Thesis of library system

In today’s world the existence of the computers greatly affects our society. Even the school embraces the technology to have a much easier work. EMAR Learning Center is a private school here in Davao City located at Matina Crossing. This school was started its operation by the school year 1984-1985. They want to ease their workloads most specifically the record system of their books. The service provided by the librarians goes far beyond getting and arranging library materials.

Librarians help anyone who wants assistance in finding and retrieval of information through books. In all kinds of libraries, this service involves teaching people how to use library resources, helping to find the materials to answer their question, and supply answer to those question (Casas, 2000). EMAR Learning Center is struggling for their manual way of recording in their current library system. They found it more hard recording the existing and new incoming books.

Also, the record of the list of books borrowed and tracking all the barrowers became their problem for they cannot accurately update these records. With this, the researcher would like to help the school in automating their current manual system to lessen their problem in record system, to help them track the barrower’s record and able to hasten their task in a more accurate and reliable manner. Statement of the Problem The study proposed a record library system of EMAR Learning Center.

Specifically, it answers the following problem: What system is an appropriate replacement for using borrower’s cards? * How to lessen the time spent on processing the returned books? * What is an effective and efficient system

on recording newly acquired books and to locate which section a specific book belongs to within the library? Objectives of the Study The goal of the study is to develop an automated record library system for EMAR Learning Center and help the school satisfy its needs and ease the burden of the manual system. Specifically, it aims to answer the following problems: There’s no need to use a library card or borrower’s card in order to borrow books from the library because this system will provide a form that student will fill-up with name and ID number.

* This system will provide search tool that will be used in locating student’s form. By this, it will be easier to identify what books and when these books are being borrowed * This system provide a search tool to make easy in recording the new incoming books and to identify what section the book belong to. Significance of the Study The study is very significant to the following: To the librarian in terms of manageable record of books for it could help the librarian in saving time during retrieval of books.

* The faculty and students for it provides help to the needed support in locating the different types of books within the library of EMAR Learning Center. * To the future researchers for the study will serve as a guide in making in automated record system for the library. Scope and Limitation This study focused only in automation of the record library system of EMAR Learning Center at Matina Crossing Davao City.

The design of the said system will be developed to satisfy the need of the school in terms of record of books in the library. The system does not only record but it also prints out. Some features of the system include proper

storage of records in the computer easy search of a particular book. This system was limited only to EMAR Learning Center for the school year 2011-2012. Definition of Terms Automation refers to the use of control system such as computer to control industrial machinery and processes, replacing the manual operation.

In the industrial scope of industrialization, it is a step beyond mechanization. Information refers to a processed data and communication knowledge acquired when the duration of the study. Library refers to place for literary and artistic materials such as, books, periodicals, pamphlets, and print, kept for reading or reference. System is a combination of parts in a whole; orderly arrange according to some common law. EMAR Learning Center refers to the school where the researcher conducted its study.

James H. Billington, has vigorously pursued a similar course since he became librarian in 1987. By establishing the National Digital Library, he has enlisted private-sector support in developing a new educational role for the library. The National Digital Library and similar project also demonstrate Billington’s commitment to use new technologies to share the library’s collections with school, libraries, and the entire nation (Billington, 2003). The librarian of Congress presented a plan for the reorganization and computerizes system of the Library of Congress to the congressional Joint Committee on the Library.

The chairman of the Joint Committee informed the librarian on March 6 that the proposed plan had been approved with the exception of the section relating to the Law Library. Accounting to the plan the Law Library was to be

assimilated into the Research Services Department. However, because a 19th-century federal law may separate departmental status to the Law Library, it was excluded from the reorganizational pending a review of the relationship between the Law Library and the other research units of the Library of Congress (Boorstin, 2003).

The Automated Library perpetuates some of the problem of the Paper Library because the collection documents are still on paper, a localized medium, the need for local collection, the space needed for paper documents, the inflexibility of paper documents, the separation of documents from users, opening hours for the collections (though no longer for the catalog), the competition for use of copies of document all remain as much a problem as in the Automated Library as in Paper Library.

The catalog may be used in a number of places. In particular, with remote access to the online catalog and documents is somewhat diminished since, online, a catalog can at long last be used in the book stavks (Paper Library, 1999). Nalanda, the Digital Library initiated in 1999 at National Institute of Technology Calicut, is one of the largest digital libraries in the country. NALANDA serves members of the campus in meeting their academic and research needs by providing timely and up-to-date nformation with value added services in all the areas of Science/Engineering/Technology. Apart from the Digital Library Reading Room, member can access the NALANDA from the entire campus (NALANDA, 1999). Thank to Kilgour, WorldChat connects libraries of all types an d sizes, from giant research libraries to small public libraries around the world. It enables the people to have access to library collections irrespective of where they are located.

People can also access the database and library collection through the World Wide Web (Kilgour, 2003). An important new organization in library and information service was started late of the New England Library Network, seeks to provide a forum on the development and operation of library network. The charter networks belonging to the council are those which makes use of the bibliographic and other services of the Ohio College Library Center.

Among the organization’s charter members are the Five Association University Library Network (Miller, 2003). In 1948, he was named Librarian of the Yale Medical Library. At Yale he was a also a lecturer in the history of science and technology and published many scholarly articles on those topics. While running the Yale Medical Library, Kilgour begun publishing studies and articles library use and effectiveness. He asks his staff to collect empirical data, such as use of books and journal by categories, to guide selection and retention of titles.

He viewed the library “ not as a mere depository of knowledge, “ but as” an instrument of education. ” In 1961, he was one of the leaders in the development of a prototype computerized library catalog system for the medical libraries at Columbia, Havard and Yale Universities that was funded by the National Science Foundation. In 1965, Kilgour was named associate librarian for research and development at Yale University. He continued to conduct experiments in library automation and to promote their potential benefits.

In his professional writings, Kilgour pointed out that the explosion of research information was placing new demands on libraries to furnish information completely and rapidly. He advocated the use of the computer to eliminate human repetitive tasks from library procedures. He recognized nearly 40 years ago the potential of linking of libraries in computers networks to create economies o f scale and generate “ network effects” that would increase the value of the network as more participants were added (Kilgour, 2003).

The Library system perpetuates some of the problems of the Paper Library. Because the collection of documents is still on paper, a localized medium, the need for locale collections, the space needed for paper documents, the inflexibility of paper documents, the separation of documents from users, opening hours for the collections (though no longer for the catalog), and competition for use of copies of documents all remain as much a problem as in the Library System as in the Paper Library. The catalog may be the used in a number of places.

In particular, with remote access to te online catalog and documents is somewhat diminished since, online, a catalog can at long last be used in the book stacks. The Library System represents a significant but for only some of the problems, and aside for the online catalog, benefits directly those who are providing the service rather than those who are using the services (http://sunsite. berkeley. edu/Literature/Library/Redesigning/paperlib. html). After some comprehensive research on library system available on the market. “ Innovative Millennium” was chosen as our library software system.

Our new library system called “ JULIS”, which stands for Judiciary Library System. It is easy to access to JULIS. JULIS is remotely accessible anywhere, at the judiciary or at home for 24 hours of the day. JULIS is a very user-friendly system. It uses graphical interfaces to present library information and resources. In JULIS, a wide range of search options is provided for you to find library materials. You may search by author, title, subject, keyword, etc. if too many items are found; you may limit the search result by new criteria, such as publication year, location, etc.

It is a highly competent library system. One of its remarkable features is the capability of handling the serials publications, which consists of multi volumes and parts. You may find out the latest issue received by the library of those loose-leaf publications, law reports and journals. When the Bryan Library acquired its first computer in 1981, the concept of automating the card catalog, the circulation services, and cataloging was a staggering though. Technology to automate libraries was very expensive and still evolving at the time.

The question we had were common to many libraries our size in Texas. Where would the money come from? Who had enough technology training to get us there? Could we do it with ourselves? How long would it take? In a few years we were at the right time to begin retrospective conversion of the library card catalog. Using a work station of a personal computer enhanced with six CD ROM drives donated by the Friends of the Library, the Central Texas Library System automation consultant trained the Bryan Libraries to use a bibliographic conversion program to create a union catalog with 59 other libraries.

Searching was accomplished by asking six Library Congress disks containing millions of titles. The result provided downloadable descriptions of more than 50% of our holdings. A library vendor could extract our bibliographic record from this union catalog. This feature, plus the access to a union catalog, launched the library on the highway to automation. What difference automation makes in our services! We offer patrons access to materials with improved searching tools. The library has its own website where you can place a hold on a circulating item and have it sent to the library of choice.

You can renew the materials on the website. If a patron doesn’t have the internet at home there is dial up number to “ talk” with the library card catalog. Patrons can return materials to either library. Patrons can renew book by telephone. An electronic system notifies a patron by telephone of books placed on hold or materials overdue by a few days. The system automatically generates notices to mail to patron (http://www. bcslibrary. org/historyauto. html). Related Studies Library automation at DLSU-Manila had undergone a gradual but steady development.

It started in 1985 when it implemented the MINISIS software/ Hewlett Packard 3000 hardware package. The system was able to create 11, 000 bibliographic records for Filipiniana and reference collections. The massive hardware maintenance problem led to a management decision to phase out the system in 1988. At the later part of the same year MINISIS was replace by its micro version known as CDS-ISIS. The software with one stand-alone XT computer facility automated the indexing articles from more than 100 locally published periodicals including newspapers, magazines, and journals.

Additional databases were created as the number of computers increased. The index became searchable simultaneously by several usres when the computer facilities were networked in 1995. In the same year the CD-ROM technology was introduced for information retrieval of selected indexes and abstracts. In October 1990, the DIALOG Information Retrieval Service allowing remote access to more than 400 databases of indexes and abstracts from a broad scope of disciplines was introduced to the academic community.

The dial-up ordering and the conventional delivery mode of full text articles and documents were made possible through this service. DIALOG online service ceased in 1998 and was replaced by First Search OCLC. In 1993 the University Library Subscribed to the country’s first online remote service, HERDIN (Health Research and Developed Information Network) that provide access to about 8 databases that cover ASEAN and Asia-Pacific documents and hosted by PCHRD of DOST. The following the INTERNET, a global information facility, became available in the university enabling the library users to avail the E-mail facility.

The same year the ISIS OPAC was mounted in the local area network providing access to book catalog and articles index. During the early part of school year 1994-1995 a needs assessment survey was conducted. The results confirmed the need to establish an integrated library system including the automated circulation. It was timely that in 1995, the University Library received a grant from the Department of the Science and Technology-Engineering and Science Education project (DOST-PESEP) for the

library system software called TINLIB with the end view of net working the library resources of seven Universities.

Despite the struggle the DLSU library encountered in running the system during the first two years the circulation module was successfully implemented in February 1997. Toward the end of the decade the system was upgraded incorporating the suggestions made by the participating libraries. The new version was renamed T-Series which enhanced the lawn process and improve the other information management functions of the earlier edition.

The upgraded version of the system was become an in inevitable feature at DLSU Library how-ever, when it was established that the vendor of the system has close shop and has merged with another company, the University Library started to work on the future of the library system that can be considered to replace T-Series (http://rizal. lib. admu. edu. ph/rlonfilibngt/PDF/garcia/pdf). Library automation at DLSU-Manila had undergone a gradual but steady development. It started in 19885 when it implemented the MINISIS software/Hewlett Packard 3000 hardware package.

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