

## Mindfulness of Library Automation among the Information Professionals in Academic Libraries in Karnataka

**Dr. Shanmukhappa K.**

Assistant Librarian  
Bangalore University Bangalore  
Karnataka, India

**Mr. Satheesha H**

Assistant Librarian  
Bangalore University Bangalore  
Karnataka, India

**Dr. Swamy D**

Assistant Librarian  
Bangalore University Bangalore  
Karnataka, India

**Abstract** - *The university libraries of Karnataka are using open source library software, and the Bangalore University is the Higher education institution and state university in the Karnataka, University Library has Implemented library automation through Open Source Software (KOHA). The study finds that the Bangalore university library is providing circulation and Online Public Access Catalogue services in their best. University library is giving best services in overall usefulness. Overall, the university library needs to implement all modules of housekeeping activities to provide the best automation services to their users. The learning mentions that parental organizations must give importance to the improvement of library automation and digital library enlargement through open-source software-based library automation systems.*

**Keywords:** Library Automation, ICT, Digital Library, Open Source Software, OPAC and Karnataka

### Introduction

The historical library automation was commonly recycled in the previous for the maintenance processes of the library. Nowadays, it has used this one opportunity and comprises all those types of machinery which libraries and information centres use for collection, processing, storage, retrieval, dissemination, and transmission of all kinds of information at local, regional, national, and international equal. Seeing since the 1960s, the primary procedure of library automation was the use of P.C.s to collect bibliographic documents and to permit the circulation of routine. The scheme to a residence against computer the performance of the U.S. library of congress resulted in finally in the growth of MARC (Machine Readable Cataloguing), first up the opportunity of libraries replacing bibliographic archives and hopeful co-operation among books. In the 1970s, the LMS (library management system) developed the highest maintenance implement in enormous libraries, and this leaning was sustained to complete the next two periods, departure real limited libraries short of a particular form of scheme. These were the cumulative control in the routine of the specific

computer; the incremental majority of noncopyrighted software, hopeful race but just as highly enabling cumulative conversation of records over webs, and the growth of the Internet.

2011 (Breeding, Marshall) observed at the growth of library technology, converging on Library Automation, ILS (Integrated Library Systems), and the use of open-source software. Supplementary subjects deliberated comprise the rivalry among chains of Integrated Library Systems and exclusive library services sellers, the reductions in library economics, and hearing between library facility firms finished the defilement of antitrust rule. 2011 (Rai, Namrata) debated the growth of LMS (Library Management Software) and to suggest out the features and leanings of software with different positions to bundles that deliver any net line for several of their components or overall net-based resolutions for all organization components. That article similarly pursues to associate facilities and services and technologies combined in the library automation system.

An integrated library system (ILS) is an automated library system (ALS) in which the entirety of the useful modules share a mutual bibliographic information base. In a coordinated methodology, there is just a single bibliographic record for a book. All exchanges, including this book, will, like this, be connected to the bibliographic record. A coordinated library framework empowers the library to interface dissemination exercises with the listing, serials the executives, and so forth at some random time. It utilizes a record worker and customers in a neighbourhood.

### **What is library Automation and Networking?**

Library automation canister is clear purely as the usage of computers and introduces your skills in the library. Description: Automation is the development of using the technologies for everyday functioning and good moral authority and time.

### **Definition of Library Automation**

Library computerization might be characterized as the use of programmed and self-loader information handling machines (P.C.s) to perform conventional library housekeeping exercises, for example, procurement, course, indexing, and reference and serials control. Today "Library Automation" is by a long shot the most ordinarily utilized terms to depict the motorization of library exercises utilizing the P.C. (Uddin, 2009).

### **Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences**

"Library Automation is the utilization of programmed and self-loader information preparing machines to perform such conventional library exercises as acquisitions, listing, and dissemination. These exercises are not acted in conventional manners, the exercises themselves are those customarily connected with libraries; library mechanization may consequently be recognized from related fields, for example, data recovery fields, for example, data recovery, programmed ordering and abstracting and programmed printed investigation" (Kent, 1977)

### **What is the difference between library computerization and library automation?**

I reflect there is no alteration amongst automation and computerization. Computerization is the more extended duration and earnings ringing out any mission with the support of the

machine, which finally moderates or reduce the human strength. Library automation means consuming machinery for resounding out the library effort.

### **Objective of the study**

The aim of the study is as

- To uphold the bibliographical records of all the materials, in a digitized and computerized form.
- To provide bibliographical details through to count how many things of library holdings of the particular access point.
- To reduce the repetition in the scientific and technical processes of housekeeping operations.
- To offer access to the information at a quicker and faster rate.
- To contribute and crave up the resources through library networking.
- To execute the new I.T. processes to provide the elevated and high quality of the information.

### **Need for the Library Automation**

From the above meanings, we can say that the need for library robotization has a few reasons. The condition of P.C.s is available in all regions relying on its utilization. They range from securing control, sequential control, and classifying and dissemination control. They are additionally utilized for library supervisor's assessment of reports, measurements, and so on

For the excellent organization of the library, P.C.s are being used in all degrees of work. Most importantly, the remarkable attributes of P.C. settled on it the correct decision for the library in Karnataka state. P.C.s directly from the earliest starting point are considered to help man, in doing different activities

### **Lock of Library Automation in Karnataka**

The main problem in maximum automation schemes is the lack of willingness of staff to receive alteration and purchase capability in using Information Communication Technology and the ILS. This problem requirement is lectured even previously in the systems examination period. Employer willingness is further talked than staff willingness. One more foremost drawback is the deficiency of funds to preserve the scheme. Budgets of working and maintaining automated systems can be from top to bottom. Different workshops where the events are immovable, and automation characteristically increase profit, automation in libraries may not result in reduced costs of operation. It might increase them. The benefit is really on improved services to users. Another pitfall for many libraries is a data conversion. Care must be taken in developing an action plan for data conversion. Without a dream, it can go on and on. Systems are available for copy cataloguing and acquiring digital records. Librarians must decide on standards and procedures to finish data conversion in the least possible time. Not as critical but a cause of problems is the delay in the delivery of hardware and network components and the absence of facilities for fast access to the Internet. In many cases, even telephones are not available at the site.

### **A solution of Library Automation through Open Source Software's**

Open-source systems are now competing with moneymaking off-the-shelf systems. These open-source systems are accessible free of charge through the Internet is worldwide and

include the source codes of the package with our own requirement customizations. The user's container manipulates the box to uniform their requirements. The scheme is established through gifts from users. If the library has accomplished systems analysts, librarians, professional library staffs and ICT staff, open-source systems can be used. Then, the use of off-the-shelf software that follows to values is suggested as long as the library can have enough money the acquisition price and the yearly conservation prices.

**Issues to reflect in choosing for open source systems are:**

Staff willingness, information, and skill the systems frequently run under a UNIX operating system or Windows operating system (O.S.) environment and an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). Further staff exercises on the O.S. and RDBMS may be wanted improvement group. The customization of the system is not possible through one person alone. It has to be a team effort. Availability of Internet access, regular participation in discussion lists is essential when using open source systems.

**Popular open-source Integrated Library System**

Open Source Software (Koha) a full-highlighted opensource ILS established by Katipo Communications Ltd in New Zealand. It has engrossed the most outstanding designers to its double. It is presently preserved by I.T. staff from everywhere the world. It is used in experimental libraries everywhere around the globe. It was possible to develop a worldwide ILS. Practical maintenance is delivered through the internet and discussion online environment. The system operates under Linux or Windows, on any other web server, any SQL database system, and with Perl modules. This (PHP MyLibrary) was started in the Philippines as a potential low-cost solution to library automation. Its board addressees are minor academic and special libraries. Certification is lowly. Maintenance is provided via the internet and discussion online environment. It runs below Linux or Windows, PHP, and any SQL database system. Cataloguing using the MARC standard is wholly executed. Change from a CDS/ISIS database is possible.

**Bangalore University Library (BUL).**

BUL has positively automated libraries in Colleges on an experimental beginning. The Koha software developed was used in the practical implementation, and the software is initiated to help the single-mindedness in all salutations, and the structures accessible are worthy sufficient to automate University libraries

To follow additional with the development of automation in the BUL, the following steps, recommended.

RFID of books and making library book database at University's suitable for Koha software by Collecting Metadata from OCLC Guiding One week' workshop for librarian and library Staffs on library automation using Koha software as well as the next features. a. o Procedure of RFID based scanners o OPAC and Stock verification by Koha software. o Installation and maintenance of Koha software o Documents record and preservation/ organization of database o Adaptation of Koha software

## **Advantages of LAS**

A library Automation system is more advantageous than a non-automation system because. There is no duplication of effort to create and maintain multiple copies of bibliographic records. In a manual organization, cards have to be entered more than a few times to deliver not the same right of entry themes (author, subject, title, etc....) to an item. In an ALS that not integrated, the records have to be entered more than once for cataloguing and again for circulation. The system automatically accesses the form whether the librarian is accessing it for cataloguing, circulation, reference, etc. Library staff clients can have access to all pertinent information document time, including the status of the paper, that is whether it is on the shelf or out to a borrower. The system records the transaction in the master file as soon as the record is accessed; hence, at any given time, the user will know the status of a document. You are sure of the integrity of the database because all transactions can be viewed from the master file/database. There is no redundancy in the data.

Many activities of a library are routine; a few are repetitive. Automation of these exercises helps in dealing with the library's assets in a superior manner simultaneously sparing time, cash and labour. For instance, when the bibliographic subtleties like creator, title, version, distributor, value, ISBN, and so on are entered at the hour of requesting, similar information can be utilized for accessioning, classifying (OPAC), and dissemination. Other significant variables related to computerization are speed and precision. One can imagine the time saved in literature searches and in preparing bibliographies. Automation also offers freedom from doing repetitive and routine works as well as enables providing efficient services properly and more efficiently cutting downtime and improving productivity

## **Disadvantages**

These are holding on to utilizing programming and from now on are supposed off-the-rack. There are preferences just as drawbacks in using them. The best hindrances are the expense of procurement other programming and equipment and the expense of support. The library needs to pay the providing organization a yearly support expense on the head of the payment of the product. Due to these costs, numerous libraries don't have an ILS.

Unforeseen Efforts: A library may find that it needs to do significantly more work than foreseen to adjust the product to nearby needs. Absence of coordination: The decentralized improvement of open-source programming implies that progress can be confused and there might be delays intending to bugs. Deficient specialized help Documentation will, in general, be restricted and focused on designers. Close by and large is blemished commonsense financing, especially for shoppers of the product Customization: Open source programming may not offer the degree of customization as it is being done in the event of business programming.

## **Conclusion**

The greatest of the University librarians do not have announcement services; a respectable mainstream of librarians have information on the Internet and email. Meanwhile, modifications perform in Message Knowledge from time to time; the librarians must also be given an occasion to study them in instruction to advantage their readers. It is recommended that work-related training for the staff on these outlines is essential. The information of web methods of libraries is not talented. Greatest of the Librarians articulated that without the

libraries are automated, around is no meaning to implement the network idea. Its recommended that the corresponding organizations of university libraries and library professionals must initiate footsteps in the direction of systematizing their libraries. A respectable popular of librarians has conveyed that they enjoy the information about audio-video technology. All the librarians should be provided with the necessary training in the use of LCD, DVD, e-journals, etc. It is pure from the debate that the librarians have a viewpoint near automation, application of Information Technology, etc. Hence, a kind of inspiration is protracted to them by way of simplifying them to be present small period courses on automation and information technology requests in libraries from time to time.

### **Suggestions**

The endorsements are complete to help as a leader to all libraries in over-all and particularly university libraries in Karnataka which propose to systematize their library developments. The blessings are for universities' managements, librarians, other librarians and procedure creators. The customary library software must be fixed to fulfil the current and future needs of the college's library. For the reason that these kinds of software's are additional dependable, well-organized; stretchy, security, employer approachable, component established and modernized with the newest technology (worldwide values of MARC 21 and Koha etc.)

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