A Study on Contribution from Indian Universities towards Union Catalogue of IndCat INFLIBNET Centre

R Shyam Sundar and B Jeyapragash

One of the major factors to determine the knowledge of a nation is to understand the collection of books she holds. This study elucidates the contribution of Indian Universities towards the Union Catalogue IndCat. Indeed, 209 Indian Universities participated and 1,36,16,889 book records were submitted to IndCat server for retrieval of information for the public as on 18th June 2022. The number of universities and book records were rapidly growing in numbers as the automation of libraries is achieved. Hence, this study also includes the details about the type of Library Automation Software (LMS) used by universities for a better understanding regarding the development of libraries in technology. Further, this review provides zone-wise distribution of book records and LMS implementation in the respective university libraries. Thus, this study provides a summary about union catalogue of books submitted by participated Indian Universities and type of library software used by the universities towards automation of library and utilization of open source software

Introduction

To know the treasure of knowledge available in a nation, the answer lies in the place called Libraries. They give an idea about the treasures which are in the form of books. To find out how much treasure the library holds, union catalogue will help to measure them by the means of bibliographic records of books. IndCat from INFLIBNET centre hold the bibliographic details of Indian Universities. Catalogue details of a libraries are collected and submitted by offline and online method. The Online copy catalogue system (OCS 2.0) application helps to simultaneously submit and retrieve records by online. The application was developed by INFLIBNET Centre.

2. Objective

❖ To know the union catalogue of books in Indian Universities.

❖ To identify the participation of Universities zone-wise.

❖ To estimate the top contributing Universities in each State and Union Territory.

❖ To identify the types of library automation software used by the Indian Universities.

❖ To find the distribution of automation software zone-wise.

3. Methodology.

The data in this study were collected from IndCat website for book records. Around 209 universities participated in online union catalogue and about 1,36,16,889 book records were stored on the server.

Additionally, every library website of the participated universities were studied to gather details about the type of automation software used. The data were collected, tabulated and analyzed using MS-Excel program.

4. Data Analysis

Table 1: Distribution of records and number of Universities in each state.

S.no	Statewise /UT	Universities	Records
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	601289
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50344
3	Assam	6	76645
4	Bihar	5	25776
5	Chandigarh	1	18140
6	Chhattisgarh	3	171986
7	Delhi	9	893677
8	Goa	1	85328
9	Gujarat	24	2246425
10	Haryana	5	448009
11	Himachal Pradesh	5	209050
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5	78443
13	Jharkhand	2	97774
14	Karnataka	13	822559
15	Kerala	9	576142
16	Madhya Pradesh	9	257735
17	Maharashtra	18	2161730
18	Manipur	1	71566
19	Meghalaya	1	79883
20	Mizoram	1	40683
21	Nagaland	1	49461
22	Odisha	5	109710
23	Puducherry	1	34095
24	Punjab	5	471499
25	Rajasthan	10	542115
26	Sikkim	1	8801

27	Tamil Nadu	15	1177987
28	Telangana	7	367683
29	Tripura	1	25131
30	Uttar Pradesh	16	981963
31	Uttarakhand	6	147395
32	West Bengal	10	687865
	Total	**209**	**13616889**

Table 1 shows the number of book records submitted by the number of Universities in a particular state. There were overall 32 states and union territories in which 209 universities are scattered in each state according to geographical location. The overall book records submitted by 209 universities are 1,36,16,889 crores as on June 18th 2022. The table suggests that the participated universities from Gujarat (24), Maharashtra (18), Uttar Pradesh (16) and Tamil Nadu (15) have more number of universities involved.

Table 2: Top University contribution of records from each State and U.T.

S.No	Statewise/UT	University	Records
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	284083
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	50344
3	Assam	Assam University	76645
4	Bihar	Nalanda University, Rajgir	10633
5	Chandigarh	National Inst. of Technical Teachers Training & Research (NITTTR)	18140
6	Chhattisgarh	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University	126147
7	Delhi	University of Delhi	424369
8	Goa	Goa University	85328
9	Gujarat	Gujarat Vidhyapith	595233
10	Haryana	Kurukshetra University	179167
11	Himachal Pradesh	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	87607
12	Jammu & Kashmir	University of Kashmir	41409
13	Jharkhand	Birla Institute of Technology	49088
14	Karnataka	Bangalore University	161479
15	Kerala	Cochin University of Science & Technology	155282
16	Madhya Pradesh	National Law Institute University	78140

17	Maharashtra	University of Mumbai	531154
18	Manipur	Manipur University	71566
19	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	79883
20	Mizoram	Mizoram University	40683
21	Nagaland	Nagaland University	49461
22	Odisha	Ravenshaw University	54701
23	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	34095
24	Punjab	Panjab University	348660
25	Rajasthan	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	138528
26	Sikkim	Sikkim University	8801
27	Tamil Nadu	Annamalai University	354902
28	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	99631
29	Tripura	Tripura University	25131
30	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	367242
31	Uttarakhand	Indian Institute of Technology (University of Roorkee)	65451
32	West Bengal	Vidyasagar University	180626
	TOTAL		**4873609**

Table 2 highlights the top university which contributed from each state and union territory. The overall book records collected from the top universities of 32 states & union territories were 48,73,609 lakhs.

Table 3: Distribution of States and U.T in each Zone.

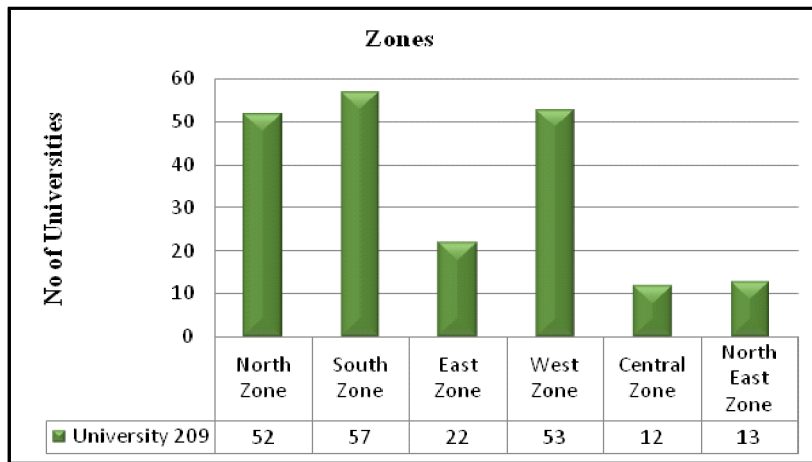| S.No	Zone	State/U.T
1	North	Chandigarh, Jammu &Kashmir, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand , Uttar Pradesh
2	South	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Puducherry.
3	East	Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
4	West	Rajasthan , Gujarat, Goa and Maharashtra
5	Central	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
6	North East	Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh

Table 3 explains about the distribution of the States and U.T in six Zones namely North, South, East, West, Central and North East zones. North zone consists of Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand , Uttar Pradesh. The South zone holds Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Puducherry. The East zone comprises of Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, and West Bengal and the West zone includes Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa and Maharashtra. The Central zone consists of Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh and the North East zone includes Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh.

Figure 1: Overall distribution of Universities zone wise.

Figure 1 explains the overall distribution of the number of participating Universities according to their respective zones. North zone consists of 52 universities while South zone includes 57 Universities. East and West zone includes 22 and 53 universities respectively. The central and Northeast zone consists of 12 and 13 universities respectively with an overall participation of 209 universities.
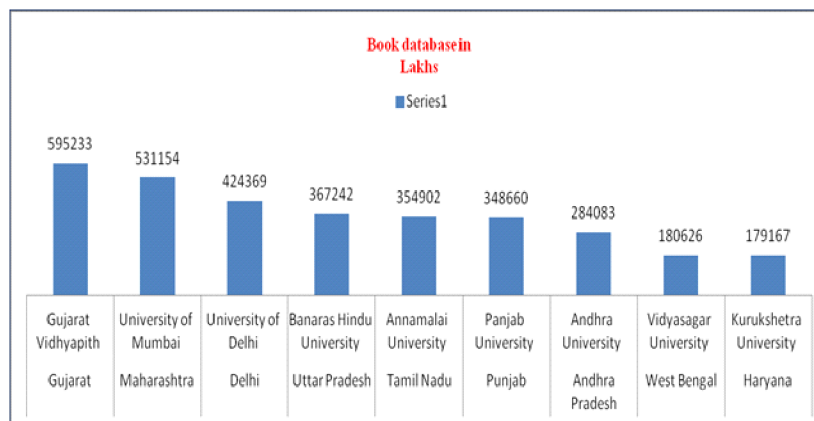

Figure 2: Contribution of records of top 10 Universities.

Figure 2 shows the contribution of records of the top 10 universities from a total of 209 universities in which Gujarat Vidhyapith University holds 595233 records followed by the University of Mumbai and the University of Delhi with a record count of 531154 and 424369 respectively.

Table 4: Library Management Software Distribution among Universities.

S.No	LMS	Universities
1	KOHA	58
2	SOUL	36
3	LIBSYS	8
4	SLIM	6
5	VTLS	5
6	NewGenLib	4
7	e-Granthalaya	3
8	TRoodon	2
9	Techfocuz LMIS	1
	Total	**123**

Table 4 provides information about the utilization of LMS among the participating universities. There are overall 9 software used for automation in libraries which includes KOHA, SOUL, LIBSYS, SLIM, VTLS. The data shows that KOHA has the most number of implementations among the University libraries followed by SOUL and LIBSYS.
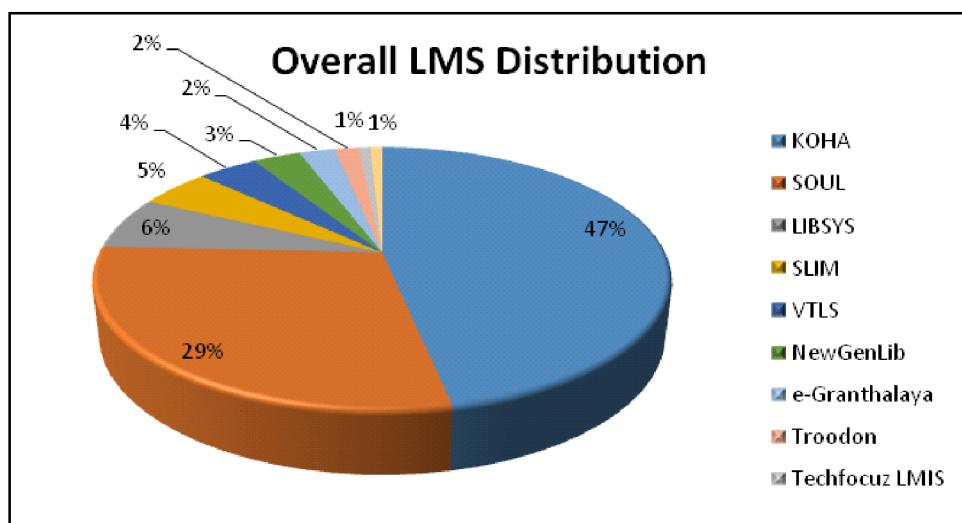

Figure 3: Overall distribution of Automation software among the universities

Figure 3 narrates the overall distribution among the software installed in their respective University Library in which KOHA covers 47 percent of the population among the automation software followed by SOUL 29 and LIBSYS 6 percent. Only 123 out of 209 University websites provided the information regarding automation software implemented in their libraries.
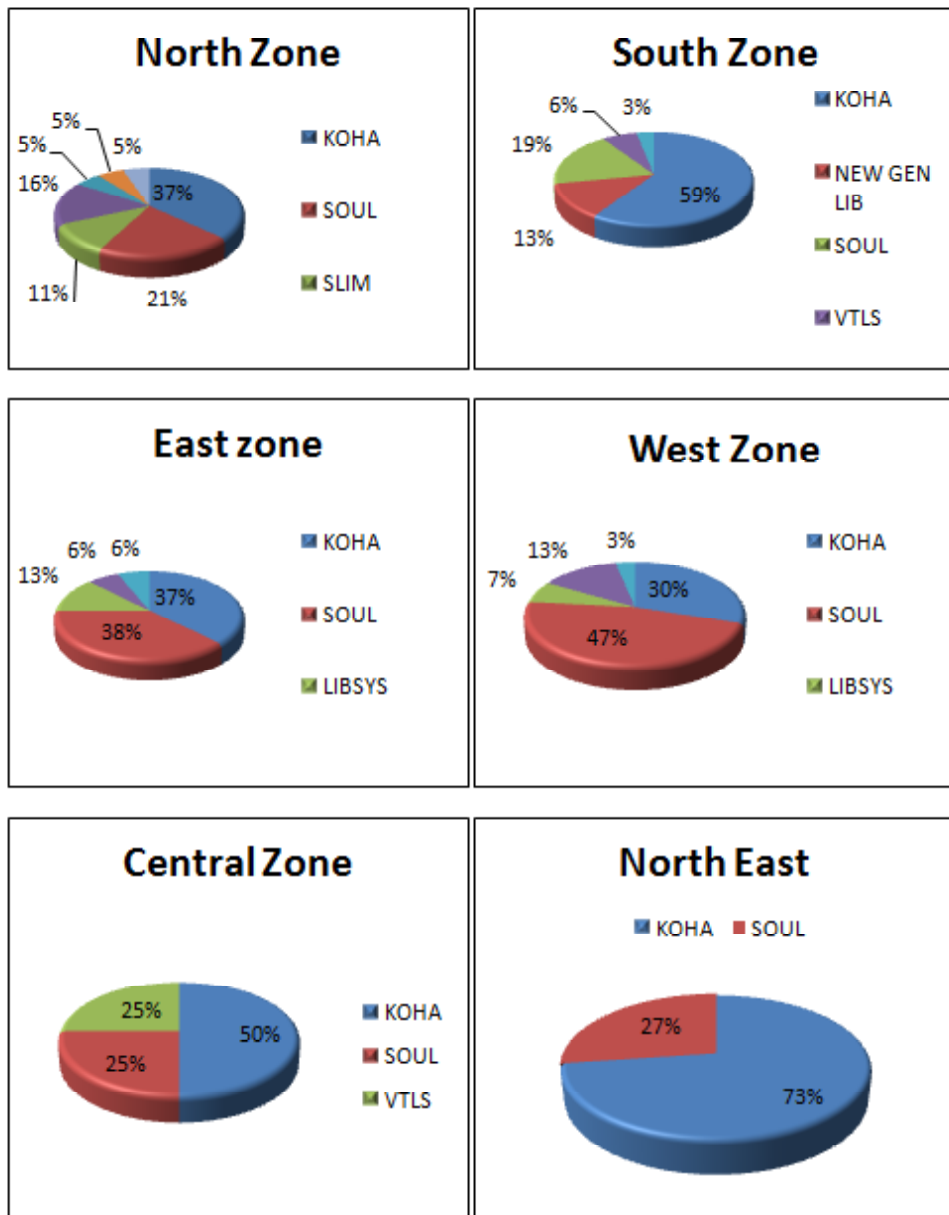

Figure 4: Zonal-wise distribution of automation software installed.

Figure 4 shows the details about the automation software and their utilization according to zone-wise. The study reveals that North, South, Central and Northeast zones were predominantly using KOHA software whereas East zone was using KOHA & SOUL software equally while West Zone used SOUL as their chief software for library automation.

5.   Findings

❖ This study shows 209 universities are contributing towards union catalogue of book records among Indian Universities.

❖ There are overall 1,36,16,889 book records stored in IndCat server INFLIBNET for public reference.

❖ This paper highlights the zone-wise contribution of book records.

❖ This study shows there are 9 automation software used among the participated Universities.

❖ KOHA and SOUL automation software are preferred by most of the participated Universities.

6.   Conclusion

This study satisfied the two laws in library science stated by Dr. S.R Ranganathan, one is to save the time of the users which was assisted by usage of library automation and the second rule was library is a growing organization where contribution towards the union catalogue is shifting from manual to the automatic process by the help of OCS 2.0 application from INFLIBNET. It provides online access for the public to search and retrieve the bibliographic data for reference. Nowadays, technology has been rapidly growing and became an integral part of human life to achieve their work more faster and reliable. Likewise, automation of libraries has been a major initiative among libraries in India and around the world. The submission of data for union catalogue by Indian Universities towards INFLIBNET by online is easier due to automation of libraries. Hence, usage of library automation software was also included in this work. Thus this study provides an insight into the number of book records stored in IndCat server of INFLIBNET, the contributed Universities from India towards Union Catalogue and the details about the type of library automation software installed in the participating University libraries.

7.   Limitation

The major setback faced while collecting the data was most of the library websites were not updated regarding the automation software and facility for web OPAC. Due to the above-mentioned factors, only 123 university libraries were considered for the study regarding library automation software. It will be more useful for the researchers and users to gather information about libraries by updating the website.

References

1.   Attar, K. (2012). Modern special collections cataloguing: A University of London case study. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 45(2), 168-176. https://doi.org/10.1177/0961000611435255

2.   Bapte, V. D. (2015). Copy cataloguing through SOUL 2.0. DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, 35(5), 330-334. https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.35.5.8578

3.   Lavoie, B. F., Connaway, L. S., & O'Neill, E. T. (2007). Mapping WorldCat's digital landscape. Library Resources & Technical Services, 51(2), 106-115. https://doi.org/10.5860/lrts.51n2.106

4.   UK national union catalogue feasibility study. (2000). Interlending & Document Supply, 28(4). https://doi.org/10.1108/ilds.2000.12228dab.018

5.   https://indcat.inflibnet.ac.in/

Keywords: Union Catalogue; IndCat; Library Management Software; INFLIBNET; Indian Universities

About Authors

Mr. R Shyam Sundar

Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu
Email: shyamlib47@gmail.com

Dr. B Jeyapragash

Associate Professor
Department of Library and Information Science, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu
Email: bjeyapragash@gmail.com