
A Digital Library and Repository Services of State University Libraries in Karnataka

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Abstract

The paper deals with the digital library and Repository services in top 10 old universities in Karnataka State, which presently exist. This research aims to identify digital library initiatives and repositories of Karnataka State universities. The University's Digital libraries initiative and repositories were identified through a literature study and internet searching and browsing. The resulting digital repositories and libraries were investigated to learn more about their contents. It has been discovered that open-source software is frequently used, particularly when building institutional repositories. In the last two decades, the digital revolution has changed many traditional libraries in the state of Karnataka into digital libraries. Karnataka's inaugural Digital Library and Repository effort started primarily to preserve academically connected information, such as journals and theses.

Keywords

Repositories. Digital library, University, D-space, E-Prints Karnataka

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.12577280



Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
ISSN: 2277-2219 Vol. 13. No.2. 2024. pp.77-82

INTRODUCTION

The idea of libraries has transformed because of information and communication technology. Every single library is being gradually digitized. A "digital library" consists of digital collections, services, and infrastructure to promote academic communication, lifelong learning, research, and preservation of our collective knowledge. Digital libraries are collections of digital objects containing text, images, audios, and videos stored as electronic media files. The scope and size of digital libraries can vary tremendously. They can be maintained by individuals, organizations, or academic institutions affiliated with established physical libraries. The digital content can be accessed remotely or locally through computer networks. Building institutional repositories for the institution's books, papers, and other works that can be digitized or were "born digital" is something that many academic libraries are actively engaged in. Contrary to the publication of research in commercial journals, where the publishers frequently restrict access rights, many of these archives are made available to the general public with little restriction in line with the purpose of open access. Digital libraries are sometimes used to refer to corporate collections, truly free resources, and educational resources.

DIGITAL LIBRARY DEFINITION

Daniel I. Greenstein, 2002 Defines A Digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and accessible by computers. The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. A digital library is a type of information retrieval system. Jana, 2023A Digital Library is a collection of documents in organized electronic form, available on the Internet or on CD-ROM (Compact –Disk-Read-Only-Memory) disks. Depending on the specific library, a user may be able to access magazine articles, books, paper, images, sound files, videos, etc.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. Users have access to a wide variety of information wherever they are.
2. Having access to primary sources of information.
3. Access to intranets and the Internet through networks
4. Interface that is user-friendly.

5. Enhanced search and retrieval capabilities.

Advantages of a Digital Library initiative and repository

1. Nearly unlimited storage space at a much lower cost
2. Re-allocate funds from some staff, collection maintenance and additional books
3. No physical boundary
4. Round-the-clock availability
5. Multiple access and universal accessibility
6. Enhances information retrieval
7. Preservation of some print materials and Institutional Repository

HYPOTHESIS

1. Almost all university libraries have implemented digital library initiatives.
2. Teachers, Research Scholars and students use the university libraries' e-resources and institutional repositories.

METHODOLOGY

The study is focused on the 10 Old State University Libraries in Karnataka State. The Digital Library Initiative and Repositories of University Libraries in Karnataka State were identified from the internet and Universities Websites. After data collection, it was analyzed using MsExcel and interpreted as numbers and percentages in tabular form.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

For this study top old 10 State University Libraries in Karnataka were surveyed with the help of the university librarian and Staff and also the university website. The information collected on using the Digital Library, Institutional Repositories, and E-resources in the State University Library is presented here in tabular and graphical form. I have chosen the old 10 university libraries in Karnataka State as Following

OLD 10 STATE UNIVERSITIES IN KARNATAKA

Table1:State Universities in Karnataka

Sl.No	University	When Declared as a University	Location
1	University of Mysore	1916	Mysuru
2	Karnataka University	1949	Dharwad
3	Bangalore University	1964	Bengaluru
4	University of Agricultural Sciences Bengaluru	1963	Bengaluru
5	Mangalore University	1980	Mangaluru
6	Gulbarga University	1980	Kalaburagi
7	University of Agricultural Sciences Dharwad	1986	Dharwad
8	Kuvempu University	1987	Shivamogga
9	Kannada University	1991	Hampi
10	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences	1996	Bengaluru

The table illustrates the order of establishment for State Universities in Karnataka. The oldest University in this table is the University of Mysore, founded in 1916, and the youngest is Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, founded in 1966. These universities spread out across different Karnataka cities, were established between 1916 and 1966.

USE OF AUTOMATION SOFTWARE IN THE LIBRARIES

Table 2: Software in the libraries:

Software	No of Libraries	Percentage
KOHA	8	80%
NewGenLib	1	10%
iSLIM	1	10%
Total	10	100%

The table shows that 80% of state university libraries are using KOHA out of 10 Universities and 10% of University libraries are using NewGenLib, and 10% are using iSLIM Most of the university libraries use KOHA open-source library automation software, while the other two use paid library automation software.

USE OF INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY SOFTWARE IN THE LIBRARIES

Table 3: institutional repository software in the libraries

Software	No of Libraries	Percentage
DSpace	3	30%
E-Prints	3	30%
Not using	4	40%
Total	10	100%

The table shows that 30% of state university libraries are using DSpace institutional repository software out of 10 Universities and 30% of University libraries are using E-Prints institutional repository software and 40% of state university libraries are not using institutional repository software

Table 4: Mode of Circulation

Mode of Circulation	No of Libraries	Percentage
Manual	0	0%
Automated	8	80%
Both	2	20%
Total	10	100%

The table shows 80% of State University libraries are using automated processes of circulation, and 20% of libraries are maintaining both manual and automated system side by side i.e, Karnatak University Kuvempu University.

Table 5: Tools used for Initiative of Digital Library and Institutional Repository based services

Name of the tools	No of Libraries	Percentage
Printer	10	100%
Scanner	10	100%

Barcode reader	8	80%
RFID Scanner	3	30%
Kindle E-Book Reader	3	30%
Photocopier	10	100%
Projector	8	80%
Internet cum Wi-Fi	10	100%
UPS	10	100%

The above table shows that 100% of State University Libraries have printer, scanners, photocopy machines, internet cum Wi-Fi and UPS. 80% have barcode reader and projector. 30% has Kindle E-Book Reader and RFID Scanner tools for Digital Library and Institutional Repository based services.

Table 4: Promotional activities

Promotional activities	No of Libraries	Percentage
SMS alert	4	40%
E-mail	6	60%
Newsletter	0	0%
Notice board	10	100%
Library website	10	100%
WhatsApp group	0	0%
Social networking sites	5	50%

Using SMS, e-mail, social networking sites, library websites, and many other channels, providing promotional services for libraries like current awareness and bibliographic services has become simpler. The above table shows that 100% of state university libraries use notice boards and library websites, 60% use email, 50% use social networking sites, and 40% SMS alerts for university library collections and promotional services.

Table 5: Types of e-resources subscribed by the library

E-resource	No of Libraries	Percentage
JSTOR	8	80%
Web of Science	8	80%
Taylor & Francis	7	70%
EBSCO	8	80%
Emerald	7	70%
ProQuest	8	80%
NDL	9	90%

N-List	6	60%
NPTEL	6	60%
SWAYAM	9	90%

In Table 5, it is shown that 90% of university libraries are members of the National Digital Library of India and SWAYAM, allowing them to access e-resources freely. In addition, 80 % of university libraries have

JSTOR, Web of Science, EBSCO and ProQuest as e-resources for their users, whereas 70% of university libraries have Taylor & Francis and Emerald e-resources and 60% of university libraries have NPTEL and N-List.

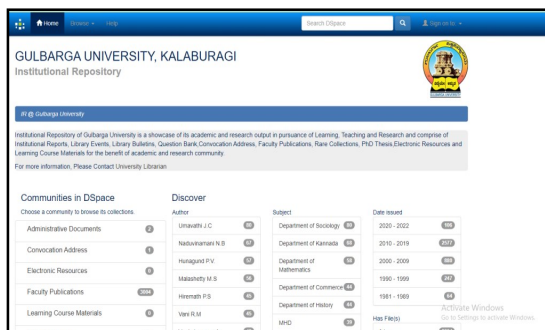
Table 6: Library Website and Repository /Remote Access

Sl.No	University	Library Website	Repository /Remote Access
1	UOM	http://www.uni-mysore.ac.in/english-version/library/	http://eprints.uni-mysore.ac.in/ https://uom.remotlog.com/
2	KUD	https://www.kudlibrary.ac.in/	https://kud.knimbus.com/user#/home
3	BUB	http://library-bangaloreuniversity.in/	https://bangaloreuniversity.new.knimbus.com/user#/home http://eprints-bangaloreuniversity.in/ http://bublib-koha.informindia.co.in/cgi-bin/koha/tools/Link1
4	UASB	https://uasbangalore.edu.in/index.php/library-en http://uasbagrilibindia.org/	https://app.myloft.xyz/user/login?institute=ckpxlxh668g3h09386qj00tfd
5	MUM	https://mangaloreuniversity.ac.in/university-library	https://mangaloreuniversity.ac.in/online-resources https://mgu.remotlog.com/
6	GUK	http://guglibrary.net/	https://gug.knimbus.com/user#/home
7	UASD	http://www.uasd.edu/index.php/library/2015-12-03-01-37-45	https://uasd.knimbus.com/user#/home
8	KUS	http://www.kuvempu.ac.in/eng/library.php	http://kuls-ir.kuvempu.ac.in/
9	KUH	http://kannadauniversity.org/english/library-2/	-
10	RGUHSB	http://www.rguhs.ac.in/digitallibrary/RGUHS%20Digital%20Library.htm	http://34.193.94.167/rguhs/

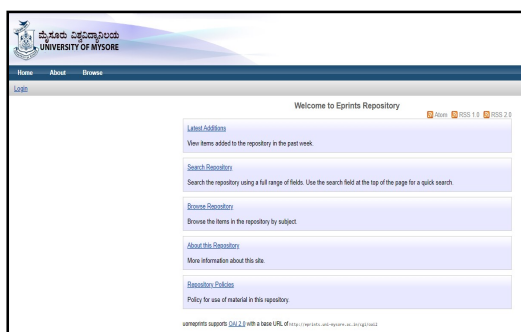
In Table 6, it is shown that State University Library Website and Repository /Remote Access services to their user community here Kannada University Hampido not provide remote access to their users.

The following are the front pages of three university libraries' digital library websites

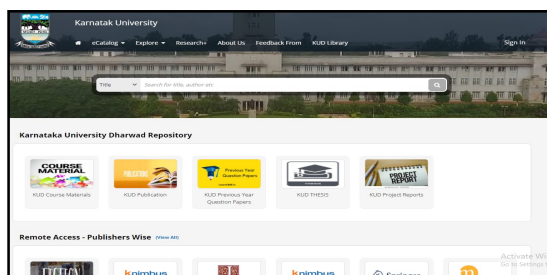
DSpace Using by Gulbarga University



E-prints Using by the University of Mysore



Remote Access provides by Karnatak University Dharwad.



FINDINGS

80 % Universities libraries are using KOHA as automation Software. Most Universities are shifting their services from manual to Fully automated,in Bangalore University, University of Agricultural Sciences Bengaluru and Gulbarga Universities are using RFID Technology. But, 20% of University libraries still use a manual and automated circulation process. Digital library software D-space and E-Prints

are used for institutional repositories in 60% of university libraries. Among the 10 Universities, presently, 9 University libraries are subscribing to the NDL and SWAYAM programme, and only 7 Universities are using Taylor & Francis and Emerald for their users.

CONCLUSION

The potential exists for digital libraries and institutional repositories to develop into strong learning environments that foster the spread of digital capabilities. A practical and effective digitalization promotion method, institutional repository resource centres and digital libraries help all research agents such, as academic researchers, university instructors, and students, improve their digital literacy and research competence quickly. The digital library and institutional repository can act as a platform to connect individuals, resources, and knowledge. It can also provide a cost-effective and efficient way for educators and students to access, store, and share resources. Finally, it can help to create a more engaging learning environment.

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 17. <http://www.rguhs.ac.in/digitallibrary/RGUHS%20Digital%20Library.htm>