

Research on Library Automation Construction

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Abstract: The improvement of automation is the foundation and driving force of library modernization, and modern management is the guarantee of library automation. In view of the problems existing in the construction of library automation, this paper puts forward relevant countermeasures for automation construction and gives some views on the modern management of libraries.

1. Introduction

The rapid development of computers and related industries, it is no longer only used in the original scientific computing and industrial control, so that computers are widely used in all walks of life. The application of office automation makes the communication of office, business activities, and especially the network, making people feel more convenient and faster. In the construction of libraries, the construction of automation is becoming more and more important. It is playing an irreplaceable role in other forms of traditional library construction. As an institution that provides information services for teaching and research, libraries must implement automated management, such as www browsing, document analysis, remote login, email, and web navigation. Providing the information conditions of the campus network, using modern means, the library will be built into the information window, and become a position for the faculty and students of the whole school to obtain information and communicate with the outside world. Therefore, library automation is an inevitable choice for the survival and development of the information age.

2. Progress in library automation construction

Since the 1990s, due to the large number of microcomputers with high performance, large capacity and low price, the library automation has been developed rapidly with the focus on microcomputer applications. Some libraries have begun to introduce advanced equipment such as automatic book management systems, optical disk libraries, computer networks, and laser bar code readers, and have begun computer applications in various work environments such as interviews, cataloging, circulation, journal management, and document retrieval. International online search business. At present, with the further development of multimedia technology, computer technology and remote communication technology, libraries generally regard the construction of automated, networked and intelligent digital libraries as the main strategic objectives in the future. Taking Shandong Province as an example, according to the statistics of April 2000, among the 53 colleges and universities in the province (before the merger), the current automated system has 39, 8 systems, 17 websites, 27 electronic document reading rooms, and books. The museum's automation penetration rate is 80%. However, there is no standard that can be referenced in the process of library automation construction. The tasks and objectives of automation construction still need to be further unified. The construction of each museum is uneven, the speed is different, and there is no way to jointly build regional or inter-provincial construction. From the perspective of development, the intrinsic point of university library automation is to apply modern technology achievements and means to organize management and development and use of the promulgated literature information resources. Therefore, how to sort and sort information, retrieve information, provide better services, and satisfy the needs of readers with high efficiency and orderly is the basic purpose of library automation construction and modern management.

3. Problems in the construction of library automation

Due to the limitations of the technical and economic conditions at the time and the lack of information channels, the lack of relevant mature experience in foreign countries was not enough for the development of networked and digital technologies. Therefore, in the process of library automation construction, there is no long-term concept, lack of overall planning and coordination, the introduction of computers, minicomputer hardware and models are complicated, which is not conducive to transplantation; management software from the operating environment, design modules to system functions, operations The instructions are not the same, the versatility is not strong; the low-level repetitive development phenomenon between systems occurs from time to time, does not pay attention to the openness of the system, and ignores the universality of the communication protocol.

At present, colleges and universities in the province only account for one-third of the province's websites. As far as the established websites are concerned, the Internet speed is slow, online information is generally scarce, and some online information is blank. There is only a simple introduction. The literature is mainly bibliographic, and there are few secondary literature databases with unique features. There are only 2-3 imported full-text databases, and there are even fewer self-built full-text databases and online downloads.

More than half of the province's colleges and universities have built electronic reading rooms, but the scale is too small, the average is only 26, the minimum is only 5, the most is 42, a few open Internet information services, most did not develop electronic document reading room management Software, electronic literature is generally lacking, "no rice under the pot", management methods still need further improvement. In terms of function, the electronic document reading room is similar to the ordinary computer room or Internet cafe, and loses the characteristics of the electronic document reading room itself.

4. Library automation construction countermeasures

Book funding maintains the present and future of the library and supports the survival and development of the library. It is mainly derived from state funding. The state stipulates that the library funds of university libraries shall not be less than 5% of the total funds of the school. However, only 5% of this is difficult to guarantee. In the case of tight budgets, the library must rationalize the allocation of funds: special funds for equipment purchase, renewal and matching should be used exclusively to avoid any loss of situation; Increase the library's autonomy in equipment purchase; set a reasonable annual equipment purchase plan, update year by year, and gradually upgrade to ensure the advanced and practicality of online equipment, put an end to the pursuit of fashion, strictly distinguish the grades when configuring equipment, strictly prohibit a swarm, blind Configuration; book funding should increase year by year, at least equal to the book price increase.

Due to the unbalanced development of the various museums, there are early and late starts, and there is no uniform standard. The library integration system currently used online is varied. Some purchase commercial software, some write their own, the network structure is mixed, and some are NOVELL. Some are NT networks, some are ATM networks, and the hardware systems are more different. There are all kinds of brand machines, high-end servers and compatible terminals, and some are compatible. HUB is almost all shared. It is easy to have network conflicts and affect the network. Running speed. This is not conducive to the interconnection of campus network, library LAN, WAN, WWW, internet, and causes difficulties in remote cataloging and document delivery.

Data standardization is actually how to comply with the Machine Readable Directory (MARC) format. Currently, the museums use: Chinese CN-MARC, Western LC-MARC or US-MARC, and ISO format. Data collection: Chinese can directly apply the standard bibliographic data issued by the Beijing Library or Shanghai Shenlian Literature Information Technology Co., Ltd. The software that can be directly indexed in Western languages is the BiblioFile CD issued by the Library of Congress, or ISO- 2709 format. It can also be compiled by itself; in the content of the field,

according to the format requirements of GB-3792. 1-83 (general record of the document) and GB3792. 2- 82 (the rules of the general book description), the classification is based on the "Chinese Library Book Classification". For screening and specification, each entry can refer to the book in-house cataloging (CIP) data provided by the national version of the library. Some libraries believe that the implementation of automation is mainly to improve the efficiency of internal work. Therefore, generally, the circulation subsystem, the interview subsystem, and the cataloging subsystem are first opened, and the public inquiry system is not emphasized. Some libraries often have internal work automation for many years, but there is no public query point in the library. Even if there are query points, there is often no subject query path, and remote query is impossible to talk about. Therefore, some people have criticized that this kind of automation is the automation of librarians and has little to do with readers.

5. Modern management of the library

Modern management is another sign of library modernization. Its core is scientific management theory and method. Due to the rapid development of modernization, the traditional management methods of libraries have been unable to meet the needs of the situation, and it is difficult to meet the needs of readers, which is not conducive to the normal development of the various work of the library. Under the guidance of the scientific theory of modern management, the library should use scientific methods and means to formulate strict rules and regulations, compile unified business standards, adjust the reasonable talent structure, and make the library modern from traditional service mode. Digital and intelligent development, to achieve the goal of coordinated development with other industries, fully meet the needs of research and research, and provide sufficient information sources for human progress and social development.

Modern management theory believes that the core and motivation of management comes from people. In the construction and development of library automation, we must pay attention to the management of people, and introduce incentives in management to develop the individual potential of libraries, thereby improving the overall efficiency of library work and services. A large number of work practices have proved that the enthusiasm and creativity of people are related to the degree of motivation of people. The so-called incentive refers to the manager's selection of effective incentives according to people's needs, motivations, purposes and behaviors, to explore the positive factors of people, to exert their talents, wisdom and strength, in order to achieve the management process of the target. The incentive mechanism of the library is a comprehensive behavioral mechanism that the main managers of the library take to mobilize the personnel within the management scope and inspire their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity. Specifically, the following incentives can be taken: emotional incentives, target incentives, competitive incentives, economic incentives, and so on. Through the implementation of an effective incentive mechanism, the enthusiasm and creativity of all librarians can be mobilized, and the group advantage of librarians can be brought into play, thus realizing the normal and efficient operation of the library automation system.

The scientific management of university libraries involves a series of problems. The important means is to strengthen process control and introduce "dual control", that is, combining macroscopic and microscopic control, and timely adjusting the deviations generated by modern management control systems. The advantages of modern management. The specific form of macro management is to formulate library planning decisions, organize and coordinate work, form a monitoring mechanism, use computer technology and network technology as advanced means, widely promote the application of various management software, and timely collect all kinds of information on the Internet for management decision-making. service. The overall expression of micro-management of libraries is the management of books, people, technical methods and equipment. With the increasing modernization of libraries, the concept of micro-management has penetrated into the daily services of libraries. For example, the traditional collection mode is based on Tibetan, supplemented by use, and the more books are better, the modern collection mode is based on use, and the combination of Tibetan and Tibetan, to achieve resource sharing, open service management. the way.

6. Conclusion

The automation of the library has a close relationship with the development of the library. Although some places are still not satisfactory, its advantages are unquestionable. The new problems encountered require us to study and solve. Only in this way can the work of the library keep pace with the times. The development of science and technology is endless. As information technology continues to evolve, many new library automation system functions and new business growth points have been created. These major library automation systems represent the future direction of development. Compared with these foreign library automation systems, the development of domestic library automation systems still has a long way to go.

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