LIBRARY AUTOMATION: DYNAMIC CHANGE IN LIBRARY

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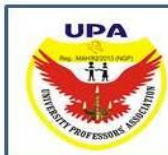e-mail:drskjadhav1983@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Dynamic changes in library management in the library automation field. Any library system's main goal is to collect, process, arrange, store, retrieve, and make the information sources available to users of the information.   By using library automation software for collection, stacking, administration, processing, preservation, and communication, among other things, library routines are made less laborious by removing the need for repetitive manual labour. It increases productivity both in terms of work as well as terms of service. In this paper, we discussed on automation of library and the development of library administration. The impact of ICT has shifted how libraries work and function, making them work in a faster manner. The notion of automation, its requirements, and many aspects that are helpful in automation will be covered in this article. The word "automation" is originate from the Greek word "automose," which describes something with the ability to move on its own or spontaneously. D.S. Harder, while with General Electric, coined the term "automation" for the first time in 1936.

Keywords: Automation, Cataloguing, Library software, OPAC

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Introduction:

The goal of automation in libraries is to meet user needs in the evolving information environment. Automation of libraries can solve all of their current issues because computers can be utilised to carry out the numerous tasks required of them networking among libraries and resource sharing.Automation software for libraries performs common library operations with human assistance. When creating library automation solutions, the two most crucial tasks of any library —organization and information retrieval—are taken into account.

Users do not need to browse every shelf to discover the document. They merely retrieve their documents while sitting in front of a computer. Manpower has decreased due to automation. Library automation is the conversion of manual operations in a library to computerised procedures, such as changing from a card catalogue to an OPAC or from manual circulation cards to an integrated library system. Automation is the process of using machinery to speed up operations while using less labour and time from employees. Users of libraries are changing along with society. The most obvious reason for the current developments, though there are other factors at play, is how ICT has changed society. Parent groups must continue to provide political and financial support for libraries, in addition to government funding. Document types, user expectations, and staff requirements the three pillars of a library are all undergoing rapid and fundamental change.

Libraries all over the world have been attempting to automate some of these jobs since the emergence of the personal computer in the 1970s in an effort to lessen the amount of manual clerical work and boost the creativity and productivity of library staff.

In an automated library, one or more of the key processes, such as acquisitions, periodicals administration, online cataloguing, circulation are handled by a computer system. The library automation package is the foundation of the library system. "Library Management Software (LMS)" is another term for this automation programme. LMSs are widely acknowledged as a key tool for effective inventory control, customer service, and service management in libraries. These are based on the knowledge and competence that librarians have accumulated over time.

➢ **Path of library automation:**

The library automation process can take one of the following three paths:

1) An individually one, converting individual operations one at a time (for example, installing the Cataloguing module alone to supply OPAC);

2) A scheduled installation approach, working towards the integrated system carefully (for instance, installing the Member management module and Circulation modules after the Cataloguing module);

3) An immediate strategy, going for a fully integrated system.

➢ **Need and Objectives of Library Automation:**

The rapid growth of information has led to the publication of a vast volume of literature in every subject of study, which shows the need for and goals of library automation. As a result, the library is receiving a large volume of print materials that it is unable to manage, collecting done by hand.Nowadays, no user has the time to dig through the dense sea of information collecting for the necessary and pertinent information. They don't have time to browse bookshelves one by one. Therefore, library automation was necessary, the majority of libraries still not automated. The different reasons why switching from a manually run.

➢ **Library to be an automated library were necessary functions are listed below.**

Using automation, library record-keeping tasks can be completed successfully.

- The Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), an effective tool for library automation, makes it simple to search for resources as well as issue, return, and renew books. It will have an affordable cost.Provide bibliographical facts through a single enumerative access point of a library's holdings. Maintain computerised bibliographical records of all the materials.
- Reduce technical repetition in housekeeping procedures. Information needs to be accessible more quickly.
- Utilise library networking to share resources, and introduce new IT procedures to deliver information of the highest calibre.

➢ **Which activities require automation?**

- Through library automation, all regular tasks and services provided by the library can be automated. Additionally, there are features for article indexing, abstracting, etc. in various automation software packages.
- Acquisition
- Cataloguing
- Circulation
- Serial control
- Visitor entry
- Digital Libraries
- Internet

➢ **Automated Library Services:**

There are various types of automated services provided by the automated library. The automated services are:

1. (CAS) Current awareness Service
2. Reference Service
3. Referral Service through Inter Library Loan
4. Search Online through OPAC Service
5. Printed Indexes
6. Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
7. Verification of Collection (Stock)

➢ **Essential for Library automation:**

The necessary requirements for any library automation Software, hardware, personnel and money are all types of programmers.

Below, these four fundamental elements are described.

➢ **Hardware:**

There are several kinds of products and manufacturers that can be used for the library automation program's hardware, which is the following crucial component. The software is mostly responsible for the hardware configuration. There are two different kinds of PCs on the market(i) Branded computers from reputable manufacturers like HP, Compaq, IBM, etc. (ii) Computers assembled by commercial organisations.

➢ **Finance:**

The most important component in every programme is financing. The cost of any automation programme comprises both the initial installation and continuing expenses like stationery, maintenance, etc.

➢ **Manpower:**

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Trained personnel are required to run any programme, including library automation programmes. For the automation plan to be successful, library professionals need receive the required training and computer-related knowledge. The workforce of some software package manufacturers receives on-site training after the product is installed.Additionally, the user needs to receive OPAC system training.

> **Problems for Automation:**

The library automation programme has a number of basic problems. The challenges can be summed up as follows.

1. An automation programme requires a significant overall investment.
2. Libraries require significant training in automation for all staff members.
3. Behavioural studies are the initial step in selecting the experts.
4. Other organisational departments must be coordinated in order to make sure the Programme runs smoothly.
5. Data conversion for huge libraries with backward compatibility.
6. In order to be proper, recurring expenses require the authorities' consent.
7. Regular updates to the software are implemented.

The following challenges experienced by the library during automation are listed by Ramesh, L.S.R.C.V. in his work "Technical Problems in University Library on Automation-an Overview."

- Fear of negative employment effects.
- Fear that the technology might be out of reach financially.
- The library employees must go through a rigorous training process.
- The lack of management support may be the result of financial restrictions.
- Retrospective data conversion

> **Conclusion:**

Library Automation is currently a hot topic in the industry and is aessential for all libraries. An automated library can manage the space more effectively and offer greater services to its patrons that a manual library is unable to perform. The creation of various reports and record-keeping tasks are made very simple with an automation of the library. However, the correct planning and execution of any library automation programme are essential to its success execution. As a result, library workers need to make the appropriate decisions.

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