

**University of the Philippines
School of Library and Information Studies Best Theses Awards,
2000/01 to 2008/09**

The best thesis award was started in academic year 2000-01 when the late Dean Josephine C. Sison created an Ad-Hoc Committee on Best Thesis Awards to honor outstanding works of graduating students by selecting the best among the theses submitted to the then Institute of Library and Information Science (ILIS now School of Library and Information Studies (SLIS)). The master's thesis of Edgardo B. Quiros, who later joined the faculty of SLIS, and now heads the Computer Services Division of the National Library of the Philippines, was the first work given the award with a cash reward of Php 2,000.00. Later, the Committee decided to give separate award for undergraduate and graduate theses. The SLIS has so far awarded 7 best graduate and 6 undergraduate theses.

The Committee has been using the following criteria in the selection of the best thesis award:

Significance of the study (15 points). This should be based on whether the work contributed to the better understanding of issues, problems and concerns of library and information science in general and in particular to the practice of library and information science in the Philippines.

Originality (15 points). This refers to the pioneering attributes of the work in terms of the nature of the research problem investigated by the student(s) or the theoretical framework used in the study. Originality also refers to novelty in methodological approaches and styles.

Depth of Research (25 points). The extensiveness of the study, its scope or width of coverage, and the comprehensiveness of its approach to the research problem weigh heavily in the evaluation of the work.

Authoritativeness (25 points). The study's findings must be reasonably reliable and must meet the scholarly standards observed by the committee applying contemporary college expectations.

Quality of presentation (20 points). The work must be presented with simplicity without being simplistic. It must be clear and accurate within reasonably acceptable levels. It must be readable and written with some aesthetic qualities.

Graduate**Quiros, Edgardo B., 1970-**

Categorization behavior of medical doctors and non-medical professionals : a case study / Edgardo B. Quiros. — 2001.— xx, 225 leaves.

Thesis (M.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.

LG995 2001 L4 Q57

Commercial scale production of indexes particularly for medical databases had challenged traditional practices in information processing. The need to recruit and train indexers efficiently for a commercial scale indexing has stimulated the conduct of this research. This research dealt on how medical and non-medical professionals assign artificial categories to medical and non-medical documents using multiple-case replication methodology. Specifically, the study focused on how a professional indexer with a medical degree and five professional indexers without a medical degree assigned forty-four categories to medical and non-medical journal articles; and on how medical and non-medical professionals without indexing experience assigned forty-four artificial categories to medical and non-medical journal articles. This study was divided into two parts. The first study was a retrospective analysis of data of medical and non-medical professional indexers. The second study employed a quantitative replication study of medical professionals without indexing experience and of gender-and age- matched non-medical professionals. In both studies, time series analysis and pattern matching were used to observe the effect of medical education background and indexing experience to assignment of artificial categories to medical and non-medical articles. Results show that medical doctors did not differ much compared to non-medical professionals in assigning categories to medical and non-medical journal articles. Instead, the evidence show that a medical doctor assigns categories better to non-medical compared to medical journal articles. Furthermore, indexing experience seems not to influence categorization performance. Though the results are preliminary and need to be verified in a larger group of individuals, the findings do not support the need for medical education in the categorization of journal articles for a medical database. These suggest that medical education should not be the sole basis of recruiting medical indexers, and the training of medical indexers be designed based on the type of journal articles covered by a database of concern.

San Buenaventura, Gina B., 1965-

Developing a competency assessment program for special librarians : a basis for professional and career development / Gina B. San Buenaventura. — 2004. — xii, 100 leaves : col. ill.

Thesis (M.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.

LG995 2004 L4 S26

The purpose of this study was to establish a competency assessment program for librarians using selected special librarians from various sectors as a benchmark. The objectives established were to: (1) develop a competency dictionary for librarians; (2) profile different library positions; (3) profile person incumbents; (4) identify competency gaps and overlaps; and, (5) develop specific interventions. The groundwork of the study involved an extensive and intensive review of available literature both local and foreign; putting up of a workshop on competency development, interviews, and position and person profiling. The population for this study consisted of Chief Librarians, Supervisors and Senior Librarians from the broadcast/media, business/corporate, government and international organizations. Respondents were asked to participate in the Competency Development Workshop. The competency development workshop produced the following outcomes: review of the competency definitions, validation of the competency proficiency levels and overall approval of the competency dictionary. Forty-one (41) competencies were identified as required in the different library organizations. These were classified according to core competencies, 10; management competencies, 22; and technical competencies, 9. Fifty-three (53) library positions (14 chief librarians, 10 supervisors, 17 senior librarians and 12 entry-level positions) were profiled using the established competency dictionary. The profiling of library positions identified the required competencies and corresponding competency proficiency levels for different library positions/levels in the different sectors covered. The results and findings of the interviews with the Chief Librarians and Library supervisors established the various competency gaps between LIS graduates and current entry-level library job incumbents. The study provided recommendations on how the academic community, library practitioners and the different professional library associations can work together in the development of the necessary interventions to fill the identified competency gaps of librarians as figured out and determined by the competency profiling system.

JPL 28 (2008): pp 106-123

Perez, R. Dante Orallo, 1955-

Philippine libraries and librarianship, 1900-2000: a historical perspective / R. Dante Orallo Perez. — 2004. — xxiii, [566] leaves.

Thesis (M.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.

LG995 2004 L4 P47

This study was conducted to determine the people, places and events that contributed to the history of Philippine libraries and librarianship, thereby producing an updated, definitive and comprehensive Philippine library history. It also corrected some erroneous and inaccurate data that were published in many sources and accepted as part of library history. Documentary sources found in library schools, libraries, archives, library associations, and public and private institutions were examined. Personal interviews of librarians, both active and retired, library school administrators, personnel and staff of libraries and archives, and retired library educators throughout the country were made to review data that were not adequately documented or verified. Since Vicente S. Hernandez's *A History of Books and Libraries in the Philippines, 1521-1900*, ended at 1900, this study starts from the establishment of the American Circulating Library on March 9, 1900 up to the end of the year 2000. This study covers the beginning of the modern public library movement and the first government library and the library legislations that defined their functions, structure and legal status in the early years from 1901 to 1916; the education of librarians from 1914 to 2000; the pioneering work of the University of the Philippines Institute of Library Science in the introduction of information technology in the library and information science curriculum; the organizations of librarians from 1923 to 2000; the professionalization of librarians with the passage of Republic Act No. 6966, also known as "The Philippine Librarianship Act" in 1990; and the library buildings constructed from 1931 to 2000. The findings of the study show that the modern public library movement started 1900 with establishment of the American Circulating Library and its eventual donation to the Philippine government in 1901. Through a series of library legislation, the American Circulating Library became the Philippine Library in 1909, the Philippine Library and Museum in 1916, the National Library in 1928, the Bureau of Public Libraries in 1947 and finally the National Library in 1964. The first government libraries are the Bureau of Science, the National Archives and the Military Information Division. Likewise, they were all created by laws.

The study identified the 101 schools that provided the formal training of librarians through the 14 undergraduate and 12 graduate programs from 1914 to 2000. The University of the Philippines Institute of Library Science pioneered in the introduction of information technology in the library and information science curriculum that led to the UNESCO-sponsored Post-Graduate Training Course for Science Information Specialists in Southeast Asia from 1978 to 1984. There were 61 library associations from 1923 to 2000, majority of which were formed in the 1970's. The seven groups of library associations consist of 9 national library associations, 10 regional library associations, 17 provincial library associations, 9 local library associations, 5 library science alumni associations, 5 student library associations and 6 library-related associations. Nineteen library associations are no longer in existence. The professionalization of librarians was achieved with the passage of Republic Act No. 6966 on September 19, 1990 after twenty-two years of struggle. Before this, a series of civil service examinations was conducted by the Bureau of Civil Service and the Civil Service Commission to allow librarians to work in government libraries. Librarians are now licensed by the Professional Regulation Commission to practice the profession. Eighty-three library buildings were constructed from 1931-2000, of which 41 are academic libraries, 30 are public libraries, 8 are school libraries and 4 are special libraries, with structure varying from one storey to six storeys. There are ten erroneous data pertaining to the official date of when the first courses were offered at the University of the Philippines, University of Santo Tomas, the Centro Escolar University and the Philippine Women's University; date of foundation of the Philippine Library Association, the Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines, the Philippine Association of Academic and Research Libraries and the Medical and Health Library Association, the date when "Public Library Day" was first observed, and who signed Executive Order No. 94 which created the Bureau of Public Libraries. The study concluded that the American colonizers started the modern public library movement in the Philippines with the establishment of the American circulating Library on March 9, 1900 that led to the creation of The National Library in 1964. The growth of Philippine libraries and librarianship from 1900 to 1990 was greatly enhanced by laws passed for various library matters that gave libraries a solid foundation. Laws greatly influenced libraries and

librarianship even up to 1990 with the passage of Republic Act No 6966 known as “The Philippine Librarianship Act” which regulated the practice of librarianship in the country. The rapid growth of libraries and librarianship after World War II resulted in the establishment of many library schools to provide the necessary trained manpower, the formation of library associations, the professionalization of librarians, the construction of library buildings and integration of information technology in the curriculum of library schools, in around 50 years. Not much literature on Philippine libraries written by Vicente S. Hernandez, *A History of Books and Libraries in the Philippines, 1521-1900*, which traces the history from the 16th century to the end of the 19th century and published in 1996. However, Concordia Sanchez published a book, *Libraries in the Philippines*, about the different types of libraries in 1973. The following recommendations are suggested: the establishment of academic archives in all educational institutions; the documentation of the history libraries and library schools including the directory of graduates and the organization of library science alumni associations; the creation of library associations’ archives; librarians’ awareness of the significance of their personal records; and the teaching of Philippine library history to strengthen the philosophical foundation of librarians. Other recommendations are the cooperation of librarians and school officials in giving out needed information in the writing of library history; research and publication on academic libraries, public libraries, school libraries and special libraries; information networks and library consortia; study of library publications; the role of public and private institutions in library development; and the continuing research on the development and growth of libraries and librarianship. This study presents a more comprehensive and clearer picture and perspective on the history of libraries and librarianship in the Philippines. It also attempts to increase the knowledge of librarians and other interested parties on the development and growth of libraries and librarianship indicating the planners and stakeholders of the field.

Cataylo, Neville C., 1975-

Economics of scale in academic libraries of the University of the Philippines Diliman / Neville C. Cataylo. — 2005.— xii, 86 leaves
 Thesis (M.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman
 LG995 2005 L4 C38

This study examines scale economies in the U.P. Diliman academic libraries using two-year cross-section pooled data on 26 libraries. The data was fitted into a cost function under a natural log linear model. Two collection outputs, nine service outputs and a dummy variable were included in the cost function. The choice of variables was intended to reflect library operations. The study finds that significant economies of scale exist in the U.P. Diliman libraries with the sum of regression coefficients being equal to 0.64. The regression model explains 80.4 percent of the variation of total cost. The results show that that volumes held and circulation to be very important aspects of the U.P. library network and essential measures of library performance. The results also show a fairly strong association between total cost and the usage of Filipiniana materials, periodicals, audiovisuals and group presentations. The serials collection, as measured by the number of serial titles, the use of reserve materials, newspapers and the provision of reference services are not found to be significant contributors to the cost of U.P. Diliman libraries. The results point to a set of economic factors that could assist in the analysis prediction of future performance of the U.P. Diliman libraries. These results of the regression analysis may also be used for library management, operational planning and budget preparation, among others.

Angeles, Chito N., 1976-

Design and implementation of a web-based online database of the U.P. Diliman Main Library's Index to Philippine Newspapers (IPN) / by Chito N. Angeles. — 2006. — xiv, 160 leaves.
 Thesis (M.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.
 LG995 2006 L4 A53

Applied research has not been a very popular type of research in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS). In general, most of the studies done in the field have been limited to basic researches. While basic

research provides useful theories that can be applied to library processes, it does not produce viable applications. In this era, known as the “information age”, when new models of digital services are being introduced in research libraries, the need to translate broad applications in mind into useful products and services is deemed high. Hence, in this study, the author went beyond simply generating new knowledge – but of producing an artifact. Specifically, the study aimed at developing a web-based online database of the University of the Philippines (U.P.) Diliman Main Library’s Index to Philippine Newspapers (IPN). Using a traditional approach to systems development, the author employed the Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) model as its framework. Moreover, in determining system requirements and gathering pertinent information, the following methods were used: traditional administering of questionnaires; Joint Application Design (JAD); and document analysis and data structure analysis. The survey questionnaire was used to determine the library users and staff’s needs and preferences for an online newspaper index database. A total of 113 respondents were surveyed for six days. On the other hand, JAD was used to collect system requirements simultaneously from the key people involved with the system under study. Process models, in the form of Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) were used to represent processes in the current and proposed system. Lastly, analysis of organizational documents, existing database structure, and sample records was carried out to further enhance the examination of the current system and discover more details about its operational activities. Results of the study revealed that library users and staff prefer to have the Index to Philippine Newspapers accessible online and that there is a strong need for the library staff to automate the processes engaged in by the Filipiniana Serials, Media Services, and Computer Services Sections with regard to the management, processing, servicing, and retrieval of newspaper collection and the newspaper indexes which were successfully addressed by the new system. As a summary of the implementation, a total of 161,395 records of indexed articles from 22,081 issues in 9 newspaper titles were successfully converted to the new online database. In addition, 99,322 subject/name headings were generated from the existing records to build the authority list integrated into the new system. Finally, the new online system was successfully implemented using Free Open-Source Software (FOSS) and was made available thru the U.P. Diliman University Library’s web site with the URL: <http://www.mainlib.upd.edu.ph/ipn/>.

Santos, Luz Mercedes H., 1963-

The information search process of U.P. Diliman undergraduate students on wiki sites / Luz Mercedes H. Santos. — 2008.— xv, 118 leaves : ill
Thesis (M.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.
LG995 2008 L4 S26

This study, a descriptive type of research, is an in-depth look into the information seeking behavior of the undergraduate students in U.P. Diliman through various wiki sites based on Kuhlthau's (1993) Information Seeking Process (ISP) Model which makes use of six (6) stages with three (3) realms. This paper further assessed the level usage of students of wiki sites in their information requirement for their undergraduate studies. It offers primary information on the cognitive, affective and physical real experiences of the users of wiki sites as information sources was conducted. Results of this paper provide inputs to library operations, guidelines for academic researchers, and insights to students on the use of wiki sites as sources of information. This perception study, which covers undergraduate students of U.P. Diliman enrolled in the various academic degrees under 18 colleges which offer 4 to 5 year programs for the 1st Semester, AY 2007-08, used a quota sampling design with 1,020 respondents. Sub-level analysis was performed to discern similarities and/or differences across demographic groups. The results of this research confirmed that the U.P. undergraduate students use wikis intensively, had basic knowledge of wikis and knew how to access the various wiki sites. Wikipedia has been cited as the most familiar wiki site being referred to by the students. The undergraduate students indicated that the purpose they access wiki sites was primarily for research papers and their assigned lessons. Also, there are similar affective, cognitive and physical experiences for U.P. undergraduate students across ISP stages which indicated middling results and are indicative of weak agreement on the positively designed statements, in general. Further results of the study also indicated a mixed assessment across criteria that wikis met the criteria for online source of scholarly information. Finally, U.P. undergraduate students indicated an ambivalent feeling on their overall experience of using wikis as sources of information. Recommendations of this study include understanding the ISP of students as they use various wiki sites as initial source of information; using wiki sites as "collaborative tools" between faculty, librarians and students; the

establishment of a one-on-one online tutorial on the use of the library; the implementation of a two-unit required course in library orientation and instruction; and for other students at the School of Library and Information Studies (SLIS) to do a follow up study but focusing on the ISP if U.P. Diliman undergraduate students toward online journals and databases.

Timoteo, Christine B., 1980-

Computer workstations in selected academic libraries in Metro Manila : a study on ergonomics / Christine B. Timoteo. – 2009.— xv, 120 leaves.

Thesis (M.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.

LG 995 2009 L4 T56

Since a lot of libraries are aspiring to advocate their importance and visibility, automation of library services is now an emerging trend in the Philippines. It is apparent though that implementing such may take a bulk of the library budget. It is probable that because of this situation, most of these libraries have been experiencing or may experience problems arising from poor ergonomics or may fail to provide ergonomically-designed workstations to the library workers. This study aims to assess the present situation of the computer workstations in the 6 Department of Science and Technology - Engineering and Science Education Project (DOST-ESEP) Library Network project-recipient academic libraries in Metro Manila. Proper work postures and performance of personnel are also touched since both are influenced by workstation conditions. there were initially 82 sampled respondents. However, the study focused on investigating workstation use of the ‘average’ Filipino based on the definitions of Vergara (2001) and the Food and Nutrition Research Institute of the DOST. This resulted to 55 respondents for the analysis. Dimensions and adjustability of workstations used were compared to the guidelines set by Vergara (2001), Juabil (2006) and Kroemer and Grandjean (1997). In evaluating work postures, an ocular inspection was done and results were compared to the checklist designed by the Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Face-to-face interviews were also conducted to gather information about the health problems encountered in work areas and effects of workspace design on motivational and social needs of the respondents. Attendance records were also compared to their performances. The result of the study shows that current workstation designs do not fit the ‘average’ Filipino users and not below 75

of the respondents encounter signs of injuries and physical discomforts due to the limitations in the design of their workstations and workspaces. Fourteen out of 18 workstation measurements are not ideal. Out of 55 chairs, 39 have no backrest protrusion, more than a third have no armrest and not one has a neck support. Most of the furniture used are not flexible making it hard for the respondents to change position or use proper work postures. With regard to social and motivational needs, 42 of the respondents believe that they are allowed to express their individuality but only half of them have the intentions to do so and majority of them believe that their respective workspaces allow them to interact with their colleagues. This only shows that poor workspace design leads to unsatisfactory motivational needs. Workstation design does not necessarily affect performance when it comes to meeting deadlines but a high degree of errors was reported due to the discomforts attributed to the workstation limitations. Recommendations include a number of measures that can be carried out to help improve the ergonomics of the librarians' workstations and workspaces such as encouraging library associations in the Philippines to include ergonomics standards for purposed of accreditation and encouraging the government to issue regulations that will require local furniture manufacturers to produce ergonomically designed furniture for Filipinos.

Undergraduate

Alcaez, Jason C., 1981-

Using the extensible markup language (XML) to represent the accounting and acquisition library processes of the University of the Philippines Library system / Jason C. Alcaez. — 2004.— xii, 160 leaves : ill.

Undergraduate thesis (B.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.
LG993.5 2004 L4 A43

Develop document-type definitions (DTDs) for Extensible Markup Language (XML) representations of the accounting and acquisition library processes of the University of the Philippines Library System in Diliman. Computers, with proper software, can process XML documents regardless of the hardware used, the operating system installed, or how the document is accessed (on the same computer system or over a network connection). The aforementioned features make XML documents cross-platform

compatible. Systems analysis and design (SAD) and process modeling of the library processes in question yield the document-type definition. Test XML documents are created from documents gathered from the library system. These XML documents are tested against the formulated DTD. The XML documents and DTD are tested using two different operating systems (Microsoft Windows 2000 and FreeBSD 4.7) to verify cross-platform compatibility. Extensible stylesheet language transform (XSLT) documents are created to present the data in the XML documents in the more familiar formats seen in some of the collected documents. Utility programs are created by the researcher to aid in verifying the XML documents against the DTD, aid in translating the XML data with XSLT documents.

Carandang, Tristan Joy DR., 1982-

INVITE : a virtual reality tour and user education software for the UP Diliman Main Library / Tristan Joy DR. Carandang. — 2005. — xiii, [109] leaves + computer disk ; col. 5 1/4 in.

Undergraduate thesis (B.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.
LG993.5 2005 L4 C37

The objectives and goals of the study were to create a virtual reality tour software featuring the UPD Main Library and provide a template of this virtual reality tour software for future application in other libraries. The software was named INVITE, which is an acronym for Interactive Virtual Tour Emulation. The name also signifies an invitation to the institution featured by the software. INVITE was developed with the versatility of featuring different types of institutions such as museums, galleries, and other places for learning. The INVITE beta prototypes were tested and evaluated by the University Librarian, the UPD Main Library section heads, several ILIS students and staff and the users of the library for feasible implementation and adaptation of the UPD Main Library. INVITE was conceptualized, designed and created within a period of seven (7) months using games authoring software, digital photo editors, and several 3D computer graphics software. It was tested and evaluated, upon completion of a beta prototype, using an evaluation rating sheet which was formulated based on the evaluation rating sheet by Milo (2001). The evaluation was done in order to determine the usability and acceptability of INVITE which generated 44 respondents. Upon review of the Evaluation Rating Sheets, it can be assumed that INVITE has sufficiently

achieved its objectives as an orientation and instruction program. The high ratings and positive responses were adequate enough to describe INVITE, featuring the UPD Main Library, as a suitable alternative and means of library user education. Inevitably, prior to INVITE's completion, visible errors, bugs and unimportant components were detected and taken to account during its testing and development period. These were removed by the researcher in order to optimize INVITE. Overall, the study was able to accomplish its main objectives of creating a virtual reality tour software featuring the UPD Main Library and providing a workable template for possible application to other libraries and institutions. INVITE was found usable, acceptable and recommendable to the library users. The high ratings that INVITE acquired among the evaluators, testers and a sample of library users may prove that INVITE is an indispensable tool for library user education. INVITE is the first application of virtual reality to the Philippine library setting and it has surpassed, based from its evaluation, interactive multimedia software programs and other methods of library user education. The final release of INVITE shall be installed in an able computer together with the OPAC computer terminals in the building's first floor lobby and be made available to all users of the UPD Main Library. It is also recommended that INVITE be presented during the Freshmen Orientation Program and be the foremost promoter of the UPD University Library. INVITE could be a significant addition to the UP student's arsenal to maximize their potentials for the betterment of the nation and the academe.

Chua, Raymund Melvin S., 1983-

A proposed finding aid for the Culion Records held in the Jesuit Archives / Raymund Melvin S. Chua. — 2006.— x, 421 leaves.

Undergraduate thesis (B.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.
LG993.5 2006 L4 C48

The Island of Culion in the Northern Palawan served as among the world's largest "leper" colonies since its establishment by the American-sponsored Insular Government in 1906. It was created mainly for the segregation of people affected by leprosy given the absence of a cure for the disease. With the development of the Multi Drug Therapy (MDT), modern medicine eventually declared a victorious stance against leprosy thus eliminating it in Culion. In the quest to document and preserve the

very few written sources of leprosy in the country, a movement to inventory the remaining documentary evidence of leprosy in Culion began. Three main sources of leprosy records in Culion were identified, namely: the municipal office, hospital records and the church archives. Through the years, records of the Church in Culion were lost, mainly attributed to various natural incidents. Thus the documents of the activities of one of the religious orders that cared for the patients in the colony, the Society of Jesus, were practically obliterated. The Jesuits served as colony chaplains throughout the existence of Culion as a “leper” colony and their documents pose as a valuable trove of resources to the island’s past. Fortunately, records on Culion still exist at the Jesuit Archives based in Metro Manila. With the goal of providing access to materials that would complement the lost records and highlight the activities and writing of the Jesuits, this study has focused on developing a finding aid to the Jesuit Records of Culion (dated 1904-1941) housed in the Archives of the Philippine Province, Loyola House of Studies, Ateneo de Manila University. Constructing the finding aid involved archival arrangement and description, using the General International Standard Archival Description or ISAD(g), Second Edition, 2000, and all the Jesuit Papers about Culion were considered a manuscript collection and called “The Culion Papers”. The collection was dominated by correspondence and it was difficult to assign particular contexts of creation that would be the basis of the series arrangement. With only the chronological arrangement of papers, analysis by provenance, or granting attribution to the creating body, proved to be a challenging process. By treating documents as “products of work processes” and “multicontextual traces of action”, along with the principles enshrined in ISAD(g), the context of creation of each item (document) was determined. An expanded and detailed document analysis judged each document based on the presentation of information, the objective/motive of the person/creator and the content. Historical Research into the Corporate Nature of the Society, Jesuit Reportage and Information Mechanism/System was necessary to see their administrative context. The constructed finding aid consisted of five series which are the record making activities of the Jesuits in Culion, namely: correspondence, calling for donors and donations, producing mission reports, adhering to binding documents (case files) and publishing materials about their work. Correspondence involved government relations, communication with superiors, Church building and repair, assets or business ventures and personal communications. The act of formal reportage involved producing narratives of the mission, writing the Jesuit classics of

Litterae Annuae and Historia Domus, reporting finances through Status Temporalis and religious services through statistics. The effective correspondence network distinct to the Order ensured the regularity of Jesuit communication from their missions. Corporate Nature, training and education of its members guaranteed a style of writing that is scientific and concise in elements.

Mendoza, Adeo Cyrus R.

A study on the application of LIS information technology subjects in BLIS graduates' work and job opportunities / Adeo Cyrus R. Mendoza. — 2008. — xi, [70] leaves : ill.

Undergraduate thesis (B.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman. LG993.5 2008 L4 M46

The developments in technology have made great impacts in the field of Librarianship. Information today comes in a wide variety of formats with different means of storage and retrieval. That is why Librarians and Information Professionals are now obliged to educate themselves with IT in order to face the current demands of the clientele. It is in this light that this study focused on the application of LIS Information Technology subjects in the work of graduates of Bachelor of Library and Information Science. The respondents were expected to assess which LIS 160 series subjects are most often applied in actual work. Among the topics covered by LIS 160 series subjects, the top three most useful in the work of the respondents are as follows: LIS 160: “The Internet and the World Wide Web” (84.31), LIS 160: “Information Storage and Retrieval Techniques” (78.43), and LIS 160: “Application of IT to Library and Information Science” (70.59). On the other hand, LIS 161 got an 85.71 response and was determined by the respondents as the most useful subject among the LIS 160 series subjects. Graduates' IT positions include Programmer, Network Administrator, Web Developer, and Systems Analyst. These jobs are applicable inside and outside of the Library.

Simbol, Raffy Punzalan, 1985-

A proposed information systems strategic plan of the University of the Philippines School of Library and Information Studies 2008-2013 / Raffy Punzalan Simbol. — 2007. — xv, 145, 251 leaves : ill.

Undergraduate thesis (B.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.
LG993.5 2007 L4 S56

The University of the Philippines School of Library and Information Studies is the premiere library school of the Philippines and Asia. It is the first library institution to capitalize on information technology embedding it to different Library and Information Science tracks. The school envisions to have high tech facilities to support the courses that it offers. To be able to obtain this vision, SLIS must have a plan on its acquisition, use and maintenance of its IT infrastructure. An Information Systems Strategic Plan is a sound solution for the achievement of goals of the School. It is a process where the school's IT needs are realigned to the current technologies available in the market. Determining the needs of the school yields to students skills and assessment of the IT infrastructure. The inputs of the Dean, Faculty and System administrator provide vital roles in crafting the said plan. Survey questionnaires were deployed to SLIS students and faculty while interview questions were addressed to the Dean and Systems administrator. Students gave their views and supplied answers in the open ended questions. Assessment with the IT environment was done and skills were quantified using metrics and scale. Several issues were also raised by the systems administrator, such claims include: inadequate network bandwidth, few computer systems, etc. The Dean has a positive outlook towards the advancement of the School. These make up a good justification for the crafting of an Information Systems Strategic Plan.

Sueno, Bernadette D., 1982-

UP DocuTrak : an assessment of an in-house developed document tracking system (DTS) / Bernadette D. Sueno. — 2008.— xii, [230] leaves.

Undergraduate thesis (B.L.I.S.)—University of the Philippines, Diliman.
LG993.5 2008 L4 S84

DokuTrak, the University of the Philippines (UP) in-house developed Document Tracking System (DTS), was developed and implemented in 2001

to keep track of documents as they are processed within UP. Through DocuTrak, UP hopes to achieve administrative efficiency by computerizing manual administrative processes and procedures. Since its implementation however, neither an assessment nor any kind of follow-up has been made to check on the extent of its intended purpose. This study is an assessment of DocuTrak as an IT tool in support of efficient records management. It was first assessed as a software system using Boloix and Robillard's System Evaluation Framework (1995) (BRSEF). The BRSEF is a holistic approach to system assessment where three dimensions of software systems are considered: the project dimension, the system dimension, and the organizational environment dimension. Assessment of DocuTrak as a record system, on the other hand, was done using criteria set by the International Standard in Records Management or the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 15489. DocuTrak's compliance to the said standard was looked into in terms of records systems characteristics, compliance with the Design of a Records System (DIRS) Methodology, and records management processes and controls capability. This study combined the historical and descriptive methods of research. Three types of interview schedules were used to collect information from three groups of key informants whose perspectives correspond to one or more of the three BRSEF dimensions. The study found out that as a software system, DocuTrak has a medium-low level of sophistication. Per industry standard, it is below the average level. It needs much improvement in terms of network reliability, depth of scope, support systems for users, and up-to-date technical and user documentation. As a records system, the extent to which it exhibits records systems characteristics and records management capabilities is adversely affected by network problems. Its development was not consistent with the DIRS methodology which had a considerable impact on the system's capabilities and the over-all project outcome. The study also found out that the DocuTrak has somehow contributed to document security, accountability, and transparency in UP. However, it lacks user acceptability. This was attributed to its unstable network infrastructure, insufficient facilities and personnel to handle the processes, operational guidelines to enforce compliance, and user-dependent issues such as computer illiteracy, lack of an aptitude for records management, and general attitude towards technology and change. A holistic approach to system development, the adoption of a standard guideline for

UP system projects, a proposed composition of system project teams, the strengthening of the DILNET, the creation of a university-wide Records Management System (RMS) in support of records system projects, a proposed general guideline for the development and implementation of future systems similar to DocuTrak, and suggestions for future research make up the study's recommendations.