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## **Academic Library Survey of Savitribai Phule Pune University: Library Computerization**

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### **Abstracts**

We are all aware that the information era saw a widespread adoption of ICT. Housekeeping tasks are being atomized in libraries. The purpose of the article is to emphasize user opinions on library automation. Aspects like how automation is carried out, the software utilized for automation, etc. are not covered. The study's goal is to determine user awareness of library automation. A user's use of the library and their academic work may be impacted by the automation of library maintenance tasks. Discover the advantages and disadvantages of library automation, as well as user recommendations for future enhancements. A web-based questionnaire was used to gather information from 150 users of the academic library. With the use of tables and diagrams, it is analyzed. Data study reveals that consumers are aware of a library's automated system and are pleased with the speedy service provided by the library as a result of automation. Users have grown used to automated library resources and services like Webpack and due book reminders, it might be concluded. They are familiar with the various library automation programs. They said that as a result of automation, their productivity has increased and they will finish their work faster.

Keywords: Data Management, Digital Preservation, Academic Library, Computerization

### **Introduction: -**

Opinions about library computerization in academic Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune libraries can vary depending on various factors, including the specific institution, its budget, technological infrastructure, and the goals of the library. Here are some common opinions and perspectives regarding library computerization in academic settings. Libraries are required to use ICT to give information to its patrons in the information age. An important step toward ICT has been demonstrated by computerized library cleaning operations. When libraries consider computerizing their operations, various library automation

software becomes available. The primary goal of the library is to give the appropriate people access to the correct information at the appropriate time. And it is made feasible by the automation of library upkeep. Automation offers instant information to library customers, saving them time.

Computer automation, expressed simply, is the process of programming a computer to carry out operations on its own, without the assistance of a human. Making computer processes more effective and less dependent on user input, this is accomplished by employing software, scripts, or programs to direct and carry out activities automatically.

Automation is the practice of doing jobs, processes, or operations with a minimum of human involvement by using technology, equipment, or computer systems. It entails the development of workflows and systems that can automatically carry out tasks, make judgments, or manage machinery and devices, frequently in accordance with predetermined triggers, rules, or programming. Automation is primarily used to increase productivity, decrease human error, and minimize labour costs across a range of sectors and applications.

### **Review of literature**

The advent of the computer and its growing use were the starting points for Moorthy, Lakshmana's paper on "Library Automation in India," which claimed that the computer industry had reached maturity in 1990. It also explains why software for library automation is being developed in India. In India, the CEC digital media library, National Digital Library 22%, 9% e-PG Pathashala, NPTEL 18%, Gutenberg 8%, FreeBooks4Doctors 13% and 10 % users e-GyanKosh- a National Digital Repository and INFLIBNET. The report discusses the evolution of library automation initiatives in India, library software options offered there, and the many characteristics of this program. Finally, publications outline the advantages of library automation.

The research focuses solely and precisely on a few structural differentiating issues related to automation and emerging information technologies. It describes the organizational structure, library structure, automation, organizational structure, and service structure of an academic library before automation.

### **Objective: -**

1. To determine whether users are aware of library automation.
2. To determine how automation of library cleaning tasks affects patron utilization of the facility and their academic work and to assess the benefits and drawbacks of library automation.

### **Research Methods: -**

A web-based survey has been created and sent to library Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune members through email to see how users feel about automation at the library. We received 50 answers from the 150 people whose data we obtained. Data have been analyzed with the use of graphical presentation and given in tables.

#### Data analysis:

- a) **Metadata management and cataloging:** Data analysis aids in the automated construction, enlargement, and upkeep of library catalogs. In order to ensure accurate and consistent categorization of library resources, algorithms can be employed to collect and evaluate information from a variety of sources.
- b) **Libraries can employ data analysis** to determine the popularity and use of certain items, assisting librarians in making decisions regarding resource allocation, deaccessioning, and acquisitions.
- c) **User Behavior Analysis:** Libraries may modify services, suggest pertinent items, and enhance user experience by analyzing data on user behavior, such as borrowing habits, search terms, and resource consumption. Out of 150 questionnaires 50 are received back.

**Table 1:**

Response Received		
Total number of users	Response received	Not received
150	50	10

*(Sources: Compiled by survey Data)*

**Table 2: To find out user's awareness about automated library**

Users' awareness on library automation			
Students	Research Scholar	Professor	Total
60%	60%	100%	70.21%

*(Sources: Compiled by survey Data)*

Out of 60 students 40 are aware with the library automation i.e., 60% users know about that, 60% research scholar and 100% professors are aware with the library automation. When it is asked them whether they do know which software their library is using their responses is as below: -

**Table 3**

Software Used for Library Computerization						
CEC digital media library	National Digital Library	e-PG Pathashala	NPTEL	Gutenberg	FreeBooks4Doctors	e-GyanKosh-a National Digital Repository
20%	22%	9%	18%	8%	13%	10%

*(Sources: Pune University Web Site)*

20% users responded that their library is using CEC digital media library, National Digital Library 22%, 9% e-PG Pathashala, NPTEL 18%, Gutenberg 8%, FreeBooks4Doctors 13% and 10 % users e-GyanKosh- a National Digital Repository responded for the software.

Figure No.1

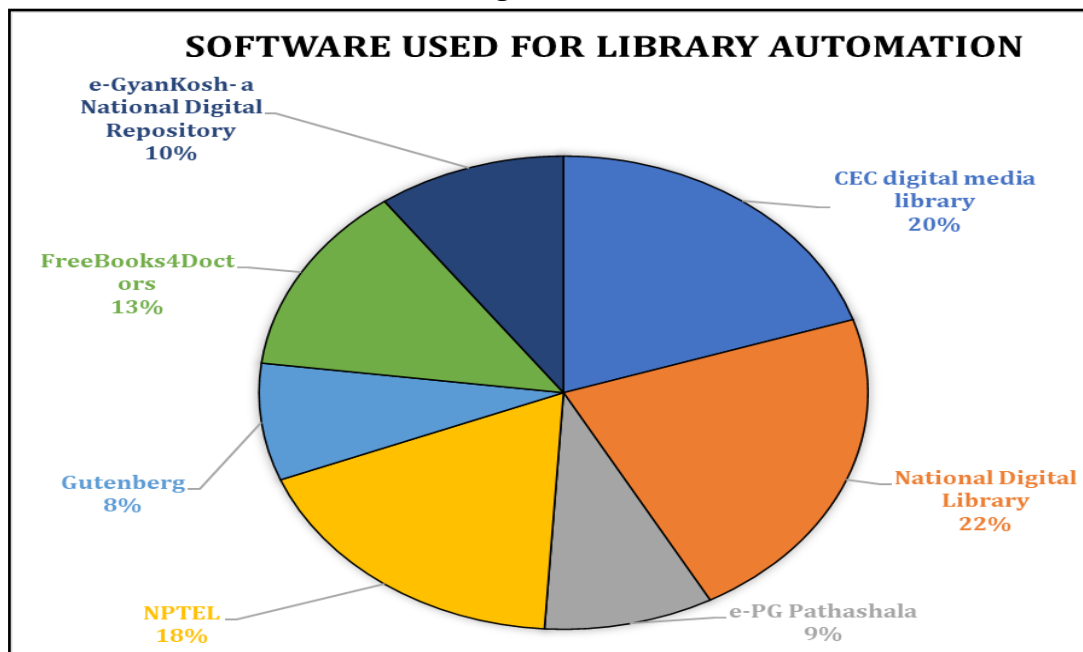


Table 4: To find out impact of automation of library housekeeping activities on usage of library and academic work of users

Impact of Computerization on academic work		
Quick access	Save time	Can check availability of material from any place
80%	20%	20%

(Sources: Compiled by survey Data)

80% users says that due to automation they can access quickly their required information, 20% responded that it is time saving process, and 20% users says that due to CEC digital media library, National Digital Library, NPTEL and FreeBooks4Docto facility they can access information from any place.

When benefit and disadvantage are asked to the users regarding library automation their responses are:

Table 5: To find out benefits and disadvantage of library automation

Benefits of Library Computerization				
New Infrastructure in library	Decreasing library work	Duplicatio n can be avoided	Fast access	New learning
20%	30%	24%	80%	56%

(Sources: Compiled by survey Data)

According to 20% of respondents, libraries now have new infrastructure because of automation since computers are required for accessing the library's collection. 30% of consumers claimed that the library's long work has decreased. According to 24% of respondents, automation may result in less labor being duplicated or in a smaller library collection. 80% of respondents said they could get information fast, and 56% said modern technology had helped them learn new things.

#### **Disadvantage of Library Automation:**

**Table 6**

<b>Disadvantage of Library Computerization</b>			
<b>Problem during power failure</b>	<b>Lack of Computer and Internet facility</b>	<b>lack of knowledge of automation of library staff</b>	<b>Library orientation required</b>
10%	15%	10%	30%

*(Sources: Compiled by survey Data)*

Users reported that finding materials is difficult when there is a power outage because they are used to doing so on computers; 75% reported that there are no computers in the library; 30% reported that staff members are unaware of library automation; and 48% reported that they need library orientation to understand new technology.

#### **Conclusion: -**

According to the statistics gathered, the majority of users are aware of the library Computerization systems. They have become accustomed to using automated library resources and services like CEC digital media library, National Digital Library 22%, 9% e-PG Pathashala, NPTEL 18%, Gutenberg 8%, FreeBooks4Doctors 13% and 10 % users e-GyanKosh- a National Digital Repository and reminders for overdue E-books. They are familiar with the various library automation programs. They said that as a result of automation, their productivity has increased and they will finish their work faster. They discovered certain flaws, such as the need for more qualified library workers, improved power supplies, and the need for better computers with internet access. However, a Computerization in libraries often benefits consumers.

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