



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

**Shri. Raosaheb Ramrao Patil, Mahavidyalaya
Savljaj, Tal- Tasgaon**

Dist-Sangli, Pin 416 311

PROCEEDINGS

TWO DAY NATIONAL LEVEL SEMINAR

**“CHALLENGES OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES
IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT”**

19th - 20th March 2015

Organised and Published by

**DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
SHRI. RAOSAHEB RAMRAO PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, SAVLAJ.**

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Library Automation: An overview

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Abstract:-

Today's technology is the modern web based technology. Now all the faculty uses the internet, through the computer, mobile phone or etc. so that's why easy to handle the computer operating system. Library automation is one part of the new technology. Ranganathan's fifth law say's the library is a growing organism. Properly computerized library will help it's users with quick and prompt service. Library automation refers to mechanization of library housekeeping operations predominantly by computerization. This paper trace to the need of library automation, advantages of library automation, disadvantage of library automation and steps of the library automation process.

Keywords: - Library automation, OPAC, library computerization, library software.

Introduction:-

Library automation is one of the important factor of the libraries developed for library in-house operations, including acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial controls and reference services such as Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), Information processing, retrieval and dissemination library is changing of traditional library services to automated library services. New equipments and processes are introduced for changing the work processes and work activities in the library. New technology of library services change the relationship between eh library staff and their work.

Library automation refers to use of computers associated with peripheral media such as optical media, Magnetic tapes disks etc.

Definition of library automation:-

The word automation comes from the Greek word 'automose' means something which has power of spontaneous motion or self, movement. The word automation was first introduced by Harder D. S. in 1936 which is used in the general motor company in the U. S. library automation is the general term for information and communication technology (ICT) that are support to the manual system in the library automation is the process of using the machineries for easily working and saving the human power and time.

1. **Encyclopedia of library and information science:** “Automation is the technology concerned with the design and development of process and system that minimize the necessity of human intervention in operation.”
2. **Library automation** is the application of computers and also connected tools to the processing of data in a library or libraries. The automation might be applied to some office procedures.
3. **Library automation** “is by far the most commonly used terms to describe the mechanization of library activities using the computer (2009, Uddin.)”

Need of library automation:-

Need of computers in all areas depending upon its usage, such as acquisition, circulation, cataloguing and serial control.

1. Information explosion.
2. Increasing number of users.
3. Improve the quality, speed and effectiveness of services.
4. Standardization of library procedures.
5. Impact of communication technology.
6. No duplication in the house keeping operation.
7. Save the time of user and staff.
8. Easy to searching the information,(Author, title, Publisher, ISBN et.)
9. Library updatation.
10. To improve the management of library.

Advantage of library automation:-

- a. Time saving.
- b. Easy to handle circulation work.
- c. Quick all reports available in less time.
- d. To improve control over collection.
- e. To share the resources among various libraries.
- f. Helpful in stock verification.
- g. Motivates to library staff.
- h. Easy to searching all files of books.
- i. Development of human resources.
- j. Fast communication is one way to another way.

Disadvantage of library automation:-

- a. Trained staff.
- b. Lack of knowledge computer and software.
- c. Financial problem.
- d. Selection of library software.
- e. Less required material
- f. Electricity problem.

Steps of library automation:-

1. **Sanction form governing body:** Librarians should prepare a proper report about library automation and submit it to their management systems. This report is the including all answer the queries about the process.
2. **Staff training:** Human resource is most important resource of any organization. In any academic library generally people are not ready to accept technological changes, so it is the responsibility of the librarian to discuss each and every step of computerization with the library staff for getting their valuable co-operation and give handles on training to them.
3. **Allocation of funds:** After getting sanction from then librarian should prepare a budget required for the entire process. This should include the cost of library software, manpower required to be outsourced, number of computers. And so on.
4. **Data entry process:** This is the most important task in the process of library automation. Changing in all manual records into digitized one is very time consuming. Librarians can outsource data entry work. Apart from bibliographic data, librarian has to enter data about their various clientele that is student's faculty etc.
5. **Continuation of parallel manual method:** Many librarians even after successful completion of library automation process continue the manual record keeping system parallel. This way they can cope up with various technical hazards. With the passage of time, librarians should reduce the manual recording keeping thus making the library fully computerized.
6. **Selection of library software:** The success of library automation process largely depends on the selection of library software. Librarians should evaluate library software on various points such as capacity, speed flexibility, etc. There are two types of software, one is commercial and another is open source software.

Criteria of library software:

1. Background of Software Company.
2. Multilingual data entry.
3. Easy to circulation.
4. Powerful search engine- OPAC is an online database of resources held by a library to search books and other material.
5. User friendly navigation.
6. Easy classification-barcode support and spine label generation.
7. Academic calendar.
8. Automatic membership card generation
9. Training facility.

10. Terms and condition.
11. Warranty and guaranty.
12. AMC, (Annual Maintenance Charges).
13. Hardware selection.
14. Data migration.
15. Backup system to any format.

Name of the software and manufacturer:

Sr. No.	Name of the software	Manufacturer	Place
1.	LIBRERIA	NKCL	Pune
2.	SLIM	Algorithms co.	Pune
3.	SOUL	INFLIBNET	Ahmedabad
4.	GRANTHALAYA	Golden age software technologies	Bombay
5.	SLIM 1.1	Expertise, tiruchirapalli uptron India Ltd.	New Delhi
6.	ARCHIVES	Mififax electronics ltd.	Mumbai
7.	CDS/ISIS	UNESCO	Paris
8.	WILISYS	Wipro India	Bangalore
9.	TULIP	Tata Unisys	Noida
10.	SANJAY	DESIDOC	New Delhi
11.	NEWGENLIB	Kesavan institute of information and knowledge management	Hyderabad.
12.	MAITRAYEE	CMC ltd	Kolkata
13.	LIBSUITE	Softaid computer pvt. ltd.	Pune
14.	LIBSYS	Libsys corporation	New Delhi
15.	LIBRIS	Frontier I. T. Pvt. Ltd.	Hyderabad
16.	LIBMAN	Datapro consultancy service	Pune
17.	DELSIS	Libsys corporation	New Delhi
18.	GOLDEN LIBRA	DESIDOC	New Delhi
19.	LIBRA	Datapro consultancy services	Pune
20.	LIBRARIAN	Ivy system Ltd.	New Delhi
21.	LIBRARY Management	Soft-Aid	Pune
22.	LIBRARY Manager	Raychan sysmatics	Bangalore
23.	MECSYS	Computek computer Ltd.system	Hyderabad
24.	NIRMALS	MECON	Ranchi
25.	SUCHIKA	DESIDOC	New Delhi
26.	TRISHNA	Algorithms	Bombay
27.	TULIB	DESIDOC	New Delhi

(Source: DESIDOC bulletin of information technology, Vol. 18 No. 5 Sep-1980, pp-9.15) **Conclusion:**

The above discussion concludes that the library automation is a process for the planning, and periodical evaluation. Selection of the suitable integrated library management package according to the needs of the users and the library is important. Staff training and user education are keys to the success of the process. Some organizations are providing the training facilities for computer applications in libraries, such as INFLIBNET and DELNET. Automation is technological changes that replace people with machine. Automation of library functions has revolutionized library activities, computerized library services is likely to be best with technological, economic and human challenges peculiar to most developing countries. In this fast changing environment the library and information workers are required to process enhanced managerial, professional and technical skills, adequate knowledge and right kind experience.

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