IUC) of University Grants Commission (UGC) involved in creating infrastructure for sharing of library and information resources and services among Academic and Research Institutions. INFLIBNET works collaboratively with Indian university libraries to shape the future of the academic libraries in the evolving information environment.

Forthcoming Events

- PLANNER 2008 - Call for paper II
  - Schedules of awareness programme Under UGC e-Consortium
  - more details
- National Workshop on Developing Digital Library Using GNU
  - EPrints on 16-20 September 2008
  - details
- CALIBER 2009: Scheduled to be held at Pondicherry University in
  - the last week of February 2009.
- 71st SOUL Training program on Software Installation & Operations
  - on Sept. 1-5, 2008
  - more details..
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.
References

- INFLIBNET. 15.10.2008<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>.
Thank You