INFLUENCE OF AUTOMATED CATALOGUING SYSTEM ON MANUAL CATALOGUING SYSTEM IN THE LIBRARY: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN SOUTH-WEST, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

This study examied the automation of cataloguing and classification practices in academic libraries in South-West Nigerian and what effect the automated cataloguing systme has on manual cataloguing in the the libraries. The study population comprised 110 library professional and paraprofessional personnel working in the cataloguing section of the ten federal and state university libraries in South-West Nigeria. Total enumeration technique was used to randomly select the study population for this study. Data for this study was collected using questionnaire. A 5-point Likert scale were used with 1-5 representing 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' respectively, to elicit information from the respondents. A total of 110 copies of the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. 85 copies of the questionnaires were retrieved and valid for analysis. Data were analysed using charts, table, frequencies, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

The result of the study find out that automation is changing positively the way bibliographic details are being created and displayed. Cataloguing is now quicker with the automated system and that automated system is preferred to the manual system. The study highlighted various benefits of cataloguing automation such as automation improve inter-personal relationship, saves time, easy feedback from library user, etc.

The study recommends that libraries should not be satisfied with the little benefits derived from the partial automation of the cataloguing and other sections of the libraries but should fully automate the systems and continuously upgrade the automated systems especially as technology unfolds.

INTRODUCTION

The advancement of science and technology has made a tremendous improvement and change in almost all walks of life. Information Communication Technology (ICT), which is the convergence of computer technology and telecommunications as a result of digitisation, has pervaded our work and our lives. The invention and increasing use of computers in various fields of human activity is witness to the fact that the computer is considered to be an essential component for all round development. The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2000), International Students edition, defines automation as the use of machines to do work that was previously done by people. The machine usually used is the computer. Ajibero (2006) sees library automation as "the application of computer to library housekeeping operations and services and used interchangeably with such terms as electronic library, computer-based library systems etc". Automation as defined by Harrods' librarian's glossary and reference book is "a generic term to represent the use of computer-based systems in libraries. Automated systems are used in a wide variety of tasks and contexts, from circulation control, acquisitions and cataloguing to the provision of web services and electronic databases. The term can also be used to include general purpose personal computers used by library staff". Furthermore, Library automation refers to the use of computers in carrying out library operations and in offering services. Nwalo (2003) posited that library automation involves the full application of computers in library routines hitherto

manually performed. Aina (2004), as cited by Olalude (2011) opined that the broad objective of library computerization is to make the service of a library more effective and efficient. In Shivaram's opinion, Library automation is the general term for information and communications technologies (ICT) that are used to replace manual systems in the library.

Technical services are those library operations concerned with the acquisition, organisation (bibliographic control i.e. the skill of organising knowledge for retrieval), physical processing and maintenance of library collections as opposed to the delivery of public services (Reitz 2004). Technical services handle those tasks associated with bringing materials into the library and making them ready for the general public or service population to use. Activities as selection, acquisition, cataloguing, classification, typing, binding, conservation of information sources and other related services make up the technical services. They are mainly carried out by staff of the acquisitions, cataloguing, serials, and bindery departments, all of which come under the umbrella of the technical services department headed by the Technical Services Librarian. It provides both information resources that end-users need and the means of gaining effective and efficient access to those materials. The technical services include different sections services as acquisition, cataloguing and classification, which is the interest of this study.

Cataloguing and classification are two activities that take place in the cataloguing department. These activities

are carried out to ultimately assist users in locating specific pieces of information by providing like an index tool to the library collection. Here, access to information in many forms and formats are possible and related information sources are collocated together. They go hand in hand though cataloguing comes before classification (Ajibero, 2006). Cataloguing is the hub of librarianship. It is the process of preparing a catalogue. It is a structured arrangement of the bibliographic details of all the information sources available in a library. The process produces an inventory that serves as access points to the library resources. Cataloguing is important in a library because information without access in a library is as good as not existing. Consequently, cataloguing makes access possible. While cataloguing gives the bibliographic detail of a library resource or an information source, classification points out the subject area the source belongs.

Research Questions

1. How do automated systems differ from manual system? Are the differences so important that they may influence the way in which bibliographic records are created, manipulated and displayed?
2. What benefits has the cataloguing department derived from the automated system?
3. What influences has the automated system had on cataloguing practices?

Literature Review

A library exists and acts as an agency for meeting the information requirement of the community it serves. The academic library acts as a central agency for meeting the information requirements of the academic community it serves. The university library is an important component of any university institution consequently, no university can lay claim to academic excellence without a good library to back up its teaching, research and public service mandates (Agboola, 2000). The objectives of university libraries are tied to those of their parent institutions, which among others include: promotion and dissemination of knowledge; conducting of research; manpower development; providing intellectual leadership and promoting unity and international understanding (Adio, 2006). Clarke, (1999) describe the following Universities library objectives: Provision of materials in support of teaching and research, provision of materials to assist library users in their own personal self development, meeting the specialised information needs of the community in which the university is established, provision of assistance to readers in the use of these materials by means of publications, individual and group instructions, and other instructional means designed to facilitate their use, relating with other libraries so as to benefit the scholars elsewhere, who need accessional uses of the university resources; and also to benefit the University scholars who need to consult the resources of other libraries, preservation of the materials to ensure their availability for future generation of users and organization of the materials through bibliographical records to aid their location and maximum use.

Levy (1995), defined cataloguing as: "Library cataloguing is the practice of organizing a collection of bibliographic items to facilitate their identification, location, access, and use. Perhaps the simplest way to do this is to organize the items themselves, creating what Miksa calls an "item file" -- e.g. by arranging papers in a filing cabinet or books on a shelf. This method works well for small collections, but for large collections more elaborate means are needed. The principal

method for organizing larger collections is to develop a catalogue. A catalogue consists of a set of entries, each of which stands for an item in the collection and which describes certain characteristics of the item, such as (for a book) its author, title, publisher, subjects, and so on".

Cataloguing can be defined as the intellectual process whereby a given work (e.g., the actual copy of a book) is described, categorized by subject, and assigned a physical location in a library. What makes this process the work of a professional cataloguer is that it is done in accordance with a code of rules and thesauri governing the form and content of the catalog record, the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (ACCR) (Freedman, 1977). The process of creating surrogate records for information packages by describing the information package, choosing name and title access points, conducting subject analysis, assigning subject headings and classification numbers and maintaining the system through which the records are made available is carried out in the cataloguing department. Cataloguing determines the appropriate form for identifying authorship of works in a library collection, describe the item as the physical form and assign subject access points. Taylor (2006) wrote that cataloguing is the subset of the larger field that is sometimes called bibliographic control or organization of information. Under cataloguing, knowledge is organized in such a way that makes it easily retrievable. Ajibero (2006) noted that "the activities in cataloguing department is to assist users in locating specific pieces of information by providing a leading tool to the library collection and that it provide access to information in all its many forms by bringing related works together". This leading tool is the library catalogue. It traditionally used to be card catalogue in wooden boxes, mostly in big libraries or in book formats, in libraries with small collections. Omotosho (2006) saw the catalogue as "the list describing the bibliographical and technical features of a publication, map or any other form of information source". The bibliographical features being the author, title, subject etc and the technical features are such access points as place, date of publication etc. Cataloguing is therefore the procedure, which records the bibliographical and technical features of an information source to enable user retrieval of such information source. This is achieved with the aid of some cataloguing tools, usually with controlled vocabulary, arranged alphabetically and available on all human knowledge that exists. This exists for cataloguing but unfortunately such rule does not exist for subject analysis. They are usually referred to as rules, schemes etc. examples include the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules. Various facets of cataloguing exists (Nwalo 2003).

Descriptive cataloguing: This gives the physical bibliographic details of the information sources such as date of publication, place of publication, publisher, series and ISBN.

Author/title headings: This indicates the author/title of the source and the tool used here is the AACR.

Subject cataloguing: This deals with the subject (s) treated by the information source. Headings are assigned to all major subject contents of the source to facilitate easy access to its readers, who may have different interests. Examples include Sear's List of Subject Heading, Library of Congress Subject Heading list.

Classification is the organization of phenomenon into classes, groups etc. Different knowledge is divided into different classes for easy and better understanding. Classification in a broad

sense is a mechanism for both organizing and utilizing information by representing knowledge as a set of concepts and relationships. Classification of library materials takes place also in the cataloguing department after the information source would have been catalogued. When a book is being catalogued for instance, the title of the book as well as the subject areas being covered by the book is written on the catalogue cards and its from there that cataloguer searches the list of subject headings to search out the classification numbers assigned to the book and writes it on the book card, alongside the other codes used in the particular library; sometimes some use the first three letters of an authors name and so on. These ultimately make up the classification number (class no) of the information source. Thereafter, the call mark of the information source is written on it and the materials are passed to the typists, who type the information on the cards, the cards are proof read and the necessary corrections are made and insert the cards unto the stipulated place to hold the cards. The cards are sorted with sorter for filing. If the source is a book, the call mark is written on the spine of the book. After this, the status of the information source is determined. If the book (for instance) is for lending, book pocket is placed at the back cover of the book and the date due slip and book card is inserted into the pocket. The book card contains the name of the author, title of the book and the accession number. If the book is a reference one, date due slip is not needed because it is not going to be taken out of the library. Nwalo (2003), in his book fundamentals of library practice: a manual of library routines wrote that "every library uses a particular classification scheme" to classify their library resources.

Concept of automation

Jani (2011) in his article 'automation: library automation' wrote that 'automatic operation is opposed to manual operation and is meant for the controlling of a process or a system automatically without human interface'. According to him, the need for automation arises because today, the single most important issue for libraries is managing the change without loosing their identity as change is a transformation of today's requirement to tomorrow's performance and change is the only thing that has made possible the journey of libraries from storehouse to the stage of information centers. The librarian has the duty to manage information; that is, to control and supervise systems which create, collect, store, process and disseminate information. For the libraries, the automation gives an opportunity to develop quick and efficient transfer of information. The transfer of communication or data is dependent on the telecommunication technology. An important concept connected to transfer of data is bandwidth, which is a channel's capacity to transfer information. An internet connection with high bandwidth will transmit quality information over the area network used in the library, be it Local Area Network, networks occurring in the same geographical location and usually with high bandwidth or Wide Area Network. Automation will require both hardware and software and there is a variety of software that has been designed specifically for the library field, which often includes three major applications (three modules) linked together; circulation management, the online public access catalogue (the cataloguing module) and acquisitions and book ordering. These software systems for the libraries are known as library management systems. (Sager and Walterson, 2005)

Automation in libraries

The convergence of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) has pervaded our lives and influenced the way different activities are being carried out. Adegbore (2010) reiterating Shepherd (2000) stated that the convergence of information and communication technology in libraries has led to technological, organizational, and social change. Similarly, Kanamadi and Kumbar (2007) stated that the technological tools for disseminating information have progressed from conventional books and journals to electronic journals and online databases, making it possible to explore the worldwide pool of knowledge while sitting at one's desk or at home. Olalude (2011) observed that Library and information profession in particular has greatly benefited from the adoption and utilisation of ICTs as ICTs have enhanced greatly such information services as acquisition, processing, organisation, storage, packaging and dissemination. He however noted that although the benefits of ICTs were not in doubt, it has also brought with it the challenges into the workplace that lead to techno stress i.e., technology stress; but in an earlier study by Otunla and Akanmu-Adeyemo (2010), they reported that in spite of the challenges of automation, which is one of the ways ICT has affected the library, its benefits outweighs its disadvantages. Ajibero (2006) reported that the adoption of computers in libraries can be in two-fold- to organize in-house information, make it available for retrieval and access external databases that contain published and semi-published information. Libraries existed for many centuries without automation but embraced emerging technology tools as means to avoid some of the menial tasks involved with managing a large collection. Large amount of cataloguing data available as a result of a large collection,

the cataloguing of the same information sources in different libraries, the repetitive nature of cataloguing and the desire of having a consistent cataloguing information in all libraries combined to make the cataloguing department the first for the application of the computer for without the organisation of libraries' 'stock in trade', access becomes impossible and the aim of the library is defeated. The development of the Machine Readable Catalogue (MARC) format in the 1960s by the Library of Congress made it technically possible for libraries to derive and preserve cataloguing copy using computer technology and MARC created an international standardization for bibliographic description. The AACR2 (the 1978 revised version of the AACR) facilitated the application of rules and codes, which facilitated computer-based cataloguing system because it provided the uniformity in the provision of bibliographic description. Different libraries also made efforts to automate their operations and these supported the growth of the computer-based system as libraries tried to hook up to each other. More so, the development of the on-line technology also brought about the growth of libraries' computer-system as on-line retrieval of information sources, through the sharing of resources for bibliographic data exchange. The Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), Western Library Network (WLN) among the others for instance, explored the options for sharing resources for bibliographic data exchange and offered the MARC-based subscription services for cataloguing operations and products and Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC).

Information communication technology has brought about change in the roles of librarians in the library. Ajibero (2006) posit that as a result of the

impact of ICT on technical services, the roles of cataloguers have completely changed. Their roles now involve operations that have become integrated. Similarly, Nwalo (2006) wrote that Para-professionals and clerks are taking on this aspect of the librarians' traditional task. Libraries can now derive and preserve cataloguing records. Libraries can log on to the OCLC and derive the bibliographic details of their information sources from the OCLC database because it contains almost all works that have been published. Byrum (2000) as cited by Ajibero (2006) wrote that as far back as the year 2000, "the OCLC World catalogue contained as much as nearly 40 million unique records and its constituency included 26 participating libraries in 64 countries spread all over the world.

Adeyemi (2002) stressed that 'the impact of IT on cataloguing at the KDL has not been totally significant compared with the reported progress made in some other universities even within Africa', Nwalo (2005) wrote on how automation changed the trend of her career. He submitted that automation of cataloguing was reported to have enhanced efficiency and produced new assignments copy cataloguers, more efficient and standard records being produced for libraries and giving a more responsible role for the para-professionals. In the same vein, Ajibero wrote 'the benefits of library automation are numerous and varied, ranging from better service to library users, more efficient utilisation of library resources, cost reduction in running the library, provision of services to both the local and global community, to more effective way of fulfilling the colossal information needs of the emerging information age'. Similarly, Otunla and Akanmu-Adeyemo (2010) reported that in spite of the challenges of automation, its benefits offset its disadvantages. According to the authors, automation enables easy access to library materials and allows the library personnel to better serve the patrons and facilitate a multitude of tasks as acquisitions, cataloguing, circulation and reference. Otunla and Akanmu-Adeyemo (2010) further posit that once a library system is computerized, the library staff and clients gain some intangible benefits such as computer literacy, learning on-line searches, database searches. The automation of the cataloguing practices will address the problems of manual processing of materials with the short comings of filling and typing errors, retrieval errors, time consumption, space conservation, among others. Automation of the cataloguing practices make several access points available as title, author, ISBN, subject access points; Just as from the banking sector perspective as reported by Agboola (2004) the automation of the banking systems assists customers to validate their account numbers and receive instruction on when and how to receive their cheque books, credit and debit cards, library automation help users access information sources faster and easier, users can check on the date due of the library materials in their possession and how much in debt they may owe the library without having to talk to any library staff. 'Improvement of the quality, speed and effectiveness of services, relieve professional staff from clerical work Improve access to remote users, facilitate wider dissemination of information products and services, resource-sharing among other library networks (Union Catalogues), enable rapid communication with other libraries and improve the management of physical and financial resources among many others (Shivaram 2007)

Research Methodology

The study population comprised of 110 library professional and paraprofessional personnel working in the cataloguing section of the ten federal and state university libraries in South-West Nigeria. cThe total population were ramdomly selected for the study. Hence, A total of 110 copies of the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. 85 copies of the questionnaires were retreived and valid for analysis. A 5-point Likert scale were used with 1-5 representing 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' respectively. A total of 85 copies were analysed and were presented in charts, tables, frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation at 77.3% returned rate.

Result and Discussion of findings

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondent

| Variable	Measurement	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Age	25 yrs and below	14	16.5	16.5
	26-35 yrs	30	35.3	51.8
	36-45 yrs	26	30.6	82.4
	46-55 yrs	15	17.6	100.0
Gender	Male	61	71.8	71.8
	Female	24	28.2	100.0
Educational qualification	O\level	4	4.7	4.7
	Diploma	10	11.8	16.5
	B.Sc	25	29.4	45.9
	Master	39	45.9	91.8
	P hD	1	1.2	93
	Missing	6	7.0	100
Years of experience in the library	5 yrs and less	34	40.0	40.0
	6-10 yrs	25	29.4	69.4
	11-15 yrs	16	18.8	88.2
	16-19 yrs	4	4.7	92.9
	20 yrs and above	5	5.9	98.8
	Missing	1	1.2	100
Current designation at work	Professional	39	45.9	45.9
	Para-professional	42	49.4	95.3
	Missing	4	4.7	100

Table 2 above shows the demographic characteristics of the respondents. A higher percentage of the respondents were between the ages 26-35 years (35.3%) while respondents between the ages 36-45 years constituted (30.6%) as well as 46-55 years (17.7%). The least ages of the respondents were in the category 25 years and below (16.5%). More males (71.8%), than females (28.2%) participated in the study. The largest proportion of the respondents comprised members of staff with Masters educational qualification (45.9. %) while those with the bachelor degree were (29.4%), diploma certificate (11.8%), O\Level (4.7%) and the PhD qualification (1.2%). Most of the respondents were Para-professionals (49.4%) while the professionals constituted (45.9%). A higher percent of the respondents (40.0%) had worked in their respective libraries for 5 years and less; (29.4%) had worked in their libraries between 6-10 years and the respondents that have worked in their libraries between 16-19 years (4.7%) were the least among the respondents. However, 6 respondents (7.1%) did not give their opinions on their highest educational qualification, 1 (1.2%) respondent on years of experience in the library, while 4 (4.7%) respondents declined their opinions on their current designation at work.

Research Questions One

How do automated systems differ from manual system?

Figure 1: Difference between the manual and automated system

Difference between the Manual and Automated System
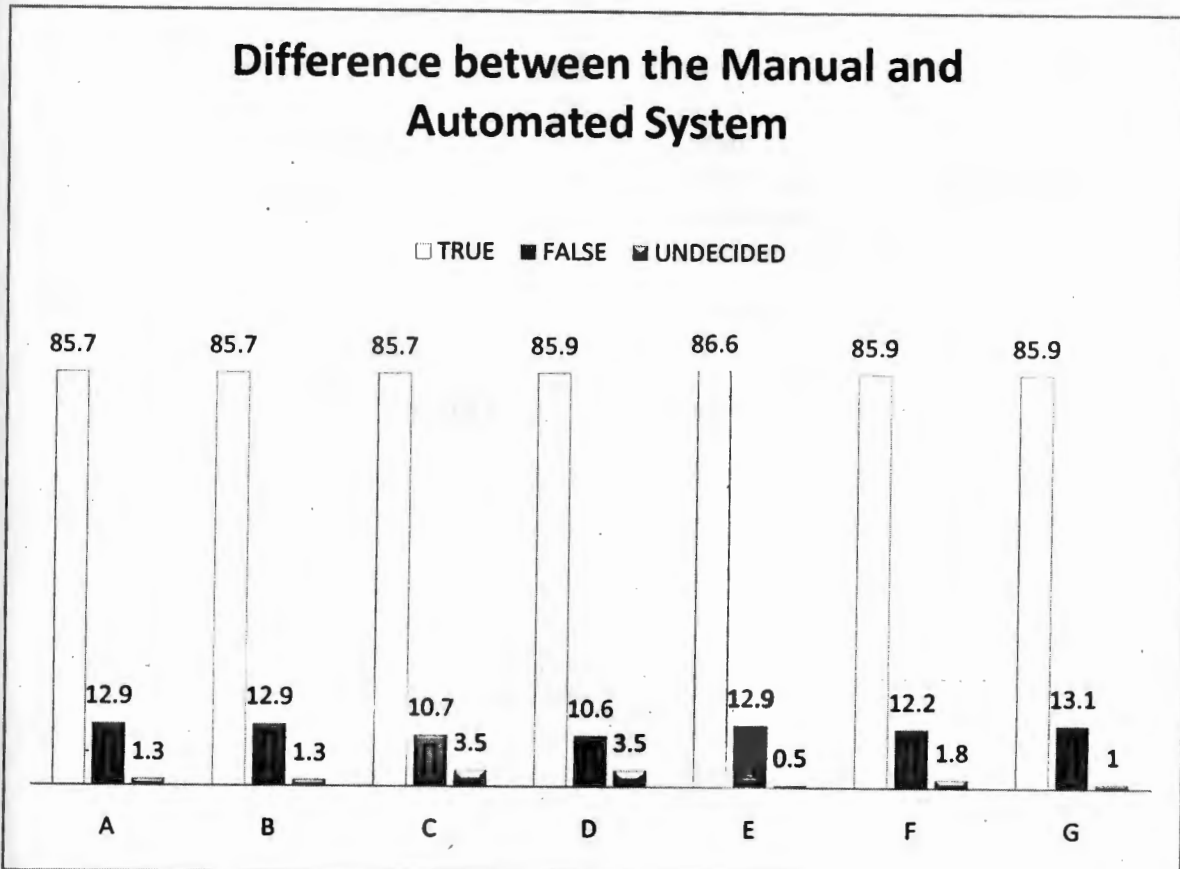
KEY

A	The automated system is changing the way bibliographic details are created and displayed
B	The automated system makes update to bibliographic details easier than the manual system
C	Integration of different section's activities in the library is more flexible
D	Monotonous routines like correcting typing errors, filling cards on cabinets are rid with automation
E	Cataloguing is quicker with the automated system than the manual system
F	There are more access points to locate materials in the automated System than the manual system
G	The automated system is preferred to the manual system

Figure 1 above shows a pictorial presentation of the responses on the difference between the manual and the automated systems in the library. A very significant majority (86.6%, 85.9%, 85.7%) of the respondents responded to the positive that the automated system was changing the way bibliographic details are created and displayed, the automated system makes updates to bibliographic details easier as well as the integration of different sections of the library being more flexible, Monotonous routines like correcting typing errors, filling cards on cabinets are rid with automation, Cataloguing is quicker with the automated system than the manual system, there are more access points to locate materials in the automated system than the manual system and the automated system is preferred to the manual system and these constituted the difference between the manual and automation system while (13.1%, 12.9%, 12.2% 10.7%) claimed false that there was no difference between the manual and automation system and a non-significant few(3.5%, 1.3% 1%) were undecided whether there was a difference between the manual or automated system.

Research Questions Two:
What benefits has the cataloguing department derived from the automated system?

Table 3: Benefits of library automation

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
The automated system environment is easier to work in	Strongly agree	43	50.6	50.6
	Agree	38	44.7	95.3
	Undecided	1	1.2	96.5
	Disagree	2	2.4	98.9
	Strongly disagree	1	1.2	100.0
Saves a lot of time				
	Strongly agree	41	48.2	48.2
	Agree	36	42.4	90.6
	Undecided	4	4.7	95.3
	Disagree	1	1.2	96.5
	Strongly disagree	3	3.5	100.0
The problem of space is overcome	Strongly agree	33	38.8	38.8
	Agree	42	49.4	88.2
	Undecided	4	4.7	92.9
	Disagree	3	3.5	96.4
	Strongly disagree	3	3.5	100.0
Quality of library services is improved	Strongly agree	38	44.7	44.7
	Agree	33	38.8	83.5
	Undecided	8	9.4	92.9
	Disagree	5	5.9	98.8
	Strongly disagree	1	1.2	100.0
Library users are able to give the library staff feedback	Strongly agree	16	18.8	18.8
	Agree	32	37.6	56.4
	Undecided	24	28.2	84.6
	Disagree	7	8.2	92.8
	Strongly disagree	6	7.2	100.0
There is an increase in the number of users that come for registration	Strongly agree	17	20.0	20.0
	Agree	29	34.1	54.1
	Undecided	26	30.6	84.7
	Disagree	10	11.8	96.5
	Strongly disagree	3	3.5	100.0
Users now use the library more than before	Strongly agree	17	20.0	20.0
	Agree	37	43.5	63.5
	Undecided	22	25.9	89.4
	Disagree	5	5.9	95.3
	Strongly disagree	4	4.7	100.0

Table 3 above presents the respondents' perception on the benefit of the automated system. Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the automated system environment is easier to work in (95.3%); saves a lot of time (90.6%); (83.5%) respondents agreed that the quality of library service is improved while (88.2%) agreed that the problem of space is overcome in any automated library and

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library users are able to give the library staff feedback got (56.4%) affirmation. Contrary to the above statement however, an insignificant (3.6%) respondents argued that the automated system environment is not easier to work in, (4.7%) of the respondent were of the opinion that the automated system does not save time, while (7.0%) claimed that the problem of space is not rid of in the automated system of the library. Therefore, saving a lot of time, getting rid of the space challenge, quality of improved library services and its perceived ease of usefulness stands as the most beneficial of the advantage of the library automated system with high weight in this study.

Research Questions Three:
What influences has the automated system had on cataloguing practices?

Table 4: Principal Component Analysis of influence of automation

Influence of automation	Mean	StdDev	Factors	
			4	5
There is improvement in the inter-personnel relations	1.92	.955	.827	
	2.08	.850	.718	
There is better Library cooperation and easier	3.36	1.237	.352	
Automation makes no much difference in cataloguing practices	2.05	.899	.483	
Automation has a way of increasing my self esteem	2.01	.878	.734	
Automation makes me feel like am more professional				
Determinant	276			
KMO of Sampling Adequacy	.515			
Bartlett's test of Sphericity (sig level)	.000			

The first component in this regard is 'there is improvement in the inter-personnel relations, there is better Library cooperation and easier, automation makes no much difference in cataloguing practices, automation has a way of increasing my self esteem and automation makes me feel like am more professional'. This component had the reliability KMO of Sampling Adequacy coefficient of 0.515. Within this component, Automation makes ro much difference in cataloguing practices had the least factor loading, but with the highest mean score, There is better Library cooperation and easier followed, but with the second highest mean score. There is improvement in the inter-personnel relations had the highest factor loading. Therefore, There is improvement in the inter-personnel relations, There is better Library cooperation and easier and automation makes me feel like am more professional, accounted for cumulative total variance of 61.29% of the extract, can sufficiently represent the first group (automation influence); as shown in the percentage contributions of the variables.

Discussion of Findings

Findings from this study show that there is a positive significant relationship between benefits of automation and manual cataloguing system. Automated cataloguing system has a lot of advantages, one of it is, 'it saves time,' offers a good illustration of the close relationship between automated cataloguing system and manual system. If a library evaluates the benefits of her automation experience positively because the library achieves its aims and objectives, it is likely that her willingness to keep improving and updating the automated system increases. This agrees with the result of this study and that of Ajibero (2000, 2006) Olalude, (2011) and Jani (2011) when the authors submitted that the benefits of library automation are numerous and varied, ranging from better service to library users, more efficient utilisation of library resources, cost reduction in running the library, provision of services to both the local and global community to more effective way of fulfilling the colossal information needs of the emerging information age.

Conclusion

The findings from this study reveal that cataloguing sections of libraries automated in South-West Nigeria represent 58.5% of the total academic libraries cataloguing departments. The study demonstrates that perceived need, and benefits are not only antecedent to automation but can be used to significantly predict the libraries automating their systems. The study also reveals that the limitations of the manual cataloguing system, moving along with the trend and the availability of grants influence libraries automating their cataloguing department.

Recommendations

The findings from this study show that libraries in South-West Nigeria are automating their different systems and sections to meet the increasing needs of their changing users, who are making use of the modern technological advancements to meet their needs. Libraries must however fully automate not just the cataloguing sections of the libraries but all the sections of the libraries to be able to fully exploit the copious benefits automation brings along with it. In the light of this, the researcher recommends that libraries should not be satisfied with the little benefits derived from the partial automation of the cataloguing and other sections of the libraries but should fully automate the systems and continuously upgrade the automated systems.

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