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Content

Internet and Its Use in Enriching and Upgrading of Information Resources in an Engineering Library

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to analyze the use of the Internet and related issues among the teachers and students of engineering college at Karur. A well structured questionnaire was distributed. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of Internet use such as, frequency of Internet use, most frequently used place for Internet use, purposes for which the Internet is used, use of Internet services, ways to browse the information from the Internet, problems faced by the users and satisfaction level of users with the Internet facilities provided in the colleges. The result of the survey also provided information about the benefits of the Internet over conventional documents. It was found that the Internet had become a vital instrument for teaching, research and learning process of these respondents.

Keywords: Internet use, Teachers, Students.

INTRODUCTION

Internet is perhaps the most important development in the field of information technology that has been described as arguably the most complex structure yet discovered in the world. Internet, an open computer communication infrastructure and a network of networks also known as the cyberspace, information superhighway etc, has enabled global level interconnectivity of computers and computer networks as an avenue for sharing research data and information. Thus Internet has brought in a new era in global communication.

Need for the present study

The Internet is an inseparable part of today's engineering educational system. Engineering colleges invest a good deal of amount on providing this facility to both the teachers and students. It is, therefore, important to find out up-to what extent they are utilizing this facility.

As engineering colleges provide Internet facility to both the teachers and the students and expect them to utilize it for education purposes, it is necessary to conduct a study to determine whether Internet is used for academic activities and how the Internet has influenced the academic efficiency of the target users. The study also explores the satisfaction level of the users with the Internet facility provided by the engineering colleges under study. The study has particularly been taken up to assess the benefits of Internet over conventional documents.

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AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The study is concerned with the following aim and objectives.

1. To know the age group and gender of internet users.
2. To know the qualification and status of respondents.
3. To know the quantum of time spent in Netscafe situated outside the college.
4. To know the usage of various catalogue
5. To identify the major resources used by the respondents and usage of e journal.
6. To know usage of the web course.
7. To know the use of Internet form entertainment besides educational purpose.
8. To identify the web browser used by the users.
9. To know the level of satisfaction with internet.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are posed

1. There is a significant relationship between sex and hours used.
2. There is a significant relationship between age and satisfaction in usage of internet.

Universe and sampling

M. Kumarasamy College of engineering was used for the study purpose. Out of the 150 visitors who visit regularly and use the internet a sample of 110 was taken. Since, the universe is large, simple random sampling was adopted for this study.

Tools of Data Collection

Questionnaire

A questionnaire was prepared and distributed to secure response to certain questions by the respondent. It is a systematic compilation and organised order of questions that are submitted to a sampling of population for if inquiry, 150 questionnaires were distributed to various students and staff members and a return of 110 has been received from the respondents.

Statistical tools adopted for the study

Percentage
Chi-square

Pilot study

The researchers got the permission from the authorities to conduct the study. The researchers also explained them the nature and purpose of the study. A few number of regular Internet user was collected.

Pre test

The researchers in order to find out the feasibility of the study conducted a pretest with 10 of the Internet users in the Library where the majority of users had been accessing the Internet and data are collected. It was found to be satisfactory and hence the questionnaire was administered to test the sample.

Procedure of Data Collection

The researchers approached each of the students and staff and explained to them for the purpose and the contents of the questionnaire as well as the research study. The questionnaire was given to the students and staff after brefing them of purpose of the for filling it and collected afterwards. The data was collected during the month of April.

Limitations of the study

1. The study has been undertaken only with 110 users due to time factor.
2. Since students were preparing for their university exams, so collecting questionnaire from them very difficult.
3. Proportion of response was low.

Analysis and Interpretation

This deals with the analysis of data collected and tabulating them in an orderly fashion. Here the researchers have interpreted each the findings. Few diagrams have been included for some of the tables and graphical representation of the analyzed data.

Table 1. Age wise classification

S.NO	AGE GROUP	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	15-25	85	77.27
2	25-35	19	17.27
3	ABOVE 35	6	5.46
	TOTAL	110	100

The table 1 shows that 77.27% of the users are coming under the age group of 15-25. Because the students admitted in the Engineering College is in the age group of 18, 15-25 age group sample is more than the other group.

Table 2. Sex wise distribution of respondents

S.NO	CATEGORY	TOTAL NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	MALE	72	65.45
2	FEMALE	38	34.55
	TOTAL	110	100

The table 2 shows the gender wise distribution of the sample 65.45% Male and 34.55% are female. Male members are more than female members because the college admits less number of female. Hence the female sample is less.

Table3. Education wise classifications

S.NO	QUALIFICATION	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	B.E	65	59.09%
2	MCA	26	23.64%
3	M.SC	12	10.9%
4	M.E	7	6.37
	TOTAL	110	100

The table 3 shows that majority 59.09% of the users are coming from various Engineering disciplines (B.E) and 23.64% of the users are MCA. 10.9% are student of M.SC computer science and 6.37% belong to M.E.

Table 4. Status wise distributions

S.NO	STATUS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	STUDENT	82	74.54
2	FACULTY	28	25.46
	TOTAL	110	100

Table 4 indicates that 74.54% of the users are students and 25.46% of them are faculty members.

Table5. Outside browsing center preferred

RATING	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1HOUR	17	18.28
2HOURS	53	56.99
3HOURS	18	19.35
ABOVE 3 HOURS	5	5.38
TOTAL	93	100

The Table 5 shows the time spent outside the college in the Net café. There are number of netscafé browsing centre in and around the college and Karur the textile city has also a number of center. The costs outside in these renters differ from Rs15 to Rs20. In the early morning the rate is still less. A question was asked to know how much of time the users spend browsing in these internet 18.28% of the users spend 1 hour 56.99% spend 2 hours and 19.35% spend 3 hours 5.38% of the users spend more than 3 hours.

Thus, the table shows that students and staff are browsing internet for more than an hour (the d1 hour is given in the college internet centre.

Table6. Usage of catalogue

S.NO	USAGE OF CATALOGUE	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	YES	83	75.45
2	NO	27	24.55
	TOTAL	110	100

75.45% of the users are using catalogues available on internet, 24.55% of them are not using catalogues because some of the new users do not know how to search the catalogues and purpose of the catalogue. Many libraries in the developed countries have created OPACs accessible at their premises as well as through internet. Internet provides access to the online catalogues of worldwide academic, research and public libraries which can be accessed via telnet, gopher, WWW, some of the examples are OPAC's of British Library, library of congress, online computer library centre, Bath information and data service etc.

Table 7. E-Journals purpose

S NO	PURPOSE OF E JOURNALS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	UPDATE SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE	43	39.09
2	RESEARCH	14	12.73
3	ARTICLES FOR CONFERENCE, SEMINAR ETC.	53	48.18
	TOTAL	110	100

Internet has become an effective medium for publishing electronic versions of current Journals. Table 7 shows that 39.09% of the users are using E- journals for updates subject knowledge and 12.73% are using for research purpose 48.18% of them use for their seminar, and conference purpose, Electronic Journals are accessible much faster than their printed documents.

The intended audience uses the internet more than the general populations and is familiar with using documents in an electronic form libraries are experiencing extreme financial hardship and cutbacks in finding there is a strong more for scholars to find less costly ways to promote their work.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS 1
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AGE AND SATISFICATION IN USAGE OF INTERNET

AGE	HIGHLY SATISFIED N=85	LESS SATISFIED N=20	NOT SATISFIED N=5	STATISTICAL INFERENCE
15-20	65	15	5	CHISQUARE=69.012
25-35	12	4	3	DF=2
35 AND ABOVE	2	3	1	P IS$\leq$ 0.05

It mayn be constructed from the above findings that there is no relationship between age and satisfaction in usage of internet. So the hypothesis does not seen to be valid.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS 2
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEX AND HOURS USED DURING COLLEGE TIME

SEX	1HOUR	2 HOURS	STATISTICAL INFERENCE
MALE	75	13	CHI SQUARE=O.157
FEMALE	18	4	P$\geq$0.05

From the above table conclude that there is a relationship between sex and hours used during college time. So the hypothesis is accepted.

FINDINGS

1. Monitoring of the respondent 77.27% is from 15-25 age in group 17.27% of them are 25-35 age group, and 5.46 are above 35 age group.

2. 65.54% are male students while 34.55% of respondents are female students.

3. 59.09% are B.E qualifying and 23.64 of the users are MCA graduates. 10.9% are doing M.sc computer science and 6.37% belong to M.E.

4. 74.54% of the users are students and 25.46% of them are faculty members.

5. 75.45% of the users are using catalogues and 24.55% of them are not using catalogues.

6. 60.90% said that dictionaries are their choice as reference source, and 10.91% say that encyclopedia & guides are their useful reference sources, and 10% browsing yearbooks.

7. 48.18% says that they use E-Journals for seminar, conference purpose 39.09% said that for to update subject knowledge, 12.73 for research purpose.

8. 95.45% said that they are not using web-based courses and 4.55% says that they are interested to use web-based courses.

9. 75.45 use academic websites to refer academic details. 25.45% say that there is no need to refer the academic details.

10. 84.55% said that they are using 1 hour for browsing inside the college and 15.45% are using 2 hours.

11. 10.91% are using business websites for ordering books with publisher contact. 89.09% of them are not using business websites.

12. 100% are using entertainment like chatting, seeing cine fielders and other.

13. 96.36% are not interested to create website, whereas 3.64% are interested to create website.

14. 82.73% said that internet explorer is their choice to work compared to 13.64% of usages of Nets café Navigator. 3.63% of the respondent use opera.

15. Finally the feedback is 77.27% of the users are highly satisfied when using internet, 18.18% of the uses are less satisfied and 4.55 of the users only not satisfied

Research hypothesis: 1

"There is significant association between age and satisfactions in usages of Internet" It is found from the test there is no significant association between age and satisfaction in usages of Internet.

Thus, the hypothesis could not stand.

Research hypothesis: 2

"There is significant association between sexes, hours used during college time"
It is found from the test there is significant association between sexes, hours used during college time"

Thus, the hypothesis is accepted.

SUGGESTION

•   Time allotted to each person can be extended, so that person who is less   satisfied with time can be more satisfied.

•   User orientation training programmers have to be strengthened to the comers, so that without internet knowledge users can be benefited.

•   Increasing number of machines in the center is a must

•   If number of machines increases the users may increase. so that utilization may be strengthened

•   Connection of internet must be provided with high speed cables of advanced technology like optical fibers can be implemented.

•   Server problem can be avoided by continuous monitoring of server by system administrator in college.

•   Seats allotted for girl students are less. It will be rectified by extra machines provided to them.

•   Female students are restricted after 6.30 P.M in evening even though they are hostellers. To extend the time to girls students will be highly utilized

•   Chatting should be allowed, so that communica-

tion between the other people in any other end of the world can be increased.

- Lab size can be extended which in turn occupy more system and more users.
- Old machines can be replaced by new machines to reduce the fault in system.
- Internet trained person can be allotted to internet hour. Then only they can be teaching the new users.
- There should be a smooth interaction between the students and staff in charge in internet hour.
- The internet hour given to students is alternate week only. It may be extended at least weekly twice
- Individual machine fault can be rectified by continuous monitoring.
- Due to multiple accesses to Internet through the present 64 kbps like, connectivity is comparatively slow. It is proposed to increase the bandwidth through VSAT connection.
- It is proposed to put necessary firewalls on the server to prevent access to undesirable sites.

CONCLUSION

The study carried out at the M. Kumarsamy college of Engineering revealed that 74.54% of students and 25.46% of faculty use Internet to a great extent. It is crystal clear from the result that the younger generation here accepted the information resources through Internet.

Today almost all the activities of human beings would not be successful without the effective use of information.

The librarian and information professional has a vital role to play in supplying the right information to the right people at the right time'. This slogan deserves that libraries in every corner of our country should be glued together with the Internet.

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A historical perspective on indigenous knowledge preservation through different forms in Manipur 11

Assessment of Automated Information Systems in

OCLC Worldcat

B. Ravi

ABSTRACT

WorldCat is a global network of library –management and user-facing services built upon coop-eratively-maintained databases of bibliographic and institutional metadata. There are 60,000 member libraries represented 112 countries worldwide, which includes the holdings of 1,256,923,49 records in more than 470 languages. This paper briefs about the Worldcat, its benefits, usefulness and ongoing pricing details for subscribing Worldcat by institutions.

Key words: OCLC, Worldcat, Copy cataloguing.

INTRODUCTION

WorldCat is the leading bibliographic database and the merged catalogs of thousands of OCLC member libraries around the globe. It is a world-wide union catalog created and maintained col-lectively by more than 60,000 member institutions. With millions of online records built from the bib-liographic and ownership information of contrib-uting libraries and it is the world's largest biblio-graphic database. WorldCat-listed resources span thousands of years and nearly every form of human expression. The Records exist for everything from stone tablets to electronic books, wax recordings to MP3s, DVDs and Web sites. The records increases efficiency by ensuring a high hit rate for materials of all formats and find records for materials ranging from the popular to the rare and difficult-to-find. When coupled with OCLC cataloging tools such as Connexion, PromptCat and others, librarians save time and resources when performing copy or origi-nal cataloging with WorldCat. Resources in World-Cat represent hundreds of languages and cultures, and are owned—and shared—by libraries for more than 112 countries worldwide. Through WorldCat-enabled services, the library can highlight its own collection in search results, increasing visibility and circulation; use generated statistics to support bud-gets and refine planning; improve service to non-English speaking patrons; and generally offer more content and greater service.

Benefits for Catalogers

- High quality cataloging - which informs library's OPAC with rich, authoritative records
- Timely cataloging - the range of OCLC catalog-ing services ensure that the materials are pro-cessed quickly
- Locate the records that you need fast – searching in the worldcat leads high hit rate, in less time
- Increased efficiency - with the latest in cataloging technology. Flexible browser or Windows-based interfaces, linked authorities, and automatic ex-traction of metadata
- Export MARC or DC records – Due to export and import, the patrons can locate the materials that they need

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Benefits for Reference Librarians and Users

- Dramatically increase the quantity and types of resources - available to the patrons through Interlibrary Loan, the FirstSearch reference service and electronic content services
- Benefit from the accuracy of bibliographic and ownership data - maintained through OCLC quality programs and adherence to international standards
- Enhance the range of resources you offer and reduce search complexity in FirstSearch due to linked integration with other leading service providers
- Extend the cultural diversity of your collection with resource sharing, collection sets and other services
- Offer better, faster service to patrons and improve most facets of library administration using WorldCat-enabled products

Benefits for Resource Sharing Experts

- Make cooperative collection development a reality
- Share resources within the group, or with the world
- Achieve fill rates of up to 95% for requests made via OCLC ILL
- Save money and improve turnaround time now that volume and year data is available in the lender record
- Use your staff effectively, with both web and command-driven interfaces
- Empower your patrons by letting them place their own requests
- Digital collections can easily be cataloged and shared

Records for digital collections maintained by CON-TENTdm digital collection management software are now linked to WorldCat, which makes special collections known to a broader audience.

Usefuleness of OCLC- Worldcat

Sharing the work

Contribution of cataloging to WorldCat is a contribution to the worldwide library community. As each OCLC member library contributes their cataloging to WorldCat, the overall costs of cataloging are reduced for all through collaboration. Duplicate effort is greatly reduced as libraries share the workload of creating original bibliographic records. The records can contribute online by using OCLC's online cataloging services, or offline using batch services.

Recognition as a member institution

Institutions that contribute to WorldCat are engaged in a unique cooperative venture that furthers access to the world's information and reduces information access costs. They belong to the world's largest library cooperative and remain on the leading edge of library science and information technology. All libraries that contribute one or more of various types of intellectual capital are considered members and receive great benefits for that collaboration. Those libraries that contribute all of their cataloging and holdings to WorldCat receive the highest recognition as governing members, along with the privilege of electing the delegates to OCLC's Members Council.

Guiding principles and rules

Contributors are bound by OCLC's Principles of Cooperation and follow particular guidelines regarding content permitted for entry into WorldCat. From its inception, Worldcat has been used both as a foundation for shared cataloguing and as a de facto international union catalogue. The development of the OCLC Interlibrary loan system and OCLC reference system and OCLC reference systems has capitalized on and added to this core bibliographic resource.

The usefulness of Worldcat always has depend upon four factors

1. Its scope, that is , the extent to which it accurately

reflects the full holdings libraries

2. Its timeliness
3. The accuracy and completeness of the records that make up Worldcat and related files
4. The functionality and flexibility of OCLC systems and software that support access to and use of records and services

Recognising the importance of these factors, member libraries, regional networks, and other partners, and OCLC work together to build and maintain Worldcat and to promote the responsible use of OCLC records, systems and services.

On-going OCLC Worldcat Cataloguing Fee

1.Online Cataloguing Transaction –Based fee

The transaction based fee is US$1.10 for each search in worldcat. This fee does not include WebDewey subscription fee. It usually takes about two searches to catalog a title. There is no additional charge for setting holding symbols in Worldcat, downloading (exporting) records from Worldcat, Online display of holding information, or use of Name address directory. If we choose this option, OCLC will invoice the member institution each month for the exact number of searches used in the previous month.

On-going OCLC Worldcat Cataloguing Fee

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2.Online cataloguing Annual Subscription Fee

The institution can take an annual online cataloguing subscription fee of US$5000 for 12 months,

pre-payable to OCLC. This fee covers the use of following OCLC databases/services by the University of Hyderabad for cataloguing of library's newly acquired library materials:

a. Worldcat (the OCLC online union catalog)
b. Authority file
c. CORC (Cooperative Online Resource Catalog) This online cataloguing annual subscription fee will cover the following online transactions:
a. Online searching
b. Editing of matching records
c. Online holding display
d. Set holding symbol (namely, First time produce/update)
e. Export of matching records

Whether the institution chooses either the transaction based fee or the annual subscription fee, OCLC will issue a credit of US$3.00 to the library for each new record input to worldcat (including new CORC records) by the institution because a matching record is not found in Worldcat. This credit is issued to OCLC governing members only that make a contractual commitment to catalog all newly acquired library materials on OCLC. The total credit issued by OCLC to the member library during 12 month period shall not exceed US$5,000 (five thousand US dollars) that the library has pre-paid to OCLC if we choose the annual subscription, or the total online cataloguing fee the library has been charged by OCLC if the library chooses the transaction based pricing. The credit is not refunded to the library. The credit can only be used by the library to offset OCLC online cataloguing charges.

The annual online cataloguing subscription price does not cover any OCLC off-line products and services such as accession lists, batch load, catalog cards, CatCD, creation of cumulated local databases, MARC tapes, or Worldcat collection sets, etc.

Member libraries make a commitment to

- Contribute to all current bibliographic and hold-

ings information that represents catalogued items in their collections

- Create bibliographic records and related data at the fullest possible level, consistent with the standards and guidelines adopted by OCLC
- Support prompt contribution of bibliographic records and related data to promote shared use of records and library resources
- Cooperate with OCLC, regional networks and other partners, and participating libraries to identify and correct errors in contributed information and to avoid introducing duplicate records.
- Limit use of OCLC records, systems and services to OCLC authorized users

To enable libraries to meet these expectations of membership, OCLC makes a commitment to

- Facilitate the participation of libraries as authorized users of OCLC records, systems and services
- Respond to changes in technology and in the goals, organization, and cooperative agreements of participating librarires, consistent with OCLC's public purpose.
- Provide cost effective methods that enable libraries promptly and efficiently top contribute information to Worldcat and related databases and to report changes or corrections to OCLC
- Facilitate ease of use and cost effective access to OCLC systems and services to benefit all participating libraries and their users.
- Disseminate clear and timely documentation of the standards and guidelines for contributing cataloguing and other data to Worldcat and related files

CONCLUSION

Worldcat provides valuable resources for scholarship, research, education created through the cooperation of participating member libraries worldwide. This is one of the most consulted database in the field of higher education. Every library should become a part of Worldcat to add its holdings to the world's largest and most comprehensive union catalog.

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Theological Libraries: Reminiscences of a Glorious Past

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a brief overview of Theological libraries in Goa. The Theological libraries discussed here are the libraries that have a collection of documents related to any religion. There are many libraries in the State of Goa belonging to Christianity, Hinduism, Islamism and Sikhism. These libraries, unfortunately, are like isolated islands since the people at large are not aware about the potential these libraries hold. Some important Theological libraries are discussed, with emphasis on their collection.

Key Words: Theological Libraries, Collection Development, Seminary Libraries, Islamic Libraries.

INTRODUCTION

Through the ages mankind has been developing rapidly in all spheres. This advancement in almost all societies has been influenced by the belief that there exists a high power that oversees everything. This belief has given rise to religions. Each religion cherishes the preachings of their eternal gurus and has consequently made systematic efforts to archive the documents related to the preachings. This has given rise to libraries attached to religious institutions.

Though by and large the clergy hardly wanted the knowledge and wisdom to percolate down to the common man of the community, it was also necessary for the new generation to be trained in religious preachings and practices, so that they could spread the Word of the Lord. These aspirant clergies were educated in preachings and prayers with the help of the documents collected in the libraries attached to religious institutions. Therefore, these libraries largely remained as archives, with minimum access made available to the selected few. We can call them libraries only because they have an organized collection of documents; they hardly offered the major services rendered by the traditional libraries. Though few the elites wanted to have a hold on the religious wisdom, knowledge about religion was passed on to the next generation. This area of knowledge was later called as Theology and the libraries related to Theology were called as Theological Libraries.

A theological library can be described in brief as a special library having collection of resources related to religious, philosophical and spiritual traditions. The functions of a theological library are two-fold. Firstly, it serves as a repository for the literature that documents the religious history of humankind and the development of religion. Secondly, it supports the educational program of the parent organization.

Special Features of Theological Libraries

Theological libraries differ from other libraries in certain aspects. The collection in these libraries is confined to the documents related to the particular sect to whom the library belongs. The users of

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these libraries are either the clergy or the priests or the elite members of the sect. The services provided by these libraries are usually meager and restricted only to reference. These libraries are usually managed by non-professionals. The documents in these libraries are organized using their own customized schemes.

Theological Education in India

In ancient India religious education was imparted orally by the sages and scholars and was passed on from one generation to another. Later the Gurukul system of education came into existence wherein children used to stay with the guru till the completion of their education. With the evolution of the written word, written documents in the form of palm leaves, parchment and then paper came into existence. With the passage of time, temples and community centers took up the role of schools. Vedas are the sacred texts for Hindus and even today Vedapathashalas attached to mutts and ashrams, impart knowledge of Vedas.

Medieval India saw many foreign invaders. Establishment of the Moghul rule in India resulted in the growing influence of Islam. This led to establishment of schools for study of the Quran and preaching of Islam. These schools are popularly known as Madrasas where the education focuses on Theology. There are around 7000 Madrasas in India controlled by various Madrasa Boards which enroll around 3.5 lakh students (Alam 2009) [1].

In the nineteenth century English missionary societies in India used education as a tool to spread Christianity in India. Indian Missionaries of one denomination of Christianity grew from 420 in 1973 to 2941 in 1983. (Venugopal 2003) [2]. Missionaries have seen remarkable growth in Northern India, in places like Bihar, Orissa, West-Bengal, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and so on. All these educational institutes have theological libraries attached to them which support religious education.

Theological Libraries in Goa

The State of Goa has a good representation of Hindu, Muslim and Christian religions and hence one can find a harmonious blend of various religious institutions in Goa. They include churches, seminaries, mosques, ashrams, temples, gurudwaras etc. Almost all these institutions have libraries attached to them. An overview of these libraries is presented in the following paragraphs.

Seminary Libraries in Goa

There are a number of libraries relating to Christian theology in Goa. Among them one of the oldest seminary libraries is the one attached to the Rachol Seminary at Rachol. This seminary was established in 1606. The library at this Seminary is as old as the seminary itself. It is under the Patriarchal Seminary of Rachol. The library has a collection of 1.5 lakh documents. The collection consists of documents in languages like English, Konkani, Portuguese, French, Latin and German. Along with books on Christianity, this library has a collection of books on Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism and other religions. The library also has a precious collection of 50,000 books in Portuguese which are centuries old. The Rachol Seminary library is being used mainly by the faculty and students of theology. There is restricted access to the general public. The first copy of Christa Purana printed in India is available at this seminary library.

The All India Mission Seminary Pilar, at Pilar has a well organized library. It is managed by the Pilar Fathers. The library has a collection of 10,500 books, majority of which are in English, followed by books in Konkani and Hindi languages. The library has books in French and Latin too. The library stocks a good number of books on other religions. This library has a treasure of rare books, like Christa Purana in Marathi written in the Roman script. The library also has a copy of Christa Purana in Devanagari script and books of musical notes and Episcopal Ceremonial (book read during mass) printed in

1786. Access to this library is limited to the faculty and students of the parent organization and is not open to the general public.

Pallotti Institute of Philosophy and Religion, Assagaon, has its library situated in a separate building. This well-furnished library has a collection of 10,000 books that are carefully chosen. The collection includes books on Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Buddhism along with a major collection of books on Christianity. As the Pallotti Institute of Philosophy and Religion imparts education on philosophy, the library has accumulated many books in the subject area of philosophy. The collection in the library is rich with a number of dictionaries, encyclopedias, geographical and biographical sources. The library is equipped with all modern library facilities such as reprographic services, computer scanning, internet access etc. In addition to the staff, students, research scholars and members of the community, the library is also accessible to the general public.

Library of Sikhism

The library of Shri Guru Singh Sabha is attached to the Gurudwara, Varunapuri, Vasco. It basically caters to the needs of the Sikh community. However Hindu, Islam, Christian and other faiths are also welcome here. The library at the Gurudwara houses a collection of books on Sikhism mainly in Punjabi and English. The major collection of the library consists of biographical sources on the Sikh gurus and the Steaks, containing the meanings of Gurubani. The library also has a good collection of DVDs.

Theological Libraries of Islam

The library attached to the Islamic Information Center, at Khareband, is one of the largest libraries of Islam in Goa. It has a collection of 5,000 books including dictionaries, encyclopedias and biographical sources. Majority of the collection is on the preachings of Quran and its interpretations. The library also has a good collection of around 1000 CDs. The collection of the library is in Hindi or English along

with few books in other languages like Kannada, Konkani etc. Although much of the collection is on Islam, there are books on Christianity, Hinduism and comparative religion. Persons belonging to any faith can access the library resources here. The other two libraries of Islam in Goa operate from the Jamat-e-Islami Centers at Panjim and Vasco. They have collection of books along with CDs and audio cassettes. The collection consists of dictionaries, encyclopedias along with a good number of biological resources. Books are in different languages like Urdu, English, Kannada, Konkani and in Hindi. Major portion of their collection consists of books on Islam. However, books on Hinduism, Christianity and world religion are also available. The documents in these libraries are on Quran, Hadis (tradition of the Prophet), life of Sahabis and biography of the Prophet. The libraries encourage the general public to read about Islam. They also conduct book exhibitions from time to time, on some Fridays and on festivals.

Hindu Theological Libraries

Gaudapadacharya Kavle Math, Kavle, is one of the oldest institutions imparting education in Vedas. Its library which was established in 1800, treasures documents that are centuries old. Most of the books consist of personal collections that were donated to the math. The math also has its own collection of books. The library has a collection of 1000 books that cater to the pupils of the vedapathashala. 60% of the documents are in Sanskrit and the rest in Marathi, English and Kannada. All books are on Hinduism only. The library has around 300 rare books and manuscripts. However much of the relevance of these books and manuscripts is lost since printed versions of the same are readily available. This library treasures a document which enlists proverbs of India in 25 languages.

Gomantak Samskrut Uttejak Mandal, Kavle has a well organized theological library that caters to the needs of the teachers and students of the pathshala. Established in the year 1964, the library is proud of its systematically organized collection of 4000 docu-

ments. There are books on the other religions of the world along with Hinduism. The collection is mainly of books in Sanskrit along with books in English, Marathi, Konkani, Portuguese, Tamil, Telugu, etc. The collection is rich with reference sources like dictionaries and encyclopedias. The books in the library are mostly related to the Vedas, Bhagvad Geeta, Upanishadas and a number of biographical sources.

Gokarna-Partagali Jivottam Matha, Partagali, was established in 1810 and the library was also established in the same year. This library is meant strictly for the inmates of the Matha. Members of the community can access the library only with the permission of the Swamiji, who is the chief of the Matha. This library has a collection of 30,000 rare and sacred books. It is really a treasure of knowledge. The library also has manuscripts in the form of paper, palm leaves, metal plates and writings on cloth. Most of the library collection is in Sanskrit. There are books in English, Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, and Telugu etc. There are dictionaries, encyclopedias along with books on life sketches of saints. They are all systematically organized in different cupboards.

Except Palloti Library, no other library has books on comparative religion. Another glaring observation is that none of these libraries has books on cults, splinter groups or schisms.

CONCLUSION

Theological libraries in Goa, like their counterpart elsewhere in India, have a great treasure of knowledge in the form of books and manuscripts. Many of the documents here are rare and are not easily available elsewhere. These religious libraries have documents like original texts of the Bible, books on the Old Testament and the New Testament, Patristic studies i.e. theological writings of 'Fathers' which give insight into how doctrines of early Christianity were developed; Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagvad Geeta, Quran, Hadis and a number of reference sources. However, these libraries are like undiscovered islands, not exposed to the external world. They have their fixed clientele and there is restricted access to the general public to use the resources of the libraries.

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Reviewing realistic stories: Children's Books in Persian Language

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is categorizing realistic stories as a literary genre in Iranian children's books through 2000 – 2008 based on standard comparative table. A checklist was designed as a mean of registering information of every book. Findings showed that in 633 Iranian children's books, 153 books (24.2%) are realistic stories. Considering seven standard sub-genres for realistic stories demonstrated that 11 books (7.2%) are in realistic children's fiction, 68 books (44.4%) are in stories of children life and their difficulties story, 6 books (3.9%) are in animal realism, 41 books (26.8%) are in adventure story genre, 12 books (7.8%) are in historical fiction, 15 books (9.4%) are in humorous story genre and only 1 book (0.6%) is in romantic story. The results show that realistic stories, as a literary genre, are not considered as an important one in Iranian children's literature.

Keywords: Literary genre; literary realism genre; literary realism sub-genres; children's book; Iran, children's literature

INTRODUCTION

This paper reviews realistic stories genre and sub-genres in Iranian printed children's books during 2000 - 2008. The period involved in this research ranges from January 2000 to December 2008, covering nine years. The year 2000 has been selected as the starting point for this discussion, the beginning of 21st century, and the year 2008 marks the end point of the discussion.

As we know children read stories for pleasure and amusement; they love stories which attract them more. Lukens (2003) believes that "children, like adults, read to explore the world, to escape the confining present, to discover them, to become someone else. Children seek pleasure from a story, but the sources of their pleasure are more limited". Because of this limitation, literature for children should be simpler and more enjoyable. So, books which are written for them should be interesting, easy to read, align with their ages and understandings.

Every story has a specific literary genre which can attract the reader. Attebery (2009) believes that "literary genre is, among other thing, a map for reading". Studying this kind of literature can be an important area for researchers and help to develop many studies. According to literary genres (2009), "the study of genres may be of value in three ways. On the simplest level, grouping works offers us an orderly way to talk about an otherwise bewildering number of literary texts. More importantly, if we recognize the genre of a text, we may also have a better idea of its intended overall structure and/or subject. Finally, a genre approach can deepen our sense of value of any single text, by allowing us to view it comparatively, alongside many other texts of its type". So in this article we consider literary genre as a category of literature which can be defined by its shared and

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common characteristics.

It is worth saying that an important part of the children's literature can be allocated to study literary genres in every country and also in Iran. Iran is a country located in the geographical territories of the Middle East and Southern Asia, along with six thousands year's civilization, 2500 years codified history. Iran has many legends, poems, epics, myths, folklore and fables which are literary masterpieces such as: Shahnameh, Ghaboosnameh, Kalileh va Dimne, Golestan and Masnavi which are full of messages and moral points. But these were not specified for children, since Hunt (1996) [3] believes that "Children literature, disturbingly enough, can quite reasonably be defined as read by, especially suitable for, or especially satisfying for, members of groups currently as children". In fact these literary works belong to adults but children could also understand and enjoy.

It is said that, portion of children's literature was not significant in Iran, neither old legends which transferred through oral tradition nor the first codified books, belonged to children. As a fact there were few books for children in Iran. Pooladi (2005) [4] believes that "Children's literature in Iran has not an old history, although historians believe that it has been made from long time's age, we should know that children literature as an independent literature has originated from Constitutional Revolution".After the Constitutional Revolution (1906) and also Printing Industry (1816) in Iran, new schools established and authors had more attention to children, so they gradually have special literature for themselves. Thus adults addressed children and writing books for them became as the most important cultural value. Firstly, some educational books were printed for teaching in new schools and after some years, Iran had some famous children's writers such as: Jabbar Baghcheban, (1885-1966), Abbas Yamini Sharif (1919-1989) and Samad Behrangi (1939–1968) who wrote many books for children and young adults. Lastly children's literature in Iran were accepted as a special literary branch. During the recent thirty years, writers and publishers have

created many literary materials for children in Iran. So, researches have a wide realm for studying these works. We consider children literature as literary works which have been written specially for children's up to nine year by professional writers in this field.

But what do we mean by realistic story as a literary genre? Lukens (2003) [1] believes "realism means that a story is possible, although not necessarily probable. Effect follows cause without the intervention of the magical or supernatural". Realism is an approach that attempts to describe life without idealism or romantic subjectivity. Best literary works which are written in realistic genre have round central characters. But the poor ones load protagonist with problems, or have flat or stereotyped characters. Usually there is no kind of conflict in plot, setting or theme. The author uses all devices as style. So we consider realistic stories as literary genre that have real characteristics and can be happen in real life in every time. Further more, within each literary genre, there are some sub-genres which can be categorized in one group. And also realistic stories genre has some sub-genres within the scope of children's literature.

Related Studies

Shamisa (2007) [5] regrets that "literary genres are in the field of methodology and literary criticism; one of the new literal sciences or a branch of theory in literature", related studies showed that very limited studies have been done in the area "literary genres in the children's literature". Also there is no comprehensive study in this subject in Iran; only limited studies have been done in the field of "literary genres" in children's literature which is somehow related to this study.

Lukens (2003) [1] in a critical literary book refers to genre in children's literature. She studies different genres completely and also realistic stories as a literary genre and it's sub-genres. Lukens regrets that children's books can be categorized in seven sub-genres.

Karimi (2005) [6] reviews the Iranian legends, as a literary genre, finding magical objects and their effects. Analyzing contents method has been used in the study. Findings show that magic legends have many effects in child's mind for better life in the future.

Attebery (2009) [2] in a research article argues about family story as a literary genre. He believes though many literary works, such as *Little Women* (1868) and *The Story of the Treasure Seekers* (1899) have family story genre, yet almost nowhere can one find a discussion about just what a family story might be. Then, he studies about this literary genre in 5 literary works written by Elizabeth Enright and contrast the different ideas of researchers about this neglected literary genre.

Harris (2009) [7] in a dissertation argues for and represents a genre's importance to nineteenth-century British literary studies. The genre, literary annuals (also identified as gift books), is generally criticized as a benign form of popular culture from the early nineteenth century. He argues that both nineteenth- and twentieth-century critics evaluate the genre based on a normative literary aesthetic that is not valid. With the premise that the book is a body and is part of the textual condition, much of this dissertation deals with the creation and evolution of the annual as a literary genre, popular phenomenon in print culture, powerful feminine form and cultural marker of early nineteenth-century England.

To sum up, building this research on previous works mentioned above, this paper reports a comparative study examining literary realism sub-genres.

Research Questions

Two main questions of this study are:

1- What are standard realistic stories' sub-genres in Iranian children's books?

2- Do Iranian authors consider realistic stories genre and sub-genres as an important literary genre in children's literature?

METHODOLOGY

To conduct this study, the following standard categorizing was selected. Knowing and categorizing realistic stories' sub-genres in Iranian children's books is one of the main points of this research. As mentioned before, within each literary genre, there are some sub-genres, and also realistic story genre has some sub-genres. In order to gain this aim, we should have a comparative table.

a) Standard categorizing

• Delphi Tests based on texts in a comparative table (table 1) are considered, with more than two times repeated in ten printed references.

Comparative study of table 1 shows that there are seven realistic story sub-genres which have been repeated more than two times. Since researchers may consider different sub-genre for one literary text, we have considered definitions for realistic story sub-genres based on well known ideas in this field as follows:

1)Realistic children's fiction

Lukens (2003) [1] regrets that "realistic fictions have in common several characteristics; they are fictional narratives with characters who are involved in some kind of action that holds our interest, set in some possible place and time". Realistic stories can actually happen and are true to life. The situations of these kinds of stories are real or possible and were popular over the last years. In these kinds of stories people do not have universal problems but personal and particular. Readers can gain an understanding of the past and relive past events vicariously. There are titles dealing with the problems and joys of living. There is often an element of character growth or self-realization in these books. Titles can promote tolerance and understanding of others and their experience. In fact, realistic children's fictions show new horizons to children, broadening their interests and allowing them to experience new adventures.

Table 1. Comparative table in realistic story sub-genres

Row	Literary genre	Gezelayagh	Hejazi	Pooladi	Nazemi	Nematollahi	Lukens (Oxford)	Canada	Minnesota	Java	California
*	**Realistic story**	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1	Realistic children's fiction	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	Children life and ...	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	School story	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–
4	Animal realism	+	+	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	–
5	Adventure story	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+
6	Historical fiction	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+
7	Humorous story	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	+
8	Romantic story	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–
9	Sport story	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–
10	Regional realism and story of other country	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–
11	Realism social story	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Survival story	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–

These stories show them different ways to view and deal with conflicts in their own lives.

These kinds of fictions have protagonist and antagonist characters which children like or hate them. Lukens (2003) [1] declares that "novels about social issues showed the character – usually the protagonist, or central character – encountering a kind of problem engendered by society, like discrimination because of race, gender, or social position".

An example of realistic fiction in Iranian children's books is: 41st day by Hajian (2004) [8].

2) Children life and their difficulties story

These stories are the most important sub-genres of realistic story. These literary texts are full of good and bad accidents that happen for children. Almost all of children love these fictions and follow them. "In these stories, children have interesting events such as a new born sister or brother, or bad accidents such as loss of a child in walking" (Hejazi, 1998) [9].

An example of children life and difficulty story in Iranian children's books is: Here is an angle by Kalhor (2007) [10].

3) Animal realism

Some realistic stories have animal characters. As a fact animal story is a "nonfiction that evokes a thoroughly efferent response should deal accurately with animals, telling the details of their appearances, their habitats, and their life cycles. Animal realism as fiction adds another dimension by giving continuity and conflict or adventure to the story "(Lukens, 2003) [1]. In these stories animal characters should behave like animals, not like human beings. The author must have accurate information about animal's life. He can make some discoveries about animals or

about their relationships to humans.

An example of animal realism in Iranian children's books is: *The Single Swan by Moosavi (2002)* [11].

4) Adventure story

As its name, these stories are full of adventures. Adventure stories fascinate children and adults alike for centuries. There is something contained within them that opens up the imagination. Characters overcome whatever difficulty they encounter by their cleverness. Almost all of children love a good adventure story.

An example of adventure story in Iranian children's books is: Jilli and bicycle thief by Khoshdel (2003) [12].

5) Historical fiction

Historical fictions set in the past with fictional characters who take parts in actual historical events. "Historical fiction is placed in the past, and the time and place in the past determine setting. Details about vehicles, clothing, or food preparation, for example, must fit the times and the place. Sometimes title is known of the period, and at other times much is known. History presents facts. To turn facts into fiction, the writer must combine imagination with fact, bringing about an integrated story with a fictional protagonist in a suspenseful plot." (Lukens, 2003) [1]. Historical fiction presents readers with a story that takes place during a notable period in history, and usually during a significant event in that period. Historical fiction often presents actual events from the point of view of people living in that time period.

An example of historical fiction in Iranian children's books is: Return of swallows by Karimi (2000) [13].

6) Humorous story

Humorous stories are full of fun, fancy, and excitement, meant to entertain. Children are interested in happiness, so they read these stories. "Good humorous stories teach children do not ridicule each other but laugh at interesting accidents" (Hejazi,

1998) [9].

An example of humorous story in Iranian children's books is: Hello: Mr. Top and birds by Vakili (2004) [14].

7) Romantic story

Romantic stories are an old kind of realistic stories and young people often have been absorbed to them for generations. "Under the guise of realism, the romantic story may oversimplify and sentimentalize male-female relationships, often showing them as the sole focus of young lives" (Lukens, 2003) [1]. Romantic stories have similar patterns of plot development; characters have similar character and only different name or hair and eye colors. Good romantic stories which are written for children should not describe sexual scenes.

An example of romantic story in Iranian children's books is: A dress as nice as bee wing by Naseri (2007) [15].

b) Queries or keywords searched
• Iranian children's literature history
• Realistic story
• Constitutional revolution

DATA COLLECTION

To achieve the purpose of this paper, which deal with the review of realistic story genre and its sub-genres in Iranian children's books; we have considered 633 children's books, these books have been printed for the first time in Iran, in Persian language. Then a checklist was designed as a mean for collecting and registering information of the books. A copy of final checklist is included in Appendix A. All of the checklist items codified by reviewing 633 books and then registered in a data bank.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We now address our two research questions: A. what are standard realistic story sub-genres in Iranian children's books? B. do Iranian authors consider

realistic stories genre and it's sub-genres as impor- tant one in children's literature?

After replying these questions our hypothesis will be confirmed. In order to gain this aim the first step is determining the percentage of realistic story

dren's authors do not proportion consider realistic stories as an important one. Realistic stories genre and sub- genres have not significant portion in Ira- nian children's literature. So, they are advised to write stories inrealistic stories for children. Also a

Table 2. Frequency of literary Realism sub-genre in Iranian children's books based on standard categories

Realistic story sub-genres	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-Realistic story	11	7.2	7.2
2-Children's life and… story	68	44.4	51.6
3- Animal realism	6	3.9	55.5
4- Adventure story	41	26.8	82.3
5- Historical fiction	12	7.8	90.1
6- Humorous story	15	9.3	99.4
7- Romantic story	1	0.6	100.0
Total	153	100.0	

sub-genres in considered Iranian children's books. Findings show that through 633 Iranian children's books, 153 books (%24.2) have realistic story genre. Based on comparative table 1, we have considered 7 standard sub-genres in realistic story. Categorizing considered books based on these realistic story sub- genres are included in table2.

As can be seen in Table 2, 11 books (7.2%) are in realistic story sub-genre, 68 books (44.4%) are in of children's life and difficulties story sub-genre, 6 books (3.9%) are in animal realism sub-genre, 41 books (26.8%) are in adventure story sub- genre, 12 books (7.8%) are in historical fiction sub-genre, 15 books (9.9%) are in humorous story and 1 book (0.6%) is in romantic story sub- genre.

So, findings clear that through realistic stories' sub-genres, children life and their difficulties story with 44.4% have the highest ratio. Historical fiction with 7.8% is in the second step and Romantic story with 3.9% is in the last step.

Conclusions and Future Research

Apparently, the research findings confirm that portion of realistic stories genre and sub-genres are not notable in Iranian children's literature. In fact, findings of the study, confirmed that Iranian chil-

large percentage of books specify to children's life and difficulties story and the other sub-genres such as historical story, realism story, adventure story, humorous story and animal realism story. But ro- mantic story has an insignificant proportion. Even it can be said that this literary sub- genre has been neglected totally. Based on these results, it may be derived that realistic stories as a literary genre have not a strong effect in children's literature in Iran, so new writers and publishers should have a special at- tention to this important literary genre.

As for the future, it is suggested that the new studies be conducted for other literary genres, dif- ferent decades and countries and also using the findings of these research in the other comparative studies as well.

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Appendix A

The checklist covered the following items for ev-
ery book:

- Title
- Name of writer
- literary genre
- Literary sub-genre

BOOKS FOR SALE

CHILD INTELLIGENCE
By **Dr. Rajesh Shukla**
ISBN: 81-901846-1-X, Pb, vi+141 Pages
Price: Rs.150/-, US$50/-
Published by **World Informations Syndicate**

This century will be the century of the brain. Intelligence will define success of individuals; it remains the main ingredient of success. Developed and used properly, intelligence of an individual takes him to greater heights. Ask yourself, is your child intelligent! If yes, is he or she utilizing the capacity as well as he can? I believe majority of people, up to 80% may not be using their brain to best potential. Once a substantial part of life has passed, effective use of this human faculty cannot take one very far. So, parents need to know how does their child grow and how he becomes intelligent in due course of time. As the pressure for intelligence increases, the child is asked to perform in different aspects of life equally well. At times, it may be counter-productive. Facts about various facets of intelligence are given here. Other topics like emotional intelligence, delayed development, retardation, vaccines, advice to parents and attitude have also been discussed in a nutshell. The aim of this book is to help the child reach the best intellectual capacity. I think if the book turns even one individual into a user of his best intelligence potential, it is a success.

PEDIATRICS COMPANION
By Dr. Rajesh Shukla
ISBN: 81-901846-0-1, Hb, VIII+392 Pages
Price: Rs.250/-, US$50
Published by World Informations Syndicate

This book has been addressed to young doctors who take care of children, such as postgraduate students, junior doctors working in various capacities in Pediatrics and private practitioners. Standard Pediatric practices as well as diseases have been described in a nutshell. List of causes, differential diagnosis and tips for examination have been given to help examination-going students revise it quickly. Parent guidance techniques, vaccination and food have been included for private practitioners and family physicians that see a large child population in our country. Parents can have some understanding of how the doctors will try to manage a particular condition in a child systematically. A list of commonly used pediatric drugs and dosage is also given. Some views on controversies in Pediatrics have also been included. Few important techniques have been described which include procedures like endotracheal intubations, collecting blood samples and ventilation. I hope this book helps young doctors serve children better.

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Library Consortia for ICT–enabled Library Services

Yashoda Rani*
A.K. Sharma**

ABSTRACT

The changing faces of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have affected the nature of information in networked environment. This is also changing the way of storing, retrieval and dissemination of information for the benefits of users. Library consortia have emerged as one of the means for acquiring and disseminating the information in present scenario. Some of the new ICT-enabled services and the role of library consortia in storing, accessing and retrieving them are discussed here.

Key words : Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), Information in networked environment, Library consortia.

INTRODUCTION

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is a buzzword that is the combination of Information and Communication Technology. Information Technology was originally a technology of "storing and retrieving knowledge or data on the computers", whereas, communication technology (CT) is "a process [or transmission], by which 'A sends a message [voice and/or data] to B upon whom it has an effect' and/or 'as a negotiation and exchange of meaning', which is widely known or separately evolved as broadcasting or mass communications and telecommunications. The very critical technology to realize such a convergence is the advent of internet, which enables to transmit, record, store, retrieve knowledge, data, images (e.g., broadcasting) and even voice (e.g., telecommunication), par-ticularly worldwide on an instant or real- time base as two-way communications for both a one-to-one and one-to- multiple (Kim, 2002)1. Wiki defines ICT used as a "general term for all kinds of technologies which enable users to create, access and manipulate information"(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and communications_ technology).

Thus, ICT describes the use of computer-based technology and the Internet to make information and communication services available to a wide range of users. However, the term is used broadly to address a range of technologies, including telephones and emerging technology devices. In fact, the information and communication technology is about achieving age-old objectives and applications of information and communication in new and more efficient ways.

ICT AND LIBRARIES

Rijsenbrij (1997)2 has seen the ICT as the technologies that support the communication and co-operation of "human beings and their organizations" and the "creation and exchange of knowledge".

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Heeks (1999)3 refers ICT to the "infrastructure that brings people together in different places and time zones, with multimedia tools for data, information, and knowledge management in order to expand the range of human capabilities". AAU (2000) 4 defines ICT as "a shorthand for the computers, software, networks, satellite links and related systems that allow people to access, analyze, create, exchange and use data, information and knowledge in ways that, until recently, were almost unimaginable."

Libraries which at one time were considered only as the storehouses of knowledge have got a new look in the Information Communication Technology (ICT) era. Various in house activities which were carried out manually in libraries with so much of pain and strain are being carried out smoothly and effectively with the help of ICT. Digital library services have also been evolved after the introduction of ICT in the library and information centers (Atkins, 1997) 5. Now the new technique in the ICT-based library activities and services involves library automation, information storage and retrieval system, office automation and resource sharing network routines (Manjunath and Shobha, 2006)6 including digital library services.

So, the relevance of ICT to library can be seen as the new technology that permit new forms of services, generates new data analysis and supports new tools for research work. But the adoption of ICT should not be considered as a luxury item rather it is a medium to provide information services effectively to fulfill the complex needs of the users.

WHAT ARE ICT-ENABLED SERVICES IN LIBRARIES?

ICT-enabled services can be grouped into two categories – Conventional library services that can be delivered more efficiently through use of ICT, and the New library services which have been made possible due to developments in ICT.

Conventional ICT based library services include various in-house activities which are conventional in nature, like issue – return of the books, catalogue making, and providing in-house information services etc. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is also another conventional ICT enabled service that is the most important tool for locating material in the library, which allows searching the entire catalogue online, conveniently and quickly, using one or more search criteria. Web-OPAC is internet enabled form of OPAC, which can be searched using any common browser, such as Google Chrome, Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. There are reference tools which are now available in electronic format whether offline (CD-ROM) or online, that can be used in providing convenience of use, storage, timeliness and currency of information as were seen in reference sources in printed form.

As far as the new ICT-based library services are concerned, the libraries are making full use of internet and computing power to provide new and innovative services in ICT environment. Chauhan (2011)7 has listed three types of new library services which can be provided by a library in ICT era – access to internet and internet based services; access to web based resources; and access to local or internal information resources in digital form.

Internet, the global network or information superhighway is not only a medium for digital communication but also the world's largest repository of information. Though, a large segment of user groups may still be deprived of personal access to internet facility, libraries, are providing free or controlled access to internet and e-mail to their users.

Many digital resources like – journals, books, patents, newspapers, standards, photographs, pictures, motion pictures or music are now available either online or offline mode. Digital format offers convenience of storage and maintenance, cost advantage, ability to target global users, etc and hold many advantages such as time and place convenience, timeliness, ability to search directly, ability to link to further reading material, and ability to disseminate and

share the information. But they also pose human, social and technological problems, such as discomfort in reading on the screen, problems in internet access and speed, poor infrastructure, and the lack of sufficient skills to use the digital resources etc (Dhiman, 20028, 2003a&b9,10).

E-journals and e-books, particularly the e-journals are coming as a good media in web-based environment for providing accurate and up-to-date information to the users. E-Journals help the librarians in addressing the problems of increasing price, spacing for storage of bound volumes and decreasing level of use of older journals to a great extent without significantly affecting the service provided. Electronic Journals can be accessed through the internet from any web-enabled PCs. They offer the benefit of full-text searching and downloading of articles. E-Books are the text analogous to a book that is in digital form to be displayed on a computer screen. E-book offers various advantages like portability, 24 hours access, text search, linking, and self-publishing possibilities etc.

Additionally, many libraries traditionally have been the repositories of local information and heritage documents such as manuscripts, rare books, maps, photographs and paintings etc. Institutional repositories of these materials are being developed by many of libraries all over the world including our country (Dhiman and Sharma, 2008)11. Institutional repositories have the potential of offering 24x7 accesses of local archives to its users in networked environment.

LIBRARY CONSORTIA

Jacob and Sornam (2011) 12 mentioned that " Library automation has emerged together with the increased use of computers in bibliographic processing and database searching 1960's developments". Now the use of electronic resources is becoming more prevalent in ICT era. According Mal and Baipai (2009)13 "An electronic resource is defined as any resource which requires computer access. There are a special and new media of resources in which in-

formations are stored electronically and accessible through electronic systems and networks."

The sharing of existing physical resources and purpose of identifying and addressing common needs arising from the developments in Information technology are the main reasons that have led to the formation of consortia. Besides, the controlling building cost by providing regional storage facilities, expanding inter library borrowing at lower cost to consortia members, better sharing of existing resources, reduce the cost of members library operations by joining group purchase of information products to meet the maximum requirements of the users are among the other reasons for the formation of consortia.

Library Consortium is a concept that facilitates the libraries to ge the benefit of wider access to electronic resources at affordable cost and at the best terms of licenses. Electronic publishing comprising mainly of e-journals and e-books and telecommunication have enabled library consortia to expand both in number and functions. The term Library Consortia is used to indicate any group of libraries that are working together toward a common goal, whether to expand cooperation on traditional library services such as collection development, or electronic information services. A library consortium helps to :

- eliminate the different problems faced by the libraries to provide various services to the users.
- meet the thrust of information of the vast people due to rapid growth of population all over the world.
- cope up with the newly generated knowledge published in different forms, such as, printed and non-printed documents, electronic media on various disciplines, multi-disciplinary and new generated subject areas, and
- collect all the documents published at the national and international level, because of the library financial crunch.

The access of information from electronic journals in library consortia is offered through searchable da-

tabases of contents of e-journals from several publishers, and links to journal site for full text. There are many publishers of electronic journals which offer their journals through consortia of libraries at much lower rates.

Indian Digital Library of Engineering, Science and Technology (INDEST) and INFLIBNET's , UGC-IN-FONET are two such big consortia operating in In-dia. INDEST (Indian National Digital Library in Engineering, Science & Technology) consortium was set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on the recommendation of an expert group appointed by the ministry made by an expert group under the chairmanship of Prof. N. Balakrishnan of Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore (Arora and Tivedi (2010)14. It is the most ambitious initiative of its type taken so far in the country with its

Table 1. Some N o t a b l e L ibrary C onsortia Initiatives in India

S.N.	Name	Participating Libraries	URL	Resources	Amount in Rs. (Crores)
1	UGC-INFONET (INFLIBNET)	142 University Libraries	http://web.inflibnet.ac.in/ info/ ugcinfonet/ugcinfonet.jsp	1. 2000 [now 7500] E- Journals 2. Several Databases 3. JCCC	30
2	INDEST (MHRD)	120 (38 MHRD Institutes + 82 others)	http://paniit.iitd.ac.in/ indest/	1. 10000 E-Journals 2. 16 Databases 3. JCCC	24
3	FORSA (Astronomy/ Astrophysics Libraries)	11	http://www.iiap.res.in/ library/ forsa.html	25 E-Journals, Nature	Not provided
4	DAE	50	http://www.tifr.res.in/ ~libws/	1600 E- Journals	2
5	CSIR	40	http://www.niscair.res. in/Activ itiesandServices/ MajorProject/ majproj. htm#ejournalconsortia	3100 E- Journals	25
6	ISRO	12	Not provided	1. 900 E- Journals 2. JCCC	Not provided
7	IIM	6	http://www.iimahd.ernet. in/ http://www.iimb.ernet. in/ http://www.iimcal. ac.in/ http://www.iimidr. ac.in/ http://www.iimk. ac.in/ http://www.iiml. ac.in/	1. 1050 E-Journals 2. 6000 Aggregated Titles 3. 12 databases 4. JCCC (4271 Journals)	5 (Partly funded by INDEST)
8	HELINET (RGUHS, Karnataka)	26	http://www.rguhs.ac.in/ hn/newhell.htm	1. 600 E- Journals 2. JCCC	2
9	ICICI Knowledge Park	7	http://www. iciciknowledgepark.com/	1. 500 E- Journals 2. JCCC	Not provided, funded by NISSAT
10	ICMR	24	http://www.jccc-icmr. inform india.co.in/about/ about.asp	1. 693 E- Journals 2. JCCC (11800 Journals)	Not provided

headquarter at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi. INDEST consortium not only benefits technology institution in the country but also invites all AICTE- accredited and UGC-affiliated institutions to join hands with leading engineering and technology institutions in the country. INDEST consortium is providing full text resources as well as bibliographic resources, like COMPENDEX, INSPEC and Web of Science etc. to its member libraries.

University Grants Commission–Information Network (UGC-INFONET) consortium initiative was undertaken by the University Grants Commission, India to facilitate free access to scholarly journals and databases in all fields and disciplines by the research and academic community across the country. All universities which are under the purview of UGC have been provided its connectivity and access to scholarly e-Journals and databases. The programme is being executed by Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, Ahmedabad, an autonomous institution under the UGC with the help of ERNET, India (Murthy et al., 2004)15. This library consortium provides current as well as archival access to more than 7,500 core and peer-reviewed journals and the bibliographic databases from 23 publishers and aggregators in different disciplines to the participating universities.

Besides, attempts have also been made by other libraries to form consortia (Dhiman and Rani, 2011)16, which are providing various resources to member libraries in their respective organizations. To name a few are - the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) Library, Inter-university Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA) Library, National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA) Library, Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) Library, Raman Research Institute (RRI) Library, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) Library, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Atomic Energy, etc., which have established consortia to share electronic access to e-journal literature.

Various notable Indian initiatives as narrated by Tyagi (2011)17 on library resource sharing utilizing the Internet technologies are listed in table 1.

CONCLUSION

The impact of ICT on information services is seen by changes in format, contents and methods of production and delivery of information products and emergence of Internet as largest repository of information and knowledge. This has also changed the role of LIS professional from intermediary to facilitator, and we have to rely upon the new tools for dissemination of information. So a shift from physical to virtual service environment , extinction of some conventional information services, emergence of new and innovative web-based library & information services are taking place in library environment.

Library consortia in electronic era seem to be the best solution of resources sharing of the electronic resources (Dhiman and Rani, 2007)18. However, they are not free from the drawbacks, like uninterrupted online access, perpetual access to back issues, pricing, licensing, copyright and archival solutions etc (Dhiman and Rani, 2006)19, but these issues can be tackled strategically and well addressed to get the best out of the consortia. Though, traditional libraries are also not going to be abolished in near future soon (Dhiman and Goswami, 2008)11, we, the library professionals should welcome the new technologies in the libraries not only for the users but also for upgrading our skills to be keeping place in the race.

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Indian Journal of Genetics and Molecular Research	2	4000	218
Indian Journal of Library and Information Science	3	6000	500
Indian Journal of Surgical Nursing	3	1200	57
International Journal of Neurology & Neurosurgery	2	6000	230
Indian Journal of Pathology: Research & Practice	3	19000	795
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The Journal of Poultry Science: An Analysis of Citation Pattern

Enamul Haque*
Bidhan Chandra Biswas**

ABSTRACT

The present study covers 6554 citations appended to 229 research articles published in twenty four issues of the quarterly The Journal of Poultry Science, vol. (38-43) that is, from the year 2001-2006. The articles are contributed by 229 authors out of them 172 are Japanese contributors. Though about 93% of the work is the result of team research, the team size is found to be small ranging from 2 to 5. Of the citations, 88% relate to journal articles, 8.35 % to books, and the rest are to conference papers, reports and others. The ratio of author self citations to total number of citation is found to be almost 1:13, and the ratio of journal self citations to total citations is found to be almost 1:72. Of the citing articles 652 are single-authored, 1579 two-authored, 1634 three-authored, 1237 four-authored, 751 five-authored and 701 more than five-authored. It is also observed that majority of the documents were used by the research scholars 4318 (65.88%) published not more than 20 years ago.

Keywords: Citation, Citation analysis, Poultry Science.

INTRODUCTION

The significance of the scholarly information communication media is now considered as the journals that play a vital role in the dissemination of information to the research scholars and the scientists in different fields who are doing research in day and night for inventing/discovering something new for the development of the society as well as the welfare of the human being. Traditionally the quality of the journals was evaluated by the subject experts of that particular journal or by any scholarly academician. "However based on the normative perspective of citation which views citing as a merit-granting process it is plausible to assume that the informa-tion value of a given publication is reflected by the frequency of citation obtained from other publications" [1]. On the other hand, "citation analysis is one of the popular methods employed in recent days for the identification of core documents in various subject fields or for a particular specific community in a geographical proximity. In fact, citation study is one of the effective and indirect methods to understand the information requirements of users" [2]. Again, "Citation analysis measures how often items are cited in references, bibliographies, or indexing tools and compares their frequency of occurrence to collection holdings" [3].

There are different citations analysts have given different definitions and how to evaluate the journals articles in different form of documents. "The journal citation indicators from the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) have become popular measures in assessing journal performance, in particular the journal impact factor and the number of total citations" [4].

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"Interrelationship among journal citation impact and four external factors i.e. journal characteristic, journal accessibility, journal visibility and journal internationality have been successfully explored, and the conceptual model of journal evaluation has been examined. Therefore citations counts can be used as indicators or measurements of the level of quality, importance, influence or performance of individual publications or aggregations of publication, such as journals" [5].

Source Journal

The Journal of Poultry Science (JPS) is an international journal published by the Japan Poultry Science Association (JPSA) from the year 1991 onwards. The JPS covers all aspects of modern poultry science. The journal publishes original articles (full–length articles & research notes) and review articles written only in English language from 2001. At the beginning (1991) this journal appeared as Japanese Journal of Poultry Science in Japanese language only but the journal was renamed as The Journal of Poultry Science in 2001 onwards. The major subjects include mainly, Breeding & Genetics, Nutrition & Feeds, Physiology, Reproduction, Immunology, Environmental Science, Management & Housing welfare, Processing & Products, and Health in poultry. Submission of original articles to the journal is open to all poultry researchers and peripheral subjects. The review articles are invited papers written by international outstanding researchers. The Journal of Poultry Science has been selected for the present study as the journal is one of the leading Japanese journals. It has already completed 17 years and is still going strong maintaining the golden tradition of uninterrupted publication.

Scope

There are 6554 citations appended to 229 articles appeared in The Journal of Poultry Science during (2001-2006), have been analyzed. The journal is pub-lished quarterly and covered vol. (38-43) for this study. The study mainly covered research articles and references appended at the end of the articles, authorship pattern of citations, percentage of contributors and journal self citation to total citations , publication years of the cited articles and citation forms for analyzing purposes.

OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the present study are to find out:
i) The authorship pattern;
ii) Number of citations used by the contributors;
iii) Institutional affiliation of the contributors;
iv) Forms of citations;
v) List of contributing countries;
vi) Ratio of author self citation to the total number of citations;
vii) Ratio of journal self citation to the total number of citations; and
viii) The durability of literature.

METHODOLOGY

To record all the data, a computerized data input sheet was prepared. The data was then recorded in coded form in the data input sheet from the journals itself. The data was processed by the computer and the results obtained in tabular form by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The analysis and discussion are shown in different tables.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Authorship pattern
Table 1 depicts the details of the distribution of 229 articles published in the Journal of Poultry Science during (2001-2006). The maximum number of articles were published by triple-author 54(23.58%), followed by four-author 51 (22.27%). The minimum number of articles was published by single author 15 (6.55%). It is observed that near by about 50% of the total articles are published by triple and four-au-

Table 1. Authorship pattern

Years	Number of Authors						Total
	1-author	2-author	3-author	4-author	5-author	>5-author	
2006	04	04	13	17	06	09	53
2005	01	11	10	08	06	05	41
2004	01	06	10	09	05	02	33
2003	01	07	09	05	05	05	32
2002	05	07	05	08	04	06	35
2001	03	09	07	04	05	07	35
Total	15	44	54	51	31	34	229
Percentage (%)	6.55	19.21	23.58	22.27	13.54	14.85	100

Number of citations used by different types of collaborators

Table 2. Number of citations used by different types of collaborators

Year	Number of Citations						Total
	1-author	2-author	3-author	4-author	5-author	>5-author	
2006	097	111	549	556	201	178	1692
2005	093	327	204	154	142	095	1015
2004	041	339	194	211	100	046	931
2003	054	461	168	081	096	099	959
2002	325	140	071	174	120	154	984
2001	042	201	448	061	092	129	973
Total	652	1579	1634	1237	751	701	6554
Percentage (%)	9.95	24.09	24.93	18.87	11.46	10.70	100

Institutional Affiliation of the Contributors

Table 3. Institutional Affiliation of the Contributors

Type of Institutions	Number of Contributors	Percentage (%)	Cumulative (%)
Colleges	030	13.10	-
Universities	157	68.56	81.66
Research Institutes	031	13.54	95.20
Others Organization	011	04.80	100
Total	229	100	-

thor respectively.

Table 2 exhibits the detailed picture of the authorship pattern of citations. After analyzing the total citations 6554 that appeared in 229 articles out of which triple and double authors used 1634 (24.93%) and 1579 (24.09%) citations respectively. Citations of five authors and more than five authors amount 751 (11.46%) and 701(10.70%) that

were almost same degree. The single author contributed was 652(9.95%) which is lowest than others. Lastly, showing the overall results from the, Table 2, it can be said that in the field of poultry science is still combined research predominates.

Table 3 reveals that the topmost contributors 157 (68.56%) are affiliated to different universities, next 31 (31.54%) are attached to research institutes

Table 4. Forms of Citations

Form of cited Documents	Number of Contributors	Percentage (%)	Cumulative (%)
Journals articles	5787	88.30	-
Books	0547	08.35	96.65
Conf. proceedings	0139	02.12	98.77
Reports	0036	00.55	99.32
Others	0045	00.68	100
Total	6554	100	-
Percentage of Japanese contributors versus foreign contributors			

Table 5. Japanese contributors versus foreign contributors

Sl.No	Name of Countries	Contribution	Percentage (%)	Cumulative (%)
01.	Australia	02	0.87	-
02.	Bangladesh	02	0.87	1.74
03.	Belgium	02	0.87	2.61
04.	Brazil	01	0.44	3.05
05.	Bulgaria	01	0.44	3.49
06.	Canada	02	0.87	4.36
07.	China	01	0.44	4.80
08.	Egypt	01	0.44	5.24
09.	Franc	01	0.44	5.68
10.	Greece	01	0.44	6.12
11.	Hungary	01	0.44	6.56
12.	India	04	1.74	8.30
13.	Iran	06	2.62	10.92
14.	Italy	01	0.44	11.36
15.	Japan	172	75.11	86.47
16.	Lebanon	01	0.44	86.91
17.	Mexico	01	0.44	87.35
18.	New Zealand	01	0.44	87.89
19.	Nigeria	03	1.31	89.10
20.	Pakistan	03	1.31	90.41
21.	Poland	03	1.31	91.72
22.	Portugal	01	0.44	92.16
23.	South Korea	01	0.44	92.60
24.	Taiwan	01	0.44	93.04
25.	Thailand	02	0.87	93.91
26.	Turkey	01	0.44	94.35
27.	UK	04	1.74	96.19
28.	USA	09	3.91	100.00
	Total	**229**	**100**	

Ratio of author self citations to total citations

and the lowest number of authors affiliated to other institutes / organizations. Table 3 also highlights that the maximum research in the field of Poultry Science is being carried out at the university levels.

Here the address of the first author of the article has been considered where the article was written by more than one author for analyzing the institutional affiliation of contributors.

Table 6. Ratio of author self citations to total citations

Number of author self citations	Total Number of Citations	Ratio
504	6554	**1:13**

Ratio of journal self citations to total citations

Table 7. Ratio of journal self citations to total citations

Number of journal self citations	Total Number of Citations	Ratio
91	6554	1: **72**

Durability of Publications

Table 8. Durability of Publications

1-10 years	11-20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	>40 yrs
3695	1499	697	333	330
56.38%	22.87%	10.64%	05.08%	05.03%

A perusal of Table 4 shows that a majority of citations pertain to the journal articles 5787 (88.30%) and 547 (08.35%) citations were used from books. Citations from conference proceedings and reports occupied 139 (02.12%) and 36 (0.55 %) respectively. Only 45 (0.68%) citations pertain to other sources of information. It is evident that the authors mainly depend upon journal articles for their studyies as well as writing research reports than that of other information sources.

Table 5 listed the total number of countries from where the author contributed the research papers to the said journal alphabetically. When an article was prepared by more than single author either residing in the same country or in collaboration with other country(s), the name of the country of the first author has been considered for analysis purpose as well as identifying the geographical area. The lion share of papers was originated from Japan 172 (75.11%) in (Table 5). Thereafter, USA and Iran contributed 9 (3.93%), 6 (2.62%), and both India and UK

4 (1.75%) each. Three countries were contributed 3 articles (1.31%) each, whereas five countries contributed 2 articles (0.87%) and the rest fifteen countries contributed single paper 1 (0.44%) each.

The phenomenon of citing one's own single-authored or multi-authored publications is termed as author self citation. Table 6 reveals that author self citation accounts for only 504 citations. The ratio of author self citation to total citations is 1: 13.

The phenomenon of a journal citing itself is termed as journal self citation. Table 7 indicates that Journal self citation is negligible. The ratio of Journal self citation to total citations is 1: 72

Table 8 depicts that the major portion of citations 3695 (56.38%) published during 1997-2006 were used for writing articles followed by 1499 (22.87%) during 1987-1996, and 697(10.64%) during 1977-1986, and ultimately 330 (05.03%) during 1966 onwards.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analysis it is observed that the journal is basically an International Journal as it publishes research articles received from different countries of the world. Its ratio of journal self citation to total citations is very low than the ratio of author self citations to total citations. Lastly, it can be said that the major research are going on to the academic institutes and it shows the healthy status to the field of Poultry Sciences researchers and its allied subjects.

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Managerial and Technological Skills for LIS Professionals: A Survey

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ABSTRACT

Enormous changes have been taking place in the entire gamut of information industry and this calls for acuiring skills both traditional, technological and managerial skills to keep pace with time for rendering need based services to the users. The main purpose of the study is to explore the current challenges faced by library professionals in managing the libraries, technological skills required and leadership qualities needed for present and future Library Professionals to effectively render need based information services to the user community. Survey method using questionnaire is used to elicit research data from library professional and Non-library Professional working in Bangalore city with 206 questionnaires duly filled out of 312 distributed. The results reveal that managerial incompetence of librarian, Co-operation and Team work within Library and Communication Skills & Commitment of library staff are Current challenges faced by Library Professionals in managing the Libraries and calls for Sound Knowledge of Library information science, Internet and Databases searching skills. The study concludes for developing effective leadership with a view to develop and build better qualitative libraries towards service motto and image building of library proffession.

Keywords: Library Leadership, Library Skills, Soft Skills, ICT Traits, Managerial Skills, Technological Skills, LIS Professionals

INTRODUCTION

Libraries are social agencies and they exist to serve specific needs in our society. Today's librarians will work in a broad spectrum of libraries and information centers, and must be able to understand and interpret an increasingly complex information environment; they must be able to collaborate effectively with other information professionals; they must be able to articulate the value of the knowledge and skills of librarianship in a rapidly changing information environment; and they must be competent managers capable of innovation, efficiency, and leadership as they meet the demands of their clientele. The societal, organizational, and competitive changes affecting academic libraries point to the need for effective leadership and the identification of an important component of such a statement of leadership competencies (Krishan Gopal, 2006) [1].

To keep pace with the present changing information and academic environment, Leadership should be legitimately exercised at multiple levels and by staff throughout the organization at all levels of library hierarchy. This activity cannot rest solely with one individual. It is desirable that a variety of people in different situations exercise leadership regarding their departmental goals as well as broader mission

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and goals of the library professionals to demonstrate leadership "regardless of their positions. Although the practice of shared leadership is not new in libraries, it has to occur only informally because there are always individuals who are willing to exert leadership within and beyond their specific position assignment.

The leader who can take role of a facilitator blends his or her role of visionary decisive leader with that of listening and empowering leader. As a facilitative leader he or she involves followers as much as possible in creating the group's vision and purpose, carrying out the vision and purpose, and building a productive and cohesive team. Facilitation can be seen as a leadership approach (Rees, 1998) [2]. Distributed leadership also means a departure from staff expecting that all decisions rest with the administrative staff to expectations that they will share in and accept responsibility for the directions and results of specific goals and the over all mission of the library. It might be helpful to consider shared leadership in relation to the concept of participatory management. Participatory management is based on the view that management responsibilities could be shared that is how organization implements what is envisioned for the future through planning, allocation of resources and policy development could and should involve staff than those in library management positions. In contrast shared leadership suggests that multiple people have value to contribute is shaping what the library will become by identifying innovative and imaginative services, building and maintaining sound relationship on campus, and taking personal responsibility for the overall mission and vision of the library.

An attempt has been made to identify and explore the significance of Leadership roles among Library and Information Science professionals in Bangalore City that can be leveraged as a strategic asset to attract staff, create favorable assessments by administrators and founders, and cast library institutions in a positive light for independent media and accredi-

tation bodies. These are uniquely relevant to the growth and success of libraries can provide current and future library leaders with guidance, models, and intellectual resources to enhance personal and organizational success.

Literature Review

Fitsimmons, Gary (2009) [3] discussed that managing skill sets plays in practicing the performance standard of managing people effectively. The findings are that individuals are more productive when they have the chance to use their unique skill sets rather than having to do tasks for which they have little or no skills simply because those tasks are part of a larger function. The study by Pors, Niels Ole (2008) [4] is based primarily on a comprehensive leadership survey conducted in Denmark in 2007 and on a qualitative study based on extensive interviewing of directors and staff members from 24 public libraries. Some supporting material from earlier leadership surveys. Findings - The main findings supports some of the newer theoretical literature concerned with isomorphism, translation and diffusion of standards and recipes, namely that the variation is great and that some of the processes are heavily influenced by the organizational culture in which leadership plays an important role. It is also important that the paper emphasizes that management tools, whether performance measurement instruments or technological devices, possess both a technical and a symbolic aspect. Adams, Jean and Morgan, Gareth (2007) [5] developed the concept of "second generation" e-learning as a new paradigm for thinking about online learning. Whereas "first generation" approaches have been effective for developing technical skills, the same approach has not proven effective for developing management soft-skills. It is also argued that current technology standards appear to be locking the industry into a "first generation" mindset – at the expense of the pedagogical exploration and learning design innovation required for effective soft-skill development. Webb, Jela (2006) [6] discussed the Concept of Leadership

and Outlining the Key Skills Required of a Chief Knowledge Officer. Winston (2005) [7] addressed the issue of leadership competencies as a part of defining the nature of effective leadership, the leadership qualities and areas of knowledge needed by those who contribute to organizational success, and the educational preparation needed by leaders.

Arora (2004) [8] highlighted leadership skills and personal traits that were used successfully for transforming a traditional library into a hybrid library in precarious circumstances and conditions that exist in some of the organizations in India. It describes the management techniques, skills and personal traits of a leader that were used to motivate staff members to computerize the library, to improve library services and to transform a traditional library into a hybrid library. Unaeze (2003) [9] focuses on the dynamics of leadership and management of academic library reference services and what is expected of the reference department head of the 21st century. It explores the changing roles of reference librarians and those of their leaders or department heads. It examines the leadership skills, traits, and competencies and attributes expected of the department head of reference in the new millennium. Needham (2001) [10] stresses several important leadership roles to play in creating an environment to nurture a successful transition of libraries into the new roles they will play. Among these roles are helping to create standards and protocols, advocacy, mentoring, creating heroes, and underwriting leadership training for new members of the profession. The willingness to take a leadership role presents several potential traps which must be avoided diligently, through humility and vision.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are
- Determine the current challenges faced by Library Professionals in managing the Libraries
- Identify the Information and Communication Technology Skills required for present and future Library Professionals.
- Understand Leadership Qualities Needed for Library Managers and
- Find out the barriers in building leadership mind set for Library professionals.

METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire method has been employed to collect research information from library professional and Non-library Professional working in Bangalore city keeping in view of the objectives of the study. To elicit the research information pertaining to the essence of leadership qualities among library professionals, a total of 312 questionnaires were distributed library professionals and Non-library Professionals in Bangalore city working in academic and corporate sectors, out of which 206 questionnaires are duly received i.e. Library professionals (68.9%) and Non-library professionals (31.1%) with a response rate at 66%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Majority of respondents of the study are Male (78.61%) followed by Female respondents (21.4%). Thus the majority of respondents covered in the study are male respondents than female respondents. This is also depicted pictographically in Fig-

Table 1. Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	162	78.6	78.6
Female	44	21.4	100.0
Total	**206**	**100.0**	

ure 1.

It is observed from table 2 and figure 2 that majority of respondents covered in the study Library and Information Science professionals accounting to 68.9% and non-Professionals accounts to 31.1%. Thus the proposition of respondents covered in the

It is observed from the table3 that about 45.6% of respondents are having work experience between 1 and 5 years. 16.5% possess experience between 6 and 10 years and 32% respondents are having work experience in the range between 11 to 15 years. Only 5.8% are having work experiences of 16 years and

Figure 1. Gender of the respondents
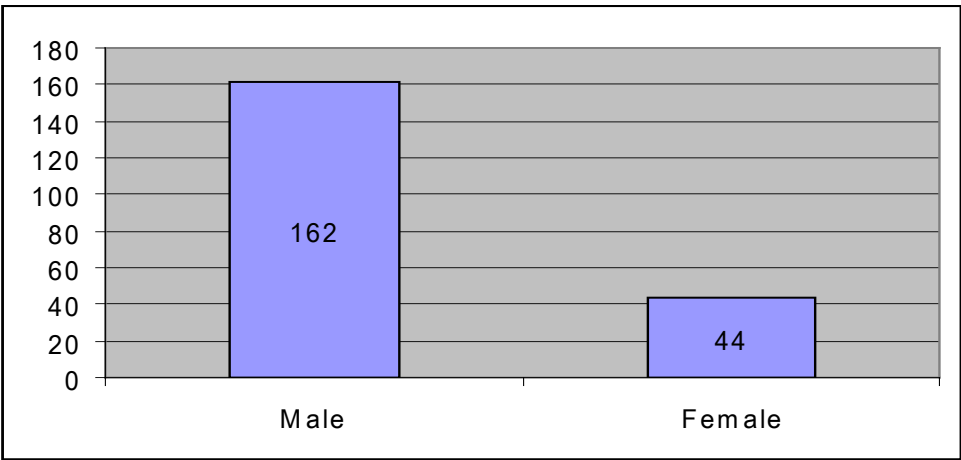
Table 2. Category of Professional and Non- Professionals

Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Professionals	142	68.9	68.9
Non-Professionals	64	31.1	100.0
Total	**206**	**100.0**	
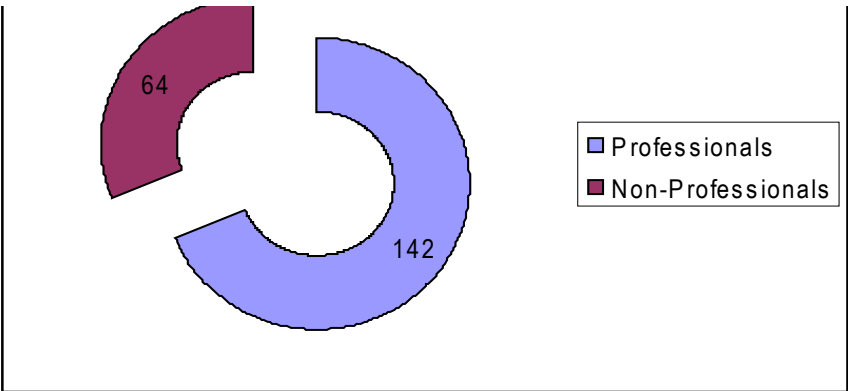
Figure 2. Category of Professional and Non- Professionals

study of library professionals is higher than non-Professionals.

above. Thus nearly half of the respondents are having work experiences from 1 to 5 years.

The results indicated in table 4 that current challenges faced by library professionals in managing libraries to a greater extent is Communication Skills & Commitment of library staff (58.3%), followed by Library Automation – a must? (57.3%), Need for practical Research and Innovations for better ser-

Table 3. Experience-wise distribution of Respondents

Experience	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-5 Years	94	45.6	45.6
6-10 Years	34	16.5	62.1
11-15 Years	66	32.0	94.2
16 years and above	12	5.8	100.0
Total	**206**	**100.0**	
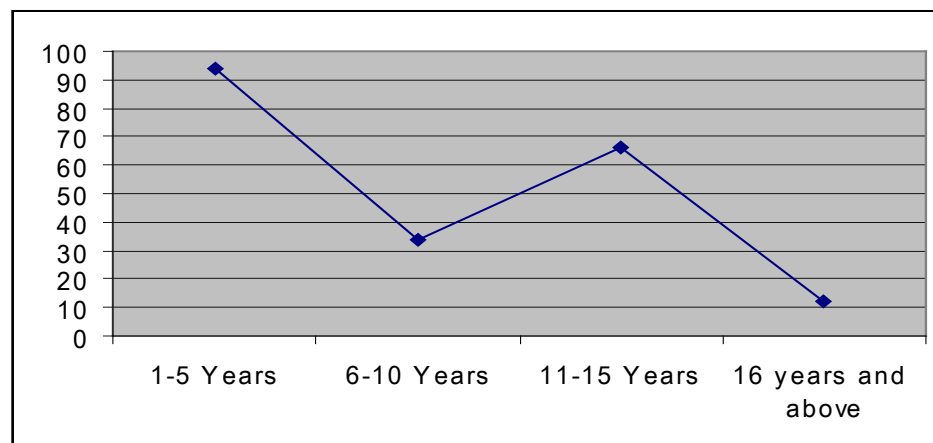
Figure 3. Experience of respondents

Table 4. Current challenges faced by Library Professionals in managing the Libraries

Current Challenges faced by Library Professionals	Not sure	To a Little Extent	To some extent	To a moderate extent	To a greater extent	Mean	Std. Deviation
Learning Information Technology Skills	8 (3.9%)	2 (1.0%)	48 (23.3%)	80 (38.8 %)	68 (33.0%)	3.9	0.97
Image of Librarianship	6 (2.9%)	6 (2.9%)	48 (23.3%)	88 (42.7%)	58 (28.2%)	3.9	0.94
Building better Leadership Qualities	10 (4.9%)	10 (4.9%)	60 (29.0%)	92 (44.7%)	34 (15.5%)	3.6	0.97
Managerial incompetence of Head Librarian	12 (5.8%)	18 (8.7%)	42 (20.1%)	62 (30.1)	70 (43.0)	4.0	3.19
Co-operation & Team work within Library	4(1.9%)	28(13.6%)	106(51.5%)	68(33%)		4.15	0.72
Budget for Libraries	6(2.9%)	12(5.8%)	36(17.5%)	112(54.4%)	40(19.4%)	3.8	0.91

Support from Teaching Library staff and Practicing Librarians	10(4.9%)	18(8.7%)	46(22.3%)	48(23.3%)	84(40.8%)	3.8	1.1
Higher Education required to manage Library	2(1.0%)	6(2.9%)	60(29.1%)	68(29.1%)	70(33%)	3.9	0.9
On Job training and Continuing Education	8(3.9%)	12(5.8%)	36(17.5%)	64(131.1%)	86(41.7%)	4.0	1.0
Lack of Initiation from Professional Library Associations	18(8.7%)	12(5.8%)	60(29.1%)	64(31.1%)	52(25.2%)	3.5	1.1
Marketing Concepts for better utilization of library resources	14(6.8%)	6(2.9%)	44(21.4%)	58(28.2%)	84(40.8%)	3.9	1.1
Communication Skills & Commitment of library staff	4(1.9%)	16(7.8%)	32(15.5%)	34(16.5%)	120(58.3%)	4.2	1.0
Motivation and Promotional Benefits	2(1.0%)	12(5.8%)	48(23.3%)	54(26.2%)	90(43.7%)	4.0	0.99
Strength of professional staff and Information Technological infrastructure	4(1.9%)	14(6.8%)	44(21.4%)	90(43.7%)	54(26.2%)	3.4	1.0
Lack of Total Quality Management Certification/ Library Standards	16 (7.8%)	28 (13.6%)	30 (14.6%)	116 (56.3%)	16 (7.8 %)	4.06	1.00
Need for practical Research and Innovations for better service	2 (1.0%)	12 (5.8 %)	50 (24.3%)	48 (23.3%)	94 (45.6%)	4.06	1.00
Development of Customer Oriented Services	8 (3.9%)	4 (1.9%)	42 (20.4%)	116 (56.3%)	36 (17.5%)	3.8	0.88
Library Automation – a must?	8(3.9%)	8(3.9%)	16(7.8%)	56(27.2%)	118(57.3%)	4.3	1.0
Inactive Library Professional Associations in India	28(13.6%)	6(2.9%)	94(45.6%)	44(21.4%)	34(16.5%)	3.2	1.1

vice (45.6%), Motivation and Promotional Benefits (43.7%) and others.

While the current challenges faced by library professional in managing the library to a moderate extent is Development of Customer Oriented Services (56.6%), Budget for Libraries (54.4%), Building better Leadership Qualities (44.7%), Strength of professional staff and Information Technological infrastructure (43.2%) and others. How-ever just more than half of the respondents to some extent state that, team work within library (51.5%) is a challenge faced today by library professionals in library set up.

Thus the average mean value indicated that the current challenges faced by Library Information Science Professionals are in the scale of 4 and plus that indicates to a moderate extent i.e. Need for Library Automation [4.3], communication skills and communication of library staff (Mean = 4.2) cooperation and team work within library (x=4.15).

The result indicated in Table 5 that, the technological Skills required for present and future Library Professionals libraries to a greater extent are Service Motto (72.8%), Sound Knowledge of Library information science (65%), Internet and Databases

Table 5. Technological Skills required for present and future Library Professionals.

Skills required by Library Professionals	Not sure	To a Little Extent	To some extent	To a moderate extent	To a greater extent	Mean	Std. Deviation
Information and Communication Technology Literacy	6(2.9%)	6(2.9%)	20(9.7%)	94(45.6%)	80(38.8%)	4.1	0.92
Management Skills	6(2.9%)	2(1.0%)	18(8.7%)	78(37.9%)	102(49.5%)	4.3	0.89
Leadership Ability	4(1.9%)	4(1.9%)	22(10.7%)	98(47.6%)	78(37.9%)	4.1	0.84
Sound Knowledge of Library information science	8(3.8%)	8(3.9%)	22(10.73%)	34(16.5%)	134(65%)	4.5	1.0
Effective Public Relations, Communications Skills	4(1.9%)	6(2.9%)	46(22.3%)	78(37.9%)	72(35.0%)	4.0	0.93
Service Motto	12(5.8%)	4(1.9%)	10(4.9%)	30(14.6%)	150(72.8%)	4.4	1.0
Internet and Databases searching skills	4(1.9%)	2(1.0%)	14(6.8%)	76(36.9%)	110(53.4)	4.3	0.81
Marketing Strategy Skills to promote information resources	6(2.9%)	4(1.9%)	38(18.4%)	124(60.2%)	34(16.5%)	3.8	0.81
Professional Commitment	10(4.9%)	10(4.9%)	24(11.7%)	94(45.6%)	68(33%)	3.9	1.0
Research Bent of Mind	10(4.9%)	12(5.8%)	26(12.6%)	76(36.9%)	82(39.8%)	4.0	1.0

searching skills (53.4%), Management skills (49.5%) and others.

While, the current technical skills required for present and future library to a moderate extent are marketing strategy skills to promote information resources (60.2%), Leadership ability (47.6%), Professional commitment (45.6%), Management skills (37.9%) and others.

Thus the average mean value indicated that the technical skills required for library information Science professionals are in the scale of 4 and plus indicates to a moderate extent the need for various skills stated in the table for managing the libraries effectively.

The result indicated in Table 6 that, the Leadership qualities needed for library managers to a greater extent are Innovative, creative, Imaginative, visionary committed (25.2%) and then developing team spirit; adapts change; open to new ideas (24.3%), Result oriented; high professional morale, self-confidence, and credibility (21.4%) and others. While leadership qualities needed to moderate extent as opined by respondents are to develop team spirit, Adapts change, Open to new ideas, Articulate (60.2%) and result oriented; High professional morale; self-confidence and credibility (60.2%) and others.

Table 6. Leadership Qualities Needed for Library Managers

Traits	Not sure	To a Little Extent	To some extent	To a moderate extent	To a greater extent	Mean	Std. Deviation
Innovative; creative; Imaginative; and Visionary Committed	14(1.9%)	12(5.8%)	96(46.6%)	42(20.4%)	52 (25.2%)	3.6	1.0
Professional; Have strong and timely decision power. Build shared plans	42 (20.4%)	58(28.2%)	56(27.2%)	46(22.3%)	4(1.9%)	3.5	1.1
Develop team spirit; Adapts change; Open to new ideas; Articulate;	2(1.0%)	8(3.9%)	20(9.7%)	124 (60.2%)	50 (24.3%)	4.0	0.78
Result oriented; High professional morale; self-confidence; Have and credibility	4(1.9%)	2(1.0%)	32(1.0%)	124 (60.2%)	44 (21.4%)	3.9	0.95

(1- Not sure 2 – To a Little Extent, 3 – To some extent,   4 – To moderate extent   5 – To a greater extent)

Thus from the above and the mean value reveals that developing team spirit to adapt change (mean=4) and result oriented (Mean=3.9) are the major leadership qualities needed by library managers in Internet era.

The result indicated in Table 7 that, the barriers in building leadership mind set for Library professionals to a greater extent are that, Librarians have not developed themselves as a professional community (39.8%), followed by undemocratic environment and ban on student union (34%), Political rivalry among professionals (34%), Low Status among Public (15.5%), Low esteem (15.5%) and others. Similarly barriers in building leadership mind set to a moderate extent are low Status among other Colleagues in the Same University/Colleges/Sectors (52.4%), Low profile of profession in society (48.5%), Inactive role of library professional associations (47.6%), low Status among Public (42.7%) and others.

Thus, the average mean value indicate that the barriers in building leadership mind set for Library professionals are in the scale of three stating the barriers to a some extent.

INFERENCE

It is quiet evident from the results that Communication Skills & Commitment of library staff and achieving Library Automation has been the challenges faced by library professionals in managing libraries to a greater extent. The study also emphasizes the need for acquiring ICT skills i.e. sound Knowledge of Library information science, Internet and Databases searching skills and leadership qualities mainly innovative, creative, imaginative, and visionary and then developing team spirit and adapts change to the situation. This also gives to a concern that, does there is a need to revamp the present LIS education system to update the curriculum to suit the changing needs so that library professionals can be prepared to face the challenges of the new millennium.

Library and Information Science is a multi-disci-

Table 7. Barriers in building leadership mind set for Library professionals

Current Educational Curriculum	Not sure	To a Little Extent	To some extent	To a moderate extent	To a greater extent	Mean	Std. Deviation
Teaching & assessment methods of current education system	20(9.7%)	16(7.8%)	98(47.6%)	44(21.4%)	28(13.6%)	3.2	1.0
Inactive role of library professional associations	14(6.8%)	14(6.8%)	48(23.3%)	98(47.6%)	32(15.5%)	3.5	1.0
Low Status Among Public	4(1.9%)	16(7.8%)	66(32%)	88(42.7%)	32(15.5%)	3.6	0.9
Low Status among other Colleagues in the Same University/Colleges/Sectors	2(1.0%)	18(8.7%)	60(29.1%)	108(52.4%)	18(8.7%)	3.5	0.80
Have developed low self esteem	16(7.8%)	16(7.8%)	108(52.4%)	34(16.5%)	32(15.5%)	3.2	1.0
Lack of commitment on the part of educationists and professionals	18(8.7%)	18(8.7%)	94(45.6%)	58(28.2%)	18(8.7%)	3.1	1.0
Lack of leadership training … we produce subordinates and not leaders	4(1.9%)	14(6.8%)	110(53.4%)	50(24.3%)	28(13.6%)	3.4	0.87
Low profile profession in society	24(11.7%)	6(2.9%)	54(26.2%)	100(48.5%)	22(10.7%)	3.4	1.1
Political rivalry among professionals	28(13.6%)	24(11.7%)	28(13.6%)	56(27.2%)	70(34%)	3.5	1.4
Vested interests & self – centered attitude	22(10.7%)	12(5.8%)	52(25.2%)	98(47.2%)	22(10.7%)	3.4	1.1
Librarians have not developed themselves as a professional community	16(7.8%)	26(12.6%)	32(15.5%)	50(24.3%)	82(39.8%)	3.7	1.3
Demoralized and depoliticized mindset	28(13.6%)	18(8.7%)	42(20.4%)	98(47.6%)	20(9.7%)	3.3	1.1
Undemocratic environment and ban on student union	36(17.5%)	32(15.5%)	38(18.4%)	30(14.6%)	70(34%)	3.3	1.5
Substandard education system at public schools and colleges	22(10.7%)	20(9.7%)	106(51.5%)	44(21.4%)	14(6.8%)	3.0	1.0
Competent professionals are engaged in making extra money by engaging In double jobs or/ and serving as library consultants	26(12.6%)	18(8.7%)	46(22.3%)	98(47.6%)	18(8.7%)	3.3	1.1
Followers of employer's policies and not leaders.	30(14.6%)	18(8.7%)	56(27.2%)	76(36.9%)	26(12.6%)	3.2	1.2

plinary subject as it deals with information, which is applicable to all the subjects and the impact of subjects particularly, management, Psychology, Information Technology, Information Science on library and Information Science is much higher. This calls for library professionals not only basic skills but develop proficiency in managerial, technological and psychological skills in addition to sound librarianship. Thus, integration of LIS Education with respect to practicing Librarianship by means of user sensitization and continuing educational programs to suit market employability is the need of the hour. Hence, prepare the LIS professionals for the new millennium, which needs to be practiced rather than mere proclamation for better image building and survival.

Library leadership and proficiency in ICT has been the most sought skills in the current environment and in fact this is a greatest challenge being faced by the library professionals in the country. Although the universities offer management courses to impart skills need for managing libraries and they also have ICT subject but still these areas needs to be strengthened for effective handling of the situation to manage and render better services to the users.

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Evaluation of Information Services and Facilities Offered by HKBK College of Engineering College Library: A Study on User Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The present study has been made analyze and interpret the user's opinion on resources, facilities and services provided by HKBK College of Engineering (HKBKCE) library. During the preparation of this paper, an attempt was made to collect the required data from all available sources. However, sample survey method is used for the study. A simple questionnaire was formulated keeping in view of objective of the study. Questionnaires were distributed (234 students and 24 faculties) only few regular libraries visitors. There were 20 questionnaires received from faculty and 110 students. The total response rate is 92.19%.

Keywords: Library-resources, Facilities and services, HKBKCE

INTRODUCTION

Library occupies an important place in the modern educational system. Class room instruction will not provide all the opportunities needed for attaining all the complex educational objectives. It is here that the libraries come to help the student community [1]. A library is a services institution. Its services should be aimed to satisfy its users for whom the library is established, maintained and developed [2]. Sources and users are the two pillars upon which library services are rests. The prime objective of organization and administration of the library is to facilitate the user community to exploit and harness fully the resources of the library for the maximum use [3]. This is possible through providing library service.

There are many variations in collection, users, teaching pattern employed, services and finance. Under these circumstances, the library services in most of the libraries are far from satisfactory. The HKBKCE began with the aim of providing educational opportunities to the deserving and under-privileged. The Karnataka State Muslim Federation (KSMF) helped establish this engineering college in 1997 under the leadership of Mr. C.M. Ibrahim, former Union Minister. The HKBKCE has well-equipped Library and Information Centre with an elaborated collection of books, e-books, CD-ROMs, journals, project reports, audio-visual materials and other resources to serve its users. As HKBKCE Library is the best one of its kind in Bangalore, has expanded and computerized its house keeping operations during the year 2003, there are serious constraints in providing effective library services. In this study an attempt has been made to analyze and interpret the data on the user's opinion about the resources, facilities and services provided by HKBKCE Library and Information Center. The related background literature of the study has been traced in the following section.

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Literature review

The attempt has been made to identify some of related studies carried out by the researchers in which are related to the present study. The awareness and utilization of resources and services of city central library, Gulbarga study was helpful to the librarians for improving their services. The study was found that majority of the users are aware of the resources and services provided by the library. The significant proportions of the users are unaware of the resources and services. Further, the resources and services are made use by a larger majority of the users who are aware of the resources and services. The satisfaction about the services and facilities are concerned most of them satisfied [4]. The library usage study on 91 faculties from the Sahyadri science colleges conducted through a questionnaire. The analysis of the collected data covers the use of library resources, classification and catalogue, services and physical facilities. The main intention of the study is to promote libraries services for academic interest of the users [5]. To evaluate the services offered by DVS polytechnic college libraries. The study reveals that 37.5% students and 46.88% faculty are satisfied with lending service and 48.75% students and 50% of faculty respectively have a good opinion about book bank facility of their college library [6].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study has been conducted with the following objectives:
- To know the background of the engineering college library.
- To assess the existing situation of the library in respect of its administrative set up, organizational efficiency, finance, collection, technical processing etc.,
- To assess the library personal, physical facilities, services etc., and whether resources and services cater to needs of its users.
- To suggest the practical solutions to prevailing problems.
- To suggest ways and means to the improvement of the library.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is adopted survey method to collect the data; a simple questionnaire was formulated keeping in view the objective of the study. The questionnaire consisted of simple and open ended questions with ample number of options. It carried the assurance to the readers that their responses would be kept confidential and will be use for research purposes only so that the respondents could freely express their personnel views and opinions. During the preparation of this paper, an attempt was made to collect the required data from all available sources. However, sample survey method is used for the study. Questionnaires were distributed only few regular libraries visiting students and faculties. The questionnaires distributed and responses received are presented in table-1.

The questionnaires were distributed to frequently visiting faculty and students. There were 20 questionnaires received from faculty and 110 from students. The response rate is 83.33 percent and 94.01 percent irrespectively in the respective categories. Totally the response rate is 92.19 percent.

Table 1. Distribution of questionnaires and responses received

Category of users	Total No. library members	No. of questionnaires distributed	No. of filled in questionnaires received	Percentage of response
Faculty	24	24	20	83.33
Students	234	117	110	94.01
Total	258	141	130	92.19

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Fig. 1 Details of Library Collection *
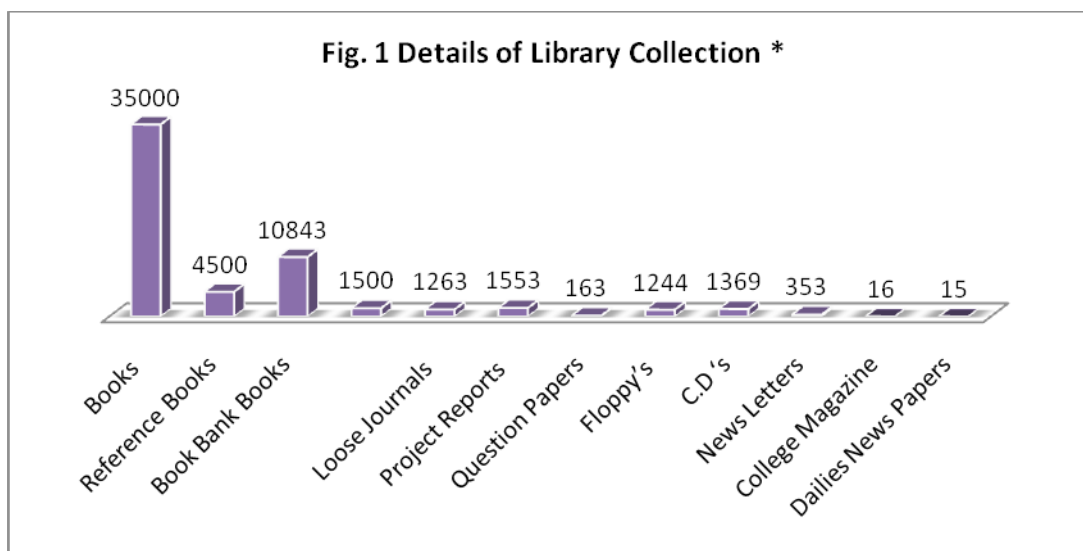
* Source: HKBKCE Library Annual Report. (http://203.90.120.126:8081/)

The details of the resource, facilities and services of the HKBKCE Library are provided here. The different types and total number of the collections available in the library is summarized in figure-1.

The library contains good number of collection of 50343 books, including text books and reference books. It also contains back volumes of journals, project reports, current journals, atlases and maps, audio visual cassettes and CD-ROMs. The importance of theses sources are given in detailed in the continuing sections.

DATA ANALYSIS

Category-wise Distribution of Respondents

Today gender is considered as one of the important criteria. Particularly while conducting the survey method it is better to see the respondents gender-wise. The respondents are categorized on the basis of their category-wise distribution and are presented in the table-2.

The table 2 exhibits that out of 130 respondents 75 (57.69%) of them are 'male' 55 (42.31) of them are female. Among the faculty, 8 (6.15%) of them are 'male' and 12 (9.23%) of them are female. Of the total students 67 (51.54%) of them are 'male' and 43 (33.08%) of them are female.

Course-wise Distribution of Respondents

Educational level of the respondents generally education is believed to have effect on widening the mental horizon a man and as such of is being considered as one of the basic necessity of any individual. The information so obtained from the respondents are analyzed and presented in table-3.

Table 2. Category-wise distribution of respondents

Gender	Faculty	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Cumulative total	Total Percentage
Male	8	6.15	67	51.54	75	57.69
Female	12	9.23	43	33.08	55	42.31
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

Table 3. Course-wise distribution of respondents

Course	Faculty	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Cumulative total	Total Percentage
Computer science	5	3.85	44	33.85	49	37.70
Electrical and Electronics	4	3.06	27	20.77	31	23.83
Medical Electronics	3	2.31	15	11.54	18	13.85
Electronics & Communication	4	3.08	12	9.23	16	12.31
Mechanical	4	3.08	12	9.23	16	12.31
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

The table 3 reveals that, out of total 49 (37.70%) of respondents belongs to Computer-science department, whereas 31 (23.84%) belongs to Electrical department, 18 (13.84%) are belongs to Medical electronics, while 16 (12.31%) each respondents belongs to Electronics and Communication and Mechanical engineering

Frequency of Library Visit

It is to be noted that the frequency of library visit by the user is usually influenced by the factors such as collection, organization and maintenance of library resources along with the library services. Many a times the library staff plays a decisive role as the frequency of library visit and there by its utilization by the users. The question was asked to the library visit respondents regarding their frequency of visit. The information so sought has been given in table-4.

Table 4 shows that out of 130 library visitors, majority (71, 54.62%) of respondents visit the library every day, whereas 28 (21.52%) of them visit the library once in a week, 20 (15.39%) of them visit the library twice in a week, 6 (4.62%) of them visit the library once in a month and the remaining 5 (3.85%) of them visit the library occasionally.

Purposes of Visiting the Library

There are different purposes form which the users visit the library. The collected data for the users were analyzed and presented in table-5

The table reveals that out of 130 respondents' 107 (82.31%) respondents have the opinion that they visit the library to borrow text books, whereas 102 (78.46%) users visit library to get photocopies and 91 (70.00%) respondents have expressed that they visit library to meet friends, 53.85% of respondents visit library to see OPAC, 41.54% of respondents opinion that they visit library to prepare for competitive examinations. However 65 (50.00%) of respondents are visiting library for sending the email or to use Internet facility. 32 (26.65%) of them who visit the library to refer reference books, only 21 (16.15%) of

Table 4. Frequency of library visit

Library Visit	Faculty	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Cumulative total	Total Percentage
Every day	12	9.22	59	45.40	71	54.62
Once in a week	5	3.85	27	20.67	28	21.52
Twice in a week	2	1.54	18	13.85	20	15.39
Once in a Month	1	0.77	5	3.85	6	4.62
Occasionally	0	0.00	5	3.85	5	3.85
Total	20	15.38	114	87.62	130	100.00

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Table 5. Purposes of visiting the library

Purpose	Faculty	% n=20	Students	% n=110	Cumulative total	% n=130
To borrow book(s)	20	100.00	87	79.09	107	82.31
To send e-mail	20	100.00	45	40.91	65	50.00
To browse news papers/popular magazines	12	60.00	45	40.91	57	43.85
To refer old question paper(s)	10	50.00	32	29.09	42	32.31
To read text book(s) and other reading materials	13	65.00	32	29.09	45	34.62
To use Internet	15	75.00	33	30.00	48	36.92
To use current journal(s)	14	70.00	21	19.09	35	26.92
To search information in catalogue (OPAC)	10	50.00	60	54.55	70	53.85
To prepare for competitive examinations	12	60.00	42	38.18	54	41.54
To obtain photocopies	14	70.00	88	80.00	102	78.46
To use back volumes of subject journal(s)	15	75.00	30	27.27	45	34.62
To use electronic resources	10	50.00	23	20.91	33	25.38
To meet library staff	10	50.00	25	22.73	35	26.92
To refer reference book(s)	12	60.00	20	18.18	32	24.62
To read own reading materials	8	40.00	15	13.64	23	17.69
To use audio-visual resources	9	45.00	22	20.00	31	23.85
To meet friend(s)	11	55.00	80	72.73	91	70.00
To prepare for quizzes and such other	5	25.00	22	20.00	27	20.77
To request for inter library loan	9	45.00	12	10.91	21	16.15
To get answer to reference query	13	65.00	25	27.73	38	29.23

Note: Total percentage will not be 100 because responses are more than one.

the respondents visit the library for request interlibrary loan.

Purpose of Using the Reading Materials

Information is for use – every reader must get what he/she desires and every book must find its reader. Information is used for various purposes such as preparing notes, writing assignments and presenting seminars by the user, the collected data is shown in table-6.

The table 6 shows that majority 96 (73.84%) respondents use reading materials for preparing notes, whereas 70 (53. 84%) respondents have opinions that they use reading materials for preparing assignments, 38 (29.23%) use for preparation of seminar and 19 (14.61%) respondents are opined that they use reading materials for preparing project works.

Table 6. Purpose of using the reading materials

Preparing	Faculty	Percentage n=20	Students	Percentage n=110	Cumulative total	Percentage n=130
Notes	12	60.00	84	76.36	96	73.84
Assignments	7	35.00	63	57.27	70	53.84
Seminars	8	40.00	30	27.27	38	29.23
Project report	4	20.00	15	13.63	19	14.61

Note: Total percentage will not be 100 because responses are more than one.

Table 7. Adequacy of book borrowing facility

Opinion	Faculty	%	Students	%	Cumulative total	Total percentage
Adequate	16	12.30	47	36.16	63	48.46
Moderately adequate	3	2.31	42	32.31	45	34.62
Inadequate	1	0.77	21	16.15	22	16.92
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

The table shows that majority (96, 73.84%) of respondents use reading materials for preparing notes, whereas 70 (53. 84%) of respondents have opinions that they use reading materials for preparing assignments, 38 (29.23%) are use for preparation of seminar and 19 (14.61%) of the respondents are opined that they use reading materials for preparing project works.

Adequacy of borrowing facility

The main service rendered by the entire library is book borrowing/lending facility. The users of the library were asked to give their opinion regarding the adequacy of book lening service in the library. The information so sought from the respondents are analyzed and presented in table-7.

The table 7 reveals that out of 130 respondents, 63 (48.46%) respondents opened that the book borrowing facility is adequacy, whereas 45 (34.62%) respondents opined that the book borrowing facility is moderately adequate and 22 (16.92%) respondents expressed that the book borrowing facility is inadequate.

Opinions about number of books borrowing from the library

The opinion of users about number of books borrowing from the library is analyzed and present in the table-8.

It is observe from the table-8 that, out of 130 respondents 102 (78.46%) respondents have opined that normally they borrow more than two books at a

Table 8. Opinion of users about number of books borrowing from the library

Opinion	Faculty	%	Students	%	Cumulative total	Total percentage
One Book	0	0.00	5	3.85	5	3.85
Two Books	1	0.77	8	6.15	9	6.92
More than two books	17	13.07	85	65.39	102	78.46
No Response	2	1.54	12	9.23	14	10.77
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

Table 9. Adequacy of library resources

Resources	Highly Adequate n=130	Moderately Adequate n=130	Adequate n=130	Inadequate n=130
Tex books	39(30.00)	58(44.61)	26(20.00)	7(5.38)
Reference books	23(17.69)	59(45.38)	39(30.00)	9(6.92)
Journals	19(14.61)	30(23.7)	68(52.30)	13(10.00)
Question papers	11(8.46)	31(23.84)	61(46.92)	7(5.38)
Atlases, Maps and Chart	22(16.92)	36(27.69)	24(18.46)	6(4.61)

Note: 1. Total percentage will not be 100 because responses are more than one.
2. Figures give in parentheses indicate percentages

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Table 10. Opinions on the automated library services

Opinions	Faculty	Category of users Percentage	Students	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Poor	0	0.00	7	5.38	7	5.38
Average	5	3.85	13	10.00	18	13.85
Good	7	5.38	44	33.85	51	39.23
Very Good	5	3.85	26	20.00	31	23.85
Excellent	3	2.31	20	15.38	23	17.69
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

time from the library. Whereas nine (6.92%) respondent have expressed that they borrow two books at a time and five (3.84%) respondents said that they borrow one book at a time. 14 (10.77%) respondents have not responded.

Adequacy of library resources

The Faculty and students were asked whether the library resources are adequate for their study or teaching purposes. The responses received are analyzed and presented in table-9.

The table nine reveals that out of 130 respondents 44.61% of faculty and students have the opinion that the text books are moderately adequate, whereas reference collection most of the respondents representing 45.38% of respondents have opined that the reference books are moderately adequately The adequacy of journal 52.30% of users said that the journals are adequate for their study purpose, whereas 46.92% of students and staff are opinion, that question papers are adequate for them. When users were asked about adequacy of Atlases, Maps and Charts, 27.69% of respondents have said that atlas, maps and charts are adequate for their study purposes.

Opinions on the Automated Library Services

The opinions on the automated library services data were collected from the user and presented in the following table

Table 10 shows that, 51 (39.23%) users are happy with the good automated services of their library, out of which 44 were students and seven were faculty. 31 (23.85%) users have rated automated services as very good, out of which 26 were students and five were faculty. 23 (17.69%) respondents have expressed that their library automated services are excellent, out of which 20 were students and the threes were faculty. Whereas 18 (13.85%) users are of the opinion that there is average automated services of their library, out of the five were students and 13 were faculty. Only seven (5.38%) students have stated poor automated services.

Extend of Help to Locate Books

The library catalogues are helpful in locating library resources so collected data was analyzed and presented in table-11.

The table 11 exhibits that there are 108 (83.08%) respondents have expressed that the library catalogues are helpful in locating books

Table 11. Extend of help to locating books

Opinion	Faculty	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Cumulative total	Total percentage
Helpful	18	13.84	90	69.24	108	83.08
Not Helpful	2	1.54	20	15.38	22	16.92
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

Table 12. User opinion about library promotional programmes

Promotional Programmes	Faculty	Percentage n=20	Students	Percentage n=110	Cumulative total	Percentage n=130
Library Orientation	12	60.00	72	65.45	84	64.61
Library Guide	9	45.00	68	61.81	77	59.23
Hand Book	14	70.00	53	78.18	67	51.53

Note: Total percentage will not be 100 because response are more than one.

in the library where as 22 (16.92%) of them says that catalogue is not helpful in locating books in the library.

Library Promotional Programmes

To promote the users of the library, HKBKCE library has some promotional programmes. Thus a question was posed to the respondents whether they feel the library promotional programmes provide or not. The responses received are analyzed and presented in table-12.

The above table 12 shows that out of 130 respondents, 84 (64.61%) respondents have said that the library provides library orientation, and while 77 (59.23%) respondents says that the library provides ' library guide' and 67 (51.53%) expressed that the

Helpful of Library Staff to the Users

In a library system the co- operation of the library user's staff plays a vital role in the smooth functioning of library facilities and services. The main purpose of the library will not fulfill. Here an investigator asked the question regarding the helpfulness of the library staff in without which in regards to the facilities and services in the libarary. The responses so obtain is presented in table-13.

It can be seen from the table 13 that 85(65.38) respondents have opinioned that the library staffs are helpful and 45 (34. 62%) respondents have said that the library staffs are not helpful for them.

Assistance by Library Staff

A question was posed to 85 respondents regarding

Table 13. Helpful of library staff to the users

Responses	Faculty	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Cumulative total	Total percentage
Helpful	17	13.08	68	52.31	85	65.38
Not Helpful	3	2.30	42	32.31	45	34.62
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

library provides hand book to promote the library.

the helpfulness of the library staff. The responses received were analyzed and are presented in table14.

Table 14. Assistance of help extended by the library staff

Responses	Faculty	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Cumulative total	Total percentage
Very Helpful	8	9.41	38	44.71	46	54.12
Helpful	3	3.53	15	17.65	18	21.18
Moderately helpful	4	4.71	10	11.76	14	16.47
Not at all Helpful	0	0.00	4	4.71	4	4.71

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Table 15. Types of help provided by the library staff to user

Helpful	Faculty	Percentage n=20	Students	Percentage n=110	Cumulative total	Percentage n=130
In locating required document	10	50.00	72	65.45	82	63.08
In guiding to read suitable banks	12	60.00	23	20.91	35	26.92
In locating books without wasting much time	3	15.00	24	21.82	27	20.77
In Internet Searching	7	35.00	19	17.27	26	20.00
Assisting for use of OPAC	12	60.00	72	65.45	82	63.08

Note: Total percentage will not be 100 because responses are more than one.

It is observed from the table-14 that, out of 35 respondents, 46 (54.12%) opinioned that library staff are very helpful where as 18 (21.18%) respondents, said that the library staffs are helpful, 14 (16.47%) respondents have expressed that the library staff is said moderately helpful, 4 (4.70%) respondents that the library staff are not at all respondents says that the library staff are not at all helpful and only 3 (3.52%) did not respond on the question.

Types of help Providing by the Library Staff to Users

Staff member play an important role in the library by providing the service to the users. The different types of help provide by the library staff to the user is shows in table-15.

The table 15 shows that out of 130 respondents 82 (63.08%) of them have said that the library staff are helpful in locating required documents and helping for use of OPAC, while 35 (26. 92%) respondents have opined that the library staff are helpful in giving guidance to read suitable books. Whereas,

27 (20.77%) respondents says that the library staff are helpful in locating books without wasting much time, while another 26 (20.00%) respondent have opined that the library staff are helpful in searching necessary documents on Internet.

Preference of Canteen / Cafeteria near by the Library

Cafeteria in a library helps the user to keep refreshed from the monotonous and continuous library work. Students and Faculty were asked to give the opinion in regards to the preference for canteen. The opinions sought from the respondents have given in table-16.

The table shows responses towards preference for a canteen or cafeteria near the library. It can be seen from the table that 110 respondents representing 84.62% think that a canteen/ cafeteria should be there nearby the library. While 20 respondents 15.38% says that they do not want canteen/ cafeteria nearby the library.

Table 16. Users opinion about preference of canteen / cafeteria near by the library

Canteen	Faculty	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Cumulative total	Total percentage
Good canteen	17	13.08	93	71.54	110	84.62
Not-good canteen	3	2.30	17	13.08	20	15.38
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

Table 17. Opinion on the facilities and services offered at the library

Opinions	Category of users				Total	Percentage
	Faculty	Percentage	Students	Percentage		
Poor	0	0.00	10	7.70	10	7.69
Average	5	3.85	20	15.38	25	19.23
Good	5	3.85	43	33.08	48	36.92
Very Good	9	6.91	29	22.31	38	29.23
Excellent	1	0.77	18	13.85	19	14.62
Total	20	15.38	110	84.62	130	100.00

Overall opinion on the Facilities and Services Offered at the Library

The overall opinions about the facilities and services offered at the library data were collected from the users and summerised presents in the following table-17.

Table 17 shows that 48 (36.92%) respondents are happy with the good services and facility of their library, out of which 20 were students and 5 were faculty. 38 (29.23%) respondents have expressed very good services and facility of library, out of which 29 were students and nine were faculty. 25 (19.23%) respondents have expressed the average facilities of their library services and facility, out of which 20 were students and 5 were faculty. 19 (14.62%) respondents are of the opinion that services and facility of their library is excellent. Only ten (7.69%) respondents have stated poor facility and services of their library.

FINDINGS

A study has revealed the following as findings. On the basis of the findings, suggestions are made and conclusion is drawn. The major findings of the studies are as follow:

- The study finds that, majority (107, 82.31%) of respondents visits the library to borrow text books and (41.54%) prepare for competitive examinations. Whereas 53.85% of respondents use the library OPAC.
- There are 48.46% of respondents opined that the book borrowing facility is adequacy and major-

ity (78.46%) of them normally borrow more than two books at a time from the library.
- The study reveals that 39.23% of users are happy with their library automated services and more number (83.08%) of respondents have expressed that library staff helped in locating books.
- It also finds that 64.61% of respondents opined that library staff provides library orientation program for using the library facilities.
- To understand that 84.62% of respondents think that a canteen/ cafeteria should be the near library.

SUGGESTIONS

- Library should have more copies of certain important text books, reference books and model question papers.
- Book bank facility has to be improved by providing the books which are actually needed.
- The library should provide good computers for CD work station.
- Management authority should provide sufficient numbers of staff for effective service to the user community.
- Library user orientation should be given to the fresh academic students or users.
- Separate reading room facility for ladies and gents should be provided.
- Separate reading room facility for faculty and students.
- Library staff should be deputed for conference / seminar for upgrade their skills & knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Library is the basic need for any educational institute and it should make better facilities and also the library should be made attractive point for any educational Institution. Through the above detail analysis we can find that majority of the users are happy about the resources and facilities available in the library and also services rendered by the library is satisfactory. The library is still to improve the present system particularly the library should fully automate and they have to enter the networking. So that all the college libraries in and around Bangalore can share the available resources.

The library has to provide a variety of services to quench the thirst of users such as current awareness service, there should be a well balanced and need based collection. It can be ended that with whatever drawbacks in the study "Availability of resources, facilities and services in HKBK College of Engineering, Bangalore" has revealed, all possible efforts are taken both by the management and the Librarian to provide a good library services. Hope this study will help the management to take appropriate decision in improving the services and facility of library.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Use and Awareness of Electronic Information Resources and Services among the Teachers and Students of Institute of Informatics and Management Sciences (IIMS) Meerut: A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Electronic Information Resources and Services (EIRS) now plays a vital part in the lives of individuals, organisations, and institutions. Information awareness is the key to the optimum use of information. The study analysed the "Use and Awareness of Electronic Information Resources and Services (EIRS) among the Teachers and Students of Institute of Informatics and Management Sciences, (IIMS), Meerut (U.P.): a Case Study". A well structured 150 questionnaires were distributed among teachers and students at the IIMS, Meerut during the academic session 2008–2009 to find out the use and awareness of electronic resources and services provided by Institute library. 120 questionnaires were distributed to the teachers and students selected conveniently from the IIMS. Therefore, a total of 100 questionnaires were returned and used for this study. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of the purpose of using EIRS, types, methods and linking pattern of EIRS. The paper also deals with the reason for using EIRS. Suggestions are given to make the EIRS more beneficial to the Teachers and Students, IIMS, Meerut.

Keywords: Electronic Information Resources and Services (EIRS), Teachers, Students, Institute of Informatics and Management Sciences (IIMS), Meerut.

INTRODUCTION

Institute of Informatics & Management Sciences, Meerut. (IIMS) was established in 1996 under the auspices of Sri Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti with the mission of setting high standards in imparting professional education and training and develop-

ment through the creation, utilization and dissemination of knowledge. The mission of the College is to develop competent and versatile world class professionals of high caliber who can be of professional and technical excellence in a post liberalized and highly competitive environment. The objective of the Institute is to be a high profile Institute which excels in management and computer application education and supports the requirement of Indian industries in particular and society in general.

The library is obviously the source of power of knowledge. In higher education and research, the use of library is a matter of concerns to students, teachers and researchers. The exponential growth of literature often creates problems for them to access appropriate literature and their use. The problem

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has, however, considerably been resolved with the help of information and communication technology (ICT). Electronic resources have exploded in popularity and use. They can and do enable innovation in teaching, and they increase timeliness in research as well as increase discovery and creation of new fields of inquiry (Henderson & MacEwan, 1997). Other reasons for teachers to use e-resources include relating to increasingly computer-literate students and keeping up-to-date in their fields. Availability of e-resources has changed what users actually read and use. They now tend to use only what is easily accessible. Therefore, they visit the library a lot less, and, as such, discovery through coincidence is reduced. Access to e-resources has decreased the time spent penetrating for information.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Literature plays a very important role in research activities, as it forms the very first step of a research pursuit. Review of literature happens to be an important segment of the concerned topic. The literature review should be conducted in a systematic way to achieve optimum results. In this study an attempt has been made to cover few works which have been undertaken in India and abroad.

Khan, Zaidi and Bharati (2009) [1] revealed that the faculty members and research scholars are aware of the availability of on-line databases and largely use them for reference purposes in their research work and studies. The degree of usefulness and utilization of on-line databases is high among the universities' faculty members and research scholars. It was also found that the respondents from both universities are aware of the search options for accessing on-line databases. it is also found that a large number of respondents of JNU and JMI are using field searching and boolean operators to access information from on-line databases.

Tella, Tella, Ayeni and Omoba (2007) [2] indicate that self-efficacy and the use of electronic information jointly predict and contribute to academic performance; that respondents with high self-efficacy

make better use of electronic information and have better academic performance that a correlation exists among self-efficacy, use of electronic information and academic performance; and that the use of electronic information influenced respondents' performance in general education subjects more than other subjects. Finally, the results reveal that the internet is the electronic information source student's access for information most often.

Naushad Ali (2005) [3] focuses the purpose of study that the use of electronic information services (EIS) among the users of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Library in Delhi, India. Both questionnaire and observational methods were used for data collection. The study found that Boolean logic and truncation are the most often used search facilities by IIT users. Lack of printing facilities, terminals and trained staff are the major reasons that would discourage users from accessing the EIS. The survey also reveals that some 60 per cent of users face difficulties while browsing e-information.

Rajeev Kumar, Amritpal Kaur (2004) [4] in their study "Use of Internet by teachers and students in Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Engineering & Technology". The major findings were [1]. Majority of the respondents has more than two year experience of using the Internet [2]. Majority of the users of the college use the Internet services daily [3]. The most frequently used places for accessing the Internet are the college (90%) and the home (63.3%) [4]. Majority of the respondents mainly uses the Internet for educational purposes and the least number of respondents use the Internet for entertainment purposes [5]. E-mail service is the most preferred service by all the Internet users followed by www. All the respondents face the problem of insufficient time slot allotted to per user in the college for Internet use. Singh (1999) attempted about background information about the emergence of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur. She discussed the methodology used for data collection, acquisition of periodicals and other documentary collection. Majority of the users rated library collection, services and attitude of library staff was good. The users were not

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satisfied with the photocopying services. Examined the users awareness and usefulness of various types of reader services.

Osunrinde, Adekiya and Adeyemo (2002) find the use of electronic information has become prominent in the drive for making information and data transfer available to users, especially students. The need for electronic information for the purpose of research and learning in various institutions has posed challenges in relation to system connections, working ability, and access. Electronic information has many functions and benefits which can be of immense use to students in schools and educational sectors, particularly research institutions. Once the user is connected to the internet, the user can link up with any part of the world for whatever purpose the user intends.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of this study was to purposely center of attention on the following aspects

1. To find out the use and awareness of various types of electronic information resources and services (EIRS) by the teachers and students of IIMS.

2. To know the various purposes in using of the electronic information resources and services (EIRS) by the teachers and students of IIMS.

3. To study the use pattern and to identity the different popular sites for which the electronic information resources and services access by the teachers and students of IIMS.

4. To know the information resources of the electronic resources and services format use by the teachers and students of IIMS.

5. To find out the user satisfaction with the electronic resources and services facilities provided in the IIMS.

6. To suggest ways and means to overcome problems faced by the users.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study uses the case study method. A well structured questionnaire was designed and used for collecting data. Therefore, suitable sampling method has been used. 120 questionnaires were disseminated to the teachers and students selected suitably from the IIMS, Meerut. Therefore, a total of 100 questionnaires were returned and used for this study. The results of the findings were accessible in tables using percentage.

DATA ANALYSYSIS

Table 2 shows that the 100% teachers and students have been aware about major electronic information resourcesand services(EIRS).

The table 3 shows the purpose in using electronic information resources & services (EIRS) for educational purpose. It has been found that to prepare course material for teaching/study purpose used by teachers 10 (25%) and by the students 25 (41.6%). 20 (50%) of the teachers and 30 (50%) of the students are use the to update research work purpose. To write paper for publication purpose. Used by teachers 15 (37.5%) and by students 10 (16.6%) to attend conferences /seminars/symposia workshops used by teachers 15 (37.5%) and by students 15 (25%) to carry out project works are used by the teachers similarly 15 (37.5%) and by students 15(25%).

Table 4 shows the types of information resources & services (EIRS) needed through electronically. On analyzing the data it has been found that the E-journals service used by teachers is 20 (50%) and by students 40 (66.6%). 25 (62.5%) of the teachers used E-Articles while 40 (66.6%) students were use this service. E-Thesis/dissertation service used by teachers 30(75%) and by students 15(25%) and by students 20 (33%) 10 (25%) by the teachers whereas 30 (50%) of the students use E-books service. E-Archives ser-

vices used by teachers 10 (25%) and by students 40 (66.6%). Web resources used by teachers 20 (50%) and by students 10 (16.6%). Subject gateways service used by teachers 10 (25%) and students 5 (8.3%).

Table 5 shows the linking pattern of electronic information resources and services. It has been found that 10 (25%) of the teachers and 25 (41.6%) of the students are links through library website. 15 (37.5%) of the teachers and 30 (50%) of the students are links through publishers website. 20 (50%) of the teachers and 25 (41.6%) of the students are links through search engines. 15 (37.5%) of the teachers and 30 (50%) of the students are links through on-line resources & services website.

Table 6 shows the methods of reading electronic information resources & services. It has been found that the 25 (62.5%) teachers and 30 (50%) of the students were use display on the monitor method. Print out on the paper method is used by teachers 15 (37.5%) and by students 40 (66.6%). 20 (50%) of the teachers and 20(33%) of the students are use downloading in floppy, CD, pen drive method. Other methods used by teachers 10 (25%) and by students 10 (16.6%).

The Table 7 shows that the reason for using electronic information resources & services. It has been found that 15 (37.5%) of the teachers and 30 (50%) of the students are use available before print version. Access to full content reason used by teachers. 10 (25%) and by students 25 (41.6%). Similarly 10 (25%) of the teachers and 10 (16.6%) of the students are use access to different locations regions. Easy to use reason used by teachers 30 (75%) and by students 40 (66.6%). User friendly interface reason used by teachers 10(25%) and used by teachers 15 (37.5%) and by students 30 (50%).

On the data analysing in Table 8 shows that satisfaction level of electronic information resources & services. 20 (50%) of the teachers and 30 (50%) of the students were fully satisfied. 10 (25%) of the teachers and 15 (25%) of the students were partially satisfied with electronic services provided by institute library. 6 (15%) of the teachers and 10 (16.67%) of the students were not satisfied, and finally 4 (10%) of the teachers and 5 (8.33%) of the students says no comments.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 1. Status of Respondents

Level of Study	Population	Percentage
Teachers (**T**)	40	40.00
Students (**S**)	60	60.00
Total	100	100.00

Fig. 1. Status of Respondents

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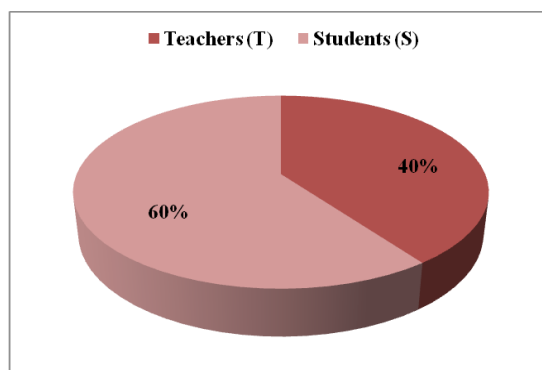
Table 2. Types of Electronic Information Resources and Services

Electronic Information Resources/services	Awareness			
	Teachers		Students	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
CD-ROM Databases	✓	-	✓	-
Internet	✓	-	✓	-
E-mail	✓	-	✓	-
Online Databases	✓	-	✓	-
Online Journals	✓	-	✓	-
Search Engines	✓	-	✓	-
OPAC	✓	-	✓	-
College Websites	✓	-	✓	-

(Multiple responses allowed)

Table 3. Purpose of Using EIRS

Purpose	T	%age	S	%age	Total	%age
To update research work	20	50	30	50	50	50
To prepare course material for teaching/study	10	25	25	41.6	35	35
To write paper for publication	15	37.5	10	16.6	25	25
To attend conferences /seminar/symposia	15	37.5	15	25	30	30
To carry out project works	15	37.5	15	25	30	30

(Multiple responses allowed)
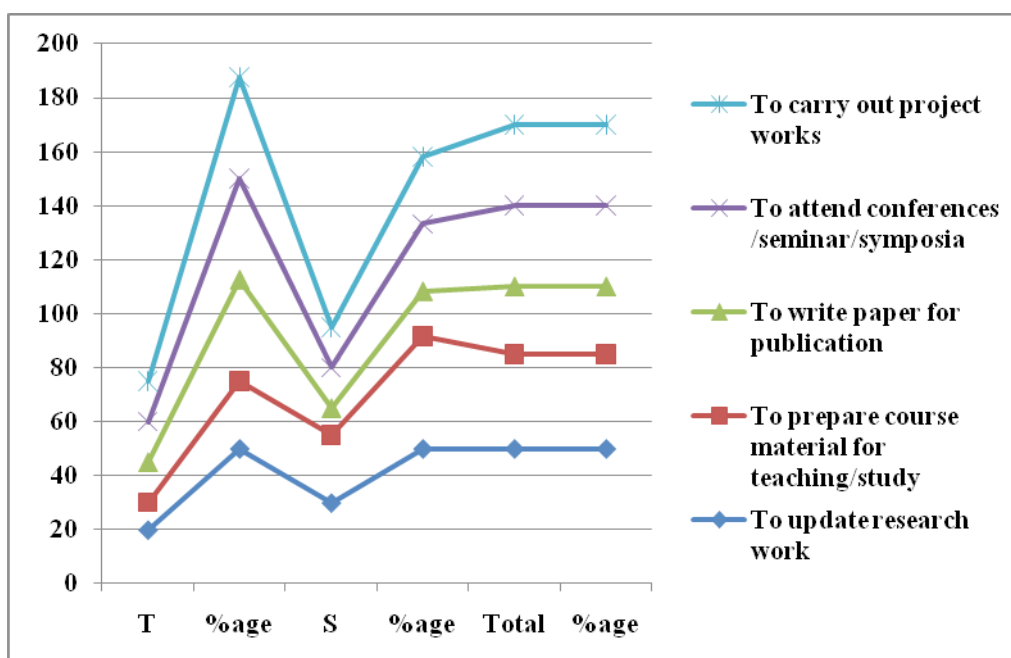
Fig. 2. Purpose of Using EIRS

Table 4. Use and Awareness of EIRS

Uses of EIRS	T	%age	S	%age	Total	%age
E-journals	20	50	40	66.6	60	60
E-Articles	25	62.5	40	66.6	65	65
E-Thesis/Dissertation	30	75	15	25	45	45
E-Data bases	10	25	20	33	30	30
E-Books	10	25	30	50	40	40
E-Archives	10	25	40	66.6	50	58
Web resources (Text, images, sources)	20	50	10	16.6	30	30
Subject Gateways	10	25	5	8.3	15	15

(Multiple responses allowed)
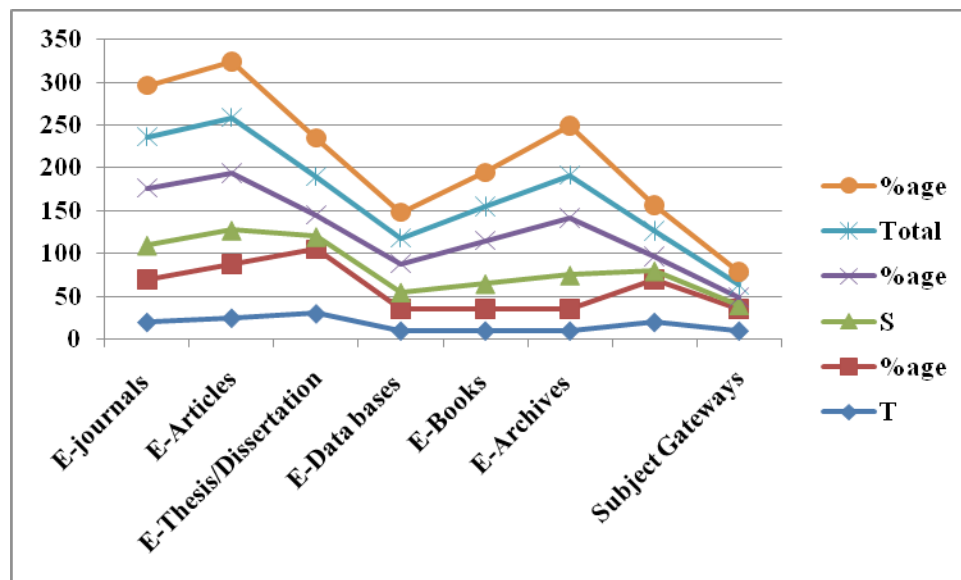
Fig. 3. Use and Awareness of EIRS

Table 5. Linking Pattern of EIRS

Links Pattern	T	%age	S	%age	Total	%age
Links through Library website	10	25	25	41.6	35	35
Links through publisher's website	15	37.5	30	50	45	45
Links through search engines	20	50	25	41.6	45	45
Links through online resources & services website	15	37.5	30	50	45	45

(Multiple responses allowed)

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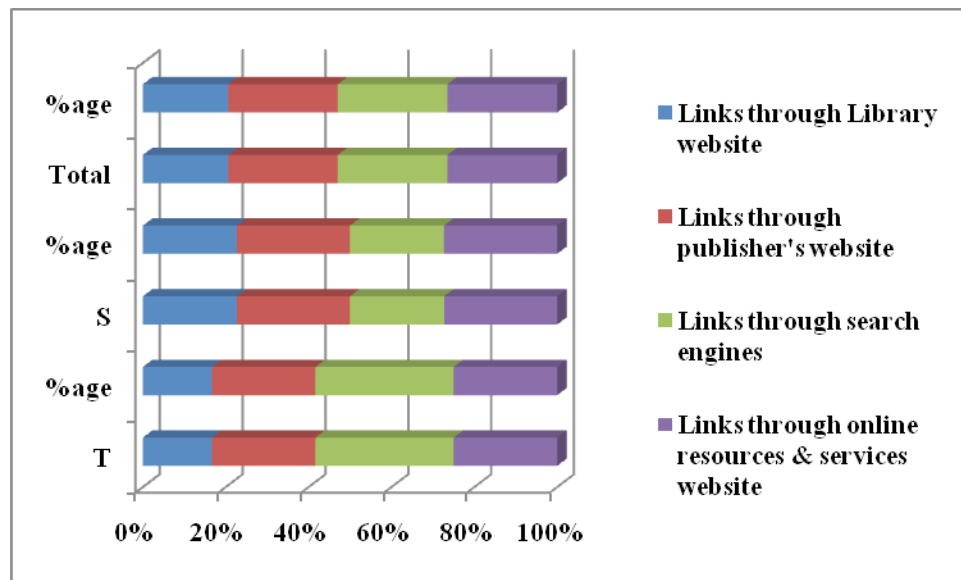
Fig. 4. Linkings Patterns of EIRS

Table 6. Method of Reading EIRS

Method of reading	T	%age	S	%age	Total	%age
Display on the Monitor	25	62.5	30	50	55	55
Print out on the paper	15	37.5	40	66.6	55	55
Downloading in floppy CD, Pen drive	20	50	20	33	40	40
Other Method	10	25	10	16.6	20	20

(Multiple responses allowed)
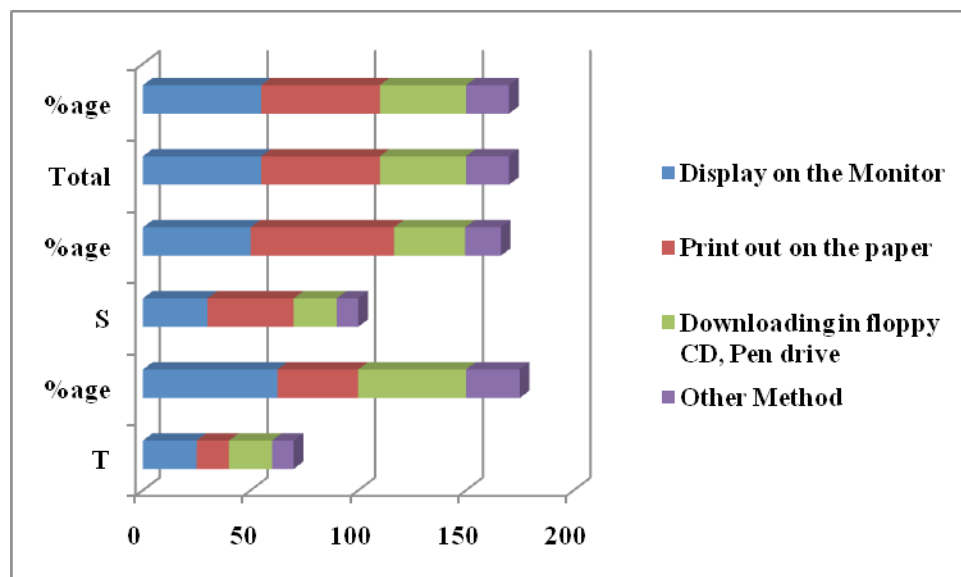
Fig. 5. Methods of Reading EIRS

Table 7. Reasons for Frequently Used EIRS

Reasons	T	%age	S	%age	Total	%age
Available before print version	15	37.5	30	50	45	45
Access to full content	10	25	25	41.6	35	35
Access to different locations	10	25	10	16.6	20	20
Easy to use	30	75	40	66.6	70	70
User Friendly Interface	10	25	20	33	30	30
Reliable access	15	37.5	30	50	45	45

(Multiple responses allowed)
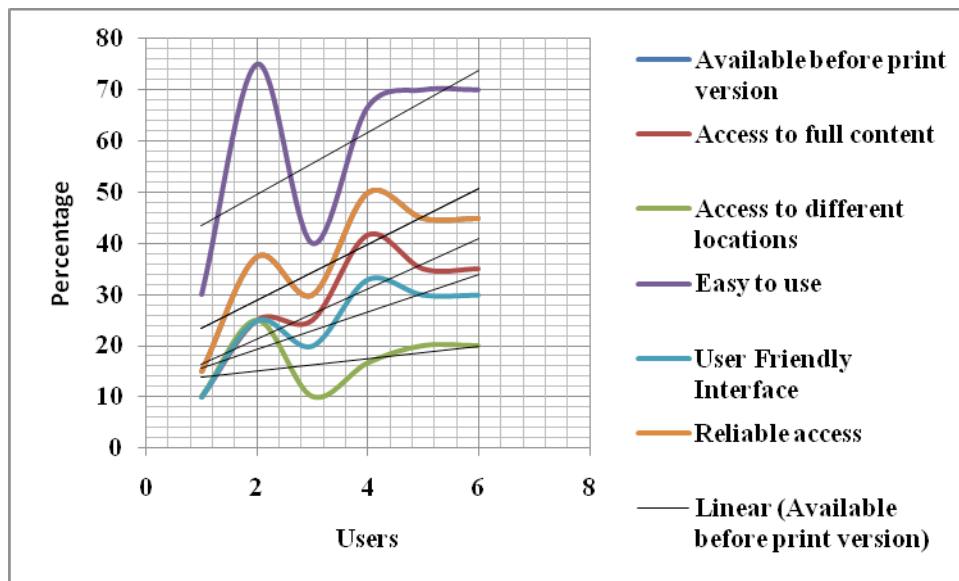
Fig. 6. Reason for Frequently Used EIRS

Table 8. Satisfaction with EIRS provided by the Institute Library

Satisfaction Level	T	%age	S	%age	Total	%age
Fully Satisfied	20	50	30	50	50	50
Partially Satisfied	10	25	15	25	25	25
Not Satisfied	6	15	10	16.67	16	16
No Comments	4	10	5	8.33	9	9
Total	40	100	60	100	100	100

Use and Awareness of Electronic Information Resources and Services among the Teachers and Students of Institute of Informatics and Management Sciences (IIMS) Meerut: A Case Study
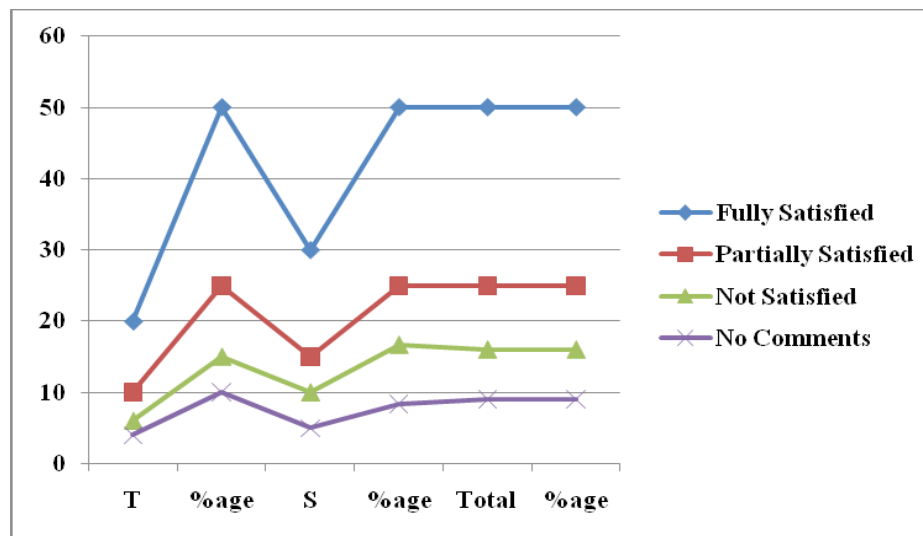
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Fig. 7. Satisfaction with EIRS provided by the Institute Library

The study sought to analyses the "use of electronic information resources and services among the Teachers and Students of Institute of Informatics and Management Sciences (IIMS), Meerut: A Case Study". With the awareness and use of electronic information resources and services in libraries and information resources centres, the information/library professionals are required to respond to the new environment for new roles and new careers in information acquisition, preservation, and transfer. They need to be responsive to the growing need of the time. New kinds of competencies, skills, and experiences are required to respond to the need of the time that extends beyond the traditional library setting. At the same time, persons involved in higher education/research programmes are also required to intensively orient themselves with the mechanisms and techniques of accessing and retrieving their desired information and information resources from the web-based information system.

Based on the present study, it is recommended that:

• Teachers and students of IIMS should endeavour to use electronic information resources and services in support of their teaching and study activities;

• IIMS library should acquire current electronic information resources for their use;

• IIMS library management should organise electronic information awareness programmes for teachers and students to improve their information searching and retrieval skills;

• Electronic information resources and services available to them should be used for their improved productivity.

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Use of Information Sources by the Users of Delhi Public Library: A Survey

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the use of information sources by the users of Delhi Public Library, Delhi (India). A well structured 120 questionnaires were distributed among DPL users during the academic session 2009-10, to find out the users of information resources being provided by DPL. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of use of collections and services, purpose of visit to the library; time spent in the library, physical facilities, use and collections of documents. The paper also identifies the levels of use of various services provided, special library services, and modern techniques applied by the library. Highlights satisfactions with services and rules and regulations of the library. Suggestions have been given to make the collections and services more beneficial for the public library users' community in India as well as abroad.

Keywords: Users Studies, Information Resources, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, India.

INTRODUCTION

A library is not a building stacked with books, it is a repository and source of information and idea, a place for learning and enquiry, and for the generation of thought and the creation of new knowledge. Public libraries in particular have the potential to bridge the gap between the information poor and the information rich by ensuring that people from all sectors and settings of society and the economy across India have easy access to knowledge to seek. Delhi Public Library is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Tourism & Culture and governed by Delhi Library Board, fully financed by the Government of India. Delhi Public Library was started as a UNESCO project in the year 1951 by the Govt. of India. It was inaugurated by first Prime Minister of India Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, started as small unitary library in old Delhi, Opp. Old Delhi Railway Station. It has since developed into a premier Public Library System in the metropolitan city of Delhi.

Delhi Public Library has a network of Zonal Libraries, Branches & Sub-branches, R.C.Libraries, Community Libraries, Deposit Stations, Sports Libraries, Mobile Library, Braille library, etc. spread all over Delhi. The Delhi Public Library is also one of the 4th recipient libraries under the provision of Delivery of Books & Newspaper (Public Libraries)

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Act 1954. The Library provides free library services to the residents of Delhi. Circulation of books is one of the major activities of the library. The library offers services to children and also organizes cultural activities such as lectures, debates, exhibitions etc. Some of the outstanding features of the library activities are services to Blind, Prisoners and offers Mobile Library service also. Delhi Public Library is the biggest Public Library System in India and the busiest Public Library in South East Asia.

Library collection is obviously one of the most important basic resources upon which the utility of library depends. Library collection is precious treasure of library. Delhi Public Library provides a wide range of books, journals and other reading materials in Hindi, English, Urdu, Punjabi & other Indian Languages for everyone, whatever your readings taste. Library stock consists of 15 lakhs books on variety of subjects including Books for competitive examinations, computer science, information technology, philosophy, religion, Hinduism, social science, economics, political science, international relations, language and linguistics, science, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, medical science, engineering, literature, fiction, history, geography etc.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the present study are:

1. To study the user approach to the Delhi Public Library.
2. To study the users and the patterns of documents usage in libraries.
3. To examine the institutional, economies and other support systems of libraries.
4. To examine the degree of awareness of users in understanding the availability of documents.
5. To assess the changing attitudes users of in using library and information materials.

METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire and personal interview methods were used for data collection. A total of 120 questionnaires were administered and 109 filled in questionnaires were obtained from the faculty members, unemployed person, Retired Person and students. Out of 109 questionnaires, only 105(96.33%) questionnaires were selected for analysis of data and 4(3.71%) questionnaires were rejected because of incomplete response from the respondents.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature of library and information services is vast. General treatments of library collection and services include. Naushad Ali (2005) [1] studied the use of electronic resources at IIT (Indian Institute of Technology) Delhi library. His main findings were: 1) Boolean logic and truncation were the most-often-used search techniques employed by IIT users; 2.) Lack of printing facilities, terminals and trained staff were the major reasons that discouraged users from accessing electronic resources; 3) 60% of users had difficulties in browsing e-resources.

Hussain and Kumar (2006) [2] conducted a survey on the use, collection and services of IIRS (Indian Institute of Remote Sensing) Library. Their major findings were: 1) 41.25% of the respondents used the library services daily; 2) 81.25% of the respondents used the library mainly to borrow books or other materials; 3) 87.50% of the respondents preferred the print collection over the electronic collection (68.75%), and 86.25% of the respondents use current periodicals; 4) Most of the respondents were satisfied with the library services.

Kumar (2009) [3] found that most users visit the library to borrow books, study, search for information, or reading. The purpose of their visits depends on time available and needs. Most users depend on publisher catalogues, bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, or book reviews to keep current in their area of study. Internet, e-journals, or CD-ROMs are used less often due to the lack of availability of these resources as well as personal skill to use them.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Data collected from the questionnaires were analyzed using frequency counts and simple percentage.

The table 3 shows that 13.33% of the total population under study consists of Teachers, 53.33% Students, 11.43% Unemployed and other persons, 10.48% of those who are using the library as Retired persons

The table 4 shows that 35 (33.33) of the users visited the library 'almost daily', while 30 (28.57%) users visited the library as several times in a week. There are only 20(19.05%) users who visit the library once in a month. Only small percentages of users.i.e.9 (8.57%) are rarely visiting the library.

So, it is clear that 80.95% of the users are regular visitors of the Library, while the remaining 19.05% are not regular visitors of the Library.

The table 5 shows that maximum percentage of the users are using the library for reading newspapers i.e. 42 (40%), whereas 17 (16.19%) users are using the library for reading subject books and magazines. There are 16 (15.24%) users who are using the Delhi Public Library as a recreational purpose, while 15 (14.28%) users are using for borrow and return the books .Only a small percentage of users who are using the library for research materials, reference books, for assignment and others purposes.

So, it is clear from analysis that majority of users who are using newspaper after that magazines and books.

On analyzing the data in Table 6, it has been found that 33 (31.42) are not a majority of users who spent time in the library for an hour, whereas 27 (25.71%) of users who spent time in the library for 2-3 hours. There are only 22 (20.95%) of users who spent time less than an hour, whereas 19 (18.09%) of users spent time in the library more than three hours. Only small

percentage of users who have not determined the time spent in the library i.e.3.83%.

Though, it clearly indicates that 33(31.42%) of the majority of users spent time in the library for an hour, whereas 27(25.71%) of users who spent time in the library for 2-3 hours.

The table 7 reveals that 31 (29.52%) users who have mostly used textbooks, whereas 29 (27.61%) users who uses general books in the library. There were only 17 (16.19%) total percentages of users are using periodicals/journals, but 16(15.23%) and 9 (6.87%) users are using reference books as well as newspapers. Only few percentages of users were using others (recreational books) and newspaper clippings services similarly.

As a result, it has been noticed that 31(29.52%) users who have mostly used textbooks, whereas 29(27.61%) users who uses general books in the library.

The table 8 reveals that the percentages of users are satisfied with physical facilities of the library. This table indicates that 73 (69.53%) users are satisfied with working hours, whereas 57 (54.28%) users are satisfied with the reading room facilities provided of the library premises. There are only 38 (36.19%) and 55 (52.38%) users are satisfied with the conducive environment and general facilities (air, water, lighting) of the library.

As a result, it is observed that 73(69.53%) users are satisfied with the working hours, whereas 57(54.28%) users are satisfied with the pleasing reading room facilities provided of the library premise.

The data analysis reveals in Table 9 that the lending of books is known maximum number of users' i.e. 59(56.19%), whereas 31(29.52%) users are using reference service available in the library. Only 15(14.29%) percentage of users (children's) are using library services.

Hence, it is noticed that maximum number of users are using lending of books in the Delhi Public Library.

In Table 10 Users' awareness about the library services is prerequisite for proper utilization of the library and its resources. Therefore the responses of the users in this regard have been analyzed in the above table regarding specialized library services. The data given in the above table reveals that 33(31.42%) of the large number of users are using in Deposit Station Services, while 31(29.52%) users are using Braille Library Service available in the library. 29(27.61%) users who uses Mobile Library Service. There are 17(16.19%) of users are using R.C.Library Service and Reprography Service, but 16(15.23%) and 15(14.29%) users are using Reading Room and Service to prisoners and as well as Guidance and Training services. Only small percentages of users are using Community Library and Social Education Services.

Therefore, it is observed that 33(31.42%) of the users are using in Deposit Station Services, while 31(29.52%) users are using Braille Library Service available in the library.

On analyzing the data in table 11 shows that 72(68.57%) users who have to find appropriate books by personal assistance, while 26(24.76%) users who have to search journals/periodicals. There were very little percentages of both users have taken personal assistance to consult reference sources.

So, it has found that 68.57% of the users who have utilized personal assistance to find appropriate books in the library.

Table 12 show that user satisfaction is very important in any library because users' dissatisfaction means that the service provided by the library is not good and perhaps staff is in efficient to handle the reference queries. The above table reveals that the majority of users 54.28% (57 users out of 105 users) are satisfy with library services while 45.72% (48 users out of 105 users) users are not satisfy with library services.

Hence, it is clearly indicated that 54.28% of the users are satisfy with library services.

The table 13 shows that the 100% (105) users have given response; library is computerized and provided us computer facilities (like Internet, CD/DVD, Online catalogue etc.).

Consequently, it is analyzed that majority of users are aware about library modernization.

After analyzing the data in table 14 shows that 80% (84 users out of 105 users) users are satisfied whereas 20% (21 users out of 105 users) users are not satisfied with the library cards service available in the library. There are 58.09% (61 users out of 105 users) users are satisfied with the period loan of books facility, while 42% (44 users out of 105 users) are not satisfied with period loan of books facility.

Thus, it is found that majority of users are satisfied with the rules and regulation of the Delhi Public Library.

Table 3. Status of the Users

S.N.	Category	No. of Response	%age of users
A.	Teachers	14	13.33
B.	Students	56	53.33
C.	Unemployed	12	11.43
D.	Retired persons	11	10.48
E.	Any other	12	11.43
	Total	105	100.00
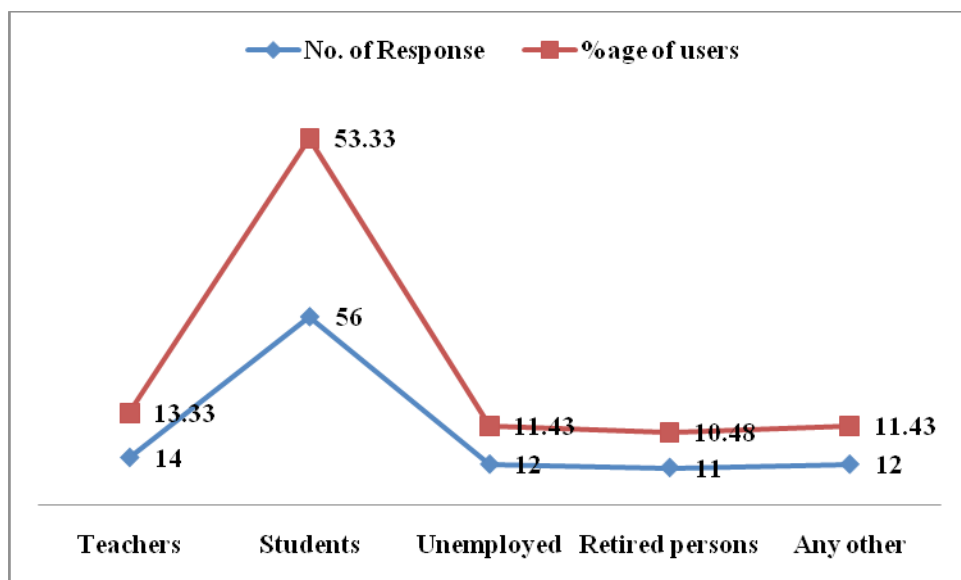
Fig. 2. Status of the Users

Table 4. Frequency of Visit the Library

S. N.	Frequency	No. of Response	%age
A.	Daily	35	33.33
B.	Several times in a week	30	28.57
C.	Once in a week	20	19.05
D.	Once in a month	11	10.48
E.	Rarely	9	8.57
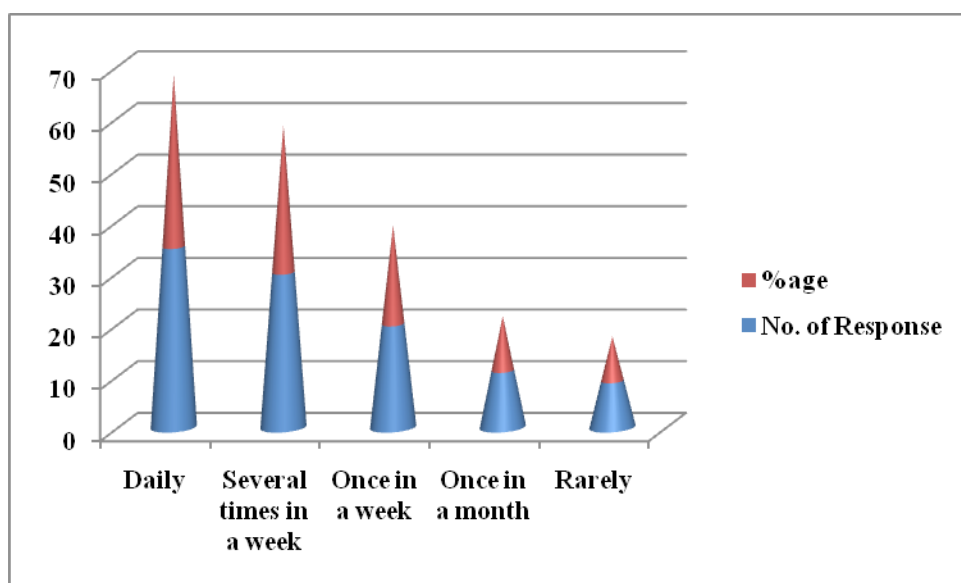
Fig. 3. Frequency of Visit the Library

Table 5. Purpose of visit to the Library

S.N.	Purpose	No. of Response	%age
A.	To read subject related books	17	16.19
B.	For borrow and return the books	15	14.28
C.	To consult reference materials	3	2.85
D.	To recreational purpose	16	15.24
E.	For research purpose	2	1.90
F.	To read newspapers	42	40.00
G.	To read magazines	17	16.19
H.	To complete assignments	4	3.80
I.	Other purposes	4	3.80
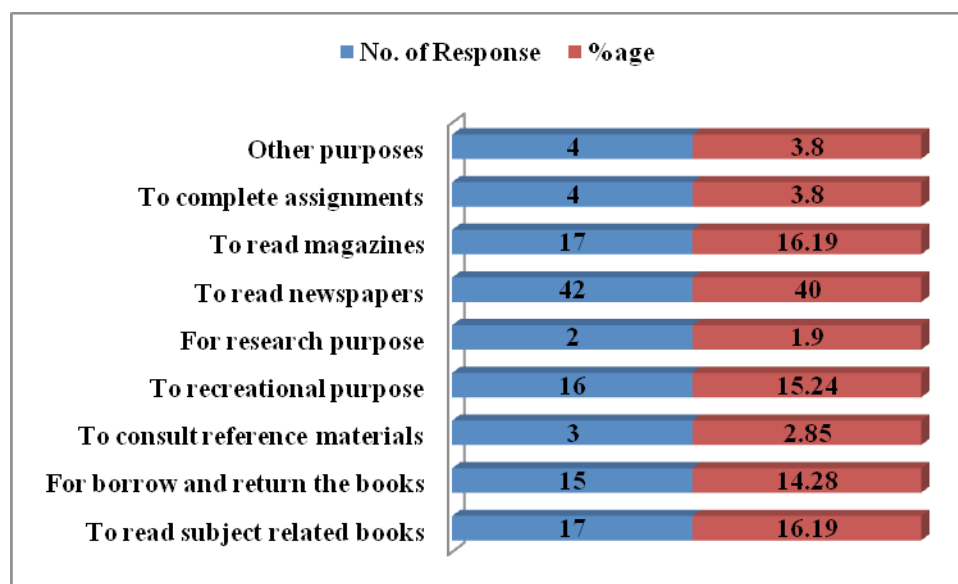
Fig. 4. Purpose of visit to the Library

Table 6. Time Spent in the Library

S. N.	Time	No. of Response	%age
A.	Less than hour	22	20.95
B.	One hour	33	31.42
C.	Two-three hours	27	25.71
D.	More than three hours	19	18.09
E.	Not ascertain	4	3.83
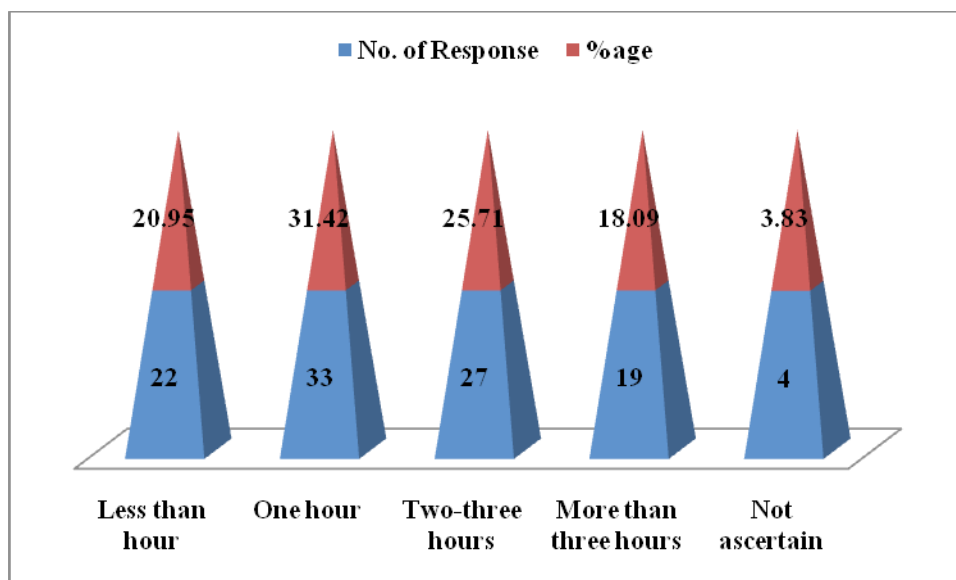
Fig. 5. Time Spent in the Library

Table 7. Use of Information Resources

S. N.	Resources	No. of Response	%age
A.	General books	29	27.61
B.	Textbooks	31	29.52
C.	Reference books	10	9.52
D.	Periodicals/Journals	17	16.19
E.	General magazines	16	15.23
F.	News paper	9	6.87
G.	News paper clipping	7	6.66
H.	Any other	7	6.66
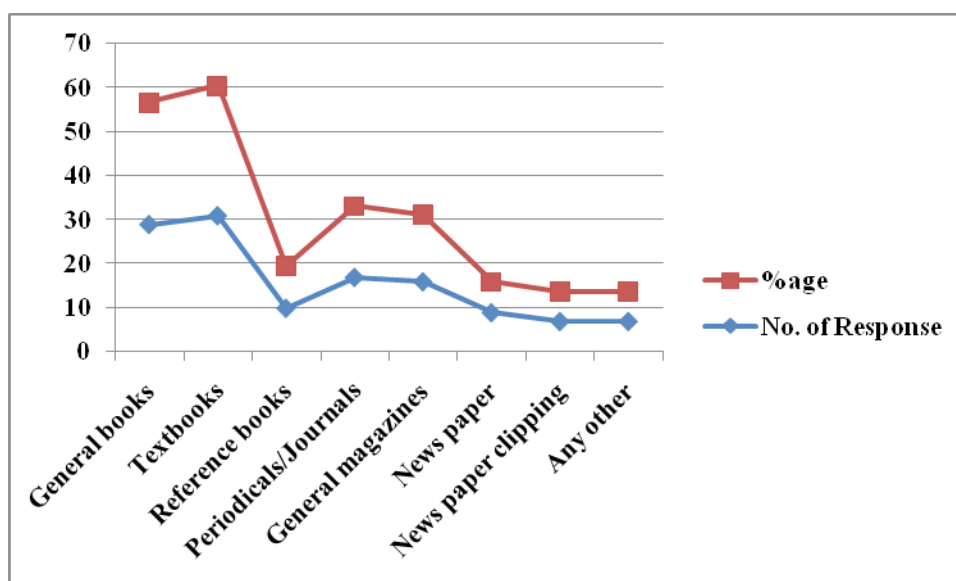
Fig. 6. Use of Information Resources

Table 8. Physical Facilities of the Library

S.N.	Physical Facilities	Yes	%age	No	%age
A.	Working hours	73	69.53	32	30.47
B.	Reading room facilities	57	54.28	48	45.72
C.	Environment	38	36.19	67	63.81
D.	General facilities (air, water lighting)	55	52.38	50	47.62
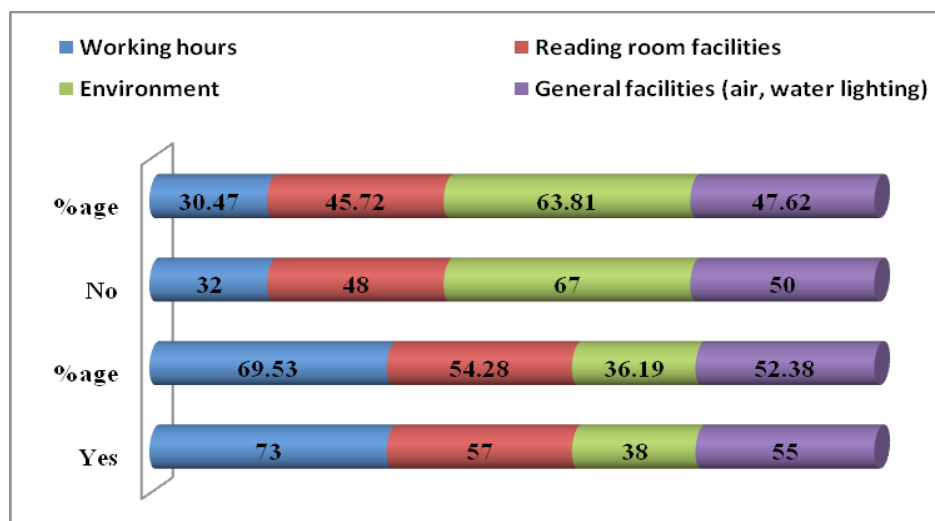
Fig. 7. Physical Facilities of the Library

Table 9. Library Services

S. N.	Service	No. of Response	%age
A.	Lending of Books	59	56.19
B.	Reference Services	31	29.52
C.	Services for Children	15	14.29

Table 10. Special Library Services

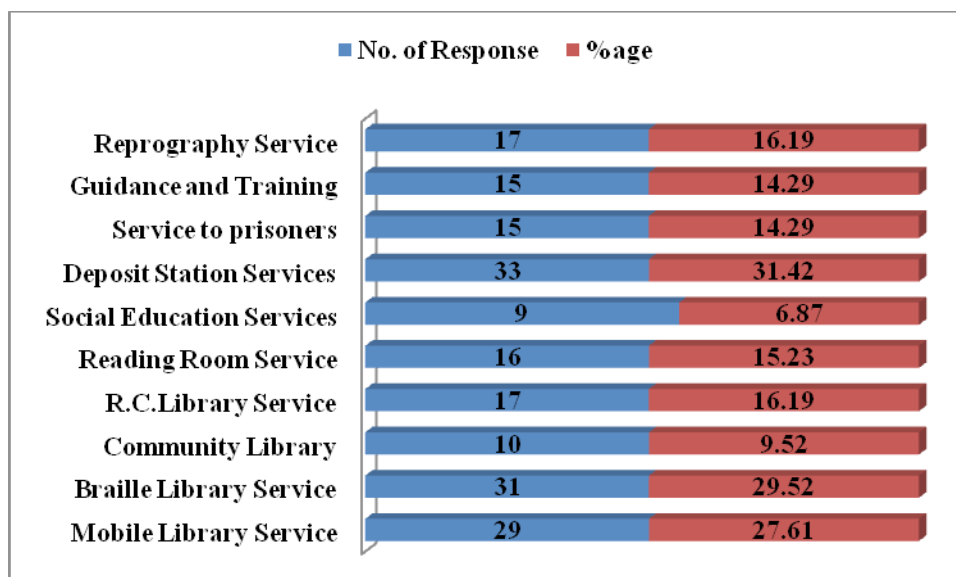| S. N.	Service	No. of Response	%age
A.	Mobile Library Service	29	27.61
B.	Braille Library Service	31	29.52
C.	Community Library	10	9.52
D.	R.C.Library Service	17	16.19
E.	Reading Room Service	16	15.23
F.	Social Education Services	9	6.87
G.	Deposit Station Services	33	31.42
H.	Service to prisoners	15	14.29
I.	Guidance and Training	15	14.29
J.	Reprography Service	17	16.19

Fig. 8. Special Library Services

Table 11. Personal Assistance used by the respondents

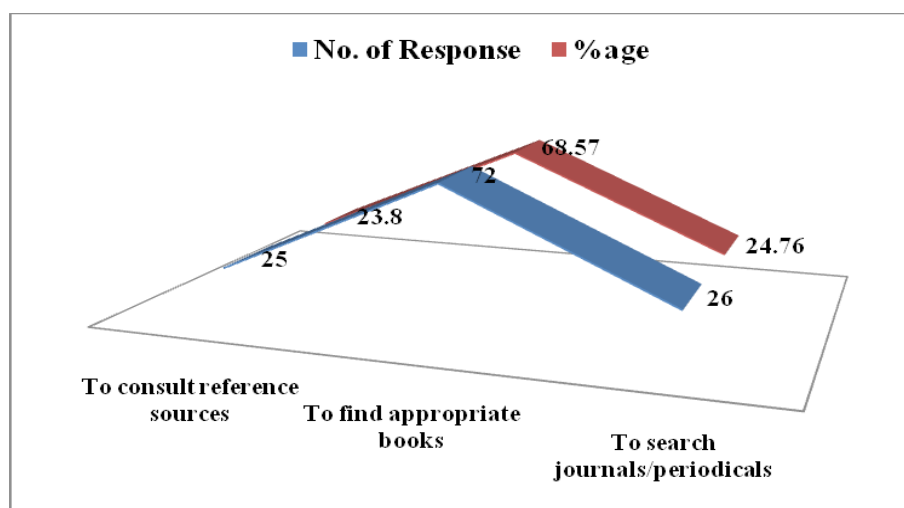| S.N.	Personal assistance	No. of Response	%age
A.	To consult reference sources	25	23.80
B.	To find appropriate books	72	68.57
C.	To search journals/periodicals	26	24.76

Fig. 9. Personal Assistance used by the respondents

Table 12. Satisfaction with the Services

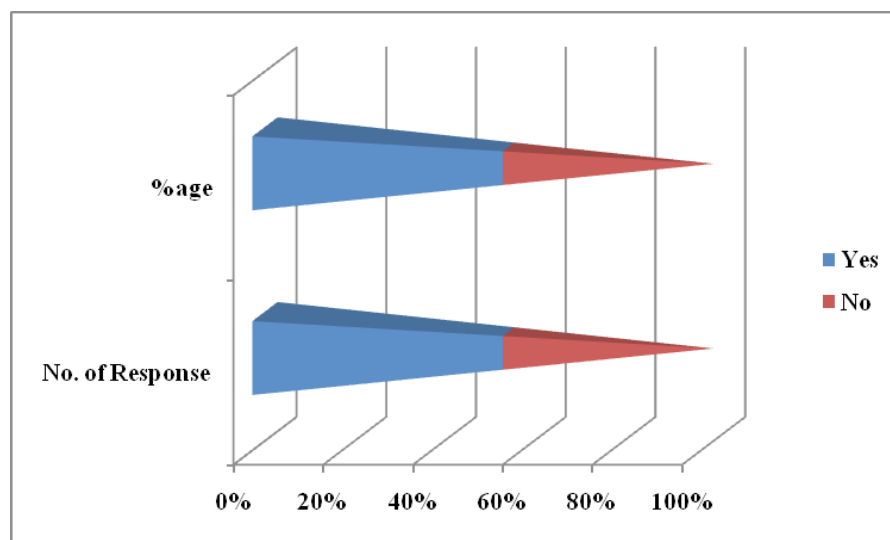| S.N.	Satisfactions	No. of Response	%age
A.	Yes	57	54.28
B.	No	48	45.72

Fig. 10. Satisfaction with the Services

Table 13. Library Modernizations

S.N.	Is the library modernized?	No. of Response	%age
A.	Yes	105	100%
B.	No	0	0

Table 13. Library Rules and Regulations

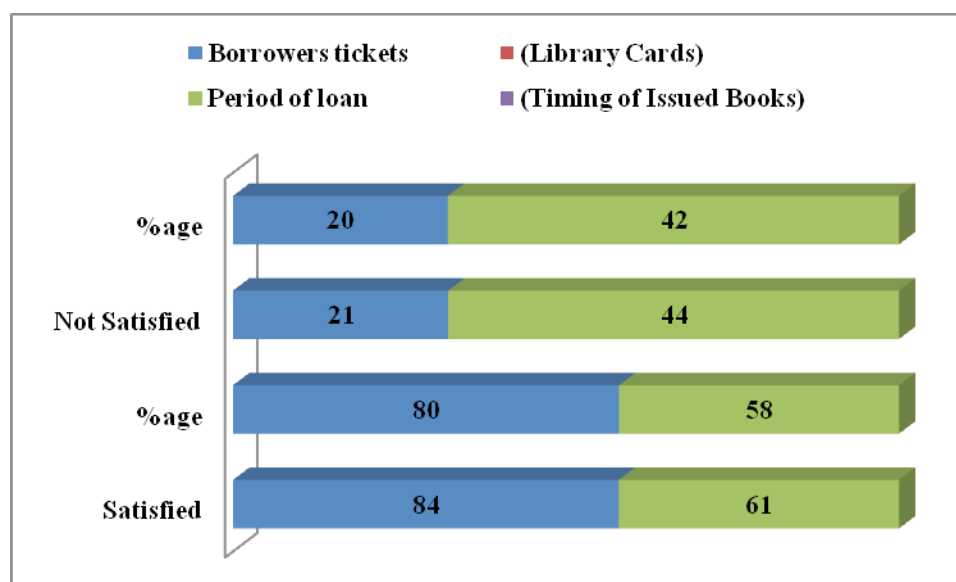| S.N.	Rules & Regulations	Satisfied	%age	Not Satisfied	%age
A.	Borrowers tickets (Library Cards)	84	80.00	21	20.00
B.	Period of loan (Timing of Issued Books)	61	58.00	44	42.00

Fig. 11. Library Rules and Regulations

CONCLUSION

The study sought to analyze the library Resources and services by the users: a user survey, the study has taken the user as a sample. This study is only related to Delhi Public Library, S. P. Mukharjee Marg, Delhi. There were two important issues to address. First, the input from the survey needed to result in tangible change. Since the users were intimately involved in the process their feedback needed to be not only taken seriously, but also acted upon. If not, the trustworthiness of the organization would be significantly jeopardized. Second, the staff needed to understand that some of the feedback would be negative. They had to be open to constructive criticism.

The library also needed branch marking date, only obtainable through a carefully administered research tool. These data would assess the current level of satisfaction with awareness and expectation for the library's collections, services, programs, staff and facilities.

SUGGESTIONS

There are following important suggestions for the study:

1. Acquisition policy should change and extend the collection of the library.
2. Acquiring multiple copies of most demanded books.
3. More subjective encyclopedias may be extended and dictionaries also.
4. Improvement on shelving turn-around time and training of missing items.
5. The library professional should be trained to help the student use the library services.
6. New editions of books should be added.
7. The status of maps/charts/diagrams requires improvement.
8. The user of DPL is not satisfied with reprographic service so reprographic service facility should require improvement.
9. About 50% users of DPL says that the reading room facility is not good of this library so the DPL should be improve the reading room facilities.
10. Provision of mineral drinking water, sanitation and toilet facilities should be improved.
11. Alternate arrangement for electricity like electric generator/inverter should be provided in the library.
12. The DPL should be organize social and recreational activities like Drama/Nukkad Natak general knowledge competition, debates, antakshari with the title of books, exhibition of books etc. important juncture in every year, and;
13. The library should have big suggestion box to get the views of persons interacting with the library. Their suggestions should also be considered for selection of books and other reading material.

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Developing an Online Public Access Catalogue: a case study of Mangalore University Library

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T. Y. Mallaiah**

ABSTRACT

The paper describes the efforts made by Mangalore University Library in developing the Web OPAC. The re-cataloguing process carried out by the staff due to the policy decision to change the catalogue code from CCC to AACR-II was mentioned. The process of preparing the collection for library automation was explained. Difficulties faced while creating catalogue database using LIBSYS have been mentioned. The utility of the Web OPAC for the users have been stated. The impact of web technologies on the user needs have been identified. It was suggested for augmenting the web technologies for designing the future OPACs keeping in mind the changes in the user expectations. Finally the paper stressed the need for maintaining the regular backup of the entire database.

Key words: OPAC 2.0, Web OPAC

INTRODUCTION

Library catalogue has been considered as an ultimate tool for identifying and locating the sources of information available at the library. At the beginning of the twentieth century Cutter (1953) [1] stated three basic purposes of a library catalogue. They are –i) to enable a person to find a book of which the author or the title or the subject is known; ii) to show what the library has by given author, on a given subject, in a given kind of literature; and iii) to assist in the choice of a book -as to its edition (bibliographically) and -as to its character (literary or topical). In addition to its functions as bibliographical tool, the catalogue may also serve as inventory and finding lists for the library collection.

The users needs are varied and ever changing they expect the library catalogue to be more convenient to use, easy to access and a tool for the retrieval of accurate information with greater speed. This has necessitated the librarians to adopt new technologies and make the library catalogue as much user friendly as possible. This has brought in revolutionary changes in the physical as well as inner forms of the library catalogue over the years.

The change in the physical form could be noticed very early in the history of library catalogues. It started from the book form of catalogue to loose leaf form, later the card catalogue. The card form of catalogue seems to be a longstanding one which has had greater impact on the users compared to the other two. However, University of California Bibliography Services Task Force (2005:1) [2] reported that, the current library catalog is poorly designed for the tasks of finding, discovering and selecting the growing set of resources available in our libraries. Similarly, the Resource discovery exploratory task-force of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries (2008:6) [3] also in its final report stated that

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resource discovery with traditional library tools is a frustrating and time-consuming process for many researchers.

The advancements in the field of information technology changed the entire scenario of library services and facilities. Automation of library housekeeping operations has changed the library catalogue into a database of library holdings and helped to provide the online search facility through OPACs. The networking of libraries made the catalogue as a tool for remote access known as Web OPAC. With the integrated library automation programmes used for circulation of documents, the catalogue helped the users not only to find out the documents owned by the library but also to understand the status of a particular document. The developments leading to the standard formats for sharing the bibliographic information have helped in building the union catalogues, and completing the process of automation at a short span of time.

Present era has been considered to be the era of internet. The web technology has not only had its impact on the libraries but also on the user needs. The users are more interested in interactive information systems rather than static or one way information providers. Therefore we are noticing the improvements in library services and facilities using web technologies. In the present paper an attempt has been made to describe the efforts of Mangalore University Library in developing its online public access catalogue in order to serve its users with improved services.

Mangalore University: A Brief Profile

Mangalore University Library came in to existence in the year 1980. Prior to this it served as the library of post graduate centre of the University of Mysore. Initially the library had 40,000 documents in its collection. It served the 362 users belonging to the five academic departments existed at that time. The year 1993 is a mile stone in the history of Mangalore University Library for having an independent building.

At present the library has 1,78,000 documents and is serving the needs of 2500 users belonging to 34 courses run by 24 departments. The library documents have been classified using DDC 19th edition. In order to help the users in getting acquainted with the library resources, services and facilities, it has the practice of conducting library orientation programme at the beginning of every academic year. To maintain proper order of the documents the library has a practice of thorough shelf reading activity twice a year. In the present era a library working on traditional lines without automation activity would not succeed in meeting the user needs. Therefore an automation programme was felt necessary. Library catalogue forms the backbone of library automation as every library transaction depends on the up to date bibliographical database of its holdings. The steps for the creation of catalogue database were initiated. The process has been described in the succeeding paragraphs.

The process of creating user friendly catalogue

The library catalogue was in card form having the entries being prepared using Classified Catalogue Code. Therefore many of the users were reluctant in using it. To make it more users friendly and amenable to automation the process the entire collection of about 42000 was re-catalogued according to AACR-II in the year 1985. This task was carried out systematically using the entire team of professionals working in the library. The principle of division of labor was adopted accordingly the professionals were involved in preparing the catalogue entries, the clerical staff were assigned the job of typing catalogue cards and the semiprofessionals were assigned the job of checking the typographical errors and finally filing the cards in the card cabinet.

Efforts made for the development of Catalogue Database

After re-cataloguing the collection the next step was creation of bibliographical database of the li-

brary holdings. Before starting the actual process of database creation the entire library collection was verified physically and a process of weeding out of the less used and unused collection was carried out in consultation with the faculty members. Based on the recommendations of the concerned faculty the unused books were separated from the active collection. The catalogue was updated by separating the entries pertaining to these documents.

Steps for creation of catalogue database were initiated in the year 1989 using dbaseIII+. For this purpose a data sheet was developed with fixed length fields. About 40% of the records were created. As it was not a versatile library automation software, many difficulties were faced. Important among them was difficulty in entering data beyond the limited field length. Therefore, the library purchased LIBSYS Software during 1993-94. This software was in DOS version, and was loaded on Netware platform. The records created using dbaseIII+ package were imported into LIBSYS software. It was having the facility of varying field length and helped in entering the maximum required information in the catalogue records. Hence, the work was further continued using LIBSYS.

During this process the problem of duplicate accession numbers was faced for a few documents. This was resolved by consulting the accession register and making alternative arrangement by using alphanumeric accession numbers. After entering the catalogue data, the next step was editing and data validation by cross checking with the classified part of the catalogue. During this process, it was required to switch over from OPAC to cataloguing module again and again for correcting the typographical errors traced while searching the database using classified search option in the OPAC. It was because, the software did have no provision to search the database in classified order in the cataloguing module itself for cross checking purpose. With great difficulty the editing work was completed.

After creating the database a server and five nodes were installed in the library for making provision for online access to the same through local area network within the library. The LIBSYS software was loaded in the WindowsNT server and the nodes were connected to it. Simultaneously implementing the online circulation service was initiated. However, the problem faced often was server failure due to virus attack, and lack of adequate trained manpower. This necessitated the purchasing of the upgraded LINUX version of the software, i.e. LIBSYS 4 and training the library staff. At present the library has LIBSYS 4 software. With the initial training given by the software vendors the staff members got acquainted with the working of the software through daily practice. The present software is having web OPAC and Web client facility. It has been installed on the LINUX server. Now the software is supporting the entire library housekeeping operation without much difficulty. The server is connected with 13 nodes within the library, out of these two systems were spared mainly for OPAC search. In addition, a link to the OPAC was created in the Mangalore University Home page; this has helped the users for accessing the library database from any corner of the world.

Features of On-line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) and user expectations

OPAC has broken the physical boundaries of the library. Compared to card catalogue it has more access points from which any number of users can access at a time. It has options for carrying out simple 'author', 'title', 'subject', 'classified' and 'Key word in title' searches. Advance search option helps to search using 'Boolean operators'. Further the 'patron' option helps the users to check how many books are due to the library. With the help of catalogue database, generation of new additions list, compilation of bibliographies, compilation of list of theses etc., have become easy. This has saved a lot of time for the library staff as well as for the users. Further the catalogue database helped in implementing the online circulation service. This helped the users to know the status of each and every document of the library i.e. as whether the particular document

is already issued out, or available at new arrivals display, or sent for binding, or withdrawn, etc. This has resulted in reduction in the catalogue based enquiries at the library circulation desk. Chalon and others (2008:1) [4] stated that the OPAC presents the collection of a library to its users, usually through searching or browsing. It may be an extension of the integrated library management system (ILS) or independent software.

However, the investigators have come across a new phenomenon of user expectations about the library catalogue during an informal discussions held with the users of online catalogue. Mainly teachers and research scholars expressed that the present OPAC does not disclose all the information contained in the online databases for which the library has permission to access through consortium and institutional subscription. Further it does not reveal the details of CD-ROMs and DVDs that the library has in its collection. They expressed that the catalogue should be efficient enough to retrieve all the documents available on a particular query irrespective of their physical form and place of availability. This clearly shows that the users are expecting the library catalogue to function like internet search engine for retrieving the pertinent information. Further they desire to have results displayed as per their order of preference, such as latest first and expect the options for search within results. They also expect to provide them the online reservation facility for those documents that are already issued out to some one else. This necessitates the joint efforts of library staff and software engineers in improving the situation to meet the user expectations. The study clearly shows the changing pattern of user expectations about the library catalogue and library services. Therefore, it is suggested to include the bibliographical details of all the existing CD-ROMs, DVDs and other electronic sources of information in its on-line public access catalogue; prepare an index of all the journal articles available in the library collection; create an institutional repository and provide proper hyperlinks in the on-line catalogue. Further the users are expecting the e-mail alerts as and when the titles of their in-

terest are added to the library holdings. The faculty members desire to have the option for creating the reading lists without much difficulty while designing the syllabus for various courses. In the present scenario most of the users are using Amazon and other sites for identifying the latest documents. Such users expect the same facilities in the library OPACs such as the display of the images of the book jackets and fields for adding comments about the book and facility for viewing the opinions of other users expressed about the documents they have used. The users also expect to find out the other titles read by the users of a particular document. Breeding (2007) [5] reported that the content of OPACs can also be enriched by adding a table of contents and summary of the book and also visual displays.

The library professionals involved in automation activities expect the facility to download and import the records from the OPACs directly to their databases in order to achieve speed accuracy, uniformity in the catalogue entries and also to save the time and energy while creating an entry in their system for similar documents held by other libraries.

Looking at the changing pattern of user expectations it is observed that the libraries in India are slow in augmenting the advanced technologies in designing their catalogues according to the needs of the users compared to the advanced countries. This is the real challenge before us in the present era.

CONCLUSION

Creation of catalogue database is the important task in the process of library automation. Further it is very much essential to maintain regular and proper data backup otherwise the entire efforts will be futile incase of computer hardware problems occur due to lightning and other such causes. At present Mangalore University Library has maintained the conventional card catalogue parallel to the OPAC. And the staff members have been trained to take care of regular updation of the database and maintaining the regular backup. The result of the study would, therefore, help not only to strengthen the li-

brary catalogue on the basis of the user needs and preferences but also act as a guide to proceed in the right direction in future. It is hoped that the present study would also help the librarians in planning for the creation of library database.

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Structured abstract not more than 150 to 200 words. It must convey the essential features of the paper.

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Discussion

It should consist of a review of the literature and relate the major findings of the study to other publications on the subjects along with supporting references.

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Ansari Mehtab Alam, Kamal Mohd. Research on "Meningitis': a Bibliographic Study. Ind J Lib & Info Sci 2008; 2(1): 5-12 (name of journal. year of publication, volume (issue) and pages).

Magazine

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