International Scientific Journal of Engineering and Management (ISJEM) ISSN: 2583-6129
Special Edition: Volume: 04 PKDAL – 2025 DOI: 10.55041/ISJEM.PKDAL013
An International Scholarly || Multidisciplinary || Open Access || Indexing in all major Database & Metadata

Digital Preservation of Library Resources in DPDKKV, Akola: Users perspective

Mona Shambhau Yeole
Librarian
J. M. Patel Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bhandara
Email Id.- monayeole12@gmail.com

Dr. Prince Ajaykumar T. Agashe
Librarian
Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work, Nagpur
Email Id.- princeagashe@gmail.com

Abstract

The present research investigates the value of digital library resource storage in agricultural academic institutions, with a particular emphasis on Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola. Regarding the digital storage, access, and use of academic resources, the study explores user perspectives, demands, and obstacles. The study examines digital literacy levels, expectations, preferred formats, and user satisfaction using a mixed-method approach that includes surveys and interviews. Digital storage is essential for improving accessibility, maintaining scholarly information, and facilitating research, especially in the agricultural sciences, according to the findings.

1. Introduction

In the twenty-first century, libraries must evolve into hybrid and digital information centres. To handle scholarly communication, academic institutions that serve the agricultural education sector, such as DPDKV, are depending more and more on digital information systems. In addition to guaranteeing the long-term preservation of important research data, digital storage makes it easier for researchers, teachers, and students to share resources quickly.

An agricultural university called Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth 1969 (DPDKKV or PKV) is situated in the Vidarbha region of Akola, Maharashtra, India. Its website is (http:// pdkvu.in). In addition to breeding and foundation seed programs, the institution is in charge of agricultural teaching, research, and extension education.Akola is home to the Central Campus; Nagpur is home to another significant campus; and Gadchiroli is the site of a recently opened campus.

2. Objectives of the Study

- To evaluate PDKV library users' awareness of and use of digital storage resources.
- To examine user preference for digital resources as compared with physical resources.
- To determine the difficulties in using and gaining access to digital content.
- To suggest best practices for enhancing digital storage systems in academic settings related to agriculture.

3. Methodology

- Researcher has taken users as faculty members, postgraduate students, and research scholars of DPDKKV.
- Sample Size is 120 users selected through random sampling.
- Instruments: Observation, personal interviews, and organised questionnaires.
- Data analysis: Descriptive statistics are used to examine quantitative data, while theme analysis is used to obtain qualitative insights.

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1 Awareness and Use of Digital Resources

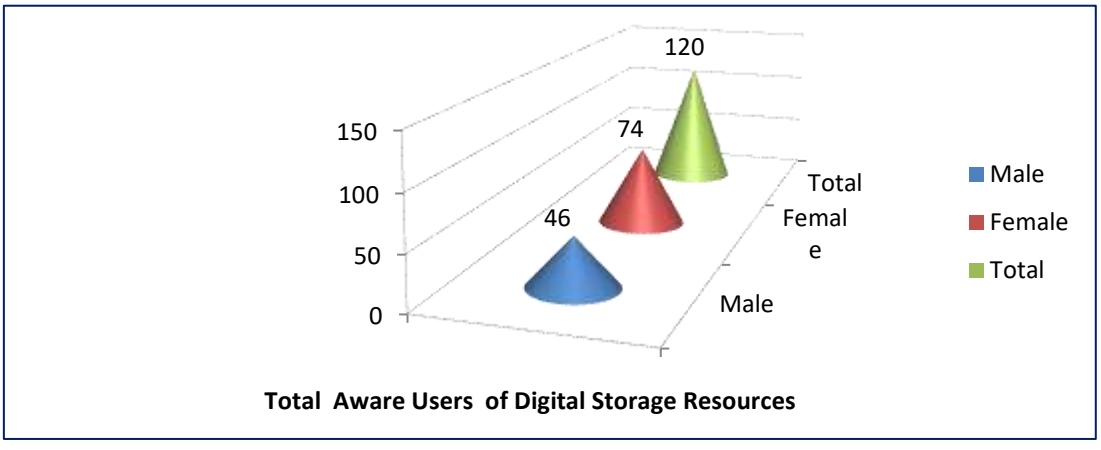
- Online databases and digital repositories were recognised by 85% of those surveyed.
- Digital theses, journals, and government reports were regularly accessed by 72% ofrespondents.
- Out of 120 Library Users' Awareness of and Use Of Digital Storage Resources.in that 46 are male and 74 are female users.

.Table 1.1

Library Users' Awareness of and Use of Digital Storage Resources.

Sr. No.	Total Aware Users of Digital Storage Resources	Male (%)	Female (%)
1	120	46 (38.33%)	74 (61.66%)

Figure 1.1



4.2 Necessary of Digital Storage Agricultural research data must be stored digitally for long-term access, according to the majority (91%) for the following main reasons: 24/7 accessibility, preservation of historical documentation, ease of searching, and decreased reliance on physical space.

4.3 Preferences

- The most popular formats were ePub and PDF.
- Young researchers were becoming more interested in multimedia content (webinars, video courses).

4.4 Difficulties

- Limited digital infrastructure and insufficient training in digital literacy.
- Occasional technical issues in accessing databases remotely.
- Lack of awareness of open access policies and institutional repositories.

5. Role of the University Library

The central library of DPDKV has worked hard to digitise rare documents, research reports, and Ph.D. theses. Additionally, it works with national repositories like Shodhganga and Krishikosh (ICAR). Nonetheless, the analysis indicates a necessity for:

- Improved programs for user orientation.
- Digital storage in the cloud for improved scalability.
- Including artificial intelligence techniques for metadata tagging and semantic search.

6. Recommendations

- Infrastructure Improvement: Make improvements in cloud computing platforms, data security solutions, and high-capacity servers.
- Workshops on Digital Literacy: Teach users how to contribute to repositories, navigate digital resources, and utilise citation tools.
- Policy Framework: Establish precise guidelines for open access, copyright observance, and digital submission.
- Content Development: Consistent the digitisation of student projects, field tests, experiment data, and departmental publications.

7. Conclusion

Digital academic resource storage is a fundamental component of agricultural colleges' academic ecosystem, not only a technological advancement. Digital storage boosts academic productivity,

encourages innovation, and guarantees information preservation for organisations like DPDKV, which cater to a sizable population of academics, students, and extension workers. For digital libraries to reach their full potential, a user-centric approach is essential.

8. References

1. Sharma, R. (2020). *Digital Repositories in Indian Agricultural Universities*. Journal of Information Science and Technology.
2. ICAR. (2023). *Krishikosh: A Digital Repository of Indian Agricultural Research*.
3. Ghosh, S. (2019). *Challenges in Digital Library Management*. Library Herald.
4. DPDKV Library Annual Report 2022–23.
5. Shodhganga. (2024). *Repository of Indian Theses*.