

Utilization of Library Automation and Networking Facilities Among the Faculty Members of Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Engineering, Tiruchendur, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract – The present study indicates that the survey of the 79 samples taken from the faculties of Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Engineering, Tiruchendur, Tamil Nadu, India. 56 Samples are from Lecturer categories, 7 Samples from Senior Lecturer categories and 16 Samples from Assistant Professor Categories. Faculties belong to these college find various improvements required in library automated resources, Networking services and also in the aspect of library facilities. This study evaluates how the Library automation and Networking facilities can be used by faculties to improve efficiency and productivity in academic activities.

Keywords: Library Automation and Networking, Engineering College

I. INTRODUCTION

Information proliferation on the one hand and enormous growth in the volume of transactions on the other has led to the wide and extensive adoption of computers in library management. Many libraries and information centers have now employed computerized information systems and a large number are seriously planning implementation of computer – based systems. Another development that has accelerated the rate of transition in libraries from manual to machine-based systems is that increasingly libraries are becoming part of larger library networks to facilitate information exchange and resource sharing and with the objective of enhancing the quality of library service.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the frequency and purpose of library visit;
2. To critically examine the effect and benefits of Library Automation and Networking facilities to the faculties;
3. To evaluate how the Library automation and Networking facilities can be used to improve efficiency and productivity in academic activities;
4. To study the utilization of library automation and networking facilities available in the library;

5. To study the level of utilization of various digital resources and networking services of library of Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar college of engineering;
6. To make suggestions for the effective utilization of library resources and services.

III. NEED OF THE STUDY

In the present day contest, Library automation and Networking facility is needed in libraries and information centers especially because of

- Information Explosion
- Availability of Information in Machine Readable Form
- Multi-use of Machine Readable Records
- Economic Feasibility
- Routine Jobs
- Increase in Users
- Storage Capacity

IV. METHODOLOGY

For realizing the objectives of any study data is required and in turn, for the collection of data, a field is selected to realize the objectives of the study to collect data required for the purpose, the researcher chooses the topic on Utilization of Library Automation and Networking facilities among the faculty members of Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Engineering, Tiruchendur.

This study is especially applicable to the Library of Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar College of Engineering, Tiruchendur. Utilization of Library Automation and Networking facilities have been analyzed only by collecting the data from the faculties of this college only. This study has been conducted only in the Library of Dr. Sivanthi Aditanar college of Engineering, Tiruchendur. The boundary of survey does not cover the library of any other colleges.

V. ANALYSIS OF DATA

The sample for the present study consists of 79 faculties. The age of the faculty responding to the questionnaire varies from 25 to 55 years. Out of 79 faculties, 41 are Female and the remaining Male. Again 46 respondents are of rural background and the remaining 33 are from urban areas. Out of 79, 70 respondents are handling UG classes, One PG and 8 respondents are handling UG & PG classes, 23 from Humanities and Science faculty and the remaining 56 are from engineering faculty.

TABLE I FREQUENCY OF ACCESS OF LIBRARY

Sl. No	Frequency of Visit	No. of Users	Percentage (%)
1	Daily	33	41.77
2	Once in a Week	27	34.17
3	Once in Two Weeks	8	10.12
4	Rarely	11	13.92
	Total	79	100

Among the total respondents 48.10% are males and 51.89% are females.

Table I shows that 41.77% respondents made daily access to the library and 34.17% respondents access library once in a week and 10.12% respondents access library once in two weeks and 13.92% respondents access occasionally.

TABLE II PURPOSE OF LIBRARY VISITS:

Sl. No.	Purpose of Visit	No. of Users	Percentage (%)
1	Preparing Lecture Notes	354	21.30
2	Paper presentation in seminar	305	18.35
3	Writing articles for journals	269	16.19
4	To Improve subject Knowledge	326	19.61
5	Preparation for Higher studies	221	13.30
6	Guiding the scholar	187	11.25

Table II shows that, with regard to the purpose of library visit, it was found that majority of the respondents (21.30%) visited library to prepare lectures notes, to improve subject knowledge (19.61%), Paper presentation in seminar (18.35%), writing articles for journals (16.19%), preparation for higher studies (13.30%). Only 11.25% of respondents visited the library for guiding the scholar. The above analysis reveals that the respondents are more interested to use library for preparing lectures notes.

Table III shows that 24.58% of respondents are using text books, followed by 23.21% using reference books, 18.76% using News papers, 17.47% using periodical back volumes and 16.71% are using National periodicals.

TABLE III USE OF PRINT RESOURCES

Sl. No.	Used of Print Resources	No. of Users	Percentage (%)
1	Text Books	291	24.58
2	Reference Books	275	23.21
3	Periodical Back volumes	207	17.47
4	National periodicals	198	16.71
5	News papers	214	18.76

TABLE IV USE OF DIGITAL ONLINE RESOURCES

Sl. No.	Used of Print Resources	No. of Users	Percentage (%)
1	e-journals	387	23.35
2	e-books	283	17.07
3	Database of scholarly articles	289	17.44
4	Virtual Library	210	12.67
5	Subject Gateways	236	14.24
6	Database of Thesis	252	15.20

Table IV shows that 23.35% of respondents are using e-journals, followed by 17.44% using database of scholarly articles, 17.07% use e-books, 15.20% using database of thesis, 14.24% are using subject gateways and 12.67% using Virtual library.

TABLE V USE OF AUTOMATED NETWORKING SERVICES

Sl. No.	Used of Automated Networking services	No. of Users	Percentage (%)
1	Bar coding circulation system	143	30.17
2	OPAC	176	37.13
3	Access of e-journals	155	32.70

Table V shows that 37.13% of respondents are using OPAC, followed by 32.70% using e-journals, 30.17% respondents are using Bar-coding circulation systems.

VI. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis of data, the following findings and suggestions are made:

1. Frequency of Access of library, shows that Daily access are found more and access of Once in two weeks are found less among the faculty members.
2. The Faculty members purpose of visits, reveals that preparing Lecture Notes are found more and Guiding the scholar are found less among the faculty members.
3. The Faculty members are found more in use of print resources, Text Books and found less in the use of print resources, National Periodicals among the faculty members.

4. The faculty members are found more in Use of Digital Online Resources e-Journals and found less in Use of Digital Online Resources Virtual Library among the faculty members.
5. The faculty members are found more in Utilization of Automated Networking Services OPAC and found less in Utilization of Automated Networking Services Bar coding circulation system among Lecturer, Senior Lecturer and Assistant Professor.

VII. CONCLUSION

An analysis of the present study shows that the number of Ph.D qualified Faculty Members may be increased. Time spending per visits in the library, use of Print Resources of National Periodicals, utilization of Automated Networking Services Barcoding circulation System may be increased among the Faculty Members. There is an urgent need to increase Speed of Internet connectivity to access e-journals in the Library.

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