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Library and Information Centers: A review of Indian Library System

- Dinkar B. Taywade*

Vijay A. Dakhole**

Abstract: The recent developments in the library science provide a new scope for acquiring the tremendous knowledge. The database services provided by the information centers and the abstract with full text journals access system is useful in the growth and development of our country. The saving of time and efforts of searching and handling of books is one of the part of usefulness of these information centers. It also reduces the cost of gaining knowledge in India. It is playing the major role in the fields of engineering, research, defense and culture. The transfer of knowledge up to grass root level is now made possible by the new technology and databases of information centers. Indian National Scientific Documentation Center was established before independence whereas; other three information centers are established post independence period. Creation of data base is one of the common activity is found in all the information centers. All the websites of information centers are well designed and provide updated information to the users.

Key words: Library, information centre, database, knowledge

Introduction: Library and information centers play a key role in intensification of society. The changing concepts of knowledge in present decade, turns the path of library science. The library science is now became a library and information science. There is a wide difference in between library science and information science, library science stands for providing the collection of all information at one place, whereas, the information science sophisticate the concept of library and it stands for the projection of particular part of knowledge in the society. In fact the library system requires the wide space to maintain the infrastructure and books, while, information system requires less infrastructure. The library science in collaboration with information system provides the speed and enthusiasm in Indian libraries. The use of electronic media for the information system provides the tremendous knowledge within a less time. It saves the valuable time of students and researchers which is spent in the search of required literature regarding the subject. In India the word informatics is used to convey the society towards technology. The technology is used in the library systems in India, provides the base of library and information science.

Library and information centers serve as a soul of the education and research of the human society. The vast collection of books, journals, thesis, reports, newsletters and other useful

*Librarian, Nutan Adarsh Arts commerce and Science College, Umred, Nagpur.

**Librarian, S.S.E.S. Science College, Congress Nagar, Nagpur (M.S.)

materials in the Indian libraries are now readily and easily available and providing the help in overall growth of the society.

Role of information centers in India: The major information centers in India are INSDOC, DESIDOC, NSCI and INIS.

INSDOC: The International Federation for Documentation (FID), impressed up on the international standard organization (ISO) in 1946 to stimulate the establishment of National Documentation Committee in each country. The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) was established with technical assistance from UNESCO for providing a complete range of documentation services in the field of science and technology. The CSIR raised the status of INSDOC to that of an independent institute with its own executive council and director. INSDOC provides the following services:

1. Content, abstract and photocopy services
2. Standing order abstracts service
3. Full text journal service
4. Document copy supply service
5. Journal list service
6. Recent book service
7. Bibliography and literature search service
8. Chemical abstracts keywords index service
9. Foreign languages translation and intern service etc.

INSDOC offers indigenous databases on its online host system for public access. Presently, there are five databases available on the host system for on line access. The databases have been created by INSDOC are ported on to online access. Users can have unlimited access to these data against a nominal annual subscription. Search results can be downloaded and printed as well.

DESIDOC: The scientific information bureau (SIB) started functioning during 1958. It was a division of the Defense Science Laboratory (DSL), which is presently called Defense Science Centre. In 1968 SIB was reorganized with augmented activities and named Defense Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC). In 1970 center was functioning in the main building of Metcalfe House, a landmark in Delhi and a national monument. In 1988 it moved to its newly built five storied building in the same Metcalfe House complex. It provides 'S' and 'T' information, based on its library and other information resources, to DRDO headquarter Indian National Scientific Documentation Center was established before independence whereas, other three information centers are established post independence period. INFLIBNET has designed 22 libraries to fulfill ILL request from the users, affiliated to 149 universities covered under University Grants Commission. Creation of data base is one of the common activity is found in all the information centers. All the websites of information centers are well designed and provide updated information to the users and its various labo-

ratories at various places in India DESIDOC is a division of the Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO), located in Delhi, its main function is the collection, processing and dissemination of relevant technical information for DRDO scientists. DESIDOC provides the services such as:

1. Library services
2. Information processing and dissemination
3. Database development
4. Technical services like Reprography (photography, audio and video presentation material) translation, communication (e-mail) and printing services etc.

NCSI: National Centre for Science and Information (NCSI) is the Information Centre of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore that provides electronic information services to the institute academic community. The centre also undertakes sponsored projects and conducts a training programme on Library and information management. It is established in 1983, as a Grants Commission of India, Inter University Centre (IUC). Formerly, NCSI provided national level current awareness services to researchers in Indian Universities. Apart from e-information services provided to the Institute community, the centre undertakes sponsored projects and conducts one year postgraduate training programme in library and information and management.

NCSI provides the services like

1. Electronic thesis and dissertations and journals
2. Bibliographic and citation database
3. Engineering databases etc.

INIS: International Nuclear Information System (INIS) is a bibliographic database covering the worldwide published literature in nuclear research and technology. The members of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and 14 international organizations supply details of the literature published in their countries and institutions. These information are available in abstract forms in English, German and French languages. The countries which are the members of INIS are allowed to access the data from this centre. INIS provides article index of 8500 e-journals. This includes full text link of 1000 paid and other free e-journals. The Web of science service from INIS gives extended science citation index covering 6500 core journals in electronic form from agriculture and zoology.

Conclusion: Indian National Scientific Documentation Center was established before independence whereas; other three information centers are established during post independence period. All the websites of information centers are well designed and provide updated information to the users. It is the best way to gain knowledge about the information centers. INSDOC provide various services from which contents, abstracts and photocopies services. It also provides standing over abstract services and full text journal services. DESIDOC provides online public access catalogues CD-ROM search service and document delivery service also. National Science Center of Information gives bibliographic and scientific database

and electronic journals. INSDOC publishes INDIAN SCIENCE ABSTRACTS semi monthly. And also publishes a directory of Indian Scientific Periodicals, directory of scientific research institutions in India. DESIDOC publishes defense science journal, which is a quarterly publication, and defense research abstracts and reports. NCSI has four publications open access repository of research publication-21332.

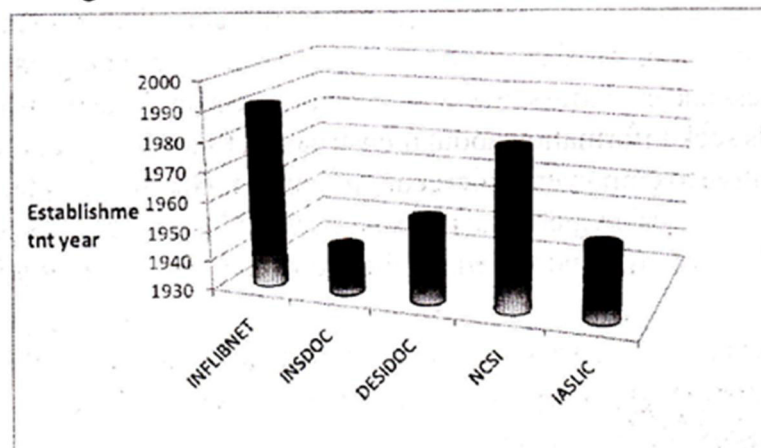
All these Indian information centers are working for the growth of new world education and research. It enhances the field of research in industrial and defense sectors by providing the updated literature to the researchers. The transfer of knowledge up to the grass root level is possible due to new technologies used by information centers.

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1. Data collected: Table 1.1 (Official address and website of Information Centers)

NAME OF CENTER	ADDRESS AND WEBSITE
INFLIBNET	INFLIBNET centre, An Inter University Centre of UGC, Opp. Gujrat University Guest House, Post Box No. 4116, Navrangpura, Ahemadabad- 380009, (Gj) India. www.inflibnet.ac.in/
INSDOC	14 Satsang Vihar Marg, POB- 10513, New Delhi, 110067, India. www.angelfire.com/in/insdoc/
DESIDOC	Metcalfe House, New Delhi – 110054. www.drdo.in/labs/desidoc/index.html
NCSI	National centre for Science Information, Institute of Science, Bengloore – 560 012, India. www.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/
IASLIC	Klankurganchi, Kolkata – 700 054, West Bengal, India. www.iaslic1955.org.in

2. Figure - showing establishment of the information centers



Related Links:

1. INFLIBNET, www.inflibnet.ac.in
2. INSDOC www.angelfire.com/in/insdoc
3. DESIDOC www.drdo.in/labs/desidoc/index.html
4. NCSI www.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in
5. IASLIC www.iaslic1955.org.in