readers are dissatisfied with the conventional library system, and 93% of the readers are satisfied with the intelligent library system when using personal digital assistants. The software integrity satisfaction was 99.99%; usability satisfaction, 93%; correctness, 95%; and reliability, 95%.

2.7 LIBRARY USER STUDY

A widely publicized study of library use at the University of Pittsburgh by Professor Allen Kent et al. has generated considerable controversy at Pitt and nationally. The Kent Study (KS) reports that Pitt libraries in particular and research libraries in general are spending too much money on books and periodicals which are little or never used. This assertion, if correct, has important policy implications. Consequently, the Pitt faculty, administration and librarians have repeatedly urged the Senate Library Committee (SLC) to undertake an evaluation of KS. The SLC accepted this charge and is reporting here on the substance of its findings. The SLC criticizes KS on numerous matters, in particular, its structure in text and footnotes, which makes careful investigation and reporting on it a difficult matter, and its experimental design, execution, and manipulation of data, in terms of holdings, use and costs. The SLC reports that KS consistently overestimates the number of books, monographs and journals available for use and consistently underestimates their usage. Accordingly, the SLC concludes that KS fails to
support the validity of its root hypotheses that “much of the material purchased for research libraries” is “little or never used” and that when costs are assigned to uses, the costs of use are “unexpectedly high” (Casimir Borkowski and Murdo MacLeod, 1979).\textsuperscript{107}

The electronic information environment facilitates enhancement of the speed of service, number of users served, and the quantity and exhaustiveness of information provided. The way in which the people search information to support research, teaching and creative activities is changing as new technologies and information delivery systems emerge. The present paper summarizes the results of 101 user studies conducted in the electronic environment (Rekha Rani Varghese, 2008).\textsuperscript{108}

Wanda Dole and Sherry Chang (1996)\textsuperscript{109} described surveys and analyses conducted in 1991-1993 to determine the demand for journals by users of the libraries of the State University of New York at Stony Brook. It also describes the use of the information gathered by these surveys in a journal cancellation project. The use and user studies described include: 1) a one-year analysis of use of all journals (new issues and bound volumes); 2) an analysis of faculty perception of the value of individual journal titles; and 3) citation studies analyzing use of journal collections in the sciences.
List of References:

Chapter - II

Review of Literature


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*A Comparative Study on Automation of Selected Arts College Libraries in Vellore*


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*A Comparative Study on Automation of Selected Arts College Libraries in Vellore*


CHAPTER - III
METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive in nature in identifying the ICT and automation practices in the libraries of the surveyed environment. The method chosen for the study is survey method using structured questionnaire as the data collection tool. The researcher has personally visited the surveyed environment repeatedly during the study period and hence the personal observation of the researcher with the interaction with the respondents were also supplemented in the collection of primary data.

The survey conducted in four selected Colleges viz. Auxilium College for Women, Dhanabagiyan Krishnaswamy Mudaliar College for Women, Muthurangam Government Arts College and Voorhees College in Vellore Town.

After consulting with the librarians of the colleges under study over phone, the questionnaires were distributed to the students those who have visited the library. The target groups comprised of the users of the college library. The data was collected from the 100 users of the library each from the respective colleges under study. Hence, the total number of respondents of this study is 400.
3.1 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study has covered the introduction of information technology and its application for housekeeping operations of the libraries and its services to the users. The study also touches upon the networking, e-resources usage among the faculty and students of selected colleges in Vellore Town. The infrastructure provided in the colleges have also been analysed along with the use behavior of the students in the Arts Colleges situated in Vellore Town. In this study, the researcher has selected four Colleges Viz. Auxiliam College for women, Dhanabagiyam Krishnaswamy Mudaliar College for women, Muthurangam Government Arts College, and Voorhees College in Vellore Town. The researcher has tried to investigate how the computerization system excel the manual system opined by the respondents of the four Colleges.

3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the broad objectives of the study:

✧ To know the level of library automation in the Arts Colleges of Vellore.
✧ To understand the utility of automated library operations in the surveyed Institutions.
✧ To compare manual library operating system with the automated library operating system.
 To find out existing operating systems that is being followed in the selected Arts college libraries in Vellore Town.

 To know about the faculty and student's awareness about automation.

 To know the perceptions of college library users towards the library services and facilities in the surveyed environment.

 To assess the information access and use pattern of college library users in the surveyed environment.

 To reveal the extent of internet and e-resources usage among the library users in the surveyed colleges.

3.3 HYPOTHESES

The analysis of the study has been made with the following set of hypotheses:

H1: There is a significant relation between the Staff and the Student with regard to familiarity on Library Automation.

H2: Employee’s attitudes towards the accuracy, speed of work with automation in their libraries are positively correlated.

H3: Majority of the students are interested to avail the library automated services.

H4: There is a significant relation between the familiarity of computer and the services by library staff among the User Community.
3.4 **RESEARCH DESIGN**

3.4.1 **Universe**

The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called the universe. The Universe of study consists of all the students studying and staff working in Arts College Libraries in Vellore Town. It is found that the total strength of the students in all the colleges under study in the four colleges were 9829 and the faculty members were 363.

3.4.2 **Sampling**

A part of population is known as sampling. The Universe was found to be definite one. So, the researcher adopted the sample size with the help of Convenient Sampling. The target groups comprised of the users of the library from all the Departments. The data was collected from the 100 users of the library each from the respective colleges under study. Hence, the total number of respondents of this study is 400.

3.4.3 **Tools of Data Collection**

The researcher uses the following data collection techniques:

*Observation Method*: In this method the researcher visited the libraries in person to observe the prevailing situation pertinent to the variety of the study.
Interview Method: The researcher has interviewed internally the librarians of the above four colleges and collected the informations on their library facilities and services.

Questionnaire Method: The researcher collected the data from staff, graduate students and post graduate students and research students regarding their opinion on library automated services using structured questionnaire.

3.4.4 Pilot Study

The researcher has selected the questionnaire as data collection tool and constructed the questionnaire as to the objectives and by consulting the experts and literature. The researcher has made a pilot study by distributing the questionnaire with 60 respondents selected randomly with all the colleges in order to test the data collection tool.

3.4.5 Sources of Data

The researcher used primary sources of data and collected the data directly from the respondents. The particulars of information relating to the Institutions were collected as secondary data from the Records, Annual reports of concerned Institutions.
3.4.6 Analysis of Data

The collected primary data and secondary data were codified edited, organized and tabulated by grouping the variables of the objectives of the study. The data has been organized into 36 tables with frequency and percentage analysis, was supplemented by appropriate statistical techniques.

3.4.7 Limitation of the Study

The researcher has studied the Arts Colleges of Vellore Town during the period from 2007 to 2009, the status of Automation and services provided only during the period by the colleges. The survey conducted from the users of the libraries in the four Colleges viz. Auxilium College for Women, Dhanabagiyam Krishnaswamy Mudaliar College for Women, Muthurangam Government Arts College and Voorhees College in Vellore Town.

Due to want of time, the researcher has selected the sample only from four colleges in Vellore Town.

3.4.8 Chapterisation

The research work is classified and reported into five Chapters:

The First Chapter deals with brief introduction of the topic on library automation, need and importance of automation, software modules etc. along with the objectives of the study and chapterisation.
Chapter - III

The Second Chapter confines to an overview of existing literature available in automation of college libraries. A good number of a research articles from Journals, Conference proceedings and books were reviewed and appended related to the variables of the study. It serves as the background of the thesis.

The Third Chapter discusses about the importance of the study, objectives, scope and methodology of the study.

The Fourth Chapter deals with Data analysis, Interpretation and inferences of the study.

The fifth Chapter concentrates on summary of findings, recommendations and conclusion of the study.