

**STATUS OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION AND SERVICES IN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES OF
MADHYA PRADESH AND WEST BENGAL**

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AbstractThis paper investigated the current Status of Library Automation & Services in Agricultural Universities of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal i.e. Library, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi VishwaVidyalaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur, (MP). Library, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi VishwaVidyalaya (RVSKVV), Gwalior, (MP). Library, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV), Mohanpur, (W.B), Library, Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya (UBKV), Cooch Behar, (W.B.).All the university libraries under the study have implemented Koha Integrated Library Management Software to automate for smooth functioning. All the agricultural university libraries have implemented RFID. Beside this, collection and services of these libraries are improving and creating user satisfaction.

Keywords: Library Automation, ICT, CeRA, KrishikoshA, AGRICAT, RFID, OPAC.

Type: Research Paper

Introduction

Agriculture is the back bone of our country in which over all changes and development are coming due to proper communication and dissemination of agricultural information technologies to the end user. Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are playing a very important role in agricultural production as well as research in agriculture and allied sciences.

Library automation is a process of computerization of library activities in such a way that the information can be made available on just a single click of computer mouse and makes them available via LAN locally and via internet globally. Automation of agricultural libraries includes acquisition, Circulation, cataloguing, serial control, OPAC, and bar-coded circulation, data entry, bar code generation and labeling, digitization, retrospective conversion, e-subscription/ online journals and various data bases online, use of CDROMs, resource conversion, resource sharing, uses of consortia, and networking, internet browsing, internet and intranet facilities etc. are the activities for boosting the agricultural libraries automation system. There are several advantages of Library Automation i.e. need not spend much time and fund to do the routine library work for professional staff, eliminates human errors in routine library works, improved control in library collection, increased computer awareness among, quick cataloguing, excellent control over circulation and helpful for instant retrieval of information.

Libraries of agricultural universities of the Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are also playing vital role with other department of universities for rendering the maximum services in minimum time to time agricultural research, teaching learning and extension. Therefore, in the present study a study was based on planned to know the current status of library automation and digitization of agricultural universities of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

Brief Profile of Agricultural University Libraries of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi VishwaVidyalaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi VishwaVidyalaya (JNKVV), also Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, is a public university in Jabalpur established in 1964. The Central Library, JNKVV, housed in a very spacious building is located at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh India.

About Central Library

The Central Library came into existence during the year 1965 and since then from its initial collection of 10000 volumes of books and periodicals; it has now grown to +84000 volumes. Faculty, staff, Students and staff of the University can become the members of the Library, whereas outsiders who come with the introductory letters from their institutions/ ID card are permitted for consultation. The Central Library works on the open access system. The printed materials of the library are classified according to Dewey decimal classification. Internet Services are being provided in the computer lab of the reference section for the faculty and research students of JNKVV. The central library of JNKVV has one of the most modern information technology infrastructures. High-speed internet connectivity of (1.00 Gbps) is being provided to the users. CERA facility and free electronics journals are also made available to the users. Practical demonstration of computerized activities to the user and visitors to the library are also provided. Computerized information services using the electronic documents, scanned material and from digital resources are also given to the users.

2. Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya is an agricultural state university situated in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India. It was set up in 2008 by bifurcating the horticulture department and the veterinary science & animal husbandry department out of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya. Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior continued to play the role of a heart in dissemination of information across nooks and corners of the University through Library system of different Constituent Colleges.

About Central Library

Central Library, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior continued to play the pivotal role in dissemination of information across the University. The computerization of all the e-libraries of Vishwa Vidyalaya has made the function smoother now; therefore each and every user is assisted promptly. Currently hours around 9712 Printed books, 1298 Gifted books comprises of collection includes textbook, Reference books, 139 e-books, 52 e-journals & 07 Printed journals and 1538 thesis for the UG, PG and Ph.D. Curriculum in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and other disciplines.

3. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV), Mohanpur, West Bengal

Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV), is an agricultural university in West Bengal, India. The University aims to provide higher education in theoretical and technical fields of Agriculture, Horticulture and Agricultural Engineering. It grants Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Bachelor of Technology, Master of Technology and Doctorate degrees and, thus, provides modern and high value education to create scientists with the capability to work at national and international levels.

About Central Library

The Central Library was inaugurated in the present building at Mohanpur main campus in 1980. In the center of the campus it is a unique piece of architectural design which houses the largest Agricultural Library of eastern India. It has four stories encompassing total 5557 square meter floor space (in which planned area was 7342). The Ground Floor

consists of stack yards for books & bound journals, section for old unbound journals, reports, a well-equipped bindery and a modern conference room. In the First Floor there are spacious lending counter, huge reading room, newspaper enclosure, career corner special collections, research cubicles, office, acquisition section & processing section, Photocopy/Xerox, computer lab, officers' rooms and a meeting room. The Second Floor houses current journals, thesis and dissertation and internet unit. The Mezzanine Floor is used for library exhibition purpose and future plan of RFID, mobile app.

4. Uttar BangaKrishiVishwavidyalaya (UBKV), Cooch Behar, West Bengal

Uttar BangaKrishiVishwavidyalaya is an agricultural university in Pundibari about 11 km North-West of Cooch Behar, West Bengal, India. It has faculties of Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture and Horticulture. The northern part of West Bengal is endowed with diverse natural resources like rivers, forest, economic plant resources, agro-ecosystem, biodiversity, etc., with extremely responsive rural communities. It comprises old alluvial, terai and hill zones distributed in eight northern districts of West Bengal (Alipurduar, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, Malda, DakshinDinajpur and Uttar Dinajpur).

About Central Library

The library is one of the most important centres of the University, which facilitates the reading, teaching, consultation, study, research and extension programs etc. Both the faculty and students extensively use the facility. The UBKV central library has therefore given key prominence to the development of the library facility at the head quarter (Pundibari) as well as the two outreached Regional Research Stations. Books, periodicals theses, reports & CD ROM relevant to the mandate areas of the University have been stocked in the Central Library since the beginning, efforts have been made to meet the requirements of teaching research and extension activities of the University and its collection has reached 22,564 volumes of books, 2000 bound volumes of journals, 200 reports, pamphlets, theses.

Objectives

The main objective of the study is to investigate the current status of library automation in agricultural Universities of Madhya Pradesh and west Bengal both states of India. However, the specific objectives are to:

1. To know the general status of agricultural University libraries of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
2. To examine the status of ICT infrastructure in respect of hardware and software, network connectivity etc.
3. To find out the various agricultural University libraries of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
4. To determine the level of automation in agricultural University libraries Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
5. To identify the agricultural University libraries facility and web based online services.
6. To identify the various challenges faced by agricultural University libraries of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the present study is limited to agricultural university libraries of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal state of India. Madhya Pradesh has two agriculture universities while in west Bengal two agriculture university. The following universities have selected for the present study.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru KrishiVishwaVidyalaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
2. RajmataVijayarajeScindiaKrishiVishwaVidyalaya (RVSKVV), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
3. Bidhan Chandra KrishiViswavidyalaya (BCKV), Mohanpur, West Bengal
4. Uttar BangaKrishiVishwavidyalaya (UBKV), Cooch Behar, West Bengal

Methodology

The present study was conducted to know the current status of library automation in agricultural university libraries of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. A questionnaire was formatted for data collection from the library of agricultural university libraries under the study. The observation, interview and questionnaire, are used for data collection, the data were analyzed and presents the form of tables and figures accordingly conclusion are drawn.

Literature Review

Some of the previous studies have been reviewed so that current trends in library automation are to be known: A study has been conducted by **Bhanupratap (2019)** to know the status of library automation and digitization in agricultural university of Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. It is found from the study that all the agricultural universities automated with the implementation of Koha Integrated Library Management Software. Further, when compared overall, the library of CCS, HAU, Hissar have more resources compared to the library of PAU, Ludhiana and CSK HPAU, Palampur. Other hand another study is conducted by **Batav and Modak (2018)** conducted a study to know the library automation in Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar, found libraries of OUAT were partially automated. On the other hand another study is conducted by **Venkatesha and Sarasvathy (2018)** conducted a comparative study to know the status of library automation in the university of Karnatka and Tamil Nadu state and revealed that university libraries covered under study from Karnatka were partially automated and are being used open source software, whereas, from Tamil Nadu two libraries are fully automated (agricultural and veterinary university library) were one is partially automated and majority of libraries were using commercial automation software. Other hand another study is conducted by **Veeranjaeyulu, Amrender Kumar and Rathinasabapathy (2017)** to know the status of library automation and digitization in agricultural universities of India revealed that out of 60 agricultural universities responded, 48 libraries (80%) are automated their libraries using Koha Integrated Library Management System while 12 libraries (20%) are automated but not using Koha. Five libraries (8.33%) are fully digitized, 35 libraries (58.33%) are partially digitized and 20 libraries (33.34%) are in the process of digitization. It was found that 52 libraries (86.67%) are member of KrishiKosh Institutional Repository of the ICAR and 8 libraries (13.33%) are not member. In another study conducted by **Naveen and Nages (2016)** to know the status and problem of library automation in government first grade colleges of Hassan District, Karnatka

Analysis of Data: The Agricultural University Libraries of Madhya Pradesh and west Bengal

Table 1: Use of Library Collections

SL.No.	Collections	Name of Agricultural University			
		JNKVV	RVSKVV	BCKV	UBKV
		Jabalpur	Gwalior	Mohanpur	Cooch Behar
1	Text Books	60000	11010	76057	22564
2	bound Vols	16000	-	25000	2000
3	Journals	98	20	40	-
4	Online e-Journals+ CeRA	4103	4103	3039	2000
5	E-Books + CeRA	1174	1313	3000	-
6	CD-ROM Database	10	54	20	8
7	Ph.D Thesis & Dissertations	8000	1538	4315	51
8	CD,DVD	300		55	131
9	Any Others	2200	600	4000	200

Table 1 Showing status of library collection in agriculture university library of Madhya Pradesh. It is clarify from the above table that BCKV has the more than collection of books 76057 as comparable to JNKVV,Jabalpur 60000 where UBKV,Cooch Behar 22564 and RVSKVV,Gwalior 11010 has less books in its collection JNKVV Jabalpur has been subscribed e-books 1174, CD Rom Database 10,CD300,BCKV,Mohanpur has been subscribed e-Journals3039,e-books3000,CD ROM Database 20,CD55,UBKV,Cooch Behar has been subscribed e-Journal 2000,CD-ROM database 8,PH.D thesis51,CD131 and RVSKVV,Gwalior has been subscribed e-Journals4103,e-books 1313,CD-ROM Database 54, Ph.D Thesis 1538,CD,DVD are not mention of Theses.

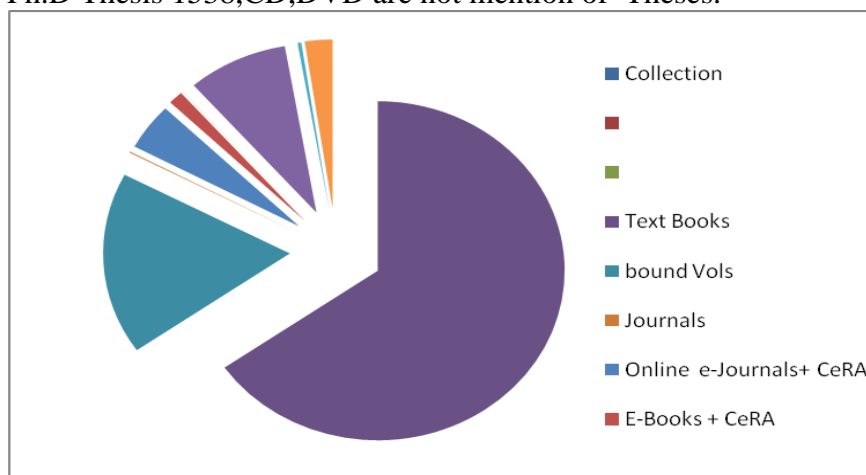


Figure 1 Pie Chart showing library Collation of books in the libraries

Table 2: Use of Hardware available in the Library

SL.No.	Status of Library Hardware	Name of Agricultural University			
		JNKVV	RVSKVV	BCKV	UBKV
		Jabalpur	Gwalior	Mohanpur	Cooch Behar
1	Pentium IV-core 2 duo	30	85	28	23
2	Server	1	1	2	2
3	Printer	8	4	7	5
4	Scanner	5	3	5	4
5	Barcode reader	2	2	4	3
6	LCD Projects	-3	2	3	2
7	Kiosk	3	3	-	-
8	Photocopy Machine	2	2	3	2
9	Any Others	-	-	-	-

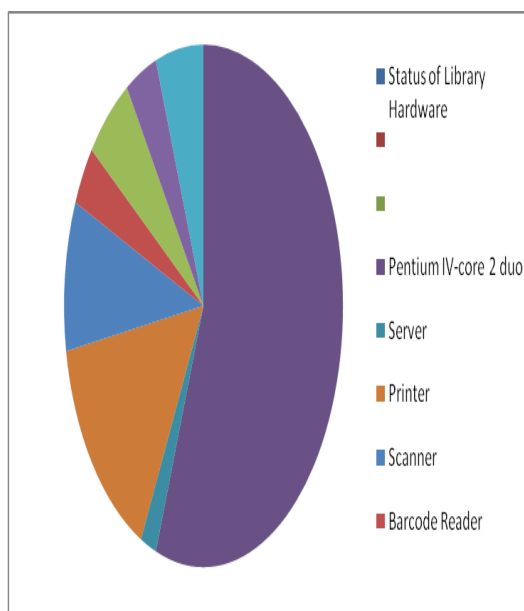


Figure 2 Pie Chart showing Hardware available in the libraries

Table 3 Use of Library Automation Software

SL.No.	Status of Library Software	Name of Agricultural University			
		JNKVV	RVSKVV	BCKV	UBKV
		Jabalpur	Gwalior	Mohanpur	Cooch Behar
1	Koha	Koha	Koha	-	-
2	SOUL	-	-	SOUL	-
3	LIBSYS	-	-	-	LIBSYS

Table 3 Shows the library management software in the libraries of agricultural university under the study to automate the library activities two library are using used KOHA ,one library i.e. BCKV are used SOUL software, and one library are used LIBSYS i.e.UBKV.

Table 4: status of Institutional Repository

SL.No.	Institutional Repository	Name of Agricultural University			
		JNKVV	RVSKVV	BCKV	UBKV
		Jabalpur	Gwalior	Mohanpur	Cooch Behar
1	Krishikosh	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
2	Any Others	-	-	-	-

All university libraries are membership of ICAR, Krishikosh repository. The digital resources are available on Krishikosh website i.e. <https://krishikosh.ac.in>

ABOUT RFID

It stands for Radio- Frequency Identification (RFID). The acronym refers to small electronic divides that consist of a small chip and an antenna. It is the wireless use of electromagnetic fields to transfer data for the purpose of automatically identifying and tracking tags attached to objects. A significant advantage of RFID devices over the others mentioned above is that the RFID device does not require line of sight. RFID technology is the prominent technology which is being used by many libraries.

WHAT IS RFID

It is basically digital chips which broadcast radio signals. FID could help give inanimate objects the power to sense, reason, communicate and even act. The acronym refers to small electronic devices that consist of a small chip and an antenna.

ABOUT OPAC

The OPAC which is available on the web with the help of Internet and anyone can access the holdings of a library & information centre from anywhere in the world and at any time. The stands for Online Public Access Catalogue is (public Interface for users) and a separate GUI (Graphical user interface) can be used for users and the staff of the library, by which they can search the information through various approaches like author, title subject, keywords, class number, accession number etc. OPAC provide access to the catalogue through a computer terminal. It allows searching the entire catalogue online convenient and quickly, using one or more search criteria. OPAC even shows the current status of a book whether it is loaned out or available on the shelf. Most library management packages offer printing of bibliographies from OPAC either on a printer or on a file.

WEB OPA

Recently the library has switch over from web-OPAC to new generation of web- OPAC known as chemo. The library has approximately 4, 70, 00 bibliographic records which are accessible over the web OPAC. The library users now can search and refine their search easily by type of documents, format of documents and category of documents with their respective numbers in the database one of the key features of chemo is that its gives users instant access to book jackets, reviews etc. Web- OPAC can be searched using any common Brower, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer.

CONCLUSION

The present study finds that agricultural university libraries of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are doing good job to create batter reading environment. Some interested facts about

the library automation and services of agricultural university of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal i.e. JNKVV Jabalpur, RVSKVVGwalior, BCKV Mohanpur, and UBKV CoochBehar, two university libraries under the study have been implemented software to Koha, SOUL, and also LIBSYS, Integrated Library Management Software to automate for smooth functioning with RFID, OPAC facilities. Beside this, collection and services of these libraries are improving and creating of user satisfaction. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi and State Governments are providing financial support to agricultural university libraries. If the support will be continue to develop and strengthening of all the constituent university libraries of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, definitely status of library automation and services will be improved and changes to the reading environment in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

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