STUDY ON THE USE OF
CDS/ISIS FOR ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOGUE
FOR INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:
CASE OF
BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to explore and examine the possibility of the use of Micro CDS/ISIS for Online Public Access Catalogue to support the library network and resource sharing in Indonesian University Libraries. The characteristic and performance of Micro CDS/ISIS Software package, which is released by UNESCO is presented. Some literatures in Micro CDS/ISIS are reviewed to give an understanding of the software. Review on Local Area Network technology as well as library automation is presented in the early chapter. It is intended to establish the understanding for developing idea of the importance of computer technology in library automation espacially for creating automated library catalogue as well as bibliographic databases. The library development in Indonesia is also discussed to give a brief information about the condition of libraries, especially university libraries, in Indonesia. Although it is not very deep, a University Library Network in Indonesia is also presented in this study. It is intended to give a background information about the readyness of the Indonesian University Libraries in adopting a computer technology. Finally, the database for OPAC is created to examine how good the CDS/ISIS in supporting the OPAC database. This study also attempts to explore the possibility of importing records from other databases into the CDS/ISIS database. DBTOISIS program, program to convert any record format in ASCII text file into the ISO 2709 record format was created in this study.
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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

New technologies affect all aspects of our life and force change in established institutions including the library and information service. The role of computer technology for information and library services becomes more important today and especially in the future. This is because computer technology offers high speed, more efficient and better quality of services, which is needed by library and information service centre.

More recently, the consequences of that high technology in transfer of information to and from developing countries have been the subject of much concern nationally and internationally (Anderson, 1983).
Further development in communication technology and the applications of computers to library housekeeping operations have made it easier to extend co-operative among libraries. Almost all libraries in developed countries have responded by implementing information technology in their information services to take advantages of the computer’s speed, accuracy and efficiency. They have been implementing computer in their services such as acquisition, cataloguing and classification, circulation control, serial management, etc. In contrast, many libraries in developing countries still use manual systems for their housekeeping operation. This can be attributed to many factors including foreign currency constraint, lack of computer-trained manpower, ineffective infrastructures such as power and telecommunication failures, and many others. However, the trend seems to be changing. The second half of the 1980s has seen quite number of library automation plans in the third world (Msuya, 1990)

In a country like Indonesia, a large part of the information services will be provided by libraries especially university and special libraries. Fast and accurate information retrieval is becoming a necessity for the daily operation of many sectors in such modern age. Because of the necessity to economize and to provide quick access to information the better university libraries should constitute an information network using computer technology in accessing as well as communicating the information, including bibliographical
and informational data, graphic, etc.

Since 1988 it has been established library network among state university libraries. The first task of this network is creation of union catalogue so that the information can be widely accessed by the users. The catalogue was planned to be created as computer-based catalogue or Machine Readable Catalogue.

1.2 The purpose of study

This study considers that the most important task for some libraries this time in the developing countries including Indonesia is the provision of catalogues. Its aim is therefore to improve access to library materials throughout the country for students, researchers and teaching staff. This study uses the term developing countries with special reference to Indonesia, and the specific example of Bogor Agricultural University Library.

Literature on library automation, online catalogue and electronic data transfer were reviewed to establish the basic understanding for developing idea of the importance of the library automation especially in building library automated catalogue. It is also discussed the advantages of library automation and the role of the local area network. This study finally at-