TITLE OF THE PROJECT

**"STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS AND
CONSTRAINTS IN INITIATING LIBRARY
AUTOMATION IN DELHI GOVT SCHOOLS IN
CENTRAL DELHI"**

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that the Project Report titled **"STUDY OF THE OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGES IN INITIATING LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN DELHI GOVT SCHOOLS IN CENTRAL DELHI"** submitted to University Name in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of .... is an original work carried out by Mr./ Ms. .... (Enrolment Number:.............).

The matter embodied in this Project is a genuine work done by the student and has not been submitted whether to this University or to any other University/ Institute for the fulfillment of the requirement of any course of study.

Signature of the Student   Signature of the Supervisor

Name: Name:
Enrolment Number: Designation:
Place: Name of Institution/ Organization:
Date: Date:
.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With Candor and Pleasure I take opportunity to express my sincere thanks and obligation to my esteemed guide ………….. It is because of his able and mature guidance and co-operation without which it would not have been possible for me to complete my project.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the support, encouragement & patience of my family, and as always, nothing in my life would be possible without God, Thank You!

STUDENT NAME

ENROLLMENT NO.: …………..

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project work titled "**STUDY OF THE OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGES IN INITIATING LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN DELHI GOVT SCHOOLS IN CENTRAL DELHI**" is my original work and no part of it has been submitted for any other degree purpose or published in any other from till date.

The empirical findings in this project are based on the data collected by myself while preparing this report.

This project is completed as a part of curriculum & all that information collected is correct to the best of my knowledge.

STUDENT NAME

(ENROLLMENT NO…………..)

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CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Library automation refers to the use of computer to automate the typical procedures of libraries such as cataloging and circulation. Computer is used in libraries to increase

efficiency and effectiveness of their operation and services; they have also provided information management for taking effective decisions. Development and use of information and communication technology (ICT) enables the libraries not only to offer their clientele the appropriate information available within their Libraries but also gain access to catalogue of other libraries, both local and outstations.

Automation of libraries has helped the libraries to keep pace with the latest Development. This has also facilitated accuracy, flexibility and reliability in the library and information centre. Automation of libraries reduces the repetitive work and save time and bring accuracy and speed. It also increases efficiency in technical processing of library materials and improve the efficiency of library administration and manager.

Present Generation is experiencing a Science & Technology Era. Due to advancement of Science & Technology, particularly Information Technology everything has gone in to a sea change. Library is not an exception to such change, rather it can be said that the library scenario has been drastically changed in terms of collection, organization and services. Simultaneously, user's demands and attitudes have changed in its kinds. Also the information seeking behavior of user has dynamically changed. They want relevant, authentic information very quickly within a single place at their hand .This concept has posed challenges for library professionals for quick delivery of library services and information. This development in library field has brought the idea of Library Automation. Automation is defined as the technology related with the design and development of process and system .It minimizes the human labour in their operation and performs the operations which are routine and repetitive in nature. Automation is the name given to an automatic system of working. Automation of library systems leads to

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better output, cost effective, and ensures better work environment. It is a process that changes the library world in terms of both technologies and involvement of people

Concept of Library Automation:

Library automation encompasses the housekeeping operation of the library which are performed by computers .It can be defined as the application of automatic and semi automatic data processing computers which perform traditional library housekeeping activities such as acquisition, circulation, cataloguing, reference and serial control. Library automation which started in late 70s in few special libraries has now reached most of the university libraries. It is yet to take off in Libraries in India owing to various problems. This paper tries to identify the barriers, analyze the convenient steps in automating the library and the technology available.

CHAPTER – 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature for review to be collected from secondary sources such as magazines, articles, reports, budgets, newspaper etc to highlight the problems and findings of the study done by various research and business professionals to understand the job stress. The objectives of the proposed topic have to be formulated based on the previous study by the research professionals.

Suku & Pillai (2005) studied the present scenario of automation activities of university Libraries in Kerala. The survey findings mainly cover various aspects of library automation such as IT, infrastructure, in-house activities, information services & their usage, manpower development, & budget. Lohar and Kumber (2005) in their study on the present situation of Libraries in Shimoga District (Karnataka) have concluded that the situation do not meet the prescribed norms. Chakraborty and Maisal (2005) found library automation and networking do not depend only on the capacity of the computer or the networking server or even the software used since they are only tools. Much depends on the quality of manpower of the libraries and the perfection of the work they do. Sen (2005) studied on automation of a Library. According to her, entire library automation programmed requires judicious decision making at various stages. Such decision may be related to „do it or „buy it services, selection of hardware and software platform, application software, types of services to be rendered, etc. Bengal. The findings reveal that the networking of Government Libraries are in a conceptual stage and the idea comes to only one or two librarian. Singh (2005) discussed the state of agriculture libraries in

India & evaluate parameters. Such as need for Agriculture libraries association, Automation & networking, agriculture documentation centre, professional development of library staff, professional's status etc. & suggests measures for improvement of library services. Rajput & Jain (2006) presents the status of automation in special libraries and information centers of Gwalior District in Madhya Pradesh. Aims at understanding and analyzing the various problems faced by the authorities and the staff during the process of automation. Shivram (2007) reported that:-For the successful implementation of an intrigrated library system all key factors must be in place: support from administration, staff competence, consideration of user requirements, and presence of the infrastructure hardware, software, and network), available data, excellent managerial skill from the coordinator of the project. Sinha & Chakaraborty (2007) [11] concluded that the status of computerization of library housekeeping operations and computer based library services of Libraries of southern Assam is in nascent stage. Silchar have started implementing project of automation and networking of their Libraries .The Govt. of Assam and UGC should come forward to provide substantial financial assistance to the located in the remote area of South Assam,Which is popularly known as Barak Valley to start modernizing their libraries and services to bring these par with the libraries located in other parts of India. Barman & Singh (2007) [12]focuses on the manpower aspects of library automation in the libraries of Assam. The status of automation has been discussed along with library survey, library software, and library services. Ramesh Babu, Vinayagamoorthy and Gopalkrishanan.S (2007) examined the extent and the level of ICT skills possessed by the librarians of these institutions in their study. Hussein & Ansari (2007) discussed the salient features of Cataloguing Module of three such packages, namely, Alice for Windows,

Libsys & Virtua & their acceptability in a developing nation. Omirin & Olayinka (2007) [15]seeks to find out the advent of computer on libraries and information centre. Majority of the public libraries in Nigeria perform their operation manually and have no requisite technologies to easily access information resource and services most especially on the interest, on-line data bases and CD Rom databases and lack of skilled staff in Computerization. Computerization has a lot of Impact on library and information centers since it helps them to perform better then when their operation manually carried out.Haider (2007) [16] explains that barriers to the effective implementation in the libraries of Pakistan are: systematic planning for automation, software and hardware collection, nonexistence of standards, financial limitations, uncertainty and most important lack of willing and competent human resources. In order to resolve the situation, the author stresses that special attention needs to be paid to: formulation of information policy; creation of popular awareness with regard to technology in library operation; training and development of staff; organization of users educational program for students and teachers; and emphasis on comprehensive planning by individual library to automate the library operations. Bansode & periera (2008) [17]discussed the status of automation in the of goa is similar to that of Libraries throughout India. Libraries .librarians and administration must initiate automation in order to provide effective & efficient services to users. Library professionals must upgrade their skills in order to meet the growing expectations of users from libraries. Kushawah, Gautam & Singh (2008)describes the observations and makes comparisons on the basis of discussion had with the library community using automation software in India. It also includes the information available in related literature. Features of library automation software, which are mostly in practice by libraries i.e. Libsys and SOUL, are compared with open source system KOHA. Gayakwad (2008) [19] found that most of the university libraries the post

of information scientist & documentation officer are lying vacant. Only 28.57% libraries have started automation. Other 28.57% libraries have initiated automation as late as after 2005.Cent percent university libraries have provided Internet facilities in their libraries & all of them use e-mail services frequently.

CHAPTER –3

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

a) To know the housekeeping functionality & compatibility of library management software.

b) To make a preparation of standard data as per Mark 21 format.

CHAPTER – 4

RESERCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN:- The research design was used in this study is both 'Descriptive' and 'exploratory'.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD:

The data was collected using both by primary data collection methods as well as secondary sources.

PRIMARY DATA: Most of the information was gathered through primary sources. The methods that were used to collect primary data are:

    a) Questionnaire

    b) Interview

SECONDARY DATA: The secondary data was collected through:

    a) Internet
    b) Magazines
    c) Journals
    d) Text books
    e) Newspapers,

Sample Size

A survey of approximately 100 respondents.
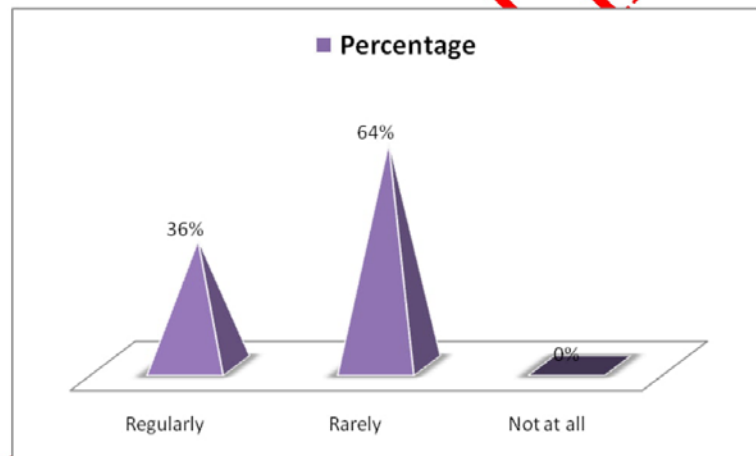
CHAPTER – 5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1.   **How often do you visit library?**

TABLE – 1

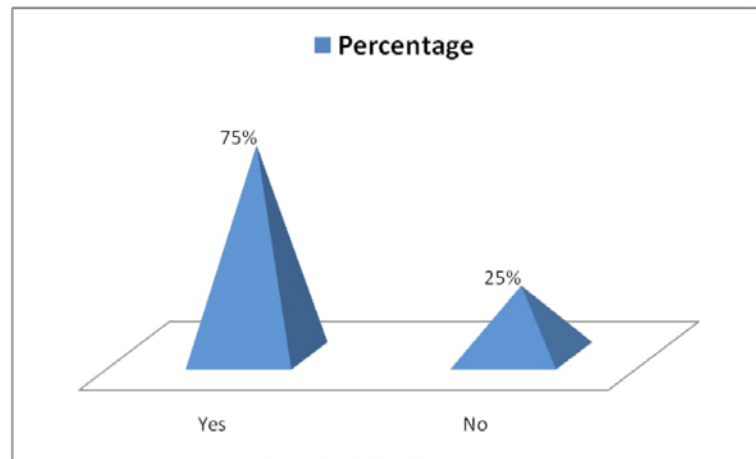| Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Regularly	64	64%
Rarely	36	36%
Not at all	0	0%

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

As per shown in the above graph, 64% of the respondent said they were regularly visit library and 36% of the respondent said rarely.

2. **Do you know about constraints against the library automation?**

TABLE – 2

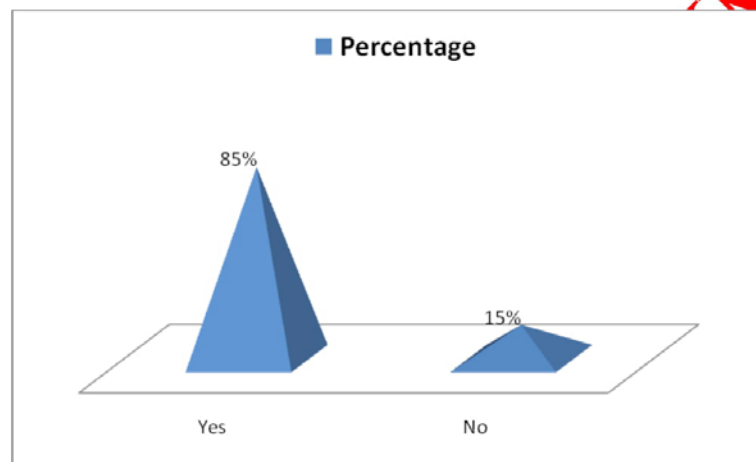| Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	75	75%
No	25	25%

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

As per shown in the above graph, 75% of the respondent said they know about constraints against the library automation and 25% of the respondent said no category.

3. The Library Automation should be user friendly to effectively implemented study govt. schools in central Delhi.

<center>**TABLE – 3**</center>

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	85	85%
No	15	15%

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

As per shown in the above graph 85% of the respondents said Library Automation should be user friendly to effectively implemented study govt. schools in central Delhi and 15% of the respondents don't say about this.

CHAPTER – 6

FINDINGS

- ✓ Most of the respondent said they were regularly visit library and 36% of the respondent said rarely.

- ✓ As Per Findings 75% of the respondent said they know about constraints against the library automation and 25% of the respondent said no category.

- ✓ 85% of the respondents said Library Automation should be user friendly to effectively implemented study Govt. schools in central Delhi and 15% of the respondents don't say about this.

- ✓ 62% of the respondent think that the library will take to come up to the level of library in Developed Countries5 to 10 years.

CHAPTER – 7

CONCLUSION

Automation has increased the use of collection through improved information retrieval and has ultimately led to increased user satisfaction at Govt. schools in central Delhi. It has helped in extending library services, enhanced the prestige of the library, and has helped in resource sharing through networking as well. Special libraries of Indore have embraced the new information technology more profoundly than other fields and most of them are currently using electronic products and services.

CHAPTER – 8

LIMITATIONS OF TH STUDY

- The size of the research may not be substantial and it is limited to area.

- There may be lack of time on the part of respondents.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

I am **……….** a student of **……….** ; a part of my curriculum; I am to take a research Project on **STUDY OF THE OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGES IN INITIATING LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN GOVT SCHOOLS IN CENTRAL DELHI.** To enable to undertake above mentioned study, I request you to give your fair views. Your insights and perspective are important and valuable for my research.

Policy on Confidentiality: Please feel free to give your honest responses. The confidentiality of the information provided by the respondent is completely assured.

Name:
Age :   **Gender: Male**   **Female**
Education:
Organization:
Designation:
No of years in the organization:

Q1. How often do you visit library?

- Regularly

- Rarely

- Not at all

Q2. Do you know about constraints against the library automation?

- Yes

- No

Q3. The Library Automation should be user friendly to effectively implemented study Govt Schools in Central Delhi

- Yes

- No

Q4. How long do you think that your library will take to come up to the level of library in Developed Countries?

- 5 to 10 years

- 11 to 15 years

- More than 15 years

- Not Feasible

- Do Not Know

- Any other

Q5. What is your library model for resource building?

- Print

- Electronic

- Hybrid