

A Study on Facilities and Usage of Web OPAC in University Libraries in Tamilnadu

¹Indraji C* and ²Dominic J

¹Research Scholar, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai India
indragee18@gmail.com, 0009-0001-9808-3785

²Chief Librarian, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai, India
jdom16@gmail.com 0000-0002-6039-641X

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the results of a survey conducted to assess the extent to which the libraries of Tamilnadu universities were making use of their online public access catalogue (Web OPAC). The research investigates the findings of a survey administered using 1100 questionnaire samples were randomly distributed to universities personally to students 998 completed (92.33%) were collected for analysis. These questionnaires were used to collect data from respondents which was then analyzed. As a result, the study unequivocally demonstrated the necessity of a user education program module to encourage efficient Web OPAC utilization. This study intends to demonstrate the difficulties that university library users face when searching the Web OPAC for information. The study findings will be helpful to libraries in Tamilnadu universities as well as to librarians.

KEYWORDS

OPAC, Web OPAC, Catalogue, Library Automation.

1. Introduction

Libraries now serve as more than just static book archives in the digital age; they are dynamic knowledge hubs that use technology to efficiently retrieve information. Systems such as Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC) are essential to this change because they give patrons an easy-to-use interface through which to access a wide range of library contents. This study aims to evaluate OPAC value in the engineering institute libraries in Tamil Nadu India. The engineering field requires seamless access to a wide range of resources, including research papers, textbooks and multimedia materials due to its fast-paced innovations and constant expansion of knowledge. OPAC acts as a portal to various resources making it easier for researchers, instructors, and students to find materials and expediting the research process overall. Many prestigious engineering universities are located in Tamil Nadu a state renowned for its strong academic tradition. It is crucial to comprehend the efficient use of OPAC in these establishments in order to maximize library services, improve user experience and guarantee that the academic community can fully employ the resources at its disposal.

2. Online Public Access Catalogue

The U.S. Department of Defence Advanced Research and Projects Agency provided funds for OPAC creation with the goal of American research institutions and colleges using it. Charles S. K line of UCLA sent the first message across the network to Stanford University. Since the 1960s, computer networks have been around. "Online Public Access Catalogue" can be shortened to OPAC. It is a resource guide and access tool for the collection of a library or libraries that provide interactive computer terminal searching for machine-readable bibliographic data.

2.1 Evaluate the Use of OPAC

To examine how often and to what degree researchers, instructors, and students in engineering university libraries use OPAC. To determine OPAC usage trends such as peak hours popular search terms and resource kinds accessed. To determine how satisfied library users are with the present OPAC systems. To investigate how users perceive OPAC features in terms of overall satisfaction speed of search and convenience of use. To determine and examine obstacles that user's encounter when using OPAC such as malfunctions problems finding resources or ignorance of the platform. To look in to any obstacles that prevent the engineering academic community from making the best use of OPAC. To evaluate the performance of OPAC systems at various Tamil Nadu engineering universities. To determine whether there are any differences in OPAC utilization trends and user satisfaction levels

amongst engineering schools.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To learn about the sorts of bibliographic displays that are available and the access points that the library's Web OPAC covers.
2. To find types of services & facilities are available in Web OPAC and types of user assistance & on-screen help are available.
3. To find types of general features are available in Web OPAC and types of other features are available in OPAC.
4. To find user assistance/on-screen help and services/facilities provided in OPAC and to find out general options in OPAC.
5. To find out the often visit to the library and using the library Web OPAC locating library documents.

4. The Scope of the Study

The undergraduate, post graduate and research scholars as well as the professors of the eleven Tamil Nadu universities were included in the current study. A random sample of 1100 users of the libraries were taken from different disciplines for the study and total number of 998 filled in questionnaire form was received.

5. Methodology

Faculty members, research experts, post-graduate students, and undergraduates from 11 universities in Tamil Nadu were given a questionnaire with the intention of gathering primary data. One thousand and one hundred research scholars and university students were randomly assigned copies of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was filled out and returned by 998 out of 1100 respondents, for a response rate of 92.33% overall. The questionnaire inquired about the use of OPAC search, statistics utilized problems encountered etc. The analysis incorporated all of the data that had been obtained.

6. Literature Review

The study concentrated on 21st-century online public access catalogue (OPAC) access to information resources. The conventional techniques for locating information resources by using catalogue cards were briefly reviewed. There has been much discussion on the necessity of online public access catalogues (OPAC) in libraries. The study was expanded to include the proficiency of information resource cataloguers and classifiers in the twenty-first century (Nwobu & George, 2024). The investigation proposed that users be encouraged to use the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) more frequently when accessing information resources, and that an information literacy program be developed to educate and teach users how to use the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) effectively. The current study identifies the areas in which the college libraries connected to MAKAUT in West Bengal can use software, e-resources, library automation, OPAC/Web OPAC, barcode scanners/readers, RFID, and smart technologies. It can be observed from 09 (90%) college libraries have outstanding performance of OPAC/WebOPAC followed by 01 (10%) college library has excellent performance of OPAC/Web OPAC. From the analysis it is inferred that $t \text{ Stat} = 1.129384879 < 2.570581836$, null hypothesis is failed to reject statistical variation is not observed in the data (Molla & Singh, 2022). There is no significant association/ difference among the OPAC/Web OPAC of different college libraries.

The population consisted of 1,374 law undergraduate students from one public university and four private universities in Nigeria's Osun State with a sample size of 326 drawn via a two-stage sampling approach. ICT skills had a substantial impact on OPAC usage at universities in Osun State, Nigeria ($R^2 = 0.082$, $F(1, 287) = 25.069$, $\beta = 0.286$, $t = 5.007$, $p < 0.05$). The final result of a descriptive analysis of law student's reasons for using OPAC. The outcomes indicated that 2.65 was the weighted mean of the reasons law undergraduates used OPAC. This finding suggested that most of the highlighted uses of OPAC were accepted by law undergraduates (Akinola & Omidiji, 2024). The results however indicated that the respondents were not in favour of using OPAC to check the status of borrowers renew materials from the library online or make reservations. The study used a descriptive survey approach with 420 randomly selected students from the faculty of education. The study was directed by three research questions and three null hypotheses, which were assessed at a significance level of 0.05. Data was collected using a 15-item questionnaire and the instrument's Alpha reliability coefficient was estimated to be 0.84. The study questions were defined using mean and standard deviation and the hypothesis was tested using linear regression statistics. The total variation in blended learning due to the impact of digital reference is 0.922. The responses to the OPAC/WebOPAC services and blended learning at Rivers State University. Every item in the table has a mean value larger than 2.0 (Wagwu et al., 2024). This suggests that the OPAC/WebOPAC will assist learners in locating and retrieving e-resources, as well as gaining further knowledge. The grand mean of 3.279 confirms that OPAC/WebOPAC as a connected digital library service will boost learner's participation in the blended learning method and the concordant standard deviation values demonstrate the respondent's homogeneity.

A structured questionnaire was used to gather data from 212 university librarians using a quantitative research approach. The findings show that the vast majority of librarians realize the enormous benefits of cloud computing such as greater data security easier access to library resources and more efficient communication among staff and users. Web-OPAC, cloud backup, email services and library websites are a few of the often used cloud-based services. These observations can help university libraries successfully adopt and optimize cloud computing improving resource management and service delivery in the digital age. Regarding the use of cloud-based services in their libraries the respondents were questioned (Ahmad et. al., 2024). According to the results the respondents used a range of cloud-based services, such as email-based services (Mean=3.95, SD=0.85) cloud backup and disaster recovery (Mean=4.00, SD=0.88) and library websites (Mean=3.89, SD=0.90).

The study on the online catalogue of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and National Institute of Technology (NIT) Libraries is described in this paper with a focus on the available searching techniques and how to use them. A questionnaire and their websites were used to gather information for a survey on advanced search capabilities such as hyperlink-based links, virtual browsing and advanced search. The Online Library Catalogue (OPAC) and its sophisticated features are analyzed and the services offered to users as well as their usage patterns are determined (Sane & Prakashe, 2022). We have received suggestions for enhancing the OPAC and library services from users in both paper and electronic form. As a result in response to user ideas the library may choose to restructure its user services or launch new ones.

The Respondents provided answers to questions about OPAC connectivity and hosting at Nigerian university libraries. Out of 95 respondents 65 (68.42%) claimed their library's OPAC is connected via LAN while 30 (31.57%) said it is connected via WAN (Bakrin et. al. 2020). In the same vein eighty (84.21%) respondents claimed that their OPAC is hosted by in-house operatives while the remaining fifteen (15.78%) respondents confirmed that their OPAC was managed by an external entity outside the library (Uplakonkar, 2020). The demonstrates how frequently the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad faculty uses OPAC to access the library's resources. A structured questionnaire was used to gather data in order to examine OPAC use and awareness. The University of Agricultural Science Dharwad faculty received the surveys. Eighty questionnaires in all were issued of those fifty-nine were completed and returned. The majority of respondents (79.66%) said they were aware of the use of OPAC, while only a small percentage (20.34%) said they were not (Chitra & Kumbar, 2021). The 29 college libraries on 160 campuses were fully automated including the OPAC, circulation, acquisition, and cataloging modules serial control was also included. First-grade students, faculty and research scientists at 29 institutes connected to the University of Mysore in Mysore received a total number of 1,200 questionnaires. Data from Mandya, Chamrajnagara, Hassan and the other four districts under the University of Mysore's jurisdiction were gathered using stratified random sampling 82.83% of the total responses or 994 completed questionnaires were returned^[13]. The survey found that 867 respondents (95.80%) searched the OPAC using "Author" 770 (85.08%) by "Title" and 738 (81.54%) by using the stand alone technique. Demonstrated that the Online Public Catalogue (OPAC) which is simply utilized to locate library materials is a helpful tool in the library Furthermore the results of this investigation demonstrated that minor issues impede the complete advantages of OPAC. Even so the study finds that there is room for improvement in the OPAC services especially in areas like user education. Which belongs in the hands of library staff time-consuming searches a higher failure rate and a dearth of guidance on how to use the OPAC.

According to the data, the bulk of the libraries (17) (43%) use LIBSYS for automation, while 09 (22%) use KOHA and 07 (16%) use EGRANTHALAYA while NEWGENLIB is utilized for automation in three libraries (8%) SOUL is implemented in two libraries (5%) (Panigrahi & Rout, 2021). It reveals that the bulk of the libraries 82 (47.13%) have provision of OPAC with just 14 libraries providing web-OPAC and still 78 (44.83%) libraries do not have the OPAC system. The NSUT is a renowned state university in India that is part of the Government of the National Capital Territory (GNCT). The log data for web-OPAC and book lending are associated with 1195 (18%) and 2174 (32.8%) library users respectively. In any given year 10.3% of users successfully used web-OPAC services by logging into software. This proportion will be 1.3% in 2020 and 9.9% in 2021 (Choudhary, 2022). In both years 0.8% of web-OPAC service customers were successful. During the two years a total of 11.9% of undergraduate engineering students successfully used the web-OPAC service.

It is discovered that the visitor management module is used by 6 (75%) college libraries, and the cataloging, circulation and OPAC/Web OPAC modules are used by all 8 (100%) college libraries. Three libraries (37.5%) use the Digital Resources Management (DRM) module, whereas four libraries (50%) automate their serial management portion. Subsequently 7 libraries (87.5%) offer OPAC services 3 libraries (37.5%) employ library management systems to give digital information to their users and there are obstacles in the industry (Vasanth & Adithya Kumari, 2022). The study looked in to how several university libraries in the South-South region of Nigeria used an online public access catalogue (OPAC) to retrieve information resources. The study's population consists of 204 frequent users selected at random from the university libraries under consideration only 169 out of the 204 surveys issued were returned (Amadi et. al. 2023; Abayomi et. al. 2022). Descriptive statistics

consisting of a 50% percentage score and mean and percentage scores of 2.5 or above were used to analyze the data.

In the study conducted at the LNB Library at Dibrugarh University learner's feedback regarding their OPAC training is combined with the descriptive survey approach. Users of Dibrugarh University (Faculty/Research Scholars/UG/PG Students) were given a structured questionnaire. A total of 84 completed questionnaires were received accounting for 56 percent of the overall population of the research (Gohain & Mishra, 2023). According to the findings library orientation/Information literacy workshops are beneficial in increasing user credibility (55.99%) in OPAC searches. The research piece looks on how current library services help users as well as the modern and innovative services offered by academic libraries. Users can interact with web-based user education with great flexibility and involvement (Rajasekaran et. al., 2023). Web OPAC allows users to access library items as well as their intended purposes. Library books and other reading materials are subject-grouped and assigned call numbers by the Web OPAC. Certain search options are restricted to visitors and users only.

This paper addresses issues with the BHU central library automation software's Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) service. The questionnaire mode data gathering approach is used in this investigation (Kannaujia & Patel, 2023). According to the data gathered, only 29 (34.52%) users are wonderfully able in web surfing and 37 (44.05%) users are in good condition to web browse out of 84 respondents out of 100 questionnaires issued. The Purpose of the study was to examine the state of library automation at the moment and the difficulties that the university libraries in Pakistan's Faisalabad Division are facing. The study collected data from the entire population using a survey approach, which is a quantitative research method. According to the other findings university library specialists were paid a minimum of thirty thousand to sixty thousand rupees and a maximum of one lac rupees (Qasim & Shah, 2023). According to the status of library automation KOHA software was utilized to partially automate all university libraries.

Claims that the responders employed OPAC for this purpose. The OPAC usage frequency in the library is a good indicator of its value 77 (41.08%) of the 184 users who responded strongly supported using OPAC to see if any articles were available 53 respondents or 28.08 percent, strongly like using OPAC to receive alerts when new papers are received of the respondents 42 (22.08%) indicated they only occasionally utilize the OPAC system for labor-intensive jobs, where as 25 (13%) said they use it to discover the bibliographical information for titles or documents (Surwade et al. 2020). This study set out to investigate Sialkot academic libraries use of software for automation. This graph displays the frequency with which librarians reply when asked what software they use in their libraries. The study results show that just 8 (17.4%) librarians use Koha compared to 38 (82.6%) who use LIMS software for automation (Iqbal et. al., 2023). The survey was carried out using google forms given to various Teacher Training Colleges in Goa, India. A standardized questionnaire was used to collect data then examined quantitatively with a focus on percentages. The results showed that the majority of respondents (63.7%) were aware of the OPAC while 36.3% were unaware of it (Matonkar et al. 2024). The most popular sources of OPAC understanding were library orientations (28.4%) learning from library staff (26.6%) self-learning (6.5%) and learning from friends and colleagues (5.9%). The majority of patrons (52.7%) found intended results using OPAC search, while a sizable proportion (44.4%) did not use OPAC or did not get desired results (2.9%) through book placement.

7. Analysis of the Data

7.1 Access points covered by your library OPAC

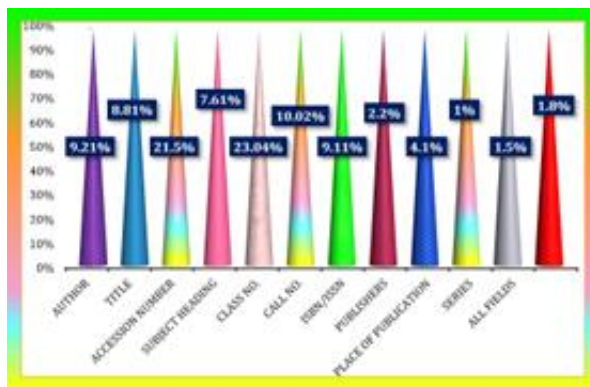


Fig: 7.1 Access points covered by your library OPAC

The figure -7.1 describes about the “Access points covered by your library OPAC”. The ‘Subject heading’ category is 230 response and the percentage is 23.04% ‘Title’ is 215 response and the percentage is 21.54%

and call no are 100, 92 and 91 response and the percentage are 10.02%, 9.21% and 9.11%. The place of publication, Series and all fields are 1.00%, 1.50% and 1.80% and it is the lowest and all the other categories. From this it is clear that the access point covered by the OPAC are subject headings and title.

7.2 Types of Bibliographic Displays are available

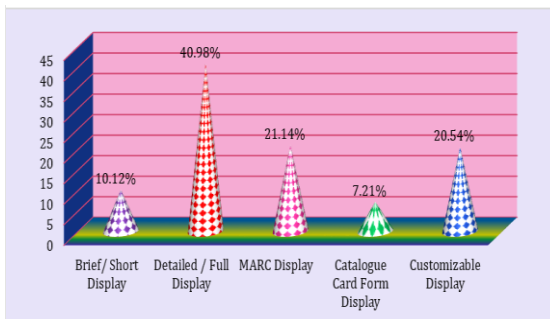


Fig: 7.2 Types of Bibliographic Displays are available

The figure-7.2 describes about the ‘Types of Bibliographic Displays are available’. The ‘Detailed/Full Display’ and ‘MARC Display’ are 409 and 211 Response and the percentage is 40.98 % and 21.14% and it is the highest among all other categories. The brief /short display and customizable display are 101 and 205 response and the percentage is 10.12% and 20.54 % and it is the second highest among all the other categories. The ‘catalogue card from display ‘are 72 response and the percentage is 7.21% and it is the lowest among all the categories from this it is clear that the types of bibliographic displays are detailed/full display and MARC display.

7.3 Types of user assistance & on-screen help are available

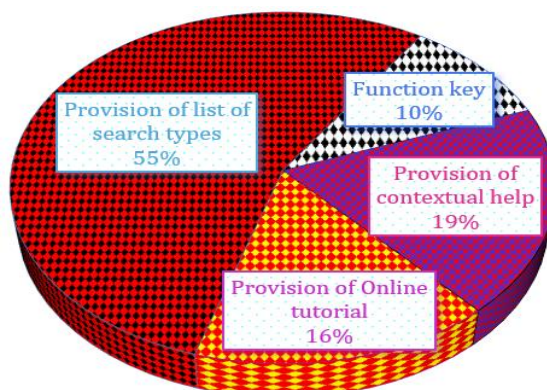


Fig: 7.3 Types of user assistance & on-screen help are available

The figure -7.3 describes about the type of user assistance & on screen help are available the provision if list of search type are 544 response and the percentage is 54.50% and it is the highest among all the other categories. Provision of contextual help and provision of online tutorial are 192 and 163 response and the percentages is 19.23 % and 16.33% and it is the second highest among all the categories. The function key are 99 response and the percentage is 9.91% and it is the lowest among all the category. From this it is clear that the types of user assistance of on screen help are provision of list of search types and provision of contextual help.

7.4 Types of services & facilities are available in OPAC

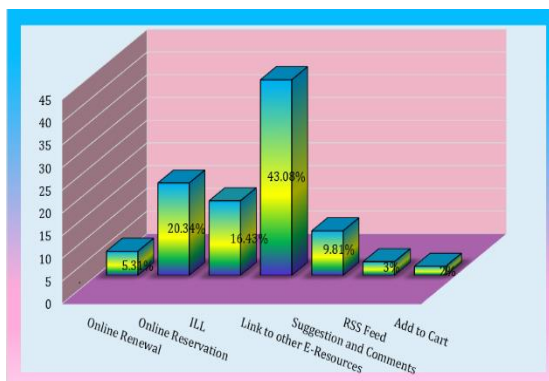


Fig: 7.4 Types of services & facilities are available in OPAC

The figure -7.4 describes about the Types of Services & Facilities are available in OPAC. The links to other E-resources are 430 response and the percentage is 43.08 % and it is the highest among all the other categories. The online Reservation are 203 response and the percentage is 20.34% and it is the second highest among all the other categories. The suggestion and comments and ILL are 98 and 164 response and the percentage are 9.81% and 16.43%. The online renewal RSS Feed and Add to cart are 53, 30 and 20 response and the percentage is 5.31%, 3.00 % and 2.00 % and it is the highest among all the other categories. From this it is clear that the types of services & facilities are available OPAC are link to other E-resources and online Reservation.

7.5 Types of General features are available in OPAC

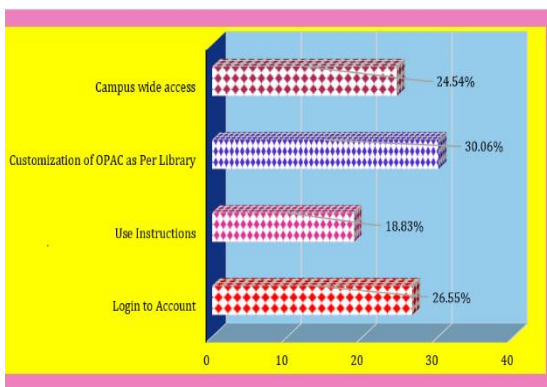


Fig: 7.5 Types of General features are available in OPAC

The figure -7.5 describes about the ‘Types of General features are available in OPAC’. The customization of OPAC as Per Library are 300 response and the percentage is 30.06% and it is the highest among all the other categories. The Campus wide access are 245 response and the percentage is 24.54% and it is the second highest among all the other categories. The login to account are 265 response and the percentage is 26.55% and it is also second highest among all the other categories. The use instructions are 188 response and the percentage is 18.83 % and it is the lowest among all the other categories. From this it is leave that the types of general features are available in OPAC are customization of OPAC and login to account.

7.6 Types of other features are available in OPAC

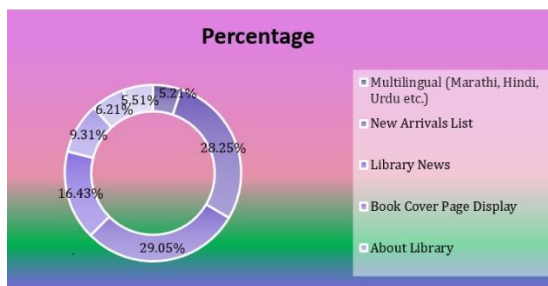
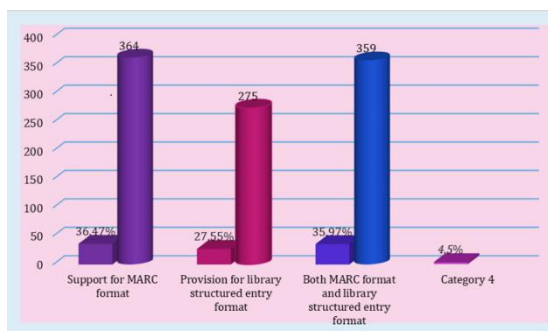


Fig – 7. 6 Types of other features are available in OPAC

The figure – 7.6 describes about the ‘Types of other features are available in OPAC’. The library news and new arrivals list are 290 and 282 response and the percentage is 29.05% and 28.25% and it is the highest among all the other categories. The ‘Book Cover Page Display’ and about library are 164 and 93 response and percentages are 16.43% and 9.31% and it is also second highest among all the other categories. The spellchecker and multilingual are 55 and 52 response and the percentages are 5.51% and 5.21% and it is also lowest among all the other categories. From this it is clear that the types of other features are library news and new arrivals list.

7.7 Feature does your OPAC providing



Fig– 7. 7 Feature does your OPAC providing

The figure -7.7 describes about the features does your OPAC. Providing. The support for MARC Format are 364 response and the percentage is 36.47% and it is the highest among all the categories. The both MARC format and library structure entry format are 359 response and the percentage is 35.99% and it is the second highest among all the categories. The provision for library structure entry format are 275 response and the percentage is 27.55% and it is the lowest among all the categories. From this it is clear that the features available in OPAC are support for MARC format.

7.8 Output provision

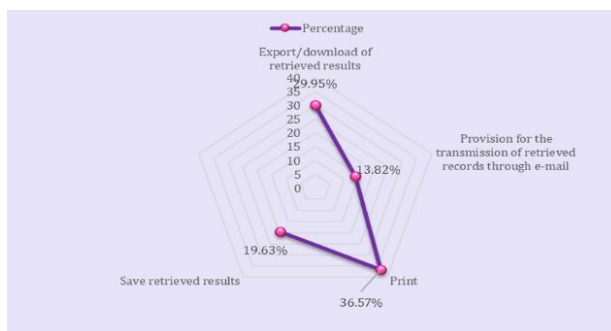


Fig – 7. 8 Output provision

The figure – 7.8 describes about the output provision in OPAC. The print option is 365 response and the percentage is 36.57% and it is the highest among all the other categories. The export /download of retrieved result are 299 response and the percentage is 29.95% and it is the second highest among all the categories. The provision for the transmission of retrieved record through email and save retrieved result are 138 and 196

response and the percentages are 13.82% and 19.63% and it is the lowest among all the categories. From this it is clear that the output provision in OPAC are the print.

7.9 User Assistance/on –Screen help

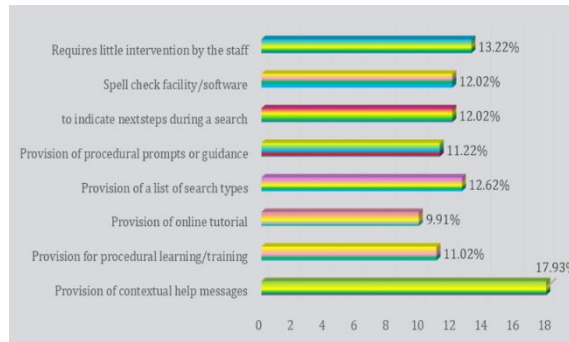


Fig- 7.9 User assistance/on-screen help

The figure -7.9 describes about the user assistance/on screen help. The provision of contextual help messages are 179 response and the percentage is 17.93% and it is the highest among all the other categories followed by requires little intervention by the staff are 132 response and the percentage is 13.22% .The provision of a list of search type are 126 response and the percentages is 12.64 followed by to indicate next steps during a search and a spell check facility/software are 120 each and the percentage is 12.02% each .The provision of procedural prompts or guidance are 112 response and the percentage is 11.22% and it is the lowest among all the categories .From this it is clear that the user assistance / on screen help are given by the library OPAC are provision of contextual help message .

7.10 Services/facilities provided in OPAC

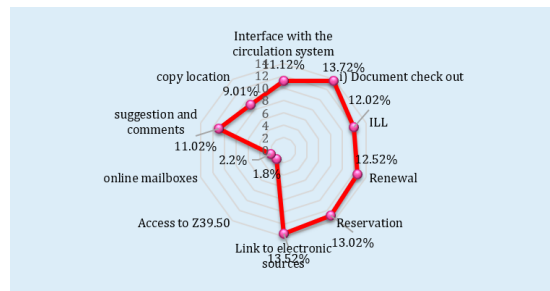


Fig- 7.10 Services/facilities provided in OPAC

The figure -7.10 describes about the Services / facilities provided in OPAC. The 'Document check out are 137 responder and the percentage is 13.72%, and it is the highest among all the categories followed by link to electronic sources are 135 and reservation 130 response and the percentage is 13.52%, and 13.02%. The renewal, and ILL, Interface with the circulation system, Suggestion and comments are 125, 120, 111 and 110 response and the percentage is 12.52%, 12.02%, 11.12% and 11.02%. The online mailbox and Access to Z39.50 are 2.2 and 18 response and the percentage is 2.20% and 1.80% and it is the lowest among all the other categories. From this it is clear that Service / facilities provided in OPAC are document check out.

7.11 General options in OPAC

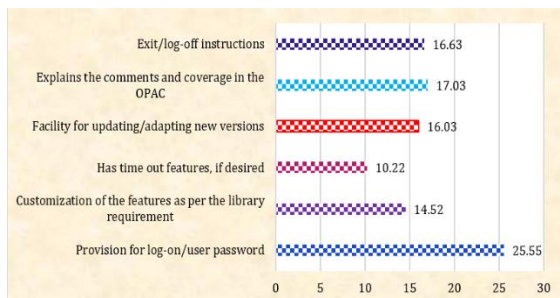


Fig: 7.11 General options in OPAC

The figure -7.11 described about the General options in OPAC. The provision for log-on/user password are 255 response. Total and the percentage is 25.55% and it is the highest among all the categories as followed by explain the comments and coverage in the OPAC are 170 response and the percentage is 17.03%. The Exit/log-off instructions, ‘Facility for updating/adapting new versions’ and customization 160 and 145 response and the percentages are 16.63%, 16.03% and 14.52%. The ‘Has time out features, if desired’ are 102 response and the percentage is 10.22 % and it is lowest among all the categories. From this it is cleave that the general options in OPAC are provision for log-on/user password.

7.12 Often do you visit the library

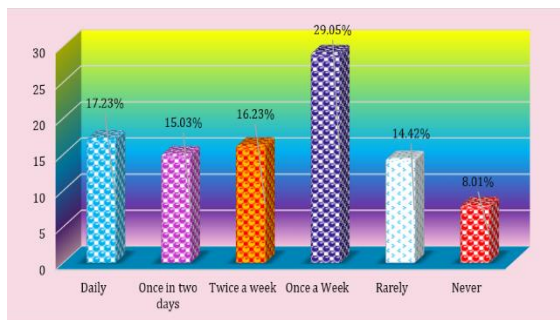


Fig: 7.12 Often do you visit the library

The figure-7.12 describes about the often do you visit the library are 290 response and the percentage is 29.05% and it is the highest among all the other categories followed by 'daily', Twice a week, and rarely are 172, 150 and 144 response and the percentage is 17.23%, 15.03% and 16-23% . The 'Never' are 80 response and the percentage is 8.01% and it is the lowest among all the other categories. From this it is clear that the once a week users visit the library.

7.13 Locating library documents

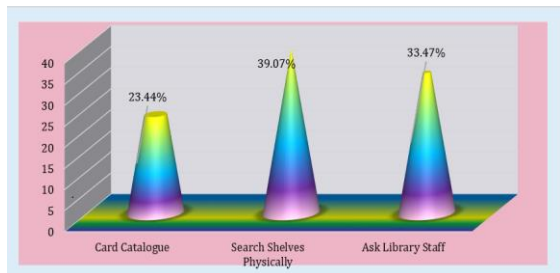


Fig: 7.13 locating library documents

The figure -7.13 describes about the locating Library documents. The ‘Search Shelves Physically’ are 390

respondance and the percentage is 39.07% and it is the highest among all the categories followed by ‘Ask Library Staff’ are 374 respondence and the percentage is 37.47% and it is the second highest among all the categories. The ‘Catalogue’ are 234 respondence and the percentage is 23.44% and it is lowest among all the other categories. From this it is clear that the locating library documents are searching in the shelves physically.

7.14 Using the library OPAC/ Web OPAC

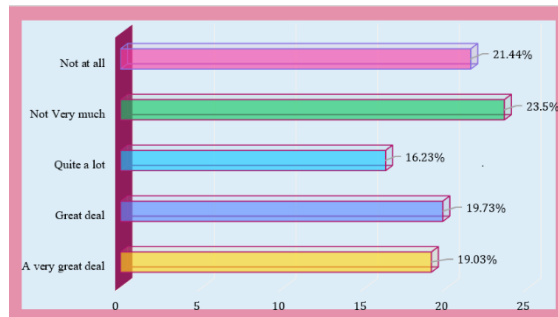


Fig: 7.14 Using the library OPAC/Web OPAC

The figure -7.14 describes about the using the library OPAC /web OPAC. The ‘Not Very much’are 235 respondence and the percentage is 23.50% and it is the highest among all the other categories followed by ‘Not at all’ and ‘Great deal’are 214 and 197 respondence and the percentages are 21.44% and 19.73% and it is the second highest among all the categories. The ‘A very great deal’ are 190 respondence and the percentage is 19.03% and it is the lowest among all the categories. From this it is clear that using the library OPAC / web OPAC are not very much.

8. Finding of the Study

1. The access points covered by your library OPAC and the ‘Subject heading’ the percentage is 23.04% ‘Title’ the percentage is 21.54%.
2. The types of bibliographic displays are available and the Detailed/Full Display and MARC display and the percentage is 40.98 % and 21.14%.
3. The type of user assistance & on screen help are available the provision if list of search type and the percentage is 54.50% and the provision of contextual help and provision of online tutorial and the percentages is 19.23 % and 16.33%.
4. The types of services & facilities are available in OPAC and the links to other E-resources and the percentage is 43.08 %. The online Reservation and the percentage is 20.34%.
5. The types of general features are available in OPAC and the customization of OPAC as Per Library the percentage is 30.06% and the Campus wide access the percentage is 24.54%.
6. The types of other features are available in OPAC and the library news and new arrivals list the percentage is 29.05% and 28.25%.
7. The support for MARC Format and the percentage is 36.47 % the both MARC format and library structure entry format are 359 repondance and the percentage is 35.99%.
8. The output provision in OPAC and the print option and the percentage is 36.57 %. The export /download of retrieved result and the percentage is 29.95%.
9. The user assistance /on screen help and the provision of contextual help messages and the percentage is 17.93. The require little intervention by the staff and the percentage is 13.22% .The provision of a list of search type and the percentages is 12.64.
10. The Services/ facilities provided in OPAC and the document checkout and the percentage is 13.72% the link to electronic sources the percentage is 13.52% and 13.02%.
11. The general options in OPAC and the provision for log-on/user password and the percentage is 25.55%.The explain the comments and coverage in the OPAC and the percentage is 17.03%.
12. The often do you visit the library and the percentage is 29.05 the daily, twice a week, and rarely and the

percentage is 17.23%, 15.03% and 16-23%.

13. The locating Library documents and the search shelves physically and the percentage is 39.07%. The Ask Library Staff and the percentage is 37.47%.
14. The using the library OPAC /web OPAC and the 'Not Very much' is the percentage 23.50%. Not at all and Great deal the percentages is 21.44% and 19.73%.

9. Future Scope of Research

This study is confirming to the deemed universities and the same type of study can be carried out in state and Central Universities and Engineering colleges.

10. Conclusion

The results are just one of several criteria that influence the decision to employ web OPAC. It is imperative that more work be done to help students become proficient users of the web OPAC as this will allow them to fully capitalize on its many advantages. Despite the respondents favorable attitudes regarding web OPAC the platform is not used very often, which suggests a lack of experience with using web OPAC systems. In order to improve students effectiveness in using web OPAC systems more instruction is needed than just computer appreciation and different search strategies.

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