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Paradigm Shift in Library Resources and Services of the Libraries of Autonomous Arts and Science College at Erode District

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Abstract

The Survey was conducted with 1250 faculty members and students of Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges at Erode District. Digital libraries are centre that provide the resource to staff members to select and offer intellectual access to the collection of various digital works they are economical, convenient to be used by a defined group or set of professionals. Questionnaire technique was used to collect data in the survey process. The digital library constitutes a part of complex network providing an array of information services in breadth in, scholarly scale with cultural evidence. To give supports for innovative research and enables a lifelong learning. The digital library mediates between direct and distributed information resources to a variety of users although access path full depends on the resources. The information is provided through digital library services such as online catalogue abstract and including services, e journals and e print services digital collections of geographic information system through internet sources.

Keywords: *Autonomous, Arts and Science College, Digital Resource, Faculty Members, Students, Print Resources*

1. INTRODUCTION

Imagine scanning Dr.S.R.Ranganathan s Brain to gather his knowledge would not be possible unless it was scripted with the evolution of library from Achieves to E-journals; the library have gone under immense transformation. From The Royal Library of Alexandria in Egypt to Connemara public library in Chennai the library movement changed, but the purpose of utilizing library consistently remains to be a knowledge gathering hub. Information technology has changed every aspect of lives of the people and bought up numerous changes in the library. The library manages to satisfy the need of knowledge seekers and learners. The resources available in library play a prominent role in facilitating access to the required information to the users in an easy and expeditious manner.

Universities and colleges across the globe face a huge demand in knowledge sharing due to various domains and various interests which can be fulfilled with modern digital libraries. Digital recourses such as E - Journals, E - Books, E - Database, E - Tutorial, E - Thesis, and online public catalogs are good examples of modern day library. User can now save the printer text to digital format with ease. The library has given an alternative option, instead of witting the contents that can be electronically saved and retrieved whenever it is required.

1.1 Need of Libraries in Arts and Science Colleges

Libraries offer services and products that level the intellectual playing field which allows the people of any income level or background to access quality information whenever needed. Libraries has always helps to enhance knowledge of uses. It offers information in all fields that Arts and Science students and faculty can dream off. The libraries are primarily responsible for the selection, collection of material appropriate for libraries preservation and Organization of the collection and dissemination of the material or the information. The Standard of the University will always be high when there is a better learning provided by a modern library. The library plays a vital role in learning process, Research and academic excellence. Library has always served the nodes of various kinds and will always remain to be same.

1.2 Role of Librarians

Traditionally Librarians have been information providers for ages. They Endeavour to use the modern

tools and methodologies available in the market to significant usage of students and faculties. Librarians should have the ability to bring changes and adapt one self to changing Sceneries. The professional Skills needed by the librarians are: obtaining Library education, providing guidance and instructions for use and manage this the information resources. The main ability of a librarian should be to troubleshoot problems which emerge during routing operations. He must be able to fix the problem accordingly by developing a strategy to trouble shoot it.

The real changes in Library have been brought about by the digital revolution. The now developments in information technology have caused enormous growth in information. As a whole the role of librarians is to be an agent who bring a change, act as an educator, trouble shooter, information lorded with latest contents. If they have the skills and enlightened attitude, They can competently face the next generation users and cater to their growing information needs.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Laite (2000) has surveyed 406 graduate and undergraduate students from Shippensburg University. The survey reveals that 57.6% of the undergraduate students use the internet 1-2 times per week and another 37.1% use it 1-2 times daily. 54.7% of the graduate students use Internet 1-2 times per week and 37.7% use it 1-2 times daily. The survey shows that the most used internet service is e-mail. 100% of the graduates and undergraduate students used email services.

Doraswamy and Venkatanarayana (2014) Made a critical study on the use of electronic journals by the medical faculty members of Mamata Medical College Library, Khammam, Addhra Pradesh. A survey was done by using a well-designed questionnaire among 150 faculty members, out of which 125 faculty members responded. The primary purposes of the study included regularity in the use of digital journals, access rationale, satisfaction level among faculty members in the access to E-Journals etc. It was revealed that a majority of the faculty were found to refer using electronic journals in the college central Library. And in so far as factors responsible for access to E-Journals were concerned, timely availability, ease of access was cited as significant factors.

Elavazhagan and Udayakumar (2013) after examining the visibility and popularity in the use of E-resources by the faculty members and research scholars of BITS, Pilani –Hyderabad Campus concluded that, "The E-resources are time saving, easy to use and handle, more informative, preferred, flexible and effective".

Raze et al (2011) Made a study on utilization of library resources and services in some select Management Institutes. The study primarily focused on gauging the level of awareness and behavioral patterns governing the use of library resources and services by students in institutes in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India. After a questionnaire was circulated, an analysis was made and it pointed to a high level of awareness of the resources and services, which the students used for accessing course material. Among other findings, it was found that there was sizable dependence by students on assistance of library staff with high satisfaction on issue system.

Schoech et al., (1993) in their work on the Integrating Technology into Service Delivery (ITSD) project that was implemented between 1986 and 1990 with a collaboration of education, research, and service delivery organizations, have found that an information and communication tier can promote change within the human services delivery system. The major lessons learned are synthesized into four assumptions about how technology-based strategies can be used to change a community human service delivery system.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the digital resources and services used by the faculty members and student of Arts and Science College Libraries.
- To find the frequency of time & purpose of visiting the Library
- To analyze the extent of dependence of faculty members on print resources for purpose of Their teaching and research
- To identify the mode of training used for different types of digital resources by the faculty & Student
- To identify the problems faced in using the Library facilities.
- To offer suitable suggestions based on research study.

4. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study is limited to the five Libraries of Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges in Erode, district, Tamil Nadu.

4.1 Sample Selection

Samples were collected from five Libraries of Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges in Erode District affiliated to the Bharathiar University, Tamil Nadu. 1250 Questionnaires were distributed to those colleges. The collected data was tabulated, analyzed and interpreted. There are 621 autonomous Arts and Science colleges in India out of which 131 Arts and Science Colleges are in Tamil Nadu out of the 22 autonomous Colleges in Bharathiar university five are Autonomous in Erode. Hence, The researcher selected five Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges in Erode District as sample. There are 872 faculty members and 19,751 Students using library in the above stated Autonomous Arts and Science colleges libraries. Since the population is extremely large, the convenience convenient sampling method was followed. The respondents are selected according to the convenience of the researcher.

Table 1 The Sample Frame of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Designation	Sample Size	%
1	Faculty members[Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors]	350	28.00%
2	Administrative staff	120	9.60%
3	Students - [UG/PG/Research Scholars]	780	62.40%
	Total	1250	100.00%

Table 2 Name of the Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges in Erode

Sl. No	College Name And Place
1	Gobi Arts College - Gobi Chettipalayam
2	Erode Arts College – Rangampalayam
3	Vellalar College for Women - Thindal
4	Kongu Arts College – Nanjanapuram
5	P K R Arts College Gobi Chettipalayam

4.2 Statement of the Problem

In this scenario, the researcher has made an attempt to analyze the resources available from the library and how the faculty are utilizing the library for their effective teaching, Sensitive application of subject areas, and how the students are utilizing the library for their article, project work, publications and for academic as well as their developmental purpose. This Study was conducted to analyze the "Paradigm Shift in faculty members and Students to the use of print and digital resources and Services in autonomous Arts and Science College Libraries in Erode Districts of Tamil Nadu".

4.3 Paradigm Shift

"Many of the digital resources available are repurposed and reused for multiple reasons which we cannot imagine today…. Digital technologies are shaping creation, management, preservation, and access in ways which are so profound that traditional methods no longer dare effective. These brought a paradigm shift in research to providing innovations-whether theoretical, methodological, or technical – necessary to underpin long term access to digital resources".

5. AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

Autonomous Colleges have academic autonomy, consequently "Academic Flexibility" to design courses to suit the current needs of the academic world and made the course content more relevant enabling multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches.

5.1 Print Resources and Services

Books, Journals, conference proceedings, thesis/dissertations, reports, journals, newspapers etc., and borrowing service, reference service, bibliographical service, current awareness service, selective dissemination of information service, inter library loan, reprographic service etc., are known as print resources and services.

5.2 Digital Resource

Online Books, online Journals, online databases, online lectures, CD-ROM databases, online public access catalogue, Internet (Search engines, web browsing, e-mail etc), Intranet, institutional repositories etc., Are knows digital resources.

6. METHODOLOGY

The Samples are collected from the faculty members and students of Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges in Erode District. Total sample size is 1250 respondents. Sample design is a definite for obtaining a sample from a given population. Sample design is determined on "Five" Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges before data is collected. The respondents are selected according to the convenience of the researcher.

7. ANALYSIS

The classification of faculty members and students according to their preference of print and digital resources is shown in Table

7.1 Preference of Print and Digital resources by the Responses

Table 3 shows that majority 57.76% of the respondents preferred to use digital resources, 30.88% preferred print resources, and 11.36% preferred both the resources.

Table 3 Preference of Print and Digital Resources by the Responses

Sl. No	Type of Resources	No. of Responses	%
1	Print	386	30.88%
2	Digital	732	57.76%
3	Both	142	11.36%
	Total	1250	100.00%

7.2 Respondents Frequency of using the Library

Table 4 shows the respondents frequency of using the Library. Among the total respondents, 16.80% of the respondents daily Utilize the library, 22.40% of the respondents on every alternate day use the library, 16.72% of the respondents once in a week use the library, 13.04% of the respondents of the library once in a fortnight, 12.96% use the library once in a month and 18.08% of the respondents as and when required use the library.

Table 4 Respondents Frequency of using the Library

Sl. No	Type of Usage	No. of Responses	%
1	Daily	210	16.80%
2	Every alternate day	280	22.40%
3	Once in a week	209	16.72%
4	Once in a fortnight	163	13.04%
5	Once in a month	162	12.96%
6	As and when required	226	18.08%
	Total	1250	100.00%

7.3 Spending Time in the Library

Table 5 shows that 31.20% of the respondents are spending less than 1 hour, 36.67% of the respondents are spending from 1-2 hours, 16.42% of the respondents are spending time from 2-3 hours, 10.40 % of the respondents are spending time from 3-4 hours and 5.44% of the respondents are spending time above 4 hours. From the above analysis it is apparent that a higher percentage 36.64 of the respondents are spending their time in library for 1-2 hours.

Table 5 Spending Time in the Library

Sl. No.	Type of Resources	No. of Responses	%
1	Less than 1 hours	390	31.20%
2	1-2 hours	458	36.32%
3	2-3 hours	204	16.32%
4	3-4 hours	130	10.40%
5	Above 4 hours	68	05.44%
	Total	1250	100.00%

7.4 Benefits of Digital Resources Access

Table 6 shows that 16.80 % of the responses feel that Digital resources are time saving, 22.08% feel easy to use, 17.20% feel more informative, 12.80% feel more useful, 12.88% indicate it is more preferred, 18.24% feel the benefit its availability.

7.5 Difficulties of Digital Resources Access

Table 7 reveals that the for most difficulties is the slow accessibility which was ranked first, opening web pages was ranked second, downloading was ranked third, obtaining connection was ranked fourth, Searching was ranked fifth, Virus and Hackers was ranked sixth, Reliability was ranked seventh, Surfing on net was ranked eighth. The main problem of the respondents is in accessing the Digital resources.

7.6 Faculty Perfection Regarding the Features of Digital Resources

Table 8 shows that the respondents rank the features of the digital resources as follows "Easy to use, timeliness, and flexibility" have got first, second and third ranks respectively. It is followed by accuracy, uniqueness, permanence, consistency, accessibility, and availability. (in this order). These features have got fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth ranks respectively.

7.7 Status Composition and Satisfaction of E-Sources

Table 9 shows that the Status Composition and satisfaction of E-Sources of the respondents.

The significance of the value is tested by formulating the following null hypothesis:

"There is no similarity in the ranking of factors available from the E – Sources based on the respondents' satisfaction by different status composition".

Calculated Value:
$$S = 4458$$
$$W = 0.866$$
Table Value
  At 5% level for K=6, N=12, S=19.7

The calculated value of S is 4458 which is higher than the table value, which fact shows W = 0.866 is significant at 5% level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a similarity in the ranking of factors available from the E – sources based on the respondents' Satisfaction by different status composition.

The lowest value observed among R_j is 7. This shows that the users of all status composition give more importance to "Current information".

Table 6 Benefits of Digital Resources Access

Sl. No.	Benefits	No. of Responses	%
1	Time saving	210	16.80%
2	Easy to use	276	22.08%
3	More informative	215	17.20%
4	More useful	160	12.80%
5	More preferred	161	12.88%
6	Availability	228	18.24%
	Total	1250	100.00%

Table 7 Difficulties of Digital Resources Access

Sl. No.	Difficulties in Digital Resources Access	Weighted Score	Rank
1	Obtaining connection	1160	IV
2	Opening web pages	1174	II
3	Searching	1142	V
4	Downloading	1166	III
5	Surfing on net	1092	VIII
6	Reliability	1240	VII
7	Slow accessibility	1132	I
8	Virus and Hackers	1088	VI

Table 8 Faculty Perfection Regarding the Features of Digital Resources

Sl. No.	Features	Level of Responses					Weight Age	Mean	Rank
		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor			
1	Accessibility	58	130	676	262	124	3486	2.79	8
2	Accuracy	162	392	436	260	---	4206	3.36	4
3	Availability	----	98	512	640	---	3208	2.57	9
4	Consistency	----	110	810	330	---	3530	2.82	7
5	Easy to use	222	662	338	28	---	4828	3.86	1
6	Flexibility	----	562	636	52	---	4260	3.41	3
7	Permanence	203	436	362	246	---	3964	3.17	6
8	Timeliness	110	562	536	42	---	4490	3.59	2
9	Uniqueness	----	374	750	126	---	3998	3.20	5

Table 9 Status Composition and Satisfaction of E-Sources

Satisfaction / Status Composition	E – Books	E –Journal	E – Database	Dissertations	E– Documentation	Current Information	Play online games	Teleconferencing	Audio Video Materials	General Information	Job Websites	E - mail	
Professor	2	4	7	6	5	1	8	11	10	9	12	3	
Associate Professor	2	4	7	5	6	1	9	12	10	8	11	3	
Asst Professor	2	5	12	4	6	1	7	10	8	9	11	3	
Administrative Staff	7	5	4	5	6	1	8	11	10	9	12	3	
Research Scholars	4	1	7	3	6	2	8	12	9	10	11	5	
Students	4	2	8	6	7	2	9	10	5	12	11	3	
Sum of Ranks (R_i)	21	18	45	29	36	7	49	66	52	57	68	20	$\sum R_i = 468$
$(R_i - R_i)^2$	324	441	36	100	9	1024	100	729	169	324	841	361	S-4458

8. SUGGESTIONS

The following is the suggestions made by the researcher based on the study conducted. Librarians should also understand the important needs of its user and provide necessary information. Digital resources are generating a revolutionary changes in accessing and using libraries in Arts and Science colleges. More areas in which improvements needed are suggested below.

- More computers with latest Specifications should be available to access e-materials.
- The college authorities may take steps to get the published or unpublished proceedings at different conferences.
- Orientation training and information literacy programs may be made available to improve users proficiency in e-resources and research pursuits.
- Electronic resources may be made available to all users. This will help Users to find the desired content and will also maximize the usage of digital Resources and satisfaction of users.

9. CONCLUSION

This study showed that the usage of e-resources is very common among the faculty members and students of Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges in Erode District. The data required for the current study was collected from "Five" Autonomous Arts and Science Colleges in Erode District using "Questionnaire method". Data was collected from 872 faculty members and 19,751 students from the above said colleges, Convenience sampling method had been followed. By Interpreting the percentage value of digital resource accesses such as opening web pages, surfing on net, downloading and time spent on internet, the satisfaction percentage of users was found.

Majority of the respondents 22.40% are using library every alternative day, 36.32% of respondents spent 1-2 hours; in the library, about 22.08% of the respondents in total and 325 faculty members felt digital resource access is more easier to use than the traditional method and the sum of the ranks shows 7 for current information resource, which means the users of all status composition gives more importance for it when compared to all E- Resources. And it also showed that most of the faculty members are dependent on E-Journals, E-Books and current information for their research as well as for effective teaching. It is observed that the satisfaction percentage of the users for digital resource access drastically increased as found in this research.

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Descriptive Analysis of Users Profile: Trippur District Central Library

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Abstract

This study aim is to identify the categories of library users and their visits of the district central library, Trippur. Trippur district is a newly established district of Tamilnadu. In and around of Trippur has many industries, private textile mills and garment factories. District Central Library (DCL) is located at Trippur which is capital of the district. This library users are mainly private company employees, self employees, daily-wage workers, job-seekers, students and unemployed peoples. There is no permanent job for these peoples. These users educational qualification, membership details, occupation, and their frequency of library visits are discussed in this paper. It gives a complete picture of the demographical details of the library users. Survey method was adopted and questionnaire tool is used for primary data collection.

Keywords: Public Library, users' categories, DCL Trippur

1. INTRODUCTION

Public libraries occupy cardinal place among all the public institutions in a modern social system. It plays an indispensable role not only in the life of an individual but also in the farthest of the whole community. It promotes the productivity of reading of literature among grown-ups, adolescents and children. The public library performs a significant task in developing country like India. UNESCO Manifesto for Public Libraries (issued in 1949 and revised in 1972) states, "the public library is a practical demonstration of democracy's faith in universal education as a continuing and lifelong process in the appreciation of the achievement of humanity in knowledge and culture. It is the principal means whereby the record of man's thoughts and ideas and the expression of his creative imagination are made freely available to all. It is concerned with the refreshment of mans spirit by the provision of books for relaxation and pleasure, with assistance to the student, and with provision of up-to-date technical, scientific and sociological information".

2. PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT CENTRAL LIBRARY (DCL) TIRUPPUR

Tiruppur District Central Library was started on 31.08.1954 as a branch library of Coimbatore local library authority. As a part of district bifurcation, the branch library was upgraded as District Central Library on 11.10.2010. It renders valuable service to various groups of users in and around Tiruppur. The ground floor of the building includes the circulation, reference, internet, reprograpjic, classification, binding, stock section and librarian room. The first floor houses the newspaper, periodical, reading and children section. The library has been provided with 80 steel racks, 25 reading tables, 120 plastic chairs, 4 fire extinguishers, 30 steel chairs, and 9 computers with internet facilities, one reprographic machine, one television and 20 fans. The library functions from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. in two shifts. It opens from Sunday to Thursday and is closed on Fridays, second Saturday and government holidays. Librarian Grade-I is in-charge of the DCL, Tiruppur. The library is run by efficient and qualified personnel. There is no criterion for the users' age, gender, and educational qualification, level of literacy, social status, and locality. Those who have completed the age of 14 years are eligible to be a member of this library. A printed application form is issued to the applicant and the information collected about him/her, and also a copy of the ration card is obtained for proof of residence. At the time of submission of application, the applicant has to pay Rs. 50/- as a caution deposit and Rs. 10/- as subscription for the accounting year. After that process, the member has the right to borrow 3 books from the library. The books are issued to users only for 14 days.

The library provides the following services - lending service, reference service, current awareness service, reprographic service, and internet service to the users. The library has books on the following subjects in the reference section - politics, economics, public administration, library science, sociology, physics, chemistry, computer sciences, commerce, accountancy,

mathematics, engineering and technology, zoology, geology, agriculture, linguistics, history, medicine, religion, education, civics, and law related books. It also has books on competitive examinations on banks, LIC, TNPSC, GATE, MAT, CAT, NET, SLET, UPSC, etc. These reference books are in English, and it also has books on self-development, poetry, novels, drama, short stories for recreation purpose.

Tiruppur is a trade centre for textiles and garments. Hindi, Malayalam, Kanada, Soustram speaking peoples are migrated to Tiruppur for textile and garment business. Now they are well settled.

The following language newspapers (23) and magazines (110) are available in the library for users.
Newspapers (Tamil -16, English - 8)
Magazine   (Tamil - 120, English - 15)

3. RESOURCES

The collection of books should be comprehensive in Tamil language. It should be stocked and placed in appropriate form. For centuries the printed word has been the accepted medium for communication of knowledge, ideas and information. Books, periodicals, scholarly publications, images, maps, reference, sources available on the internet including encyclopaedias, dictionaries, year books, newspapers, magazines etc., remaining the most important resources of public libraries.
The library stock is as follows as on 01.06.2015.
Books   :   1,13,665
Periodicals   :   135
Newspapers   :   22

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ramaraj Urs (1984) has surveyed the reading habits of clientele of the public libraries in the rural district of Bangalore. The distribution of population, occupations, membership pattern, extent of utilization of library services, and reading habits of users in terms of subjects and type of books read were discussed.

In a study titled "Satisfaction of the Carrier seekers in the resources and services of libraries in Kerala" **Koovakki and Jalaja (2005)** ascertained the level of satisfaction of career seekers in the resources and services of university, college and public libraries. Survey revealed that users using university libraries were most satisfied and using public libraries were least satisfied.

A difference was also observed between the level of satisfaction of male and female users.

In research article "Expectations and Perceptions of the users of public libraries in Mysore city: A Survey" by **Nikam and Chandershekra (2007).** They examined the expectations and perceptions of users of the library including children, young adults, women and old towards public libraries.

User satisfaction results of Chidambaram taluk public library results are summarized below by **Gomathi (2012):** The survey revealed that the age group of 31-40 (34.36%) is the most used the library. The gender wise respondents male are most used the library. Most of the library users are employed persons. Regarding the educational qualification of the respondents 91 have completed Under Graduate (46.67%) is the first position. Most of the users used library for daily. The people visiting public library for seeking newspaper reading was the first position 78 (40%).

5. AIM OF THE PAPER

The main aim of the paper is to find-out the "**Descriptive Analysis of Users Profile: Trippur District Central Library**". Based on the aim, the following objectives are framed for this study.
● To find out the various categories and characteristics of the District Central Library, Tiruppur users and their membership details.
● To know the frequency of library visits.

6. METHODOLOGY

The investigator has personally visited the DCL, Tiruppur and collected the data from the users. Survey method is the most commonly adopted method for user survey. Questionnaire tool is used for primary data collection. It is a structured, pre-planned, pre-tested, and simple English. It has the following divisions,
● Personal details-Gender (male & female); Educational Qualification (below-graduate, graduate and post-graduate) and occupation (students, private-employee, unemployed and self-employed)
● frequency of library visits (more than once per week, weekly once and fortnightly) 175 questionnaires are distributed to the users. Out of 175, 160 filled questionnaires are received. 10 questionnaires are not used, because some of the questions are not filled by them.

7. ANALYSIS
7.1 Demographic details

Gender (150)
Male   -   83(55.33)
Female   -   67(44.67)
Educational Qualification (150)
Below graduate -   37(24.67)
Graduate   -   81(54.00)
Post-graduate   -   32(21.33)
                                Occupation (150)
Students   -   15(10.00)
Private employee-   90(60.00)
Unemployed   -   15(10.00)
Self-employed -   30(20.00)
                                Membership details (150)
Member   -   104(69.3)
Non-member   -   46(30.70)

It could be seen that out of the total respondents (150), 83 (55.33) are male and the remaining 67(44.67) are female respondents. Based on educational qualification, 37(24.67) respondents have below graduation, 81(54) and 32(21.33) are graduate and post-graduate qualification. Library users' occupation is classified into students, private employee, unemployed and self-employed these percentages are 10, 60, 10 and 20. Based on their membership in library, 104(69.3) are member and the remaining 46(30.70) are non-member.

Table 1 reveals the respondents gender, educational qualification and status of the library membership. It is clear from the table that based on membership of the respondents, 104(69.3) are members of the library and the remaining 46(30.7) are non-members. Based on gender and member of the respondents (104), 42.3% of the male and 57.7% of the female are member of the library. Among the male library member respondents 81.82% are graduates and 18.18% are post graduates. However, among the female respondents, 50 % are below graduate and 50 are graduate respondents. Based on educational qualification, 28.8 % are below graduate and 63.46% & 7.69% are graduates and post-graduate respondents are members of the library. Below graduate and graduate membership is more than the post-graduates.

Table 1 Distribution of The Respondents Based on their Gender, Educational Qualification and Member of the Library

Member of Library			Educational Qualification			Total
			Below Graduate	Graduate	Post - Graduates	
Yes	Gender	Male	0	36 (81.82)	8 (18.18)	44(42.30)
		Female	30 (50)	30 (50)	0	60 (57.70)
	Total		30 (28.85)	66 (63.46)	8 (7.69)	104 (69.30)
No	Gender	Male	7	8	24	39
		Female	0	7	0	7
	Total		7	15	24	46(30.70)

(Figures in parenthesis is the percentage)

Library users' occupation is classified into students, private employee, and unemployed and self-employed in table 2. Out of 104 library members, 7.7 percent, 55.8 percent, 14.4 percent and 22.1 percent are students, private employee, unemployed and self-employed. Based on occupation, private employee and self-employed membership is more than the students.

Respondents' library visits are tabulated in table 3. Frequency of the library visits are classified into more than once/week, weekly once and fortnightly. Among the total respondents (150), 45(30), 98 (65.3) and 7 (4.7) are visited the library more than once/week, weekly once and fortnightly. Among the male respondents (83), 26.5%, 65.1% and 8.4 are visited the library more than once/ week, weekly once and fortnightly. 34.3% and 65.7% of the females are visited the library more than once/ week and weekly once.

Table 2 Distribution of the Respondents Based on Their Gender, Occupation and Member of the Library

Member of Library			Occupation				Total
			Students	Private Employee	Unemployed	Self-Employee	
Yes	Gender	Male	0	36 (81.82)	8 (18.18)	0	44 (42.30)
		Female	8 (13.3)	22 (36.7)	7 (11.7)	23 (38.3)	60 (57.70)
	Total		8 (7.7)	58 (55.8)	15 (14.4)	23 (22.1)	104 (69.30)
No	Gender	Male	7	32	0	0	39
		Female	0	0	0	7	7
	Total		7	32	0	7	46 (30.70)

(Figures in parenthesis is the percentage)

Table 3 Distribution of the Respondents Based on Gender and Frequency of Library Visit

Gender	Frequency of visit			Total
	More than once /week	Weekly Once	Fortnightly	
Male	22(26.5)	54(65.1)	7(8.4)	83
Female	23(34.3)	44(65.7)	0	67
Total	45(30)	98(65.3)	7(4.7)	150

(Figures in parenthesis is the percentage)

It could be seen that table 4 gives the details of the respondents' educational qualification and frequency of library visits. Out of 150 respondents, 30 percent are visited more than once/week and 65.3% are visited weekly once remaining 4.7% are visited fortnightly.

Among the below graduate, 59.5% and 40.5% visit the library more than once/week and weekly once. Out of 81 graduates, 28.4% visit more than once/week, 63% weekly once and 8.6% fortnightly. 100% of the post-graduates visit the library weekly once only.

Table 4 Distribution of the Respondents based on Educational Qualification and Frequency of Library Visit

Educational Qualification	Frequency of Visit			Total
	More than once/week	Weekly Once	Fortnightly	
Below- graduate	22(59.5)	15(40.5)	0	37
Graduates	23(28.4)	51(63.0)	7(8.6)	81
Post-graduates	0	32(100)	0	32
Total	45(30)	98(65.3)	7(4.7)	150

Among the student, 46.7% of the respondents are visited the library more than once/week and the remaining 53.3% of them are visited weekly once. 7.8% of the private employees visited the library more than once/week. 84.4% and 7.8% of the private employees are visited the library weekly once and fortnightly. Among the unemployed respondents, 53.3% are visited more than once/week and 46.7% are visited weekly once in the DCK. 76.7% of the self-employees are visited the library more than once/week and 23.3% of them weekly once visit the library.

Table 5 Distribution of the Respondents based on Educational Qualification and Frequency of Library Visit

Occupation	Frequency of Visit			Total
	More than once/ week	Weekly Once	Fortnightly	
Students	7(46.7)	8(53.3)	0	15
Private- employees	7(7.8)	76(84.4)	7(7.8)	90
Unemployed	8(53.3)	7(46.7)	0	15
Self-employed	23(76.7)	7(23.3)	0	30
Total	45(30)	98(65.3)	7(4.7)	150

(Figures in parenthesis is the percentage)

8. FINDINGS

- This study description involved male (83(55.33)) and female (67(44.67)) respondents.
- Based on the educational qualification, respondents have below graduate (37(24.67)) graduates (81(54.00)) and post graduates (32(21.33)) qualification.
- Among the total respondents (150), 104(69.30) are member of the library and 46 (30.70) are non-member.
- Categorization of job profile, private employee (90(60)), unemployed (15(10)), self-employee (30(20)) and students (15(10)).
- Frequency of library visit is classified into more than once in week, weekly once and fortnightly. 30 percent of the respondents are visited more than once/ week and 65.3 percent are visited weekly once remaining 4.7 percent are visited fortnightly.

9. SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are given to the library authorities for better utilization of the library resources and services.

- These types of surveys may be taken in regular interval.
- To organize competitive exam training programs for the library users.
- Convenient time of the user may find out these types of survey.
- Based on the survey, procure Hindi and Malayalam newspapers and magazine for the migrated users.

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Web based Community Information Services in Public Libraries using 'Koha' Open Source Integrated Library System

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Abstract

Information acts as a crucial factor in the development of individuals and community. Community information is the information which is required by every human being in their day-to-day life for problem solving and decision making. In this 'information age', public llibraries face severe challenges from ICT developments and changing user expectations. UNESCO Public Library Manifesto defines public library as the local centre of information which makes all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users. Being the local gateways of knowledge, it becomes the duty of the Public Libraries to collect organize and disseminate all local information to the community it belonged to. This study explores Community Information Services in Public libraries and proposes providing web based community information services using Koha open source library system.

Keywords: *Community Information Services, Information Services, Koha, MARC 21 Community Information FormatPublic Library, Web Based Library Services*

1. INTRODUCTION

Information explosion and the latest developments in the Information and Community Information Technology have made significant changes in the life of human beings. In the word of National Knowledge Commission (2007)[1], 'Libraries have a recognized social function in making knowledge publicly available to all. They serve as local centres of information and learning, and are local gateways to national and global knowledge.' It is need of the hour for Public Libraries to transform them as local information centres. Public Libraries must provide community based information services. Community Information can be rightly called as the survival information which is necessary for the day-to-day living of every human beings. Important community information includes information on education, employment, health, housing, family welfare, government schemes, transportation, legal protection, economic opportunity, and political rights etc. Public libraries are the most suitable platform to provide such community information. This paper studies providing web based community information services in public libraries using koha open-source Integrated Library Software.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the concepts of Community Information Services in Public Libraries.

- To explore the Marc 21 Community information tags and their uses in Community information services.

- To suggest web based Community Information Services using Koha Integrated Library Software.

3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This paper investigates into community information services in public libraries and proposes web based community information services using koha. The scope of the study is limited for the public library system in India.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Various studies have been done in the arena of community information services. In 1995, A. Anaba Alemna[2] in his study suggested creating separate community libraries as an alternative to public libraries, which are committed to provide only community based information only for rural development in Africa. In 2006, Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay[3] attempted to develop a

software framework for public library centered and Web-enabled community information services using Greenstone Digital Library Software. In 2006, Sunil Kumar Satpathy[4] has highlighted in his study that public library will be suitable organization for providing Community Information Services than any other public institutions.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was designed to explore effective methods to provide web based community information services in public libraries. Marc21 community information tags and their uses in providing web based community information services were studied. Koha Open Source Integrated Library Software which is compatible with Marc21 was selected for implementation of we based community information services.

6. COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Informed citizen are considered as asset to a democratic system of government. It is the duty of a welfare state to ensure free flow of information to its entire citizen. Public Libraries are designated to provide easy and quick access of information to all citizens without any kind of discrimination based on caste, religion and sex. British Library Association[5] defines Community Information Services as 'services which assist individuals and groups with daily problem–solving and with participation in the democratic process. The services for those who do not have ready access to other sources of assistance and on the most important problems that people have to face, problems to do with their homes, their jobs, and their rights. UNESCO Public Library Manifesto[6] assigns 'Ensuring access for citizens to all sorts of community information' as one of the twelve missions of public libraries. Community Information may be rightly named as problem-solving information as it helps the people to take right decision at the right time.

7. CIS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Public Libraries are intended to provide equal access to all sorts of information available from books as well as from a variety of other resources to common public. Rightly praised as 'people's university', public library serves as a local gateway to knowledge and provides basic condition for lifelong learning and independent decision-making of the individual and social groups. Public libraries are the right places for disseminating community based information to a large number of people irrespective of age, sex, caste, religion and social status. Being closely linked with a community, the public libraries have the responsibility to provide information needed by the people belong to that community. Besides traditional services, public libraries should enable themselves to provide community based information services. The possible Community Information Services which can be provided through public libraries can be listed as agriculture, animal husbandry, consumer affairs, economic opportunity, events, education, employment, government schemes, health, hobbies, housing, family welfare, legal protection, programs, transportation, and political rights, recreation, security, senior citizen, social services etc.

8. KOHA–OPEN SOURCE INTEGRATED LIBRARY SYSTEM

Koha is an open source integrated library system which is used worldwide in libraries irrespective of sizes. It facilitates modules for acquisitions, circulation, cataloging, serials management, authority control, reporting, label printing etc. Being compatible with most of the Library Standards and protocols such as MARC 21, UNIMARC, z39.50, SRU/SW, SIP2, SIP/NCIP, it ensures interoperability between Koha and other systems and technologies[7].

8.1. Installation Requirements for Koha

- Linux Server (Eg. Ubuntu)
- Koha software (http://www.koha.org/
- Apache web server (http://www.apache.org)
- MySQL. Relational Database Management System (http://www.mysql.com)
- Perl modules (http://www.cpan.org)

9. REASONS FOR CHOOSING KOHA FOR WEB BASED CIS

Community Information Services in Public Libraries requires regular updating of information. Web based services will make the frequent updating process easy. For providing web based Community Information Services, public libraries need specialized software. Taking consideration of the budget provisions of public libraries, koha software can be best choice for providing web based community information services. The reasons may be listed as below;

- Koha is an Open Source Software which is free for lifetime and saves public libraries from licensing and vendor issues.
- Since koha is an integrated library software, community information resources can be easily integrated with other library resources.
- Koha is a MARC 21 compatible software. Besides bibliographic records, MARC21 offers separate tags for Community Information also.
- Koha interface is easily customizable.
- Full Text search facility of Koha will be useful for retrieving accurate information easily.

10. MARC21 FORMAT FOR COMMUNITY INFORMATION

MARC21 format facilitates community information such as programs and services, names and numbers relating agencies and organizations, dates, time and venues of meeting and events, contact name and address of people etc[8]. MARC21 format is based on ISO 2709 provides a list of data elements such as fields, indicators and subfields for several types of community information.

10.1. Important MARC21 Fields for Community Information

| 1XX -Headings names	X9X -Local group
3XX –Physical information (hours, etc.)	046-Coded dates (duration/expiration or service/program)
5XX -Notes	270 -Addresses
8XX -Location and alternate graphics	308 -Hours
9XX -Local information fields	311 -Meeting rooms and facilities available
X00 -Personal name	312 -Equipment available
X10 -Corporate name	531 -Eligibility, fees, and procedures
X11 -Meeting name	551 -Budget
X30 -Controlled uniform title	574 -Transportation and directions
X48 -Chronological term	575 -Accommodations for the disabled
X50 -Subject term	576 -Services available
X51 -Geographic name	587 -Other information available
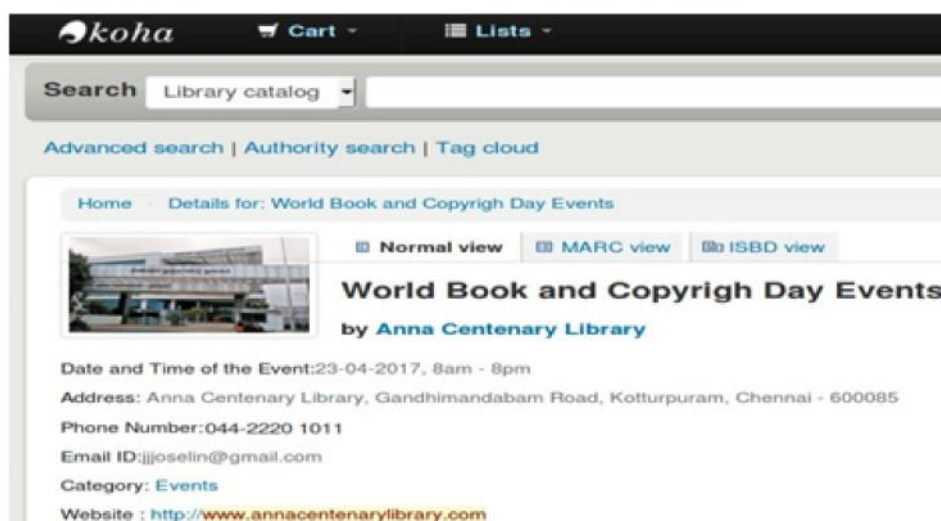
Fig.1 OPAC View of a Community Information

Fig.2 MARC21 View of a Community Information

11. PROCESSING OF COMMUNITY INFORMATION IN KOHA

We need to frame a separate bibliographic frame work for cataloguing community information in koha. The community information can be catalogued same as cataloguing a bibliographic record into the koha. Users can search and retrieve required community information through koha Opac interface. Figure 1 shows the OPAC user view of an event category of Community Information and the figure 2 is the MARC21 format view of the same.

12. SUGGESTIONS

● Community information services should be made mandatory in all public libraries in India.
● Integration of community and bibliographic information will be an effective approach in public libraries.
● Being compatible with MARC21, Koha integrated library software will be suitable for providing combined community and bibliographic information services.

13. CONCLUSION

In this fast changing world of Information and Communication Technology, where mobile phones and the internet become inevitable in the exchange of information, the role of public libraries has become more challenging than ever. It is the right time for Public Libraries to think beyond traditional library services and deliver ICT based information services. A policy for providing web-based community information services has to be developed national and state level. Public Libraries should be ready to work with public, private and voluntary organizations to provide community information services effectively.

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An Evaluate Study: Human Resource Management in Smart Libraries

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Abstract

Human Resource management adds to mission achievement. Joining of human resource management into the library arranging process builds HR s capacity to foresee its readers needs. The management of library human resources is a fundamental piece of how a library will achieve its objectives. The arrangement of human resources management infers to coordinate choices about workforce with choice about the results an association is attempting to accomplish. Decent variety, staffing, maintenance, faculty advancement, and specialists quality are the key zones to center. At the point when these zones are all around arranged and effectively actualized, they lead towards the achievement of libraries mission with the assistance of ideal individuals with right aptitudes and in the correct positions. The principle destinations of the exploration was to assess the overarching status of Human Resource Management in libraries, its effects on the procedure of key management, Development of IT anticipates and library administrations. To seek after these targets, the analyst sent the contextual investigation strategy. Just those Libraries were incorporated into the example which were wealthy in resources, have no less than 0.1 million bound volumes, giving access to HEC advanced Databases, had no less than four expert curators at the season of information gathering. Chosen libraries were either experiencing the vital arranging process or going to begin on it. This investigation was a mix of subjective and quantitative strategies. Self directed poll studies and semi-organized top to bottom meetings were chosen for information gathering instruments. The outcomes demonstrate a solid connection between human resource management and improvement of key management in libraries. Staff advancement, worker inspiration, work fulfillment are the territories which are seriously disregarded.

Keywords: Human Resource Management, Library Services and Automation

1. INTRODUCTION

In a quick paced, all inclusive aggressive condition, endeavors to help generation and quality never end. To make libraries more receptive to the requests of the clients, new library frames seem, for example, virtual libraries, electronic libraries, and advanced libraries. The new structures infer the support of specialists at all levels and acknowledge cooperation. These progressions are fundamental for aggressive library condition and are described by human resource advancement in a cutting edge work put which accepted on inspiration and strengthen regularly expanding aptitudes. As indicated by David (2010) "The way toward engaging directors and representatives has relatively boundless benefits...It speaks to an intelligent, precise, and target approach for deciding an endeavor's future heading" [1]. Specialists who have been terrified of the offensive symptoms of scaling back and expanding worldwide rivalry are in relatively every division of the library. The term Strategic HRM is utilized to allude the most shrewd conceivable

utilization of individuals regarding the key needs of association. It needs an integrative structure that deliberately connects HR exercises with key library needs. The objective of this approach is to build up a guide and a course of events to guarantee arrangement between HR system and general library methodology which results as long and here and now designs. HRM includes five noteworthy zones; staffing; maintenance; advancement; alteration and overseeing change. Giving his perspectives on the effect of human resource management on the improvement of vital management [2].

Human resource frameworks offer help to top management for executing the hierarchical methodology by giving the general population, abilities, and frameworks to encourage and strengthen the conduct required. Coordinating the association's human resources with its procedure can require changing the people doled out to work or changing the conduct of the people in their positions. It is the assignment of human resource

management to give the way to do either. This is done through frameworks for arranging, staffing, examination, remuneration, and prizes.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Human resources, when relating to the library, can be characterized as the various types of experts and non-experts staff in charge of differing administrations for the network [3].

As ostensibly the most vital of the library framework inputs, the execution and the advantages the framework can convey depend generally upon the learning, aptitudes and inspiration of those people in charge of conveying library administrations [3].

The nature and part of libraries have changed in light of the new computerized condition; new applications and administrations have been created [4].

Computerized libraries have extraordinary qualities that vary from conventional libraries and their ways to deal with data arrangement. From a conventional bookkeeper's perspective, computerized libraries introduce a transformative model of a substantial scale, client driven association that is moving towards a coordinated frame with different segments [5].

Libraries are putting more accentuation on electronic and advanced data resources. Particular occupation obligations have risen to deal with resources. Systems administration capacities, the advancement of the Web, and the blast in the quantity of resources required the contribution of custodians with specialized aptitude. Furthermore, a more extensive assortment of divisions ended up associated with so much exercise as arranging licenses, setting up approval components, and giving access by means of online indexes and Web pages [4]. From the above discourse, it is anything but difficult to foresee that the part of library experts is dependably in evolving patterns. Occupation duties of conventional library experts have huge changes due to the electronic and advanced data sources.

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF HRM

The accentuation we put on understanding HRM as the management of work and individuals in associations (MWP—an acronym we very like) and the investigative approach we take to this implies the limits between HRM,

modern/business relations, authoritative conduct/ hypothesis, financial aspects, humanism, brain research, and work law (and that's just the beginning) are, at any rate, permeable. As a management teaches, HRM draws bits of knowledge, models, and hypotheses from related trains and applies them to true settings. It is normal for such trains that they ask, take, and acquire from more fundamental controls to develop a believable group of hypothesis, and make no expression of remorse for it. The origination of HRM that we progress here is definitely not a tight branch of knowledge. The thinness of seeing HRM as exclusively what HR offices do (where they exist) or of seeing HRM as just around one style of individuals management are foes of the subject's significance and scholarly energy. Along these lines, as well, are the abundances of scholastic specialization. The separation of management hypothesis has gone too far, helped and abetted by the 'chapterization' of management hypothesis that happens in such (p. 8) associations as the US Academy of Management, and the shortening of scholarly vision that can happen through procedures, for example, the UK's examination appraisal work out. We live in a period when the unreasonable parts of these institutional scholastic practices should be tested and the 'grant of incorporation' [6] should be cultivated. A mix over the 'general population orders' educated in business colleges—HRM, authoritative conduct, and mechanical/ business relations—is especially critical, similar to a connecting with tasks management, a subject by and by engrossed with specialized programming and scarcely mindful of the issues related with overseeing work and individuals that really fall into the lap of activities chiefs. The same could be said for promoting. In the service– benefit chain [7], where the employee– client interface is focal, understanding the laborer measurement is inadequately created. HRM has much to offer here. Our point, at that point, is to encourage a more coordinated origination of HRM with much better associations with the manner in which generation is sorted out in firms and the manner in which laborers encounter the entire management process and culture of the association. We consider HRM to be the management teach best put to state the significance of work and business frameworks in organization execution and the part of such frameworks, inserted as they are in sectoral and societal resources and institutional administrations, to national monetary execution and prosperity. In taking this view, we contradict the route scholars when all is said in done or key management keep on downplaying the significance of work association and individuals management [8,9]. Undoubtedly, resource-based

hypothesis has stirred the human side of technique and, on a handy level, bolster for the significance of HRM has come [10,11] 'adjusted scorecard,' which begins from the premises that it is executed procedure that checks in firm execution. HRM is vital to building up the aptitudes and mentalities which drive great execution. This in itself is tremendously vital in any case, more than this, the commitment of HRM is dynamic: it either cultivates the sort of culture in which astute systems are imagined and modified after some time or, if dealt with seriously, it frustrates the dynamic ability of the firm. In our evaluation, more work is expected to reframe general or vital management with the goal that it allots suitable incentive to work and business frameworks and the authoritative and sectoral-societal settings which support or disregard them.

4. CONCLUSION

Advanced libraries are a developing idea, as the present libraries routinely give data and administrations in computerized shape. Notwithstanding, the principle reason for computerized libraries stays reliable with that of customary libraries in that the motivation behind advanced libraries is to arrange, circulate, and safeguard data resources similarly as it is for conventional libraries. Consequently, there is a great deal of new capabilities are required by the library experts. A well plan HRM process can assist the library with providing in time benefits as indicated by the request of the decade. Library arrangement creators ought not treat the greater part of their staff comparably while their staffs in actuality appear to have contrasts of feelings on various issues. Such arrangement creators ought to consider an entire assortment of variables encompassing worker separation while figuring any or all strategies influenced by such HRM issues. This should empower them to oversee staff such that the entire library network can work at ideal towards accomplishing the library's objectives and targets, in this manner giving best administrations to their clients. More or less, individuals are the key resource, and system must be based on a human resource establishment.

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SMAC Technology – Technology of Libraries in Coming Years

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Abstract

This paper briefs about what is SMAC technology, and how the four technologies namely, Social media, Mobile technology, Analytics and Cloud (SMAC) are affecting the library services and how to market their services to the potential users who are technologically savvy .

1. INTRODUCTION

Libraries play an important role in providing information for research and access to knowledge. In order to stay relevant in the socially networked environment and meet the growing needs of their users, libraries therefore need to proactively embrace the new technologies and face the challenges for better services delivery. Librarians are responding to the popularity of social networking sites and their expanding role in the creation, use, and sharing of information by engaging them as a central medium for interacting with library patrons and providing services to meet their information needs. The ways in which people communicate, acquire and share knowledge, will inevitably have an impact on the library, its services, and its staff.

SMAC is a concept that is built on the symbiotic integration of the four ends of technology- Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud. While each of these four components have been evolving individually, companies are beginning to treat them as an integrated whole Social media has provided businesses with new ways to reach and interact with customers, while mobile technologies have changed the way people communicate, shop and work. Analytics allow businesses to understand how, when and where people consume certain goods and services and cloud computing provides a new way to access technology. While each of the four priorities can impact a libraries individually, their convergence is proving to be a disruptive force that is creating entirely new business models for service providers. The convergence on these technologies means dismantling the traditional business design: No longer is it required to keep people and information in the same location or to spend big money to support information sharing, communication and collaboration

2. SOCIAL MEDIA

In Web 2.0 terms, social media would be a website that doesn't just give one information, but interacts while giving that information. This interaction can be as simple as asking for comments or letting to vote on an article, or it can be as complex as Flixster recommending movies based on the ratings of other people with similar interests. Social media is the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration.

Websites and applications dedicated to forums, micro blogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curation, and wikis are among the different types of social media.

A set of websites that allows users to directly interact with each other. Social media websites have become communities of their own. In order to successfully market and get the word out about the library and its events social media is a cheap, easy to use tool to accomplish this . A vital part of marketing for a library is communicating the value of the library to current users and future users. Social media can be used in a variety of different ways; sharing events, showing photos, communicating important information and creating a dialogue between the users of a service and the providers. Users use social media to search for information. Therefore it is very important for a library, a community institution, to be available in all the locations where people are. Social media can help determine what people feel are lacking from the library but can also assist in finding out what people love, this helps to shape future programming and how funding should be allocated. Facebook, instagram and twitter are the popular social media sites used by the libraries

3. ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN LIBRARIES

- Social media capture potential users of the library
- Social media offers more than just traditional ways of marketing library services
- Social media helps students to use library
- Social media allows user to create, connect, converse, to contribute, vote and share information
- It helps libraries to get closer to the users
- It helps libraries in building collaborative network with the users
- It is great way to grab the attention of new users
- Social media helps students in locating library resources

4. MOBILE TECHNOLOGY

Mobile devices, which were initially devised with an intention to replace telephones using wireless technology, have now become a very important part of daily communication not only for telephone service users but also for the internet users. These mobile devices are now popularly used, especially among youths, for the purpose of accessing contents on internet. Recent studies conducted at different places reveal that the volume of usage of internet using mobile devices is increasing at a very rapid pace.

The reason behind success of mobile technology is the benefits such as mobility and ubiquity served by mobile devices. Mobile devices today have the capability to play rich multimedia content, allow for advanced user interactivity, run increasingly complex software and interact with cloud services. New hardware and technologies such as Bluetooth, accelerometers, and multi-touch screens, as well as text messaging, smart phone software applications, mobile websites, global positioning systems (GPS), Wi-Fi, and media creation and capture tools, are all part of the mobile environment. Mobile technology is seeing an increasingly wide range of uses in our daily lives. The existing technology is obviously expected to improve rather more in future. The use of mobile technology in any field is highly beneficial and is the reasons why it is seen as future of communication by many.

Options for library development for mobile users are diverse. Initially it seemed there were 2 main options, websites and apps, for developing mobile applications. However it seems there are more options. Recently Responsive Web Design has developed a great deal.

Similarly in-browser apps or web apps are another area that has taken center stage. Thus there are mobile websites, native apps, web apps and responsive web design as different options for developing library application

Mobile communication is transforming how people search, receive and interact with information on a daily basis. In just a few short years, smart phone ownership has skyrocketed, and popular use of e-readers has been steadily on the rise. These advanced mobile tools provide portable access to the world of information, across boundaries of subject, discipline and industry. Mobile Libraries are libraries that deliver information and learning materials on mobile devices such as cell phones, PDAs, palm top computers and smart phones to allow access by anyone from anywhere and at any time.

The mobile services can be as simple as sending a text message alerts about reservations of available books or as complex as accessing a eBooks and journal articles through their library subscriptions on any mobile devices. The libraries can provide following mobile services:
- News and Events
- Mobile apps for libraries
- Awareness of the user's location
- Mobile Online Publics Access Catalog
- Mobile Library Instruction
- Mobile Library Databases
- Short Message Service Notifications
- SMS reference
- A webcam to check congestion on library

QR- QR Code is one of the factors in attracting users to use m-libraries. This printed two-dimensional bar code is readable by the cameras on most of mobile devices including smart phones. These mobile devices, then, will translate and display the information in the QR-Code. This information is normally a URL that the mobile devices then use to pull up a library's web page or portal. In short, in m-libraries environment and application, QR-Code acts as an authentication entry before one can enter the library portal via mobile devices. Users do not have to type-in their username and password anymore every time they want to visit the library portal via their mobile devices.

5. ANALYTICS

The users on social networking sites are creating tons of data by conversing, sharing images/videos,

reviewing products and comparing before buying. All this data generated by the social network users, if analyzed can generate considerable insights for businesses. This is where Analytics comes in.

Some of the business benefits of analytics are as follows:

- Improved productivity
- Enhanced ability to acquire and handle vast amount of data from various databases
- Enhanced organizational ability to study and analyze newspaper reports or feeds from social media using tools such as SAP HANA

Today, there are numerous commercial data analysis software tools that can assist the library in its organizational planning efforts. Most prominently in the basic areas of staffing, budgets, collections, services and facilities, predictive analytics can be used to help develop an overall plan of financial and programmatic development for the library. Google analytics is also one such technology.

Google Analytics is a widely used, free web analytics tool that collects, analyzes, and reports website traffic data. Its price tag alone makes it a very desirable option for libraries to adopt, but Google Analytics is also a powerful tool that offers a wide range of reports and features not found in other web analytics tools on the market. More importantly, it is fairly easy to use—you don't have to be an expert in web programming or worry about installing the software on a web server in order to implement it on the website. The basic Google Analytics implementation involves creating a Google Analytics account, setting up a profile for a website to be tracked, and then embedding the automatically generated tracking code into the HTML code of every single web page on a website. If you are comfortable with copying and pasting and can add the script to your website, Google Analytics can be functional in a matter of minutes and your library can start reaping the benefits of knowing how visitors find and interact with its website.

Cloud computing Cloud computing is a new phenomena in the history of services which are offered over the internet., It has completely changed the way of use of the power of computers irrespective of any geographic location. The biggest benefit for organizations and businesses is that it offers services using hardware or software or platform of third party sources. It is very economical as it saves cost and maintenance. Cloud computing comes in several different forms. In order to minimize the cost and avoid duplication of resources,

infrastructure, software, hardware, manpower use of emerging technologies like server virtualization and cloud computing in libraries are increasing. Resources are shared among users. It works very fast in the distributed computing environment. It ensures "on-demand" provision of resources, without having engineers for peak loads. Sharing common infrastructure, it ensures to work efficiently with multiple users and multiple applications. It reduces the cost of services. It is the characteristic of Cloud computing that users can access it from any corner of the world simply through the internet connection because the infrastructure is provided by a third-party.

These applications are easy to maintain as compared to individual applications, since they are installed on a common platform and can be accessed from different places. There are minimum chances of infrastructure failure, so servers are more Reliable and highly available. As the company need not to set its own infrastructure, so there are cost reductions through pay-as-per usage of resources

6. ADVANTAGES OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN LIBRARY SERVICE

- Cost reduction- ability to increase or decrease consumption of hardware or software resources immediately and in some cases automatically.
- Scalability- "Pay as you go" allowing a more efficient control of expenditures.
- Support included- Enjoyment of the most advanced security procedures, availability and performance of providers with experience and knowledge in this type of service.
- Greater security and accessibility- Access to resources from any geographical point and the ability to test and evaluate resources at no cost.
- Portability- since the service is available over the web, the service can be availed through browser from any part of the world.
- Adjustable storage- In the traditional system, if the server is less than what we have. The server should be replaced with the new one. In this computing, the storage capacity can be adjusted according to the needs of the library, since the storage is controlled by the service provider.
- Cloud OPAC- Most of the libraries in the world are having their catalogue over the web. These catalogues are available with their libraries local server made it available over the web. If the catalogue

of the libraries made it available through cloud, it will be more benefit to the users to find out the availability of materials.

7. CONCLUSION

SMAC Technology relies on the structured and unstructured data that is being created by sensors, social media, loyalty card programs, smartphones & other mobile devices as well as website browsing behavior. Supported by all these concepts it is possible to create new models for libraries built upon customer-generated data and the four technologies working together creates a competitive advantage.

SMAC technology creates an ecosystem that allows the libraries to improve its operations and get closer to the user with minimal overhead, and maximum reach, with SMAC there are unlimited opportunities for the libraries and will be the best suitable technology in the coming years. It will create new ways to develop products, interact with customer, collaborate with other libraries and will be able to perform library functions effectively and efficiently.

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A Case Study onReading Habits of Students Studying inthe Secondary Schools of Trincomalee Educational Zone, Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Reading creates a knowledge-based societythat strives foreconomicdevelopment andsocialharmony.Thepracticeof leisurereading enablesstudentstolearn about their culture and valuesand theworld around them.Theschoollibrary andschooladministratorscanmotivate the children to adopt the reading habit. Reading offers pleasure to the students for their future endeavors. Objective of the study is to find out children involvement towards recreational reading habit and to examine the contribution of school environment in promoting reading habit.Survey method was used for this study. Proportionate stratified Random sampling method was utilized for the selection of sample. Four secondary girls' schools were selected in the TrincomaleeEducational Zone for the study. Two hundred students from grade seven and eight were selected for the study and questionnaires were issued to them. Students have agreed that they have enough time to read books in spite of tuition, Television, radio, Playing game in computer, theater visit and other kind of activities. Their reading attitude is highly positive towards the leisure reading. Parent support is at very low level to induce this habit. Educatedparents should encourage their children by reading good storybooks,moral stories to help them develop good reasoning power and to keep them a breast with the latest information. Chances to read at school are not supported by the school system of education. Library collection for reading is very poor. Library environment is not motivating the students for reading habit. Good reading material should be provided according to their age, considering their likes and dislikes to make them more interested in reading. Library service to motivate the students for reading has to be improved. Lending services is restricted by the procedure followed. Attitude of class teacher and Librarian shows their positive support for recreational reading. Attitude of principal is at moderate level for the reading habit promotion among the school curricula.

***Keywords:** Reading Habit, Reading Promotion, Reading Culture, Recreational Reading, Leisure Reading.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Reading makes a person to be aware of many things around him. Reading habit needs to be developed early in life. The aim of promoting a reading habit is to get the children to read as part of daily life and to establish the reading of books as a habit that would always be needed and enjoyed throughout one's life time. There is much interest in reading habit of children the world over. Most of technologically advanced countries like UK and USA have stressed the need to upgrade the reading skills and have recognized it as a national priority. They have taken several steps to promote effective learning and to raise the reading standard in school.

Reading creates a knowledge based society that strives for economic development and social harmony. The practice of reading enables students to learn about their culture and values and the world around them. Koda (2005) had mentioned that reading is also the principal method of acquiring knowledge and expanding one's academic context. At the same time, reading a complex process habit take time to develop. Literature confirms a lack of reading culture or habitual reading in the Sri Lanka.

A major survey conducted by UNESCO(1982) confirm that television enjoys marked success among children, illiterate adults and poorer families. Adults and children now a days prefer to watch TV programmes that reading a book. More emphasis is laid on computer literacy and reading on internet than on reading books in the traditional way.

Vidanapathirana (1996:51) mentioned that 'the downward trend in reading habits in many Asian countries is due to the lack of awareness. Most parents and community do not consider because they do not read.

Teacher, parents and community do not give consider promoting reading habits as a serious matter. Mass media do not give sufficient priorities to book reviews to cultivate the reading habit. Educated people both young and old have moved away from leisure time reading habits. It is essential to encourage the young generation by creating a conductive environment to promote reading habits'.

Promoting the lifetime love of reading should be the most important goal among secondary school children. Students need opportunities in school and at home to enjoy real reading as a valued and worthwhile entertainment activity. Secondary school childrenneed exposure to a variety reading materials including novels, plays, poetry, essays, drama books, religious books, scientific collections, biography etc. The school libraries are expected to help in promoting reading culture among children. It is necessary that today's children should be in touch with the library. Educational system should take necessary actions to attract secondary level students to consider reading as a serious part of their lifestyles. The school library and school administrators can use various strategies to promote reading culture. Reading offers endless pleasure. Story book reading help the readers to learn morals, values, good habits,behaviours and to gain experiences, share emotions and feelings.

Availability of the right type of books especially the beginning for the reading stage is very crucial to the acquisition of good reading habit. Reading materials should be constantly made available to children.

Yapa (2004:59) in her article on "Do children Read" had mentioned that results of research shows that children to love reading and they will read if they have access to reading material despite the pressures and time demands of a very competitive based education system. In Sri Lanka as in other parts of the world there is a growing public concern about the decline in reading habit. According to Ministry of Education recent research studies has shown that "the present generation of children is moving further away fromreading habit because they are addicted to TV. Over the last few years the ministry has tried to address this problem with the help of International organizations. Their strategy includes programme like "Books in Schools" and developing school libraries under the World Bank "General Education Programme (GEP II)". These Programmes are aimed at promoting the reading habit through the provision of books, training teachers, teacher librarians, improving the state of school libraries and setting up of a few school libraries'.

As children learn many things in schools, it is wise to create conducive environment first at the school level by establishing a very attractive library for reading. The school and the parents must collectively provide a rich environment where students should be encouraged to read continuously as a learning process to enhance and enrich their knowledge, personality and outlook. This would bring in return the reading culture among children to have them good citizens for benefitting our nation.

The task of encouraging positive reading interest and sustaining a love for reading which will in turn promote a reading habit is not an easy task. This is where the school library comes in. The unique role of school and libraries is that they are fundamental to the development of reading habit. This is in turn provides a background for a lifelong learning. Children can acquire wide variety of knowledge and experience by reading books, newspapers, and other magazines. Since school is the foundation of education system of a nation there is no better place to start the initiation process ofreading habit.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To find Children involvement towards recreational reading habit.
- To examine the contribution of school environment in promoting reading habit.
- To identify the factors influencing reading habits of secondary students.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It appears that there is lack of research study to induce reading habits among school children in the Trincomalee District. Research studies available in Sri Lanka to improve reading habits are insufficient. People think that reading is taught to utter the right noises when confronted with printed words and ask to translate them into sounds and reading is mostly a mechanical skill.

Present education system is mostly centered on text books and general reading habit is not promoted. A child leaves from school has not developed a habit of reading for entertainment or for pure pleasure. Reading is not given high priority in daily life of children.

Internet and mobile phones seems to be the fashionable trend and a symbol of up to date in modern world. Reading a book in a peaceful corner of a library has become an obsolete unfashionable task among parents and young generation. Technology is taking a large portion of children's life and reading habit is not given prime importance by parents. School environment support is insufficient. Children have abandoned book reading habit. Many of today's young people have not been trained from childhood to develop the skills of reading for pleasure. Hofferth (1999:3) says 'reading is a critical skill early in life and less than one-third of elementary school-age children read for pleasure on a daily basis and the amount of time spent on reading is quite modest about one hour per week'.

Parents do not encourage their children's reading as much as they are supposed to do. The home often does not supply the child with good books from the moment the children are able to understand a story. Greater problems lie in the parent's side and in their attitude towards story book reading. There are too many middle class income parents who have no understanding at all toward the importance of the reading habit in their children's life.

There are fairly a large group of children who have the reading skills but do not choose to read books outside school time. Teacher's guidance and advices are not provided in a proper way among the curriculum work to encourage the children to use reading materials other than text books. Teachers' and librarians are supposed to play quite an effective role in developing reading habits among secondary level children. Encouragement andassistance for the children is not enough at school level for cultivating and developing reading habits.

At present children believe that books are for school lessons. It is up to the school library to build up the habit of reading for pleasure. The school library struggle with the acquisition of new books and updating its collection and it has mostly the text books and few books for extracurricular reading. Another problem is the inadequate time for library periods in schools. School libraries are opened during the school hours. School libraries do not have suitable materials to interest secondary students.

School libraries have no separate staff and the responsibility for running such a library is usually assigned to a teacher in addition to his teaching duties. Such teachers may seldom be expected to maintain the library with a sense of devotion. Authorities in most schools consider a school library as a mere formality and hardly bother to provide adequate support. The library managed by a single person more often fails in coping with the pressure of varied duties required for running and the maintenance of an efficient library. The main problem is that school libraries do not have enough suitable materials to make the secondary level children.

4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is carried out since the reading habit should blossom among the school children first. Once the children are attracted by the books they will love them and cling to this habit throughout their lives.

Promotion of reading habits is one of the most essential areas to be introduced at secondary school children the wonderful world of knowledge and information. Recreational reading habit can improve intellectual, social, emotional and spiritual developments among children. This study will help to improve positive reading interest to foster a love for reading which will promote a reading culture society. Today's children are the future generation of Sri Lanka and they should grow with knowledge in all fields of discipline than relying on curriculum based examination and job oriented education. The study examination in depth how reading habit among secondary school children could be improved in the future. The study is also important because retaining reading habits among children at this stage would induce to use books and to use children's libraries in a better way. The study would be a guide line for all concerned with guiding the children to develop his total potentiality for the welfare of the individual child and for the welfare of the entire society and nation.

5. METHODOLOGY

Trincomalee district education system has five zonal divisions. The total number of schools in the Trincomalee district is three hundred and one. Information regarding Schools was collected from the Provincial department of Education of Trincomalee district. School with library facility and girls' school is the criteria for the selection of school. Since the gender affects the research to a higher degree girls were selected as a target group. Nonprobability purposive sampling technique was used to select schools to justify that this method can lead to the most appropriate selection of schools with library

facility. Statistical sample selection may lead to the selection of schools with varying degree of human and physical resources. More concentration was given to the socio economic background of schools, size, location and accessibility. Researcher has selected four girls school in the Trincomalee Zonal area.Trincomalee zonal has four girls' school and 69 mixed schools. Two schools were from girl's school and two from mixed schools for easy accessibility.

Total number of students in Trincomalee district is 47,055. Trincomalee zonal has 9018 secondary students. Two hundred students were selected by utilizing proportionate stratified random sampling methodfor the selection of students in each class and division of grade seven and eight. After deciding the number of students from each class a systematic random sampling method was used to select the sample from divisions of A,B,C and D at a fixed interval.

Secondary section includes grade 6-11. Grade 6 is excluded from this study since they have just come from busy schedule of scholarship exam. They do not have time to reading book as a hobby so that they do not have any experiences. Due to the ordinary level exam oriented busy schedule grade 9,10 and 11 students were excluded from the study. Grade 7 and 8 is the ideal group which represents intermediate level students' mentalityhas been selected for the study. Students in the two extreme levels are excluded from the study.

Questionnaires were issued to the children to gather data. Part I consists twelve questions to gather information about the students reading interest, reading interest, after school time utilization, access to reading materials and the collections in home library. Part II gathered information in Time availability, Reading attitude, Parent support, Chances to read at home, Library collection, Library environment, Library service, Lending service and Attitude of principal, class teacher and Librarian.

6. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Interview schedule was organized to gather opinion from the librarians and principals of four selected girl's schools. SPSS package was used for the analysis. Decision Criteria is if the mean value is 1.5-2.5 is Low level of agreement. If mean value is 2.6-3.5 is Moderate level of agreement. If mean value is 3.6-5.0 is High level of agreement.

6.1 Children Involvement

Time availability has a mean value of 3.5525, it is a moderate level of agreement. Data collected from PartI of the questionnaire to check the time spent for tuition, television, radio, and computer, play and other activities for weekdays and weekend. Theatre visit is almost abandon and negligible. Summary of the results shows that 68% of children spent 1-3 hours in tuition during week days. 44% spend 1-3 hours during weekend. Results shows that 74.5% of children spent1-3 hours in watching television in week days and 68% spent 1-3 hours in week end.Results indicate that 29.5% do not pay and 44.5% play for 1-2 hours in week days.55% do not listen to radio during week days and 33.5% spent 1-2 hours in listening radio in week end.60% do not spent time in computers in week days. Reading attitude value of mean 4.3613 shows positive interest in reading habit. Results have shown that childrenare interested in reading in story books,essays, poems, jokes and magazines. Parents support to motivate the children in this direction in very much lacking. Mean value of 2.3088 shows that parents are not involved in shared reading with their children,appreciation for reading books, poor support for public library visit and not supporting the children to buy books. Working parents are in a position to support their children but they are unaware of this aspect.

Table 1 Children Involvement

		Time Availability	Reading Attitude	Parent Support
N	Valid	200	200	200
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		3.5525	4.3613	2.3088
Std. Deviation		.72880	.98312	.61441

6.2 Reading Opportunities at School

The mean value for reading opportunities at school is 2.9450, it shows that chances to read at the school environment is at moderate level of agreement since free period is not allowed for library visit, lack of suitable books for their preferences and no chances to read books during free periods at the class room. Library collection mean value is 2.1688, it points out that material collection is very much poor to attract the students for the reading habit. Lack of children magazines, newspaper, lack of additional copies and not enough to induce them to read. Library environment has a mean value of 2.1688, this indicate that conducive environment is not provided for the students reading due to lack of seating capacity, light, ventilation, high book shelves and not enough furniture.

6.3 Library Facility

Library services has a mean value of 2.9588, it is in moderate level of agreement. Lack of attracting activities to students by the librarian such as story hours, book talks etc, lack of orientation training for students, lack of display of book activities and no indexes or reading lists for the selection of material has contributed for this results. Lending services has a mean value of 2.7600 of moderate level of agreement since lending service procedure is limited during weekdays and there are no lending services during weekends and vacations.

Table 2 Reading Opportunities at School

		Reading Opportunities	Library Collection	Library Environment
N	Valid	200	200	200
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		2.9450	2.1688	2.1688
Std. Deviation		.67444	.45868	.45868

Table 3 Library Facility

		Library Services	Lending Services
N	Valid	200	200
	Missing	0	0
Mean		2.9588	2.7600
Std. Deviation		.75095	.77323

6.4 Attitudes

Attitude of principal has a mean value of 3.1788, since there is no competition for reading, reading month celebration is not to the level of awareness to most students and only one period is assigned for library visit during week days. Attitude of Librarian is in high level of agreement with a mean value of 3.7063 since librarian is helpful and friendly with students. Attitude of class teacher shows a mean value of 3.6275 since generally teachers encourage the students for reading than the other leisure time activities and the encouragement they give for the students for reading.

Students have mentioned the following as their common opinion to support them to improve the reading habit. Involvement expected from teachers are discussion, encouragement for reading, advice, point out the benefits of reading and send the students to library whenever they have free period. Involvement expected from Librarian are giving suitable books, introduce new books, magazines, general knowledge books etc, friendlyapproach, explaining library usage method and allow the students to library if they have free period. Involvement expected from Principal are awareness, allow the students to library whenever they have free

Table 4 Attitudes

		Attitude of Principal	Attitude of Librarian	Attitude of Class Teacher
N	Valid	200	200	200
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		3.1788	3.7063	3.6275
Std. Deviation		.80917	.91657	.91229

period, furniture facility to all students, purchasing useful books to library, increasing the library period and encouragement by organizing reading competition. Involvement expected from parents are purchase the books, establish a home library, guide them with love and Public library visit.

7. CONCLUSION

Students have agreed that they have enough time to read books in spite of tuition, Television, radio, Play, computer, theater visit and other kind of activities. Their reading attitude is highly positive towards the leisure reading. Parent support is at very low level to induce this habit. Educated parents should encourage their children by reading good storybooks, moral stories to help them develop good reasoning power and to keep them a breast with the latest information. Chances to read at school are not supported by the school system of education. Library collection for reading is very poor. Library environment is not motivating thestudents for reading habit. Attractive reading material should be provided according to their age, considering their likes and dislikes to make them more interested inreading. Library service to motivate the students for reading has to be improved. Lending services is restricted by the procedure followed. Attitude of class teacher and Librarian shows their positive support for recreational reading. Attitude of principal is at moderate level for the reading habit promotion among the school curricula.

8. RECOMMENDATION

Awareness of the value of reading habit must be created among children by the parents first. Children should be encouraged to buy books with what ever small gifts of money they received from well-wishers. Reading story books aloud, creating a learning environment by setting up a mini reading corner with reading materials,visiting the public library, bookshops, book fair and offering books as prizes or gifts to the children at several occasions. Parents should provide appropriate reading material to induce their children. Parents should subscribefor newspapers and magazines for their homes matching the tastes of their children.

The teachers are next to parents who occupy most of the time of the children. Teachers need to appreciate the importance of reading. This will afford them the opportunity to motivate and encourage their pupils to read widely. Teachers have to encourage students continuously to be with books. They have to monitor and supervise and discuss with students about their reading habit. They should aware of the type of books children available in the market. Teachers should introduce books to the pupils after giving them a brief introduction about the contents. This will givechildren the freedom to choose according to their taste. Teachers need to request appropriate numbers of books for classrooms, and school libraries.

Librarians have a crucial role to play for in culcating the habits of reading from the childhood. Librarian should help the children to develop pleasant and positive attitude towards reading. This would develop habits of reading and love for books among children. A librarian could pick a book and talk on it, stimulate interest in the book and ask children to read book and could comeback for further literacy analys is of the book. Reading continuously, and in a habitual manner can make children for reading in a double quick time. Reading to children will help the students to increasethegeneralknowledgeoftheworld, enhance vocabulary skills, and jack up familiarity with written language step up an active interest inreading. When Students listens towords read continuously, heors he will start showing an active interest in the language. They will also feel that reading is something really enjoyable and pleasing. Repeate dreading habit will not only help the children to learn how to read, but also succeed in academic activities. Librarianshould create an environment conducive to reading so that the children feel at home and comfortable. She should request teachers to encourage the student storead morebooks, magazines and newspapers regularly. School library is the only environment in which most pupils can access books.Therefore, they need to be attracted by the way library is organized. Material collection itself should attract the student for regular visits. Reading materials in the school library should reflect different cultures and interests. The success of reading habit promotion among children at school depends to a large extent on school library.

Principal should encourage reading for pleasure, promote the value of reading, and should help to buildastrong library. Principal should take an effort for storytelling, book talks, and book exhibition organized by school library. Library week celebration should stress the value of reading and school library. Book exhibitioncan be organized to purchase the material by teachers and librarian and can be reviewed by an appointed team during the library week celebration

annually. Excursionstolibraries will bring awarenessto students and can induce them to cling this habit.Story-talk hour of our traditional folk talk tale sandl eg ends from different parts of the country could be used which would appeal to young people's sense of adventure and imagination. Principal should organize creative writing for all children. This is an activity that induces the creativity of the child. After a reading aloud session or a story telling session,the student could be asked to write a shortstory or a different ending to the story they were told or read to.This would provide wonderful stimulus for reading youth. Principal should take an effort to organize reading competition, creation of more library periods in time-table per week as strategy to promote reading culture.

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References

A numbered list of references must be provided at the end of the paper. The list should be arranged in the order of citation in text, not in alphabetical order. List only one reference per reference number. Each reference number should be enclosed by square brackets.

In text, citations of references may be given simply as "[1]". Similarly, it is not necessary to mention the authors of a reference unless the mention is relevant to the text.

Example

[1] K.C.Garg, B.Dutt and Suresh Kumar, "Scientometric Profile of Indian Science as Seen Through Science Citation Index", Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol. 53 No. 3, 2006, pp.114-125.

[2] S.Mohamed Esmail, G.Vetrikondan and M.Raja, "Information Access Pattern of Teaching Staff and Research Scholars of Natural Science in Annamalai Univiersity", Indian Journal of Information, Library and Society, Vol. 17 No. 1-2, 2004, pp.17-26.

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