



ISSN 2278 – 0211 (Online)

Effective Utilization of Acquisition Module Automated System in Tamil Nadu and Kerala University Libraries

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Abstract:

Automation and networking of libraries in 21st century shows an incremental growth and the users find comfort with the library set up as it provides enhanced digital resources. The users find cost effective and easy to retrieve information through operational procedures. They feel satisfied with diverse information needs such as CD-ROM databases, online databases, web-based resources, and a variety of other electronic media. Hence library automation required to be implemented in university libraries.

While libraries automated their library management activities and procure expensive electronic resources, these may not be optimally used. This is the main concern of librarians around the world. There are a lot of reasons for this state of affairs, like lack of sufficient funds, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of qualified library professionals.

1. Introduction

The word 'library automation' is being used in literature for the last four decades. A perusal of the literature would indicate that many authors have not tried to define the term explicitly. They use the term 'library automation' to mean the use of computers as an aid for library activities. However, some authors have tried to define the term. For instance Markerson (1967) says "Library automation in its broadest sense can be taken to mean the employment of machines for library processes. In general, however, library automation has come to mean the application of computers and related data processing equipment to libraries". This paper describes about Effective utilization of Acquisition Module Automated system in Tamil Nadu and Kerala University Libraries.

2. Need for the Study

At present in the age of information explosion, automation of library services is therefore, an imperative for efficient and effective working of the library system. In India, the University Grants Commission (UGC), through the Automated Library programme, initiated augmentation of automation activities in all Indian universities and college libraries in phase-wise programme. But the progress has been very slow due to resource crunch and other inadequacies. Even to complete library automation at the university level, it may require decades. Unless university library automation is initiated immediately, it becomes difficult to join the mainstream of mechanization of Indian university libraries.

3. Review of Literature

Crawford Gregory A (1998) analyzed on Library automation and mentioned that Library automation affected job responsibilities, organizational structures, and even ways in which patrons approach libraries. The literature of librarianship is replete with conference volumes, books, and journals. The author also revealed: (1) how automation has spread or diffused through liberal arts college libraries; (2) which libraries were early adopters of library automation; and (3) whether these identified trends continue in the adoption of newer library-related technologies. Reports and discussed results of a larger portion of the study designed to study the effectiveness of automation in academic libraries in liberal arts colleges

Haider, Syed Jalaluddin. (1998) have discussed that library automation began in the last 1960's and it launched in 1990 in Pakistan with a main focus of librarianship. Generous financial assistance provided by the Netherlands Library Development Project further accelerated the pace. However, libraries in Pakistan have not registered any significant progress, and automated systems are lacking in large university libraries, in college libraries, and in public libraries. The largest group using automation is special libraries, which use automation primarily for few selected operations. The author also discussed the major constraints on library automation in Pakistan,

including absence of planning, non-availability of software, restriction on the choice of hardware, lack of competent manpower, non-existence of unique standards, absence of cooperation, and other factors.

Mahmood Khalid M. (1998) have described the features of an integrated library software developed in Pakistan under a project funded by The Netherlands. The Library Automation and Management Program (LAMP) software caters to the library automation needs of developing countries and is based on CDS/ISIS. It provides some suggestions for developing a marketing plan for LAMP. Analyzes the market situation, divides the market into segments, presents a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats), and suggests a market mix (product, price, place, and promotion) for marketing the software in Pakistan as well as in other developing countries.

Mahmood Khalid M. (1996) discussed the current status and the use of computers in Pakistani libraries. He also discussed the problems faced by librarians and information specialists in automating their libraries. Reviewed internationally accepted database management systems mostly used in library housekeeping routines in Pakistan. Further he introduced locally developed library packages and a brief account of training facilities in library software offered by library schools and professional associations in the country, particularly the Pakistan Library Association.

Akanmu-Adeyemo, EA (2010) in his article described automated library environment is quite different from that of a library whose operations and services are still done manually. He also shared Bowen University Library, Iwo, Nigeria automation experiences using Open Source Library Management Software, Koha. He explained the automation process such as choice of software, installation and configuration, training of staff and users, retrospective conversion, challenges and experience after automation. The paper carried out survey of library user satisfaction with the system. The result showed that users preferred the automated system to manual system. It also explained how automation has enhanced operations and provision of information services.

4. Objectives of the Study

The objectives formulated for the present investigation, with particular reference to University Libraries in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, are:

- To analyse the state wise universities and effective use of acquisition module automated
- To assess the duration of establishment and effective use of acquisition module automated
- To evaluate the types of universities and effective use of acquisition module automated used

5. Hypothesis

The following hypotheses have been formulated for testing:

- There is no significant association between Library Network Environment and Effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated system.
- There is no significant association between Library Network Environment and Effective usage of Serial Control Module Automated system.

6. Research Methodology

The present study aims to analyze the extent to which electronic resources and information are available in the libraries of university libraries in Tamil Nadu and Kerala states. The strength and validity of a research depends on the systematic method of collecting data and analyzing the same in a sequential order. In the present study, an extensive use of both primary and secondary data was used.

6.1. Sampling Design

The sampling units selected for the present study are the university libraries of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The total population has been selected for the study. In Tamil Nadu, there are 38 universities are selected and 10 universities from Kerala. Among the total of 48 university libraries, 20 universities are state universities, 15 are deemed universities and 13 are special universities.

6.2. Data Collection

6.2.1. Primary Data

Primary data regarding the automated library system of the university libraries were collected through a structured questionnaire. A pilot sample survey was conducted for a small experiment designed to test logistic and gathers information prior to the study in order to improve the quality and efficiency of the present study. A separate questionnaire was used for primary data collection from Tamil Nadu and Kerala university libraries.

6.2.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected from various national and international journals, various university libraries, books, magazines, news papers, reports, etc. Also websites and internet services were used for the purpose of secondary data collection.

6.3. Statistical Tools

The difference in the extent of utilization of various library automation environmental system based on State wise, duration of establishment, standard wise, nature of software used and period of using the software and the different effective usage of automated systems was studied by means of chi-square table, percentage, average, range, standard deviation, chi-square, multiple regression analysis and Factor analysis.

7. State Wise Universities and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated

- H_0 : There is no significant association between State wise Universities and Effective Acquisition Module Automated.
- H_1 : There is significant association between State wise Universities and Effective Acquisition Module Automated.

| S. No. | State | No. of Universities | % | Ave rage | Range | | S.D |
|--------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|-----|------|
| | | | | | Min | Max | |
| 1. | Tamil Nadu | 38 | 79.2 | 56.5 | 49 | 85 | 7.3 |
| 2. | Kerala | 10 | 20.8 | 59.5 | 50 | 83 | 11.2 |
| | Total | 48 | 100.0 | | | | |

Table 1: State wise Universities and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated

It is observed from the above table that the effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated in the Tamil Nadu University Libraries ranged between 49 and 85 with an average of 56.5 and standard deviation is 7.3. On the other hand, the effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated in Kerala University libraries ranged between 50 and 83 with an average of 59.5 and standard deviation is 7.2. From the analysis it is found that the Kerala University Libraries, that have attained maximum level of effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated.

With a view to find the degree of association between State wise Universities and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated, a table was prepared.

| S. No. | State | Acquisition module automated | | | Total |
|--------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Poor | Good | Excellent | |
| 1. | Tamil Nadu | 8 (21.1%) | 23 (60.5%) | 7 (18.4%) | 38 |
| 2. | Kerala | 2 (20.0%) | 5 (50.0%) | 3 (30.0%) | 10 |
| | Total | 10 | 28 | 10 | 48 |

Table 2: State wise Universities and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated
(Two-Way Table)

It is obvious from the above table that effect of Acquisition Module Automated in Tamil Nadu and Kerala states has proved the effect of 'Excellent' as the highest (30.0%) in Kerala and the lowest (18.4%) as in Tamil Nadu. The usage of Acquisition Module Automated has determined the effect of 'Good' in Tamil Nadu as the highest (60.5%) and the lowest in Kerala. The effect of 'Poor' usage of Module automated has substantiated in both Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Among this, the Tamil Nadu is high (21.1%) and the low in Kerala as 20.0%.

In order to find the association between the State Wise Universities and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated, a chi-square test is employed and the result of the test is shown in the following table 4.18.

| Calculated χ^2 Value | Degree of Freedom | Table Value | Significant level |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 0.664 | 2 | 5.991 | Not Significant |

Table 3: State wise Universities and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated (Chi-Square Result)

It is analysed from the above table that the calculated chi-square value is less than the table value and the result is not significant. Hence the hypothesis "State wise Universities and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated are not associated", holds good. From this, analysis it is identified that there is no significant association between the State wise Universities and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated.

8. Duration of Establishment and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated

- H_0 : There is no significant association between duration of Establishment and Effective Acquisition Module Automated.
- H_1 : There is significant association between duration of Establishment and Effective Acquisition Module Automated.

| S. No. | Duration | No. of Universities | % | Ave rage | Range | | S.D |
|--------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|-------|-----|------|
| | | | | | Min | Max | |
| 1. | Short | 13 | 27.1 | 55.0 | 49 | 73 | 6.3 |
| 2. | Medium | 13 | 27.1 | 56.8 | 50 | 64 | 4.2 |
| 3. | Long | 22 | 45.8 | 58.5 | 49 | 85 | 10.6 |
| | Total | 48 | 100.0 | | | | |

Table 4: Duration of Establishment and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated

It could be observed from the above table that the effective usages of Acquisition Module Automated in short establishment libraries range between 49 and 73 with an average of 55.0 and standard deviation is 6.3. The effective usage in medium establishment libraries range between 50 and 64 with an average of 56.8. On the other hand, the effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated in long duration establishment libraries range between 49 and 85 with an average of 58.5 and standard deviation is 10.6. From the analysis it is found that the respondents who have perceived effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated in long duration establishment Libraries at the maximum level.

With a view to investigate the degree of association between Duration of establishment and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated, a table was prepared.

| S. No. | Duration | Effect | | | Total |
|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Poor | Good | Excellent | |
| 1. | Short | 4 (30.8%) | 8 (61.5%) | 1 (7.7%) | 13 |
| 2. | Medium | 1 (7.7%) | 9 (69.2%) | 3 (23.1%) | 13 |
| 3. | Long | 5 (22.7%) | 11 (50.0%) | 6 (27.3%) | 22 |
| | Total | 10 | 28 | 10 | 48 |

Table 5: Duration of Establishment and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated (Two-Way Table)

It is evident from the above table that the duration of establishment and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated use for a long period in the excellent way as the high (27.3%) and in the low (7.7%) as the excellent usage for the short period. The good usage of effective Acquisition Module Automated for medium period is high (69.2%) and long period of using the Acquisition Module Automated as low (50.0%). The usage of Acquisition Module Automated is the high (30.8%) in short period of duration and the lowest (7.7%) in medium period of duration. It is found from the above analysis that the maximum usage of Acquisition Module Automated as good way is in the medium period.

In order to find the association between the period of establishment and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated, a chi-square test is employed and the result of the test is shown in the following table 4.21.

| Calculated χ^2 Value | Degree of Freedom | Table Value | Significant level |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 3.828 | 4 | 9.488 | Not Significant |

Table 6: Duration of Establishment and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated (Chi-Square Result)

It is noted from the above table that the calculated chi-square value is less than the table value and the result is not significant. Hence the hypothesis "Duration of establishment and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated are not associated", holds good. From this, analysis it is identified that there is no significant association between the Duration of establishment and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated.

9. Types of Universities and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated Used

- H_0 : There is no significant association between Types of Universities and Effective Acquisition Module Automated used.
- H_1 : There is significant association between Types of Universities and Effective Acquisition Module Automated used.

| S. No. | Type | No. of Universities | % | Ave rage | Range | | S.D |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|-------|-----|-----|
| | | | | | Min | Max | |
| 1. | State university | 20 | 41.7 | 57.2 | 49 | 83 | 8.2 |
| 2. | Deemed university | 15 | 31.3 | 58.4 | 50 | 85 | 7.0 |
| 3. | Special university | 13 | 27.1 | 57.0 | 51 | 73 | 6.4 |
| | Total | 48 | 100.0 | | | | |

Table 7: Type Wise and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated Used

It could be observed from the above table that the effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated in State University libraries is ranged between 49 and 83 with an average of 57.2 and standard deviation is 8.5. The effective usage in Deemed University libraries is ranged between 50 and 85 with an average of 58.4 and standard deviation is 7.0. On the other hand, the effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated in Special University libraries is ranged between 51 and 73 with an average of 57.0 and standard deviation is 6.4. From the analysis it is found that the respondents who have perceived effective usage of Acquisition Module Automated in Deemed University Libraries are at the maximum level.

With a view to find the degree of association between Type wise and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated, a table was prepared.

| S. No. | Type | Acquisition module automated | | | Total |
|--------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Poor | Good | Excellent | |
| 1. | State university | 2 (10.0%) | 15 (75.0%) | 3 (15.0%) | 20 |
| 2. | Deemed university | 6 (40.0%) | 5 (33.3%) | 4 (26.7%) | 15 |
| 3. | Special university | 2 (15.4%) | 8 (61.5%) | 3 (23.1%) | 13 |
| | Total | 10 | 28 | 10 | 48 |

Table 8: Type Wise and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated (Two-Way Table)

It is inferred from the above table that effective Acquisition Module Automated usage is in the excellent way in the Deemed University as the highest (26.7%) and the lowest (15.0%) in the State University. The usage of Acquisition Module Automated is good in the State University as high (75.0%) and the low (33.3%) in the Deemed University. The Acquisition Module automated is used in the poor was as high (40.0%) in Deemed University and as low (10.0%) in State Universities. It is found from the analysis that the maximum usage of Acquisition Module Automated as good in State Universities.

In order to find the association between the Types of Universities and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated, a chi-square test is employed and the result of the test is shown in the following table 4.24.

| Calculated χ^2 Value | Degree of Freedom | Table Value | Significant level |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 7.142 | 4 | 9.488 | Not Significant |

Table 9: Type Wise and Effective Use of Acquisition Module Automated (Chi-Square Result)

It is found from the above table that the calculated chi-square value is less than the table value and the result is not significant. Hence the hypothesis "Types of Universities and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated are not associated", holds good. From this, analysis it is identified that there is no significant association between the Types of Universities and effective use of Acquisition Module Automated.

10. Findings

From the analysis it is observed that the effective usage of Serial Control Module Automated is in

- Kerala University Libraries (97.0)
- Long duration establishment Libraries (95.4)
- Deemed University Libraries (94.0).
- University Libraries using SOUL software (94.1)
- University Libraries using the software for long period (99.3)

11. Conclusion

In the analysis of Effective Acquisition Module Automated the independent variables state wise university libraries, duration wise libraries, standard wise libraries, type of library software using and period of using the software are not significantly associated with the variable.

12. References

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