

**UNIVERSITY OF HORTICULTURAL SCIENCES,
BAGALKOT, KARNATAKA**



**SELF STUDY REPORT FOR THE
M. Sc. HORTICULTURE IN SOIL SCIENCE &
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY
COH, BAGALKOT, 2014-15 to 2018-19**

SUBMITTED TO
**Indian Council of Agricultural Research,
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.**

SUBMITTED BY
**University of Horticultural Sciences,
Udyanagiri, Bagalkot – 587 104
Karnataka**

PREFACE

The growth of Indian agriculture sector has had its moments of glory. The green revolution has been major success story of free India to achieve surplus today, nonetheless frequently plagued by famines and chronic food shortage. From food grain production around 55 million tons at the time of independence, now boast the production of 284.83 million tons of food grains (2017-18). Indian agriculture has witnessed wide variations in growth performance after independence in India. The record horticulture production (306.8 million tonnes estimated) during 2017-18 will mark the sixth straight year of horticulture production outstripping that of food grains. Further, the percentage share of horticulture in agriculture GDP is 33 per cent which is quite impressive. The horticulture sector plays vital role in nutritional security, economic sustainability and employment generation. It was realized only in mid-80s about the importance of horticulture and thus the Government of India recognized Horticulture as a prominent sector. Horticulture appears to be a viable means of diversification for making agriculture more profitable through efficient land use, optimum utilization of natural resources while creating skilled employment for the rural masses. Horticulture has invariably enhanced the economic status of farming community besides, without disturbing invaluable natural resources. In general the growth of horticulture sector has created ripples which consequently resulted in a wide spectrum of processing industries. In this context, quality seed and planting material supply, surge for hi-tech horticulture, better prospects for contract farming as well as cooperative farming, participatory approach in production and marketing have attained magnanimous stature. The higher growth rate in horticulture sector suggests a structural change in Indian agriculture where farmers are increasingly growing perishable commercial crops due to a growing market and a quicker cash flow as these crops require less time from sowing to marketing. Thus, there is a growing awareness about the advantages of the horticultural crop production and this is bound to go up with the improvement in socio-economic status of the people.

In the recent past R & D programmes in horticulture received an impressive support from the government. As a result, the research infrastructure has increased many-fold with the setting up of a number of new institutes, national research centres for several crops, important both from domestic as well as export point of view. The

establishment of educational institutions in the field of horticulture play a pivotal role in developing human infrastructure, which would cater to the needs of the emerging horticulture industry.

To develop the quality human infrastructure in the field of horticulture in general and to cater to the needs of the farmers of Northern Karnataka in particular, the College of Horticulture was established at Bagalkot on 07.07.2008 under the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. With the establishment of the University of Horticultural Sciences at Bagalkot the college of Horticulture came under the administrative control of the said university from 2009-10. The college offers undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. courses. The college has the admission capacity of about 120 students annually for undergraduate, about 55 students for Master' degree programme and 25 students for Ph.D. programme. The students of this college have excelled not only in studies but also in extra-curricular activities and National level competitive examinations. The college has been making efforts to improve the quality of education offered in this direction. Since the college is due for accreditation, the present self study report provides all the necessary information about the college activities performed during last five years (01-01-2014 to 31-12-2018).

The University Level Task Force and Steering Committee have also been gratefully acknowledged for their help, guidance and suggestions given in preparing the report.

The college level Steering Committee and Task Force have done a great job in compiling information and bringing out this report to be submitted to Accreditation Board of ICAR. My heartfelt thanks to all for providing valuable suggestions to improve the quality of presentation.

**College of Horticulture, Bagalkot
March, 2019.**


**Dean
(H.B.Patil)**

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6.4.1. BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEGREE PROGRAMME

A humble beginning

At the beginning, the College of Horticulture, Bagalkot started with 10 departments and NRM was one of them comprising of Agronomy, Soil Science, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Microbiology, Agro-Forestry. By then, the Department had a small laboratory with minimum facilities to carry out UG practical classes in Soil Science. Over a period of 2 years, the department strengthened and upgraded facilities utilizing university grants as well as external funds. Based on the facilities available at the laboratory and strength of the faculties, the department got PG recognition in the year 2011-12 and the Master's degree programme in Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry programme was started in the year 2012-13 at Haveli Campus. Later, the department was shifted to an independent building at the Udyanagiri campus. The department was fortunate to get RKVY Grants to build state of the art laboratory for Soil, Water and Plant Diagnostic Centre to cater the needs of farmers and to strengthen laboratory for PG research.

Broad objectives of the Department of Soil Science

- Characterization of soils for fertility and assessment of their suitability for different horticultural crops
- Characterization of irrigation water and assessment of their suitability for horticultural/ agricultural crops
- Assessment of salinity and sodicity problems in the region and recommendations of suitable reclamatory measures associated with soil resources
- Providing site specific nutrient management recommendations for crops
- Educating farmers on balanced nutrition through INM practices
- Development of human resources in soil science to transfer knowledge and impart technology in farmers' field
- Providing consultancy services to farmers in person, phone and by field visits.

Accomplishments in Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry

Sl. No.	Name of the Student	Year	Title of the Thesis	Accomplishment
	Ashwin H S	2015	Characterization of soils and groundwater for salinity in black soil regions of Bilagi and	The soils and groundwater of Bagalkot possess different magnitudes of soil salinity and the information generated helps to

Sl. No.	Name of the Student	Year	Title of the Thesis	Accomplishment
			Bagalkot taluka	identify suitable areas for different horticultural crops
	Kalpana P R	2014	Response of Tomato to phosphorous and sulphur application in calcareous soil	Ideal quantity of phosphorus application is very crucial for tomato and more so in a calcareous soil. Application of S enhanced P utilization rate along with other micronutrients.
	Kirankumar S	2014	Characterization of soil and ground water for salinity in black soil region of Mudhol taluk	The soils and groundwater of Mudhol possess different magnitudes of soil salinity and the information generated helps to identify suitable areas for different horticultural crops
	Anita Kondi	2016	Nutrient management practices in grape orchards of Bagalkot and Jamakhandi talukas effect on soil fertility and petiole nutrient contents and yield	Quantitative analysis of nutrients in grape petioles of different orchards helped us to understand and evaluate the best nutrient levels to achieve the targeted yields. It would serve as a baseline data for future research and practical application.
	Archana M	2015	Evaluation of soil and plant nutrient status in relation to pomegranate productivity	Systematic study on the nutrient availability in soils of pomegranate, its uptake by plants and finally on productivity. Thus, site specific nutrient recommendations are being given based on the results.
	Rekha M V	2015	Characterization of black soils of Mudhol taluka for its fertility	The soils of Mudhol were analysed for salinity and nutrient availability parameters. Based on the nutrient availability status, the suitability of crops and their nutrient requirements are being given.
	Greeshma Reddy	2016	Effect of Bio-inoculants and organic supplementation on nutrient content and productivity of pomegranate	Systematic study was conducted on use of organics for pomegranate production with bioinoculants and fertilizer nutrients. The study helped to understand and compare different nutrient input options available for pomegranate cultivation.
	Priyanka	2016	Effect of Different levels of phosphorous, potassium and sulphur on soil properties and performance of onion	A study was conducted to study the effect of P, K and S application on yield and uptake of nutrients by onion in Bagalkot soil. Application of SOP helped to record better yields.
	Shrikantha S	2016	Effect of Nutrient management practices	Quantitative analysis of nutrients in grape petioles with different levels of

Sl. No.	Name of the Student	Year	Title of the Thesis	Accomplishment
			in grape orchards of Vijayapura on soil properties, petiole nutrient contents and grape yield	nutrient applications in farmer's fields of Vijaypur helped us to understand and evaluate the best nutrient management practices required to achieve the targeted yields with better quality. This also helped to understand the strategies required to maintain soil health without sacrificing grape yields.
	Vinod C Naraboli	2016	Effect of Nutrient management practices in grape orchards of jamamkhandi on soil properties, petiole nutrient contents and grape yield	Quantitative analysis of nutrients in grape petioles with different levels of nutrient applications in farmer's fields of Jamkhandi helped us to understand and evaluate the best nutrient management practices required to achieve the targeted yields with better quality. This also helped to understand the strategies required to maintain soil health without sacrificing grape yields.
	Nekha Tanhari	2017	Studies on effect of fertigation and soil application of major nutrients in pomegranate	The fertigation for pomegranate is very important for obtaining better crop yields and quality. The study provided the optimum nutrient dose and application schedules. The study has more practical significance.
	Sandesh Y N	2018	Effect of partial substitution of chemical fertilizer FYM and Biofertiliser consortia in Okra	INM is the most accepted strategy to bring about improvement in soil fertility and protecting the environment. Combination of fertilizers, organic manures and bio-fertilizers showed better nutrient uptake and increased tolerance towards drought and moisture stress.
	Sharangouda S.M.	2018	Characterization and spatial fertility status of black soils of Bilagi and Bagalkot taluka	The soils of Bilgi and Bagalkot were analysed for salinity and nutrient availability parameters. Based on the nutrient availability status, the suitability of crops and their nutrient requirements are being given.
	Anushree T	2018	A survey study to assess soil and leaf nutrient concentration in relation to pomegranate yield	Optimization of nutrients in pomegranate for maximizing the yield and quality of pomegranate is very important. Nutrient imbalance plants showed their susceptibility to many biotic and abiotic stresses.
	Hanumesh	2018	Soil fertility mapping	A base line survey on soil fertility

Sl. No.	Name of the Student	Year	Title of the Thesis	Accomplishment
			using GIS in Ramthathal drip irrigation area of Bagalkot	for Ramthathal Micro Irrigation Project was carried out. The data generated were used in preparing the geo-spatial soil fertility maps and used for crop nutrient recommendations.
	Lakshmi P D	2018	Characterization of black soils under Ramthathal micro irrigation project for salinity parameters	A base line survey on soil salinity for Ramthathal Micro Irrigation Project was carried out. The data generated were used in preparing the geo-spatial soil fertility maps and used for crop water management.
	Naveen V H	2018	Spatial Variability in soil fertility, petiole nutrient content on grape yield	Spatial heterogeneity in terms of nutrients in grape orchard was studied and an attempt was made to implement precision viticulture.

6.4.2 FACULTY STRENGTH

The Department of Soil Science is managing the PG programme with the faculties present in the Department and also by utilizing the services of faculties of NRM (other departments), Directorates and Outside Stations (Research centres / Colleges). In addition to teaching and research, the faculties of the department are involved in other administrative / University activities.

Existing faculty strength :

Sl. No.	Cadre	Faculty in place	Vacant position	Faculty recom. by ICAR	Deviations from ICAR recom.
1.	Professor (Soil Science)	0	1	1	-1
2.	Assoc. Professor (Soil Science)	1	0	2	-1
3.	Asst. Professor (Soil Science)	2	1	2	Nil

6.4.3. TECHNICAL AND SUPPORTING STAFF

The department has 4 supporting staff members provided by the college and from other scheme heads. The college has provided one laboratory assistant and 1 helper to support and for the smooth conduction of UG and PG practical classes. Meanwhile, the Directorate of Research has provided one laboratory assistant and 1 lab assistant to manage the Soil, Water and Plant Diagnostic Centre under RKVY project.

Sl.No.	Designation	Sanctioned strength	Faculty in place	Vacant position	Faculty recom. by ICAR	Deviations from ICAR recom.
1	Lab Assistant	-	01	-	01	Nil

6.4.4. CLASS ROOMS AND LABORATORIES

Class rooms

Sl.No.	Class room No.	Area	Seating capacity	Other facilities (LED projector, Computer etc.)
1.	P.G. Class room 01	4.8 x 7.2 m	30	LCD projector, Computer and smart board facility

Laboratories

Sl.No.	Name of the laboratory	Area	Seating capacity (No.)
1.	UG Laboratory	7.8 x 11.0 m	30 (with multimedia facility)
2.	PG Laboratory	7.8 x 11.0 m	30
3.	Plant tissue analysis laboratory	7.8 x 11.0 m	10
4.	Soil and water analysis lab	7.8 x 11.0 m	10

Major equipment

Laboratory facilities available at the Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry and Soil - Water – Plant Diagnostic Centre for PG Research

Sl.No.	Name of the Equipment	Quantity	Cost (In lakhs)
1.	Glass and Quartz single water distillation unit (4 Ltrs/hr) with water circulation recycling unit	03	2.40
2.	Digital pH Meters with combined electrodes and Thermo probes	02	0.48
3.	Hot Water Bath	01	0.30
4.	Horizontal shaker	01	0.40
5.	Digital Flame Photometer assembly	02	1.30
6.	Dissolved oxygen analyzer	01	0.11
7.	Digital conductivity meter and TDS analyzer	03	0.45
8.	End to End Shaker	04	0.92
9.	Refrigerators (240 ltrs) for storing water samples	02	0.70
10.	High speed centrifuge systems (12000 rpm)	02	0.96
11.	Different types of soil sampling Augars set	01 set	0.10
12.	Double beam Visible Spectrophotometer	01	0.90
13.	Yoder apparatus (Wet Sieve shaker) for soil aggregate analysis	01 set	0.40
14.	Nitrogen Kjeldhal IR digestion and distillation system with water recycling unit	01	7.19
15.	Muffle furnace	01	0.27
16.	Sand Bath with thermostat	02	0.40
17.	Acid dispensers	02	0.56
18.	Digital semi-automatic burettes	03	0.84

Sl.No.	Name of the Equipment	Quantity	Cost (In lakhs)
19.	Garmin GPS meter	01	0.25
20.	Hot air ovens	03	0.84
21.	Digital Electronic weighing physical Balances	04	0.60
22.	OHP Projector	01	0.15
23.	Nitrogen digestion and distillation system along with water circulating unit (Pelican)	01	5.50
24.	Rock and Mineral sets in display racks	03	0.86
25.	Digital electronic chemical balance	03	1.35
26.	Mineral sets for streak, hardness, luster, structure	04 sets	0.70
27.	Handi step pipette set	01	0.15
28.	Humidifiers	04	0.27
29.	Microwave Oven unit	01	0.14
30.	Digital pipettes Variable Type	01	0.21
31.	Titrate 50 ml with accessories	02	0.75
32.	Fume hood along with table	01	0.90
33.	Soil samples storage and drying racks	05	0.99
34.	Eppendorff pipette sets	04 sets	0.24
35.	Eppendorff multi pipette sets	02	0.42
36.	Water sample storage racks (3 ½ x 3 ft)	08	0.63
37.	Ultrasonic bath	01	0.61
38.	RO water systems for distilled water unit accessories	02	0.36
39.	Dry vibratory sieve shakers along with sieves sets	01	3.06
40.	Laboratory working tables with granite slabs and fixed chemical storage racks	06 No's	1.98
41.	Refrigerator for storing chemicals and solutions	02	0.56
42.	Microwave Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrophotometer with accessories (N-generator, 10 Kva UPS, AC)	01set	68.0
43.	Microwave soil and plant digestion unit	01 set	
44.	Plant samples powdering cyclomill set	01 set	
45.	Soil sampling auger set kit for heterogeneous soil systems (Eijkelamp)	01 Set	2.00
46.	Core sampler with heavy duty sample rings (Eijkelamp)	01 Set	2.00
47.	Hand Penetrometer (Eijkelamp)	01 Set	1.31
48.	Double Ring Infiltrometer set (Eijkelamp)	01 set	1.96

In addition to the above, the department has collections of about 220 rocks and mineral samples for students. They have been arranged in the glass racks and displayed in the corridor for the benefit of students and farmers. The department has also displayed different types of fertilizers, manures, oil cakes, green manure seeds, amendments etc as part of INM. Monoliths of major soil groups of this region are prepared and displayed as pedonarium.

Farm facilities

The department has about an hectare of land exclusively for conducting crop based nutrition research. During lean periods, the land is cultivated with green manure crops, general pulse crops under MHREC of the campus.

Sl.No.	Farm Area	Irrigated/ Non-Irrigated	Crops grown
1.	2 Acre	Irrigated	Pulses, greenmanures, experimental crops etc

Workshops if any: Nil

6.4.5. CONDUCT OF PRACTICALS AND HANDS ON TRAINING

Sl. No.	Course	Skills / Method of Hands on training
1.	SAC 501: Analytical Techniques in Soil and Plant Analysis (1+1)	Techniques of soil and plant samples collection; Analysis; Use and general maintenance of basic analytical instruments including use of digital burettes, pipettes etc; Preparation of standard solutions; .
2.	SAC-502: Soil Mineralogy, Genesis, Survey and classification (2+1)	Techniques of profile sampling and interpretation with landscape; Use of different maps – cadastral, digital, Survey of India Topo-sheets, Soil maps, Aerial pictures; Application of GIS software in preparing different soil layers and maps
3.	SAC-506: Soil Fertility and Nutrient Management (2+1)	Techniques of soil sampling; Soil fertility analysis and interpretations; use of DRIS, SSNM, STCR techniques for crop and site specific nutrient recommendations; Selection of site specific fertilizers
4.	SAC 507: Management of Problematic Soils and Waters (1+ 1)	Techniques of identification of problematic areas using satellite images and other digital maps; Characterization of problematic soils and quantification of amendments needed for reclamation; Fertility management in problematic areas
5.	SAC 509: Soil Testing and Fertilizer Recommendations (1+1)	Techniques of soil sampling; Soil fertility analysis and interpretations; use of DRIS, SSNM, STCR etc techniques for crop and site specific nutrient recommendations; Selection of site specific fertilizers
6.	SAC 510: Manures and Fertilizers (1+1)	Identification of different types of manures and fertilizers; Nutrient estimations in manures and fertilizers; preparation of mixed fertilizers; preparation of nutrient mixtures for different horticultural/ agricultural crops; Testing of fertilizers/ manures for adulterations;

6.4.6. SUPERVISION OF STUDENTS IN PG PROGRAMMES

For allotment of the research topic and major advisors, the students are encouraged to search literature and come out with the appropriate research areas. The allotment will be made by the HOD/ Dean of the respective colleges.

Advisory Committee of M.Sc. student shall consist of at least four members including Major advisor among whom, two members shall be from outside the major field of specialization. The members from the major field shall be chosen to form a closely knit team in the area of specialization giving a co-ordinated approach to help the student to complete the research work. At any given time, a PG teacher shall not be a major advisor for more than six PG students.

Student's plan of work shall be decided by the advisory committee taking into consideration of student's research topic. The programme of research of the students is thoroughly discussed by the advisory committee and approved by the Dean (PGS).

Sl. No.	No. of PG recognized teachers	Academic year	Intake of Students		Student : Student: Teacher
			Boys	Girls	
1	5+2*	2013-14	1	3	1:1.75
2	5+3*	2014-15	3	3	1:1.33
3	5+3*	2015-16	4	1	1:1.6
4	5+4*	2016-17	3	2	1:1.8
5	4+5*	2017-18	3	2	1:1.8
6	4+5*	2018-19	3	1	1:2.25

*Faculty working in nearest stations.

In terms of handling coursework and guidance to students, the workload at present is extremely high and hence, core and optional courses are being shared by the faculties of the department, directorates and other nearby campuses. Students are also being allotted to faculties working in other directorates/ campuses.

6.4.7. FEEDBACK OF STAKE HOLDER STUDENTS

Information were collected from the outgoing students (after thesis submission) to know their future plans and to get their feedbacks for further improvements. Some of the suggestions and their inclusions in the department are given below.

Sl. No.	Name (year of completion)	Remarks/ Feedback for improvement	Introduced Changes (if any)
1.	Rekha, M.V. (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet facility for students A separate room for girls students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet facility made available for PG students Now, there is a separate room for girls in the department
2.	Anitha E. Kondi (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet facility for the students To have a separate departmental library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet facility made available The Department has its own library now with JISSS journals and Current Science Journals
3.	Priyanka Biradar (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet facility for students at the dept Exclusive person for handling equipments Special classes for ARS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet facility made available for PG students One lab assistant was nominated exclusively for handling equipments Classes arranged for Sr. M.Sc. Students
4.	Kiran Kumar, S. (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of high end equipments by exclusive staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presently, one lab assistant has been kept exclusively for this.
5.	Shreekatha, S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet and Library facility at the department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both Internet and Library facilities have been established at the department level

6.4.8. STUDENT INTAKE AND ATTRITION

Academic year	Sanctioned seats	Actual intake	Completed	Attrition [#]	
				Number	Per cent
2013-14	4	4	3	1	25%
2014-15	4+2*	4+2*	4	0	0%
2015-16	5	5	3	2	40%
2016-17	5	5	4	1	25%
2017-18	5	5	-	-	-
2018-19	5	4	-	-	-

* Admitted for Bangalore campus; 1st Year- at CoH, BGK and 2nd Year at CoH, BLR.

Three of them got AHO posts during their study period

Special Accomplishments:

- Till date, 17 students out of 22 have been awarded with Master's degree programme and 9 students are on the role. The present status of students admitted to Soil Science are given below
 - Serving as Horticultural Officers in the State Dept. - 7
 - Serving in marketing/ extension of Private Agri-input companies - 7
 - Pursuing higher education - 1

- Teaching in Private University - 1
- Agri- Entrepreneurs (input dealers) - 1
- In University (Permanent/ Temporary)- 2
- To be settled (seeking employment) - 3
- Miss **M.V. Rekha** secured Univeristy Gold Medal for merit (2013-14)
- **Mr. Vinod C. Naraboli** (student) was awarded with the best Poster Award at the 26th National Conference on NRM for Climate Smart Sustainable Agriculture, held at Barapani, Meghalaya, during Sept-2017.
- **Mrs. Anitha E. Kondi** (student) was awarded with the best Poster Award at the National Seminar on Recent Trends in Agricultural Research, held at Solapur during Jan-2018.
- **Dr. M.S. Nagaraja** (faculty) secured the 2nd Best Photo Award in the International Nutrient Deficiency Photo Contest – 2015 conducted by International Plant Nutrition Institute (Magnesium deficiency in Papaya).
- Three of the faculty members of Soil Science received **MASHAAV-Israel International Fellowships** and underwent training in Israel.
- The Department of Soil Science has earned Rs. 9.40 lakh as revenue through Revolving Fund on Soil, Water and Plant analysis and the Department has provided consultancy services to about 4300 farmers based on soil/water test results.
- The details of Scientific Publications made by the students and faculties of the Department during the last 5 years are given below
 - International Journals - 2
 - National Journals with > 5 NAAS ratings - 28
 - National Journals with < 5 NAAS ratings - 18
 - Book chapters - 1

6.4.9. ICT APPLICATION AND CURRICULA

The College of Horticulture, Bagalkot has adopted Academic Management System (AMS). All PG correspondences such as Plan of Work, Programme of Research etc are being executed through AMS. Approvals by the Chairman, The Head, Advisory Committee, Dean

(PGs) and Registrar are given through AMS to save time as well as resources. The faculty members have adopted multimedia approach for better teaching.

The Koha (library management) open wear software has been implemented by the University library. The charging and discharging of documents is automated and e-mail reminder facility has been introduced.

CeRA and other online e-resources:

CeRA is the ICAR Consortium of e-resources in Agriculture. This covers more than 3000 scholarly journals pertaining to the Agriculture and allied sciences which are available in full text.

E-books:

Library is having access to Springer e-books for the copy right years 2014-16, which covers nearly 1900 books in virtual format with full text availability and at a time 25 users can open an e-book. In addition library has access to 200 Indian e-books.

Krishikosh:

Krishikosh is database of theses submitted to the Agriculture universities and ICAR institutions, The UHS Library is member for Krishikosh and all the theses submitted to the UHS are being uploaded regularly.

Internet

The library is provided with separate internet link line with speed of 100mbps. There is a separate digital library section made in the library which is equipped with 25 computers with facility of internet connected to all computers. Web OPAC of the main campus library is available in the net. EZ-proxy remote access server is installed in the library through which one can access e-resources, CeRA, and Agristat in distant places also.

Wi-fi facility:


Wi-fi is available in the library premises. One can have net facility in the main campus through IP based network. Through which students and faculty members can browse CeRA and e-resources of the library in hostels and Departments, respectively.

6.4.12.

CERTIFICATE

I the Dean, College of Horticulture, Bagalkot hereby certify that the information contained in the Section 6.4.1 to 6.4.9 are furnished as per the records available in the college and degree awarding university.

Date: March, 2019



DEAN (HORT.)
College of Horticulture,
BAGALKOT.