

1.1 Introduction

Since the last few centuries, there has been a great lot of growth, including reforms and the introduction of the most cutting-edge technology in our globe, which have played a crucial part in our lives. All around the world, new research of various kinds is being conducted. As a result, each of these nations is adopting and implementing the most recent techniques from this research and giving their nations, as well as other nations, a broad exposure. 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. With a master's in library and information science, the researcher was keen to stay up to date on developments and shifts in the library sector as well as the evolution of libraries over time.

The researcher, which maintains 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 past development of the 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. Despite this, it is quite challenging to cover all types of libraries in a given field of study.

1.2 Importance of Libraries in Educational Institutes

Whether it is a school, college, or university library plays a critical role in educational institutions. It has grown to be an essential component of our educational system. 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. There are a wide range of other materials, including electronic books,

electronic publications, CDs, DVDs, and audio and visual content. Researching through research is an ongoing activity, and libraries today gather a vast amount of material that consumers can use as needed. The following are the most significant resources that have been shown to be useful in the field of education for enhancing teaching-learning, communication, and the dissemination of up-to-date information:

- Librarian / Library Professionals
- Separate library building with computers and internet access for patrons;
- Print and electronic resources for users.

These resources help individuals become more aware of their abilities, cultures, social values, citizenship, problems, and societal changes. The public library encourages readers to create a habit of reading, which over time inspires patrons. If libraries were to advance, education would follow, and eventually the country would advance. Without a doubt, the neglect of libraries will have a detrimental effect on society. However, the library plays a crucial role in every educational establishment. Libraries serve to improve the qualities, awareness, and use of applications information technology in libraries while also offering an environment for e-learning in today's world.

1.3 Brief introduction of Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is a central Indian state. The major states of Makrai and Chhattisgarh, as well as the former British Central Provinces and Berar, came together to form Madhya Pradesh in 1950. The state capital was Nagpur. Following the dissolution of the Central India Agency, the new states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were established. Madhya Pradesh was formed by the merger of the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal in 1956.

Madhya Pradesh was established on **November 1, 1956**. Its major city is Indore, and its capital is Bhopal. Other important cities are Ujjain, Gwalior, and Jabalpur.

1.4 Library Automation

The Latin word "Library," which comes from the word "Liber," which meaning "a book," is where the word "library" originates. As a result, a library is a collection of books. "A library consists of books, brains, and a building," a renowned librarian once

declared, referring to the stock personnel and housing. It actually needs to have a fourth component, called "Readers."

In reality, the English term library refers to a collection of books assembled for study, research, reference, and leisure.

Back in the fourteenth century, the word "library" meant a place. Any building, location, or group of spaces that houses a book collection for the community's, a subset of it's, or a member of society's usage is referred to as a "library".

A library is an organization that administers or maintains a collection of works that includes books, manuscripts, musical scores, and other literary and creative materials that are kept for use but not for sale.

The term "Library" is defined by the father of library science, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, as " public organization of establishment charged with the care of a collection of books and the duty of making them accessible to those who require use of them, as well as the task of converting every user of its area into a habitual library goer and a regular reader".

Historically, libraries have performed a number of socially useful tasks. They were first created as open-access book repositories for people unable to finance private collections. They were promoted as "People's Universities" with the goal of assisting those who had little access to formal education in becoming more knowledgeable. They were also thought of as trustworthy resources for information, fun activities, and cultural enrichment. Because they allowed for open and free access to information, promoted equality, and ensured that the public was informed, libraries were seen as the foundation of democracy. Additionally, they developed into hubs for neighborhood groups and citizens, serving as repositories of local history.

Modern libraries are more concerned with information than with manuscripts. In a classical library, books were the only unit of transaction, and today, information has quickly replaced books and printed material in certain places. This is essential in a library. Nonetheless, with computer and internet access, many libraries in India have embraced the information superhighway.

1.5 Need of the study

In the present days all educational fields is well developed and high profile. 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 analysis of several network types utilized in government and private university libraries for library automation is mentioned in this paper, with a focus on western (M.P.) libraries. The different types of networks can be used for library automation of information needs. Providing accurate information to the right users in the shortest amount of time is the fundamental objective of every library. Due to increasing user requests and dwindling financial resources, the library is unable to procure all reading materials on demand. The only way to solve this problem is for people to provide resources through networking.

Today in the science and technology are growing reading materials in different form sand types. Due to detonation of knowledge it does not possible for libraries to purchasing every type so freading materials except of this read erand use less time and money both.

1.6 Significant of the study

Due to the rapid expansion of information and communication technology, libraries' physical environments have also transformed in India (ICT). Many libraries are utilizing the most up-to-date ICT tools and offering their patrons services that are of the highest caliber. But on the other hand, a few of libraries continue to run traditionally. Although several private colleges are using the newest technology, the majority of libraries in Himachal Pradesh continue to operate in the old manner and lack a significant portion of librarians who are knowledgeable about modern trends. Additionally, most Library Management Software (LMS) includes options for commercial, open-source, and internally built software. It is necessary to assess the state of libraries in all styles as a result. The analysis of library automation is necessary in composition to evaluate the current library automation services and can also help in the adoption of somewhat radical policies for library automation in Madhya Pradesh. Automation is a crucial component of the library in arrange to achieve status of a modernized the library.

1.7 Title of the study

Researches has been done their research work on Library networks Some have researched on **online e-resources** no one has studied on “**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF NETWORKS USED IN LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF WESTERN (M.P.)**”

1.8 Objective of study

The main objective is to investigate how different kinds of networks are used in government and private university libraries in Western Massachusetts (M.P.) for library automation.

1. To Awareness, Use & Importance about library networks of faculty Members, Student's & Research Scholars in Govt.& Private University Libraries of Western (M.P.).
2. Find out availability of various library networks and it can be helpful in the future studies for this Internet Era to provide latest and instant Information.
3. Different types of networks frequency using, identify and examine their different purpose of Using Library Automation.
4. Which types of problems faced by the Faculty Member, Student's & Research Scholars while using the networks used in library Automation.
5. To ascertain the preferences for information & Impact of networks on their studies to Faculty Members, Student's & Research Scholars.
6. Compare to use of different types of networks used in library automation in Govt. & Private University Libraries of western (M.P.).

1.9 Library Automation

In a nutshell, the use of computers and computer-based software is known as library automation, and services to carry out a wide range of library operations, functions, and services, as well as the development of output software. Libraries have been significantly impacted by the usage of computers, information, and technology. As a result, there has been a dramatic shift in library culture. Digital technology is still fundamentally changing our culture, as well as the prevailing political, social, and cultural norms. It also has an impact on libraries. The first to realize that conventional

approaches to information storage, retrieval, and usage were insufficient and ineffective in terms of knowledge stock were industrialized nations.

1.10 Library network

Networking involves switching all wired network connections amongst network users as well as synchronizing the computer, peripheral devices, and software. Sharing of information sources and services is the outcome. The goal of the network is to provide information to people connected by a network. Computers or telecommunications equipment can be used to facilitate communication between them. A network functions as a result of three elements: the transmission medium, the mechanism control, and the interface unit. Through these components, remote users can receive any information. A successful system also needs a transport capacity, a switching mechanism, and an end user.

1.11 Methodology of the study

The following methodologies have been used for the collection of primary information. Questionnaire method is adopted for data collection in the present study. The data collection from different Government and Private University libraries of western (M.P.). From that we have taken the personal interview and questionnaire of every university librarian, faculty and few special students for Primary data collection and internet, journals and magazines is also select for primary data. The secondary data we will collect from books and other reading materials.

The questionnaire survey approach was used in the current investigation. The researcher created the questionnaire to match the needs of the current investigation.

1.12 Hypotheses of the study

Libraries use information and communication technology (ICT) in two ways: automation of routine operations and the provision of search services to users. More and more libraries are employing computers to access literature within the library's four walls as well as for internal operations. Computer applications reduce repetitive processes and save time and effort for both users and personnel outside of the library.

Library automation networks to use of libraries are fulfilled requirements for libraries and some library networks more used in libraries. By using them, it also saves time or the work of human power is also used.

1.13 Scope of the study

The research is limited to the usage of various types of networks in library automation by regular staff members, students, and research scholars from 12 government and private universities in western Madhya Pradesh.

List of Universities

S. No.	Name of University	Year of Establishment	Govt./ Private	Faculty
1.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.)	1964	Govt.	All Stream
2.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Mhow (M.P.)	2016	Govt.	Social science
3.	Vikram University Ujjain (MP)	1957	Govt.	All Stream
4.	Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam University Indore (MP)	2016	Private	All Stream
5.	Malwanchal University, Indore (M.P.)	2016	Private	All Stream
6.	Medi-Caps University, Indore (M.P.)	2015	Private	All Stream
7.	Oriental University, Indore (M.P.)	2011	Private	All Stream
8.	Renaissance University, Indore (M.P.)	2016	Private	All Stream
9.	Sage University, Indore (M.P.)	2017	Private	All Stream
10.	Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.)	2015	Private	All Stream
11.	Symbiosis University of Applied Sciences Indore (M.P.)	2016	Private	Management & Technology
12.	Avantika University, Ujjain (M.P.)	2017	Private	Fashion & Technology

1.14 Chapterization in the study

Seven chapters, including the introduction and conclusion, make up the study. Bibliography, references, and an annexure are also included at the end of the text.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The research approach for the study area is presented with explanation in the first chapter, and the study's topic has been introduced using examples. Including the study's field, goal, methods, and hypotheses, as well as the chapter outlines and a succinct summary of each chapter.

Chapter 2: Review of literatures

An evaluation of the literature relevant to the study is provided in this chapter. A literature search will also turn up any recent developments in different notions. This includes both printed and digital examples of micro and macro literature. To cite the sources used within the text, APA citation guidelines are used. The documents were initially organised by concept, and then within each concept, they were organised chronologically.

Chapter 3: Study of different types of networks used in library automation: -

This chapter has discussed the outline of different types of networks used in library automation. And their availability of online resources. Different networks used library Automation in university libraries with example included. The numerous problems pertaining to the various network types utilized in government and private university libraries in Western (M.P.).

Chapter 4: - Brief study of Madhya Pradesh and Government and Private university of western (M.P.)

This chapter covers a brief study about Madhya Pradesh State and Government and Private Universities which is a part of this Ph.D. work is located in Western (M.P.)

Chapter 5: Data Collection, Survey and analysis:-

The data collection from different Government and Private University libraries of western (M.P.) . From that we have taken the personal interview and questionnaire. The survey was conducted at both public and private universities in western M.P. using the predetermined questionnaire, visiting libraries, and speaking with students, faculty members, and researchers. A brief survey-based analysis of the study.

Chapter 6: Conclusion:

The conclusion is presented at the end in the form of a summary, a suggestion, and a conclusion. This chapter's findings from the study are represented in the objective stated and the hypotheses put forth. Along with the conclusion and recommendations for additional research, it also contains some recommendations with citations to the study. An annexure is supplied after the work's bibliography and references.

Chapter 7: Bibliography and Reference Section:-

(A) Bibliography

(B) Appendix