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Application Of Library Management Software In Universities Of Delhi And Haryana

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Abstract:
The main aim of this article is to assess the adoption and implementation of ICT in University Libraries. The study focuses on selected universities of Delhi and Haryan that have implemented LMS for library automation. The study reveals how ICT connects users. This paper explores how user community dynamics impact information seeking and search behavior, highlighting the need for responsive library services using emerging technologies such as social media and open-source software. This research reveals if university libraries employ Web-OPAC for data sharing, use union catalogue system, and encounter issues with library management software.

Keywords: Library Management Software, Commercial Software, ICT

1. Introduction:
Library grows rapidly. Traditional maintenance approaches are no longer effective and dynamic. Modern methodologies are essential for efficient information retrieval, dissemination, and improved customer service. ICTs are used to automate library procedures and facilities. The automation industry has grown rapidly in recent decades. Web 2.0 is a new automation technology that enables people to cooperate and engage with others. Many recent profitable and open/free software options are available to mechanize library and information center operations. Libraries employ desired software for automation based on software value and structure availability. ICT opens up many prospects for libraries. In response, the library community has formed consortia to address financial and practical issues through mutual understanding. The purpose of this article is to examine the usage of LMS.

2. Library Management Software
Libraries use software to manage their operations. These softwares typically contain integrated modules for various library duties like as cataloguing, statistics, acquisition, and serials control. The University Library, Koha, SOUL, Libsys, Libsoft, and E-Granthalaya utilize SLAM. Usually, commercial software fixes applications. They need talent and effort to develop commercially in a competitive market for varied clients. Software ranges from expensive to economical. Some libraries cannot afford commercial software owing to maintenance and update costs. Commercial automation software is available to financially stable libraries. Open-source software is computer software in which the source code is licensed for study, modification, and distribution for any purpose. Public collaboration can be used to build open-source software. Open-source development is best known for software. In his paper, Vimal Kumar (2012) discusses factors such as free usage, no restrictions, community participation in software development and maintenance, software competence compared to commercial software, and legal considerations. Libraries often opt for open-source software for automation due to its minimal cost.

3. Objectives of the study:
1. To know about LMS usage and identify issues.
2. To know about the application of various modules in the university libraries.
3. To find the usage of OPAC.
4. To suggest some strategies for effective use of library management software in the university libraries.

4. Significance of the study:
Advancements in library automation software have made information retrieval and access more efficient. Numerous vendors offer hundreds of solutions. It is crucial to understand the features and functions of these programs. This is crucial as librarians are in high demand for developing library databases, the initial step in automation projects. Better understanding of library automation packages will aid in selecting or developing suitable software in the future. Guidelines for evaluating library automation software are crucial. Studies and guidelines on evaluating library automation packages can help librarians make informed decisions for designing, acquiring, and maintaining integrated packages for online resource access.

5. Scope of the study:

This work observes library automation software in university libraries of Delhi and Haryana. It lists all computerized library services and needs. It does not aim for in-depth software package knowledge. Libraries primarily use software for database building, but some use proprietary/commercial software and some use open-source software. In this study, only university libraries with automation are examined. 08 universities has been selected for the study, which are as follows**:**

1. Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi
2. Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Delhi
4. Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya, Delhi
5. Central University of Haryana
6. Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Haryana
7. Kurukshetra University, Haryana
8. Shri Vishwakarma Skill University, Haryana

6. Methodology:

A questionnaire has been created to gather vital information for this endeavor. When constructing the questionnaire, we prioritized comprehensiveness without compromising simplicity or objectivity. There were both open-ended and closed-ended questions in the questionnaire. The questionnaire addresses both user and software elements of the software. Detailed library information and services were considered to assess the software's ability to handle large amounts of records. The selected university librarians received the questionnaires.

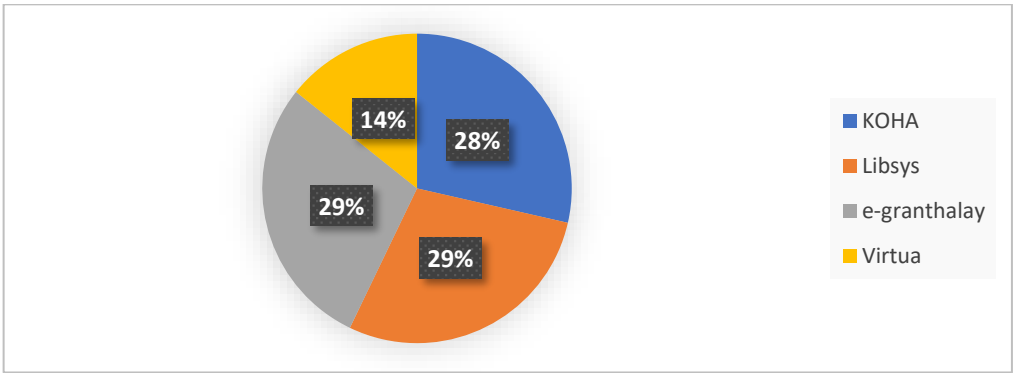
Surveys were typically collected within 1-2 weeks, but if no responses were obtained after a lengthy time, librarians were approached personally and over the phone. Personalized visits and social media were used to collect completed questionnaires.

7. Data Analysis:

Data analysis involves analyzing, cleaning, manipulating, and modeling data to uncover usable information, draw conclusions, and aid decision-making. Data analysis encompasses various procedures under various titles in business, scientific, and social science sectors.

7.1 Library Management Software Used

University	**LMS Used**
Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi	Libsys-7
Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi	Virtua
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Delhi	KOHA
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya, Delhi	e-Granthalaya 4.0
Central University of Haryana	e-Granthalaya 4.0
Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Haryana	KOHA
Kurukshetra University, Haryana	Libsys-4
Shri Vishwakarma Skill University, Haryana	e-Granthalaya



In table 7.1, 29% each use KOHA, Libsys, e-Granthalaya respondents in university libraries, whereas 14% use Virtua software.

7.2 Module of the LMS used in the library

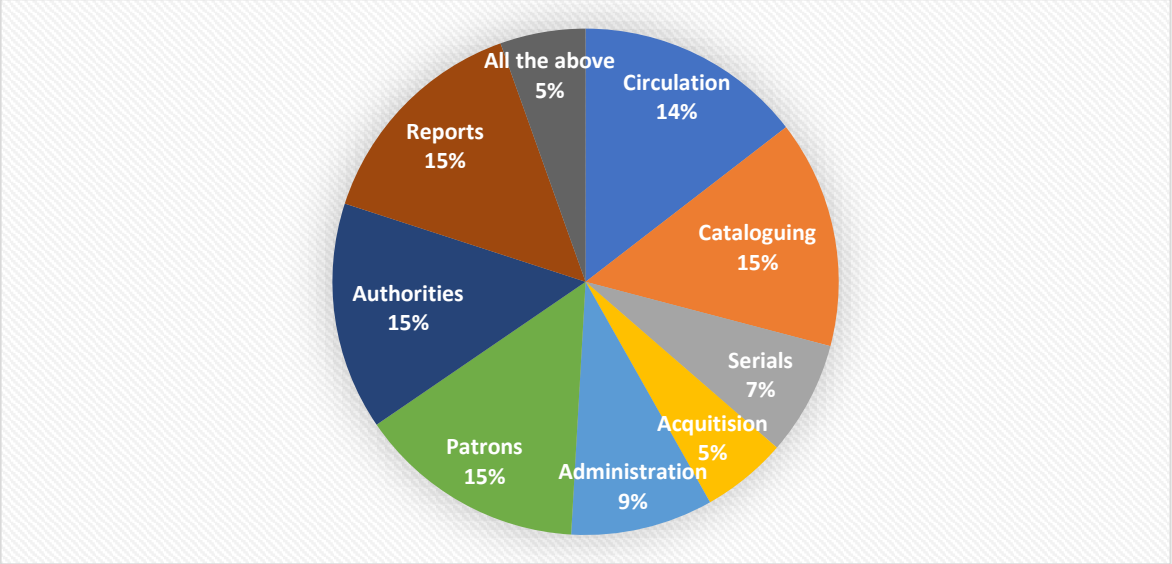


Table 7.2 indicates equal use of cataloguing, patrons, authorities and circulation modules in all examined libraries. Only few university libraries use acquisition modules among 08 university libraires. The acquisition module allows users to order, pay for, acquire, and purchase essential study materials. The chart indicates that most university libraries lack knowledge about the acquisition module. Studies show that just 7% of university libraries use Serial modules to manage journals and magazines.

7.3 Library service

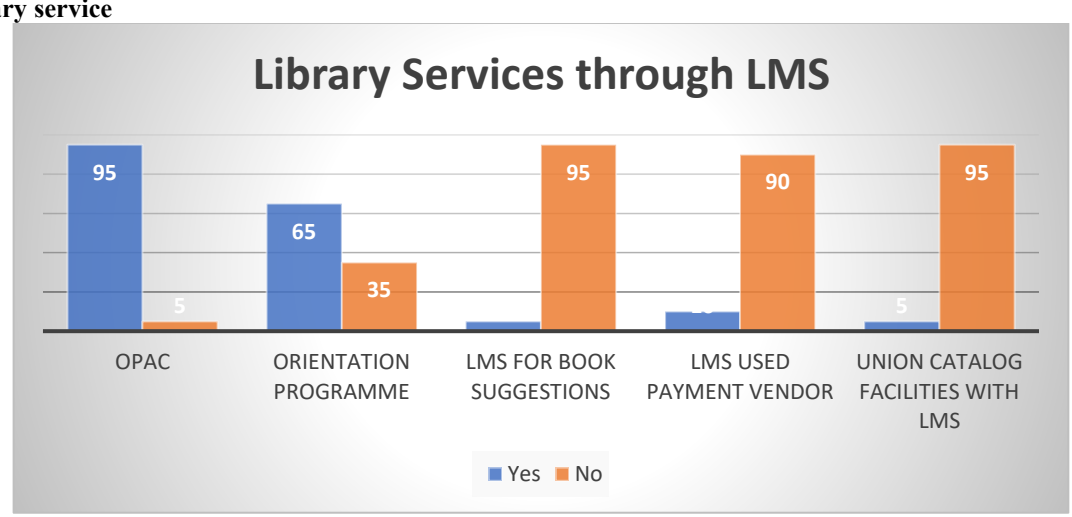
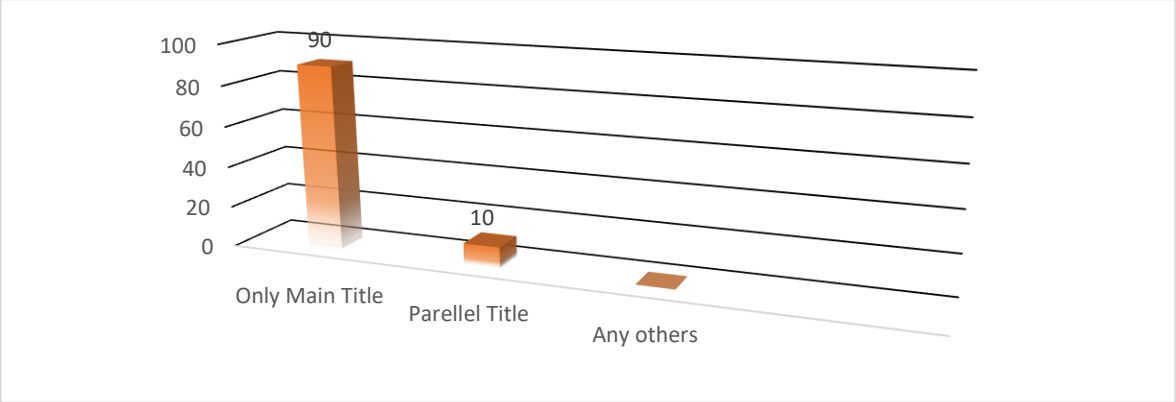


Table 7.3 shows that 95% of university libraries offer OPAC, whereas 5% do not. A library orientation program was held throughout my study region, covering lectures on library areas such as reference, periodical, main, and staff. They teach OPAC operation with power point presentations. Using the library OPAC, customers can readily find necessary study materials. Out of 8 libraries, 65% offer orientation programs to assist students with OPAC operation, while 35% do not. 95% of 08 university libraries lack suggestion requests in LMS. Most of the university libraries do not use the acquisition module for vendor payment.

7.3 Title Entries:



It is observed that majority of the university libraries follow only main title entries and only 10% follow parallel entry.

7.4 Library Management Software utilization:

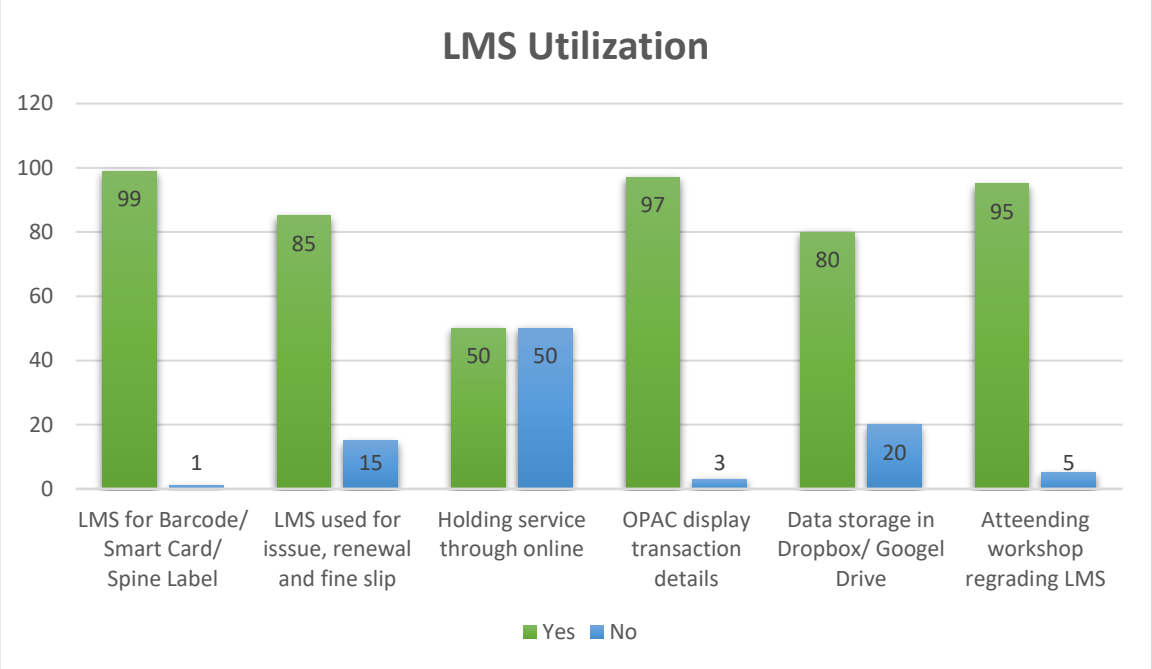


Table 7.4 shows that 95% of libraries generate barcode/smart card/spine labels with LMS. Most libraries (85%) used LMS to produce issue/renewal/fine slips for users. This service is not used by 15% of libraries. It demonstrates that 97% of libraries display library members' transaction details (item issued, membership/fine status). These facilities are only lacking in 3% of college libraries. It also shows that 80% of libraries store data on Dropbox/Google. Data is stored on hard disk. The table shows that 95% of library workers attended LMS workshops and 5% did not.

8. Challenges faced by the library:

Schools, colleges, universities, and public libraries face issues with facilities and administration. Naturally, all libraries have issues. Our analysis found that all libraries mentioned their current facilities. Librarians reported the following issues in their questionnaires:

- Manpower shortages
- Lack of power.
- Library staff shortage
- Technically untrained staff
- Library funding shortage
- ILMS ignorance
- No training
- Hardware Deficit

9. Findings:

This study aimed to examine the use and implementation of library management software at selected universities of Delhi and Haryana, with a focus on LMS software.

Eight selected Universities received the questionnaire. The majority of libraries use Koha, Libsys, and e-Granthalaya, although some use Virtua integrated library administration software. Recent research indicates that koha, and Libsys are the preferred library administration software. The survey indicates that most few libraries do not utilize all library management software modules. They mostly use cataloging and circulation, serial, patron, report modules for library automation. The survey discovered that only few university libraries utilize all library management software modules. The study found that university libraries offer online public access catalogs. User access is limited to the library. The library lacks Web-OPAC options for users. The survey discovered that most libraries lack an online book selection mechanism. They choose books from a catalog.

The survey found that few universities use acquisition modules to pay vendor costs. Some universities struggle with using the acquisition module for vendor payment.

The survey found that most libraries lack a united catalog system for data submission. A few libraries add items based on a generic subject concept.

Research indicates that most universities libraries employ software to generate barcodes, smartcards, or spine labels. Some libraries use different software for bar code and library card creation. The survey discovered that most libraries lack online booking and book holding services for users. This survey found that libraries used email and SMS for check-out, check-in, book renewal, and fine status. The analysis shows that most libraries store material on hard disks and pen drives.

10. Conclusion:

The development of Library2.0, Web2.0, Learning 2.0, Flicker, Facebook, Twitter, and others is due to ICT breakthroughs. End users and libraries will benefit from these tools. Rapid, straightforward operations. Any library needs automation. Integration of library automation software is recommended.

Web-based library and information support for end users using integrated library software is essential. Librarians displayed software, automation, and digital software knowledge during library visits. They wanted to digitize critical materials for preservation and remote access. To access everything 24/7, everyone wants a digital library. IT infrastructure, qualified specialists, staff, and administrative aid are lacking. Library staff want to adopt new technologies immediately.

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