

# Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Programme

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## ABSTRACT

This article describes the objectives, services, and infrastructure at INFLIBNET programme. It also describes how the programme with financial support from the UGC is contributing towards computerisation of university libraries in India by providing grants and training. The problems faced in getting data from the libraries and putting it into a central database are also discussed.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) programme was started by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in April 1991. It is a cooperative venture for pooling, sharing, and optimisation of library resources in the country. It aims to provide a channel to the academicians and researchers for exchange of information from sources within the country and abroad. It is a major programme towards modernisation of libraries and information services in the country, using computer and communication technologies. INFLIBNET will include participants from colleges, universities, R&D institutes, institutes of higher learning, information centres, institutes of national importance, and document resource centres (DRCs). All the

disciplines such as science, technology, medicine, agriculture, fine arts, humanities, social sciences, etc., will be covered under this programme.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The INFLIBNET programme has been set up with the following objectives:

- ✦ To modernise libraries/information centres in the country.
- ✦ To establish a mechanism for information transfer and access to support scholarship and academic work.
- ✦ To facilitate pooling, sharing, and optimisation of library/information resources.
- ✦ To organise library services at macro level, affordable cost and maximise benefits.
- ✦ To provide speedy and efficient services to the end users.

The ultimate aim of the programme is to provide the end users a mechanism for

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sharing and using resources offered by modern information technology.

### 3. DATABASE ACTIVITIES

Conversion of records into machine readable form involves both efforts and time. A number of steps have been taken to minimise this effort which will facilitate information resource sharing.

#### 3.1 Standards for Data Capturing

It is essential to adopt a set of bibliographical standards to ensure compatibility at national and international levels and to promote efficiency and effectiveness in the transfer of information. A Standardisation committee has been appointed and it has finalised standards and formats for serials, books, theses and dissertations, for creating databases. A detailed manual on standards and formats providing guidelines for data capturing with illustrative examples has been prepared and distributed to over 100 university libraries having computers and whose manpower has been trained at INFLIBNET. This will help libraries in the computerisation of their holdings ensuring uniformity.

#### 3.2 Library Management Software

A library management software is being developed jointly by DESIDOC and INFLIBNET. The software is designed to work under DOS as well as UNIX environment. Its cataloguing and circulation modules have been completed and installed in some of the libraries computerised under the INFLIBNET programme for trial. We have received useful feedback on these modules and they have been modified incorporating the points/suggestions wherever necessary. Acquisition and serials control modules of this software are under development.

#### 3.3 Database Development Interfaces

Utmost care is taken in the preparation, management, and protection of a central database. The database has to be authenticated with the help of available sources and typographical errors avoided to the extent possible. Complete bibliographical details such as ISSN or ISBN, title, author, publisher, year, subject description, bibliographical notes, code, etc., are to be included as far as possible.

Many software application interfaces for the creation and database of a central database have been developed by INFLIBNET. These are outlined below.

- ✦ Software interface for customised data entry, search and print in CDS/ISIS at user's end.
- ✦ Software for converting records from the different available sources into ISO format in CDS/ISIS using CCF tags.
- ✦ Software for effective data entry of serials holdings from hard copy to CDS/ISIS.
- ✦ Software interface for data validation and merging of the incoming records into central database.

#### 3.4 Union Catalogue

INFLIBNET has set the following priority for the creation of a union catalogue for different types of documents available in the libraries. These resources include:

- ✦ Serials
- ✦ Theses and dissertations
- ✦ Book holdings
- ✦ Database of experts
- ✦ Monographs (essentially books), and
- ✦ Non-book materials.

Serials get first priority in view of the (a) urgent need of users, (b) the ever increasing cost of serials which takes away a major share of money in the limited budget available to the libraries, and (c) limited and inadequate holdings available in the library. Doctoral theses are required very often for reference purposes. A database of experts assumes importance in view of the expertise needed in various agencies. In case of books, priority is given to the books in active circulation.

### **3.4.1 Serials**

At present the union catalogue of serials database at INFLIBNET contains around 30,000 records from more than 60 universities. The database is growing continuously.

A user-friendly software for accessing the database is designed in CDS/ISIS with Pascal interface. This software allows the end user to search through the union catalogue and display records in an user-defined format. The records can then be printed or the complete records can be copied to a file.

### **3.4.2 Theses and Dissertations**

The development of the database of theses/dissertations at INFLIBNET is an on-going process. At present the database holds about 65,000 records.

### **3.4.3 Book Holdings**

INFLIBNET has received over 6.5 lakh of book records from different university libraries. The authentication of these records is in progress and will be available online soon. At present, about 50,000 records have been authenticated.

### **3.4.4 Database of Experts**

A large number of experts in different fields are available in the universities in the country. Their expertise is frequently

needed by various R&D organisations, industries, and other institutions. INFLIBNET is therefore developing a database of experts in India in various subject fields to provide detailed information about their expertise to enable the user organisations to contact them to avail the expertise.

The printed data input sheets are being sent to the vice chancellors/directors, professors and heads of the departments and to the librarians in the universities/deemed universities, regional engineering colleges, and other technical institutions. Mailing is in progress and will be extended to all the experts in the R&D institutions. At present, information regarding 1500 experts has already been received. The database is steadily growing. Various types of information provided by the experts have been interlinked by the specially designed software.

### **3.4.5 Software Packages**

Presently the union catalogue is available on both DOS and UNIX platform. Finally, the database so created will be mounted on a RISC-based powerful computer system for access. Necessary interfaces are being developed.

## **4. SERVICES**

INFLIBNET will offer a variety of services to its users. These services can broadly be placed under four categories.

### **4.1 Catalogue-based Services**

A union catalogue of holdings of libraries of academic and research institutes will be generated. This catalogue will initially contain bibliographic details of serials, books, theses/dissertations, and non-book materials. By accessing this database a user will come to know the location of a serial, a book or a dissertation in the various libraries in India. Gradually, contents, abstracts, and full-text services will

also be introduced. INFLIBNET also proposes to create specialised databases of academic interest. Catalogue card generation and downloading of information for creation of local databases are other services being offered by INFLIBNET.

## 4.2 Database Services

Supply of the required document to a user in the shortest possible time is a crucial component of this programme. Cooperation between the participating libraries is of utmost importance for the success of this programme. It is proposed to identify a set of resourceful libraries both in the university and R&D sectors as DRC. These centres will possess information on a broad spectrum of disciplines. INFLIBNET proposes to augment their photocopying facilities. A user will send request for a copy of document required to the nearest DRC. It will be the duty of DRCs to supply the document to the user either by post, e-mail, or any other suitable means.

It is proposed to resort to cooperative procurement of serials and the costly abstracting and indexing journals for avoiding duplication in subscriptions. Libraries will be willing to stop subscribing to common serials, if the document sharing is efficient. The resources so saved can be utilised for acquiring additional serial titles.

## 4.3 Communication-based Services

INFLIBNET proposes to link all the participating libraries and various databases both national and international. Since a number of Government supported data networks such as ERNET, NICNET, I-NET and GIAS are already operational in the country, it is proposed to use them for providing network services to the participating libraries. INFLIBNET's own captive network will be planned in future if these networks fail to provide requisite services to the users. INFLIBNET will

provide access to information—both offline and online—to its users. E-mail will be used for offline search of databases and also for information exchange and communication among the users. It is proposed to start bulletin board services also. Teleconferencing is another important facility which will be provided to the users in future.

## 4.4 COPSAT Service

INFLIBNET programme in collaboration with National Centre for Science Information (NCSI), Bangalore has introduced Contents with Abstracts of Periodicals in Science and Technology (COPSAT) service with effect from 1 April 1993. Under this scheme, a subscriber is provided every month with the contents pages along with abstracts (wherever available) from 25 journals on paper (print), or from 40 journals (opted from a list of 3000 leading journals in the area of science and technology) on a floppy diskette. This is a low cost, high value service for providing the latest information. ISO 2709 format is used in the service to enable subscribers to create their own COPSAT database. This service has been found very useful by the research and academic community. Two hundred and twenty four subscriptions have been received till date. Provision also exists for getting photocopies of desired articles through document delivery service.

## 4.5 Application Software Packages for Library Services

Several software packages have been developed to support various library applications and functions.

### 4.5.1 Utility Software Package

A utility software for the book database on CDS/ISIS has been developed for getting the desired result by pressing a single key, thus saving effort and time in

going through various steps. Following features are available in the software.

- (i) Title index list.
- (ii) Author index list—irrespective of repeated entry.
- (iii) Search with author sort without going through the steps of giving search expression, processing, saving the file and printing with sorting effect.
- (iv) Search with title sort similar to (iii).
- (v) Accession register print-out in prescribed format for the search expression as per the desired set of accession numbers. The format provides all the information in respect of entry date, language, class number, title, publisher name, place of publication, year of publication, vendor, bill number, date and price on a 132 column printer.

#### 4.5.2 Catalogue Card Generation

Application interface programme has been developed for generating catalogue cards on CDS/ISIS. The programme generates the catalogue cards as per AACR-2 format from data available in ISO-2709 format having standard tags from CCF. Various types of catalogue cards can be generated viz., main as well as added entries as per the requirements of various university libraries.

#### 4.5.3 COPSAT Database Software

A user-friendly, menu-driven PASCAL interface programme has been developed in CDS/ISIS for COPSAT users subscribing for data in ISO-2709 format. This programme can be used by the user without having the knowledge of all the operations of CDS/ISIS. It has the facility to search through the database by author, title, journal name, publication details or by Boolean search. The search statement may be the full statement or a part of statement

with right truncation. Facilities are available to display previous records or subsequent records, to save the searched results in a file, and to take print-out of the displayed records.

#### 4.6 Access to INFLIBNET Databases

Many libraries have acquired e-mail and I-NET facilities. The union catalogue at INFLIBNET can be accessed using I-NET facility. The X.25 connectivity with leased line is also in the process of being established. INFLIBNET has already started the service of providing access to its union catalogue of about 30,000 periodicals and 65,000 theses holdings using e-mail facility. This includes holding details of more than 60 universities and other institutions of higher learning. The e-mail facility has been started as an economical and easily implementable means for exchange of data for resource sharing. The procedure involves sending queries by e-mail to INFLIBNET mailbox on query [@infahd.ernet.in](mailto:infahd.ernet.in) or [inflibhq@shakti.ncst.ernet.in](mailto:inflibhq@shakti.ncst.ernet.in) address. The query is then processed and results put back in respective mail boxes. One can then collect back the results through e-mail. Libraries subscribing to any one of the e-mail facilities such as SIRNET, ERNET, UUNET, ICNET, NICNET, etc., can avail of this facility.

### 5. PROMOTION OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION

Computerisation is a basic requirement for automating library operations. Till a few years back, majority of the university libraries in our country did not have even a single PC. The INFLIBNET programme organised six one-day seminars at various places in India, to generate interest and awareness among the library community in computerisation. It also stressed on the

need to introduce automation of libraries to promote the required culture and prepare proper base which was badly needed for effective implementation of INFLIBNET. The UGC provided grant for one PC/AT-386 system for each of the 25 university libraries to initiate computerisation activity in the library through its Computer Development Committee while allocating funds for the purchase of computer for the universities. INFLIBNET programme provided technical assistance in the system configuration.

The INFLIBNET programme during last couple of years has been providing funds through the UGC to the university libraries for procuring computer systems and for networking. Till now about 54 university libraries have been provided grants for this purpose. Annexure-I contains the names of the 54 beneficiary institutions. The grant given to a library includes funds for computer hardware, software, site preparation, telephone connection, network subscriptions and recurring grants for maintenance, retrospective data conversion and salary of a computer operator. In addition to the grants, INFLIBNET provides full technical guidance and help to the libraries in working out their computer configuration and software, help in subscribing to data networks, generation of local databases and training manpower. Various other universities/institutions not funded for the activity are also participating in the programme very actively and contributing their databases of holdings for the union catalogue.

## 6. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This is another important activity of the INFLIBNET programme. Trained library staff and computer awareness among the users are important for its successful

implementation and therefore these have been given the highest priority. To meet these needs, INFLIBNET programme conducts a number of training courses for the benefit of libraries. Two persons from each university are invited to undergo this training (One is a library staff having no computer background and the other person is supposed to have some basic computer background). The first person undergoes a four-week training programme. In the first week, the trainee is imparted basic knowledge of computer. In next three weeks both the persons are trained together in computerisation of library operation including use of various library management software packages. They are exposed to the latest information technologies in a well equipped computer library, followed by a visit to a computerised library. They carry out a project work to gain confidence in the operational environment. Importance is given to 'hands-on' experience. At the end of this training course, a person develops sufficient expertise and confidence to initiate computerisation in his/her library. In addition, a short-term training course of about 10 days duration is conducted for senior staff members like librarians and deputy librarians. So far, INFLIBNET has conducted 11 four-week training courses for working-level professionals and three courses for the library executives. Annexure-II gives a list of institutions whose library staff have undergone these training programmes.

To provide exposure and to generate awareness in library automation, INFLIBNET organises a national convention every year focusing on a particular theme in different regions of the country. These conventions provide a common platform to the librarians and some organisations to interact with each other, assess the progress made in computerisation activities and plan for

the future. This convention is becoming increasingly popular among the library community of our country. Three conventions with specific focus on different themes, viz., (a) computerisation and automation of libraries, (b) networking, and (c) library database management, have so far been organised in 1994, 1995, and 1996 respectively.

After installation of a computer system and associated equipment in a university library, the INFLIBNET team visits the university and provides on-the-site training in the installation of UNIX-based library management software (LMS), application of LMS, database creation, GIST card applications and remote access through e-mail, online, etc.

## 7. FUNDING

INFLIBNET is a programme of the UGC. Recently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, has given approval for converting this programme into an inter-university centre under 12 CCC Act of the UGC. This centre will soon be registered as an autonomous society. Total funding for this programme and for the proposed centre will be provided by UGC.

## 8. HARDWARE/SOFTWARE AT INFLIBNET

INFLIBNET has to play multiple roles at its headquarters. The technical activities include development of suitable library management software, development of various software interfaces, creation of databases and development of search mechanism, providing network facilities and conducting training programmes. To meet these requirements, the INFLIBNET has a variety of computer hardware and software.

A mini-computer with super sparc CPU has been procured and installed for housing the centralised union catalogue and the databases for providing online access. A number of PCs are available in the laboratories. Some of these PCs have CD-drives, a CD-Net facility and LAN have been established for various in-house activities. For certain operations, CCD bar-code scanner/decoder systems have been installed. A heterogeneous computer network has been established at the centre. This network makes use of both UNIX and Novell Netware software. There are three file servers. One houses the union catalogue (UNIX server) and the second the CD-NET server (Novell Netware file server). Third is a communication server to cater to remote connectivity to the network. They are all connected over the ethernet bus.

For networking purposes, INFLIBNET has subscribed to ERNET, NICNET, I-NET and GIAS. The mini-computer has X.25 protocol card for connecting to the X.25 leased line of I-NET. A number of modems having different data speeds are available for providing connectivity.

## 9. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED/SURMOUNTED

One of the initial problems faced by INFLIBNET was that different libraries were using different standards and formats for data entry work. There was no uniformity. A national committee was set up which has recommended a set of standard formats for data entry work relating to serials, theses and books.

Getting data from libraries and putting them into a centralised database was another problem area. Some libraries sent data in print form and some in machine readable form. The software and database structure used were different in the libraries. INFLIBNET therefore had to develop a

number of software interfaces for merging the received data into the centralised database and the data also needed proper authentication before merging into the database, to ensure accuracy and completeness of essential details as far as possible.

Direct phone connection is not available in most of the university libraries. Getting a new telephone connection takes a very long time and till that time networking is delayed. INFLIBNET has been interacting with the Department of Electronics and the Department of Telecommunication for providing ERNET and I-NET connections to the university libraries on priority.

## 10. FUTURE PLANS

The INFLIBNET programme will soon be getting the status of an inter-university centre of UGC and its activities will expand as establishment of regional centres and identification of Document Resource Centres and sectoral information centres (SICs) will be taken up. It is planned to establish five regional centres in the country. Each regional centre will develop a union catalogue pertaining to the libraries

in its region; interact with libraries; provide them technical help, guidance and training; and coordinate cooperative procurement of costly journals in its region. About 35 resource libraries will be identified in the Ninth Five Year Plan to act as DRCs. Suitable grants will be provided to them, for augmenting their photocopying facilities for the users.

A few Sectoral Information Centres will also be identified. They will be specialised libraries belonging to universities or R&D institutes in different disciplines. They will be responsible for supplying information to the users in their specialised fields. About ten such SICs are planned to be established in the Ninth Plan period.

It is hoped that by the end of the Eighth Plan about 70–75 libraries will be covered. However, all the libraries will have the facility of information access and resource sharing. At the end of Ninth Plan, it is expected that all university libraries in the country will be computerised and networked and INFLIBNET will become fully operational and provide the fruits of information technology to the academic and research community of our country.

## List of Universities Identified by UGC for Participation in INFLIBNET during 1993-94 and 1994-95

1. Dr B R Ambedkar University, Agra
2. University of Allahabad
3. Aligarh Muslim University
4. Andhra University
5. Anna University
6. Annamalai University
7. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar Univ.
8. Banaras Hindu University
9. University of Bombay
10. The University of Burdwan
11. University of Calcutta
12. University of Delhi
13. Doctor Harsingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya
14. Guwahati University
15. University of Gorakhpur
16. Gujarat University
17. Gulbarga University
18. Himachal Pradesh University
19. University of Hyderabad
20. Jadavpur University
21. Jai Narayan Vyas University
22. Jamia Millia Islamia
23. University of Jammu
24. Jawaharlal Nehru University
25. University of Kalyani
26. University of Kashmir
27. Karnatak University
28. University of Kerala
29. Kurukshetra University
30. University of Lucknow
31. University of Madras
32. University of Manipur
33. University of Mysore
34. Marathwada University Library
35. The MS University of Baroda
36. Nagpur University
37. North-Eastern Hill University
38. Osmania University
39. Patna University
40. University of Poona
41. Pondicherry University
42. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla Univ.
43. Punjab University
44. Ranchi University
45. University of Rajasthan
46. University of Roorkee
47. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya
48. Sardar Patel University
49. SNDT Women's University
50. Sri Venkateswara University
51. TM Bhagalpur University
52. Utkal University
53. Vikram University
54. Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan

## List of Universities/institutions with Manpower Trained at INFLIBNET Programme

### A. Working Level Professionals

1. Kakatiya University, Warangal
2. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga
3. University of Roorkee, Roorkee
4. University of Kalyani, Kalyani
5. Mother Teresa Women's University, Madras
6. SNDT Women's University, Bombay
7. Goa University, Goa
8. Marathwada University, Aurangabad
9. North Eastern Hill University, Shillong
10. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
11. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
12. L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad
13. Shivaji University, Kolhapur
14. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry
15. Patna University, Patna
16. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
17. Jawaharlal Nehru Tech. Univ. Hyderabad
18. Punjabi University, Patiala
19. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
20. GB Pant Univ. of Agrl. & Tech., Pantnagar
21. Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad
22. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
23. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
24. University of Bombay, Bombay
25. University of Madras, Madras
26. Karnatak University, Dharwad
27. Osmania University, Hyderabad
28. University of Poona, Pune
29. Tamil University, Thanjavur
30. Pt. Ravishankar University, Raipur
31. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
32. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
33. Cochin University of Science & Technology
34. Gurunanak Dev University, Amritsar
35. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
36. Manipur University, Imphal
37. Nagarjuna University, Guntur
38. North Bengal University, West Bengal
39. Dharmising Desai Institute of Tech., Nadiad
40. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar
41. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
42. Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai
43. Jadavpur University, Calcutta
44. Jamia Millia Islamia University, Delhi
45. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
46. Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli
47. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri
48. Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra
49. Anna University, Madras
50. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
51. Amravati University, Amravati
52. Allahabad University, Allahabad
53. Mysore University, Mysore
54. University of Lucknow, Lucknow
55. Alagappa University, Karaikudi
56. Bharathiar University, Coimbatore
57. Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore

58. Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantpur
  59. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Rajasthan
  60. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
  61. Calcutta University, Calcutta
  62. Guwahati University, Guwahati
  63. University of Jammu, Jammu
  64. Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur
  65. Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer
  66. University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
  67. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar
  68. Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan
  69. Consumer Education and Research, Ahmedabad
  70. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar
  71. Kannada University, Hampi
  72. University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram
  73. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay
  74. Saurashtra University, Rajkot
  75. Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, J&K
  76. S. V. Regional College of Engg. & Tech., Surat
  77. Govt. of Higher Education, Govt. of U.P.
  78. Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli
  79. Institute of Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar
  80. Survey Training Institute, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad
  81. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar
  82. Kuvempu University, Karnataka
  83. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur
  84. Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra
  85. Governor Secretariat, Lucknow
  86. Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engg. & Technology, Surat
  87. Karnataka Regional Engineering, Srinivasnagar
  88. Regional Engineering College, Warangal
  89. International Instt. for Population Sci., Bombay
  90. Tezpur University, Tezpur
  91. Nagpur University, Nagpur
  92. Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri
  93. The University of Kashmir, J & K
  94. University of Kalyani, Kalyani
  95. Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
  96. Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar
  97. Central Instt. of Engg. & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad
  98. Mepco Schlenk Engg. College, Sivakasi
  99. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
  100. University Grants Commission, Delhi
  101. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
- B. Library Executives (Librarians/Dy. Librarians)**
1. Anna University, Madras
  2. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
  3. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
  4. Goa University, Goa
  5. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
  6. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
  7. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga
  8. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
  9. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
  10. Jadavpur University, Calcutta
  11. University of Jammu, Jammu
  12. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
  13. Karnatak University, Dharwad
  14. Manipur University, Imphal

15. North Bengal University, Darjeeling
16. Osmania University, Hyderabad
17. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry
18. Rani Durgavati Viswavidyalaya, Jabalpur
19. Vikram University, Ujjain
20. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar
21. University of Roorkee, Roorkee
22. Ranchi University, Ranchi
23. North-eastern Hill University, Shillong
24. Kashmir University, Kashmir
25. Calcutta University, Calcutta
26. The University of Burdwan, Burdwan
27. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
28. Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur
29. Kakatiya University, Warangal
30. Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri
31. Lucknow University, Lucknow
32. Kuvempu University, Shimoga District, Karnataka.
33. University of Calicut, Kerala
34. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar
35. Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya, Indore
36. Guwahati University, Guwahati
37. Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
38. Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur
39. Karnatak University, Dharwad
40. University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram
41. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
42. Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai
43. Nagarjuna University, Guntur
44. Punjab University, Chandigarh
45. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur
46. University of Poona, Poona
47. Saurashtra University, Rajkot
48. Sri Venkateswara University Library, Tirupati
49. Tamil University, Thanjavur
50. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
51. Mysore University, Mysore
52. Rajasthan University, Jaipur
53. Punjabi University Library, Patiala
54. Gulbarga University Library, Gulbarga
55. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological, Hyderabad