Library Automation: An Emerging Technology for State University and Colleges in Sulu Province

Shernahar K. Tahil1*

1CS Chairperson, College of Computer Studies, Mindanao State University, Sulu, Philippines

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Library Automation
Barcode Technology
Library Management
Digital Library
QR Codes

*Corresponding author:
Shernahar K. Tahil

E-mail address:
shernahartahil@gmail.com

The author has reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

https://doi.org/10.37275/NASETJournal.v2i1.16

ABSTRACT

The importance of this research leads to the emerging technologies of libraries. The library is one of the most important places in any academic institution and remains the primary source of information for students, teachers, and many others. The researcher aims to suggest an option for the state university and colleges in the Province of Sulu on the technological advancement in managing the library. The breakthrough of technologies can help the library in various ways. Libraries need to adopt new technology that will allow them to operate and function efficiently and effectively, increasing their productivity and improving their user services without adding personnel. The main objective is to show that an automated library system using the latest technology is more beneficial. The present scenario demands an updated technology for faster, affordable, and user-friendly in providing various library services. Fortunately, new technologies have developed Barcode, Digital libraries, Quick Response codes, and RFID systems. Consequently, applying these technologies provides an end-to-end solution for easy library operation, such as borrowing and returning books, finding and locating books, and maintaining book records. The need to develop and enhance library services to meet users’ demands is necessary.

1. Introduction

One of the primary functions of libraries is to stimulate the reading habits of the public, especially those in the academy.1 Research conducted in 2010 explained how the ancient methods of maintaining a library are no longer dynamic and efficient. The explanation is an accurate description of the library operation of the State University and Colleges in Sulu Province, where none of the institutions have adopted or any source of new technology to their libraries. The school does not have the resources to implement high-tech solutions for its library operations. However, with this emerging technology that can use in the library, the students would greatly benefit from being able to experience library operation by using the so-called technology to find what they need and want and complete the tasks quickly and fast.2–5

Since the Manual Library System involves lots of paperwork, the library information, including user data, staff data, book records, and purchase ledgers, is documented manually. Also, charging and discharging books are done manually, leading to a waste of time and resources from the users and the library authority. Having observed the existing manual library system thoroughly, it faces many challenges that indicate it is time to innovate it into automation.6,7

Development in the field of technology has changed the way of library transactions (check-in and check-out). Extensive information is available in the digital
system is most desired by the users. As the application
of modern technology in the library system has
emerged, it is necessary to adopt new technology
instead of remaining to utilize an ancient method of
managing and operating a library that is old-fashioned
and no longer dynamic and efficient. It is time-wasting,
data and Library material missing. With this situation,
it is necessary to speedy data retrieval and efficient
services for library users with modern technologies in
library operations.8-10

The great concern for the need of the users to
quickly and speedily locate and retrieve the library
materials, including the missing information, the
researcher finds it beneficial/helpful to automate the
school or institution library using technology like
Barcode technology, QR codes technology, Digital
Library, or RFID for the library’s operation. However, it
may be old technology to some institutions in other
places. But in the Province of Sulu, where libraries are
still in manual operation, they need this technology.
Introducing this technology can play an essential role
in automating the function and processes of the library.
This emerging technology will help the library users
and the management of the library operators minimize
data and library materials losses.11-14

2. Literature Review

Library automation

Library automation is the process that converts
library methods from a manual process to a
computerized or from a manual card catalog to an
integrated library system. Automation is the process of
using technological advancement to save time in
achieving the task efficiently. The main idea of library
automation is to extricate librarians and library staff to
make more significant contributions to disseminating
knowledge and information. It is also an application or
system that enhances the services and operation of the
library. In this context, the latest technology can
improve library procedures that could increase the
efficiency and effectiveness of library transactions
reducing workloads of the library staff and enhancing
services for library users.15,16

Library automation is an application of information
and communication technologies software that
automate library operations and services, covering
acquisition, cataloging, circulation, serials
management, stock verification, and other library-
related activities. It is the best way to minimize human
involvement in providing better library services to its
users. It also offers complete services in minimum time
at the lowest cost.17

Barcode technology

Barcode is coded information in bars scanned by a
unique image scanner (barcode scanner). Image
scanner, also called a scanner, converts any printed
image into electronic form by flashing light and sensing
the patterns of printed bars on the barcode labels
pasted on the books. The barcode identifies the books
using the barcode reader/scanner, which emits a beam
of light—frequently a laser beam—that is reflected by the
barcode image by recognizing bars. According to Singh
et al. the white spaces reflect light, translated into
relevant signals for the computer to read. Without the
risk of human error, it converts the individual bar
patterns into numeric digit-code that the computer can
understand what is in the code at the database.7,8

Barcode technology in the library can process
student, teachers, and visitors requests easily and
quickly. This type of technology can also be applicable
in the circulation system to locate the library material
with speed, accuracy, and reliability. It opts to reduce
the possibility of human errors, and it can guarantee
the effectiveness and efficiency of services rendered.
With the help of Barcode technology, the library
inventory is more effective and efficient. The procedure
is by scanning the barcode present in the identification
cards of the clients or students by the library staff to
identify their borrowing status. The library staff can
check the document’s accession number (Barcode) and
give it to the user comfortably within a few seconds.19,20
Digital library

A digital library is a system stored in computer and computer networks. This type of library gives access to various contents with a possibly unlimited number of resources. It is similar to what is known as the electronic library or e-library. It can convert published books into digital forms like an e-book, modified them into the following digital formats; PDF, HTML, audio, video, services, using the computer and its network. The students can easily download e-books. It is also easier to locate a specific library material since it is all digitalized.

Quick response (QR) code technology

QR (quick response) code is the trademark name for the two-dimensional barcode systems. It was invented in Japan in 1994 for the automotive industry. The barcode is a machine-readable optical label that holds information about the item attached to it. It is a machine that reads information containing data for locator, identifier, or tracker that points to the website or application. It uses four standardized coding modes, numeric, alphanumeric, byte /binary, and kanji, to store the data efficiently. It may also use extensions. A quick response (QR) code comprises black squares arranged in a square grid on a white background. The imaging device, such as a camera, can read and process using Reed Solomon error correction to interpret the image. Then reading the required data from patterns present in the picture's horizontal and vertical components appear.

Radio frequency identification

Radio frequency identification or (RFID) is an automatic contactless data capturing technique. It is also an electronic technology whereby digital data is in an RFID tag that can retrieve by utilizing a reader. The use of RFID as part of the library system consists of tags and sensors. This technology where students can walk in or out of the library, the sensor scans and displays the actions possible or required. RFID can directly provide the book information and library member or user information to the library system, no longer manual. The RFID tag contains unique information, such as a book's title and code, without needing a separate database. The RFID reader will read the data, which replaces the standard barcode reader commonly found at a library's circulation desk.

Library management system

A library management system is software developed to maintain the record of the library. The data in the system contains the number of available books in the library, the number of books that are issued, returned, renewing a book status or late, fines and charge record, etc. It is also a system that helps maintain a database for entering new books and record the books borrowed by the library members with the respective submission dates. Furthermore, it also reduces the manual record processing that is the burden of the Librarian.

The emergence of the library management system was developed through the years to address the problems and enhance the services rendered to library users. The developed software is the following; library management system developed in 2014 aimed at reducing cost and time. The system provides many features which are not available in most library management systems, such as the option of an online notice board about a particular workshop. The librarian can quickly provide a detailed description of workshops going in the college and nearby colleges, a teacher login page where the teacher can add any events organized in the college, and essential suggestions regarding books, among other features. Library management system titled "An android cloud-based library management and authentication system" was developed in 2014. The design is user-friendly, but as the name implies, it is platform-dependent. As the name suggests, it can only work on mobile phones.9 Another library management system, titled "A Web-based E-Library System for Tertiary Institutions," with multimedia facilities as part of its features, was developed in 2017. However, the system is not cost-effective.13,14 Another library management system titled
“Development of cloud computing in integrated library management and retrieval system” was developed in 2013. The designed system is reliable and security conscious, but it is costly to manage because of the facilities required for setting up a cloud database.12

An automatic library management system design in 2016, titled "Automated Library Management System." The design aids the fast processing of books and other library transactions, but it is not cost-effective.14 There is also an open-source library management system software that was cost-effective, developed in 2011. The K-leg of the design is that it uses Open source alone in which everybody is free to make contributions, either relevant or not. Also, the system is platform-dependent, and it can only work on personal computers.8,9

3. Conclusion

A library is an essential unit in the academic community considered the "heart of the educational institution." It is a learning source center that accommodates every piece of information in any form. Libraries provide information and communication technology-based library services to increase the possible ways of fast and user-friendly services. The best solution is to adopt emerging technology to strengthen the benefit of the library in the academe. Nowadays, various emerging technologies used to automate libraries, such as Barcode technology, QR codes, RFID, and Digital library, could provide enrichment and efficient library services to their clientele.

Automating the library utilizing new technology is the best option to make the library function to its total capacity in rendering services with the minimal time taken in doing the process. The need to apply new technology to develop its existing methods into emerging technologies must be a priority of state university and colleges in the province. It saves time, minimizes errors, increases the efficiency at the circulation desk, and reduces the operational cost by eliminating book cards and book pockets. Thus, library automation utilizing the latest technology is indispensable.

4. References

1. Bassey BA. User satisfaction with services in three academic libraries in Cross River State: a comparative study. Gateway Library Journal. 2006.
2. Adamson, K., Veronica, E. JISC & SCONUL Library Management Systems Study. Sheffield, UK: Sero Consulting. 2008. Retrieved from https://www.bag.web.id/IT/en/904-801/librarysystems_9922_bag.html
3. Adeleke AA, Olorunsola R. ICT and Library Operations: More on the Online Cataloguing and Classification Tools and Techniques in Nigerian libraries. The Electronic Library. 2010.
4. Aina, L.O. Coping with Challenges of Library and Information Services Delivery: The Need for Institutionalized Professional Development, A Paper Delivered at 2004 NLA National Conference and AGM held in Akure, Library and Information Science text for Africa, Nigeria: Third Information Service Ltd. 2004.
5. Baillon-Lalande, D. Multiple missions and necessary convictions. Bulletin des Bibliotheque de France. 1997; 12(1): 35-40.
6. Conti, E.L. Standards for Philippine School Libraries. 2010. Available online. http://paarl.wikispace.com/
7. Singh G, Monika S. Barcode technology and its application in libraries and Information centers, International Journal of Next-Generation Library and Technologies. 2011. www.ijngit.com
8. Emnawat, P. Open-source library management system software: a review. International Journal of Computer, Electrical, Automation, Control, and Information Engineering. 2011.
9. Prabhakar, K., Rahul, K., Rajat, S., Vikram, P. S. Library management system. Unpublished B.Sc. Thesis from Department Computer Science and Engineering, School of Engineering, Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi, India. 2014.

10. Gako, L. D. Laspinas, M.L. The functionality of an Academic Library Using Standard for Philippine Academic Libraries Model. Cebu Technological University; Cebu Normal University, Cebu City, Philippines. Asia Pacific Journal of Education, Arts, and Sciences. 2015; 2(2): April 2015.

11. Kim, J.A. A User Perception and Use of the Academic Library: A correlation analysis, The Journal of Academic Librarianship. 2017. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2017.03.002

12. Kumar, D. A., & Mandal, S. Development of cloud computing in the integrated library management and retrieval system. International Journal of Library and Information Science. 2013.

13. Moshood, A. A., & Samuel, N. E. A web-based e-library system for tertiary institutions. International Journal of Applied Information Systems (IJAIS). 2017.

14. Mrinalini, G., Soniya, S., Bhagyashree, S., &Akshata, P. Automated library management system. (IJARECE). 2016.

15. Neelakandan, B., Duraisekar, S., Balasubramani, R. & Srinivasa, S. Implementation of automated library management system for the school of chemistry, Bharathidasan University using Koha open-source software. International Journal of Applied EngineeringResearch. 2010.

16. Neelakandan, B., Duraisekar, S., Balasubramani, R. & Srinivasa, S. Implementation of automated library management system for the school of chemistry Bharathidasan University using Koha open-source software. International Journal of Applied EngineeringResearch, Dindigul. 2010.

17. PAARL: Philippine Association of Academic and Research Libraries Standards (PAARL) for Academic Libraries for 2010. Available online at http://www.dlsu.edu.ph/paarl/activities/projects.asp

18. Remya, S.M., Susan, A.T., Jebril, M. M., Navaneeth, V., & Justin, S. "An android cloud-based library management and authentication system." (IJAECs). 2014.

19. Royce, A., & Winston, D. Managing the Development of the Large Software Systems, Proceedings of IEEE WESCON 26 (August). 1970.

20. Tochukwu, C., Nwachukwu-nwokeafor, K.C., & Henrieta, U. (2015). Designing a web-based digital library management system for institutions and colleges. International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology (IJISSET). 2015; 2.