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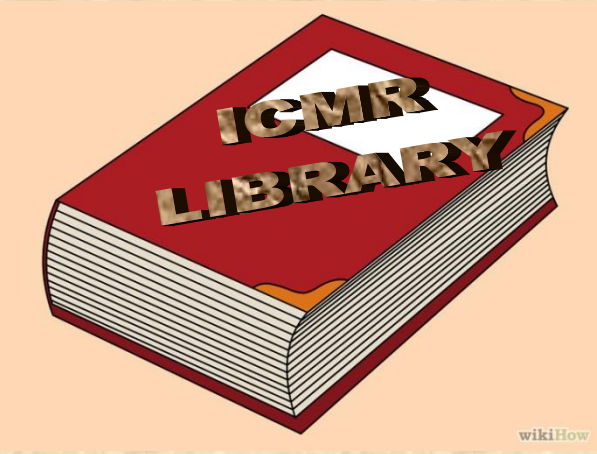
CONTENT



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HUB LIBRARY NETWORKS

Anjuman Shahin, Pratibha, Sharma Shivani, Chandan Kumar

INTRODUCTION:-

Accessibility to information has crossed all the geographical boundaries. The access to the library resources has also transformed from "physical access", to "online access". Networking has integrated all the library activities e-mail, support reference service through search of databases, exploiting the catalogue of other institutions, participation in inter-library loan (ILL), ordering of books and journals, services by establishing home page, etc. Under these circumstances resource sharing and cooperative functioning of the libraries through internet has become vital. Utilization of these facilities depend largely on availability of internet connection and exploiting its services and resources for better access to global information. Thus this article is focussing on the library networks.

The library is positioned at the hub or cross-over point of three network levels: the library network, the Institution LAN and WANs/VANs.

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EVOLUTION:-

The use of networked services by libraries has, until recently, been evolutionary in the sense that they were used to do old things in new ways: bibliographic research, record acquisition, library administration. However, from the mid-l970's there have been other types of networks evolving which were originally distinct but are now merging to form one information environment.

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LIBRARY NETWORKS:-

The earliest form of library network was that of a set of terminals wired to a central mainframe, typically located in a computer centre. The primary objective of this was to support the operational requirements of libraries in terms of acquisitions and circulation control. A later development would have been to provide better access to holdings through some form of OPAC.

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WIDE AREA/VALUE-ADDED NETWORKS:-

Libraries were very early users of wide area networks for value added services in terms of resource sharing and information retrieval. The first emergence of wide area networking, as we now understand it, was in the area of shared cataloguing: OCLC and RLIN in the US, the BLCMP and the British Library in the UK. Some regional consortia emerged in support of resource sharing, particularly in the US.

Again from the mid-1970 a parallel and rapidly developed network application was in the area of on-line searching of commercial bibliographic databases. Today there are almost 5,000 such databases available. A more recent development is the availability of full-text electronic documents, typically major newspapers and popular journals. There are approximately 2,500 titles currently available for searching and downloading.

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ACADEMIC/RESEARCH NETWORKS:-

Another parallel development throughout the late 1970's and 1980's, this time outside libraries, was the development of academic and research networks such as ARPANET. These have largely been used as mail and file transfer systems between academic and research communities, originally for the computer specialist community but now used by almost all disciplines.

The coming of academic networks gave a tremendous boost to the ease and speed with which individuals could communicate with colleagues throughout most of the world. Comparatively primitive forms of electronic publishing emerged on these networks in the form of computer conferencing and bulletin boards, with little or no control on the content or organization of the material. Some of these facilities now contain vast quantities of very "gray" literature.

The research networks are currently in the process of evolving into what has been described as an information infrastructure. It is this development which is of revolutionary importance to all aspects of academic librarianship.

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***Local Area Networks*:-**

A fourth strand in the network development has been that of local area networks, originally within units of parent organizations, and ultimately throughout the parent organization. As the capacity of the technology developed , and as they became more prevalent throughout organizations, LANS served as support facilities for e-mail , centralized software resources, specialized computers servers) and , increasingly, information resources.

The OPAC has migrated from the library onto the LAN and is frequently voted as one of its most useful facilities. Some LANS now support access to secondary information resources previously available only on remote commercial online services, from tape files mounted on local mainframes or, increasingly, from networked CD-ROMs. Again, full text electronic documents are becoming available on local networks.

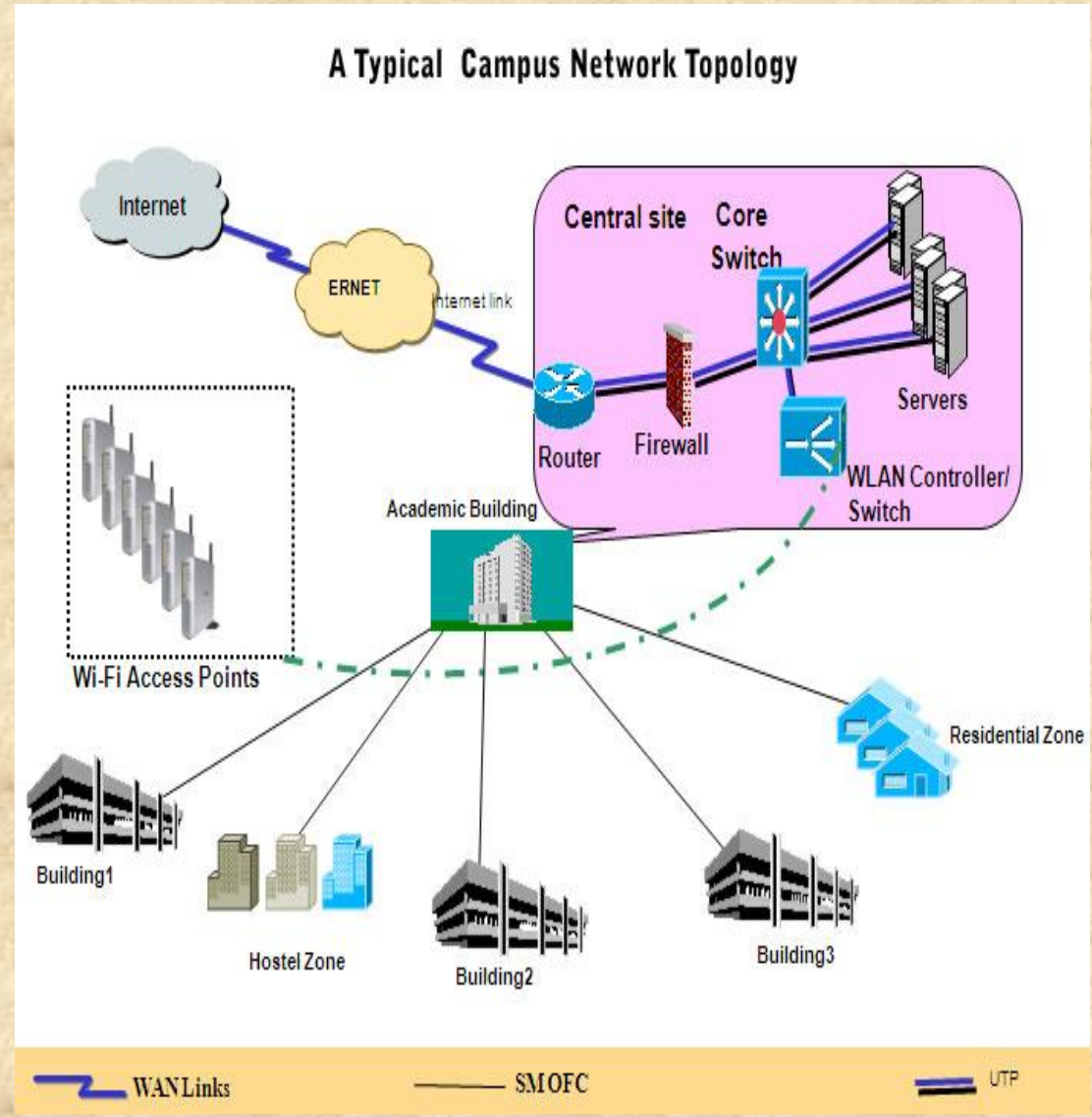

Fig: - Showing Library Networking Process

REVOLUTION:-

The extension of the services and resources associated with campus LANS onto a universal scale is the beginning of a development having revolutionary implications for libraries and librarians.

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INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE:-

This refers to a network structure giving access to a vast quantity and variety of information resources accommodated on a variety of computers in a wide variety of organizations, across all geographic areas, directly and easily accessible by the end user from a desktop workstation. Data/ information will be capable of downloading for insertion into a personal electronic library.

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INTERNET:-

The major physical element of this emerging information infrastructure is the Internet, a global network having a tripartite structure of high speed backbones, large mid-level networks and local institutional networks, based on the TCP/IP standard. With the emergence of Internet, connectivity to the computers at a global level and the worldwide access to information has become possible. The user friendly tools such as Gopher, e-mail, Telnet, FTP, and World Wide Web (WWW) are used for processing and accessing the information. The WWW is integrating all other access tools and providing a very convenient mechanism for publishing and accessing multimedia, hypertext-linked documents stored in computers spread across the world. Once the information is available on the web, the accessibility from any part of the world becomes possible. Libraries and information centres are taking advantage of Internet developments to provide accessibility to the library resources/information through web.

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PURPOSE OF LIBRARY NETWORK:-

The purpose of library network is to promote resource sharing among member libraries by coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible. The purpose of the library network is to provide network based services to Users, Document Delivery Services, bibliographic Information Services, and Human Resource Development.

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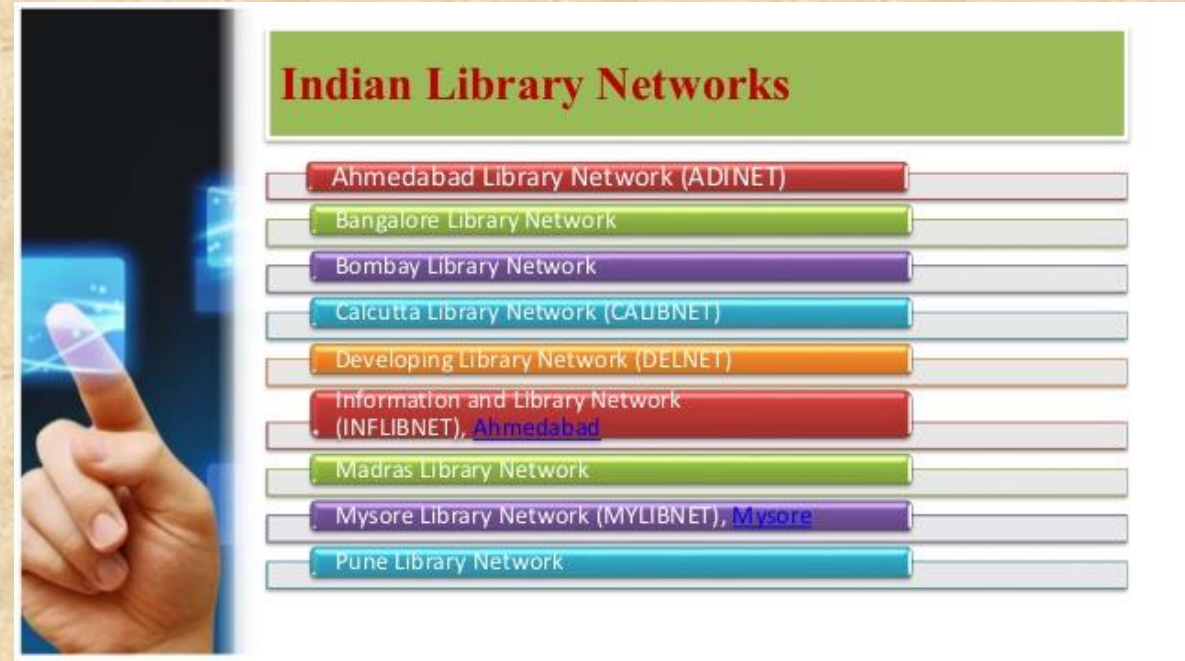
MAJOR LIBRARY NETWORKS IN INDIA:-



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 University Libraries in India to shape the future of the academic libraries in the evolving information environment. It promotes automation of libraries, develops standards, creates union catalogue of serials, thesis, books, monographs, and non book materials, provides access to bibliographic information sources, creates database of projects, institutions, specialists.

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DELNET:-

DELNET (Delhi Library Network) was started as a project of the India International centre in 1988 with initial financial support of National Information System in Science and Technology(NISSAT) and later officially registered as a society in June 19922 . Presently the DELNET activities are supported by the National Informatics centre (NIC) of the Planning commission, Government of India. The main objective of DELNET is to promote sharing of resources among the libraries located in Delhi and beyond. This is done by developing a network of libraries, by storing and disseminating information, offering computerized information services to users and by coordinating efforts for suitable collection development and reducing unnecessary duplication wherever possible. DELNET gives membership to various libraries including universities, colleges, government departments and provides technical assistance to them for creating and maintaining the bibliographic databases, serials control, union catalogue preparations, abstracting services, inter library loan, document transfer/ copying facilities and for accessing local, national and international databases. It has also created library software such as DELSEARCH, DEL-DOS etc for library networking database creation and database access using different platforms.

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OTHER NETWORKS IN INDIA:-

Various other national as well as library networks have also been developed including NICNET (National Informatics Centres Network), INDONET, ERNET (Education and research Network), CALIBNET (Calcutta Library Network), etc. A number of educational institutions are the members of such networks. These networks are engaged in various activities towards sharing the resources by compiling union catalogues creating various databases of experts, providing training to the staff, IIL, assistance in retrospective conversion etc. Due to the financial crunch and the rising cost of the journals, many Indian University and college libraries cannot subscribe to all the required journals and databases. To overcome this problem, libraries are forming consortia.

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PERSPECTIVES:-

The development of information and document rich alternatives to libraries, accessible from the desktop, will revolutionize how scholars and researchers find, process and communicate knowledge and information. If these facilities are perceived to be easier to use and more productive than traditional library systems, then researchers will use libraries even less than they do now. Paradoxically, this presents an opportunity for librarians, if we can convince ourselves to concentrate on ends rather than means to ends. The packages (books, journals, microforms) with which we deal are only means to the end of recording, retaining and transmitting knowledge. If these means change we have no option but to change with them, even if the nature of that change is revolutionary.

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CONCLUSION:-

Can the library be the subjective hub of the information infrastructure /Digital Library/Virtual Library? Yes, if: -

- We develop and support user-centered rather than library-centered services.
- We extend our expertise in the intellectual organization of knowledge resources.
- We can shift from the current speculative collection development model (just in case) to a rapid response on demand model (just in time).
- We are prepared to be judged on the basis of outputs measured in terms of user need satisfaction rather than on inputs such as acquisitions or journal subscriptions.
- We can remove the symbolic walls from the library and the real barriers in our minds, we have the opportunity to forge a new relationship with the community of scholars and our fellow information workers which will surpass anything we have enjoyed to date. Universal networked information resources give us an unparalleled opportunity to achieve this.

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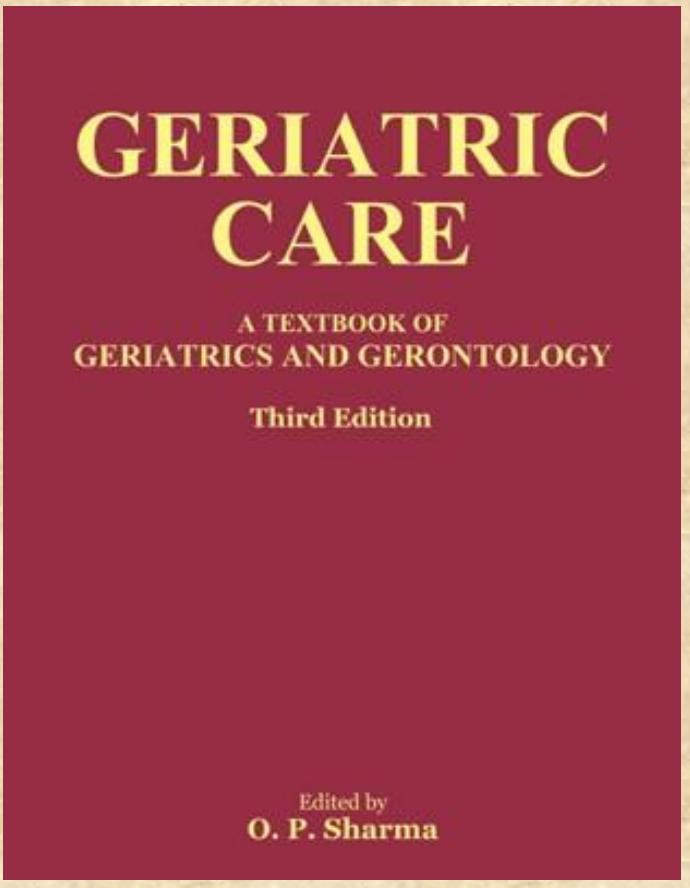
NEW ARRIVALS 2015

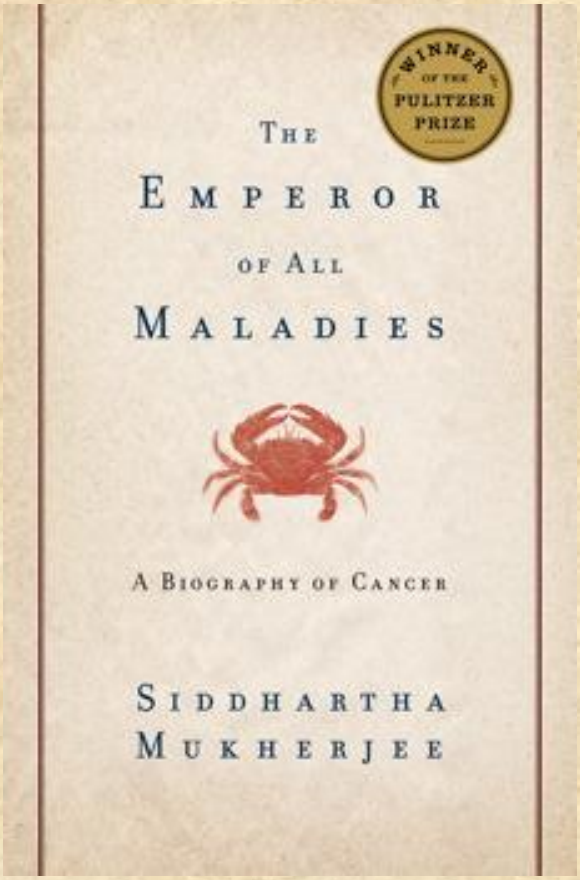


GERIATRIC CARE

Geriatric Care is a compilation of carefully chosen topics pertaining to Clinical Geriatrics and Gerontology. The chapters have been written by authors with wide ranging experience in treating the elderly, especially in India. This approach has been rendered necessary by the fact that the problems of the Indian elderly differ from their American or European contemporaries due to differences in race, nutrition, socioeconomic factors and climatic conditions. Since this book provides a comprehensive account of the care needed for the Indian elderly, it will be an asset for family physicians also who treat elderly patients. Geriatrics is a multi-discipline specialty that has been added to the academic curricula of Medical Colleges.

This book will therefore prove a competent guide for Medical Students in general, and students of Geriatrics in particular, who will find everything they need to know within the cover of a single volume. The socio economical and legal subjects will help the practitioner in helping their patients in subjects other than medical. The inclusion of subjects like epidemiology and hospital setup will make it useful for planners as well.

THE EMPEROR OF ALL MALADIES



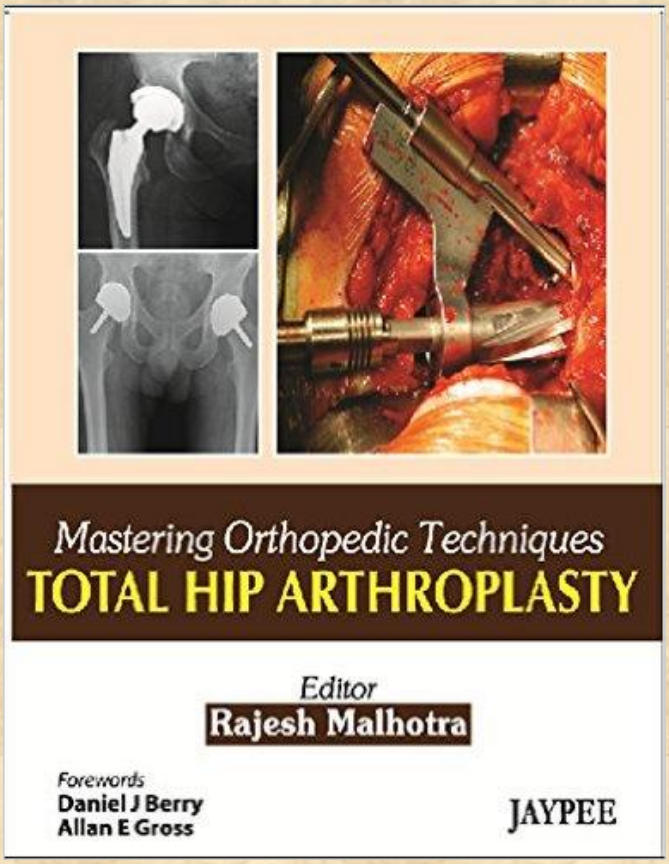
In The Emperor of All Maladies, Siddhartha Mukherjee offers a sweeping and erudite history of cancer from its earliest incarnations in ancient texts up to recent and long-awaited breakthroughs in treatment. Populated by captivating characters, from the Persian Queen Atossa, who instructed her servant to cut out a malignant tumor in her breast, to Sidney Farber, whose tireless research into children's leukemia ushered in the modern era of cancer research, and written in Mukherjee's artful prose, The Emperor of All Maladies reads like a thrilling novel, with scientific triumphs and setbacks, personal rivalries and alliances. But set against the backdrop of changing politics and social values, it is also a history of human civilization seen through the prism of cancer, the world's most pervasive, tenacious disease.

Winner of the Pulitzer Prize, and now a documentary from Ken Burns on PBS, The Emperor of All Maladies is a magnificent, profoundly humane "biography" of cancer—from its first documented appearances thousands of years ago through the epic battles in the twentieth century to cure, control, and conquer it to a radical new understanding of its essence.

Physician, researcher, and award-winning science writer, Siddhartha Mukherjee examines cancer with a cellular biologist's precision, a historian's perspective, and a biographer's passion. The result is an astonishingly lucid and eloquent chronicle of disease humans have lived with—and perished from—for more than five thousand years.

The story of cancer is a story of human ingenuity, resilience, and perseverance, but also of hubris, paternalism, and misperception. Mukherjee recounts centuries of discoveries, setbacks, victories, and deaths, told through the eyes of his predecessors and peers, training their wits against an infinitely resourceful adversary that, just three decades ago, was thought to be easily vanquished in an all-out "war against cancer." The book reads like a literary thriller with cancer as the protagonist.

MASTERING ORTHOPEDIC TECHNIQUES TOTAL HIP ARTHROPLATY



Total knee arthroplasty is the first manuscript of the kind aimed to apprise the audience through Mastering Orthopedic Techniques series. Currently, the orthopedics is undergoing a radical innovation in science and art.

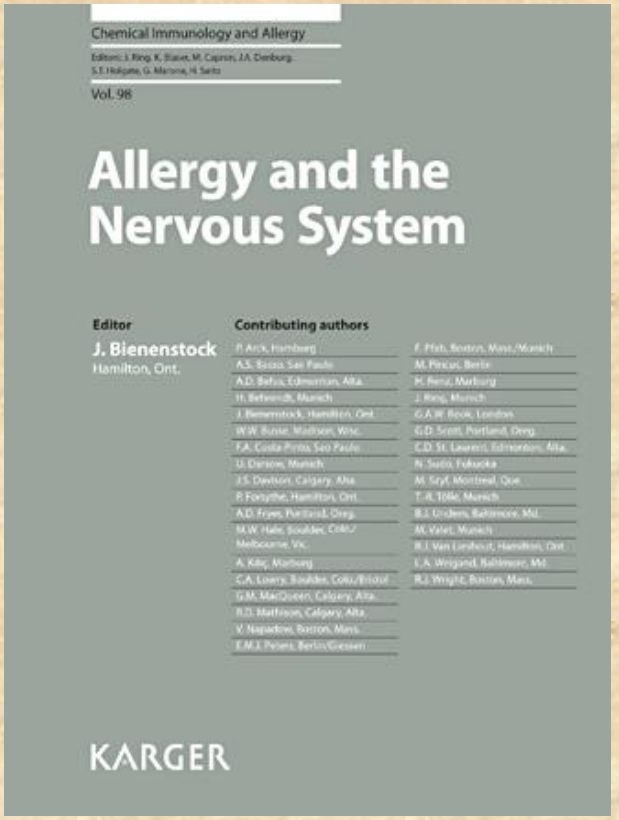
Accordingly, orthopedics envisages the requisition of sound technique(s) in the hands of well-trained craftsman in the field. It is more relevant now than ever before. It is imperative to imbibe the fundamentals in order to perfect the technique(s).

Participation of a galaxy of distinguished academicians in their respective fields has enriched the contents of each chapter based on their varied experience in orthopedic surgery techniques. Thus the book is an interaction extraordinary of international camaraderie, and represents views from across the globe, thereby amicably fulfilling the purpose for which the series on Mastering Orthopedic Techniques has been launched. The first chapter "Design Principles" is a topic that has always intrigued me since my days working on the Total Condylar Prosthesis. The next several chapters focus on the surgical treatment of basic arthritic deformities which is the bedrock of adult reconstruction of the knee. Chapters 7 and 8 deal with the management of femoral and tibial bone defects with the use of bone grafts and briefly allude to the newer trabecular metals. The next two chapters describe the technique and debate the merits of cemented and cementless fixation.

Chapters 11 through 17 are concerned with specific knee designs and their indications including a chapter discussing the utility of computer navigation.

The book closes with five chapters on challenging knee conditions including infection, extra-articular deformity, and periprosthetic fracture. If you read this book, you will see farther in the operating room than you have seen before.

ALLERGY AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM



In recent decades, it has become increasingly clear that the immune and nervous systems communicate with each other in a bidirectional way. The role of chronic stress in allergic disease and inflammation has been confirmed and raises the important question of how psychosocial factors influence the outcome of allergic conditions.

This book explains the roles of the autonomic, peripheral and central nervous systems in allergy and asthma. With contributions from leading authorities - both clinicians and basic researchers - it covers a wide range of topics from psychology over epigenetics to brain imaging. The 15 invited reviews discuss topics such as the role of stress in allergy and asthma, the concept of programming in utero and in childhood and adulthood, the significance of neurotrophins, and the involvement of the nervous system in the lung in asthma and lung inflammation. The interactions between mast cells and the nervous system are examined as well as the role of the gut microbiome in regulating the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and the stress response. Further chapters are devoted to neural and behavioral changes associated with food allergy, the role of the neuroendocrine system in the skin, and the way in which itch is processed by the brain.

The mechanisms and pathways whereby the nervous system may be involved in beneficial or detrimental outcomes in allergy are still somewhat obscure, but new light is being shed on this complex biology through technological and conceptual advances. These include magnetic resonance imaging of the brain and epigenetics. The chapters in this book cover many but not all aspects of the potential and actual role of the nervous system in the modulation of allergy, and our hope is that they may help restore some balance in our thinking about allergic disease and offer a more holistic approach to its understanding and treatment.

UPCOMING PROGRAMMES

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

- **Two days national workshop on library automation using SOUL 2.0 software.**
- **Date: - May 14, 2016 to May 15, 2016**
- **Venue:- Sonubhau Baswant College of Arts and Commerce, Shahapur, Dist.Thane, Maharastra.**

- **5th Library and Information Professionals Summit (LIPS) 2016.**
- **Date: - May 19, 2016 at 9am to May 20, 2016 at 5pm**
- **Venue: - Ambedkar University Delhi, Kasmere Gate Delhi-110006**

- **Two days library workshop on "D-Space" at Ma'din polytechnic college, Malappuram**
- **Date: - May 28, 2016 at 9:30am to May 29, 2016 at 3pm**
- **Venue: - Ma'din Polytechnic College. Malappurm**

- **ISKCOM – 2016: International Symposium on Knowledge and Communication.**
- **Date: - June 10, 2016 to June 11, 2016**
- **Venue: - Mukesh Patel Technology Park, Shirpur, Dist. Dhule-425405 (Maharashtra)**