Computerization of College Libraries affiliated to Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar University, Aurangabad (M.S.) : A Study

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the application of computers to the services of library (like circulation service, acquisition service, reference service, cataloguing, serial control service etc.) and to share my personal experience as how I completed this study of library computerization of the academic college libraries which are affiliated to Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad(M.S). This paper describes the status of library computerization with hardware/ software used in the college libraries and various computerized services used in the library.The present paper describe the various e-services of the college libraries affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Keywords

Library Computerization; library software; library hardware; E-services; automation & networking.
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INTRODUCTION

Libraries do not exist as independent entities, rather they support the information needs of an institution, be it a university, college, government agency, business ot the public at large. Many libraries in different parts of the world are currently interested in providing online access to library files (Library resources)
In India library computerization was startes in the late 1980s and early 1990 by few libraries by 1992-93 few libraries became fully computerized.
the term library computerization means the routine function of the library can be done with the assistance of computers like acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial control and retrieval of information using OPAC. Library services are chateraterized by a large collection or small collection within each country.
Computerization helps libraries to improve their operation and accelerating their working. IT has speeded up the accessing procedure processing work by elimination of a large amount of repetatative work. MARK is easy to manipulate as it can be searched online from which there are available various types of outputs (Chinnasamy and Durga, 2010).

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To find out use of computers at college libraries.
2. To find out hardware/ software use at college libraries.
3. To find out E-services used in the college librarie

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Muhammed Salih (2004) surveys the computerization of University libraries in Kerala for his Doctoral thesis.The main objective is to identify and compare the application of computers in housekeeping operations in University libraries, infrastructure, finance, library services etc. The study also aims to identify the personnel engaged in computerised activities and their competency for work in terms of their qualifications. The study covers four major university libraries of Kerala, viz. University of Kerala, M.G University, Cochin University of science and technology and University of Calicut. Data was collected using questionnaires to librarian, person in charge of computerization, users and from websites of the university libraries. The survey shows that none of the university libraries is totally computerized. All the libraries under study had

Inflibnet support, had university LAN and providing internet services to users. User awareness about various library and information services was found to be poor. One of the main suggestions includes setting up of a Consortium of Universities to share the resources between university libraries in Kerala.Bansode & Peiera (2008) on library automation in college libraries in Goa to find out libraries that have undertaken automation, areas of automation, whether sufficient staff is available to carry out automation and barriers to automation faced by the libraries. The study have thrown the light that majority of the college libraries have no qualified librarians as per UGC guidelines. Of the 23 libraries with automation, as the findings show, only one has specialized staff in ICT. The study also suggested that library staff should be sent to training courses to upgrade their IT skills, so that they can become competent to automate their libraries.

Trehen, G.L. (1980) discusses the importance of use of computers for developing Library services. He also describe the new areas of library services from traditional to digital. Pal, N. et al. (2012) has introducedigtital technology into the process of production, distribution and storage of information in digital format. Sengal, R.L. (1988) Discuss the computer based intergrated library management systems and services.Udofia, I. U. (2001) has discuss the use of Computer for the Library, he says that a computer consists essentially of a central processing unit together with various peripheral equipment. Shukla, S.M. (2001) Had given the application of information technology in the field of library . the communication infrastructure all over the world is increasing its bandwidth to handle electronic traffic. Kumbar, R. (2001) discuss about application of Information Technology in Catalouging service. He stated that new technology will remove the barriers of distance and time of repeated manual work in many different catalouging entries. There will be no limit to the variety of ways in which the same information can be retrieved with the speed. Due to the power and capacity of the new technology and every reader will get the information he seek. To make this possible,we have to change and keep up with this technology and use it to give access to latest information.Sen (2005) studied on automation of college library which considered that entire library automation programme requires judicious decision making at various stages. Such decision may be related to 'do it' or 'buy it' services, selection of hardware and software platform, application software, types of services to be rendered, etc. Kundu and Gupta (2002) revealed that a society that marches with the pace of technological changes survive and do not get extinct. It further described information technology as the sole mean to cope up withinformation explosion in the 21st century.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the present paper is to highlight use of e-services of college libraries affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad academic Science, Arts & Commerce colleges.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive methodology is used for the present study.

Technique of data collection

For data collection, the present study uses questionnaire for data collection. The questionnair whose data collection comprise the 14 questions with an option to express any comment by the user regarding the use of information resources and services.

Sample of the study

The questionnaire was send to 108 graduates colleges affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. The questionnair was send along with self addressed and duely stamped envelope with return postage by researcher and also by personal visit.Out of 108 questionnairs I could get 80 questionnairs (74.07%). Thus the total responses consider useful for the statistical analysis. The collected data through questionnair has been analyzed in tabular as well as graphical form taking into consideration the objective stated.

DATA ANALYSIS & FINDING

The findings of the study are summarized and presented with the help of tabels and graphs.

1. Avaibility of computers

Tabel 1 : Avaibility of computers

Sr. No.	Range of Computers	No.of Responses	%

1	Less than 10	44	55.00
2	More than 10	14	17.50
3	More than 20	Nil	Nil
4	More than 30	02	02.50
5	More than 40	01	01.25
6	More than 50	01	01.25

From the responses received we can noticed that more than 50% of the College Libraries 44 (55%) have less than 10 Computers in their Libraries. 14 (17.5%) of the Libraries have more than 10 and less than 20 Computer. No College Libraries have Computers in range of 20-30. Where as 1 (01.25%) have more than 40 Computers and 1 (01.25%) have more than 50 Computers.

2. Starting year of library computerization

Tabel 2 : Starting year of library computerization

Sr. No.	Year of Computerization	No.of Responses	Percentage
1	1995-2000	02	02.50
2	2001-2005	13	16.25
3	2006-2010	20	25.00
	2011-2016	20	25.00

It is observed from the table Library Computerization was started from the year between 1995-2000 at that time from the responses we noticed that only 2 (02.50%) of College Libraries have started Library Computerization. Most of the College Libraries have started Computerization from the year 2006-2010 and 2011-2016, almost 50% of the College have started Computerization in this period. From the responses it is noticed that 16.25% College Libraries started Computerization from year 2006-2010.

3.Availability of printers in library

From the responses received it is observed that 72.50% (58 responses) College Libraries have Printers in there Library for Print item on paper, such as Letters and Pictures and 16.25% Libraries still don't use Printers in the Libraries. Further the researcher has tried to know the type of Printer used to Print the Documents in the Library. It is noted that majority 39 (48.75%) used Leaser Printer in their Library 12 (15%) Libraries using Dot Matrix Printers and 10 (12.50%) College Libraries used Inject Printers.

4. Availability of scanner in library

From the responses received it is noted that 41 (51.25%) of the College Libraries make use of Scanner Machine to Scan and take Print out of the Document 38.57% of the College. College still do not have Scanners in the Libraries.

5. Availability of fax in library

From the responses received it is observed that very few College Libraries 4 (05%) have Fax Machine in Libraries and 74 (92.50%) do not have Fax Machines in the Library.

6. Availability of bar code reader in library

The respondents were asked to mention wheather the Library have the facility of Barcode reader in the Library and from the response, received it is observed that 26 (32.50%) have Barcode Reader in the Library and these Libraries have Barcodes on there books. While 43 (53.75%) still have to start Barcoding facility in the Library and do not have Bar code Reader.

7. Availability of bar code printer in library

From the responses received it is noted that 26 (32.50%) College Libraries have Bar code Printer and 43 (53.75%) do not have Bar code Printer in the Library.

8. Availability of reprographic service in library

A respondents were asked to mention whether their Library provides reprography facility in the Library from the responses received it is found that 39 (48.75%) have Xerox Machine to give Reprographic service in the Library and 31 (38.75%) do not provide Photocopying Document facility in the Library

9. Operating software

From the responses received it is observed that almost all the Colleges 70 (87.50%) uses Windows as the Operating Systems for working on the Computers. It is also noticed that LINUS and UNIX are not used in the Libraries for Operating Software.

Tabel 3 : Library software used

Sr. No.	Name of Software used	Responses Received	%
1	E-Granthalaya	02	02.50
2	SOUL 2.0	60	75.00
3	LIB-MAN	23	28.75
4	KOHA	01	01.25
5	MAT Software	01	01.25
6	Quil Software	01	01.25
7	Local Software	01	01.25
8	EPH Software	01	01.25
9	ETH (Education to Home)	01	01.25

From the responses received the researcher had find out Software used in the College Libraries. It is observed that more than 50% of the Colleges 60 (75.00%) College used SOUL Software. SOUL Software is the Software specially designed by INFLIBNET for the College Libraries are recommended by the University for the affiliated Colleges. 17 (21.25) College Libraries used old version of the SOUL Software 23 (28.25%) uses the LIB-MAN Software from Nagpur 2 (02.50%) College Libraries uses e-granthalaya Software and other College Libraries make use of Koha 1 (01.25%), MAT Software, 1 (01.25%), Quill Software 1 (01.25%), local Software 2 (02.50%), EPH Software 1 (01.25%) and ETH (Education to Home) 1 (01.25%) respectively.

10. Modules of software used

Tabel 4 : Modules of software used

Sr. No.	Modules of Library Software	No.of Responses	%
1	Acquisition Module	39	48.75
2	Catalogue Module	33	41.25
3	Circulation Module	46	57.50
4	OPAC	43	53.75
5	Serial Control	27	33.75
6	Administration	25	31.25

It is observed from the table 4 of Modules of Library Software used in the Library, it is noticed that Circulation Module 46 (57.50%) is being mostly used in the College Libraries. OPAC Module 43 (53.75%) is also used in more than 50% of the Colleges. Acquisition 39 (48.75%) is used 33% uses Serial Control Module and 31% uses the Administration Module. While using the Software for Library almost all the Modules are used in operating of the Library e-Services.

11. Multi-language support

Language is an important thing in the Library Software used. Therefore the researcher has tried to know how many Software of Library supports Multi Language. From the Data surveyed it is observed that 31 (38.75%) LibrariesSupport for the Multi Language and 14 (17.50%) do not support for Multi Language.Further the researcher has tried to know the Libraries which support Multi Language, have Unicode or some other in operating. It is noted that 16 (20%) supports Unicode.

12. System used for network

The respondents were asked to mention the type of Network used in the Library. From the responses received it is observed that 50 (70%) of the respondents use cable (LAN/WAN) system for the Network of Computer. While 8 (10%) have the Wi-Fi for the Network of the Computer in the Library.

13. Status of library computerization

Majority of the College Libraries computerization is at partially automated stage i.e. 43 (53.75%), 17 (21.25%) of College Libraries have fully Automated their services and 18 (22.50%) of College Libraries are at beginning stage.

14. Funds for library computerization

Tabel 5 : Funds for library computerization

Sr. No.	Funds Generators for computerization	No.of Responses	%
1	Management	52	65.00
2	U.G.C.Grant	37	46.25
3	State Government	02	02.50
4	Donation	02	02.50
5	Students Fees	15	18.75

From table it is noted that Majority of 52 (65%) have budget from the College Management for the computerization of the Library. 37 (46.25%) of the funds is given from the UGC Grants for the Computerization. 15 (18.75%) funds is given from the student Fees from the College. And the remaining 2.5% from the State Government and Donation respectively.

15. Enterance to library

The respondents were asked to mention the method by which they provide Entrance in the Library. The researched had noted that majority 73 (91.25%) of the Libraries provide Entrance to the Library by the manual method by checking Identity Card and by making entries in the register. Very few College had developed the Computerized method by using smart cards only 2 (02.50%) Colleges use Smart Card method for the Entrance to the Library.

16. Exit to library

Exit of the Library is to allow the user to go out of the Library with or without Document. The respondent were asked to mention the method which they provide from the Library. From the responses received it is observed that 25 (31-25%) provide the Manually exit to the user, where as 19 (23.75%) gives the exit to user by the Computerized method from the Library and 1.25% College Library provides exit to user by making entries in the register.

17. Fully computerized library services

Tabel 6 : Fully computerized library services

Sr. No.	Fully computerized Library Services	No.of Responses	%
1	Reference	30	37.50
2	Acquisition	26	32.50
3	Circulation	46	57.50
4	Serial Control	12	15.00
5	O PAC	34	42.50
6	Catalogue	42	52.50
7	Administration	23	28.75

From the table of computerized Library Services it is observed that majority of the College Library have fully computerized 42 (52.50%) the Catalogue service of the Library. The researcher had noted that more than 50% of the College Libraries have feed the Data in the Computer and automate the Catalogue service of the Library. 34 (42.50%) of the Libraries have automate the OPAC service, 30 (37.50%) College Libraries have fully automate the reference service, 26 (32.50%) Colleges have fully automated the Acquition service, 46 (57.50%) have fully automated the Circulation service. It is found that now mainly College are proving computerized Issue-Return in the Library and 23 (28.75%) had fully automate the Administration Service and 12 (15%) have automates the serial Control of the Library.

18. Difficulties in operating computerized services

Tabel 6 : Difficulties in operating computerized services

Sr. No.	Service in which respondent have Difficulty	No.of Responses	%
1	Acquisition	03	03.75
2	Circulation	04	05.00
3	Serial Control	05	06.25
4	Reference	01	01.25
5	OPAC	02	02.50
6	Catalogue	03	03.75
7	Administration	01	01.50

From the responses received it is observed from the table that very few College have the difficulty is operating. Now a day's majority of the Colleges after Purchase of the Software, takes the training about the Software, these may be the reason that very less Colleges have difficulty. The Libraries face difficulties in operating Acquisition service 3 (03.75%) Circulation 4 (5%), Catalogue 3 (03.75%), OPAC 2 (02.50%), Administration 1.5% and OPAC also 1.5%.

SUGGESTIONS

- Computer orientation programmes should be arranged for staff.
- Training should be given to library staff about use of software.
- Budget should be increased for the computerization of the library.

CONCLUSION

Computerization of college libraries resulted in internal efficiencies, more services, an improvement in access to collection, improved support for the educational process and abaility to integrate system and services.

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