



LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKING

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Abstract

In the above article, it appears that the use of library networking equipments co-partnership is being done in modern libraries in various forms. In the field of library; chiefly; in order to do co-partnership use of library networking. Its reason is that there is a large scale growth in reading aids, grooming prices of publications, various types of demands of the readers decreasing manpower, that's why, traditional libraries have turned to library co-operation, co-partnership; and at creation of library networking and its visual form means the growth taking place in the network of libraries. In this changing ambience; library networking is imparting its suitable initiative.

Keywords: Library, Information Science, Digitations, Networking, Internet.



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Introduction:

Nowadays, it has become hereby impossible for the libraries to provide reading aid to every person of the society, may that be student or researcher, scientist or lawyer, may those be essential articles or references to everybody. At such time, libraries have to play an important role. The reason behind it is the lacuna of means of information networking, controlled growth in the published literature changing formats of knowledge, complicated themes, depreciating manpower etc. in such ambience, any library is capable of providing (imparting) information of knowledge. Only library networking can discharge this role by collection, assimilation and distribution, revision of technical progress etc. can be avoided. That's why library networking can play such role of imparting high quality library since. In this article, effort is done towards reviewing this.

Library and Networking: A Concept-

Nowadays many institutes are making the use of concept of networking for their existence and official work. The main concept/idea of networking means the co-operative use of resources. Its origin is found in the water supply networks of municipal corporation. There is network of blood vessels, nerves in our body. Change seems to occur in the library service regarding reference service, charts, essence, list direction regarding and recession; registration with the help of computers. Due to uncommon (unprecedented) feature of this

networking, Karts has named it as 'information networking' and there is the convenience (facility) of computerized tasks, capability of technology and competence. According to Kent and Galwin the definition of networking with reference to information does not have clear technical consent. But according to oxford dictionary, a mutually related series/chain system (arrangement) services networking.

Commencement, Beginnings, Origin:

The way to raise a network due to the invention of interlibrary reading adds and since the libraries have started communication. The option of 'networking' was accepted with the view of the concept of mutual help of the libraries and library services. According to some expert people, 'library networking' has been defined as following.

According to the definition of Trejja: All the member libraries should get the benefit of infrastructure available with them and an informal system adopted by the libraries in which all other libraries get involved and avail of the information.

Swank: In his definition, the concept of co-operative involvement of libraries assembled with the equal objectives with reference to geographical subject or others.

Katz: According to his definition, when two libraries take judicious decision regarding the use of infrastructure available with them and also to bring absent development of basic facilities, there are and centralizing the exchange of experiences.

Library Networking:- Commencement and Development:

At the outset, the structure of networking was done with limited purpose and out of needs. The network started getting used on a large scale as trustworthy facilities developed out and out, along with that these networks started expanding. They insisted forward with reference to the networking. That's why, readers found many ways to find the collection of books wanted to them. Its visual from means the use of computer for giving library service in 1960. Networking was also formed while this computer was used. In America computers were used in libraries for the first time in OSIALSI. WLM, RLTAN and UTALAAS. After that taking into consideration the usefulness of this idea, other countries and England also started availing of networking. In this decade, due to the Internet, the use of networking seems to be above at national and international and at local levels.

Necessity of Libraries and Information Networking With Their Importance:

Co-operation in the field of libraries can be due by using computer and information technology in libraries. In 1977, in a symposium arranged on the subject of library and networking and co-operation, in America by the library association (ALA). The concept of library networking is as following..

All types of libraries, educational, special or public etc. having co-operative nature means networking. Cooperating with traditional from going outside the frame work with any particular aim to achieve objectives. In the present age of information technology it is mandatory for the libraries to adopt high quality, maximum effective service, recession, easy, favorable, without delay (prompt) precise means of information technology. Since computers used as a unique and important means in library, library-networking has been endearing to the readers. The computer facility has been available in library in any nook and cranny of a country. Satellite has been largely used nowadays to communicate with in the country and outside the country. Networking initiates establishing the report of on e-library with another. That's why, in order to communicate thoughts, ideas these means of communication come in useful at low cost, within short time.

The Need of Library Networking is For

1. Various types of documentations
2. Growth in the number of articles
3. Scarcity in financial availability
4. Independency of place in libraries to keep reading aids.
5. Variety in the forms (types) and services of libraries
6. Various types of information required for the user

Objectives of Library Networking:

1. Maximum information, service with minimum investment
2. Making information available within very short time and doing communication
3. Making the reader eligible by going beyond geographical barriers
4. Giving online service
5. Communicating information by using computers
6. Making catalogues of books and other material than books, their classification for helping the user of libraries.

7. Making online catalogues of books and other material than books
8. Playing heed towards making maximum use of reading aids through the library networking
9. By communicating with other library networking, making information service, article service available to the readers.

Priority/Pre-conceived (pre-expected) Factors for Library Networking:

There is the need of normal/rules for any co-ordination. Accordingly, what type of system should be these for library networking.

1. Minimum rules to be involved in the networking
2. Making schedule for the collection conservation
3. Communicating optional script, article to the reader
4. Inclusion of essential manpower, machines, devices financial support and inclusion of reading aids with their availability
5. Formation of computer networking
6. An equal subject for involved libraries
7. Complete co-operation of the mother institute (alma mater)
8. Availability of means of communication such as telephone, mobiles, e-mail, fax etc.
9. Use of on-line data for piggy bank, at internationally recognized computer commands
10. For this purpose, there is the need of trained staff and advanced trainees.

Library and Networking: Area of Work (Working Field)

Library networking is such an arrangement that, many libraries are at work with the purpose of mutual co-operation. The information technology and other resources can impart following services with their availability.

1. Library co-operation
2. Involvement in library resources
3. Information research exchange service(conveyance)
4. Source of information
5. Online research facility
6. Availability of e-mail
7. Internal networking
8. Distance networking

Why Faring Towards the Modernity of Library Networking:

Initially, before the use of computers and electric equipments in library services, their memorization, application, distribution etc. were being done in a traditional manner. In this case these was money and energy loss. But nowadays, these tasks are rapidly done in library networking with minimum labors and fill accuracy. In the library networking catalogue search, registration of demand of books etc. tasks can be done sitting at one place. This saves time, money and energy. There has been tremendous change int eh field of networking regarding information and documentary services. The copy of the article can be sent through e-mail, that's why the casual talks can be done within minimum time and at low expenses. Before this, the same activities took maximum time, money and energy. Nowadays it has become possible to obtain the information on the spot by contacting libraries through transcription, document etc. due to the use of these highly technological equipments, library has become electronic, hallucinatory and digital.

Library Networking at International Level:

Considering the rapid growth in the published literature, there seems to be the requirement of international networking. With this purpose, the established international library networking is as following.

In America, considering the need utility and given service facilities etc. things are considered while raising networking. Such projects are encouraged and assisted. In America, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Commission, has given the proposal of raising library networking at national level. In this case emphasis is given on special network, state level network and inter-state network in the individual and public field. Many state governments given them financial and technical assistance.

Some networks are there in America regarding information co-partnership. They are as following

1. METRO - New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Agency
2. URBIN - Urban Information Network
3. ILINET - Illinois Library and Information Networks
4. RLG - Research Library Group
5. MIDDLENET - Midwest Region Library Network

In Britain, there are many libraries and information networks. Out of them, main and acting networks are as follows.

1. JANET - Joint Academic Network
2. UKNET - Uknet Has Now a Part of EUNET
3. BLCMP - (Birmingham Library Co-Operative Mechanization Project)

In Canada, the ultras international Canada network is a network at national level. Some international networks are also at work along with these national networks. They are as following.

1. ERNET - European Research Network, U.K.
2. BLAIS - British Library Automated Information Service
3. IAFIS - International Food Information Service, U.K.
4. BITNET - Became it is Time Network, U.S.A.
5. RLIN - Research Libraries Information Network, U.S.A.
6. OCLC - Online Computer Library Centre, Old Name Ohayo College Library Catalogue
7. USAENET - U.S.A. Education Service Network, U.S.A.
8. CSNET - Computer Science Network, U.S.A.
9. DEVSIS - Development Service Information System
10. ISDS - International Serials Data System, UNISIST
11. DEVINSA - Development Information Network on South Asia
12. EPINES - Asia Pacific Information Network In Social Science

Information Networking of Some Main Libraries in India:

For the library and information science; the planning commission had formed an executive group under the chairmanship of Dr. N. Sheshgiri. He had recommended for connecting various libraries to each other in India during the seventh five year plan (11985-90); in this way, with the help of computers through the medium of available telecommunication service, by the year 2000, t had been recommended to serialize all the libraries. Besides this, computer miniature (replica), telecast, making microfilm from computer, transcription etc. equipments were recommended for their modernization within the way faring of the last there decades, knowing the significance of information service, equipment co-partnership, raising library networking etc. have been rigid work. The making

of information networking has been done in our country like developed countries and some of them are the following networks.

1. ADINET - Ahmedabad Library Network
2. BONET - Bombay Library Network
3. BALNET - Bangalore Library Network
4. CALIBNET - Kolkata Library Network
5. DELNET - Developing Library Network
6. ERNET - Education And Research Network
7. INDONET - Professional Network
8. INFLIBNET - Information And Library Network
9. INENT - (INET, India Net Former Vikram Net)
10. MALIBNET - Madras Library Network
11. MYLIBNET - Mysore Library Network
12. NICNET - National Informatics Centre Networks
13. PUNENET - Pune Library Network
14. SIRNET - Scientific and Industrial Research Network

Gains/Benefits of Library and Information Network:

Being a part of any network is a beneficial thing. In the same manner, there are also benefits of library and information networking. Some of them are recounted as following.

1. Early communication of information, statistics (calculation) and inferences
2. Rapid involvement in the equipments
3. Ambience having flexibility in the task
4. Speedy conveyance of information
5. Qualitative growth in the information service
6. More benefit with less investment.
7. Clinical task through the medium of network
8. Information service e by transcending distances
9. Computer oriented services available 24/7
10. Such ambience which is alien (always) from human intervention, yet safe, because readers entry is through introduction. That's why, only the authorized readers have entry.

Due to such means of communication such as computer, telecommunication, facility network e-mail, C.D. with reading aids etc. it is used out and out. Qualitative growth appears in the library service. Dr.Ranganathan's library Panchsutri (Five Laws) appears to be at the central position in this information use.

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