



# A study on Utilization of Web OPAC at University Library

**Indraji.C**

Research Scholar  
Hindustan Institute of Technology  
and Science  
Padur, Chennai 603103

**Dominic.J**

Chief Librarian  
Hindustan Institute of Technology  
and Science  
Padur, Chennai 603103

## Abstract

*The Hindustan Deemed university has fully automated its functions and it has infrastructure facilities using ECOLEAIDE Integrated software along with the Institute functions. This paper explains about the library utilization of Web OPAC by the Research Scholars and Junior Research fellow, the result and analysis are given in the tables and findings are described.*

**Keywords:** Web OPAC , Library Automation , E-Resources, Academic libraries

## Introduction

The Hindustan Deemed University Library system consists of Central & Departmental Library and Information Science, both of which collaborate to support the institute's Teaching, Research, and Extension initiatives. The library subscribes to massive e-journals and e-books and also has Institutional repositories. Electronic anti-theft devices are available, and a number of databases provide customers with electronic alert services. All faculty, research scholars, students, and non-teaching staff members of the institution can use the library's resources once they have a library membership. The library Web OPAC has been provided campus video access in any computer system or in their own devices.

## Web OPAC

The Web OPAC in the central library can either choose to enter the search words in the box at the top of the OPAC or click on the 'Advanced search' link to perform a more detailed search. It displays the Search results,

Bibliographic record, Lists and the cart, Placing holds, Enhanced content, OPAC self-registration, Your account and Purchase suggestions.

## Searching

If you have your Enable Search History preference set to keep your search history then you can access this information by clicking on your username in the top right of the staff client and choosing 'Search history', Search history, Advanced Search Prefixes, Guide to Searching and search Indexes.

## Review of Literature

The following is an explanation of how to use OPAC in libraries and potential problems by Jagjeet Singh (2018) The study review at the top provides an overview of the literature and shows how OPAC is used in Indian libraries. Most studies show how OPAC is used by both male and female users, and the previously mentioned studies also include recommendations from authors and respondents. The orientation program, training, and library staff are the finest learning resources for using the OPAC, according to the aforementioned research. The investigation also revealed further problems with OPAC use.

Joginder Singh and Rajinder Kumar (2019) talk about the operation of OPAC in various university libraries in Haryana. 39.3% of patrons visited the KUK library in order to obtain copies of documents; 89.7% of users in CUH were aware of the OPAC service; 24.8% of users in MDU acquired the skills necessary to use the OPAC system independently; 30% of users used the system once a week; 46.3% of students used the OPAC system to determine whether the required documents were available in MDU; 82.2% of users in CUH utilized a basic search method; and 45.2% and 49.4% of users were satisfied with the OPAC's current features.

Femi Bakrin, Sirajudeen (2020) Questions concerning OPAC connectivity and hosting in university libraries in Nigeria were answered by the Respondents. Thirty-seven (31.57%) of the 95 respondents stated their library's OPAC is connected via WAN, whereas 65 (68.42%) said it is connected locally. Similarly, eighty respondents (84.21%) stated that their OPAC is run by staff members working for the library, and the remaining fifteen respondents (15.78%) acknowledged that their OPAC is run by a third party outside the library.

Uplaonkar, Shilpa (2020) The illustrates how frequently faculty members at the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad use OPAC to access the resources available in the library. To ensure that library resources are used effectively and efficiently, it is imperative to schedule regular orientation and training sessions.

The Online Public Catalogue (OPAC), which is merely used to locate library materials, is a useful tool in the library, as Isau Adewole Adegun (2021) showed. Among other things, it is used to confirm borrower records, read news and bulletins, and make reservations. Time, money, and energy are all saved. Moreover, the investigation's findings showed that little problems obstruct OPAC's full benefits. Nevertheless, the study concludes that the OPAC's services might use some improvement, particularly in areas like user education—which should be the responsibility of library staff time consuming searches, a higher failure rate, and a lack of instructions on how to use the OPAC.

Panigrahi Pijushkanti (2021) The majority of the libraries (17) (43%) utilize LIBSYS for automation, whilst 09 (22%) and 07 (16%) employ KOHA and EGRANTHALAYA, respectively, according to the statistics. Two libraries (5%), whereas three libraries (8%), use SOUL for automation. NEWGENLIB is the automation tool used in three libraries. It is discussed whether libraries have OPAC/Web-OPAC facilities available. It shows that 82 libraries (47.13%) have the majority of OPAC available, but only 14 libraries have web-OPAC. Additionally, 78 libraries (44.83%) do not have an OPAC system.

Choudhary (2022) A well-known state university in India, the NSUT is run by the National Capital Territory (GNCT) government. The behavior of library users was examined using statistical techniques and set theory. There are 1195 (18%) and 2174 (32.8%) library users linked to the web-OPAC and book lending log data, respectively. 10.3% of users were able to successfully log into software and use web-OPAC services in any given year. In 2020, this percentage will be 1.3%; in 2021, it will be 9.9%. 0.8% of web-OPAC service users were successful in both years. Eleven percent of engineering undergraduate students used the web-OPAC program successfully throughout the course of the two years. the percentage of customers who gained an advantage.

Adithya Kumari and Vasantha (2022) It is found that 6 (75%) college libraries employ the visitor management module, whereas all 8 (100%) college libraries use the cataloging, circulation, and OPAC/WebOpac modules. Four libraries (50%) automate their serial management section, whereas three libraries (37.5%) employ the Digital Resources Management (DRM) module. Consequently, there exist barriers in the market, 7 libraries (87.5%) provide OPAC services, and 3 libraries (37.5%) use library management systems to provide their patrons with digital information.

Colleagues Amadi and (2023) The study examined how some university libraries in the South-South region of Nigeria used an online public access catalogue (OPAC) to retrieve information resources. The research design for the study was a descriptive one survey, and the questionnaire was employed to gather data. 204 regular users who were selected at random from the university libraries under investigation make up the research population. Out of the 204 questionnaires distributed, only 169 were completed. Descriptive statistics, such as mean and percentage mean scores of 2.5 and above and a percentage score of 50%, were used to analyze the acquired data.

Anurag Borpatra Gohain and Devanand Mishra (2023) In the study conducted at the LNB Library at Dibrugarh University, learners' feedback regarding their OPAC training is combined with the descriptive survey approach. Users of Dibrugarh University (Faculty/Research Scholars/UG/PG Students) were given a structured questionnaire. Of the total number of participants in the study, 84 completed questionnaires were obtained, representing 56% of the entire population. The results show that information literacy and library orientation programs help users become more credible (55.99%) in OPAC queries.

In 2023, Rajasekaran and associates The study looks into the benefits that users receive from modern library services as well as the cutting-edge services provided by university libraries. Web-based user education offers a great degree of freedom and interaction to users. Users need to know the basics of using the library's online catalog, other reading materials, and basic terminology. Users need to know where to go for information using pertinent search engines and be aware of databases and other electronic resources. Web Opac gives users access to the resources in the library as well as the usage. By allocating a call number, Web OPAC organizes reading materials such as library books by subject. Only users and visitors are able to access some search features.

Kannaujia (2023) This article discusses problems with the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) service provided by the BHU central library automation software. to find out what information and communication technology knowledge the students of Banaras Hindu University possess. In this inquiry, the questionnaire mode data gathering strategy is employed. Out of 84 respondents out of 100 questionnaires distributed, only 29 (34.52%) users are remarkably skilled at web browsing, and 37 (44.05%) users are in good enough health to browse the web.

Muhammad Ahmad Shah and Muhammad Qasim (2023) The study's objective was to evaluate university libraries in Pakistan's Faisalabad Division with regard to their automation status and challenges. The study used a survey methodology, a quantitative research method, to gather data from the entire population. The survey was sent to all university libraries in the division and was completed by fifteen librarians from ten different universities in the Faisalabad Division. The other results showed that university library professionals received

salaries ranging from thirty thousand to sixty thousand rupees at the minimum to one lac rupees at the highest. As far as library automation goes, all university libraries have been largely automated using KOHA software.

According to Yogesh (2023), the responders used OPAC for this. One reliable measure of OPAC's usefulness in the library is how often it is used. Of the 184 people that replied, 77 (41.08%) strongly favored utilizing OPAC to check if any articles were available. Of the respondents, 43 (22.08%) said they only sometimes use the OPAC system for labor-intensive jobs, and 25 (13%) said they use it to find the bibliographical information for titles or documents. Of the respondents, 53 respondents, or 28.08 percent, strongly like using OPAC to receive alerts when new papers are received.

Iqbal Mazhar (2023) The aim of this study was to examine the use of software for Sialkot university libraries' automation. The frequency with which librarians reply when asked what software is utilized in their library is depicted in this graph. According to the study results, eight (17.4%) librarians utilize Koha software, while 38 (82.6%) employ LIMS software for automation.

### **Need and purpose of the Study**

Library has developed to the latest technology over the years and all its functions were made automation. Among them one is the Web OPAC access to the library materials including all resources. The libraries today are having more options to use the online public access catalogue (OPAC) facilities in the university libraries. The investigator has taken up this study in order to find out the usage of Web OPAC at Hindustan Deemed University

### **Objectives of the Study**

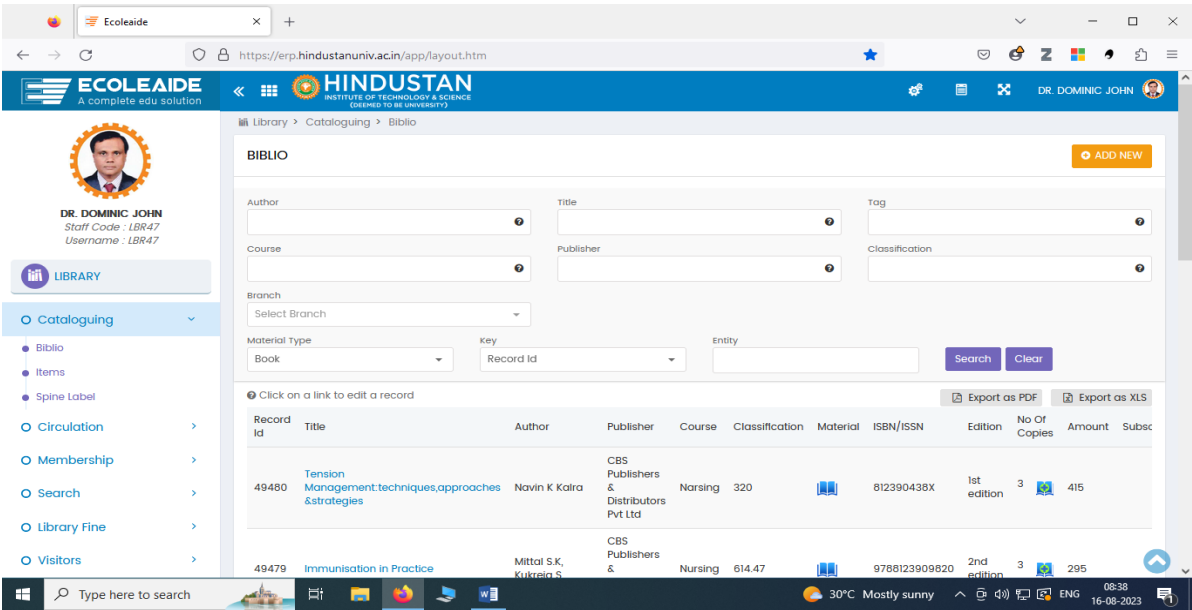
1. To find out the usage of web OPAC from research scholar, faculty, JRF, undergraduate and Post graduate students
2. To find out the awareness among the library users how to search Information in Web OPAC
3. To find out the purpose and frequency of use of Web OPAC by the user
4. To find out the types of access and subscribed link available in Web OPAC for their course work

### **Methodology**

The all aspects of Web OPAC including structured questioner were designed and distributed to 300 Researcher scholars, faculty, JRF under graduate and post graduate. The questioner was designed to collect data from library users to find the how they use the Web OPAC to find books and information. Total of 300 questioners were distributed and 226 were collected and all the data were included for the analysis.

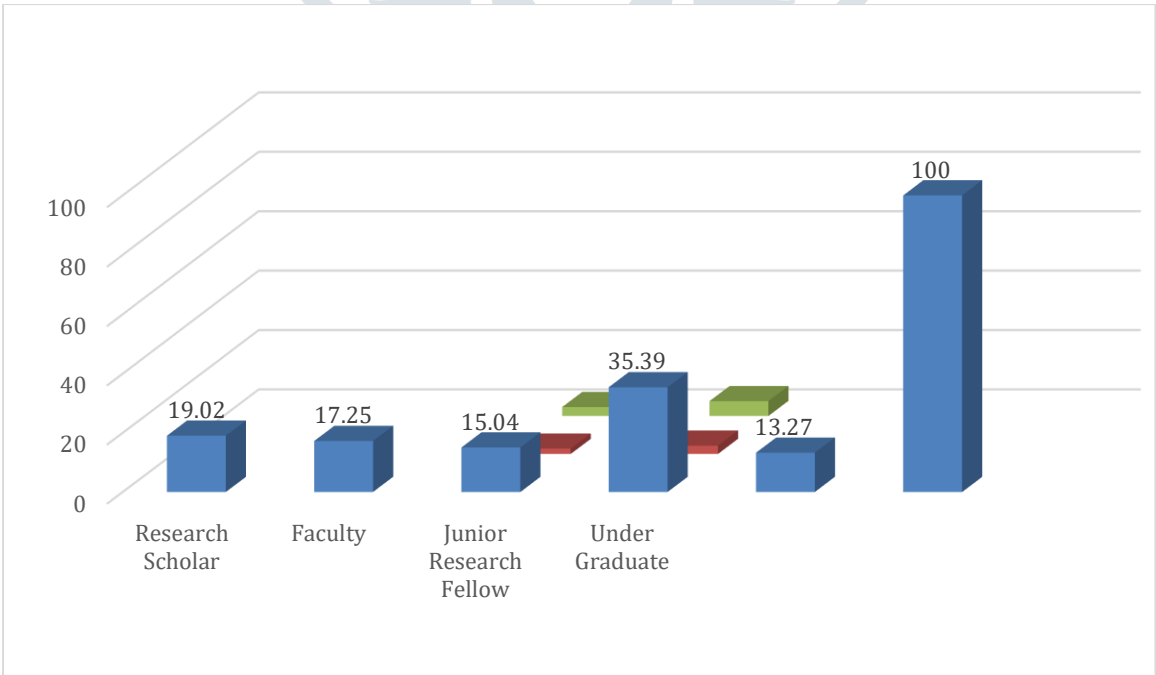
ECOLEAIDE Software

OPAC System



The above screen is the online public access catalogue of the Ecoleaide software where the student can search by Title, Author, publisher and subject etc. The book status can also be viewed whether it is issued or available in the library. If it is issued it displays the due date when it will be returned. There is an option of reservation facilities in the Web OPAC where students can reserve the book, when it is returned it will indicate the reserved by the particular students. There is a new arrival option as well where students can see the newly books added to the library.

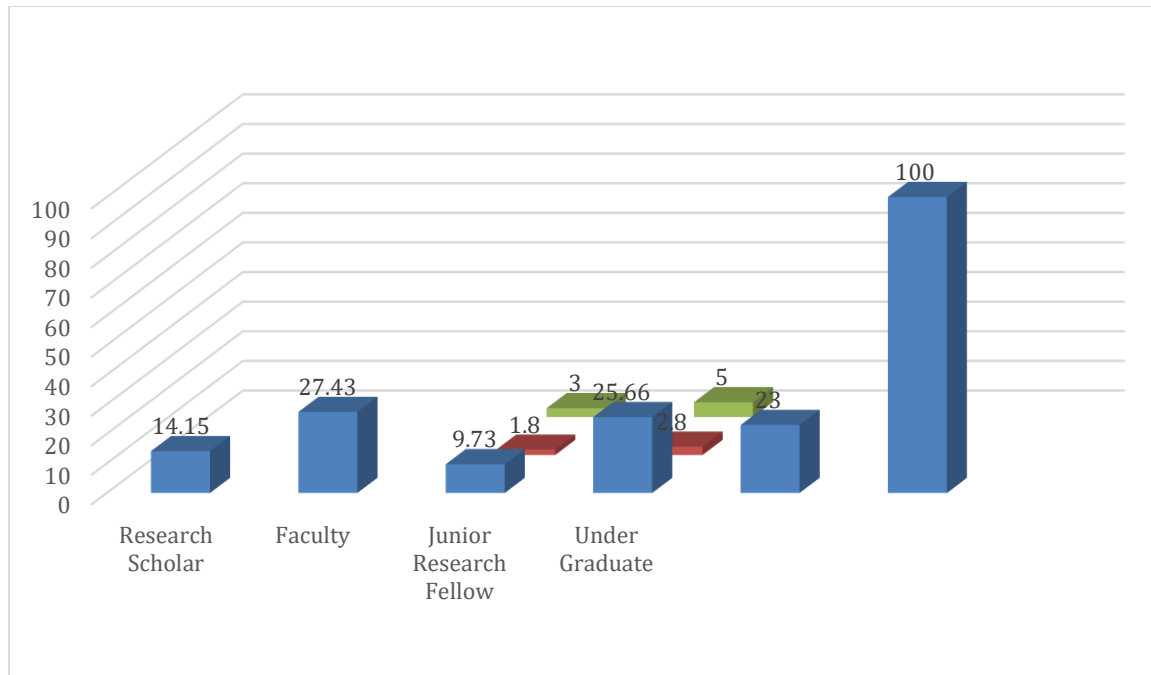
Figure-1 Search Usage of Web OPAC





The figure-1 describes about the Search Usage of Web OPAC of response. The questioner was distributed to research Scholar, Faculty, JRF, Undergraduate and Post graduate. The under graduate student has 80 response and the percentage is 35.39% and it is the highest among all the other categories. The research scholar is 43 response and the percentage is 19.02% and it is the second highest followed by faculty 39 and 17.25% and JRF 34 response with 15.04%. The post graduate is 30 response and the percentage is 13.27% and it is the lowest among all the other categories. From this it is clear that the under graduate students and research scholars were highly used the OPAC on web opac search.

**Figure-2 Awareness of Web OPAC**



The Figure -2 describes about the awareness of web opac. The Faculty members are 62 response and the percentage is 27.43% and it is the highest among all the other categories. The under graduates and Post graduates are 58 and 52 response and the percentage is 25.66% and 23.00% and it is the second highest among all the other categories followed by Research Scholars are 32 response and the percentage is 14.15%. The JRF are 22 response and the percentage is 9.73% and it is very lowest among all the other categories. From this it is clear that the awareness of using Web Opac are more by Faculty members and Undergraduates and Postgraduates students.

Figure-3 Frequency of Web OPAC Use

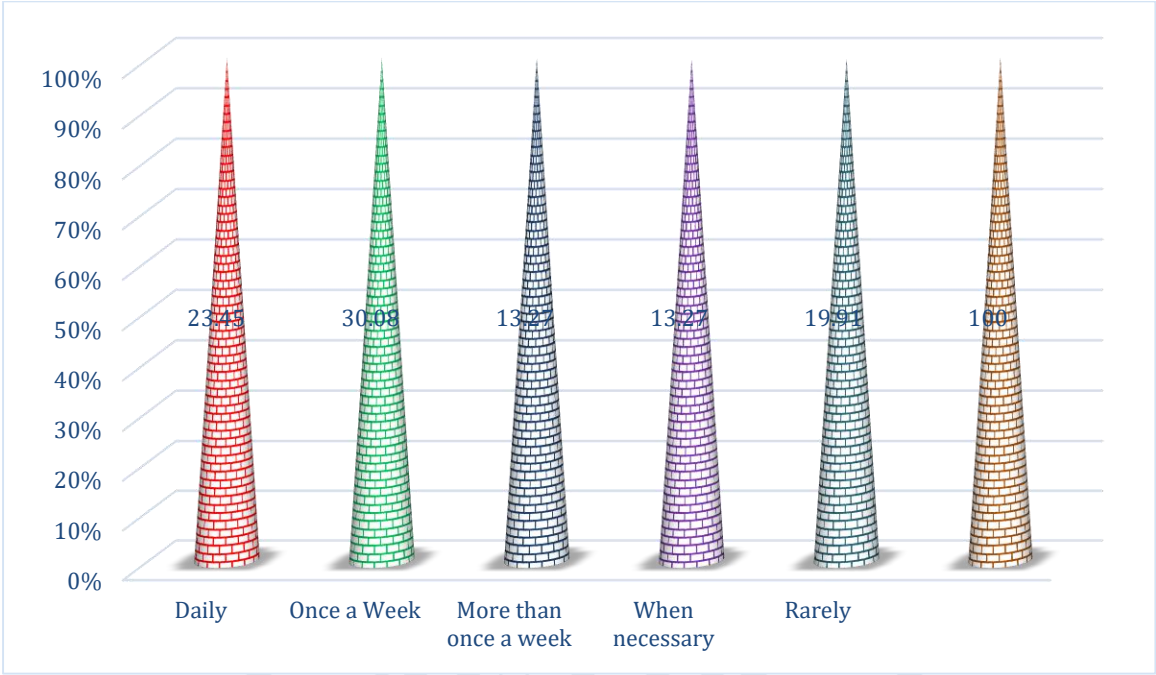
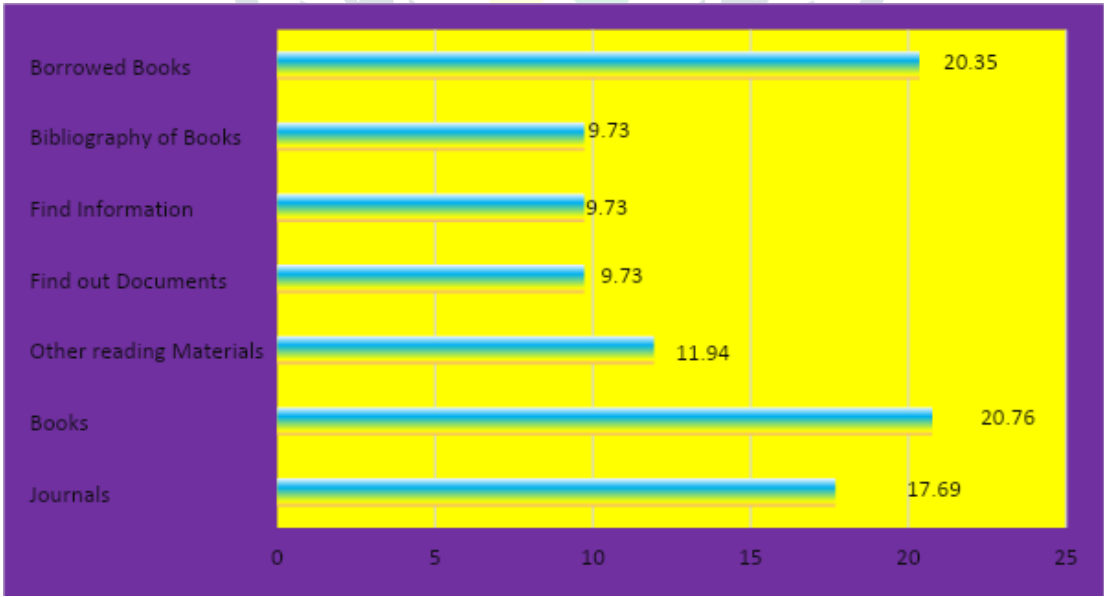


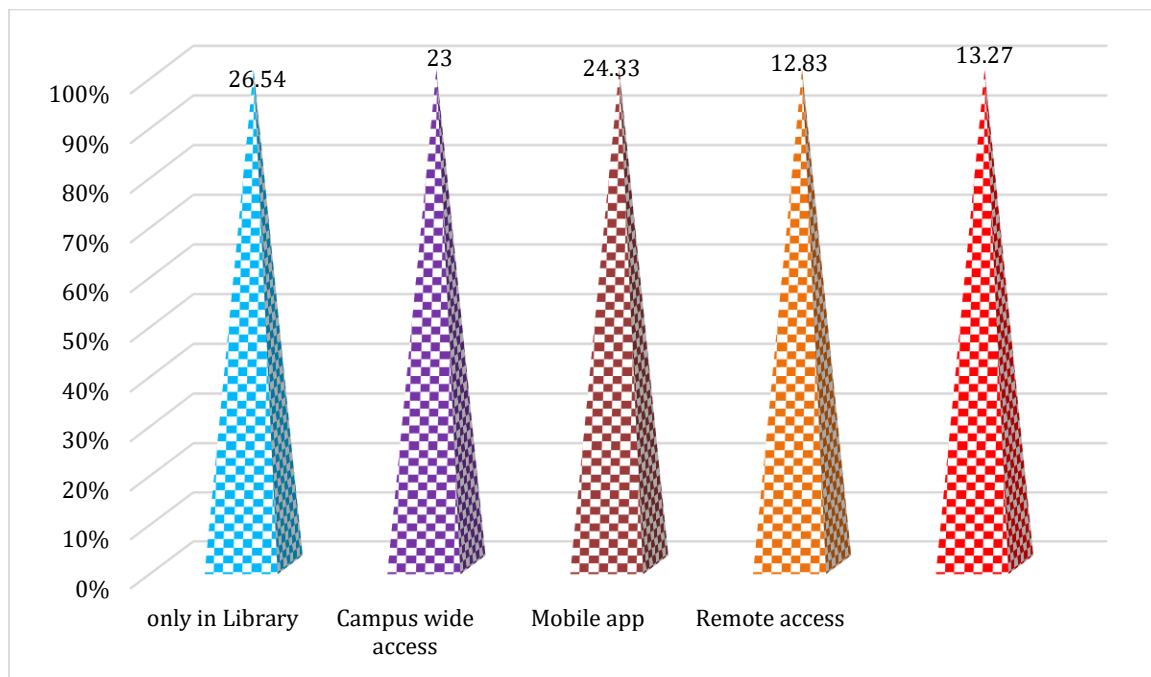
Figure-3 describes about the frequency of Web Opac usage. The ‘Once a Week’ are 68 response and the percentage is 30.08% and it is the highest among all the other categories. The ‘daily’ are 53 response and the percentage is 23.45% and it is the second highest among all the other categories. The ‘Rarely’ are 45 response and the percentage is 19.91%. The ‘More than once a week’ and ‘when necessary’ are 30 response each and the percentage are 13.27% each and it is the lowest among all the categories. From this it is clear that the frequency of Web Opac usage are once in week by the users.

Figure – 4 Purpose of Using Web OPAC



The figure -4 describes about the purpose of using Opac. The 'Book' category are 47 response and the percentage is 20.76% and it is the highest among all the other categories. The 'Borrowed Books' and 'Journals' are 46 and 40 response and the percentage is 20.35% and 17.69% and it is the second highest among all the other categories. The 'Other reading materials' are 27 response and the percentage is 11.94% followed by 'Find out Documents', 'Find Information' and Bibliography of Books' are 22 each response and the percentages is 9.73% each and it is the lowest among all the other categories. From this it is clear that the purpose of using Web Opac are Books and to Borrow books and Journals.

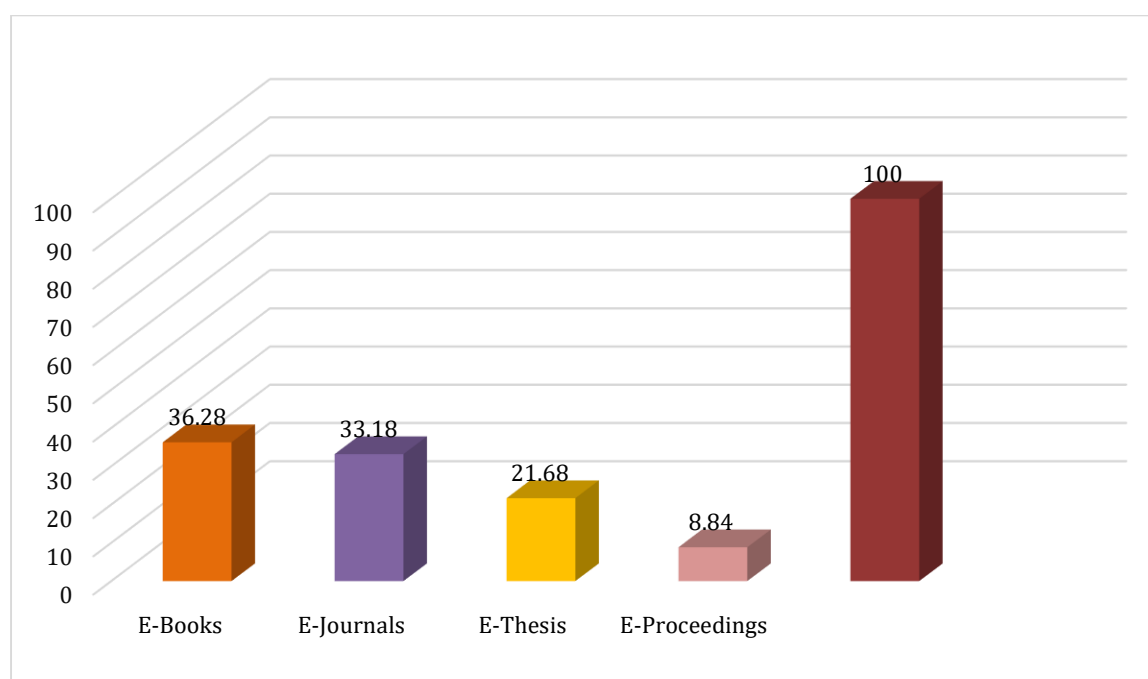
**Figure – 5 Types of Web OPAC Access available**



The Figure-5 describes about the types of access available. The 'Only in library' are 60 response and the percentage is 26.54% and it is the highest among all the other categories.

The 'Mobile app' are 55 response and the percentage is 24.33% and it is the second highest among all the other categories. The 'campus wide access' and 'Laptop Wi-Fi Access' are 52 and 30 response and the percentages are 23.00% and 13.27%. The Remote access are 29 response and the percentage is 12.83% and it is the lowest among all the categories. From this it is clear that the types of Opac access available are in the library and Mobile app easy usage.



**Figure - 6 Web OPAC access to the Subscribed Links**

The Figure – 6 describes about the Web Opac access to the subscribed links. The E-books are 82 response and the percentage is 36.28% and it is the highest among all the categories. The E-Journal links are 75 response and the percentage is 33.18% and it is the second highest among all the categories. The E-Thesis and E-proceedings are 49 and 20 response and the percentage are 21.68% and 8.84% and it is the lowest among the categories. From this it is clear that the Web Opac subscribed links are most used are E-Books and E-Journals.

### Findings of the Study

1. The Faculty members are 62 response and the percentage is 27.43% to the questioner.
2. The 27.43 of Faculty members were aware of the Web OPAC system available in the library.
3. The 30.08% of users are frequently using the Web OPAC once a week.
4. The 20.76% of users search books through Web OPAC and 20.63% of search Borrowed Books and Journals Articles.
5. The 26.54% use the library computer to search in OPAC.
6. The 36.28% of user's access and download E-books and 33.18% E-Journals access.

### Conclusion

The study clearly shows that the Web OPAC survey result that the Hindustan Deemed University users know how to use Web OPAC and they are down loading the full text and also searching the library books within the campus in their own device like laptop and mobile for their academic purpose. The librarian must to ensure effective and efficient use of library resources. It is one of the most important service in the Libraries.

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