

## **Library Automation in Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology Library: A Case Study of Bhubaneswar.**

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**ABSTRACT:** The paper discusses the need of library automation in Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology library of Bhubaneswar. The present focus to library automation problem and prospectus of automation. The study is based on the personal observation and data collection through questionnaire and personal interview.

**Key Words:** *Library automation, university library, RFID, OPAC, etc.,*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The agricultural library plays an important role in providing knowledge about current techniques to increase agricultural productivity. Various researches are going on in the field of agriculture, over the world, to increase the productivity and quality.

Automation is a technique/ process/ system which are controlled automatically without interface. According to Webster's, Dictionary, automation is "automatically controlled operation of an apparatus, process or electronic devices that take the place of labor. It is a component of computerization. Library automation is a process of organizing library work/ operation/ services through computers and associated technologies thereby relieving library staff from routine, repetitive and clerical jobs to devote their time for intellectual decisions.

At present library automation encompasses use of computer for acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, reference collection and services, management, OPAC and E- journal control. It is used for effective cooperative sharing of resources information dissemination.

### **II. SCOPE AND LIMITATION**

The scope of this study is to examine the present status of library automation in Orissa university of Agricultural and technology and the problems faced for automation and future prospects for automation.

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

The present study has various aspects. One of them is the assessment of the present status of Orissa University of Agricultural and technology library and access the need for change to solve the prevailing problems of the agricultural university library. The observation, interview and questionnaire, are used for data collection, and accordingly conclusions are drawn.

### **IV. ORISSA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNOLOGY (OUAT), BHUBANESWAR.**

Orissa university of agricultural and technology came into existence as the second agricultural university, Bhubaneswar. It was established in the year 1962 through an act passed by the Orissa legislative assembly. It is located in the city of Bhubaneswar, Orissa. The second oldest agriculture university in the country, OUAT is dedicated to agricultural related research, extension and education. It has three academic campuses across Orissa. It is a multi-faculty technical university with an earned status of being a leader in teaching, research and extension. The university is approved by the Indian Council Of agricultural Research and University Grants Commission.

The university has the duty of generating and refining technologies for farmers and developing technology transfer models for use of the departments connected with developmental activities for the benefit of the farming community of the state. In addition, Distance education program provides agricultural education to

the literate farmers, farm women, school dropouts and unemployed youth for employment; research centers of the university are located at several places in Orissa.

Aiming to provide quality education in Agricultural Science and Technology, the university offers B.Sc, M.Sc ( Agricultural), B.Sc ( Forestry), B.Sc. & Art,MV science, B. Tech, M. tech, B. Sc. ( Home Science), B. F. Science, MF Science+2 Science, B. sc. ( Pass & Hons), M.C.A., M.Sc. (microbiology), M.Sc. ( Bioinformatics) and Ph.D in some of the selected branches. The university selection procedure is purely on merit basis. In the pace of decades the university has grown with seven colleges and one centre for Post-Graduate studies with different departments.

### V. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

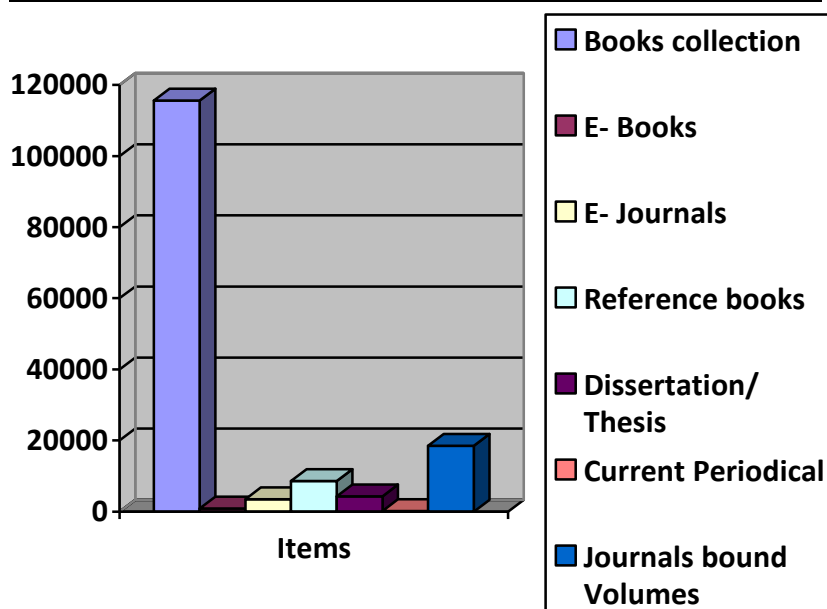
The university library is situated in a separate building in the campus. It has atotal collection 115658 books and 128 current journals/ periodical. The university library has 18516 manuscripts other rare journals bound volumes 4285 Ph.D Thesis in its collection. The library is well stocked with books thesis, dissertation, online journals, CD/DVDs and audio- visual materials. The university library subscribes about 875 E- books and E- journal on different subjects. The university library receives huge from UGC and state Government.

The university library has installed automation of the library activities using Koha or Libsys software. The library has CeRA Consortium to access latest journals. There are different categories of library staff like semi professional assistant, Book Lifter, library Sorter and Non Professional in the staff pattern of Orissa University of agricultural library. The university recruits library personnel like chief librarian, Assistant librarian through interview. Deputy librarian, Assistant Librarian, Library attended and Professional Assistant, post are vacant.

### VI. LIBRARY COLLECTION

**Table – 1: showing use of Library Collection**

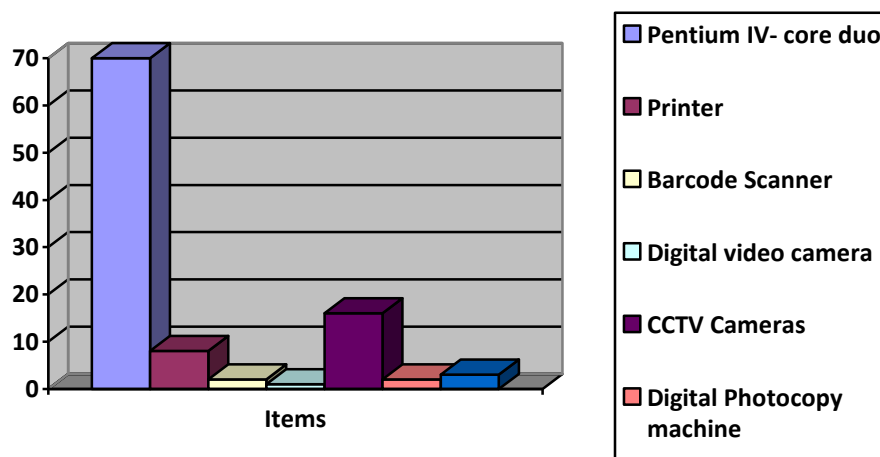
Resources	Items
Books collection	115658
E- Books	875
E- Journals	3508
Reference books	8648
Dissertation/ Thesis	4285
Current Periodical	128
Journals bound Volumes	18516



**Table-2: Information Technology Infrastructure**

Infrastructure	Items
Pentium IV- core duo	70
Printer	08
Barcode Scanner	02
Digital video camera	01

CCTV Cameras	16
Digital Photocopy machine	02
Server	03



**Table-3: Library Services**

Services	Manual	Computerized
Book Preservation	✓	
Inter Library Loan	✓	
List of new arrival	✓	✓
Bibliographic	✓	✓
Indexing	✓	✓
Abstracting	✓	✓
Literature Search	✓	✓

### VII. 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.

### VIII. 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.

### IX. OPAC

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 OPAC:

Recently the library has switch over from web-OPAC to new generation of web- OPAC known as chamo. 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 chamo 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.

#### WEB 2.0:

What is web2.0? If web1.0 was read only medium, web 2.0 is a read/ write medium. The Internet first mass market stage of development saw users going to the internet to find information. It was pretty much a one way experience, similar to going to the library to find a book. In contract, web 2.0 relies on user participation. As explained in its listing in Wikipedia.com, the term web 2.0 refers to a “second generation of services available on the world wide web that lets people collaborate and share information online.”

## **X. INTERNET**

The internet is a global network of networks connecting millions of computers. According to internet world statistics as of December, 2011, there was an estimated 2,267,233,742 internet user's world wide. The number of internet users represents 32.7 percent of the world's population. Unlike online services which are centrally controlled, the internet is decentralized by design. No one actually owns the internet and no single person or organization controls the internet in it's entirely. The internet in more of a concept than an actual tangible entity, and it relies on a physical infrastructure that connects networks to other network.

## **XI. SOCIAL NETWORKING**

Social Networking is being used for marketing by many organizations. It is sites will be most vulnerable to cybercriminal attacks across the world in the next year, A report from trend micro, an anti-virus, anti-spam and internet security vendor.

Social networking site are ideal targets for online criminal activity because of the large number of users and an apparent high level of trust among them.

## **XII. CLOUD COMPUTING**

Cloud computing is a general term used to describe a new class of network based computing that takes place over the internet basically a step on from utility computing. In other words, this is a collection/group of integrated and networked hardware, software and internet infrastructure. Using the internet for communication and transport provides hardware, software and networking services to clients. These platforms hide the complexity and details of the underlying infrastructure from users and application by providing very simple graphical interface or applications programming interface.

## **XIII. CONCLUSION**

Today's library automation and information technology development has seriously impact upon library automation. The use of library automation has been the causative factor for development of library automation services. The modern libraries have started using ICT in managing various housekeeping activities of libraries, thereby reducing the repetitive process involved in acquisition, catalogues and circulation of resources, etc. The role of library automation in the digital resources will increase tremendously particularly in providing short terms training and guidance to use authentic and related information. At the present time the Library Automation in Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology is playing an important role in promotion, assistance and guidance in automation and networking accessing to digital resources. Still there is enough scope for the central library to develop its infrastructural facilities for networked accessing of digital e-resources.

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