A study on the data entering Pali Tripitaka books in OPACs; study based on University on the Kelaniya and National library of Sri Lanka

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Abstract

paper aims to examine the how the Pali Tripitaka texts are included in the computer catalog. The Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) of the two libraries, the National Library and the University of Kelaniya, was used for The this purpose. The research was conducted by a mixed research study using the OPAC of the two libraries. As a result of this study, the bibliography of the Tripitaka is minimal, there are problems with Transliteration errors, as well as the lack of unitary bibliography, Libraries do not use the cataloging standards, Rules Etc many problems could be identified. Accordingly, if the online public access catalogue of these libraries is updated and the uniform title for the Tripitaka books are compiled following the catalogue standards and authority control file, it will be possible to pass them on to the reader as well as other libraries with successful authoritative control.

Keywords: Heading, Tripitaka Books, online public Access catalogue, Uniform Titles, catalogue standards, supporting documents

Introduction

The catalogue is one of the most important and useful information retrieval tools in the library. Library catalogue takes many physical forms from simple inventory lists of books and manuscripts, elaborated nineteenth – century, manifestations such as printed catalogue, guard book catalogue, with entries for individual items pasted in to folders, card catalogue traditionally consisting of cabinets with entries on 3 x 5 inch cards, sheaf catalogue with entries on slips held in a loose – leaf binder, micro form catalogue and since the late 1960s On-line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). Among these different physical forms of the catalogue OPAC is the newest and most sophisticated catalogue format (Wanigasooriya, 2008).

As a result of the emergence of the computer catalogue, the online public access catalogue is defined as a mechanism that provides a real-time interactive approach to bibliographic records in a library collection. The AACR2 is the globally accepted catalogue rule of conduct for the catalogue as well as the catalogue of the leaflets. It operates according to the standard in the computer environment. MARC, these standards should be followed in cataloguing activities. The various entries in the Library catalogue play a very important role in providing easy access to the library material.

Thus, the computerized catalogue becomes more complex as the number of access points and different approaches increases. Authoritative control, however, refers to a method of controlling the access headers used to access the library material. It is also important to have a uniformity in the author name, bibliography, subject name, etc. that are used as entry titles. It requires a standard set of terms. The use of uniformly controlled names instead of bibliographic names as well as different subject names can be used to efficiently meet the needs of users. Maintaining such authentic files contributes to the success of the cataloguing function and reader access. Also, titles are compiled locally and internationally for the compilation of bibliography titles.

The Sri Lanka National Library takes the lead locally in this regard. The online search catalogue is currently used in the library system of Sri Lanka.

Objectives

The Research Main objective to Study how the ancient Tripitaka scriptures are catalogue in computer catalogue (OPAC)

Research methodology

The mixed research methodology was used in the research. Purposive sampling method was used for sample of the study. accordingly, National Library and the University of Kelaniya Library libraries were selected as the sample. Interviews, web survey methods were used as principle techniques. Data were presented using charts, tables, graphs etc. Data were analyzed utilizing MS Excel software

Findings

There are two types of automation software in the two libraries, the koha software in the National Library is free automation software and the Libsys software in the University of Kelaniya appears to be commercial automation software. Both of these libraries use the MARC 21 standard for the online public access catalogue of these two automated library software.

Table 01 Explore areas in the Online Public Access Catalogue

Research fields	Tips of libraries		Percentage
	Library of university of Kelaniya	National library	
Title	yes	yes	100%
Author	yes	yes	100%
Subject	yes	yes	100%
Call No	yes	no	50%
ISBN	yes	yes	100%
Series	no	yes	50%
Advanced	yes	yes	100%

The table above shows that the two software's have seven main areas of exploration. Out of these, Title, and its percentage is about 50 percent. The series field of research is found in the National Library and not in Author, Subject, ISBN, Advanced is found in both the Library of the University of Kelaniya and the National Library and the percentage is about 100%. The call no field of research of the University of Kelaniya is found only in the University Library the University Library of Kelaniya. Accordingly, the percentage is 50 percent. Use of Uniform Title in Pali Tripitaka texts in the OPAC

The National Library and the University Library of Kelaniya were used as samples in the data collection for this research and the OPAC to those libraries has been analyzed on how the Pali Tripitaka bibliographies in the list have been read. Here, while searching for Tripitaka books under the field of title, it was possible to identify whether titles have been compiled for it under the uniform titles.

Table2 Uniform title in Suththra Pitakaya

No	Nikaya	OPAC		
		Library of university of Kelaniya	National library	
1	Digha Nikaya	Wrong	Wrong	
2	Majjhima Nikaya	Wrong	Wrong	
3	Sanyutta Nikaya	Wrong	Wrong	
4	Anguttara Nikaya	Wrong	Wrong	
5	Khuddaka Nikaya	Wrong	Correct	
	Results	Wrong 100%	Correct 20%	Wrong 80%

Table 3 Uniform title in Vinaya Pitakaya

NO	Vinaya Pitaka	OPAC	
		Library of university of Kelaniya	National library
1	Parajika pali	Wrong	Wrong
2	Pachittiya pali	Wrong	Wrong
3	Mahavagga pali	Wrong	Wrong
4	Chullavagga pali	Wrong	Wrong
5	Parivara pali	Wrong	Wrong
		Wrong 100%	Wrong 100%

Table 4 Uniform Title in Abhidharma Pitaka

NO	Abhidamma pitaka	OPAC		
		Library of university of Kelaniya	National library	
1	Dhammasangani prakarana	Wrong	Wrong	
2	Vibhanga prakarana	Wrong	Wrong	
3	Dhatukata prakarana	Wrong	Wrong	
4	Puggalapannaththi prakaran	Wrong	Wrong	
5	Katavattu prakarana	Wrong	Correct	
6	Yamaka prakarana	Wrong	Correct	
7	Pattanap prakarana	Wrong	Correct	
	Results	Wrong 100%	Correct 42.85%	Wrong 57.14%

Conclusion

According to the above data, only 04 of the 17 Pali Tripitaka books in the National Library are correct and their percentage is 23%. All 13 other books in the library are erroneous and have a percentage of 77%. All the 17 books in the Kelaniya University Library were found to be inaccurate. Thus, the above facts reveal that the use of unitary book names in the Tripitaka bibliography in the online catalogue of these two libraries is

incorrect. A number of problems were identified in the inclusion of Tripitaka textbooks in the OPAC. In particular, problems with spelling, punctuation, and punctuation were found.

Recommendation

Maintain Authority control files when using uniform title as well as bibliographic information and accordingly add bibliographic information and unit headings to flags. Refer staff to re-monitor after entering bibliographic information into OPAC. Compile and maintain a list of book titles tailored to the local dialect. Obtaining assistance from persons with expert training and organizing practical programs for the preparation of authoritative documents and book title lists. Minimize technical hindrances in the implementation of OPAC and address them. Keep the staff well informed and the Librarian regularly inquires about it.Knowledge of ancient texts and issues arising in the selection of titles in catalogue those texts should seek the assistance of scholars with knowledge of those texts.

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