A STUDY OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES MANAGEMENT

Om Sharma

Research Schlor Department Of Library Information Science, Sri Satya Sai University Of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore, M.P., India.

Dr. Arun Modak

Research Supervisor Department Of Library Information, Sri Satya Sai University Of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore, M.P., India.

ABSTRACT

This essay aims primarily at depicting the degree of library automation and identifying the problems faced by the university librarian and the authorities in the implementation of the automation project. Even the government and the local authorities are not anticipated to make much efforts to administer the library. There are no ICT trained people, library automation has become a significant problem in the college library of Madhya Pradesh and user databases have been delayed and library software has not initially been supported. The study suggests addressing these problems and making automation successful.

Key Words: Library Automation, College Library, Problems, Solutions, Hardware, Software.

INTRODUCTION

Libraries have numerous difficulties, such as inadequate space, few staff, no readings available, little time to provide efficient library services to customers, library recordkeeping problems, and other reporting problems and no money to buy any readings. libraries also have a shortage of resources. These were the major challenges to the effective organisation and management of libraries towards the end of the 20th century. The libraries were trying to address computer problems with computers when computers came and this technology was utilised in the 1950s, when the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) introduces the first data processing system to India in 1956. (Garg, 1992). However, the use of computers was started in libraries in India in the 3rd and 2nd decades of the 20th centuries, although library modernization is little more than an example. In 1995, INFLIBNET pushed libraries in Indian University and College libraries towards computerisation alone.

Computing in libraries or automatic libraries is a term used to utilise computers or associated technology, such as computer storage and networking in library housing or user services. Operational software, networking software and library management software are also the main components in library automation. The term ICT is occasionally used in libraries for library automation and computers. The phrase 'use of communication technology in the field of information' Digital library is the organisational collection of information or literature in digital or electronic form. This software handles digital or electronic libraries. Digital Library Software.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dhani. (2010) describes automation and discusses its application in libraries especially in India in his research entitled "Automation in Bibliotheques in India, Role of the Library Association. The responsibility of library associations to develop ways to safeguard future employment from automation is also discussed, and recommends that the slowness with which they have been introduced must be resisted by incorporating the spirit of self-employment. It also highlights the necessity for machine management training and the promotion of new automated equipment.

Kimber, (2018) in his paper entitled: "A Computer-based Systems Library" Provides and understands what automated systems in libraries can do and shows the library's domestic automation operations and how librarians in their own libraries are able to build their own automated systems.

Singh(2009) in "Library automation" discusses ideas and the effect of automation on libraries, including equipment for data processing. It is also an introduction to automation and application in many libraries and information centres in various nations. It is seen from the workings of the contemporary library.

In • Documentation and Information Retrieval AND how the computer is used to create various kinds of indexes, the fundamental feature of data retrieval, function and information collection systems and old and contemporary indexing systems.

The article on Matoria, Upadhyay and Moni (2017) is a case study on e-Granthalaya software design, development and execution at the Indian public library. The author observed that it is required that financing, system procurement, catalogue entry data, hosting and so on be better coordinated.

Bansode & Periera (2018) conducted a study at college libraries on the status of library automatic. The research showed that all universities are automated and most universities use NewGenLib software. The authors propose that professional librarians should improve their abilities to satisfy increasing library customers' demands.

The major issues addressed by Raval (2018) were pre-automation and post-automation issues. The author states that technical, financial and attitudinal issues are the top three problems encountered throughout the

pre- and post-automation process. Technological challenges include the difficulty of both hardware and software, financial difficulties include software creation and maintenance costs, while attitudinal concerns include a lack of librarian awareness of the potential of library automation and its implications.

Ajay Kamble(2010) provides an overview of key aspects of automatic activity and examines the current status of computer application in 6 fields of librarianship in his research entitled 'The State of Library Automation in Higher Studies Institutions.' For each area debate the automation motivation was briefly explained and existing dominating methods with examples of representative goods and services were described.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Information Management (KM) is a mostly organizational knowledge (know-how) generation process, store, share and reuse to assist an organization achieve its purposes and objectives of developing experts and employees. The advent of the "e-revolution" has accelerated the use and development of global networks for KM in academic libraries. In the 21st century, KM has become a vital tool for delivering innovative and efficient services to librarians in India and across the world. For industry and institutions, knowledge workers and productivity are essential assets of the 21st century institution, both corporate and non-company," stated Peter Drucker (1999). This has been recognised correctly by several academic libraries. Knowledge management has previously been successfully implemented in academic libraries, with policy makers, managers, scientists and researchers involved in ensuring knowledge management through academic libraries.

INFORMATION AND LIBRARY NETWORK (INFLIBNET)

In 1991, the University Grants Commission set up an autonomous INFLIBNET Centre, which is engaged in modernising university library sites throughout India. It connects Indian libraries through a nationwide high-speed data network. It promotes the automation of libraries, develops standards, generates union catalogues of non-book series, theses, books, monographs and materials, allows access to information bibliographic resources, creates projects, institutions, specialised databases, provides training etc. The majority of academic libraries, especially university libraries, are members of INFLIBNET. It also designs the library automation software of SOUL, which is freely available to its members' libraries. Software for University Libraries

RELEVANCE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA

Academic libraries represent the rich mine of knowledge that meets the needs of academics, scientists, technocrats, researchers, students and others who are directly connected to the mainstream. Policymakers need to utilise the chance in this competitive age to create a new generation of knowledge workers.

Academic library information workers should also be equipped with the best means, techniques, procedures and practises. The interaction, acquisition and sharing of knowledge by people inevitably affects the library, its services and staff (Miller, 2006). Academic libraries play an important part in the academy by giving the instructors and students the necessary study and knowledge forums and resources. In order for academic libraries to effectively meet the growing demands of customers and succeed in the management of academic libraries, they must face the many problems in the design and delivery of new resources and services. In exploring and implementing new kinds of knowledge, academic Libraries must also be research partners. It is widely acknowledged that meaningful reference work and research assistance is essential to ensuring that information is effectively distributed via significant team spirit and effort. The subject must be adapted to the reality of engaging with consumers with a social connection. That's crucial. The bottom line has always been a conversation; thus, natural development leads to a social reference, which not only has proven practical but has also shown good for the higher education community. University libraries should gain expertise and show how academic library management systems are very essential ingredients.

PROBLEMS OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN MP

1. Non Availability of ICT Trained Staff:

No computer professional employment or even data entry operator is available at any MP college. Although they do without computer skills and experience, all librarians expect to work and oversee all operations for college library automation. Most schools have just one or two book jobs, often referred to as book lifters and librarians or one or two helpers. These employees administer the whole library and serve thousands of students in the library. To address these problems, colleges and public authorities should develop a 100 percent College ICT literacy curriculum. The employees should have conducted a departmental review to assess their availability of ICT. Each university must have at least one permanent ICT expert with a minimum BE IT science/MCA degree to handle all the issues of ICT infrastructures and applications.

2. Lack of Training Facilities:

There is no regular training centre and librarians have no chance to learn about technique so that librarians may get enough skills and know-how to deal with daily problems throughout library automation. INFLIBNET Ahmadabad teaches the MP college librarians fully. The training programmes are frequently not appropriate for librarians due to regular library operations. Librarians thus continue to be unqualified in automation. To tackle these issues, schools and government administration should carry out training on-site and need at least two training programmes per year in five consecutive years.

INFLIBNET should extend the number of training programmes to the advantage of maximum library professionals.

3. Taking More Time for Retrospective Conversion and Barcoding of Documents:

Documents require more time to be retroactively converted since typical data entry operators are not accessible. Many colleges assign data input operators contractually. But before this contract expires, the work is completed. The retroactive conversion also needs a control and checking process that takes extra time to rectify. University libraries must remove bar coding services from the market. In order to overcome such difficulties, the college bodies should ensure that retroactive conversion and bar-coding operations are under way and that the penalty rules applicable to the workers and/or agencies responsible for the task are not implemented.

4. Lack of Motivation for Performing Better:

There is a common view that upper management and governmental organisations' colleagues are short of achieving higher institutional goals. Many librarians tinged their libraries automatically better. Many of them have made personal efforts to keep and run books and to maintain hardware and software better than others, but they have never been rewarded or recognised by any of the authorities for their enhanced achievement. To resolve this problem, it should be stated that employees who do better annually award throughout the year. The reward is given to the district or state officials at every college ceremony.

5. Frequent Changes in ICT:

Any government agency can hardly purchase or upgrade a tool in a short time. PCs, servers and associated equipment in comparable organisations are frequently outmoded by the variation in the ICT version. We have often found that the ICT components are not available in the market due to outdated versions when a machine requires a maintenance replacement for a particular component. Often library workers need more training and support when an advance version equipment or software is purchased. In order to resolve this problem, the governments and universities should give funding for an annual infrastructure update and should always purchase the latest computer, software and associated infrastructure versions or technologies. A sufficient training should be given after the creation of tools and technologies.

6. Inadequate Hardware:

In MP, 47 per cent of university libraries cannot acquire computers, as demonstrated before, and librarians and other staff must work in the manual environment. Such a server, barcode imprimer, barcode scanner etc., is also lacking in many of the libraries that started computerization. Such insufficient hardware is a major barrier to library automation. College and government authorities must give financing

for each year to purchase the required equipment for resolving this problem. The Library and the University authorities should make the hardware necessary to guarantee that financial assistance can be given promptly and communicate hardware needs to the appropriate authorities.

7. Inadequate Finance for Automation:

Library automation calls for sufficient financial needs for the effective functioning of automation efforts for hardware, software, training and maintenance acquisitions. Because of its low amount of support, many libraries are reliant on the government's regular, non-respect grant. No additional financial aid is available even for your contingency expenditures on automation requirements. To solve these issues, the university and government should give sufficient financial resources for hardware, software, labour and electronic resources purchase.

8. Inadequate Support from Administration:

Library automation requires adequate financial requirements to guarantee that purchases of hardware, software, training and maintenance are successful. Due to its limited financing, many libraries rely on the government's regular payments. There is no financial assistance for their automation contingency cost. Colleges and governmental authorities should provide adequate financial resources for purchasing hardware, software, labour and electronic resources in order to resolve these problems.

9. Lack of Willingness for Automation:

A significant problem for library computerization in MP is the lack of preparedness to automate and digitise library systems. The government expects booksellers and librarians to contribute technical, financial and labour resources. Even the government and college administration offer all the facilities and support needed, but the willingness of library workers to complete the automation process is a significant impediment. Librarians are often unwilling to take it seriously during automated training. The staff of the library and universities should be encouraged to set the aim and make motivational remarks to resolve these issues.

10. Lack of Effective Planning and Organization:

Efficient planning, continuous effort and use of available resources and equipment are needed for library automation and numerisation. This strategy must be made by computer expert consultants, university management and librarians with excellent knowledge and expertise in bibliothèques automation. Local differences and limitations such as administrative, budgetary, labour and technical restrictions should be taken into consideration in designing the automation of any university library. If the planning and organisation of all libraries are similar, it is not appropriate for everyone. The automated project is likewise not completed without proper observation, control and frequent assessment in accordance with

the executive plan. To develop and assess the entire project to address these issues, the university authorities should be an automation advisory committee. A librarian should be a member of the committee. Professional librarians and specialists may contact librarians to meet experts in automation and design.

11. Non-availability of Proper Consultancy Service for Automation:

Technical help is required to manage the work of the library, if the official and formal technical expert is not present. INFLIBNET Ahmadabad offers technical support during library automation activities at MP. In certain parts of India, however, INFLIBNET has recruited specialists, although it is not viable for experts to be available at all locations that have problems. Under such roles, colleges need local technical advisory services to deal with problems that cannot be tackled in small towns. In order to overcome such difficulties, the expert caller consultant should be included in the professional advice and the solution of problems.

12. Vacant Post of Librarians and Library Staff:

More than 50% of all pupils Madhya Pradesh librarians are vacant, an important obstacle to library automation. There is no no post for assistant librarians at over 90 per cent of government universities in the MP. Athithi Vidvan has been employed by professional contract libraries for around six months. In this scenario, nobody can understand the duties of library development. In order to deal with this problem, university and government authorities must promptly fulfil the whole vacant postings of Librarians and set up assistant librarians at each University in the State. All librarians and librarians should have post-graduate degrees in computer application (PGDCA).

13. Problem with Library Software:

In India, several organisations have developed a number of library software. Library software is available both commercially and open-source. Software available. Software available. A majority of university libraries that use library automation have been created using INFLIBNET Ahmadabad's SOUL library software. Software creators claim to have every software function and ability. But once a librarian starts using this programme, his application and user difficulties are many. Software replacement or upgrade after installation and data transfer is a tough job. The problem of support for post installing open source software by the less IT-oriented library staff. While private or commercial library software is costly. The librarians at college are well aware of problems with assistance after installation and the need for frequent SOUL training. There are no no widely recognized standard software criteria for library applications. A highly skilled computer expert and librarian review committee should assess the various software for library management to explain if the features, issues with upgrades are available and whether costs are not available to the programmer in order to overcome such a problem.

CONCLUSION

Even an Indian analyst is very ridiculous to read their material via 3G Internet services, yet there is no basic automation amenities in college libraries. It is true that even the overwhelming majority of university libraries are extremely ready to offer their students and instructors with absolute processes of handling. The reason is that library colleges cannot attain the status because they are able to overcome technical challenges in library automation. Automation of libraries requires simply a mixture of availability of computer equipment, library software, printing reading and user-based growth. The state government, UGC and IN FLIBNET are trying to provide financial and technical assistance to college organisations. However, the academic community and the government cannot reach the necessary level of local desire and automate the library. The whole process has to be examined and the problems highlighted above via the suggested solutions that the university authorities have addressed.

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