

Chapter ii



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CHAPTER II RELATED STUDIES AND LITERATURE This chapter presents the related literature and studies, local and foreign, that gives bearing to the present study.

LOCAL LITERATURE According to Malnig (1991), online research began more than 25 years ago with convoluted and cumbersome searches through Dialog. Operational long before the commonplace use of the Internet, the earMest Dialog system was completed in 1966. It was world's first online information retrieval system to be used globally with materially significant databases and for the use in libraries. However, it was said that it has a more technical interface than the newer versions on online libraries, and the manual library system.

FOREIGN LITERATURE According to Britannica Online (2010), the word library derives from Latin liber, which means the book. The origin of libraries dates back around 3rd century B. C in Babylonia, where keep written records which has been part of their history. The first libraries as a collection of books were evidenced in Greek temples and those established in conjunction with the Greek schools of philosophy in the 4th century B. C modern libraries usually contain periodicals, microfilms, tapes, video, compact discs, and other materials in addition to books. Dewey (1992), ass cited by Pasilan (2000) defines in integrated library system as the one that bring together numerous library tasks into one system. It allows the library to 8 have a direct control on its automation with a great efficiency. It also allows the user to use the library data for the acquisition, cataloging, and circulation of library collections. Hoffer, Prescott, and McFadden (2002) defines a database as an organized collection of related data. They also defined data as known facts that are recorded and stored on a computer system are structured to be easily stored, manipulated, queried and retrieved by data users. In an article of Kaplan (2009), library

automation has a rich history of 130 years of development, from the standardization of card catalogs to the creation of the machine-readable cataloging communications format and bibliographic utilities. Beginning in the early 1980s university libraries pioneered the first integrated library system. The digital era, characterized by the proliferation of content in electronic format, brought with it the development of services for casual users for quick, easy, and effective discovery and delivery such as the use of web search engines such as Google, and Yahoo. LOCAL STUDIES Lou (1986) made a survey on the computer application in 223 libraries in Metro Manila. The study revealed that they prioritize the library functions to be computerized as cataloging, indexing, and circulation. However, the plans for automation for the libraries cannot be implemented due to financial incapability of the libraries, and the lack of funds from the government. Despite of this drawback, the libraries are not turning their backs unto the automation of their libraries. Agena (2008) made a study about the collection usage of the students of the Jose Rizal University in a period of the three years using the quantitative and qualitative approach. The goal of the study is to assess the usefulness of the faculty of students to their library and it has been revealed that it is generally important for them to go to the library for their academic needs. 9 FOREIGN STUDIES A study conducted by the National Library of Korea (2020) has said that their library is acknowledging their mission to the public as the Korea's research institute and will try to stand firmly at the center of the promotion system for the development of libraries. It is through the following: 1) promoting foundation for the Institute's research, 2) researching cases of advancement in library field, and 3) researching the standardization of library, which includes the

improvement of their existing library system. The study of Charuasia (2010) connotes the term library with use of automatic data processing machines to perform routine library activities. It implies a high degree of mechanization of various routine and repetitive tasks & operation and processes are left to be performed by human beings. The study stresses library automation as the applications of computer and utilization of computer based products and services the performance of different operations and function or in the provision of various services and output products. In addition to computer advancement, telecommunication and audio-visual technologies gives a way to new possibilities in information processing and handling. The study of Back & Bailey (2010), explored the design space of mash-up techniques for the faultless inclusion of information from Web services into website. They considered the cases where an Online Public access Catalog (OPAC) is either the target of such addition or the basis of the information being included. They focused on client-side techniques in which user's browser contact Web services directly because this approach lends itself to creation of HTML widgets allow the integration and customization of Web services without requiring programming. They also described in detail the functionality and use of several widget libraries and Web services we built. 10 Although the specific requirements for each system differ because of their respective nature, all systems are designed to be deployable with minimum effort and resource requirements. This low entry cost, combined with the provision of a high-level, non-programming interface, constitute two vital precondition for the broad adoption of techniques in libraries, which in turn has the potential to vastly increase the reach and visibility of their electronic resources in the wider community. The study of Eden (2010) views that most libraries are

forced to work with fewer staff because of the having more improved and modernized system for their library. According to the study, the library administration need to emphasize to their staff that the organization has a vested interest in providing them with the tools and training they need to assist the organization in the new information marketplace. These may include search engines, circulation systems, and the online public access catalog. 11