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**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya**  
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)  
**Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)**

**Department : Department of Library and Information science**

**Academic Year : 2023-24**

Sr. No.	Programme Code	Name of the Programme
01.	327	M.Lib.I.Sc

**विभागाध्यक्ष**  
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**पुस्तकालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विभाग**  
**Deptt. of Library & Info. Science**  
**गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,**  
**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,**  
**बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)**  
**Bilaspur (C.G.)**



## **DISSERTATION PROJECT WORK**

**ON**

**MY DISSERTATION PROGRAM THEME IS AGRICULTURE  
INFORMATION SYSTEM**

**Submitted to the Department of Library and Information Science, GURU  
GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA in partial fulfilment of the requirement of  
the Paper No. LIPBPF1: DISSERTATION PROJECT**

**2024**

**SUPERVISOR**

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**SUBMITTED BY**

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**Department of Library and Information Science**

**GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR,  
CHHATTISGARH**



Certificate

This is to certify that **Mr. Ajay Bhardwaj** as submitted a dissertation project on "**agriculture information system**" of the **Guru ghasidas vishwavidyalay Bilaspur koni** for the partial fulfillment of Master in library in information science. We further certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the matter presented in this project has not been submitted to any other Degree or Diploma course.

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### **Introduction**

Agricultural information systems play a crucial role in supporting scientific research and enhancing productivity in the agricultural sector. Libraries like the Siberian Scientific Agricultural Library (SibSAL) and the Central Scientific Agricultural Library (CSAL) provide essential information services to researchers in the field of agriculture, offering a wide range of digital and physical resources 13 These libraries have evolved to incorporate electronic resources, such as the Electronic Scientific Agricultural Library, which includes databases like the Knowledge E-library and the Document Collections E-library, enhancing user access and information quality 4. Furthermore, the development of industry-specific linguistic tools, like the Information Retrieval Thesaurus in Agriculture and Food, improves information retrieval and supports research in the Agroindustrial Complex (AIC) of Russia 5. Overall, these agricultural information systems and libraries are vital components in advancing agricultural research and knowledge dissemination.

*\*Agricultural information is an important factor that interacts with other production factors.*

*Productivity of these other factors, such as land, labor, capital and managerial ability, can arguably be improved by relevant, reliable and useful information.*

*Information supplied by extension research, education and agricultural organizations helps farmers make better decisions.*

*Therefore, there is a need to understand the functioning of a particular agricultural information system in order to manage and improve it.*

### **History brief**

Agriculture has been a part of human life for many thousands of years; the need for agricultural information is probably almost as old. Ancient Babylonian clay tablets have been found that contain agricultural information. Blanchard (1977) hypothesized that "the great library at Alexandria undoubtedly had many treatises on agriculture inscribed on papyrus" (p. 219). Throughout history, in many civilizations, there have been libraries that

have included agricultural information, and Beth M. Paskoff, School of Library and Information Science, Louisiana State University; separate agricultural libraries were established in Europe in the mid-eighteenth century. The development and growth of agricultural libraries and agricultural information in the United States will be reviewed in this



**ROLE OF AGRICULTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM IN THE  
PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH BY THE ACADEMIC  
COMMUNITY OF INDIRA GANDHI KRISHI VISHWAVIDYALAYA,  
RAIPUR.**



A Dissertation

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of the

Master of Library and Information Science

Department of Library and Information Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Session – 2023-2024

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Entitled "Role of Agriculture Information System in the promotion of  
agriculture research by the academic community of Indira Gandhi Krishi  
Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur " under my guidance and Supervision.

So, far my knowledge goes, their work is an original one and has special  
educational significance.

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## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture, one of the oldest and most vital human activities, has undergone significant transformations driven by technological advancements. In recent years, agricultural information systems (AIS) have emerged as pivotal tools in enhancing agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience. These systems encompass a range of technologies and methodologies designed to collect, analyse, and disseminate agricultural data, aiding decision-making processes at various levels.

As the global demand for food security and sustainable farming practices intensifies, the role of AIS has become increasingly critical. These systems enable precise monitoring of crop health, soil conditions, weather patterns, and market trends, providing invaluable insights that can optimize farming practices and resource management. Beyond practical applications in the field, AIS are also indispensable in academic and research settings, where they serve as crucial resources for students and researchers.

The Integration of AIS into academic curricula and research projects offers numerous benefits. For students, access to real-time agricultural data and advanced analytical tools enriches their learning experiences, fostering a deeper understanding of contemporary agricultural challenges and solutions. Researchers, on the other hand, leverage AIS to conduct innovative studies, generate new knowledge, and contribute to the development of cutting-edge agricultural technologies.

Agricultural libraries have a vital role to play providing relevant and timely Information sources and services to the research scholars, teachers, subject



**AGRILIBNET**  
**(AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM OF LIBRARIES**  
**NETWORK)**

**A PROTOTYPE web portal**



**A Dissertaion**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of the

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Guru ghasidas vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur , Chhattisgarh

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**CERTIFICATE**

I certify that these students have carried out the dissesrtion work entitled "AGRILIBNET  
agricultural libraries network a prototype web portal" under my guidance and supervision.

So, far my knowledge goes, their work is an original one and his special education significance.

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*Ploughmen are the earth's axle-pin;  
They carry all the world*

#### **PREAMBLE**

India is an agricultural country and agriculture plays a vital role in the overall economic and social well being of the country. The share of agriculture including the allied sectors in GDP is 25 per cent in 1999-2000. It encompasses the production of agricultural commodities, including food, fiber, wood products, horticultural crops and other plant and animal products. It provides raw materials for major industries like textile and sugar as well as several medium and small-scale industries. Since Independence, the steady growth of population in India required more food grains but the agricultural yield of most of the crops were not at all satisfactory to meet the increasing demand for food grains.

Therefore, the Union Government of India was compelled to adopt new practices in farming techniques based on research, to stabilize the annual agricultural production which was subject to fluctuation because of weather conditions or damages caused by pests and plant diseases. The Five-Year Plans launched in 1950s aiming at social change and institutional reforms, have reflected in the overall strategy of country's economic planning. Thus, the total involvement of the center and state governments paved the way for an increased agricultural production ushering in the Green Revolution, brining about a tremendous raise in food grains production.



**CONTENT ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY WEBSITE OF  
LIBRARY MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS INFORMATION  
IN IIM IN INDIA : A STUDY**

**A Dissertation submitted in A Partial fulfillment of the  
requirement for Degree of  
MASTERS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**



**SESSION - 2023-24**

**BY**

**MEGHANADA PRADHAN**

**Under the Supervision of**

**Prof. BRAJESH TIWARI**

**H.O.D**

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Dissertation entitled “CONTENT ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY WEBSITE OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS INFORMATION IN IIM IN INDIA” is a record of the Dissertation work done by the student in Dept of Library and information science under my supervision and guidance. The Dissertation is the outcome of his original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, or any other similar title. So far my knowledge goes, their work has special educational significance.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The library website is one of the best publishing tool mainly functions as an academic service, typically publish information about the library, vision, mission, objectives, library timings, holidays, staff details, contact information, collection, services, Web OPAC, photo gallery, copyright details, and best practices adopted etc. A library websites helps to build a long and strong relationship with the patrons by promoting library services. Without projecting library image through the library website, it is hard for any library to establish a credible relationship with the users.

India's higher education system is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States. In future, India will be one of the largest education hubs. India's Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since independence. (Younis Ahmad Sheikh) Indian Government has liberalized business education in 1990s, resulting in rapid growth of Management Institutes offering the programmers both at graduate & undergraduate levels. Indian management education is almost a replica of US Business education particularly in the area of pedagogy, curricula, industry interface & academic research models, but it is observed that Indian management institutes are struggling hard to introduce several adaptations because of differences in the work culture system. In India top Management institutes are continuously changing the contents & delivery modes. On this back ground it is equally important to address the various issues & concerns of Indian management education experiencing with time.

The growth of management institutions in India in last 15 years has been rapid. Data on number of business schools established in India from 1995 suggest a 'mushrooming' growth in terms of numbers and often at the cost of quality. India has 2000 B-Schools, awarding MBA degrees, or an equivalent and often, more valuable post-graduate diplomas (like those given by IIMs). It is heartening to four



**AWARENESS AND UTILISATION OF CeRA CONSORTIUM  
AMONG STUDENTS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS IN  
INDIRA GANDHI KRISHI VISHWAVIDYALAYA, RAIPUR**



A Dissertation

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of the  
Master of Library and Information Science

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## INTRODUCTION

ITC has changed the functioning of the libraries; now libraries are subscribing a large number of electronic ICT has resources for their users. Firstly libraries were dealing with printed sources; but not even a single library was able to subscribe all the printed sources due to limited finance and budget. Therefore the concept of co-operation and resource sharing was developed among the two or more libraries. Libraries were sharing their resources for the benefit of their users. Libraries were sharing printed sources but later on electronic resources got popularity among the libraries and users were interested in consulting electronic resources due to easy accessibility, time saving, easy portability, less space, etc. Electronic resources have many advantages over the printed sources but one constraint was that of finance. A large number of libraries buying capacity brought down due to increasing prices of e-journals and shrinking budgets. Another reason was fluctuations in foreign exchange rates which left the Indian libraries to decide what they could purchase and how it was possible Indian major research libraries like CSIR, ISRO, DRDO, DAE, ICAR, ICMR, DBT etc were spending a huge amount i.e. Rs. 150 crores for subscription of e-journals. But after spending such a huge amount these libraries were not able to maintain their e-journals subscription. Major libraries like IITs, IIS, and BARC who wished to subscribe 8000 titles for their researchers remained limited to 2000 titles. Same problem was faced by the 300 Indian universities who wished to subscribe a large quantity of electronic resources for their researchers. Library consortia approach faced this challenge and operational consortia approach solved this problem. In consortia a group of libraries are together to purchase electronic resources through a central



**INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IN NALANDA CENTRAL LIBRARY**  
**OF GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA**

A Dissertation  
Submitted To The

Department of Library and Information Science  
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)  
(A Central University)



Session – 2023-2024

For The Degree  
Of  
Master of Library and Information Science

By  
**RAHUL TAMRAKAR**  
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## Certificate

This is to certify that **RAHUL TAMRAKAR**- has successfully completed and submitted the dissertation titled "Industrial Information System In Nalanda Central Library Of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya" as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of library and Information Science** from Department of Library and Information Science of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya on the 02/08/2024

Dissertation Advisor: Miss. Swati Tiwari

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## **Chapter -1: Introduction**

The Central Library at Guru Ghasidas University, located in the heart of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, plays a pivotal role in supporting the academic pursuits of students, faculty, and researchers. With an extensive collection of books, journals, digital resources, and a serene reading environment, the library serves as the intellectual hub of the university community. This study seeks to delve into the user perception and satisfaction regarding the services provided by the Central Library.

Libraries have long been considered as vital knowledge repositories and essential catalysts for learning and research. In the era of digital transformation, libraries are evolving to provide a diverse range of services beyond traditional book lending. Therefore understanding the needs, expectations, and overall satisfaction of library users is paramount to ensuring that the Central Library continues to fulfill its mission effectively.



**"Empowerment of rural communities through community forest rights in Chhattisgarh: An exploratory study of Bilaspur district"**



A Dissertation

**Submitted to Department of Library And Information Science**

**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)**

For Partial fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of the Master of  
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**Session: 2023-24**

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**CERTIFICATE**

I certified that **Ranjeet Singh Patel** (M. Lib. I. Sc. 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem Student) Department of Library And Information Science, Guru Ghasidas University Bilaspur (C.G.) completed the Dissertation project work under my direction in the year 2023-24 on the "**Empowerment of rural communities through community forest rights in Chhattisgarh: An exploratory study of Bilaspur district**".

In my view, the presented Dissertation project work is excellent and as per the expected level.

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**पुस्तकालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान विभाग**  
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#### **Introduction:-**

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs. The forest management policies, including the Acts, Rules and Forest Policies of Participatory Forest Management policies in both colonial and post colonial India, did not, till the enactment of this Act, recognize the symbiotic relationship of the Schedule Tribes with the forests, reflected in their dependence on the forest as well as in their traditional wisdom regarding conservation of the forests. National Forest Policy of 1988 marked a drastic departure from the earlier stand of strict conservation. For the first time, the needs of rural and tribal people were taken into contemplation and their rights were recognized. NFP, 1988 aimed to ensure environmental stability and ecological balance between all life-forms depending upon the carrying capacity of forests. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had made a framework to execute the necessary provisions for improving the life of these peoples. According to Section 2(a) of the Forest Rights Act, Community Forest Resource is the customary common forest land within the traditional or customary boundaries of the village or seasonal use of landscape in the case of pastoral communities, including reserved forests, protected forests and protected areas such as sanctuaries and national parks to which the community had traditional access. With the recognition of the rights, the Gram Sabha can have a say on access allowed in the forest that falls within their traditional boundaries. This empowers the Gram Sabha to protect the wild life, forest and biodiversity and ensure that adjoining catchments areas, water sources and other ecological sensitive areas are adequately protected. Forest dwellers and communities dependent on the forest for livelihood and survival are the natural caretakers of the forest. This also preserves the symbiotic relationship between tribal and forests and hands over the community grazing and harvesting rights in the nearby forest. Therefore, the present study entitled "Empowerment of rural communities through community forest rights in Chhattisgarh: An exploratory study of Bilaspur district" with the specific objectives of to study the different procedure of FRA, 2006 with respect to Bilaspur District, to assess the major problems faced by Tribals in study area with execution of FRA, 2006 and to study the current status of FRA, 2006 in India with context to Bilaspur District of Chhattisgarh.





**USE OF AGRICULTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM BY  
THE STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS OF COLLEGE  
OF BTC COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, BILASPUR  
(CG.)**



A Dissertation

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of the

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I certify that Seema Sao have carried out the Dissertation work entitled  
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So, far my knowledge goes, their work is an original one and has special  
educational significance.

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## INTRODUCTION

Agricultural information is an important factor that interacts with other production factors. Productivity of these other factors, such as land, labor, capital and managerial ability, can arguably be improved by relevant, reliable and useful information.

Importance and needs of agricultural information systems for agricultural Development. Agricultural information is an important factor that interacts with other production factors. Productivity of these other factors, such as land, labor, capital and managerial ability, can arguably be improved by relevant, reliable and useful information. Information supplied by agricultural information is an important factor that interacts with other production factors. Productivity of these other factors, such as land, labor, capital and managerial ability, can arguably be improved by relevant, reliable and useful information. Information supplied by extension<sup>1</sup>, research, education and agricultural organizations helps farmers make better decisions. Therefore, there is a need to understand the functioning of a particular agricultural information system in order to manage and improve it (Demiryurek et al., 2008). According to the findings of Maningas et al."(2000), information within the hands of the farmers means empowerment through control over their resources and decision-making processes. They noted that being an effective and efficient delivery system of essential information and technology services facilitates the clients' critical role in decision-making towards improved agricultural production, processing, trading, and marketing. Food and Agriculture Organization 2""points out, information is very important for rural



GURUGHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA BILASPUR  
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION  
SCIENCE



**A DISSERTATION ON**  
**“Resources and Services of Law**  
**Libraries in India”**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement  
for the degree of the Master of Library and  
Information Science

**Department of Library and Information Science**  
**Session – 2023-2024**

**Supervisor Presented By-**  
Prof. Brajesh Tiwari Sir

**Summited by-**  
Shruti Sharma  
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## CERTIFICATE

I certify that the thesis entitled "USE OF E RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN LAW LIBRARIES IN INDIA" submitted by MISS SHRUTI SHARMA, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science is his original work carried out under my guidance. This thesis or any part thereof has not been submitted for any other degree or diploma or fellowship of this or any other university. I also certify that MISS. SHRUTI SHARMA has been in consultation with me for overall days in the department in connection with this research work .

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## INTRODUCTION

Information as a commodity is a magical good (Satija, 2013) which has the power to direct human endeavor in the right way. The concept of life is vague without information. Information has enabled a man to perform his routine activities in an efficient way. For decision-making, we need the support of information (Kumar, 2004). Modern society depends on information for all its activities. Every person has the need for information. Without valid and up-to-date information, it is impossible to do progress in any field of life (Bajpai, 1999). However, the nature of this information has undergone a massive change with the proliferation of modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and their ease of use. Cloud computing, cyber bullying, blogosphere, folksonomy, social bookmarking, harvesting the web content etc. have been the common phenomenon to the information seekers today. Such a technological environment has been contributing man's capacity to cope with the mass of information surrounded with him (Nahl, 1998).

Law is a profession that thrives on books and derives its sustenance from the power of the written word. From time immemorial, the library and the legal profession have played mutually inclusive roles with each other, become very indispensable complement, the former being an acknowledged workroom for the latter. Dada (2011) and Ogunfolu (2006) emphasized the importance and indispensability of law information sources to legal practice by terming then acknowledged workroom for the latter. Dada (2011) and Ogunfolu (2006) emphasized the importance and indispensability of law information sources to legal practice by terming the law library as the laboratory for the legal profession. The importance of the law library to the legal profession has been stressed by legal professionals. Ademola (1994) observes that the legal profession makes great use of books and texts. To complement this, Doherty (1998) remarks library is an indispensable requirement in a law office. Without a law library, lawyers and law professors cannot do their jobs.



**AWARENESS AND USE OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES PROVIDED  
BY NASSDOC- A STUDY INVOLVING RESEARCH SCHOLARS AND  
P.G. STUDENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
AND ECONOMICS OF GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA,  
BILASPUR (C.G.)**



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### CERTIFICATE

I certify that Suraj Kumar Lohra have carried out the Dissertation work entitled "Awareness and use of services and facilities provided by NASSDOC- A study involving research scholars and post graduate students of the Department of Political Science and Economics of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)" under my guidance and supervision.

So, far my knowledge goes, their work is an original one and has special educational significance.

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## INTRODUCTION

In this era of information age access to information has geared up with the aid of Information and Communication Technology. Every year it is recorded that more than 1000 doctoral degrees are awarded in the field of social science. It is estimated that around 60% of the documents having social science information are not available for dissemination and use. Further, it is realized that social science research is essential for formulation of Government policies. This leads to the importance of national information system ensuring adequate bibliographic control. It is also realized that no single institution can perform and handle the job of library and information services alone. Information is considered as a 'national resource' now, and this awareness has led to various information services like indexing, abstracting and computerized information services at national and international level.

This implies a strong need for a national network which is possible through social science information system and programmes. To gain from the benefits of emerging technologies, India recognised the need for strengthening the information base in the country by integrating various information agencies in to a well-knit information system. The components of an information system include hardware, software, manpower, communication systems and involves selecting, organizing, storing, and disseminating public knowledge to the users as per the objectives laid down in the information programmes and activities of the concerned Institution. Information programmes refer to the objectives to be achieved, infrastructure required and sources of funds for setting up information system. In fact, the institutions act as the vital sources of information.