Profiles of Special Libraries in Andhra Pradesh

There are several Organizations, besides Central and State governments, which have been promoting the special libraries and information centres. These Special Libraries are attached to various Science & Technology departments, Research & Development Organizations etc. Especially in Andhra Pradesh there are good number of information centres functioning under various autonomous bodies/councils like: DRDO, ICAR, ICMR, R&D Institutions etc.

The following are the Organizations /Institutions of Andhra Pradesh that are covered for this present study:

1. Atomic Minerals Directorate (AMD), Begumpet, Hyderabad.

Atomic Minerals Directorate (AMD) for Exploration and Research is the oldest unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Under the Atomic Energy Act, passed by the Govt. of India on April 15, 1948 and followed by the creation of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) on August 10, 1948, AMD was created on July 29, 1949 as 'Rare Minerals Survey Unit' with headquarters in New Delhi. It was renamed first as 'Raw Materials Division' and then as 'Atomic Minerals Division' in 1958. Its headquarter was later shifted to Hyderabad during 1974. With the shifting of headquarters from Delhi to Hyderabad in 1974, activities of the Directorate were spread out by opening new regional centers at Shillong (North Eastern Region), Hyderabad (South Central Region) and Jaipur (Western Region) in addition to the four already existing centres at New Delhi (Northern Region), Bangalore (Southern
Region), Calcutta/ Jamshedpur (Eastern Region) and Nagpur (Central Region), and equipping various laboratories at headquarters with the state of the art instruments.

The General Library meets the needs of the personnel in the Directorate, for information on general topics other than specific scientific nature. The aim is to help the individual to attain all-round development as responsible and good human beings. It houses Reference Books such as Encyclopedias, Yearbooks, books on HRD, general technical and non-technical subjects, inspirational books as well as Hindi books, both fiction and non-fiction. Apart from books, a few journals of general interest are also subscribed for the Library.

**Scientific and Technical Resource Centre**

The information needs of the scientific community at the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration & Research is met by the Scientific and Technical Resource Centre (STRC) and the Library.

The Scientific and Technical Resource Centre (STRC) comprises of a comprehensive collection of books and journals pertaining to Earth Sciences and related topics with particular emphasis on the exploration and research for atomic minerals in India.

**Some of the functions of the STRC are**

- to select, acquire, process, preserve, organize Indian and foreign publications on all aspects of exploration and research for atomic minerals.
- to provide various services such as Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), and reprography.
• to arrange inter-library loan of books, journals and other documents.
• to provide information on selective topics from the resources in the Library, on request.
• to provide web-based information services.
• to provide information on availability of books and journals in the STRC, through On Line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) on the LAN.
• to organize the sale of journals published by the Division.

The Collection in the STRC comprises of books on Earth Sciences and its sub-divisions, such as Geology, Geophysics, Geochemistry, Applied Geology, Mining and Mineral Processing, besides publications on Nuclear Physics, Nuclear Technology, Analytical Chemistry, Electronics and Instrumentation and Computer Science. Latest publications on these subjects are acquired periodically by referring to publishers catalogues, book reviews in journals, and Publishers' Web sites.

The STRC has a total collection of over 22,000 volumes of books and bound journals. A number of books and other publications are also received on complimentary basis. It has a special collection of publications of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, the Geological Survey of India, and the Geological Society of India, which are most important reference publications for the Scientists of the Division.

The journal subscriptions include some of the best international journals in Earth Sciences, and most of the Earth Science journals published in India. Thirty-eight foreign and thirty-nine Indian journals are subscribed annually. The Library also subscribes to Science Direct database from Elsevier and INIS Atomindex on CD-ROM. The Science Direct provides access to the contents pages and abstracts of
papers published in 1200 foreign journals of Elsevier Science, Netherlands. Access is also provided to the full text of some of these journals.


ANURAG was established on 2nd May 1988 to execute specific, time-bound projects/programmes leading to the development of custom designed computing systems and software packages for numerical analysis and other applications. India decided to launch a national initiative in supercomputing to design, develop and deliver a supercomputer in the gigaflops range. Simultaneously, several other complementary projects were initiated to develop high performance parallel computers at the National Aerospace Laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC), and the Advanced Numerical Research & Analysis Group (ANURAG) of Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO). India’s first generation parallel computer was delivered starting from 1991.

To design and develop advanced computing systems, especially those based on state of the art concepts like parallel architectures as well as associated systems and sub-systems. To develop systems and application software packages for mission oriented tasks to build-up technology in these areas.

PACE (Processor for Aerodynamic Computations and Evaluation) developed by ANURAG, is a loosely coupled, message-passing parallel processing system, originally designed to cater to the CFD needs in aircraft design. ANURAG developed
the more powerful super computer ‘Pace Plus 32’ by the end of 1998. The ‘Pace Plus 32’ super computer is 15 times more powerful than the existing computers in the country, and can be used to support missile development, as well as applications in various fields such as automobiles, molecular design, building big structures like bridges and meteorology.

To undertake forward-looking research and development in futuristic concepts and to create an environment and infrastructure, which fosters such, advanced research leading to the application of advanced computing concepts and technologies.

**Facilities available**

- Networking of workstations, personal computers
- Hardware development
- VLSI Design facilities
- FPGA Design Tools

**Technical Information Centre** was established to cater to the needs of ANURAG Scientists and Technical Officers. It is partially automated covering 3061 Books, 63 Journals, 1200 Bound Volumes and 900 Technical Reports.

It also provides services to DRDO laboratories as well as Delhi based sister laboratories. Its area of collection includes Physics, Solid State, GaAs, Sensors, MEMS etc.
3. Advanced Systems Laboratory (ASL), Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad.

Digital Information Resource Centre (DIRC)

Role of DIRC: Acting as repository of digital information in aerospace & allied fields. It collects, processes, preserves and disseminates the technical information to all the scientists, technical personnel of ASL. DIRC aims at keeping and providing up to date information timely to all the personnel of the laboratory through digital and electronic media.

DIRC Services:

1. OPAC: an Online Public Access Catalogue is available in DIRC for facilitating the users to quickly search the required document by Author, Title, Acc No. Keyword subject etc. This facility indicates status of availability of the document.

2. Current Aerospace & Allied Literature: This is a periodical alerting service containing information on nascent trends appearing in the literature. Database can be searched by various fields.

3. Abstracting bulletins: Full text articles on CD-ROM/ASL-NET.

4. Access to: DRONA, INTERNET, ASL-NET

5. Access to e-Journals & e-Books

6. Publications on ASL-NET

Online Services:

It offers the online services such as: Web OPAC, Online Reservation & Renewal of Books, Current Aerospace & Allied Literature, Missile Forecast, CD-ROM Standard Index, DRDO News Letter, Technology Focus.
4. Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DERL or DLRL)  
Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad.

Defence Electronics Research Laboratory was established in 1962 to work on the design and development of communication and radar systems. Currently DLRL is involved in the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) of DRDO. The DLRL was included on the list of Indian entities that were subjected to US sanctions announced after the May 1998 nuclear tests. Communication CIPHER equipment, produced on the DLRL design, was successfully deployed in the 1965 war with Pakistan. Total self-sufficiency was achieved in the field. Also the Battle Field Surveillance Radar (BFSR) was successfully developed and produced. However, these two activities were subsequently transferred to the Electronics & Radar Development Establishment (ERDE), Bangalore.

International Advanced Research Centre (ARC) provides services of technology development and transfer in the area of power metallurgy, new materials and surface engineering. The Department of Science and Technology (DST), as a state-of-the-art facility for advanced materials and processing technologies, conceived the International ARC for Power Metallurgy and New Materials in 1990.

Because of the confidentiality of the data, Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DERL or DLRL) is constrained to provide the data on issues such as Library details.
The center was established with an active participation of premier R&D institutions from former Soviet Union. The main objectives or the center are development of high performance materials and processes for niche market, demonstration of technologies at prototype scale and transfer of technologies to the Indian Industry.

5. Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad.

According to some sources the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory and DRDL in Hyderabad helped fabricate and weaponize the nuclear devices tested by India in 1998. DMRL not only conducts research on metallurgy, but is the materials research laboratory for all of the Indian Ministry of Defence.

DMRL’s work has included contributions to the Agni Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM), and managing steel motor casings for the Polar Space Launch Vehicle (PSLV). BMRL has close ties with the US materials community, due to the fact that many of their scientists were trained at some of the best US universities. A large amount of the research conducted in the Metallic Division, supports maintenance and upgrades to their aircraft inventory of Soviet MIG fighters. Therefore, there is some advanced development work on conventional Titanium and Nickel-based alloys. Some of this work is in support of indigenous Indian alloys.

Because of the confidentiality of the data the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL) it is constrained to provide the data on issues such as Library details.
DMRL due at least in part to the relative immaturity of its aerospace industry, carries out the majority of defense related materials research up through advanced development, prototype and sometimes-even production. While much of the historical work of DMRL has centered around support of existing or imported hardware, there is an increased emphasis on indigenous research, development, and production. Perhaps the most visible examples of this are India’s efforts in missiles and rockets, although there are also projects underway to develop an indigenous trainer, jet engine, and a turboprop powered small transport, which has both civilian and military projected uses.

The fledgling Titanium industry in India is a good example of the government's attempts to encourage and promote aerospace industry in India. DMRL has conducted research on sponge production for several decades, and by the early 1990s operated a pilot plant, where the size and technology appear to be world class. This technology is available for commercialization by Indian Industry. Examples of DMRL’s other facilities are its 2000-ton isothermal forging press, VAR furnace, state-of-the-art materials characterization facility, and pioneering electro-chemical slag remelting facility.

6. Defence Research Development Laboratories (DRDL)
Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad.

The Defence Research and Development Laboratory in Hyderabad, formerly directed by A.P.J.Abdul Kalam, is the main research center for the Integrated Missile Development Program. It is located in the Defence Research Complex at Kanchanbagh, on the periphery of Hyderabad’s old city. Kalam was previously
associated with the satellite launch vehicle team at Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram, and soon became Project Director for SLV-3. The SLV-3 project culminated in putting the scientific satellite Rohini into orbit in July 1980. After 10 years in DRDL, Kalam went to Delhi to take over from V.S.Arunachalam as Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister and head of the DRDO. DRDL is responsible for the Integrated Guided Missile Program, which includes five components: Prithvi, a surface-to-surface battlefield missile; Nag, an anti-tank missile (ATM); Akash, a swift, medium-range surface-to-air missile (SAM); Trishul, a quick-reaction SAM with a shorter range; and Agni, an intermediate range ballistic missile. The management structure of the Missile Program, with Kalam as the Chairman of the Programme Management Board, delegated executive powers to the five project Directors. The program involved over 20 institutions and partners outside – ranging from large public and private sector suppliers to small specialist firms.

**Technical Information Centre**

The Technical Information Centre of DRDL was established to cater the needs of its Scientists, Technical Officers and other employees.

**Collection at TIC of DRDL:**

Collection includes 28000 Books, 208 journals, 12500 bound volumes & 15500 Technical Reports. Other than this collection they also subscribe e-journals as well as e-books.

TIC provides different services to its Scientists, Technical Officers etc like Online Service, OPAC, e-journals, Selective Dissemination of Information, Current
Awareness Service, Reference Service etc. It also provides service to other nearby DRDO laboratories and HAL, BDL, MIDHANI etc. by providing Inter Library Loan.

Technical Information Centre Collection covers different subjects like Electronics, Radars, Antennas, Computers, Aerodynamics, Mathematics, Engineering etc.


The Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), established in the year 1971 is a major industrial unit of Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. The complex is responsible for the supply of nuclear fuel bundles and reactor core components for all the nuclear power reactors operating in India. It is a unique facility where natural and enriched Uranium fuel, Zirconium alloy cladding and reactor core components are manufactured under one roof starting from the raw materials.

The Fuel

India is pursuing an indigenous three stage Nuclear Power Programme involving closed fuel cycles of Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and Liquid Metal cooled Fast Breeder Reactors (LMFBRs) for judicious utilization of the relatively limited reserves of Uranium and vast resources of Thorium. PHWRs form the first stage of the Power programme, which uses Zircaloy as clad & Natural Uranium Dioxide as fuel. In addition, India is operating two Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs) for the last 30 years. The Zircaloy clad enriched Uranium Oxide fuel
elements and assemblies for these reactors are fabricated at NFC starting from imported enriched Uranium Hexafluoride.

Self Reliance

The Nuclear Fuel Complex is an outstanding example of a successful translation of indigenously developed processes to production scale operations. The strong base of self-reliance in the crucial area of nuclear fuel and core components is a great asset to the country in not only supporting the nuclear power programme but also in developing a large number of allied and ancillary industries.

Scope

The Nuclear Fuel Complex is unique in many respects. It is the only Complex of its kind where Uranium concentrates on the one hand and Zirconium mineral on the other are processed at the same location all the way to produce finished fuel assemblies and also Zirconium alloy tubular components, for supplies to the Nuclear Power Industry. The complex also symbolizes the strong emphasis on self-reliance in the Indian Nuclear Power Programme. The advanced technologies for the production of nuclear grade Uranium Di-oxide fuel, Zirconium metal and Zirconium alloy tube components and the manufacture of fuel bundles conforming to reactor specifications were developed through systematic efforts during the late 50's and the 60's.
NFC - Vision & Mission

India is pursuing a three-stage nuclear power programme linking the fuel cycles of Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) and Liquid Metal Cooled Fast Breeder Reactors (LMFBR). In addition, Light Water Reactors (LWR) have also been included in the programme in order to achieve the target of 20,000 MWe of nuclear power by the year 2020.

From the very inception of the nuclear power programme in India in the mid 1960s, great emphasis has been given towards self-reliance and indigenisation in fabrication of nuclear fuels.

Ever since its commissioning in 1971, the Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) is playing a key role in this programme and has been supplying natural and enriched Uranium Oxide fuels and Zirconium alloy core components for all the power reactors in India. Indigenous resources, know how, and process equipment are being extensively utilized.

Because of the confidentiality of the data the Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) is constrained to provide the data on issues such as Library details.
NFC has a highly qualified and committed team of Scientists, Engineers and Technicians. This resource, combined with state-of-the-art equipment and technology and total quality management objective, NFC is poised to meet challenges in the years to come.

8. Project Officers Materials (POM), Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad.

Project Officers Materials is a unit of Defence R & D organization is involved in indigenous development and procurement of high performance materials and components required for Kaveri Aero Gas Turbine Engine, being developed at Bangalore to power light combat aircraft.

Because of the confidentiality of the data, the Defence Organization Project Officers Materials (POM) it is constrained to provide the data on issues such as Library details.

9. Research Centre Imarat (RCI), Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad.

The Research Centre Imarat (RCI) was established by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in 1988 on a campus 8 km from Defence Research and Development Laboratory [DRDL] at Kanchanbagh. The origin of the nomenclature "Imarat" is obscure, being an Arabic word for "emirate" which is at times is displayed as IMARAT as though it
were an acronym, though no expansion has ever been disclosed. The center's state-of-the-art facilities are dedicated to work in advanced missile technologies.

Kalam was the Project Director for the SLV-3 space launch vehicle that put the Rohini scientific satellite into orbit in July 1980. Kalam subsequently was appointed director of the Defence Research and Development Laboratory, where he formulated the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme.

This understanding of the sequential progression of projects through various facilities provides an interesting insight into the development of India's missile program. It strongly suggests that by the mid-1980s A.P.J. Abdul Kalam had concluded that the primary challenge facing the IGMDP was the development of the requisite basic technologies, and that a development effort that lacked adequate technological foundation would be doomed to failure.

**Technical Information Centre at RCI**

The Technical Information Centre of RCI was established to cater the needs of its Scientists, Technical Officers and Technical staff.

**Collection at TIC of RCI:**

Collection includes 13000 Books, 130 journals, 2500 bound volumes & 3000 Technical Reports. Other than this collection they also subscribe e-journals as well as e-books.
TIC provides different services to its Scientists, Technical Officers etc like Online Service, OPAC, e-journals, Selective Dissemination of Information, Current Awareness Service, Reference Service etc. It also provides service to other nearby DRDO laboratories by providing Inter Library Loan.

Technical Information Centre Collection covers different subjects like Electronics, Aerospace, Control and guidance, Mechanical engineering, Computer science etc.


National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) is an autonomous organization under Department of Space, Govt. of India engaged in operational remote sensing activities. The operational use of remote sensing applications is in the fields of water resources, agriculture, soil and land degradation, mineral exploration, groundwater targeting, geomorphological mapping, coastal and ocean resources monitoring, environment, ecology and forest mapping, land use and land cover mapping and urban area studies, large scale mapping, etc.

The chief activities are satellite data and aerial data reception, data processing, data dissemination, applications for providing value added services and training.

The Library at NRSA had a modest start in 1977 with a few hundred books. Subsequently, the Library has kept pace with the rapid developments and growth of the organization and is now a unique archive of remote sensing related literature in
the country. The library collection/services are automated. Jukebox aids in sharing the CD-ROM databases over the Internet. The aim of NRSA Library is to build a comprehensive collection of documents for meeting present and future needs of remote sensing users. The Library is functioning as an Information Centre where remote sensing information is collected and organized for effective retrieval and dissemination. The transaction at the library issue desk is completely automated for the benefit of users. NRSA currently subscribing to about 200 scientific journals and are also members of national/International institutes of common interest. Efforts are on to develop a ‘Digital Library’, keeping pace with the developments in Information Science and Technology.

NRSA Library at Hyderabad has rich collection of 30,000 documents in different fields of interest of the organization. About 196 current journals are subscribed and the library has 8,000 back volumes of the journals. The library is fully automated and using integrated library management package ‘LIBSYS’ under networking environment. Library has local area network with 9 user Terminals connected to LIBSYS server for searching Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) from their terminals with using Web OPAC facility. The users can access OPAC of other ISRO/DoS libraries through Spacenet connection provided in the library.

Library is catering to 1,000 library users including employees, project students and trainee officers. The library document collection is classified and arranged according to Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) system.
Services at NRSA

NRSA provides Current Periodical List, Book Spotlight contains monthly List of new arrivals, Current contents of Books, Journals, Newspaper Clippings, Reprographic service, Inter Library Loan facility, Audio/Video facility etc. With CD-ROM Jukebox it serves users about 600 with CD-ROM databases and online through Intranet. NRSA having its own Publication Division and produces books and journals.

11. Satish Dhawan Space Centre, (SHAR), Sriharikota.

Sriharikota Rocket Launching Centre Library

Government of India set up Space Commission and Department of Space (DOS) in June 1972 Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) executes, space programme through its establishments located in different places in India.

Main objective of space programme includes development of satellites, launch vehicles, sounding Rockets and associated ground systems. Experimental phase included Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) Satellite Telecommunication Experiment (STEP), remote sensing application projects, satellites like Aryabhata, Bhaskara, Rohini and APPLE and launch vehicles, SLV-3 and ASLV

Present operational space systems include Indian National Satellite (INSAT) for tele-communication, television broadcasting, meteorology and disaster warning
and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) for resources monitoring and management. Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) used for launching IRS Satellites and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) intended for launching INSAT class of satellites.

Space Science activities include SROSS and IRS-P3 satellites, participation in international science campaigns and ground systems like MST Radar.

ISRO’s co-operative arrangements cover several countries and space agencies. It provides training in space field to personnel from other countries.

ISRO’s hardware and services available commercially through Antrix Corporation.

**Satish Dhawan Space Centre, SHAR**

- Main launch centre of ISRO, 100 kms from Chennai
- Processes solid propellant motors and conducts ground tests.
- Launch ranges at Thumba also for sounding rockets
- Achievements include establishment of launch complexes for sounding rockets, SLV-3, ASLV and PSLV. Launch complex augmented for GSLV.

Because of the confidentiality of the data the Space Research Organization Satish Dhawan Space Centre, (SHAR) is constrained to provide the data on issues such as Library details.
12. Directorate of Oilseeds Research (DOR)

Directorate of Oilseeds Research (DOR) is a National Organization under crop science division of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with responsibility to plan, coordinate and execute the research programmes to augment the production and productivity of Castor, Sunflower and Safflower.

Mandate

- Augmentation, evaluation and characterization of genetic resources
- Basic, strategic and applied research to increase the productivity
- Research on quality of oil and oilseed cakes
- Socio-economic research for assessing the sustainability of the technologies
- Transfer of technology
- Coordination of multi-location research to develop varieties and technologies of National and regional importance through All India Coordinated Research Programme

Library and Documentation:

The Library and Documentation unit continued to collect, store, organize and disseminate information on all aspects of crop improvement, crop production, crop protection and utilization of oilseed crops. An amount of Rs.14 lakhs (approx.) was spent in a year for procurement of books and for subscription of 75 journals, 4 databases. A total of 76 publications were received on gratis, besides newsletters and annual reports from different organizations. New records of books were added to the computerized library catalogue database. The LIBRIS library software has been in operation at DOR.
Equipment procured:

Autoclave, scanner, computers with accessories, Public Address systems, Farm tools, Inkjet Printer, HP LaserJet printer, air Conditioners & Refrigerators, Scanner jet, Digital Photocopier, Nitrogen Distillation unit, Tray Drier, Temperature controller, Muffle furnace, hot air oven, Olympus Microscope, Video Camera, Water Still, Converter to 128 Kbps leased line, PCR machine, Gel documentation system and LCD projector, these are the equipment procured by DOR Library

13. Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

Formerly known as All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project (AICRIP), was established at Hyderabad in 1965 by ICAR to organize multi-location coordinated Rice Research and national testing program in India. The project over the years has grown to the present status as Directorate of Rice Research (DRR) from August 1975 with added mandate of organizing research on irrigated rice for strengthening and stabilizing rice production.

Significant achievements: since 1968 more than 720 rice varieties for various agro-ecological systems prevalent across the country have been released though multi-location testing.

Infrastructure facilities and organization: The Directorate has well equipped laboratories, glasshouse and field facilities at Rajendranagar and Ramachandrapuram for applied and field oriented research in all the above
disciplines. The Directorate is endowed with Library, Auditorium, Seminar Halls, Hostels and a Guest House, photographic and art facilities for organizing various research and other activities like conferences, workshops and training programs.

About Library

The DRR Library is well furnished and equipped with computers and Internet facility. The library has 4,500 books and 5,300 bound volumes of Journals specializing in Rice and allied subjects. It subscribes 100 Indian and 17 foreign Journals pertaining to various disciplines with special reference to Rice. It also provides CD-Rom database search & retrieval service by using following databases. CROP CD, PEST CD, SOIL-CD, AGRIS, AGRICOLA.

Library automation to enhance the utility of facilities at library through advanced software namely, LIBSYS.4 is in progress. Library also works as repository centre. All the publications such as Bulletins, Annual Reports, and Technical Reports etc., published by the Institute are stocked and supplied on request.


The National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM) was established in 1976, at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, to fulfill the important need for an institution of management in agricultural research and education. NAARM is one of the constituent institutes of the Indian Council of
Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, and the apex body of the country for promoting agricultural research, education and extension education.

**Organization and Management**

The Academy receives guidance for its effective functioning from the Institute Management Committee (IMC) and Research Advisory Committee (RAC), comprising the Directors and eminent scientists from within and outside the Academy. There are also Academic and Research Councils, to guide the training and research activities of the Academy. To effectively implement its mandated activities, the Academy is organized under three Divisions, supported by various centralized services.

**The Mission**

To enhance the performance of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) by building capacity in research and education policy, planning and management, and to foster a scientific culture that can make the NARS highly productive globally.

**Facilities**

The Academy is having state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for conducting training programmes/ small group discussions/ work shops/ seminars/ conferences/ committee meetings and other national and international events.
NAARM Library

NAARM library at Rajendranagar has rich collection of 25,000 documents, about 250 journals are subscribed both Indian as well as foreign and the library has more then 10,000 back volumes of the journals.

Library also subscribes to e-Journals in the related field and possesses two CD-ROM databases related to Agricultural field.

Services at NAARM

Library has infrastructure to manage the in-house operations and provides information service to the faculty members, Research Scholars and students. The library is connected with the campus wide area network and it gives access to information on projects, training programmes and publications, many of them are full-text. Internet-based Library Services include links to important web sites, databases, Electronic Journals, Library catalogues, discussion forums etc.

15. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

The National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, popularly known as MANAGE, is an apex national institute set up in 1987 as an autonomous society under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. MANAGE is the Indian response to the challenges of management in a rapidly growing agricultural sector. As a management institute, MANAGE has a mandate to assist the State
Governments, the Government of India and other public sector organizations in effective management of their agricultural extension and other agricultural management systems. MANAGE is a nodal institute for conducting International Programmes and organizing study visits for foreign delegates in the above areas.

MANAGE offers its services in 5 streams. They are:

4. Management Research, 5. Information and Documentation services

The institute is located on a 16-hectare campus in the serene rural surroundings of Rajendranagar, 15 km away from Hyderabad city. Prominent educational, training and research institutions on agriculture and rural development in close vicinity of MANAGE are the Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), the National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), and the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD).

**Core Values**

The Information Resource Centre at MANAGE has been providing information services to support training, teaching, research and consultancy programmes at MANAGE, disseminating information through publications, website and organizing training for information managers from different institutions. Integrating state of the art information technology with traditional services, the focus is on providing a gateway for clients, to access information resources as well as network with other institutions.
Information Access and Dissemination: Information resources include a collection of 11,683 books, 170 journals, a collection of CD-ROMs and videos on various aspects of agriculture and management. The database of books, journals, articles and videos and CD-ROMs is managed through LYBSIS a library management software. The library has also been subscribing to electronic databases like PROWESS, India Trades, Indian Harvest and India Stats, Services include provision of training, educational, research material, access to information resources, reference services and literature search services. Development of a database of books and articles scanned from current literature is an on going activity of this center.

MANAGE on the web: The MANAGE website www.manage.gov.in gives access to information on projects, training programmes and publications many of them full-text. Internet-based Library Services include links to important web sites, databases, Electronic Journals, Library catalogues, discussion forums etc.


Prior to the upgradation of this Centre as the present, NRCS was engaged in research on important dry land crops such as sorghum, castor, groundnut, red gram, cotton and sorghum based farming systems. It was first established in 1958 as a Project on Intensified Research on Cotton, Oilseeds and Millets (PIRCOM). From 1966, it became a Regional Research Station of the Indian Agricultural Research
Institute (IARI), New Delhi. Since January 1970, it also became the main Unit of All India Coordinated Sorghum Improvement Project (AICSIP).

As the main unit of AICSIP, this center helped in strengthening network system created for conducting applied research on sorghum improvement and testing of production technologies at national level. NRCS was established on 16 November 1987 to further strengthen research on sorghum on a national mode with increased emphasis on basic research areas encompassing rabi sorghum productivity, sustainability of production, product utilization and profitability.

NRCS has the mandate to act as a lead center on sorghum research with a national perspective. This role is effectively integrated into the applied and adequate research on sorghum being undertaken by the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) of major sorghum growing states. Sixteen of the major research centers under 12 SAUs are networked under AICSIP by the ICAR where it guides, supports and coordinates research activities on sorghum. Thus, the NRCS and the AICSIP network involving SAUs are together responsible for assessing the research needs including, co-ordination and evaluation of research on sorghum production and utilization and also recommending appropriate technologies for national or location specific adoption. The AICSIP system also freely interacts with private sector, research and developmental agencies for evaluating their technologies. Above all, the NRCS-AICSIP system serves as the national advisory agency on all aspects of sorghum research, production and utilization.
Information Technology

The institute made major leap in Information Technology (IT) since the establishment of NRCS. It now has about 40 PC’s of which about 30 of them are connected to a Local Area Network (LAN) backed by gigabit and modern switch based technology. Internet connectivity is provided to all the scientists and to administrative, and accounts wing on the LAN through 64kbps Leased line from BSNL, Hyderabad. All the above staff were well versed (through training programme/s) in use of computer and accessing E-mail and other facilities built-in Internet.

17. Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Tarnaka, Hyderabad.

The Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) is one of the constituent national laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the premier multidisciplinary Research & Development organization of the Government of India. It was set up as a semi-autonomous Centre in 1977 in Hyderabad, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, became a full-fledged national laboratory during 1981-82, and was dedicated to the nation on 26 November, 1987 by the then Prime Minister of India, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The ongoing research programmes at the CCMB are in three major categories –

- High quality basic research in the frontier areas of modern biology,
- Research relevant to societal needs, and
- Application-oriented research towards commercialization.
These include the areas of biomedicine & diagnostics, evolution & development, gene regulation in prokaryotes and eukaryotes, host-parasite interactions, membrane biology, protein structure, bioinformatics, functional genomics, theoretical biology, etc. CCMB has also taken lead in the dissemination of modern biological information through popularization of science, science education in schools, and has been a meeting point for art and science. In recognition of its contribution to modern biology, CCMB has been chosen as a Centre of Excellence by UNESCO Global Network for Molecular and Cell Biology (MCBN) and has been designated as a South Centre for Excellence for Research and Training by the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), Italy. Many prestigious international and national awards have come to CCMB including the CSIR Technology Award (twice) and FICCI Award for outstanding achievements in Science & Technology.

The Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology (CCMB) is a premier research organization in the frontier areas of modern biology. The objectives of the Centre are to aid the development of biotechnology in India on a sound basis, conduct training courses in advanced areas of biology, promote centralized national facilities for new and modern techniques in the inter-disciplinary areas of biology, interact with industry carrying out basic and applied work, and to collect, collate and disseminate information relevant to biological research. The Centre is ushering in the new millennium to continue its mission of conducting a high quality basic research in chosen areas of biology, socially relevant research and application-oriented work towards commercialization.
Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad is a premier R&D Institute in India. The Institute had its origin as the Central Laboratories for Scientific & Industrial Research (CLSIR), established in 1944 by the then Government of Hyderabad State. After integration of Hyderabad State with the Indian Union, the laboratory expanded with its growing activities. The main building was formally opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India on January 2, 1954. In 1956, the Central Laboratories came under the aegis of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi and was renamed Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad (RRL-H). The RRL-H was rechristened as the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad in 1989. Major areas of research at IICT are: Natural Products Chemistry, Agrochemicals, Drugs & Intermediates, Specialty and Fine Chemicals, Fluoro-organics, Inorganic & Physical Chemistry (Catalysis & Material Science), Lipid Sciences & Technology, Coal, Gas & Energy, Chemical Engineering and Design & Engineering.

IICT’s basic objectives have always been to carry out research in the chemical sciences leading to innovative processes for a variety of products necessary for human welfare such as food, health and energy and the conduct of R&D work is fully geared to meet the requirements of technology development, transfer and commercialization. Process development work, particularly for bulk chemicals is carried out at appropriate pilot plant scale to collect techno economic and design data. With the help of excellent design & engineering expertise available,
the Institute has been providing engineering designs for commercial plants with standard commercial guarantees. More than 150 technologies developed by IICT are now in commercial production. Its commitment to industry is reflected by way of several sponsored and consultancy projects received from the industry, year after year. The external cash flow of IICT for the year 2003-04 is around Rs.16.5 crores. With over 450 highly professional and dedicated scientists and technical officers/Technicians, excellent laboratory and instrument facilities for research in chemical sciences and technology and allied sciences, IICT is known nationally as well as internationally for its contributions both in basic and applied research.

**Vision & Goal of the Library:**

To cater to the scientific information needs of staff members of both the laboratories viz., IICT-CCMB and other users communities.

To cater to the Literature search requirement of In-house users and outside agencies.

**Services**

Provides a range of library and information services like: Circulation, Reference, Newspaper Clippings, Inter-Library Loan, Translation service for foreign language research articles along with Photocopying and Binding activities to in-house Scientific Staff by a dedicated team of about 20 members.

Provides information on the bibliographical details along with the Impact factors of the research papers of IICT to the management and NISCAIR of CSIR in calculating the output of the Institute.
Infrastructure:

- More than 500 titles of Foreign and Indian Journals are subscribed every year in Chemical and Life Sciences, with an annual budget of about Rs.270 lakhs.
- Chemical Abstracts in print from 1907 onwards
- Chemical Abstracts on CD from 1996 onwards.
- Other specialized Databases like Standards, which include Indian, British and American society for Testing and Materials, hem-Bank, Rest-Bank etc.
- Access to about 1500 Scientific, Technical and Peer reviewed Electronic Journals, about 50 million abstracts with cross references to publisher platforms over the Internet.
- Internet and CD Database browsing rooms.
- In-house photocopying and binding machinery.
- Extensive specific Literature Search facility through “Sci-Finder”.
- Documents of Library are housed in a building complex comprising of one-two storied building and an annexure three-storied building with emergency lighting and closed circuit TV system.

Clientele:

Its clientele include in-house Scientific & Technical staff and Research Scholars of both the Laboratories viz., IICT & CCMB. Research Scholars numbering about 1100 from various Universities in India. Users from over 100 private Industrial establishments.

NGRI was established in October 1961 but the Library of the Institute was the continuation of the Library of Central Board of Geophysics, Calcutta. The Board started working prior to 1950. Presently Library consists of about 19,000 Books, 2,000 Reports, 16,000 Bound Volumes of Journals and some Electronic media. It subscribes to 100 journals from different parts of the world. Its current budget is Rs.50 lakhs.

**Staff:** Library has got about 3 professionals, one semi-professional, 6 supporting & technical staff.

**Services provided at NGRI Library:** Library provides intellectual materials to scientists & technical staff including light reading material in Hindi. Both print & online bibliographic and full text material is available for use by scientists and outside visitors.

**Infrastructure:** Xerox machine, Printers (3), Server, Personal Computers (3), Scanners, SOUL Software for Library operations.

**Electronic Information Services:**

The NGRI offers the electronic services such as: Internet, Website of Institute, Bibliographic database (Georef - Covers from 1785-2006), full text online database, Alert Services, Publications.

The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) is one of the premier permanent research institutes of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The history of this Institute spans over eight decades.

The Institute has started as "Beri-beri unit" in 1918 as a one-room laboratory in Coonoor, Tamil Nadu. The establishment of this Unit laid the foundation for research on human nutrition in India. Within a short span of seven years, this Unit blossomed into a "Deficiency Disease Enquiry" and later in 1929, emerged as full-fledged "Nutrition Research Laboratory" (NRL) with Dr. McCarrison as its first Director.

Since the facilities available at Coonoor for the expanding activities for clinical work were inadequate, in 1959, the NRL was shifted to Hyderabad in the picturesque Osmania University campus in a 30-acre plot giving a boost to its rapid growth.

At the time of the Golden Jubilee in 1969, the laboratories were redesignated as National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) in recognition of its diverse activities and the role it was playing in investigating and finding solutions to nutritional problems of the country. The Institute celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1978 and the Platinum Jubilee in 1993.

In the seventies, ICMR created three additional centers of NIN. The Food and Drug Toxicology Research Centre (FDTRC) and National Centre for Laboratory Animal Sciences (NCLAS) and the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB),
which are located in the campus. These centers are under overall administrative control of the Director, National Institute of Nutrition. Establishment of these centers at the Institute helped in a further enhancement of the scope of research activities.

**About NIN Library:**

Library Covers about 7500 sq. ft. of area spread across two halls, total collection of books are about 25,000, Journals are about 285 and other materials in different formats. Membership is extended to all the NIN staff including Scientists, Technical & Administrative staff and also to the regular trainees at the institute. Scientists from other Research/Academic organizations can also become members.

**Services in NIN Library**

Documentation Services Bulletins, subscription to Important Secondary Periodicals Reprographic facility, User Education Programme (UEP) etc are offered by the NIN Library.

**Some of the Databases/Online Journals subscribed in NIN Library**

MEDLINE, Current contents on Discs with abstracts

In-house Library Database: there are around 25,000 bibliographical records have been created in Library Software called Total Library Solutions Software (TLSS)

E-mail and Internet facility has been introduced in the year 1996 and all the users of NIN library are making use of this facility.
21. Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI),
Bella Vista, Rajbhavan Road, Khairatabad, Hyderabad.

It is a pioneer in post-experience management education in the country. The College was set up in 1956 at the initiative of the Indian Industry and government. ASCI is a noted think tank on business, industry and economy. It advises various national and international agencies through research, management training and consultancy.

The Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) is the college for practicing managers. Ever since it was established in 1956 at the initiative of government and the corporate world, ASCI has synthesized managerial theory and practice to equip corporate managers, administrators, entrepreneurs and academicians to effectively respond to the ever-increasing complexity of managerial issues confronting government, industrial enterprises and non-government organizations, rather than end up as victims of outcomes.

ASCI Library

The ASCI Library acknowledged as one of the finest in the country, has a total collection of over one-lakh volumes, full text online access to over 8,000 international journals of repute, in addition to 400 hard copy subscriptions of serials. The library houses industry/business databases giving access to the most up-to-date information on corporate scene in the country. The library's virtual information centre provides full time access to web-based information systems through its Intranet.
Apart from the reference and user services to the ASCI faculty, the library also offers online reference and bibliographical information services to its users.

_Services:_ Reference, Circulation, Internet facility, Access to databases, Internet based reference.

_Library collection:_ 75,000 + Books, Reports, statistical serials, videos, etc.

_Journals:_ 400 hard copy subscriptions, more than 8,000 full text journals online.

_Databases available at ASCI Library are:_ Ebsco Premier, Capitaline, First Source, Industry Overview, IBID (Indian Business Insight Database), Managementor, Indiastat, Questia, World Bank e-Library, Manupatra, etc.

_Non-Book Materials:_ more than 250 videos on management topics with screening facility in the library scores of CD based management sources.

_Library Intranet:_ Library intranet accessible through ASCI’s website has online catalogue of the library, Online Reference Desk, links to web sources, databases, full text documents etc.

22. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited R&D (BHEL), Balanagar, Hyderabad.

Established in the mid fifties, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited-BHEL has today emerged as the largest engineering and manufacturing enterprise of its kind in India and ranks amongst the top ten-power generation equipment manufacturers in the world.
BHEL has diversified its product base over the years and today caters to the needs of almost all the key sectors of the economy. In addition to the power generation equipment, BHEL products cater to a wide spectrum of customers encompassing various fields of operation, like Fertilizers & Petrochemicals, Refineries, Oil Exploration and production, steel and metals, cement, Sugar and paper plants, transportation and non-conventional energy sources etc.

With a massive network of 14 manufacturing Units located at various important centers all over India, BHEL manufactures almost all critical high technology products required for power sector like Gas Turbines, Steam Turbines, Turbo generators, Boilers, Pumps and Heat exchangers, Pulverizes and electrical switch gears.

The Hyderabad unit was set up in 1963 and started its operation with manufacture of Turbo generator sets and auxiliaries for 60 and 110 MW thermal utility sets. BHEL is the largest engineering and manufacturing enterprise in Indian in the energy related/infrastructure sector today. BHEL was established more than 40 years ago ushering in the indigenous Heavy Electrical Equipment industry in India, a dream that has been more than realized with a well-recognized track record of performance. It has been earning profits continuously since 1971-72 and paying dividends since 1976-77.
**BHEL Library**

R & D library at Balanagar has rich collection of 25,000 documents in different fields of interest of the organization. About 195 current journals are subscribed and the library has 19,500 back volumes of the journals, other then this the library has got more then 1 lakh non book material and 5000 Theses.

**Services at BHIL**

BHEL provides Reference service, newspaper clipping service, current contents of latest journals relevant to various departments of the organization, list of new arrivals, reprography service, resource sharing with other concerned organizations, etc.

**E’ Resources service:**

BHEL R &D subscribes to e-journals related to their field of interest, provides Internet facility to scientists and faculty members, OPAC services, CD-ROM database service and Audio/Video services.

**23. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), ECIL Post, Hyderabad.**

It is a wholly owned Government of India Enterprise was established in 1967 to create a strong indigenous base in Electronics. Since then it has played a pioneering role in spurring the growth of electronics industry in India. Over the years, ECIL has evolved into a multi-product, multi disciplinary organization. The current focus is on increasing contributions to Atomic Energy Sector, Space, Defense Sector, Electronic Security Applications, Communications & Networks, E-Governance
Applications and Exports. The company has a human resource pool of 5100 engineers & technicians and a current turnover of around Rs. 800 Crore (US$180 million). The Strategic Alliances forged with organizations like Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC), Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) and Department of Space bear testimony to ECIL’s commitment to the nation. ECIL has the distinction of launching many firsts in the country and receiving awards from the Government of India.

Major Projects / Products

- Control and Instrumentation for Nuclear Power Plants
- Process Control Systems for Chemical plants
- V-Sat Networks and Earth Station Antennae
- Automatic Data Handling Systems for Air Defence
- Electronic Warfare Systems
- Solid State cockpit Voice Recorder (Black Box) for aircraft
- X-ray baggage inspection systems for all airports in India
- Total Electronic Security System Solutions for key installations in India
- Access Control Systems with a variety of Databases
- Telecom Systems
- IT Solutions for Banking & Insurance
- Electronic Voting Machines (many models)

Because of the confidentiality of the data the R & D Organization Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) they were constraint to provide the data on issues such as Library details
Textile and Apparel Industry has been viewed as an engine of growth in most economies of the world. It is in this context that Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, set up the National Institute of Fashion Technology in 1986 as a Registered Society with the status of an Autonomous Body. The prime objective of this institute is to assist the apparel fashion industry in meeting the industrial competitiveness on a global plane. Over the years NIFT has created a learning environment that encourages innovations, creativity and excellence. The opening of NIFT centres at Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Gandhinagar, Chennai and Bangalore has contributed to the spread of fashion cult in the 1990’s. Fashion is being looked upon as a professional career.

Global Relevant Curricula

NIFT curricula have been planned and structured to meet the needs and concerns of the industry. Though many of these were originally patterned after courses abroad in view of the MoU with Fashion Institute of Technology, New York and Nottingham Trent University, UK, they have been recast in the Indian ethos. The multidisciplinary curricular delivers a skill oriented, broad based education integrating it with IT and modern industry practices. Seminars, workshops, technology demonstrations, trade fairs, guest lectures, internships and projects firmly root the student to the real world. Students also have the opportunity to work with the faculty on consultants’ projects, thereby gaining valuable experience.
Resources

The institute is equipped with the infrastructure to make for a complete learning experience. There are classrooms and labs for jewellery, leather goods, fashion design, textiles, leather garments, knitwear, garment manufacturing, management studies and information technology. The National Resource Centre is the country’s only systematically documented source of fashion information and materials.

NIFT and the world

NIFT is playing an active role in orienting industry to new design expertise, manufacturing technologies and the latest management practices. This is being done by indicating and implementing Government policies by undertaking programmes and encouraging student’s internship and projects. NIFT is committed to place India on the centre stage of world fashion. An annual NIFT event is also attracting participation from around the world.

NIFT Library

NIFT library has collection of 8,000 documents on fashion designing, fashion technology and other related interests of the Institution. About 105 current journals are subscribed. The Library is fully automated and using integrated library management software ALICE for windows.

Services at NIFT

NIFT provides current periodicals List, monthly list of new arrivals, Newspaper clippings, Reprographic service, Inter Library Loan, Audio/Video facility, Document Delivery Service, Reference Service, etc.
**E’ Resources Service:**

- e-journals which are subscribed from EBSCO covering around 4000 journals,
- Internet facility, CD-Databases related to Fashion Technology, web OPAC,
- Resource Sharing between NIFT centres, etc. are offered by the NIFT library.

**NIFT Publications**

- Books written by Faculty members
- Home Fashion and Beyond, quarterly journal from NIFT
- New Arrivals Bulletin

**25. National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Manovikasnagar, Secunderabad.**

The Institute was registered in 1984 under Societies Registration Act, 1860 as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. The National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH) located in Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, is committed to develop models of care for persons with mentally handicap, conduct research in the area of mental handicap, promote human resource development and work with mentally handicapped persons in the country.

**Objectives**

- Develop appropriate models of care and rehabilitation for the mentally retarded persons appropriate to Indian conditions.
- Develop manpower for delivery of services to the mentally handicapped.
- Identify, conduct and coordinate research in the area of mentally handicapped.
• Provide consultancy services to voluntary organizations in the area of mentally handicapped and to assist them wherever necessary.
• Serve as a documentation and information center in the area of mental retardation.
• Acquire relevant data to assess the magnitude/causes, rural-urban composition, socio-economic factors, etc. of mental retardation in the country.
• Promote and stimulate growth of various kinds of quality sources in the country for persons with mental retardation throughout the country.

The headquarters of the institute is based at Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

The Regional Centres of NIMH are located at Mumbai, Calcutta and New Delhi.

National institute for the Mentally Handicapped, popularly known as NIMH was established in the year 1984, as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. The quality of life of every person with mental retardation is equal to other citizens in the country; in that they live independently to the maximum extent possible.

Services at NIMH Library

Reference service: Enquiries on general and multi-disciplinary aspects of mental retardation received from the NIMH staff, parents of mentally retarded children and professionals working in different institutes in the country are accepted and required information is provided to the users.

Current Awareness service: To keep abreast of the latest developments and techniques in the field of mental disability and allied areas to the professionals.
geographically located in different places of the country, a bi-monthly service called MENTARD was started.

Photocopy service: Journals articles and chapters from books included in MENTARD bulletin and bibliographies are supplied against specific request.

Newspaper clipping service: This service was started in July 1990 with an objective to bring Government policies on the welfare of the disabled persons, views of patents public on legal, financial training programmes offered by Government and other voluntary organizations.

Literature search service: Requests for literature search on in-house data base are accepted on specific topic of interest like MEDLARS/ERIC databases etc.

Compilation of Subject Bibliographies: on given topics in the field of mental disability and allied areas are compiled in anticipation and on demand.

In-house Video service: members can view the video films that are available in the library.

Select contents service: It is a fortnightly service comprising contents pages of a few selected journals, which are not being subscribed by the Library.


Integrated rural development through holistic approach is a national commitment. The goal is to enrich the quality of life of the poor by meeting the basic needs and generating employment opportunities on a wider scale through decentralized planning. The mission of NIRD is to facilitate rural development
vigorously through government and non-governmental initiatives. NIRD is the country's apex body for undertaking training, research, action research and consultancy functions in the rural development sector. It works as an autonomous organization supported by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

The Institute renders services to promote development of rural communities, specifically the poor. It has been given the mandate to:

- Conduct and assist training programmes, conferences, seminars and workshops for senior level development managers at the district level and above.
- Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research on its own or through other agencies
- Analyze and propose solutions to problems in implementation of rural development programmes as a policy researcher and consultant.
- Analyze and propose solutions to problems encountered in planning and implementation of the programmes for rural development
- Disseminate information through periodicals, reports and other media in furtherance of the basic objectives of the Institute.

About CORD

Centre on Rural Documentation (CORD) is a clearinghouse of information on Rural Development and servicing agency of the development community of the country.
CORD Mission

Efficient Knowledge Management for dissemination of information to the development community and building partnerships and networking for resource sharing among Rural Development Institutions (RDIs).

CORD Objectives

In tune with the changed perspectives, the objectives of CORD are redefined as: (a) to facilitate access to published and unpublished literature on rural development in India; (b) to disseminate information among not only the in-house faculty but also countrywide development community comprising policy makers, planners, implementers, researchers and trainers in the governmental and non-governmental sectors; (c) to conduct research into issues relating to information needs, access, dissemination techniques; and (d) to establish networking arrangements with national and international resource centers having similar focus.

CORD Information Resources

Books, Periodicals, CD-ROMS, Video Library, Hindi Section, Children Section

Computerization of Databases and Library Operations

With a view to provide effective services to the users of the library, CORD has computerized the databases of books and journal articles available in the library. Presently, the database of books and journal articles consists of nearly 2,00,000 records. CORD has also automated other library operations and house-keeping activities.
CORD Services

Maintenance of computerized databases of Books including research reports, manuals, annual reports, newsletters and other published and unpublished material like census publications, committee and commission reports, working papers of Planning Commission, plan documents of different states besides journal articles; Institutions, experts, programmes, projects on Rural Development. Literature searches, Current awareness services including indexing and abstracting services, Selective Dissemination of Information, Reference Services, Internet services, Reprographic Services, Inter library loan etc.


Small Enterprises National Documentation Centre (SENDOC)

Small Enterprises National Documentation Centre (SENDOC) was established in 1970, as a unique knowledge resource centre to cater to the information needs of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The centre has rich collection of knowledge resources like books, journals, reports, business and industrial information in print and electronic media. SENDOC operates the following services:

* Lending of books, * Inter-library lending of documents, * Reference (preparation of bibliographies) and literature search, * Newspaper clippings (on select items), * Circulation of accession list (through LIMS), * Technical enquiry.
The centre possesses the state-of-the-art facilities in IT. It provides a variety of documentation and information services through its division called Business Information Bureau (BIB). It acts as information lounge and provides facilities to just-in-time accesses to information and knowledge to CEOs, academicians and other senior managers from business and industry. The EXIM services section of BIB provides information on export-import data of countries, their policies and regulations.

Keeping in view rich knowledge resources, expertise and facilities, the centre has been conducting since 1971 national and international programmes in information science titled:

- Information Storage and Retrieval Systems (ISRS)
- Computer Applications in Libraries and Information Services (CALIS)
- e-Library and Information Management (e-LIM)

**NISIET**

As it is known today, came into being in 1960 as Central Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (CISIET) at New Delhi. It was decided to keep it free from the tardy and impeding administrative controls and procedures, so that the Institute can play a pivotal role in the promotion of small enterprise. Therefore the Institute was shifted to Hyderabad in 1962, and was registered as an autonomous society under the Public Societies Registration Act, and was renamed as the Small Industry Extension Training (SIET) Institute.

SIET as it was fondly known for over two decades later, is managed by Governing Council, appointed by the Government of India. The Founder-Chairman
of SIET is Dr P.C. Alexander, the then Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

Centres of Excellence

It was in 1984 that the UNIDO had recognized SIET as an institute of meritorious performance under its Centres of Excellence Scheme to extend aid. Subsequently, it was also accorded national status and SIET Institute became nisiet in the same year. Nisiet is a pioneer Institute in enterprise promotion. It is an organization of the Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Government of India.


Central Library Training and Development Centre

This library provides Training programmes to staff as well as participants from various places in India.

Services provided at Central Library:

All Libraries of RINL are connected with Local Area Network with Oracle 8i client server user interface, for process related production related data MGMT, Web based application Server for information exchange only, File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service for data transfer

Infrastructure:

Optical Fiber Network in and around campus

High speed LAN (Internet)

Electronic Information Services: FTP Service
Web Service

Oracle 8i client server installation

Because of the confidentiality of the data the R & D institution Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) they were constraint to provide the data on issues such as library details.

29. State Bank Staff College (SBSC), Begumpet, Hyderabad.

State Bank Staff College, Hyderabad is located in a 16-acre lush green campus, within a few minutes drive from the airport, railway station and major shopping centres. The campus provides for perfect surroundings for knowledge building and erudition. With 82 hostel rooms, 6 lecture halls, 15 small group discussion rooms, a conference hall with the latest teaching aids, an audio-visual hall, board room and two large dining halls, we can run at a time, six programmes for as many as 150 participants. The number of persons working in the College is around 150. This includes, apart from those in the teaching and research wing, others, who are responsible for providing the infrastructure and services for its upkeep. The faculty, research officers and a few other officials have their residences in the campus itself. The campus also has its own facilities for outdoor games (tennis and badminton) indoor games, as well as a gym. The gardens are well kept and the fountains lit up in the evenings, provide a happy ambience.

In order to aid our training system, our College has a library with a vast collection of books, journals, periodicals etc. The College library is housed in a separate hall, which is spacious, and has a user convenient design.
Books: The library has a vast collection of books in English on a variety of subjects like Behavioral Science, Banking, Economics, Management Sciences, International Banking, Credit Management, Computers and such other subjects of interest to all sections of participants. The library also has general books, reference books, encyclopedias, directories, dictionaries etc. A good collection of books in Hindi is available in the library.

Journals: The library receives nearly 140 journals and periodicals - both international and national, in various disciplines. Apart from these academic journals, the library also receives bulletins, newsletters, annual reports from national and international banks, financial institutions, companies, and academic / research organizations.

News Briefs: a summary of important news items, pertaining to banking and the economy is prepared and distributed in the morning everyday. A soft copy is also being kept on the LAN.

Executive Updates: a fortnightly list of informative articles published in various journals

Library Bulletins: a quarterly list of additions of books into the library and list of articles published in journals and newspapers.

State Bank of India’s experience in training spans more than four decades and is based on an in-depth understanding of the business and banking environment, domestic as well as international.