PREFACE

Many libraries, particularly university libraries, are working around the clock to provide access to the millions of papers and books that are published each year due to the exponential growth of knowledge and information. As a result, they are testing various approaches to effectively serve their customers. The only solution is effective resource sharing, which can be realized by utilizing current developments in information technologies to create a network of libraries. Considering the significant problems faced by university libraries in Madhya Pradesh, such as inadequate funding and high material costs, resource sharing and collaborative operation through networking have become indispensable. According to Jebora and Devadose (2004), a library network is roughly defined as a group of libraries joining together with an awareness of how to assist one another in order to meet the information demands of their patrons. It is a collection of interconnected information systems linked to communication infrastructure that collaborate through a less formal agreement to conduct information handling activities to provide users with improved services.

Despite the crucial role that technology has played in almost every industry, libraries have evolved into genuine hubs of knowledge and information that provide up-to-date information on technology, trends, and research. The researcher has a master's degree in library and information science and was eager to stay up to date on innovations and changes in the library industry as well as the evolution of libraries over time.

The researcher, which maintains a master's degree in library and information science, was eager to keep up with developments and shifts in the library sector as well as the historical development of libraries. The researchers selected to investigate the development, status, and effects of IT (Information Technology) applications in libraries as well as the type of automation software that is being used in our nation after being inspired and motivated by various libraries in India and overseas. Additionally, it shows how traditional libraries evolved into modern ones and then into digital ones.

Libraries are essential to the educational system. Libraries are regarded as one of the most crucial components of a school for the growth, development, and acquisition of a person's fundamental abilities. The library promotes, inspires, encourages, and supports learning. Information in libraries today is not only physically present, but

thanks to sophisticated IT applications, it also gathers, organizes, and gives reliable information to its users without wasting their valuable time.

The libraries of today are a repository for every institution rather than just holding a print collection.

Madhya Pradesh is a state in central India. After the independence ofIndia, Madhya Pradesh was created in 1950 from the former British Central Provinces and Berar and the princely states of Makrai and Chhattisgarh, with Nagpur as the capital of the state. The new states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were formed out of the Central India Agency.In1956, the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were merged into Madhya Pradesh.

Madhya Pradesh came in to being on 1 November 1956.Its capitalis Bhopal, and the largest city is Indore, with Jabalpur, Gwalior and Ujjain being the other major cities. It was reorganized on 1November 2000 to create new Chhattisgarh state. Largest state by population with over 75 million residents

We are living in the Internet era to acquire most recent knowledge to develop our self and to grow our department. In the present era online resources is the best way to get latest information and the e-resources play vital role of the entire educational field. A Comparative of different types of networks used in library automation in government and private university libraries with special reference of western (M.P.) it is mention in this work.

The different types of networks can be used for library automation of information needs. The main aim of any library is to provide access to proper information, to the right users in as possible as short time. In an environment of information explosion. Due to growing demands of the user and shrinking of financial resources, library is not able to obtain all the reading materials on demand. The only way to overcome these problems is resources sharing thorough networking. Today in the science and technology are increasing reading materials in different.

The primary goal of the study is to determine how well-known, useful, and satisfied students and researchers are with the library network. The study also attempted to determine the influence and readiness of the libraries of the aforementioned selected universities to address the problems brought on by the development of library

networks.

As per above table it is clear that 480 questionnaires were distribution among selected 12 universities of Madhya Pradesh. 450 questionnaires has been collected questionnaire were received.

Networking entails the sharing of computers, add-on hardware, software, and switches that are all linked through communications channels that connect network users. The joint use of knowledge and resources is the end result. The goal of the network is to provide users who need network services with information. Communication between them may be facilitated by the use of computers and telecommunications. Transmission media, control mechanisms, and network interface units make up the three basic parts of a network. The parts offer a way to

send and receive information from far-off places.

The 1930s have seen the beginning of library automation work as punch card in libraries; equipment was adopted for both circulation and acquisitions. The library automation advanced alongside the advancements in computer and communication technology during the 1930s and early 1940s, when World War II slowed down progress on computer systems. The following are significant events in the development of library automation. At the University of Pennsylvania, John Mauchly and J. Prosper Eckert created two sizable computers known as ENIAC I (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator) computers between 1946 and 1947. This was housed on two stories of a structure, weighed thirty tones, and featured more than 18,000 vacuum tubes. Another device, the EDVAC, was created to switch between instruction sets and quickly store two programmers.