

Open-Source Software and Proprietary Software for Library Automation

<u>Alka Mamoriya</u>

Research Scholar, School of Studies in Library and Information Science, Vikram University, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, India. DOI: https://doi.org/10.24321/2395.2288.202101

INFO

E-mail Id: amamoriya@gmail.com Orcid Id: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6997-380X How to cite this article: Mamoriya A. Open-Source Software and Proprietary Software for Library Automation. J Adv Res Lib Inform Sci 2021; 8(2): 1-3. Date of Submission: 2021-04-08

Date of Acceptance: 2021-05-11

A B S T R A C T

By using library automation software the work gets done easily and quickly. There is no error in library housekeeping operation and solve many issues like stock verification, bibliography, OPAC search operation easily by library automation software. Open-source software is Open bibliog. library management software, KOHA, Avanti. Proprietary software is e-Granthalaya, SOUL, TLSS, and Libsys. By using any software handling library housekeeping and administrative work is very easy and reduces duplication. Many modules are available in software for library operation and each has its unique quality by which the work can be done easily.

Keywords: Library Software, Open-source Software, Proprietary Software

Introduction

A library is considered to be the centre of information resources of any institution. Library automation eliminates the manual execution of library activities and improves work efficiency and service quality without errors. Library automation brings the major functions of a library together like acquisition, cataloguing, periodicals, and circulations. Acquisition, cataloguing and circulation form the backbone of library activities. Computers are capable of revolutionising the whole world of library. Library automation refers to the usage of computers for doing all library tasks and operations in a fast, efficient, and economic manner. Library automation is economically feasible and technologically required in libraries. In order to cope up with growth in knowledge sharing techniques, acquisition, storage, processing, and transmission of information, the highly significant quantitative and qualitative services provided by online technology must be made use of.

Due to the explosion of information in modern times, it has become very difficult to collect, organise, process, transmitand provide information when required. Many kinds of software are available to easily carry out various library functions without any error. All the tasks of a library have become easy and efficient with the help of library software. Automation or digitalisation of the library can be doneeasily through library software. There are many open-source software and proprietary software available in modern times. Some available open-source and proprietary software are KOHA, Evergreen, OpenBiblio, Invenio, Avanti, Greenstone, E-print, Dspace, Green Stone, e-Granthalaya, SOUL, TLSS, Lybsis etc. Library software can be of any type -open-source software or proprietary software.

Library Software

Both kinds of software, open-source and proprietary, can beused for library operations. We can easily operate library housekeeping operation using them. These help in the smooth and error-free functioning of the library. The two kinds of software available are discussed in detail as below:

- **Open-Source Software** •
- **Proprietary Software**

Open-Source Software: These are available freely on the

Journal of Advanced Research in Library and Information Science (ISSN: 2395-2288) Copyright (c) 2021: Advanced Research Publications



internet and can be used for performing the housekeeping operations of the library like acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial control, stock verification etc. easily. There is no fee/charge for their usage. Their source code is available on the internet so that anyone can use and update them.

Some open-source library management software are

KOHA: It is an open-source integrated library management software. It was developed by Kapi to Communication, New Zealand, in 2000. It is written in PERL and JavaScript. It is an open-source library management software available under General Public Licence. It follows many standards: Z39.50, MARC-21, and ISO-2709. It is a multilingual library management software that requires an Apache server and My SQL database. It supports LINUX and UNIX operating systems.

Evergreen: It wasdeveloped by Georgia Public Library in 2006. It iswritten in PERL and C languages.

Invenio: Itis an open-source library management software developed by CERN in 2018. It is an institutional repository, research data management system. Itis written inPython and JavaScript.It is a multilingual library softwareand supports UNIX operating system.

Weld			
e Circulatio	n Cataloging Admin Reports		
ome	Welcome to OpenBiblio Use the navigation tabs at the top of each page to access the following library administration sectio	ns.	
	Tab Description		
	Circulation Use this tab to manage your member records.		
	Member administration (new, search, edit, delete) Member bibliography checkout, holds, account, and history Bibliography checkin and shelving cart list		
	Cataloging Use this tab to manage your bibliography records.		
	Bibliography administration (new, search, edit, delete)		
	Admin Use this tab to manage staff and administrative records.		
	Staff administration (new, edit, password, delete) General library setting? Library collection list Library there editor		
	Reports Use this tab to run reports on your library data.		
	Report. Labels.		

Figure I.Library Automation using OpenBiblio Software

OpenBiblio Software: OpenBiblio software was developed by OpenBiblio development team and is written in PHP language. The main modules of this software are circulation and cataloguing. It is a very popular software for library automation.

Proprietary Software: This is the soft ware that can be purchased from any vendor or company. It is installed by paying a fixed price and whose administration and maintenance is also given a separate fee that has to be paid periodically. The housekeeping operations can be easily performed in a reliable manner using this software.

Libsys: Libsys is a GUI, multilingual library management software developed by Libsys Ltd., Gurgaon, in 1992. It is proprietary software that supports Windows, UNIX,

and LINUXoperating systems. It is an integrated library management system. It is designedon client-server architecture and follows Standard Z39.50, CCF, and MARC-21. It iswritten in SQL, MySQL and ORACLE. Some modules of Libsys are acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial control, OPAC and article indexing.

VIRTUA: It was developed by Virginia Technology Library Solutions (VTLS) in 2001. It is a GUI, multiuser, proprietary software written in ORACLE. It is an integrated library management system. It is designed on client-server architecture and works on various operating systems such as UNIX, LINUX etc. It follows Z39.50, MARC21, and ISO-23950 standards. The modules of this software include acquisition, fund accounting, cataloguing, circulation, serial control, OPAC, statistics and reporting, and chameleon gateway.

SOUL: It is asoftware for university libraries developed by Inflibnet Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, in 2000. It is a user-friendly software that works on client-server architecture.



Figure 2.University Library Automation using SOUL Software



Figure 3.Library Automation using TLSS

It supports Windows operating system. The six modules in this software are as. It follows ISO-2709, MARC21, and AACR-II standards.

e-Granthalaya: This is an integrated library management software developed by the National Information Centre. It is written in Visual Basic and SQL.

TLSS: Total Library Software System (TLSS) has been developed by Total IT Solution Pvt. Ltd. It is a Windows based library management software solution and uses AACR-II format. There are 13 modules in this software. They include library guideline, acquisition, accession, circulation, staff, members, suppliers, stock utility, about us, OPAC, inter library loan and stationary.

Conclusion

Various library automation software whether it is open source software or Proprietary software the work can be done easily, quickly and without any duplication. Many advantages of proprietary and open-source software are there like acquisition, circulation, cataloguing etc. of the library are easily done using library automation software. The database can be easily created and set up using library software. Through the library automation software save the time of library staff and users and improve quality. The bibliography can be easily created and various types of reports like the due status of student, Title wise list of books, checkout list etc. can also be made. Resource sharing and stock verification can be done easily with the help of library software. The disadvantage of open source software has many security-related problems and the disadvantage of proprietary software is that it is expensive and has high maintenance cost. Generally, small libraries use open-source software while large and special use proprietary software.

References

- 1. Ahmed H. Library Software Awareness: A Survey of OPAC Vs Card Catalogue in IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur, and Kashmir University. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology* 2014; 34(4): 325-32.
- 2. Bansode SY, Periera S. A Survey of Library Automation in College Libraries in Goa State, India. Library Philosophy and Practice 2008Sep.
- 3. Husain S, Ansari MA. Library Automation software packages in India: A study of the cataloguing modules of Alice for Windows, Libsys and Virtua. *Annals of Library and Information Studies* 2007; 54: 146-51.
- 4. Khode S, Chandel SS. Adoption of Open Source Software in India. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology* 2015; 35(1): 30-40.
- Rani P. Basics of Library Automation. *Purakala* 2020; 31(4).
- Satpathy SK, Maharana RK. Awareness and Adoption of Open Source Software among LIS Professionals of Engineering Colleges of Odisha. *Desidoc Journal of Library and Information Technology* 2012; 32(5): 421-26.
- 7. Singh NK, Mahajan P. Application of RFID Technology

in Libraries. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies* 2014; 4(2).

- 8. Sivankalal S. Awareness of Library Automation among the Professionals in Academic Libraries at State of Eritrea. *International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science* 2020; 8(1): 17-21.
- 9. Tripathi DP, Pandey SR. Technological competencies of Professionals and Challenges in using and Implementing KOHA in Indian Libraries. *Annals of Library and Information Studies* 2019; 66(2): 76-79.