

## LIBRARY CATALOGING USING KOHA SOFTWARE: A STUDY OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CATALOGUING EXPERIENCES

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### Abstract :

*Catalogues are most important for any library it is index of library collection. The Library collections are automated then user will get right information at right time because the reader's requirement will need index or guidance about library collection. The automation work is base work. In this article we explain about Mysore University Library Collection, Automation, KOHA software, KOHA Cataloging Module, MARC Tags, and working condition of KOHA Cataloging Module. Around 75 % and 60% multilingual book data are entered. The data uploaded through KOHA software.*

### KEYWORDS :

KOHA software, Cataloging, Open Source, University Library, MARC, OPAC.

### INTRODUCTION:

Mysore University Library has good old collection of all subjects. Library provides right information to user community in right time. University library collections are indexed in card format, according AACR rules. The development of communication, Networking, and Information technology libraries are changed and adopted computer technology. The effect Information technology most of the libraries are automated to their libraries in different library software. Library software are some of them cost based and some of them Open source software, our library used open source software. The software name called KOHA it is latest open source library software. Koha software is very friendly and easy for installation and adjustable to all the library requirements. Koha software covers library works. In this article we explain on KOHA catalogue modules codes and display OPAC. The card catalog has been effectively replaced by the online public access catalog (OPAC).

### MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Mysore University library is one of the largest University Library in the country and Mother of other University Libraries in Karnataka. It has a glorious record of 96 years of worthy service, with resource collection 6.35 Lakhs volumes in its systems today. The Library has grown to become one of the leading university libraries in the country with a rich collection of books, journals, reports, rare materials and archives, with multiple locations and a collection of more than 1.2 million items. The goal of University library is knowledge acquisition and Enlightenment of readers. Mysore University Library provides access to more than 13000 e-journals, More than eighteen thousand E-books, and e-thesis through its e resources portal.

### OBJECTIVES

1. To know about automation and KOHA library management open source software.
2. To understand the KOHA features
3. To utilize the MARC formats
4. To know about Z39.50 protocol and
5. To explain the KOHA catalogue modules

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AUTOMATION

The Mysore University library holds very rich informative collection on Science, Humanities, Literature, and other subjects. The library actively takes good decision to automation work. The OPAC work starts very recently and select freely available library open source software is KOHA library management software. The Koha software is working and adjustable our library function and it working properly in all the library modules, especially the catalogue module is very fine it is very comfortable to OPAC and displayed according to AACR card format. In India several libraries are adopted this software and it is easy to maintain.

Mysore university library using this software in low cost maintain fee. Know the bibliographical data of books, Serials, CD, E Books, Text Books, Maps, and other materials near to three and half lakhs documents are catalogued, and entered the data according MARC (Machine readable cataloguing) standard format. The MARC format is compatible for data conversion of other software's. Our automation covered not only Mysore University library and other Maharaja College, BIMSI Institution, CIST, and other constituent college of campus and Institution library collection also available and data were uploaded.

### KOHA Software

Koha is an open source Integrated Library System (ILS), used world-wide by public, school and special libraries. The name comes from a M ori term for a gift or donation. Koha is web-based ILS, with a SQL database (MySQL preferred) backend with cataloguing data stored in MARC and accessible via Z39.50 or SRU. The user interface is very configurable and adaptable and has been translated into many languages. Koha has most of the features that would be expected in an ILS. KOHA mainly support to user oriented and librarian friendly software. Presently KOHA server information is

Server information	
<b>Koha version:</b>	3.14.01.002
<b>OS version</b> <b>('uname -a'):</b>	Linux kohainform 3.2.0-57-virtual #87-Ubuntu SMP Tue Nov 12 21:53:49 UTC 2013 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
<b>Perl interpreter:</b>	/usr/bin/perl
<b>Perl version:</b>	5.014002
<b>Perl @INC:</b>	/home/azureuser/kohaclone /etc/perl /usr/local/lib/perl/5.14.2 /usr/local/share/perl/5.14.2 /usr/lib/perl5 /usr/share/perl5 /usr/lib/perl/5.14 /usr/share/perl/5.14 /usr/local/lib/site_perl .
<b>MySQL version:</b>	mysql Ver 14.14 Distrib 5.5.34, for debian-linux-gnu (x86_64) using readline 6.2
<b>Apache version:</b>	Server version: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
<b>Zebra version:</b>	Zebra 2.0.44 (C) 1994-2010, Index Data ApS Zebra is free software, covered by the GNU General Public License, and you are welcome to change it and/or distribute copies of it under certain conditions. SHA1 ID: 419ad759807269fdfa379799a051ed3a551c6541 Using ICU

### KOHA features

The feature of Koha is very simple for all the librarians, it is totally Simple, clear interface for librarians and members (patrons), Koha provide Various Web 2.0 facilities like tagging, comment, Social sharing and RSS feeds, Not only these other features of KOHA is

- Union catalog facility is available.
- Customizable and easy to search options.
- Circulation and transaction management is very easy.
- Acquisitions system including budgets and pricing information (supplier and currency conversion) is very accurate and manageable to each work.
- Simple acquisitions system for the smaller library is available.
- Ability to cope with any number of branches, patrons, patron categories, item categories, items, currencies and other fields.
- Serials system very easy. For magazines or newspapers clipping work also manageable.
- Reporting facilities are available.

- i) Reading lists for members and manage the statistics for each field are accurate.
- j) Overdue facility also available.

## CATALOGING MODULE

Library catalog is a register of all bibliographic items found in a library or group of libraries. A bibliographic item can be any information of Books, Journals, Reports, etc. Library catalogs would provide specific information about the materials in our Library collections.

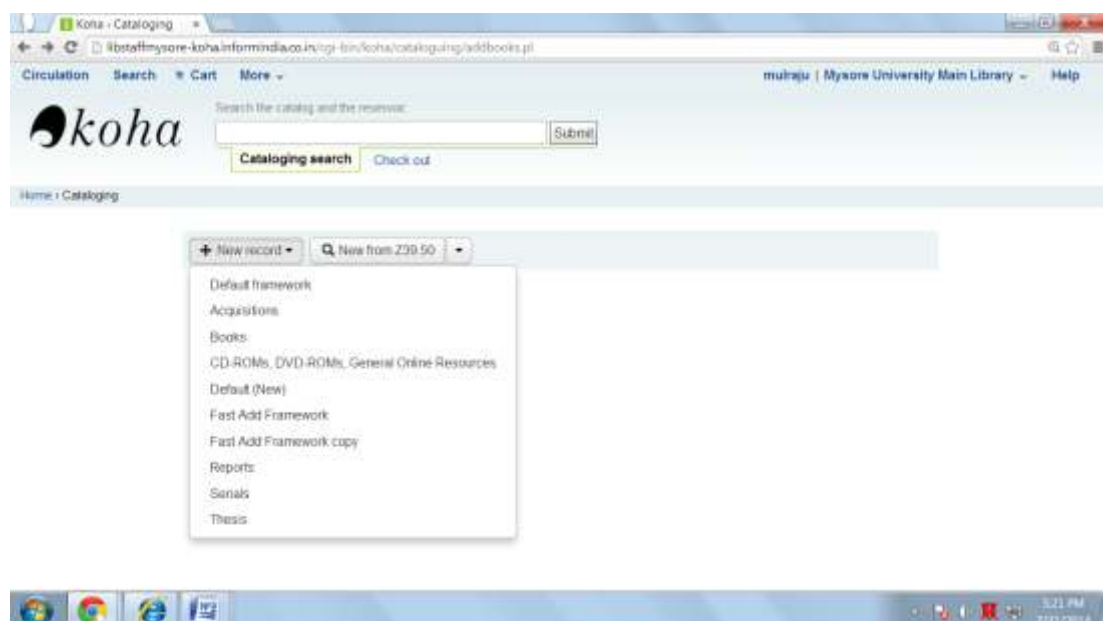
Screen shot of KOHA Catalogue screen



## TYPES OF MATERIALS

When we working cataloguing module the most important option is type of material is first information. Every Library has different type of materials collection. Especially books, Journals are common to all the library ours is university library the collection are books, Journals, Reports, CD Rams, DVD's, online books, Thesis and default framed documents are listed according our requirement then it will show the type of document list.

### Type of Library collection screen shot



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## CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

The classification work most important for index and shelve in the rocks. In the world several classification system are available like Colon Classification System, Library congress Classification, Universal Decimal Classification systems and Dewey Decimal Classification system are main classification system in the world but most of the libraries fallow Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) it is oldest classification system in the world. The DDC 23 version is available in market and online version also available. Our library using 22ND edition classification system are using. The main numbers start from 000 to 999. They are 000 Computer Science, Knowledge & System. 100 Philosophy, 200 religion, 300 Social sciences Sociology & Anthropology, 400 Language, 500 Science, 600 Technology, 700 Arts, 800 Literature , rhetoric & Criticism, 900 History. According to DDC number we classified our collections.

## MARC STANDARDS FOR CATALOGING

The Library congress developed the MARC format. LC brought together a broad segment of the library community under the leadership of Henriette Avram (the mother of MARC) to design the elements that should be present in a machine-readable catalogue record. MARC was originally used to automate the creation of physical catalog cards, but its use evolved into direct access to the MARC computer files during the search process. Each field in a MARC record provides particular information about the item the record is describing, such as the author, title, publisher, date, language, media type, etc. Since it was first developed at a time when computing power was low, and space precious, MARC uses a simple three-digit numeric code (from 001-999) to identify each field in the record. The bibliographic standard, for example, defines 100 as the primary author of a work, 245 as the title, 260 is used for publisher information, and so on. The MARC forum is good way to do upcoming changes and for giving access to the experts. The year 2000 MARC 21 are designed.

MARC 21 was designed to redefine the original MARC record format for the 21st century and to make it more accessible to the international community. MARC 21 has formats for the following five types of data: Bibliographic Format, Authority Format, Holdings Format, Community Format, and Classification Data Format.

Why we need MARC because MARC is a standard, it allows sharing of records, sharing of resources and easy to learn. Most of commercial library software did not fallow MRAC standard but KOHA fallow the MARC 21 Standard.

## Z39.50 SEARCH POINTS

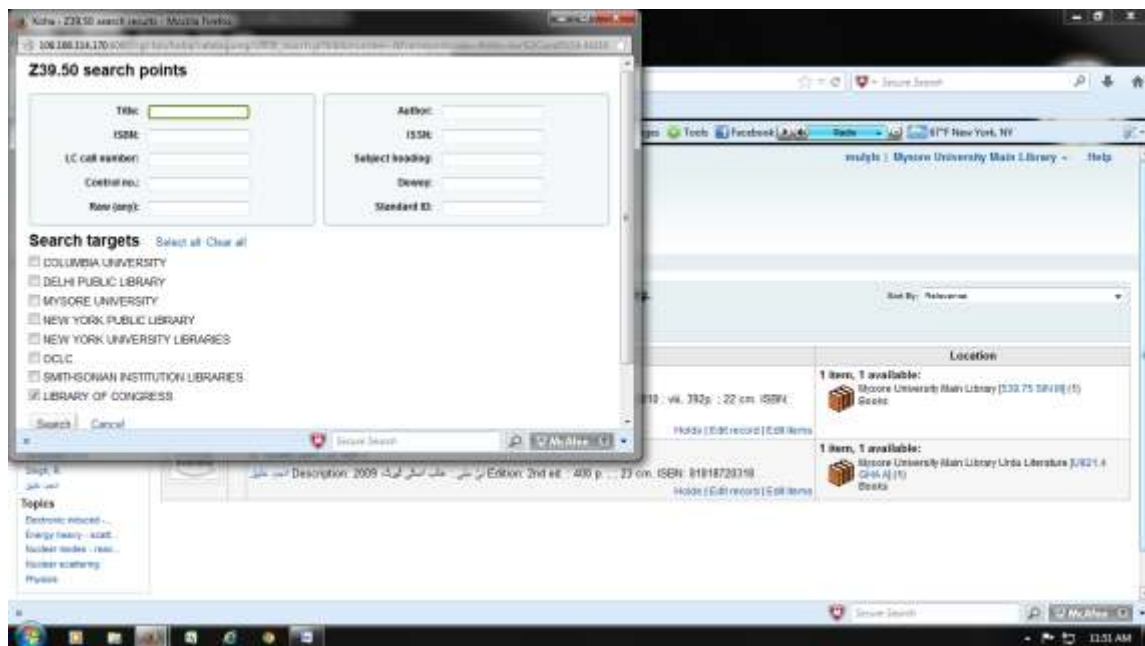
Z39.50 is a client-server protocol for searching and retrieving information from remote computer databases. It is covered by ANSI/NISO standard Z39.50, and ISO standard 23950. The standard's maintenance agency is the Library of Congress.

Z39.50 is widely used in library environments and is often incorporated into integrated library systems and personal bibliographic reference software. Interlibrary catalogue searches for interlibrary loan are often implemented with Z39.50 queries. Z39.50 protocol began in the 1970s, and led to successive versions in 1988, 1992, 1995 and 2003. The Contextual Query Language is based on Z39.50 semantics. It supports a number of actions, including search, retrieval, sort, and browse. Searches are expressed using attributes, typically from the bib-1 attribute set, which defines six attributes to be used in searches of information on the server computer: use, relation, position, structure, truncation, completeness. The syntax of the Z39.50 protocol allows for very complex queries

## Copy Cataloging

KOHA is web-based ILS, with a SQL database (MySQL preferred) backend with cataloguing data stored in MARC and accessible via Z39.50 or SRU. In Z39.50 search point's screen search through Title, ISBD No. Author name, DDC no and other searchable words then it will search from target databases institutions. The target database libraries are Colombia University, New York University Libraries, New York Public Library, OCLC, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Library of Congress, from the world. In India Mysore University and Delhi public Library only provide copy catalogues in Z39.50 database. Mysore university library is the first university library database catalogues for copy catalogue or data

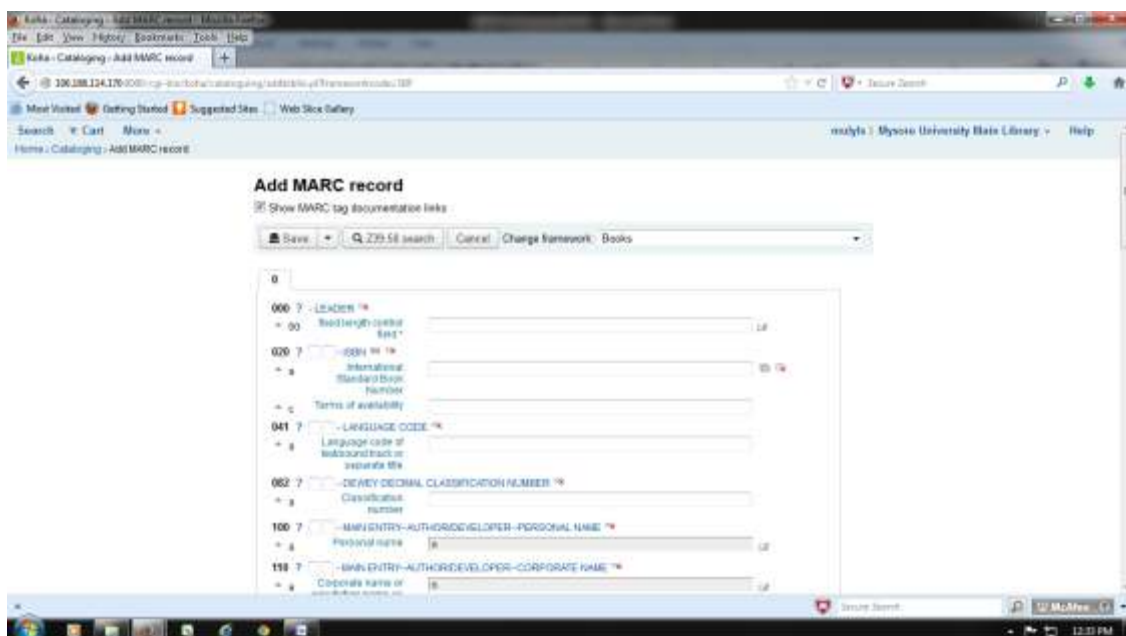
### Screen shot of Z39.50 search points and copy cataloguing



### KOHA MARC standards for University library collection cataloguing process

Mysore university library modified and identified very essential MARC tags and such MARC tags are compulsory to fill the bibliographic details. The tags are 000 Leader, 020 ISBN Number, 041- Language, 082- DDC classification, 100- Main entry Personal Name, 041- Language, 250- Edition statement, 260- Publication Detail, 300- Physical description, 440- Series Title, 650- Subject topical terms, 653 – Subject uncontrolled terms, 700- Added entry secondary author, editor, Translator, are compulsory to enter the data other wise it will move other screen.

### KOHA MARC TAGS screen shot for cataloguing



### Data display screens in OPAC search

The data are entered in library data base using KOHA library software. The user search the information from the OPAC it will displayed detail according to MARC format, AACR 2 format, ISBD format and Normal View. The Normal view displayed like Master card. This card displayed Bibliographical detail of materials. The MARC View it is displayed each MARC tags number and details and ISBD view like AACR card format type displayed in screen. The user can easy to surf the Library collection according to AACR, MARC format type

## Normal View of Data

In OPAC search firstly show the normal view, it displayed the information about details of the book and other book details according to search query. Like user enter a key word it will displayed all the occurrences of the word and related books. It will show the main page image of book also. If user need much detail then user go to other views. The Normal view displayed like Master card. This card displayed Bibliographical detail of materials.

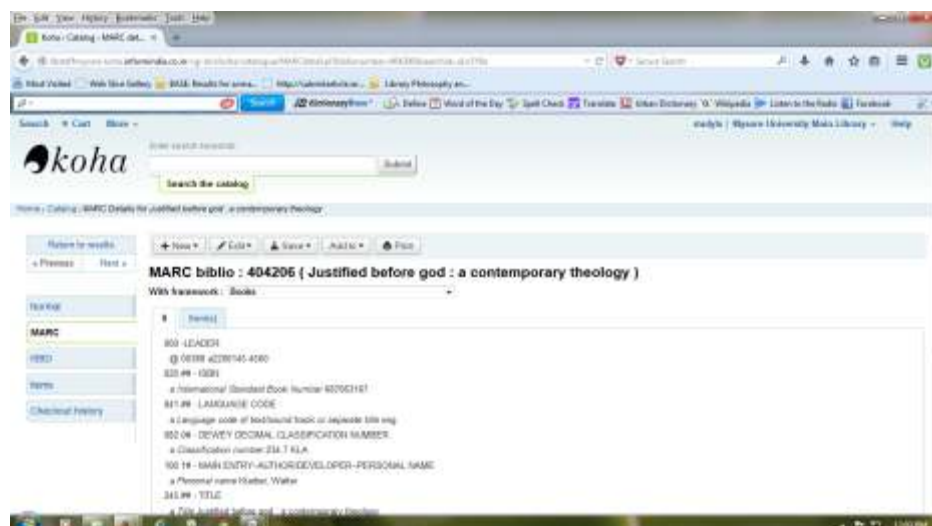
Screen shot of Normal view



## MARC format View of Data

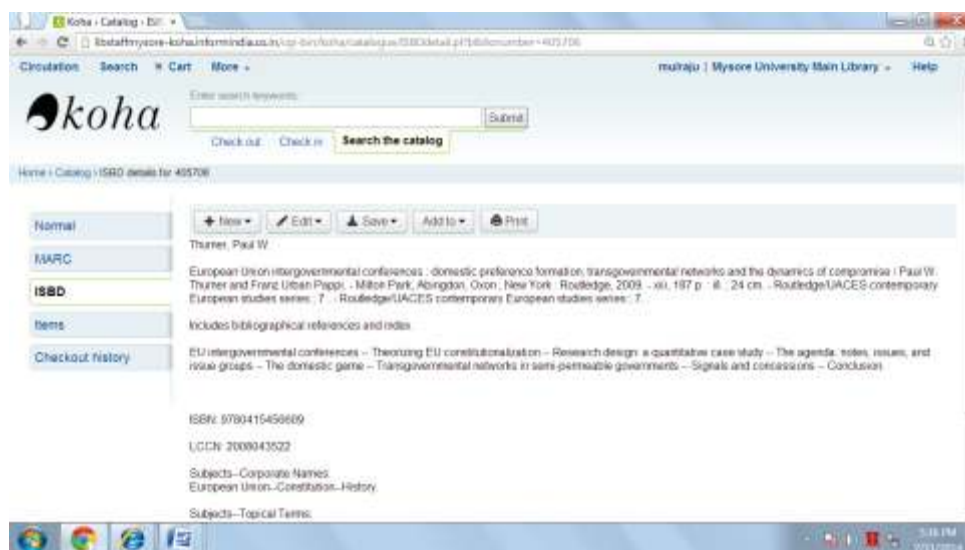
This view is no use for readers because readers want only the information about Classification number and availability of books but like librarians and other specification particular book then only this view is useful. This view is benefited to other librarians for cataloguing work. MARC View displayed according to each MARC tag number and details of the tags. For example tag number 100 is author name is displayed.

Screen shot of MARC Format view



## ISBD View of Data

The ISBD view like Anglo American Cataloguing Rules format (AACR card) type data are displayed in the screen. It covers Author, Title, ISBN Number, Key word, Accession number, Classification number, Year of publication, Place of publication. These details follow the according to AACR 2 punctuation marks.

**Screen Shot of ISBD View or AACR format.****UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CATALOGUE COLLECTIONS**

University library catalogued collections near to three lakhs. Our system of university libraries are University library, Maharaja College, BIMS, CIST and other eight library collection are catalogued and entered in to database according to KOHA available MARC format. These collections are available in our website.

**Total University libraries collection**

Sl. No.	College and Institutions	Records	Percentage
1	Mysore University Main Library	225297	77.89%
2	Maharaja College Library	35799	12.38%
3	Academic Staff College	1858	0.64%
4	Bahadur Institute of Management Science	1517	0.52%
5	Center for Science and Technology	280	0.10%
6	Fine arts College	5552	1.92%
7	Kuvempu Institute of Kannada Studies	106	0.04%
8	P. G. Center, Hemangothri Hassan	9524	3.29%
9	P. G. Center, Mandya	6754	2.34%
10	P. G. Satellite Center, Ch.nagar	2554	0.88%
<b>Total</b>		<b>289241</b>	<b>100%</b>

**FINDINGS**

Whatever good things are good but day to day latest development is going on that will add for future and it also need modification. KOHA software is Open source it is mean anybody can change and modified the software then nobody will control. The KOHA software authenticated service provider did not available.

- 1.KOHA is Open source software ,Authentication not available
- 2.Difficult to manage librarians for installation and maintain in network environment
- 1.Some classification numbers are old DDC edition numbers, it need to change the latest number. Or See reference will be add in the records
- 2.Some tags are modified and did not match the original MARC tags
- 3.Local variations are adopted it is very difficult to identified the document

**CONCLUSIONS**

Library is one of the main resource centers to University. University user wants right information in right time. University library collections are automated in KOHA software. KOHA software OPAC facility is good and Catalogue module also certain way it is very nice.

The data base creation in KOHA software it is very easy once you install and modified the format for our requirement then it is work properly. It is compatible to network environment. Main library works properly then other library



work is very easy for cataloguing and classification work because copy catalogue facility is available in this software. Librarian can copy the record for same title books. It will save the time and uniformity for all documents. Mysore university library KOHA OPAC is very easy to access for any user.

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