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Students' Awareness and Usage of Koha – Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC)

Mary Jane Pacatan-Gomonit
Faculty of the Graduate School
Saint Columban College
Pagadian City

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Abstract: *Koha Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) is a retrieval tool which plays an important role when searching for the bibliographic information needed from the collections of the library. This study was conducted to determine the awareness and usage of KOHA-OPAC of La Salle Academy-Iligan City in the year 2019-2020. The total participants were 799, 400 Junior High and 399 Senior High Students. This study uses a descriptive research method, which is a quantitative methodology. The researcher uses survey questionnaire as an instrument to gather data. The result of this study shows that both Junior High and Senior High Students were aware, they encountered problems and they rarely use it. It is recommended that the KOHA-OPAC must be fully introduce in La Salle Academy Library Services and the library staff should attend seminars and trainings/workshop to improve ease of use and user friendly of KOHA Software. Mandatory conduct library orientations to students and teachers in order to deliver the best service to library clienteles in finding their information needed.*

Keywords: Koha, online public access catalog (OPAC), library management system, library users

INTRODUCTION

The need for information has always been part of a human's life and querying a particular piece of it has never been efficient and convenient than today's age. May it be academic, scientific, or for personal purposes, people always had various means to gather solutions to problems or answers to questions, and it is without a doubt that Internet has played a significant role in performing this task. Throughout history, libraries have been primary sources of information being the heart and center of knowledge. A collection of books,

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electronic resources, periodicals, journals, and other references in various forms of subjects can found in a library. The current trends in retrieving information and the entry of Information Age significantly altered multiple aspects of human lives. Information retrieval is now instant and includes that of for library use such as OPAC or Online Public Access Catalog. This innovation has influenced how functions and services are used within the parameters of libraries to this day. OPAC provides convenience to patrons when accessing library collections in searching and retrieving information. Before the Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) was introduced, library card catalogs were used to perform searching and extracting library resources. A library catalog, or a card catalog, contains entries and registers bibliographic items both in print and non-print format.

IGI Global dictionary (2019) defines the Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) as a computer-based or online database that supports the library catalog. It is designed to be easily reached and be accessible via computers by the library patrons to directly seek out and retrieve bibliographic records without the assistance of library professionals. Goode (2019) notes the unique aspect of OPAC which is being user-friendly and accessible by all parties, which means that regardless of their age, status, level of knowledge about computer devices, they can use the system, especially the features and functionality. Kumar (2018) found out that a lot of libraries today use OPAC. Aside from its excellent performance, it also makes a librarian's work efficient as well as helping patrons in terms of searching tasks fast. Ogbole (2017) stated that an OPAC is also known as the heart of library operations and also considered as a gateway of service in libraries as it facilitates clients to a variety of services. It may even feel as "an instrument of change in today's library." According to Vasishta (et al.) (2017), Technology is being increased the user expectations for more user-friendly services from libraries. OPAC serves as a retrieval tool at the same time; it plays an essential role in finding the required information from the collections of the library. A lot of users are highly aware of and satisfied with this tool; they also considered useful ones.

According to Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science (ODLIS), Library Information Literacy is the skill in finding information needs including an understanding of how libraries are organized and a familiarity with the resources they provide including information formats and automated search tools, and knowledge of commonly used research techniques. The concept also includes the skills required to critically evaluate information content and employ it effectively, as well as an understanding of the technological infrastructure on which information transmission is based, including its social, political, and cultural context and impact. Another thing with information literary is also the ability to find, evaluate, organize and communicate various in all formats. This empowers people to learn for themselves so that they can make more informed decisions

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and it helps to understand context and evaluate information so they can effectively use and communicate it.

La Salle Academy (LSA) - Learning Resource Center (LRC), Raymond Jeffrey St., Pala-o, Iligan City, adopts an OPAC system called Koha. This system is a freeware (free software) of which the Academy has been using since 2005. Koha is an open-source integrated library management system that is used by the public, school, and special libraries worldwide. It was adopted or used to ensure that patrons experience efficiency and convenience in retrieving information. Pratheepan (2012) defines an integrated library management system as a computer or online-based system used to manage library resources while allowing tasks such as acquisition, cataloging, circulation, and so on to be performed. Hence, it designed to enhance all library routines. It also improves management and control especially in accessing information to be efficient. However, the separated libraries of Junior High School and Senior High School of the said institution based on the interview done to the librarians, most of the students are generally unaware of the searching facilities available in Koha-OPAC in retrieving information specific to their needs. For these reasons, students often directly ask the library in-charge or the librarian. Students don't know how to access the online facilities that we have in the library and are not familiar to use the Koha-OPAC. It was also observed that students would refer to the Internet instead. Students don't even know how to locate information even if the exact location or the call number were already provided.

Thus, the Researcher is interested in determining how often these students utilize the library service and the underlying factors with it including deciding as to whether these students are already extremely aware of this service but are not using it anyway. Hence, this research is going to be conducted.

The Perspective of the Researcher

The Researcher was born on September 26, 1992 in Purok 6-B Lower Masabud Clarin, Misamis Occidental. She is the fifth child among the six siblings of proud parents, Mr. Romeo J. Pacatan, of Mialen Clarin, a hardworking farmer, and Ms. Oliva R. Cobrado of Pan-ay Clarin, a housewife.

She finished her primary school at Mialen Central School in 2005. She finished her secondary education at Clarin National High School in 2009. She earned the degree Bachelor of Library and Information Science in November 2015 and received an award with excellence in community service and certificate of work scholar. She applied as a Work Scholar at La Salle University, Ozamiz City after graduating. She took and passed her Licensure Examination in Librarianship in September 2017 in Cagayan de Oro City.

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The Researcher moved and became part of De La Salle John Bosco College in Mangagoy, Bislig City, Surigao del Sur as a Grade School Librarian as her first job and moved to La Salle Academy - Iligan City as a Senior High School Librarian after a couple of months. Along with her present work, she is currently pursuing her Master in Library and Information Science at Saint Columban College, Pagadian City. Furthermore, she continually moves forward for her knowledge and skills within her path of the profession in pursuit of excellence.

In a line of work and her graduate degree, she discovered greet need to study the students' awareness and usage of the library management and also for continuing professional development among librarians to build self-confidence and credibility in the field of work. The researcher wants to study entitled "Students' Awareness and Usage of Koha-Online Public Access Catalog.

Conceptual Framework

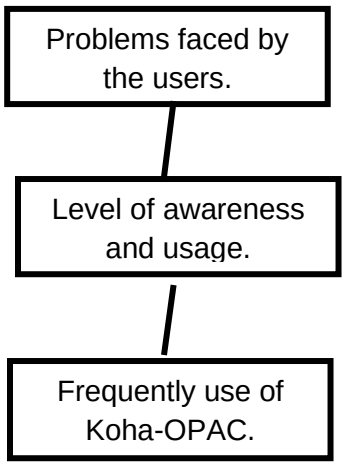

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework of the Study

Figure 1 shows the connection of the utilization of Koha-OPAC by both students of Junior High and Senior High School Departments and its action plan to develop the awareness and usage of use by both students of La Salle Academy. The knowledge and usage of the use of Koha-OPAC is one method for evaluating the effectiveness of library services. On the theory "Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)" developed by Davis (1989) to explain computer-usage behavior. It models how users accept and use new technology. The model suggests that when library and users are presented with a new technology, a number of factors influence their decision about how and when they will use it. Hence, library

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automation takes place where library users be able to understand its purpose and function of the said technology. The user's behavioral aspect may affect the system oh how users will use the new technology. Also, it helps users be aware of what technology it is. Mudhusudhan (2017) suggested that libraries should introduce system feedback or a report for observing the use of online facilities available in the library. It means that it is also a way to improve our library services available to the library. Since one goal for the librarians to make used the resources, expressly the online facilities provided.

Statement of the Problem

This study examined the awareness and usage of Koha -Online Public Access Catalog of La Salle Academy- Iligan City, during the School Year 2019 – 2020.
Specifically, it sought answers the following questions:

1. What is the respondents' level of awareness about Koha-OPAC in terms of its functions and accessibility?
2. How frequent do the respondents use Koha-OPAC?
3. What are the problems faced by the patrons as they used Koha-OPAC?
4. What action plan can be developed to utilize the awareness and usage of Koha-OPAC?

Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study's scope and limitations involve the following parameters which projected to define the concerns of the study.

Subject Matter. The study is focused on the assessment and usage of Koha library management software by the students of La Salle Academy Learning Resource Center.

Research Environment and Timeline. The study was conducted at La Salle Academy, Br. Raymond Jeffrey St., Pala-o, Iligan City during School Year 2019 - 2020.

Research Participants. This study limited its research to the students of the La Salle Academy Community.

Research Design. This study adopts a descriptive survey research method and used a standardized questionnaire as instruments for data gathering.

Significance of the Study

The discoveries of this examination are observational or perceptible which may help the school in making instruments for enhancements. As such, this study will specifically benefit the following:

Students. This study will give them appropriate insight into the importance and use of Koha Online Public Access Catalog in locating and accessing library resources in the library.

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Librarians. This study will give impact to librarians since they are the ones assisting the users and consultant of information. Through this, they can measure the usage and assessment of Koha Online Public Access Catalog that is subscribed to by the school.
Administrators, Teachers, and Staff. The result of this study will help them to realize the importance of the Koha Open-Source System (OSS) and the OPAC inside the library.
Future Researchers. It fills in as a springboard for equivalent standard examinations on the difficulties that thwart powerful utilization of Koha (OSS) the investigation ought to be conveyed where understudies and personnel will be the core interest. This study will also serve as a reference tool in their research.

Definition of Terms
The following terms are used in this study and shall be taken based on the operational definitions given below.

Automation. It refers to the performance of an operation. It's a series of services, or a process by self-activating, self-controlling, or automatic means. It implies the use of automated data processing equipment such as a computer or other labor-saving devices (Young, 1982). It refers to the application of ICTs to library operations and services.

OPAC. It stands for Online Public Access Catalog. It is an electronic version of all materials held by a particular library. It is a card catalog that accessed on computers. It means of helping our library visitors to locate the resources, and they are trying to find. Each user can use and search the electronic version of the card catalog, which can provide them the necessary information for the resources, books, and other materials in a specific library.

OSS. It stands for Open-Source System. It is also a free type of computer software. The source code released under a license in which the holder of the copyright grants the users to the right to learn, study and change at the same time can enhance the system or modify and share to publicity for any purpose. This software developed in a collaborative public manner.

Koha. It is a free, open-source software. Koha is the first free and open-source software in the library automation package to have an Integrated Library System (ILS) that helps to automate the library collection and its services through the system.

System. It is a set of computer software, hardware, and electronic resources on which the library imparts on the daily basis operation, together with the online catalog and circulation scheme, bibliographic database entries, set of connections, and own stand-by PCs, web site and servers and application programs and so on. It's a task to library professionals to remain

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and keep the various mechanisms running efficiently, plus any connection to the outside network. Reitz (2014).

Awareness. It is the ability to be highly aware, to direct and perceive, to feel and mindful of proceedings. It also describes a state wherein a subject matter is aware of some information, and when information directly offered to get to abide in the direction of an extensive range of behavioral processes. (Stands 2020).

Usage. It refers to the several periods in a bibliographic item being used to library users for the period, together with the number of times to check out, the library used, a classroom used, and so on. However, these are also useful in collection development. (Reitz, 2014).

Computer. A machine that accepts and automatically performs prescribed sequences of operations on data to achieve the desired result (Young, 1982). In this study, it refers to the medium used in encoding bibliographic resources where data are transferred or migrated from the print to electronic.

Database. It is an organized collection of computer records, standardized in format and content that stored in any of a variety of computer-readable modes. It is the basic set of data from which computer-readable files are created (Young, 1982). In this study, it refers to the structured collection of records such as Koha and OPAC.

Library. It is a collection of resources, organized to provide physical, bibliographic, and intellectual access to a target group, with a staff who trained to provide services and programs related to the information needs of the target group. In this study, it refers to the La Salle Academy – Learning Resource Center.

Library User. It refers to a person who uses library resources and its services preferred to a person who reads or shall we say, readers since library collections include materials that may be read, viewed, or listened to, and to the term patron, which denotes a library advocate or supporter. In this study, it refers to the LSA student researchers.

Library Management System. It is a kind of automated system in which it's a set of application blueprints to achieve the functions of a library, together with circulation, acquisition, classifies collections, and the provision of public access. Reitz (2014).In automated systems, an integrated set of applications designed to perform the business and technical functions of a library, including acquisitions, cataloging, circulation, and the provision of public access. In alphabetical order, the leading vendors of library management software are Auto-Graphics, EOS International, Ex Libris, Follett, Innovative Interfaces, Polaris Library Systems, SirsiDynix, TLC, and VTLS.

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Synonymous with an integrated library system (ILS) (ODLIS, 2011). In this study, it refers to the group of individuals who initiated the installation of Koha.

Library System. It is a group of libraries administered in stock, for example, a central library and its branches or auxiliary outlets. Also, a group of independently operated libraries joined by formal or informal agreement to achieve a common purpose. Under such an arrangement, each library is considered an affiliate. Compare with the consortium (ODLIS, 2011).

Library Automation. It is the implementation of more computer systems to get done the task formerly done by hand in libraries. Due to the improvement of the Machine-Readable Catalog record (MARC), they contain the function of acquisition, classification, cataloging, circulation, inventory, interlibrary loan, and many more to organize the library holdings as well. Odlis (2011). An example is KOHA system.

Online Catalog. It is an access tool of resources guide that contains interrelated sets of bibliographic data in machine-readable form which search interactively on computer terminal by the users. In this study, it refers to the electronic bibliographic record of entry.

Card Catalog. It is a catalog of the bibliographic items in a library collection, arranged by call number, with each item represented by one record. It frequently contains the most-up-to-date information on copy and volume holdings (Young, 1982). It refers to the bibliographic records.

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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature and studies that are relevant to the awareness and usage of Koha online public access catalog, which serves as a guide and basis for interpreting the data obtained.

Koha Open-Source Software

Open-source software (OSS) plays a significant role in organizing and managing data, information, and knowledge around the universe in which the user can run, study, transform and deal out the program for the purpose. Jose, (2017) there are more than fourteen different types of free OSS in library and information services. Most of the libraries nowadays adopt OSS over the proprietary ones benefiting on various counts, primarily cost-effective and the availability of source code. Among this Free, Open-Source Software is, Koha has a gaining status because of its web-based architecture, compatible

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Unicode, patrons' friendliness, extensive customization possibilities. These Koha open-source systems defined as 'free' circulation of adoption and sequential works. (Jose, 2017). Koha is primarily the first free and open-source software library automation package to have an Integrated Library System (ILS) that helps to automate the library collection and its services through the system. Library automation begins with embracing the library management software in specific libraries, which is, these will be the process of using computers for putting information and data that need to substitute the traditional manual process in classifying and organizing its sources and services available to the library. Development sponsored by libraries of varying types and sizes, volunteers, and sustains companies worldwide. (Koha community)

Given that, the original implementation was in 1999; its functionality has been adopted by thousands of libraries worldwide, each adding features and functions, deepening the capability of the system. With the 3.0 release in 2005 and the integration of the powerful Zebra indexing engine, Koha became a viable, scalable solution for libraries of all kinds. Koha built on this foundation. With its higher at the same advanced feature set, Koha is the most functionally superior open-source ILS on the market today. (http://www.koha.org/main.asp?page=1030).

Koha-OPAC is the first free software library automation package that collaborates to achieve the technology goals. The advanced and cost-effective automation steered the growing number of libraries. Koha is a Maori word that means "to give Maori people are natives of New Zealand. It is open-source integrated library system software that offers libraries access to the source code; in effect, it will provide a complete blueprint of its data and functionality. With an open-source ILS, any library with a capable programmer can inspect and modify the source code. These provide the ability to understand how the system works internally fully, to fix any errors encountered, to access any of the underlying data, and to extend the functionality of the system. (Koha-community). According to Tella (2017), the study reveals that there is a growing trend towards the use of Library OPAC as a useful tool for searching the library collection. Still, only a few users are making use of other facilities available in OPAC, such as to enquire whether the particular document is already issued.

Koha was formerly developed in New Zealand by a consulting firm named Katipo Communications, Koha ranks, as the first full-featured open-source ILS. The software primarily designed for the Horowhenua Library Trust (HLT) consortium of four libraries. These libraries have been using Koha for more than six years. Katipo originally developed the software specifically for HLT but released it as open-source so that others could freely use it. Koha was written in Perl, uses the Apache Web server and the MySQL database engine, and operates on Linux-a accessible suite of open-source components. The

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Nelsonville Public Library in Athens County, Ohio, earned the distinction for being the first primary public library in the United States to implement an open-source ILS when it launched koha in late 2002. The library had been using Spydus, commercial ILS offered by the U.K. company Civica, which diminishing presence in the U.S. The Nelsonville library system consists of the main facility and six branches with a collection totaling more than 250,000 items, demonstrating the capability of the software to handle a typical, medium-sized public library. Recently, the nine-library Crawford Federated Library System in Pennsylvania migrated to Koha. (Breeding, 2009).
According to Tella (2017), Koha software is the most advanced open-source system; this is the main reason why many libraries today adopt. This software has customizable and easy to search. Koha is free or open library software with the source code which users can modify to make it work better for them. Koha development steered by growing libraries throughout the world. The impressive Koha's feature continues to develop and expand to meet the needs of its libraries. KOHA is the most functionally advanced open-source integrated library system in the market today.

Building on the success of Koha at Nelsonville, the library's systems administrator launched a company called LibLime in March 2005 to provide commercial support to other libraries interested in using an open-source ILS. In addition to helping librarians implement Koha, the company is involved with developing enhancements to the system. One of the significant improvements of Koha has resulted from integrating into the system the open-source Zebra search-and-retrieval engine. Zebra developed by Index Data, another firm specializing in open-source library applications. The Zebra search engine dramatically enhances the performance of Koha, improves the sophistication of its searching capabilities, and allows it to handle much more extensive collections. This new version of the software went by the name Koha ZOOM and first implemented in the Nelsonville Public Library. (Breeding, 2009).

Features of Koha
As Jose (2017) says regarding the Features of Koha is a web-based Integrated Library System, with the database of SQL with additional in the process of cataloging data, which also stored in MARC tag and reachable via Z39.50. The user crossing point or the interface is extremely configurable and flexible and has translated into various languages. Aside from that, Jose (2017), there are also feature that would be anticipated in an Integrated Library System together with first is Acquisition; this includes a lot of tools to support funds or the budget and manage suppliers. The second Circulation assisted with hourly borrowing procedures leads to overdue fines, and others notices, Koha creates user cards and fully customizable to meet the needs of a wide range of the libraries. The third is cataloging - Koha also supports all standard, Marc Tag, and built-in Z39.50 functions. Fourth, OPAC, which is a customizable web-OPAC and user-friendly, has simple

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interfaces with the options to use tools and parameters. The borrowers also can have access to comprehensive information, and for a particular school will enjoy the ability to create reports for documentation purposes.

According to Uzomba (2015), under the features of Koha-OPAC Online public access catalog of the library holdings: the OPAC is web-based, make it sure that there is no other software on the user's machine. Web-based circulation interface - it assists the records were borrowing protocols, issues, transfer, etc. No need to add any software on the librarian's computer. Clientele account – allows managing the information about each client to have a report in the library. Renewals and reservation of item- library patron can renew their borrowed item and make reservations. Multi-language koha support- koha allows patrons to view OPAC in different languages. Generate Borrower history. Advance search- it will enable a library to choose the field they want on their search form by author, title, subject, keywords, etc. Serial's modules- it allows easy cataloging of library holding, and the patron can view the catalog through OPAC in the KOHA system. Book bag and virtual shelves- patrons can have a virtual library where they keep books specific to their needs. Overdue Fines and Notices- it manages overdue fines and notices. Security- The Koha system provides an effective protection measure to protect the unauthorized person from accessing the network. This characteristic feature is a significant impact since it helps in organizing holdings that are made available to the library. These are the reason, Muller (2012) ranked koha the complete ILS since the number functions, including routing authorities, inventory control, periodicals, construction of notices to patrons, and categorizes tracking. According to Cohn, Kelsey, and Fiels (2001), Patrons' expectations regarding with what koha offer include quick response time to complex queries across myriad of databases, graphical interface through access resources; access to same resources in the library that can be accessed from remote locations, such as their homes and offices; 24/7 access to library resources; and systems that allow maximum opportunity for "self-service" features and user-initiated manipulation of the system, among others. The fifth is the reporting; the Koha system comes with lots of built-in reports; it helps the library in-charge with the guiding documents or the stories. And for the last is what we called general, its patrons or the users actively develop the Koha, so features that being request and need are continual to add.

According to the study of Mama (2016), their impact of adoption in the Koha system can change the library in delivering and providing an effective and efficient library service if the end-users and librarians highly utilize it. The said library system can offer various enhancements because of the nature of its open programming codes. It can also provide some benefits to the library employees, especially in the generation of the multiple records of their activities whenever their user community needs it. Furthermore, the library system can also, in one way or the other, contribute to attaining the mission, vision, goals, and objectives of the library to support the information needs of its parent institution.

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Comparison of Koha and Commercial Center

The application of computers led to change the function, services, and sources in a specific library. There are lots of commercial centers available today, but these are so much expensive to avail of this kind of system. It's a standard total package tool to have a digitized library. According to Felix (2003), those commercial centers are web-based automation systems, which means that users or the patrons go to a web page using their internet browser and search, catalog, or do whatever students or librarians may need to do on the web. The features are work so well. One of the best of a commercial center is we can access the system from anywhere, 24/7, and especially helping to strengthen the bond between the library, classroom, and home. For the operation, Koha is also a web-based system; there also set standard tools or features. This system is an open or free source.

According to the foundation of free software should have the freedom to run the copy and study and improve the system. The functionality of open source is being used heavily as an alternative to commercial software. The availability of source code gives power to users to transform and make any changes and improvements of the programmers having different talent pools. For those who can't afford to buy the system, they preferred to use Koha since it’s free. Therefore, the overall functions of KOHA and commercial centers are so much good as long as the internet connection is high.

KOHA OPAC’S Function and Accessibility

The Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) of the Koha System contains bibliographic records, information sources of the materials present in a library. Library patrons may seek bibliographic information through the OPAC, where this is the way to look for the causes, they needed. One of the descriptions behind Koha OPAC utilizes because it spares clients' time and vitality. With Koha OPAC, library clients do not have to invest the energy to search for the resources one by one to the library to know regardless of whether the library holds a specific book to put book demands. Library users may access Koha-OPAC with the help of entering the keywords the title of materials, the author, and the subject matter of the content be search.

Awareness and Usage of Koha-OPAC

Koha-OPAC is the primary key to the materials to computerized. Apart from providing several accesses in searching, Koha-OPAC has provisions to entertained several complexes in queries. The online catalog is the first area of services that are supplied by computerized/ integrated libraries. Many libraries today using OPAC; they also were maintaining the traditional one of the library cards catalogs since they still found to be used by others.

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According to the study of Akpokodje Vera and Edore (2015), they migrated the Koha Open-source system. They stated that Koha is a remarkable experience for the library personnel and the school community. It comes up that Koha-OPAC is more effective and easy access to information. Indeed, Koha's open-source system is a solution to their problems. They find out that an online database, the OPAC gives access to the easy way and easily reached information retrieval proficiently and efficiently. And it's been recommended that this software must be moved to the Wide Area Network (WAN) to ease congestion and encourage at the same time to promote self-registration from library users. Egunjobi, R A, and Awoyemi, R A (2012), their study revealed the library patron's satisfaction with the Koha Library Management software. It further discovered that library personnel enjoy with the operator in an automated library environment as well as the patron's enjoyed services rendered using an open-source of OPAC instead of a card catalog. On the other hand, Library automation requires adequate planning as well as the availability of technical support.

In the study of Tella, (2017) their study was to assess the use of Koha-Opac library software in some selected academic libraries in Kwara and the Oyo States Nigeria, it showed that the majority of the respondents had a positive outcome of Koha-OPAC since it is customizable and easy to search option, as well as the perception towards the system adoption is positive especially their library professionals due to their high response to each variable given. Their findings recommended that Library management software should not compromise the awareness and satisfaction of the library professional about Koha software but also make better improvements on the Koha library software, and need to intensify efforts to educate patrons of the library on the effective use of library software. The professional growth of librarians is mandatory for the suitable selection of library management to improve ease of access through the Koha system. Therefore, the library needs to provide a good source of power as a backup against a changeable power supply with a high speed of connection to ensure a better flow on the server.

According to Ishola and Zacceus (2015) The report of the study show that majority of the users prefer going directly to shelve rather than going through the online catalogue there study also revealed that users viewed the catalogue as time wasting as they felt it took them less time to find books directly from the Shelf. The study also revealed that most students are yet to be conscious of the existence of the online public access catalogue. They do not understand its operation and infrequently use the service. Bashuron (2020) added that this is the responsibility of librarian/Library staff to teach to students. OPAC will definitely make a significant impact on its users if applied properly.

According to the study of Jose (2017), Library personnel is content with the overall presentation of Koha-OPAC. The early development of the open-source automation system

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offered only the promise and perspective, and they are not yet practicable options to run their library. Time fast, the things were changed quickly, and the Koha OSS has grown-up together with the new feature of effective library automation. They added that this is the result of the openhanded support from the community members of Koha open source. And for the accessibility of community and commercial support, learning knowledge tooling's standard of a library, and the ongoing improvement has helped in Koha Open-source Integrated Library System to make a mark in the library automation market in India and all over the universe.

And for the study of Adigun (2011), assess the automated catalog and its utilization in Lagos state university libraries. Found out that the automated catalog/ online catalog is a critical service for any library system since these will help the users in their information seeking. They also said that there are some problems faced with automated catalogs, which include a shortage of terminals, inappropriate functioning of OPAC modules, and lack of proper point of reference. The flow of their system is good, but they need only have more OPAC terminals to have an appropriate referral or the orientation. As Adigun, (2011) the development of the operations and services of libraries specifically the OPAC services the libraries should choose and acquire appropriate software package in order the library can stand the assessment of time and rationalize the number of funds invested in their project of automation. Otherwise, libraries could take a benefit of Open-Source Software such as Koha, for the assimilation of their services in the library.

According to Salas, Branzuela, and Elcano (2017), a study of the Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) with the system used is Follet. Each library user must make mindful use of it to satisfy their bibliographic majority wants and needs. Though, the majority of the respondent's accessibility in library resources is in the Online Public Access Catalog. It contributed to the librarians in a way that making their work more convenient and freer in catering to the users' information needs. Besides, based on the findings presented in this study, the researchers conclude that the majority of the students are highly aware of OPAC. However, some students do not use OPAC regularly for their assignments, projects, and research. Msagati (2016) they are examining the rank of awareness and use of OPAC at the Open University of Tanzania. It came up and revealed that the use of OPAC was deficient. For reasons of low knowledge of OPAC are inadequate searching skills, power outages, limited access to via computers, and low bandwidth.

Furthermore, Vrana (2017) Digital libraries offer technology-based information resources, it says that OPAC is the most regular device for library users and library professionals, and this frequently used in digital libraries. It will also commonly used in digital libraries. Well-designed well improves GUI user-friendliness, mainly for beginner users. Various forms of access points provided in OPAC enables the user to find were the document

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located as well as to strain the query for obtaining the effect of an advanced search. Advanced search provides information and details of each record presented to assure particular characteristics and features. The consultation asked to reveal the form of access points commonly used by the respondents. It allowed choices given and users to specify the access points used by them. The majority used search key is the author and followed by the title and the subject. The title words also found to be completed used by many users while the usages of other points were too restricted. Aside from that, according to the study of Msagati (2016), awareness of Koha-OPAC other factors plays a crucial function in influencing the effective use of this facility. Some of their respondents are used OPAC in accessing library materials, and others are not attending the training regarding on OPAC session. It found out that the majority of the respondents are lack searching skills. Others also directly go on the shelve to look for the information needed.

Having an automated library by (Sharma, 2007) their study says that the review the crucial developments in the area of library automation, size, library management system, and information retrieval system, OPAC, CD-ROMs, and networking. It added that librarians and vendors are working together to improve service and operations and develop new products in response to user needs. The concept of library automation and multimedia discussed by Sharma (2007) in his article "Compatibility of library automation software package with multimedia." He stated that a library automation software package having compatibility with multimedia should be the choice of libraries and information centers thinking of 21st-century information handling. According to them, library automation involves total computerization of library functions staring from acquisition to management and circulation to reference service.

According to Madrangca (2012) on her paper "Conversion from manual to automated cataloging system in selected academic and special libraries in Metro Manila: a case study," discusses Don Bosco in-house developed system. It offers a case study for libraries that will opt for in-house systems. The problems encountered in retrospective conversion by the libraries were: lack of trained staff, hardware breakdown, inadequate system support, insufficient management support, faulty hardware, rapid staff turnover, and lack of funds. The college/university administration funded most of the cataloging projects. The purpose of this study was to document the various experiences of selected academic and special libraries in Metro Manila in converting from a manual to an automated system of cataloging and to prepare case studies for three of the libraries in the survey. The descriptive survey method was used with the questionnaire as a data-gathering tool for the research, while interviews and observation used for the case study.
A study on "University of the Philippines computerized library system 2" discusses the efficient computerized library systems which are directly proportional to its cost through the use of UPCLS2, which has thought of a great alternative of providing a library system

Print ISSN: 2517-276X
Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
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almost free of charge from its deployment to its maintenance. A computerized library system running on an open environment is introduced. Extending the UPCLS, the system can be divided into three primary modules: the main module, which consists of Cataloging, Acquisitions, Circulations, Serial Collections, and Searching or Online Public Access Catalog the Web-OPAC and the Mobile-OPAC. The database on a particular library unit is independent of one another, thus making it possible for the system to continue its operation even if a failure would exist in one of its databases. Despite database independence, the system is not limited to accessing a single database only but also capable of cross-database searching and transacting. Madrangca (2012)

Fresnido (2000) study on "An evaluative study of the integrated library system (T-series) used by the DOST-ESEP Library Network" revealed the following: (1) the import/export module of the T-series needs an upgrade (2) the OPAC and serials modules failed in terms of functionality (3) in terms of performance, the system as a whole received good marks (4) access to individual member libraries' OPAC either by member or non-member libraries is not being maximized (5) connectivity still poses a problem and (6) document delivery service has not been very popular and successful among member libraries. This study aimed to (1) evaluate the T-series integrated library system considering the purposes for evaluation set by Peters which are functionality and performance (Lancaster 1997) and (2) to determine the effectiveness of the networking component of the DOST-ESEP Library Network Project, specifically in terms of access and document delivery.

Madrangca (2012) study on "Library System Migration: in which three systems were selected for consideration which includes the Library Solution of the Library Corporation (TLC), Millennium of Innovative Interfaces Inc. (III) and Voyager of Endeavor Information Systems (EIS). The proposal compared the capabilities, hardware requirements, and costs of the three selected systems. The Millennium Library Information System was recommended favorably over the other two systems. The new system necessitates the upgrade of existing servers and other peripheral computer facilities. With the technical guidance of the ITC, a new server, a compiler, and an external tape drive were acquired. Several computer units stationed in strategic work areas were replaced with more powerful ones that can accommodate the functionality of the new system. Data conversion specifications were determined, reviewed, and tested. Delivery of test data for conversion testing was done where comments and changes were incorporated in the revision every after each test.

Madrangca (2010) added study on "Library Automation" attempts to make an assessment of the University Library's computerization planning process, through an analysis of the issues and concerns it had to face in developing an automation program, and concludes with a strategic plan for its implementation and future directions.

Print ISSN: 2517-276X
Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Based on the review related literature, it has been found that the Online Public Access Catalog has been part of many libraries, academic, school, public, and special. It has been found out that there are different problems encountered by users, library personnel, the rest of the employees in certain institutions regarding the use of OPAC. Hence, this study proposed to focus on the Students' Awareness and Usage of Koha-Online Public Access Catalog of La Salle Academy, Iligan City.

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method of the study. It includes a discussion on the research design and research methods covering the research environment, research participants, sampling technique, research instruments, data gathering techniques, statistical treatment, and ethical considerations of the study.

Research Design

The study utilized a descriptive survey which describes that this survey aims to collect data concerned with depicting, investigating, and deciphering information concerning the awareness and usage of Koha Online Public Access Catalog among La Salle Academy (LSA) of Iligan City students. The study involves the use of standardized questionnaires as instruments for data collection. A questionnaire survey conducted to collect information regarding the users of Students' Awareness and Usage of Koha-Online Public Access Catalog. The questionnaires were distributed randomly to students who are the users in the library. The collected data were analyzed and presented in the tables. The information and data were collected mainly with an adopt-standardize questionnaire of Salas, (2015) since it is a document that consists of set questions for gathering information from the respondents. Cheung A.K.L. (2014).

Research Environment

The study was conducted at La Salle Academy in Br. Raymond Jeffrey St., Pala-o Iligan City. Their three (3) libraries are managed and are being served by three (3) licensed librarians. One (1) of these librarians is assigned at the grade school department, one (1) for Junior High School department, and one (1) for Senior High School department. These three (3) libraries are separated in accordance to the Grade level.

La Salle Academy belongs to the third generation of Lasallian Schools in the Philippines. LSA belongs to that set of four schools that constitute a growth spirit of Lasallian education in the country. The presence of La Salle in Northern Mindanao came to be with the invitation of Msgr. Patrick Cronin of the Ozamiz City to take over St. Columban's Academy in Iligan City. After the arrangement, they started opening for the Grade School Level, followed by the Junior High School. The school then

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Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
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continued building more and more rooms for the improvement to the institution. Both departments are now accredited PAASCU in the level of III. In the year 2016, LSA received its Provisional Permit from the Department of Education allowing the school to start the Senior High School level with the following tracks: Academic Tracks - Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Strand (STEM), Accounting, Business and Management Strand (ABM), Humanities and Social Sciences Strand (HUMSS), Technical-Vocational Track with specialization in Electrical Installation and Maintenance and Computer Systems Servicing, and General Academic Strand (GAS).
To prepare for its implementation, the school conducted a series of meetings with parents, students, and partner industries. Teachers were also sent to training for syllabus writing.

La Salle Academy's vision provides a transformative and learning-centered environment where students become productive global citizens. Moreover, to uphold the core values of faith in God, Zeal for Service and Communion in Mission, and commit ourselves to produce graduates equipped with the 21st-century skills.

Research Participants

The research participants are the students of the target environment.

Table 1. Research Participants

Item Number	Research Participants	Total Population	Sample Size
1	Junior High School Students	1,409	400
2	Senior High School Students	800	399
	Total	1,849	799

Table 1 shows the number of enrollees in La Salle Academy – Iligan City during the first semester of the academic year 2019-2020 from the two (2) departments of one school. The students who were chosen as participants of the study were 799 out of 1,849.

Four hundred (400) students were randomly selected as research participants out of one thousand four hundred nine (1,409) populations of Junior High School students from grades 7, 8, 9, and 10 while three hundred ninety-nine (399) were randomly selected as research participants out of eight hundred (800) populations of the Senior High School students from grade 11 and 12.

Print ISSN: 2517-276X
Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Sampling Techniques
The study used simple random sampling in determining the sample of the study wherein each individual chosen by chance and its member of the population has an equal and part of the sample. It also removes bias from the procedure of selection. The research participants of the study are determined using Slovin's Formula, which gives the researcher an idea of how large the sample size needs to ensure reasonable accuracy of the results.

Research Instruments
The researcher used a standardized questionnaire for the main data-gathering instruments, which were presented to library users who are the students of La Salle Academy – Iligan City. The questionnaire was divided into three (4) parts namely: Part I covers the respondent's demographic profile, Part II collects the respondents' level of awareness of OPAC with the system used Koha in terms of its functions and accessibility, Part III gathers the respondents' usage of OPAC with the system of Koha in terms of frequency, and Part IV collects the problems faced by the patrons each time they use Koha-OPAC.

The survey questionnaires used measures of using a 4-point scale with the hypothetical mean range interpreted to an appropriate question asked: 1.01 -1.75, 1.76 - 2.50, 2.51 – 3.25, and 3.26 – 4.00.

Data Gathering Techniques
The researchers made a letter requesting permission to survey the study entitled "Students' Awareness and Usage of Koha-Online Public Access Catalog in La Salle Academy, Iligan City. The letter was addressed to the School Principal together with the approval of the school President. After permission was granted, the purpose and nature of the study were explained to the respondents. After, they agreed to participate in the study, the survey questionnaires were distributed to them.

The instruments were being tabulated and analyzed using a matrix table for organization and interpretation. This activity was done during the third quarter of S.Y. 2019-2020.

Statistical Treatment
The researchers collected the questionnaires from the research participant. The data were collected, tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted. After collecting the questionnaires, the results were tabulated. In analyzing the data, descriptive statistics were used. In order to interpret data accurately, the study used the frequency and Percentage distribution and weighted mean.

The scoring range behavior was used in getting a definite interpretation of the weighted mean and the standard deviations in a Microsoft Excel, specifically in Part II and Part IV.

Print ISSN: 2517-276X
Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Mean Range	Verbal Interpretation
3.26 – 4.00	Highly Aware
2.51 – 3.25	Aware
1.76 – 2.50	Less Aware
1.01 – 1.75	Not Aware

Mean Range	Verbal Interpretation
3.26 – 4.00	Majority
2.51 – 3.25	Some
1.76 – 2.50	Few
1.01 – 1.75	Very Few

Ethical Consideration in Research

The participants are vital in conducting a study and their privacy is a priority. Hence, Republic Act No. 10173 otherwise known as the Data Privacy Act, the law that seeks to protect all forms of information, is observed by the Researcher.

Negotiating Gatekeepers. Before conducting the study, the researcher secured a letter of permission from the La Salle Academy in Iligan City with the countersign of the Dean of where the researcher is currently enrolled. The researcher attached the letter of permission and the informed consent and then give it to the school administrator/ principal. In this manner, a social relationship was created between the researcher and the head of the school.

Informed Consent. The researcher reminded both student participants and the principal to carefully read the Informed Consent before affixing their Printed names and signatures. The researcher aimed to let participants understand the terms and understanding of their rights, and the nature of the study.

Anonymity. The researcher has chosen written records to record the participants' responses to keep their appearances unknown. The participants were reminded that they could optionally write their names or not keep their background untraceable.

Respect for Research Participants. Before the interview, the researcher mentioned that they are not forced to respond if they refuse to do so and remind the participants to say off the record if there are some statements that they do not want to be included in the document.

British Journal of Multidisciplinary and Advanced Studies 6(1),26-60, 2025

Bibliography, Library Science and Information Resources

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents, analysis, and interprets the data gathered on the students' awareness and usage of KOHA – Online Public Access Catalog in La Salle Academy-Iligan City library.

Awareness of Koha-OPAC

The study determined the level of awareness and usage by both Junior High School and Senior High School students in terms of functions and accessibility. The data are presented in tables 2,3 and 4.

Table 2. level of awareness about Koha-OPAC of Junior High School Students (n=400)

Junior High School Students			
Functions	Mean	Standard Deviation	Verbal Interpretation
1. Provide step by step instruction.	3.32	0.58	Highly Aware
2. Searches by a word or words from a title.	3.24	0.56	Aware
3. Searches by a word or words for a subject heading.	3.20	0.62	Aware
4. Limits search results by date of publication.	3.11	0.68	Aware
5. Limits search results by language.	3.15	0.69	Aware
6. Able to search by journal title abbreviations.	3.07	0.75	Aware
7. Able to change the order in which items are displayed.	3.03	0.72	Aware
8. Able to view a list of words related to searched word(s).	3.24	0.67	Aware
9. Able to search by call number	3.12	0.76	Aware
10. Able to know if a book is checked out.	3.00	0.78	Aware
11. Able to tell where a book is located in the library.	3.25	0.73	Aware
12. Browses and navigates style.	3.13	0.70	Aware
Overall	3.15	0.69	Aware

Rating Scale:		
	3.26 – 4.00	Highly Aware
	2.51 – 3.25	Aware
	1.76 – 2.50	Less Aware
	1.01 – 1.75	Not Aware

As being shown from table 2, respondents' level of awareness about Koha-OPAC in terms of its functions and accessibility by the Junior High School Students resulted in a composite mean of 3.15 or aware.

In addition, based on the functions of Koha-OPAC presented, peer indicator was rated. However, the indicator number 1 rated as 3.32 or highly aware that the Koha OPAC provided step by step instructions and followed by indicator on numbers 2 to 12 functions the respondents' level of awareness of Koha-OPAC in terms of functions and accessibility

Print ISSN: 2517-276X
Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

were rated as aware. This means that the Junior High School Students are aware of the Koha-OPAC provided by their library.

Table 3. Level of Awareness about Koha-OPAC of Senior High School Students (n=399)

Senior High School Students			
Functions	Mean	Standard Deviation	Verbal Interpretation
1. Provides step by step instructions	3.12	0.68	Aware
2. Searches by a word or words from a title.	3.09	0.64	Aware
3. Searches by a word or words for a subject heading.	3.15	1.59	Aware
4. Limits search results by date of publication.	2.94	0.70	Aware
5. Limits search results by language.	3.03	0.71	Aware
6. Able to search by journal title abbreviations.	3.02	0.76	Aware
7. Able to change the order in which items are displayed.	2.94	0.70	Aware
8. Able to view a list of words related to the searched word(s).	3.06	0.67	Aware
9. Able to search by call number	3.07	0.74	Aware
10. Able to know if a book is checked out.	3.14	0.71	Aware
11. Able to tell where a book is located in the library.	3.13	0.72	Aware
12. Browses and navigates style.	3.07	0.70	Aware
Overall	3.06	0.78	Aware

Rating Scale:
3.26 – 4.00 Highly Aware
2.51 – 3.25 Aware
1.76 – 2.50 Less Aware
1.01 – 1.75 Not Aware

The table shows respondents' level of awareness about Koha-OPAC in terms of its functions and accessibility by the Senior High School Students resulted in a composite mean of 3.06 or aware, however, some differences in their responses is also suggested when it comes to searching word or words for a subject heading. This means that the Senior High School Students are aware of the function available online facilities provided by their library.

Table 4. level of awareness about Koha-OPAC, both Junior High School (n=400) and Senior High School Students (n=399).

Junior High School and Senior High School Students

Print ISSN: 2517-276X
Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Functions	Mean	Standard Deviation	Verbal Interpretation
1. Provides step by step instructions	3.22	0.63	Aware
2. Searches by a word or words from a title.	3.16	0.60	Aware
3. Searches by a word or words for a subject heading.	3.18	1.11	Aware
4. Limits search results by date of publication.	3.03	0.69	Aware
5. Limits search results by language.	3.09	0.70	Aware
6. Able to search by journal title abbreviations.	3.04	0.75	Aware
7. Able to change the order in which items are displayed.	2.98	0.71	Aware
8. Able to view a list of words related to the searched word(s).	3.15	0.67	Aware
9. Able to search by call number	3.09	0.75	Aware
10. Able to know if a book is checked out.	3.07	0.75	Aware
11. Able to tell where a book is located in the library.	3.19	0.72	Aware
12. Browses and navigates style.	3.10	0.70	Aware
Overall	3.11	0.73	Aware

Rating Scale: 3.26 – 4.00 Highly Aware
2.51 – 3.25 Aware
1.76 – 2.50 Less Aware
1.01 – 1.75 Not Aware

The table shows the respondents' level of awareness about Koha-OPAC in terms of its functions and accessibility of both Junior High School and Senior High School Students which resulted in a composite mean of 3.11 or aware, however, some differences in their responses is also suggested when it comes to searching word or words for a subject heading. Thus, Adigun (2011), the automated catalog/ online catalog, is a very significant service for any libraries since these will help the users in their information seeking. Egunjobi, R A; and Awoyemi, R A (2012) It further discovered that library personnel enjoys with the operator in an automated library environment as well as the patrons enjoyed services rendered using an open-source of Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC). It means that Koha-OPAC is very much useful, and it assumed a vital part of the students in La Salle Academy, Iligan City.

Frequency use of Koha-OPAC

It is imperative to think about how patrons or user's now and then use Koha Online Public Access Catalog to find their needed documents (Dhanavandan, 2015). Those recurrences about utilizing Koha Online Public Access Catalog demonstrate its esteem importance in the library. Table 5,6, and 7 indicate the frequency of Koha Online Public Access Catalog use both Junior High School and Senior High School Students.

Table 5. Frequency use of Koha-Opac by the Junior High School Students (n=400)

British Journal of Multidisciplinary and Advanced Studies 6(1),26-60, 2025
Bibliography, Library Science and Information Resources
Print ISSN: 2517-276X
Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Junior High School Students		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Everyday	2	0.5
Once a week	42	10.5
Monthly	41	10.25
Fortnight	30	7.5
Rarely	278	69.5
Never	7	1.75

Table 5 shows the majority of the participants with 69.5% or 278 the Junior High School students rarely use the Koha-OPAC. 10.25% and 10.5% use it once a week or month. A few of them, 7.5%, use it for a fortnight. Very few,1.75%, of Junior High School students use it every day with 0.5% or never at all.

Table 6. Frequency use of Koha-OPAC by the Senior High School Students (n=399)

Senior High School Students		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Everyday	0	0
Once a week	29	7.27
Monthly	36	9.02
Fortnight	32	8.02
Rarely	290	72.68
Never	12	3.01

Table 6 shows the majority of the Senior High School students with 72.68% or 290 rarely use Koha-OPAC. Some of them use it 7.27% in once a week, 9.02% monthly, or for a fortnight 8.02%. A few of them 3.01% never used it. None of them used it every day.

British Journal of Multidisciplinary and Advanced Studies 6(1),26-60, 2025

Bibliography, Library Science and Information Resources

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Table 7. Frequency used of Koha-OPAC, both Junior High and Senior High School Students.

Junior High School and Senior High School Students		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Everyday	2	0.25
Once a week	71	8.89
Monthly	77	9.64
Fortnight	62	7.76
Rarely	568	71.09
Never	19	2.38

Table 7 shows the majority of Junior High and Senior High School students with 71.09% who rarely use Koha – Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC). Some of them use it once a week with 8.89%, monthly 9.64%, or for a fortnight with 7.76%. A few of them with 2.38% never used it, and very few with 0.25% of them used it every day.

Problems faced by the User were when they used Koha-OPAC.

This study will present problems encountered on Koha - Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC), both Junior High School and Senior High School Students. The data are presented in tables 8, 9, and 10.

Table 8. Problems faced by the users of Junior High School Students (n=400)

Junior High School			
Problems	Mean	Standard Deviation	Verbal Interpretations
1. Lack of skills to use KOHA-OPAC independently.	3.21	0.87	Some
2. Lack of awareness about KOHA-OPAC.	2.58	1.01	Some
3. Lack of proper guidance to use KOHA-OPAC.	2.66	0.98	Some
4. Less of numbers of KOHA-OPAC terminals in the book section and sections.	2.47	1.00	Few
5. The book is misplaced but indicated as available on KOHA-OPAC.	2.44	1.04	Few
6. Lack of help from library staff.	2.24	1.02	Few
7. Inadequate system capacity and connection.	2.48	0.98	Few
8. Difficulty in using the Koha-OPAC.	2.72	1.01	Some
9. Lack of Computer knowledge.	2.30	1.02	Few
10. Less configuration computer.	2.42	0.96	Few
Overall	2.55	0.99	Some

Print ISSN: 2517-276X
Online ISSN: 2517-2778
Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index
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Mean Scale:	3.26 – 4.00	Majority
	2.51 – 3.25	Some
	1.76 – 2.50	Few
	1.01 – 1.75	Very Few

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Table 8 shows Junior High School Students on the problems faced by the patrons when they used Koha-OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) resulted in a composite mean of 2.55, which is verbally interpreted as Some. Those some problems are: Lack of skills to use KOHA-OPAC independently. Lack of awareness about KOHA-OPAC. Lack of proper guidance to use KOHA-OPAC and Difficulty in using the Koha-OPAC. These problems resulted to the finding of Bashuron (2020) that user aware but they experienced difficulties or complication in accessing information towards on OPAC and it indicates the need to intensify efforts by library management.

Furthermore, there are also few problems faced by the patrons when they used. Which is those being Less of numbers of KOHA-OPAC terminals in the book section and sections. The book is misplaced but indicated as available on KOHA-OPAC. Lack of help from library staff; Inadequate system capacity and connection; Lack of Computer knowledge and Less configuration computer.

Therefore, the awareness or mindfulness and utilization of Koha Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) among Junior High School Students of La Salle Academy, Iligan City, is identified to be an issue that needs a solution. Thus, the library management team should exert more effort to conduct an awareness and usage of Koha-OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog).

British Journal of Multidisciplinary and Advanced Studies 6(1),26-60, 2025

Bibliography, Library Science and Information Resources

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

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Website: https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

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Table 9. Problems faced by the users of Senior High School Students (n=399)

Senior High School Students			
Problems	Mean	Standard Deviation	Verbal Interpretation
1. Lack of skills to use KOHA-OPAC independently.	3.01	0.83	Some
2. Lack of awareness about KOHA-OPAC.	2.69	0.95	Some
3. Lack of proper guidance to use KOHA-OPAC.	2.70	0.89	Some
4. Less of numbers of KOHA-OPAC terminals in the book section and sections.	2.56	0.82	Some
5. The book is misplaced but indicated as available on KOHA-OPAC.	2.59	0.83	Some
6. Lack of help from library staff.	2.29	0.92	Some
7. Inadequate system capacity and connection.	2.60	1.75	Some
8. Difficulty in using the Koha-OPAC.	2.61	0.89	Some
9. Lack of Computer knowledge.	2.39	0.96	Few
10. Less configuration computer.	2.48	0.87	Few
Overall	2.59	0.97	Some

Mean Scale: 3.26 – 4.00 Majority
2.51 – 3.25 Some
1.76 – 2.50 Few
1.01 – 1.75 Very Few

Table 9 shows Senior High School Students on the problems faced by the patrons when they used Koha-OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog), which resulted in a composite mean of 2.59, which is verbally interpreted as Some. Furthermore, all indicators on the problems faced by the patrons when they used OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) were rated as some and few by the respondents. Among the ten indicators, eight (8) of the indicators were rated as some to the respondents, and two (2) indicators have few. Therefore, the awareness and usage of Koha Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) among Senior High School Students of La Salle Academy, Iligan City, is identified to be an issue that needs a solution. Consequently, eight (8) indicators registered an interpretation of some are: (1) Lack of skills to use Koha Online Public Access Catalog independently (M=3.01); (2) Lack of awareness about Koha Online Public Access Catalog (M=2.69); (3) Lack of proper guidance to use KOHA-OPAC (M=2.70); (4) Less of numbers of Koha Online Public Access Computer terminals in the book section and sections (M=2.56); (5) Book is misplaced but indicated as available on Koha Online Public Access Catalog (2.59); (6)Lack of help from library staff (M=2.29); (7) Inadequate system capacity and connection (M=2.60); (8) Difficulty in using the Koha Online Public Access Catalog (M=2.61). Thus,

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the library management should exert more effort to conduct an awareness and usage of Koha Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC). These problems resulted to the finding of Bashuron (2020) that user aware but they experienced complications in accessing information towards on OPAC.

Table 10. Problems faced by the users of both Junior High and Senior High School Students.

Junior High School and Senior High School Students			
Problems	Mean	Standard Deviation	Verbal Interpretation
1. Lack of skills to use KOHA-OPAC independently.	3.11	0.85	Some
2. Lack of awareness about KOHA-OPAC.	2.63	0.98	Some
3. Lack of proper guidance to use KOHA-OPAC.	2.68	0.93	Some
4. Less of numbers of KOHA-OPAC terminals in the book section and sections.	2.52	0.91	Some
5. The book is misplaced but indicated as available on KOHA-OPAC.	2.52	0.94	Some
6. Lack of help from library staff.	2.26	0.97	Few
7. Inadequate system capacity and connection.	2.54	1.37	Some
8. Difficulty in using the Koha-OPAC.	2.66	0.95	Some
9. Lack of Computer knowledge.	2.34	0.99	Few
10. Less configuration computer.	2.45	0.92	Few
Overall	2.57	0.98	Some

Mean Scale: 3.26 – 4.00 Majority
2.51 – 3.25 Some
1.76 – 2.50 Few
1.01 – 1.75 Very Few

Table 10 shows the problems faced by the patrons who are Junior High School and Senior High School Students in using Koha- Online Public Access Catalog, which resulted in a composite mean of 2.57, which is verbally interpreted as Some. Furthermore, all indicators on the problems faced by the patrons when they used Koha OPAC were rated to be Some and Few by the respondents. Among the ten indicators, seven (7) of the indicators were rated as Some to the respondents, and three (3) indicators have Few. Therefore, the awareness and usage of Koha Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) of both Junior High School and Senior High School Students of La Salle Academy, Iligan City, is identified to be an issue that needs a solution.

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Consequently, the seven (7) indicators registered an interpretation of some are: (1) Lack of skills to use Koha-Opac independently (M=3.11); (2) Lack of awareness about Koha-Opac (M=2.63); (3) Lack of proper guidance to use KOHA-OPAC (M=2.68); (4) Less of numbers of KOHA-OPAC terminals in the book section and sections (M=2.52); (5) Book is misplaced but indicated as available on KOHA-OPAC (2.52); (6) Inadequate system capacity and connection (M=2.54); (7) Difficulty in using the Koha-OPAC (M=2.66). The rated few are the: (6) Lack of help from library staff (M=2.26), (9) Lack of Computer knowledge (M=2.34) and (10) Less configuration computer (M=2.45). Thus, the library management should exert more effort to conduct an awareness and usage of Koha-Opac (Online Public Access Catalog). These also found in the RRL, these problems resulted to the finding of Bashuron (2020) that user aware but they experienced complications in accessing information towards on OPAC. Ishola and Zacceus (2015) The report of the study show that majority of the users prefer going directly to shelve rather than going through the online catalogue their study also revealed that users viewed the catalogue as time wasting as they felt it took them less time to find books directly from the Shelf. The study also revealed that most students are yet to be conscious of the existence of the online public access catalogue. They do not understand its operation and infrequently use the service. Madrangca (2012) their study problems encountered in retrospective conversion by the libraries were: lack of trained staff, hardware breakdown, inadequate system support, insufficient management support, faulty hardware, rapid staff turnover, and lack of funds. Bashuron (2020) added that this is the responsibility of librarian/Library staff to teach to students how to use IT tools and equipment and their advantages. The duty of the librarian towards social change, scientific development and social uplift is undisputable. OPAC will definitely make a significant impact on its users if applied properly.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of findings, the conclusion drawn by the researcher, and the recommendations based on the data examined in the preceding chapter.

Summary of Findings

The results of the student's awareness and usage of Koha Online Public Access Catalog are presented in this section, based on the study's specific goals.

What is the respondents' level of awareness about Koha-OPAC in terms of its functions and accessibility?

The awareness and usage of both junior and senior high students were aware based on the composite mean of 3.11, verbality interpreted as aware, means that both students of La Salle Academy are aware of the Library Services offers in the library.

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How frequent do the respondents use Koha-OPAC?
The frequency of both Junior High School and Senior High School Students revealed that the majority of them rarely used with a percentage of 71.09% and monthly used with a percentage of 9.64% and once a week with the percentage of 8.89%. Means that both Junior High and Senior High Students rarely use the library services offered to the library.

What are the problems faced by the patrons as they used Koha-OPAC?
Some problems encountered by the majority of the students' participants were the following; (1) Lack of skills to use Koha-Opac independently; (2) Lack of proper guidance to use KOHA-OPAC; (3) Less of numbers of KOHA-OPAC terminals in the book section and sections; (4) Book is misplaced but indicated as available on KOHA-OPAC; (5) Inadequate system capacity and connection; (6) Difficulty in using the Koha-OPAC. Means that despite of being aware, there some problems/difficulties in accessing the KOHA-OPAC services provided by the library.

Conclusion

KOHA-Online Public Access Catalog in an open-source integrated library management system that is used by public, school and special libraries. The libraries of La Salle Academy-Iligan City adopt the free software called KOHA since 2005 to present. It contributed to the librarians in a way that making their work more convenient and hassle free in catering the patron's information needs. More so, based on the findings presented on this study, the researcher concludes that majority of the LSA students are aware of the library management system available in the libraries. However, there are students who do not use KOHA-OPAC regularly for their assignments, projects and research. Though some students encountered problems/difficulty in using the KOHA-OPAC. In order to avoid that problems and to play this role more efficiently in libraries; Seminars and workshop attendance be made mandatory for library professional to improve ease of use and user friendly of the KOHA-OPAC software and manipulating of KOHA automation software operations. Librarians and library workers must conduct the library orientation with fully introduce the KOHA-OPAC to the students and even teachers order to deliver the best service to library clienteles in finding their information needed.

Recommendations

Based on the result of the findings and conclusion, the researcher was able to come up with the following recommendation.

1.The libraries should organize an orientation program for students and teachers on how to use the Koha Online Public Access Catalog to enable them to acquire basic skills to search on Koha OPAC;

2.Librarians should demonstrate how to use the Koha Online Public Access Catalog

and safeguard to make wider publicity in order to create awareness;

3.The guidelines on the use of Koha online catalog should be made available and visible in order for the library users to be guided and to ensure the usage;

4.Conduct Orientation for new students and transferees before to enlightenment and wider publicity to inform and facilitate Koha OPAC usage specifically in searching tools.

5.The library should provide sufficient numbers of Koha OPAC terminals to cater to the number of populations; provide a strong Internet connection in order for Koha Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) to function well and;

6. The library staff may guide the students and teachers on how to use the KOHA-OPAC in searching for their resources needed;

7. Library resources available in the KOHA-OPAC should always be in their proper places in order for the students and teachers to find it very easy.

8. For further study, libraries need to widen effective strategies for improving the marketing, publicity, and promotion of library services; and should make s study about Web-OPAC.

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