USE PATTERNS OF OPAC AMONG THE FACULTY MEMBERS IN GREAT LAKES INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AT CHENNAI - A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

This paper entitled Use Patterns of OPAC among the Faculty Members in Great Lakes Institute of Management in Chennai - A case study. The Objectives of this study the faculty members to utilization of OPAC services, frequently visit the resource Centre, frequently use in the OPAC and satisfaction of OPAC services. Each library to introduce the computer many changes of library, automation of library systems, digital oriented systems, the user interfaces of OPAC (online public access catalogue) services. The resource Centre user seeking a document very easy to find a document available or not available the document, current status of documents etc. So this study highlights the general as well as specific feature of OPAC of the select libraries. The end result of this study clearly indicates that there is persistent need to improve the OPAC of these libraries and utilization of all the existing features. The study will also be helpful to others libraries that wish to enhance the features and standard of their OPAC on modern lines.

Keywords: OPAC, Satisfaction OPAC, Library automation, Great lakes institute of management

Introduction

The present situation is in all libraries to introduce the computer to installed automation of library systems, OPAC (online public access catalogue) is very essential to search in library documents. An OPAC is library catalogue accessed and searched way of computer terminal for the benefit of library users. Online Catalogs generally contain archives of all the items that a resource Centre catalogs, such as books and journals (print and/or electronic), manuscript, maps, collections, databases, etc. An Online Catalog is public (anyone can use it), and it allows the patron to search the resource Centre collection, check course reserves, and check one's individual library records from any computer linked to the internet. The OPAC is an important tool in helping users for the localization of library resources effectively. But the usage of OPACs is decreasing among users (Danskin, 2006).

Review of literature

Omoike Adenike & Oke T. Akin (2014),

This research work examined the effects and constraints of Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) in Nigerian Libraries: A case study of Kenneth Dike Library and University of Lagos Library. The research design is a case study and data was gathered from randomly selected students over a period of one week. Out of a total of 200 questionnaires used, a total of 190 were returned out of which 164 were found useful. Frequency counts and simple percentage were used to analyze the data. The findings of the study showed that the major effects of OPAC are that it allows users to search the library's collection from location outside the library walls.

Fabunmi, O. M. Miss and Asubiojo, B.O, (2013), This study investigated the awareness and use of Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) by students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria. A questionnaire was circulated to 800 students at several faculties and in different levels of studies in August 2012. Five hundred and twenty copies of the questionnaire was

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retrieved and used for the study. The study revealed that 68.7 % of the respondents were aware of the OPAC services;

Arshad Alia Shafique Farzana (2014), "The purpose of the study is to limit the most preferred catalogue format – card catalogue or online public access catalogue (OPAC) for searching library material in Oriental languages, i.e. Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Punjabi, Hindi, Sanskrit, Sindhi and Pashto of the Central Library, University of the Punjab, Lahore. It also explores the users' searching behavior for discovery the library material in Oriental languages. The study highlights the importance of both types of catalogue. Many of the findings of the study related to the card catalogue and OPAC are surprising when compared to their general perceptions. It is important to note that the users perceived the card catalogue as more effective for searching the library material in Oriental languages. However, they also face many problems while using both types of catalogues.

Shiv kumar (2011), This study revealed that aims to examine the effects of web searching on OPAC users and to know the users' capability of understanding the difference of the retrieval mechanisms between the OPAC and web search engines. This is particularly important to find out as to which extent users benefit from the onscreen help available on the OPAC interface. Lastly, this study evaluates the reactions of users when the OPAC provides no results, as well as to see their further expectations from the OPAC in the era of the internet age.

Mehtab Alam Ansari Amita, (2008), This study about objectives of The objective of this study is to establish the opinion of users with respect to the awareness and utilization of, as well as their satisfaction

level with, the use of the online public access catalogue (OPAC). A questionnaire was developed and distributed randomly to 128 users including undergraduates and post graduate students as well as MPhil. And PhD scholars. Users returned 115 completed questionnaires of which 100 were selected for analysis. Regarding results, sometimes users face problems of recall and precision. However, in some searches users are not able to find relevant documents on account of various factors. Data show that a high percentage of respondents are utilizing the OPAC as a search tool for retrieving documents.

Shiv Kumar and Ranjana Vohra (2013), in this paper User perception and use of OPAC: a comparison of three universities in the Punjab region of India. The study is a comparative analysis of the use of OPAC in three universities located, in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and Punjab, a northern state of India. A structured questionnaire was developed, designed and distributed among 500 respondents in the three universities after conducting a suitable pilot study

and pre-testing the tools of investigation. There were 384 (76.8 per cent) respondents who returned the filled-in questionnaires. The data, thus collected, were compiled, processed and analyzed with the aid of the SPSS package (version 14.0). There is a great degree of similarity in the results obtained especially with regard to the various aspects examined in connection with the use of OPAC in three different libraries.

Babu, R.R. and Tamizhchelvan, M. (2003), This study investigated that the results of a research survey showed at the Department of Library and Information Science, University of Madras, Chennai, India which

inspects features provided in online public access catalogues OPACs) in Tamil Nadu. OPACs are current developments in libraries in India in general and Tamil Nadu in particular. A review of the literature reveals that only a few studies on OPACs in India have been accompanied and there is no complete study about the OPACs in Tamil Nadu. Samples of 50 libraries in Tamil Nadu were a selection of random, out of which 36 answered. The investigation of the data represents the state-of-the-art of the libraries in the summer of 2002. The major findings of the analysis reveal emerging trends in OPAC.

Sridhar, M.S. (2004)," This paper evolution study that **Subject searching in OPAC of a special library: problems and issues** follow up observation of 51 subject searches made by end-users are depicted in Table III. The data revealed that nearly half of them have met with failure. The rest of little over half of searches (52.9%) were considered reasonably successful searches in getting desired results. Out of those met with failure, nearly one-fourth (23.5%) have abandoned the search having reached failure. Another one-fourth (23.5%) changed the search strategy. Out of those who changed search strategy, 13.7% changed keywords.

Sridhar, M.S. (2004)," In this paper draws on data from a comparative study of use of the online public access catalogue (OPAC) and the card catalogue of the ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC) library, and examines the steady decline in the use of subject searching by end-users and the associated problems and issues. It presents data to highlight the negligible use of Boolean operators and combination searches, variations in descriptors assigned to books of the same

class numbers, and too many records tagged to very broad descriptors. The article concludes that moving from a traditional card catalogue to a modern OPAC has not made subject searching more attractive or effective.

Mulla, K. R. and Chandrashekara, M.(2009), This paper revealed that aims to present the results of a survey conducted to determine the effective use of online public access catalogue (OPAC) at the libraries of engineering colleges in Karnataka. The paper examines the results from a questionnaire-based survey conducted at the libraries of engineering colleges in Karnataka. 1716 samples of the questionnaire was distributed randomly between the staff and students of engineering colleges across Karnataka, out of which 1338 completed and valid questionnaires (77.97%) were received for analysis. The data received from the respondents through these questionnaires was analyses. Some of the major constraints for the use of OPAC at the libraries of engineering colleges were found to be 1) Lack of awareness of between user communities 2) OPAC not user friendly software 3) Information technology (IT) competency between user communities was lack luster.

Senthur velmuruganV and Amutha.G (2012), Evolution this study that Usage patterns of OPAC among faculty members in Indian colleges, The faculty members visit the library analysis about the frequency of visit to library, the majority of the user 58.75 percentages are vesting the daily. About 19.58 percentages of users are visiting the library twice a week; while 13.75 percent of user is visiting the library every fortnight and remaining 7.92 percentages are

occasionally visit the library.

Generation of OPAC

First-generation OPACs: First-generation OPACs have been derived from traditional catalogues or computerized circulation systems. They are also referred as phrase-indexed or pre-coordinated OPACs. The number of access keys is limited and they are similar to manual catalogues, i.e. author, title, class number and possibly subject headings.

Second-generation OPACs: Second-generation OPACs have their origin from commercial bibliographic information retrieval systems of the 1970s, and accordingly, have greater similarity to the search services provided by these systems.

Third-generation OPACs: If is more users friendly and combines the characters of both first and second generation OPACs.

Basic Search-Author: Last name, first name; capitalization not necessary.

Title: Complete or partial first part of book or journal title; definite and indefinite articles (e.g., "a", "the") are not necessary. In Basic Search, the order of the title words searched for must mirror the order in the title; in Advanced Search, the order of the search terms does not matter.

Subject: Controlled vocabulary search (note: this is not natural language, but descriptor language, i.e. Library of Congress Subject Headings).

Keyword: Offers the most options for narrowing or broadening your search.

Call Number: Search by Library of Congress call number.

ISSN/ISBN: Search by International Standard Serial Number or International Standard Book Number.

Advantages of OPAC

There are lot of advantages OPAC

To use the OPAC system is very easy

Online biography of program library collection the is available certain libraries

To assist the computer with internet

The OPAC is an online data base of material utilize by the faculty members and students

User search the library catalogue mainly to coach books and separate materials physically laid at library

The access points of search capabilities are by apply keyword, subject spring or title to find the materials.
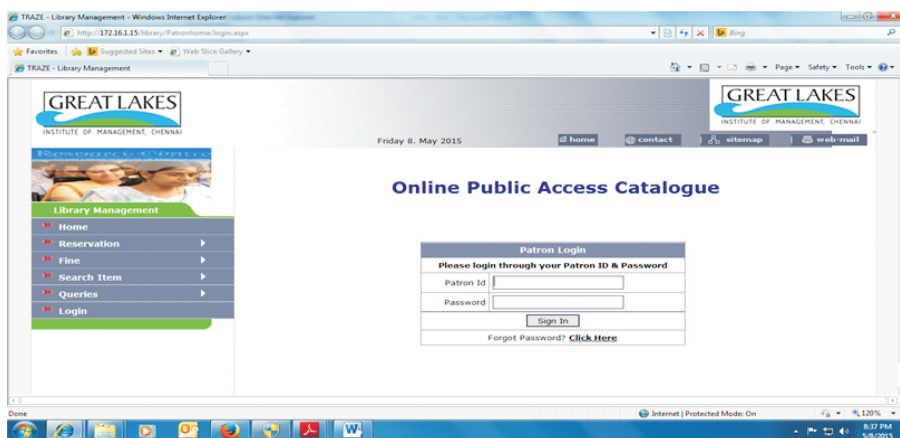
Note: ID Number and Pass word typed Very must

Objectives

 The study is undertakes to identify the following objectives:

1. To observe the category of users.
2. To investigates the frequency of visit to library
3. To search patterns of OPAC
4. To Observe the purpose of OPAC
5. To study of the user satisfaction in searching OPAC
6. locating required document in Resource Centre OPAC

Methodology

The study has implemented the survey method to investigate library OPAC Among the faculty members In Great Lakes Institute of Management At Chennai - A case study. The major data collection instrument used for the study was a questionnaire; however, observations and interview method were also used whenever required to supplement the data in order to make the information clearer. The questionnaire was distributed among 110 faculty members, out of which 85 returned the filled-in questionnaires. For the analysis of data to used such as simple percentage

Table and interpretation
Table -1 Gender- wise

S.No	Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentages
1	Male	58	68.23
2	Female	27	31.76
	Total	85	100

Table 1 shows that gender wise classified the questionnaire male respondents is 68.23 percentages and female is 31.76 percentages. Male is higher level of percentages.

Table -2 Category of users

S.No	Categories	Number of Respondents	Percentages
1	Teaching Staff	43	50.58
2	Non-Teaching staff	15	17.64
	Teaching assistance	27	31.76
	Total	85	100

The data given in table 2 depicted that out of 85 responses, 50.58 percentages is teaching staff categories, Non-teaching staff 17.64 percentages and 31.76 percentages of teaching assistance. The higher level of percentages is teaching staff users.

Table -3 Frequency of use of OPAC

S.No	Frequency	Number of Respondents	Percentages
1	Daily	33	38.82
2	Twice in a week	18	21.17
3	Fortnightly	13	15.29
4	Occasionally	21	24.70
	Total	85	100

Figure -3.1 Frequency of use of OPAC
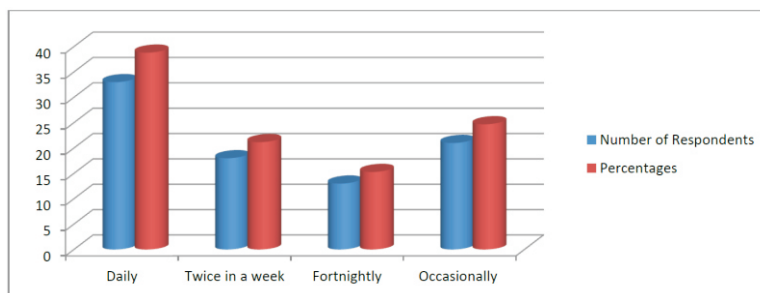
The table 3 an analysis about the frequency of visit to resource Centre. The Majority of user in 38.82 visiting the resource Centre daily, 21.17 percentages of users in twice in a week, 15.29 of users in visits the resource Centre and 24.70 percentages of users in occasionally visit the resource Centre. The highest respondent visit the resource Centre in daily.

Table-4 Search patterns of OPAC

S.No	Search in OPAC	Number of Respondents	Percentages
1	Author	19	22.35
2	Title	35	41.17
3	Subject	15	17.64
4	Year of publication	5	5.88
5	Access Number	4	4.70
6	Others(Location,Vendor Series, Year of publication	7	8.23

The analysis of data given in table 4 showed that out of 85 respondents, It presents that 22.35 percentages of faculty members searched for required information by the author, 41.17 percentages of faulty members searched for required information through title, 17.64 percentages faculty members searched in subject and remaining year of publication, and access number and other is very few percentages.
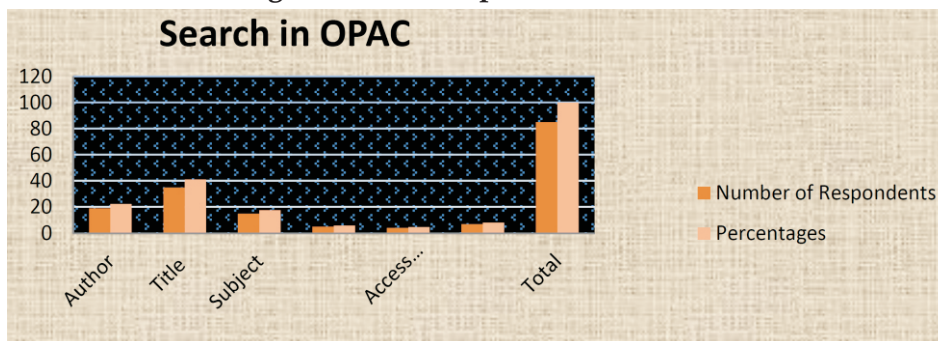
Figure-4.1 Search patterns of OPAC

Table-5 Purpose for using the OPAC

S.No	Categories	No.of Respondents	Percentages
1	Location of the books	37	43.52
2	Availability of the books	21	24.70
3	Bibliographical details of the books	10	11.76
4	To check the number of copies in library stock	8	9.41
5	To reserve the book which is borrowed by some one	9	10.58
	Total	85	100

Table 10 depicted that a majority 43.52 percentages of the respondents consult the OPAC to know the location of books in the library, followed by 24.70 percentages to find to check whether the required book was available in the library or not. Similarly 11.76 percentages of the respondents consulting OPAC to compile bibliography of the books on a particular subject, 9.14 percentages of used OPAC to check the number of copies of the required books in the stock and 10.58 percentages of respondents to reserve the book which is borrowed by someone. The highest of percentage in purpose of search in OPAC Location of the books in resource Centre.

Figure 5.1-Purpose for using the OPAC
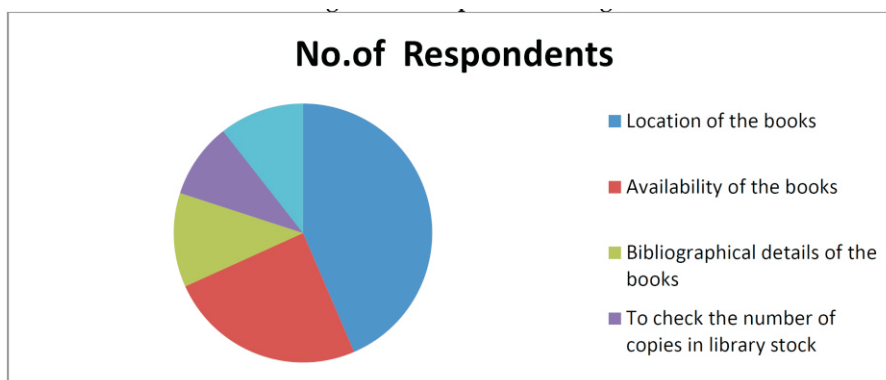
Table – 6 locating required document in Resource Centre OPAC

S.No	Required document	Number of Respondents	Percentages
1	Through OPAC	34	40.00
2	Browsing Books	23	27.05
3	Consulting Library Staff	21	24.70
4	Through Help from friends	7	8.23
	Total	85	100

Table 6 showed how the users chose their books and other materials for their study. Analysis showed that 40.00 percentages of them chose the OPAC for finding information about books and other reading materials, 27.05 percentages of them directly go to the shelves and browse books, without using OPAC. Nearly 24.70 percentages of them got the required information with the help of library staff, followed by 8.23 of the surveyed users, who got the information through peers.

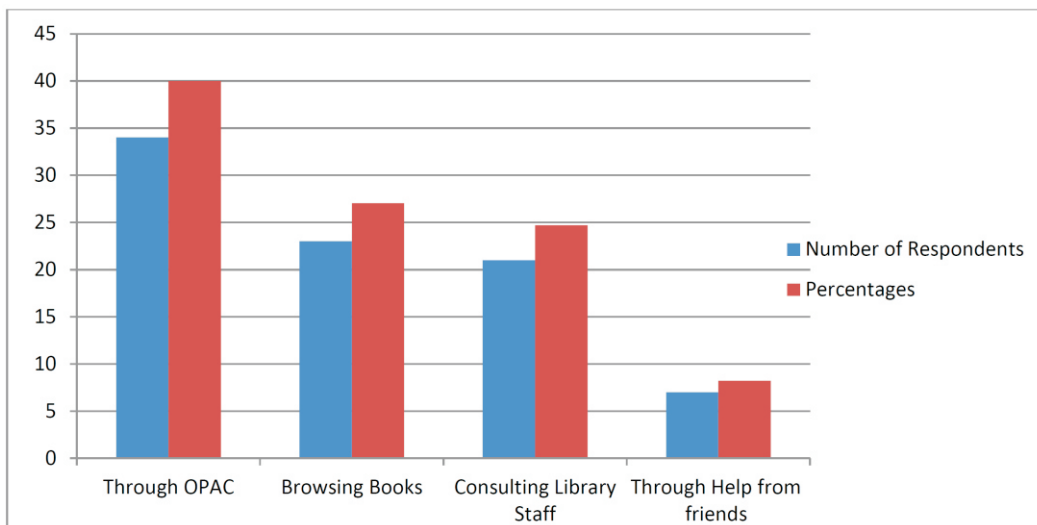**Figure -6.1 locating required document in Resource Centre OPAC**

Table –7 User satisfaction in searching OPAC

S.No	Required document	Number of Respondents	Percentages
1	Satisfied	36	42.35
2	Highly satisfied	45	52.94
3	Not satisfied	4	4.70

Table 7 shows that 52.94 percentages of users is highly satisfied in using the OPAC. Similarly that the user 42.35 percentages of satisfied and remaining 4.70 percent of user are not satisfied.

Figure -7.1 User satisfaction in searching OPAC
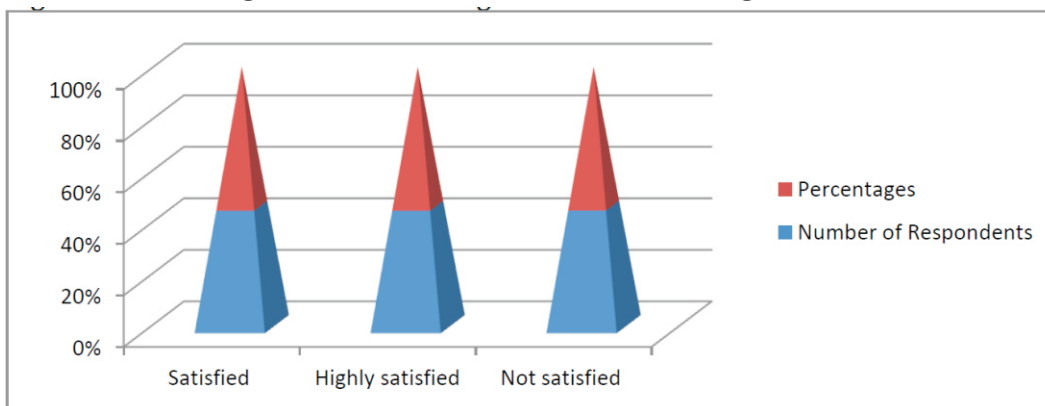
Conclusion

The study has dealt with the effect and constraints of using the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) among the faculty members. The faculty members agreed that the OPAC is faster than the manual catalogue. It gives the library a facelift i.e. a look that is necessary in the information age, and it is faster than the card catalogue. The OPAC no doubt has given

libraries a face lift, by not just enlightening her services but has given users well-timed access to resource Centre entire collections. The responsibility lie in the hand of the Reader services section of the resource Centre to ensure that, The OPAC is available for use, Faculty are taught how to use it, And the constraints highlighted in the study are taken care of.

Some Critical issues for the attention of the Resource Centre

Information literacy training for the Faculty members

Faculty members should be taught how to use the OPAC during library orientation and a manual should be developed on how to use the OPAC and placed at the OPAC desk for discussion.

Academic libraries should be well funded to enable them acquire library software that are capable of allowing them automate library processes particularly cataloguing and circulation with a view to launch their library catalogue on the web via Internet.

There should be a research into the available library software to learn the one that will be appropriate for the academic libraries to arrange for the bedrock for establishing a consortium to ensure inter library loan.

Provision of adequate computer terminals for faculty members' use at the OPAC desk so as to reduce the time faculty have to wait before using the system should be a priority.

There should be providing for substitute power supply in the library to ensure uninterruptible power supply.

Academic libraries should ensure that the OPAC is web-based so that faculty can have access to the library database right from their hostel rooms.

The library management should look for finance opportunities abroad,

There is need for collaboration with academic libraries in developed countries to give the necessary assistance in terms of technical know-how in developing a fully computerized library.

Wi-Fi is very must in modern technology to use resource Centre entire documents.

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