EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
The primary objective of a library is to provide right information to right user at right time in right form. To fulfil this objective libraries have to provide maximum access to information irrespective of location. ICT has helped to meet these objectives successfully. Applications of ICT and development of networks, use of internet and WWW have changed the practices in libraries. Due to this change librarians and libraries are facing problems like budget, information explosion, satisfying user needs etc. However the concept of library cooperation and resource sharing is developed since long in different nomenclature like ILL, sharing of catalogue data, professional skills, information resources etc. But recently ICT made revolutionary change by developing networks and provide better services to user community.

Libraries from its inception are called as store houses of information having qualitative collection of documents useful to the information society. Libraries are also called as power houses of information and knowledge resources centers which disseminate information and help users in generating new knowledge base on the existing knowledge. However, libraries are not self sufficient and are unable to fulfil all the needs of users due to information explosion and rising cost of publications. Librarians have understood the situation and initiated Inter Library Loan (ILL) facilities and now reached to library networks in the passage of time with different transformations. The Librarians, UGC, NISSAT made different efforts in achieving resource sharing and provide information resources to the users through developing centers and consortium.

University Grants Commission (UGC) and National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) under Department of Science and Technology (DST) developed many library networks to strengthen the resource collection in particular discipline and also share resources and develop specialised databases. INFLIBNET, CALIBNET, DELNET, MYLIBNET and many more city networks are the outcome of the efforts of UGC and NISSAT. Technologies also supported to the developments of networks in order to achieve maximum level of resource sharing and increase the level of productivity of information products and services.
The ICT use in libraries extended the scope of resource sharing by developing library networks for effective transfer of the information. E-publishing, digital contents (e-books, e-journals, databases) supported to the mission and new concepts are developed in resource sharing. Considering these developments the researcher has planned to unite the management libraries in Pune city and design a model for the library networks through study to achieve economy and best resource sharing. This base model can be later extended in the geographical area also.

The study initiated with explaining the need of library networks, review of library networks developed so far in India, reason and need of the study in ICT era, prerequisites for the development of networks and finally a PMLN model for the management libraries in Pune. The objectives are selected to fulfil these concepts with selection of suitable research methods. Few objectives are: assess the status of management education and management institutes in Pune city, assess the resources and facilities, library services available in management libraries and user expectations form these libraries, assess the status of ICT infrastructure and ICT skills of library staff in management colleges libraries, assess the use of e-resources, study the efforts made so far in library networks and resource sharing, study the pre-requisites for developing networks including security and workout, prepare and suggest a conceptual model for networking of management libraries in Pune city and its security.

The research method has many dimensions. The present study is providing a model for resource sharing in management libraries which is new initiative using ICT. Model is developed based on the data collected and concepts used. The primary and secondary both methods are used for data collection. For the present research study descriptive research method is used in which questionnaire tool is used for collecting data regarding the status of libraries in management discipline. Based on the data the effective model is suggested.

In addition to this to assess the interest of library professionals towards participating in resource sharing activities and also to seek the opinions of few librarians of prominent institutes as well as ICT experts were interviewed. The interviews conducted informally and without any structured questionnaire. This gave the support to the study. The researcher has also collected related and the available literature published in different
resources and reviewed to understand efforts made towards resource sharing activities among libraries in India as well as other developed countries. The literature review helped in analysing networks benefits, topologies, security etc. Thus literature review (secondary analysis) helped in supporting concepts, observations. Thus for conducting this study, descriptive research method in which survey using questionnaire, observation, interviews and secondary analysis are used. The data obtained from these ways helped researcher in building a model for library networks and its security. The researcher has reviewed 17 studies conducted by the different scholars to identify the uniqueness in the present study. In this study following phases are discussed while developing network model which are not focused in other studies noticed by the researcher e.g. design and planning phase, pre-requisite / pre-conditions for networking, operational and maintenance phase, security phase and application phase etc.

The study is presented in nine chapters.

Chapter 1 – Introduction: This chapter highlights need of library networks, library networks in India, background of study, reason to select topic, scope and limitations, aim and objectives, research methodology, hypothesis, uniqueness of study and structure of the study etc.

Chapter 2 – Literature Review: This chapter is a brief analysis of information literature published in different forms and consulted by researcher, relevant to study. The different facets considered while conducting literature are discussed at length with brief summary. The literature survey help in building the concepts developed in the mind of researcher and also used and cited reference in text suitably in different chapters.

Chapter 3 – Proliferations of Management Education and Institutes: In this chapter efforts have been made to analyse the prominence and importance of management education and the growth in development of management institutions. A survey covers global to local developments in management education, a structure nature of programs etc.

Chapter 4 – Changing the Paradigm Libraries and Technology: This chapter highlights implementation of different technologies and its effective use in managing
libraries. A review of latest trends especially in technologies applied in libraries are discussed in this chapter, along with its merits in performing different library activities.

**Chapter 5 – Networks Prerequisites:** A detailed presentation in respect of network building and its different facets like need, benefits, prerequisites, maintenance and securities are discussed.

**Chapter 6- Library Networks in India: An Overview:** The efforts are made to study the development of library networks at national level. The agencies, associations, organisations involved in developing library networks at different level are also highlighted in this chapter.

**Chapter 7 – Data analysis and Interpretation:** This chapter analysis the data collected from the questionnaire and presented after the evaluation systematically using different statistical methods. This chapter in general helps in narrating the status of management libraries.

**Chapter 8 – Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion:** This chapter highlight the observations and findings from the data collected observations and literary evidences and based on these findings suitable suggestions to initiate proper networking are narrated. At the end study is concluded stating scope for future research and usability of the study.

**Chapter 9 – Conception of Pune Management Libraries Network (PMLN):** Based on different model presented so far and after the detailed study of all the past reporting the researcher has developed his own conceptual model for networking management libraries in Pune city based on NKN. The structure of proposed network for PMLN is discussed in detailed in this chapter.

Opening part of the thesis presented the very need of the library network which was substantiated in the later chapters. The sole objective of the research work was to seek the readiness of the management institutes in Pune towards formation of a library network wherein the individual libraries now serving a rich hub of information and knowledge based services can gain collective advantages and which in turn would be attained by their stakeholders. Based on the findings as regards to the technical capabilities of the libraries of management institutes in Pune a model of Pune Management Library Network referred hereafter as PMLN has been conceived and presented in this study.