ABSTRACTS OF THESES SUBMITTED TO THE
UP SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES IN 2012

Bachelor of Library and Information Science

Abian, Gianina Alexea I., 1990-
  A study on the collaboration of special education teachers and library staff and its effect on the availability of special collection and services in private special schools in Quezon City / Gianina Alexea I. Abian. -- 2012.
  xiv, 48 leaves : ill.

        The study was conducted to determine the relationship between collaboration among library staff and SPED teachers and its effect on the availability of special collection services for students with special needs in school library media centers of private special schools in Quezon City. The researcher tried to find out: (1) the current levers (frequently, often, rarely, never) ob collaboration between special education teachers and library staff; (2) the relationship between the frequency of collaboration of SPED teachers and school library media specialists and the availability of special collection and services for students with special needs in school library media centers; and (3) the types of special collection and services currently offered by the school media centers in private special schools for students with special needs.

        The findings of the study showed that: (1) Ninety percent of the respondents collaborate with library staff on special education staff, wherein 70% perform this activity at least once a month; (2) Individualized Education Plans/Programs are rarely shared with school library media specialists, wherein 70% of the respondents indicated that they do not receive or distribute such documents; (3) appropriate items and accommodations for exceptional children which are made and provided based on input from special education staff are performed at least twice a year as indicated by 90% of the responses at different frequency ranges; (4) with a computed correlation coefficient of 0.738, there is a strong positive correlation the frequency of collaboration and the amount of special services offered; and (5) majority of the schools provide access to diverse forms of alternative-format materials, such as e-books, audio books and large-print books, as well as text-to-speech software, closed-captioning televisions/videos, and assistive technology in their corresponding media centers for students with disability. However, according to responses of school library media specialists, e-books are not dominantly found in some of the corresponding private special schools.

        It was recommended that those schools which have not established a library for exceptional children should provide one in order to help these students reach their maximum potential. It also suggests that school administrations should prioritize designating library media specialists in their school libraries in order for the educators and students to be able to fully utilize the books and materials. It also advises that the local government must focus in strengthening the special education program in local schools. The researcher also recommends further studies that will include a wider range of respondents to ensure more accurate results and/or will be conducted in a different library setting in order to determine collaboration levels with various professions.

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Adriano, Nikolai V., 1991-
  A feasibility study on the establishment of a Barangay Reading Center in Concepcion Dos Marikina City : in compliance with RA7743 / Nikolai V. Adriano. -- 2012.
    xvii, 77 leaves : ill.

        Republic Act 7743 is an act providing for the establishment of congressional, city and municipal libraries and barangay reading centers throughout the Philippines. However the provisions of the law are not fully implemented up to the barangay level thus very few barangay reading centers exist in the whole Philippines. This is the primary reason why the study concerned on the feasibility to establish a barangay reading center in Concepcion Dos Marikina City.
        Four major aspects of feasibility study were utilized specifically the market feasibility, technical feasibility, organizational and management feasibility, and financial feasibility.
    Two hundred twenty eight (228) respondents from each of the one hundred twenty two (122) streets of Barangay Concepcion Dos participated in the study. A 15-item questionnaire was administered on every participant. The market feasibility revealed that 98.25% of the respondents are willing to support the establishment of reading center in the barangay through variety of ways such as by being a volunteer in the reading center and helping in the promotion of the reading center.
        To determine the technical as well as the organizational and management feasibility, the Barangay Concepcion Dos Council headed by Barangay Captain Ronald Ortiz was interviewed by the researcher which revealed their willingness to support the establishment of a reading center in the barangay. They have pointed out the possible location of the reading center and agreed on the organizational and management structure for a barangay reading center suggested by the Philippine Association of Academic and Research Librarians (PAARL).
        Financial feasibility was determined by an interview with the barangay captain, SK chairperson and the treasurer of the barangay which affirmed that the Sangguniang Kabataan's annual budget amounting Php 1,200,000.00 will shoulder the start-up cost amounting Php 120,306.33, operating expenses of the barangay reading center as well as the remuneration for the librarian.

Almenario, Krizia Shae B., 1990-
  Enhancement of the marketing strategies of the Quezon City Public Library / Krizia Shae B. Almenario. -- 2012.
    xv, 78 leaves : ill. (some col.)

        Marketing the library's services and products is an important aspect   in a library's growth. This study focused on enhancing the current marketing strategies of the Quezon City Public Library's (QCPL) services and collections to its community. The study is descriptive in nature and employed qualitative analysis. An interview with the head librarian was conducted to determine the status of QCPL's marketing efforts.   Survey questionnaires were also administered to active library users. The study found that in terms of promotion, the library focuses on their website, which somehow limits its reach to those who have internet access only. Generally, the marketing strategies employed by the library are effective and they satisfy

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the users. However, there are a few problems encountered by the users in terms of promotional activities, library staff, facilities, and collection (most of which are outdated). There are 15 users who are unsatisfied with the promotional activities of the library. Only 55.29% of the users are satisfied with the interaction of the library staff. With the performances of the library staff, 35.29% of the respondents are very satisfied and 10 users are unsatisfied.

In using the facilities, such as, photocopying services, reading spaces, ventilation and lightning, 25.88% are very satisfied. In photocopying services, 11.76% are unsatisfied and 3.53% are very unsatisfied. With the reading spaces, ventilation and lighting, 40% are very much satisfied. With the collections and holdings of the library, there is 1 respondent who is very unsatisfied and 7 are unsatisfied.

Some of the problems encountered by QCPL in their marketing strategies are budget constraints and the negative perceptions of some librarians towards marketing.

Amper, Rissa Jane V., 1991-
  Awareness and attitudes of selected University of the Philippines Diliman students on copyright and plagiarism / Rissa Jane V. Amper. -- 2012.
  xviii, 91 leaves : ill

This study aimed to find out the awareness and attitudes' of selected University of the Philippines student on copyright and plagiarism. This study intended the level of awareness on copyright and plagiarism of selected students using a scoring system. The variation of attitudes and practices of the students towards the said concepts were also discussed and presented in this study.

The respondents of the study were third and fourth year BA/BS Psychology, BA Political Science, BA Sociology and BA History students who were enrolled for the First Semester A.Y. 2012-2013. Survey questionnaires were distributed to test their awareness and to know their attitudes and practices on copyright and plagiarism. To test the awareness of the students on copyright and plagiarism, they were asked to answer "true or false" questions for both concepts. In order to know their attitude and practices, they were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with the statements, using a Likert scale.

The findings of this study revealed that most of the respondents were either fully or highly aware of both copyright and plagiarism. Most of the students answered that they learned of these concepts from their teachers and professors. The response of the students showed that they consider the purpose of the use and the extent of the material being copied in deciding if it was a copyright violation or not. Lastly, most of the respondents think that proper citation and quotation is still necessary to avoid plagiarism.

Arevalo, Jamaica R., 1989-
  Different practices of selected private school libraries in terms of the selection and use of media collection in their school curricula / Jamaica R. Arevalo. -- 2012.
  xiii, 99 leaves : ill

Since media have played a significant role on children's learning development and

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school libraries have an integral part in providing access to information through different media and meeting the needs of the school curricula, an analysis of the different practices of selected school libraries in terms of selection and use of media collection was made. This study generally aimed to determine the roles of the selected school libraries in advocating a student – centered learning. These selected school libraries were Assumption College of Makati, Ateneo de Manila University, Claret School of QC, Colegio San Agustin of Makati and St. Scholasticas' of Marikina. This paper also looked into the collection development practices of the schools, especially in the selection and utilization of media materials as curriculum support and the existing collaboration between the Library Media Specialist (LMS) and teachers and/or subject coordinators.

From the five schools selected, only three schools responded namely the Assumption College of Makati, Claret School of QC and Colegio San Agustin of Makati. Among the schools, survey questionnaires were given to the LMS and 10% sample from the grade school teachers and/or subject coordinators. Based from the results of the survey, Assumption College of Makati obtained the highest number of titles and quantity of print, non print media and equipment. It is followed by Colegio San Agustin of Makati and then Claret School of QC (see Tables 3 to 7). The advantage of Assumption College of Makati to other school is the library budget of more than Php 3,000,000. Furthermore, in terms of the collection development practices, especially, selection, most of the members of the school community such as administrators, subject specialist, LMS, teachers and students participate to provide their needs in classroom instruction and research. In the utilization of media, the three schools require a valid ID in borrowing materials. Non print and equipment are only allowed for class use and requires a request form filled by the teacher assigned. According to the outcome, the three schools mostly use print media such as textbooks in the five major subjects; non print media namely flowcharts, diagrams, models, and posters in Science, and globes and maps in Social Studies; equipment such as computers, laptops, LCD projectors, transparencies, overhead projectors and televisions. In collaboration, the three schools agreed that during school activities LMS and teachers/and or subject coordinators "always" collaborate and actively participate (except from Claret School of QC which rated as "often") in activities such as classroom instruction, acquisition, selection and evaluation of media collection. Moreover, the selected schools showed that they have "excellent" media collection in terms of currency and quantity except from Claret School of QC which rated their collection as "adequate".

Recommendations included having more acquisitions of print, non print and especially equipment to suffice all subject areas being taught, having library orientations for teachers to familiarize their collection and strengthening their committee of teachers to meet the needs of their users and school curricula.

Arispe, Michelle B., 1991-
   An impact evaluation through user perception of the computer tutorial program of the Quezon City Public   / Michelle B. Arispe. -- 2012.
   xvii, 86 leaves : ill

This study is a response to the insufficient utilization and implementation of the Computer Tutorial program of the Quezon City Public Library (QCPL). An impact evaluation

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of the program was performed through the graduates of the program and the non-participant library users. The two (2) groups of respondents were representative of the QCPL Main Library and six (6) branch libraries, namely, those in Cubao, Greater Project 4, Lagro, Novaliches, Roxas, and Project 8. Following a research framework that incorporates a simplified logic model used by the U.S. IMPACT studies and perception model, the study ultimately assessed the respondents' value for computer literacy and its implications on the Computer Tutorial.

One-on-one interviews were done with 21 graduates of the Computer Tutorial and 83 non-participant library users using two (2) different interview schedules. Particularly, the study aimed to determine the impact of the program on its graduates in terms of outcome indicators formulated by the U.S. IMPACT studies: *civic engagement, e-commerce, education, e-government, health, employment,* and *social inclusion.* Further, the study identified the sources of computer literacy skills of the non-participant library users and their practical application of these skills. From these assessments of the two (2) groups of respondents, their value for computer literacy skills was determined using the pragmatic evaluative approach to information.

Using standard deviation and measurement of frequency to analyze quantitative data and open coding and thematic coding to organize qualitative data, the study found the following: The graduate of the Computer Tutorial perceived only a slightly above average impact, or 3.048, taking that 5.00 indicates a very high impact, 3.00 indicates average impact, and 100 indicates very low or no impact. This suggests that the graduates have only applied the coverage of the program to an average extent.

Meanwhile, the library users' sources of computer literacy skills are *family/relatives/friends, school, computer rental/Internet shop, workplace, self-taught/self-study,* and *others* (i.e., public library staff and barangay tutorial). The factors that affect affect these choices were implied in their occupations and the availability and proximity of venues for computer access. Further, the library users' practical applications of their computer literacy skills are on *education, community involvement, communication/socialization, other affiliations, employment/workplace, business, leisure,* and *online government resources.*

Lastly, the graduates and library users' value for computer literacy was assessed. It was found that their perceived value for this literacy is relative to their *age, occupation,* and *practical application of computer literacy skills.*

Balopinos, Carlos C., 1978-
  The readiness of Quezon City Public Library and its five branches in District IV to support the ALS learners for the Department of Education Accreditation and Equivalency Test / Carlos C. Balopinos. -- 2012.
  xiii, 61 leaves : ill

This study was conducted to know the information needs of the ALS learners from the 22 ALS Implementers in District IV of Quezon City and to determine the readiness of the Quezon City Public Library and its five branches in District IV. Furthermore, this study aimed to: (1) know which of the subjects or strands of ALS program and learners need additional materials in; (2) know which subject of the ALS program is the most difficult for the ALS

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learners; (3) know if the ALS learners visit the school library or the public library; (4) know how often they visit the school library and the public library, and;
(5) know if ALA learners get sufficient information when they visit the school library and the public library, (6) know whether Quezon City Public Library and its five branches in District IV have information materials which correspond to the subjects in ALS program.

The respondents for this study were 373 ALS learners and six chosen librarians of Quezon City Public Library and its five branches in District IV. There were two types of questionnaires for this study. The first questionnaire, Survey 1, was intended for the ALS learners while the respondents of Survey 2 were the librarians. Three months were spent in doing this research. Survey questionnaires 1 were distributed among the 22 ALS Program Implementers in District IV of Quezon City. The Instructional
Managers were the point of contacts in every school. The respondents were the active learners who took the ALS program regularly. Filipino language was used in the survey questionnaires for easy understanding.

The primary information needs of the ALS learners are based on the subject strands of the ALS program, namely: Kasanayang Pangkomunikasyon, Matematika at Agham, English Communication Skills, Kabuhayan at Likas na Yaman, Pagpapalawak Pananaw, and Composition Writing. Their goal is to pass the Accreditation and Equivalency Test given by the Department of Education every year but there is a general observation that ALS Learners lack information materials. Although the library is a big contributor to their information needs, barely half of the population thinks it provides them with sufficient information for ALS program. Math, Science and English are the top three difficult subjects for the ALS learners. A big percentage of the population visit the school library but more than half of the population do not know any public library in their neighborhood. Less than 40 of the population visit the public library and only about 15 think that the public library provides them with sufficient information for ALS. The reason behind this is that Quezon City Public Library and its five branches in District IV have no library programs for the ALS learners. Furthermore, there are not enough public libraries in the entire District IV and not all of them have sufficient information materials for ALS program.

Bernardo, Ron Jerome C., 1989-
  Teacher-librarian collaboration in selected private elementary schools in 3rd and 4th districts of Quezon City / Ron Jerome C. Bernardo. -- 2012.
  xi, 60 leaves

Teachers and librarians each have different set of skills essential to improve the quality of instruction and information delivered to students. Through teacher-librarian collaborations, realization of potential benefits of integrating teachers' and librarians' skills set can be achieved by practicing various collaborative activities.

This study pursued to determine (1) the extent of collaboration between the faculty and the library of private schools located in the 3rd and 4th district of Quezon City; (2) the current level of collaboration that teachers and librarians practice; (3) their thoughts on how to improve their partnerships; and (4) their perception on how teacher-librarian collaborations improve the quality of instruction given to students.

Through the utilization of descriptive survey and short interviews, it was concluded that (1) teachers and librarians perform various activities during collaboration but only coordinate with each other whenever necessary and not in a regular basis; (2) the activities they practice can be categorized mainly under, but not limited to, the Coordination level; (3) the lack of communication and time to interact with each other are the main concerns for improvement; (4) both parties see teacher-librarian collaboration as an integral to improving the learning experience of students.

It is recommended for school administrators to support and ensure a more conducive environment for teachers and librarians to practice collaborative activities. Moreover, more schools should be included in future studies to make it more extensive and produce more accurate generalizations.

Bontuyan, Hannah M., 1989-
  Prototype of a selection and acquisition system for libraries / Hannah M. Bontuyan. -- 2012.
  x, 51 leaves : ill.

The selection and acquisition process of the library is an essential part of the library. This process is responsible for the building of library collection. Library automations are one way of speeding up the library process but most studies done in library automation focus on cataloging, circulation and OPAC or on the addition of new technologies; and very few studies have focus on the process of the library selection and acquisition. The study aims to answer to the need for an automated system solely dedicated to selection and acquisition. The study also aims to find out the usefulness of the system and determine the features that need to be added or modified. A modified prototyping framework was used in the creation of the system. The prototyping framework consists of five phases which are the identification of the problem, development, evaluation and modification to the prototype. To evaluate the system, a five-point scale questionnaire patterned from the Information Services and Technology Usability Guidelines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was used. The evaluation used a summative evaluation approach where 5-7 users were recommended to test the system. The system was evaluated according to its navigation, functionality, user-interface and usefulness. Categories with scores higher that the mean are retained. Some were modified according to the comments and suggestions made by the users. The system received positive results from the users with an overall rating of 4.6 which is above the set standard. The modifications done on the system were then done based on the results obtained from the evaluation.

Cardenas, Claire Monique A., 1989-
  Evaluation of the adequacy and usefulness of the audiovisual materials of the College of Mass Communication Library based on user perception / Claire Monique A. Cardenas. -- 2012.
  xii, 63 leaves : ill

Audiovisual materials are teaching devices, teaching aids, and educational media or instructional materials. Teachers use them to support their teaching needs and students utilize them, to support their information needs.

This study was done with the objective of evaluating the adequacy and usefulness of the audiovisual materials of the College of Mass Communication Library based on user perception. This study used the survey method to gather data. Questionnaires were distributed to College of Mass Communication students enrolled this Academic Year (AY) 2011-2012 and faculty members who were handling classes. A total of eighty-nine (89) students and sixteen (16) faculty members participated in the survey. Among the important findings were: all of the respondents have used the audiovisual materials at the College of Mass Communication Library except the Alexis Tioseco Collection, and; majority of the respondents (35%) had used DVDs followed by VCDs (34.09%), such as film and production thesis. When asked about the audiovisual materials needed which are not available at the College of Mass Communication Library, the students mostly suggested DVDs or VCDs of current movies, easier-to-use list of available materials, PowerPoint presentation, foreign films, new films/documentaries, Filipino drama series, more documentary films, e-books, new clips, more television and properly working headphones, and soft copies of the material. Meanwhile, most of the faculty members answered they need the complete seasons of television programs, especially children's shows, historical documentaries of the Philippines, materials from the regions and students productions; collection of the old radio dramas (i.e., Gabi ng Lagim, etc.) and old TV programs (i.e., Oras ng Ligaya, etc.) which are precious and "extinct" collections which the college/university should have in its possession as the country's national university; many instructional/educational/AVP that are difficult to purchase because of cost; old radio and TV programs; soft copies like mp4 or AVI files; podcasts of popular programs, and; software copies of the materials. Moreover, most of the students (97.75%) stated that audiovisual materials were adequate to support their information needs, while ten (10) of the faculty members (62.5%) stated that the audiovisual materials were adequate to support their teaching needs. Lastly, the respondents affirmed that beta tapes were useful for their information needs and teaching needs. On the other hand, the respondents stated that VHS tapes were useful for them while VCDs were very useful for them. DVDs were very useful for both the students and faculty members. Majority of the students and faculty members (62.5%) stated that beta tapes were very useful for their information needs and teaching needs. When asked to rate the usefulness of the Alexis Tioseco Collection, majority of the students (69.66%) stated that it was useful for them while 81.25% of the faculty members stated the same.

It is recommended that the College of Mass Communication Library should look into ways on how to promote their audiovisual materials. The CMC Administration should also give attention to employ additional staff or technician to maintain the operation of audiovisual equipment.

Carretero, Sheila Marie, 1990-
  An assessment of the usability of Science and Technology Academic and Research-Based Openly-Operated Kiosk Station (STARBOOKS) based on user perception / Sheila Marie Carretero. -- 2012.
 xi, [67] leaves : ill. (some col.)

The existence of computers provided efficiency by allowing information to be accessible. To cope with modernization, libraries are adopting a new approach in providing its

services, thus resulting to the emergence of digital library (DL).

DL makes information retrieval and dissemination more efficient. In order to ensure that it performs its intended use, evaluation is needed. Science and Technology Academic and Research-Based Openly-Operated Kiosk Station (STARBOOKS) is a newly installed digital library - and for that, the assessment of its features and services are essential to determine the effectiveness of its design and implementation.

This study was conducted to assess the usability of STARBOOKS based on user perception focusing on its effectiveness, efficiency, content, resolution and presentation, and personal satisfaction with its use. Survey questionnaires were administered to the users of STARBOOKS who were able to explore the contents and use the computer portals.

Results of the study revealed that the assessment on the usability of STARBOOKS were generally positive. It was well-received by the uses and deemed to be user-friendly. It was concluded that users considered STARBOOKS as a useful tool for research by providing easy access to information. Recommendations were suggested for its further improvement particularly on its physical layout, resolution, and the quantity of updated contents.

Casimiro, Noel Salvador B., 1988-
  A study on the outreach programs of selected private academic libraries in Metro Manila / Noel Salvador B. Casimiro. -- 2012.
  xv, 118 leaves : ill

Since librarianship is a profession based on service, it is crucial to identify and describe activities that promote and put into action the notion of service. An example of this activity is library outreach where librarians are conducting information and other services outside the confines of their library. This study concentrated on the outreach programs of six selected private academic libraries in Metro Manila namely: Ateneo de Manila University Rizal Library, Far Eastern University Library, Lyceum of the Philippines University Sotero H. Laurel Academic Resources Center, University of the East-Manila Library, The University of Manila Library, and the University of Santo Tomas Miguel de Benavides Library.

The library directors or librarians-in-charge of outreach of the six selected libraries were surveyed and interviewed. Items in the survey questionnaire were mainly based from the questionnaire of the Systems and Procedures Exchange Center (SPEC) kit of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) titled "The Role of ARL Libraries in Extension/Outreach" and partly based from the questionnaire of Dalisay (1995) in her MLIS thesis entitled "Public Relations Programs in Academic Libraries in Metro Manila". The questionnaire determined the outreach programs' background, types of services, methods and approaches, contributions of individual librarians, and impact.

The main findings of this study show that: (a) outreach programs are institutionalized in all the respondent libraries and these programs vary in terms of activities implemented; (b) the university's mission propel the libraries to conduct outreach; (c) various people in the university and library are involved in the planning and implementation of library outreach programs; (d) the most common type of outreach program in the six academic libraries is community service; (e) the most common method of promoting outreach programs is the use of correspondence; (f) reference and information services are usually free for people not affiliated with the university

and library; (g) all six private academic libraries have librarians provide services to professional organizations and participate in these organizations of various subject fields; (h) only one among the six respondent libraries does not consider outreach as a basis for promotion and tenure of librarians; (i) majority of the respondent libraries experienced an increase in revenues and gifts as a result of outreach; (j) university outreach service is the most common benchmark for outreach program success among the six libraries; (k) mostly benefits are perceived by librarians when conducting outreach such as the broadening of librarians and library staff's perspectives; (l) strain on limited resources and unreasonable expectations and/or demands of users are the common issues and concerns in outreach programs; and (m) the thought and feeling of sharing and giving happiness to less fortunate people make the libraries continue on doing outreach.

Recommendations of the researcher include: (a) all outreach programs should be part of the libraries' regular services and programs; (b) librarians who are interested in outreach should consult with fellow librarians who have the experience; and (c) outreach programs of other types of libraries must also be studied.

Cruzado, Joseph Angelo E., 1989-
   The storage and preservation of Philippine films in the ABS-CBN Film Archives and the MOWELFUND Audiovisual Archive / Joseph Angelo E. Cruzado. -- 2012.
   xii, 76 leaves : ill. (some col.)

Preservation and storage practices vary depending on the nature of the records that the archives collect. As for audiovisual materials, its physical and chemical components are more perishable than that of a paper. Film preservation and storage is the focus of the study and is applied in Philippine context. This study aims to know the best preservation and storage practices suitable for the Philippine setting through the two subject institutions: the ABS-CBN Film Archives and the MOWELFUND Audiovisual Archive.

The respondents were Ms. Mary Del Pilar and Mr. Eligio Macatangay, Jr. of the ABS-CBN Film Archives and Mr. Manrique Orellana of the MOWELFUND Audiovisual Archive. Their collections, guidelines and standards for storage and preservation, budget allocation, background/profile of archivist/librarian, and administration support were explored to meet the objectives of the study.

It was found out that the two institutions were adapting to the standard set by SOFIA and IFLA. They differ on the kind of their collection thus, they also differ on the practices they apply on their institutions. However, their main difference is the budget that they allocate in their preservation and storage practices. But this does not stop both of the institutions in providing the best preservation and storage practice for their collection. Recommended preservation and storage guidelines were made after the study for an effective film/audiovisual archives.

Daria, Kriezel Joy R., 1988-
   Evaluation of the School of Library and Information Studies' academic advising based on the undergraduate students' perspectives / Kriezel Joy R. Daria. -- 2012.

xiii, 86 leaves : ill. (some col.)

Academic advising in the college is a dynamic process that assists the youth into developing sound decisions that would positively affect their academic and life career. With the issues of multiple academic concentrations available for a Library and Information Science student and the decreasing number of enrollees and graduates in SLIS, the research has been conducted to evaluate the current system of academic advising in the college. The study aimed to find out whether the advising process is perceived effective or not by the undergraduate SLIS students for the 2nd semester of academic year 2011-2012. Specifically, the study determined the advising needs of the three groups of students - original, shiftees and transferees, and their levels of satisfaction. Also, the research identified the strengths and weaknesses of the current advising system. Recommendations were made available towards the end of the study.

The survey sampled 132 students where 81 (61%) returns were gathered. Based on the responses, it was revealed that students are satisfied with regards to the different aspects of advising, namely: (a) overall satisfaction; (b) accuracy of information provided; (c) adequacy of notice about important deadlines; (d) availability of advising when desired, and; (e) amount of time available during advising sessions.

Majority of the respondents found the discussion of career alternatives and possible SLIS track as their advising needs. The original students who entered SLIS as regular freshmen identified the discussion of career alternatives, which belongs to the Academic Majors and Courses (AMC) category, as their top advising need. Shiftees identified the following activities as their needs: 1) discussing career alternatives; 2) discussing possible SLIS track; and 3) discussing track or academic concentration requirements, all of which belong to the AMC category. Transferees share the same sets of needs as the shiftees' with the addition of 1) discussing job placement opportunities and 2) discussing internship or OJT opportunities, which are both from the Personal Development and Interpersonal Relationship (PDIR) category.

In the current SLIS advising system, these activities are majorly tackled: 1) selecting classes for the next semester; 2) signing registration forms; 3) discussing content of courses/classes; 4) evaluating academic progress, and 5) discussing possible SLIS track. It covers: 50% of the registration and class scheduling activities (RCS); 17% for academic majors and courses (AMC); 8% personal development and interpersonal relationship, and; 0% for both exploration of institutional policies (EIP) and teaching personal skills (TPS). The college's advising strengths are on the provision of RCS activities while the weaknesses are on the other categories.

In general, the SLIS undergraduate students are satisfied with how the advising in the college is handled. Students feel that the information provided to them are accurate, the notice on important deadlines is sufficient, the availability and length of the advising sessions are satisfactory. However, the percentages of dissatisfied transfer students for the overall satisfaction accuracy of information provided and adequacy of notice about important deadlines aspects are higher than the other group of students.

Dela Fuente, Jose Marie A., 1989-
  An in-depth analysis of the corporate social responsibility programs on selected libraries in

Metro Manila / Jose Marie A. Dela Fuente. -- 2012.
   xii, 54 leaves.

One of the core values of librarianship according to the American Library Association (ALA) and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is social responsibility. Both organizations believe that libraries are part of society and therefore should not just cater to the user's needs but also that of the community and environment. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the branch of social responsibility that deals with improving the standards of society while at the same time upholding and protecting the interests of the institution or organization. The research aims to find out how special and academic libraries in Metro Manila are addressing the issue of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Four special and four academic libraries were included in the study: the Asian Development Bank Library, Filipinas Heritage Library, Goethe-Institut Library, Ortigas Foundation Library, the Ateneo de Manila University Rizal Library, Miriam College Library, the University of Santo Tomas Miguel de Benavides Library, and the University of the Philippines Diliman Main Library. An interview guide was given to the head librarians/librarians-in-charge of CSR programs of the eight different libraries and follow up questions were conduced. Observations on the CSR programs were also done during the visits.

The study revealed that the libraries have different forms of programs in response to the need of CSR. Many of which are unique to information professionals such as: utilizing their skills in community service and charity work (building/developing/rehabilitating libraries, lectures/workshops/seminars for teacher-librarians and reading awareness campaigns); being resource persons in relation to their fields of expertise; reference and information services to users outside their institution; cultural/historical exhibits and activities that give relevant information about their heritage, and; even providing free library automation systems to those libraries in need. The CSR programs are part of the regular workload in these libraries and generally function the same way as any other project or task. These not only benefit the library, the main institution it belongs to and the community, but also the stakeholders and others who take part in the CSR programs.

De Leon, Simon V., 1990-
   A study of the perception of LIS students and faculty of selected schools offering BLIS on their information technology courses / Simon V. De Leon. -- 2012.
   xiv, 95 leaves : ill.

Library and Information Science (LIS) as a field of study has grown over the years in order to better cope with new standards and practices. One of the examples of this growth is the inclusion of several changes to the Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLIS) curriculum.

The study sought to determine how the students and faculty members of selected schools offering LIS perceive the adequacy of their IT courses in terms of the following content, faculty and instruction, and laboratory. It also determined the factors that would identify the current areas of strengths and weaknesses of the IT courses. The study included

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University of the East, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, and University of Santo Tomas.

Through the utilization of the research instruments and using descriptive analysis, it was concluded that the content of IT courses are up to date and spans many fields, the relevance of IT are always emphasized in LIS, and several LIS concepts are the focus points of IT subjects. It was also perceived by the students that "Honesty", "Discipline", and "Commitment" are the top 3 personal qualities an IT teacher should possess and "Preparedness" being the top work quality that an IT teacher should exhibit. It also revealed that several of the schools included in the study still have problems regarding their equipment and laboratory for their IT courses.

Detoyato, Kristine Marie A., 1988-
  Descriptive content analysis of Philippine mythology as portrayed in selected graphic novels in the Philippines / Kristine Marie A. Detoyato. -- 2012.
  ix, [75] leaves : ill. (some col.)

This study aims to provide a list of suggested graphic novels for librarians who wish to add such into their collections, as well as illustrate the value of the selected graphic novels as a means of propagating Filipino culture by measuring the amount of content related to Philippine mythology. This was done by quantifying the characters that are based on Philippine myths and legends, then utilizing descriptive content analysis. This study also provides a short assessment of the intrinsic quality of each title covered.

From the descriptive content analysis that was conducted on 14 selected graphic novels, it was found that the amount of Philippine mythology content varies for each title. Although 20.7% of the portrayals may subvert or modernize characterization of a certain mythological creature or character, a majority of 69.4% are loyal to the original myths. It was also found that the number of characters based on Philippine myths has a high positive correlation to the publication year of a graphic novel.

The evaluation of intrinsic merits resulted in 13 of the 14 selected graphic novels were rated either for teens or for a mature audience and could stand the test of time in regards to the language of dialogue and references to pop culture. However, half of the titles are currently unavailable in major bookstores in Metro Manila. This may be problematic to those who wish to acquire those titles.

Dionela, Jerik-James E., 1988-
  The evaluation of the Zero In Consortium of Museums - Ayala Museum, Lopez Museum, Ateneo Art Gallery, Museo Pambata and Bahay Tsinoy / Jerik-James E. Dionela. -- 2012.
  xii, 99 leaves : ill

The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the Zero In consortium, which is composed of the following partner museums: (1) Ayala Museum; (2) Lopez Museum; (3) Ateneo Art Gallery; (4) Museo Pambata, and; (5) Bahay Tsinoy. The consortium was evaluated based on the following: (1) extent of the adherence of the consortium's programs and events to its principles; (2) if the consortium conforms to the proposed networking elements (resource

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sharing, bibliographic control, marketing strategies, and records management); (3) the extent of the members' contribution to the consortium (development and progress of the consortium since their inclusion to the group, operations and events of the consortium, marketing and promotion of the consortium, development and progress of the partner museums of the consortium), and; (4) the extent of the consortium's contribution to the partner museums.

Results have shown that the partner museums of Zero In are willing to share their resources; although they lack a formal agreement that would detail how their resources will be shared. The consortium markets itself well through the marketing efforts done by the partner museums. This, however, is inconclusive as the perception of the users was not taken into account. The libraries of the partner museums are not included in the resource sharing of the consortium; thus, the consortium does not have a bibliographic control nor a union catalog that lists down all the collection of their libraries. The consortium itself does not manage its own records. It is dependent on the records produced and managed by the partner museums. The partner museums contribute to the consortium in terms of: (1) its development and progress; (2) operations and events; (3) marketing and promotion, and; (4) development and progress of other partner museums. Also, the partner museums help the consortium in achieving its goals and vice versa.

Lastly, results indicate that the events and operations of the consortium are carried out in-line with its principles.

Recommendations were given to serve as framework and to improve the Zero In consortium.

Espinosa, Zyra J., 1989-
  A study on the awareness and preference of digital reference services of the Quezon City Public Library users / Zyra J. Espinosa. -- 2012.
  xv, [84] leaves : ill

Digital Reference Service (DRS) has been the new face of reference service; and because of its novelty many libraries in the Philippines are still discovering this new service. Thus, this study focuses on the current state of the DRS of the Quezon City Public Library (QCPL).

This study is aimed to determine the extent of the level of awareness of DRS of the library users as well as which available DRS type they prefer to use the most. The study also seeks to find whether demographic characteristics of library users are related to their level of awareness of DRS. Also, concerns regarding the library's promotional strategies for DRS, problems or issues library users face in using DRS and the different ways of improving the library's DRS were considered.

QCPL is using three of the most commonly used DRS: Ask-a-Librarian (IM), Email, and a Facebook fan page. Respondents of the study are library users who are physically present in the library during the period of the study as well as those library users who may not be in the library but have used QCPL's DRS, and the librarians of QCPL who manage the DRS. Interviews and survey questionnaires were the primary sources of information. Short interviews were conducted to library users present in the library to determine their awareness of DRS and only those who have used the DRS are given the survey questionnaire either

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personally or through email. Interview with librarians handling the DRS of QCPL was done to obtain better insights on the current state of the library's DRS. However, Chi-Square test will be used to determine the relationship between the demographic characteristics of the respondents with their level of awareness of DRS.

Results of the study showed that QCPL library users have a low level of awareness of DRS where 13.7% are aware of its availability in the library. The demographic characteristics of the library users were considered to have a low correlation with their level of awareness of DRS. The Ask-a-Librarian is the most preferred DRS by the respondents for out of the three this is the only service that is well advertised in the library's website. Respondents knew of the availability of DRS primarily through the library's website and the librarians. Library users find the use of DRS to be faster, cheaper and more interesting. Also, because of DRS, library users find librarians more efficient, helpful, more visible and approachable. Despite these, one still found librarians ineffective because they are unable to address the problems of the library users such as delayed reply, unanswered queries, and irrelevant referrals. No actual promotion of DRS has taken place in QCPL since its initiation more than two years ago. However, many have already used this new service. But for the library more fine-tuning is needed by improving the Internet connection and the complete acceptance by the librarians to further improve it.

Recommendations include active promotion of the DRS by both traditional or paper-based and electronic means such as updating the library's website and Facebook fan page for advertisement of the DRS by regularly updating, checking and answering posted queries as well as to adopt a guideline to improve the DRS service.

Espiritu, Maria Ana Corazon A., 1987-
  Analysis of the factors affecting the students' choice of librarianship as a career / Maria Ana Corazon A. Espiritu. -- 2012.
  xii, 72 leaves : ill

There is a continuous demand of librarians in every aspect of society: national, foreign, medical, law and information technology. Sadly, this demand cannot be addressed because of the very low supply being produced. Library schools and institutions cannot match up the work force with a few Library and Information Science graduates every year. This study aims to know some of the factors that affect students' choice of a career. The main objective of this study was to analyze the factors that affect the student's choice of librarianship as a career.

This study employed the normative study method. The respondents were third and fourth year students that are taking Bachelor of Library and Information Science from the following schools: Philippine Normal University, School of Library and Information Studies of the University of the Philippines, Centro Escolar University, University of the East, Polytechnic University of the Philippines and University of Santo Tomas.

The factor analysis revealed four components that affect the students' choice of librarianship as a career: Personal Interests, Abilities and Perceptions, People in the Librarianship Community, Personal and Family Aspirations and Global Aspirations. It is recommended though to add more specific factors for factor analysis and widen the scope of the sample to Greater Manila Area to further improve this study.

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Fe, Daphne Ivana G., 1991-
  The learning environment and children's perception of a library / Daphne Ivana G. Fe. -- 2012.
  xii, 104 leaves : ill.

      The main purpose of this study is to identify the different factors in the learning environment which shape children's perception of a library. The study also aimed to discover how children perceive the library. The respondents are from San Vicente Elementary, University of the Philippines integrated School and Krus Na Ligas Elementary School. A preliminary assessment was conducted to identify possible elements that could be considered as a factor. Based on the preliminary assessment, elements that were identified were (1) parents; (2) Teachers, (3) Friends/Classmates; (4) Maintenance; and (5) Vendors.

      Results have shown that the respondents from the three schools perceive their library positively. They primarily view their library as a place where they can study. Also, the respondents also view their librarian I a positive light. This was indicated by majority of the three schools (78.53%) claiming that the librarians are accommodating. The results also show that the identified elements: (1) teachers, (2) classmates/friends, and (3) parents were factors that were influential to children's learning with teachers being the most influential. They are followed by Classmates/Friends and Parents.

      In conclusion, the respondents have a positive perception to their library and they see it as a place where they can study.   In connection with this, they also positively perceive their librarians and describe them as accommodating individuals. Lastly, this study identified three main influential factors in children's learning environment are led by the teachers, followed by the students' friends or classmates, then their parents.

Ga, Mary Rose G.
  Gender stereotyping in children's story books : content analysis of HIYAS
children's books / Mary Rose G. Ga. -- 2012.
  xi, [67] leaves : ill. (some col.)

      Children's books are one medium of learning for which young minds are exposed to. Books are mediums for which messages can be sent and one of those messages is how gender is shown and portrayed. Children, in their early development stage, are impressionable and take up information from the things around them such as in the books they read, with that, the study focused on analyzing select children's books from HIYAS Publishing, part of OMF Literature Company, who has published various children's books and stories under its name.

      A total of 45 books were chosen for the study and was content analyzed to find out if there is gender stereotyping projected in the books. The researcher has created tables and appendices in research instrument field to count how many characters there are in the books and coding was done when a story shows characters which have the following characteristics: Passive, Active, Nurturance, Morals, and Power. The type of occupations and gender of the one who has occupations are also tabulated and computed for comparisons.

      After counting, it's found out that there are more male characters than female characters overall. Male character names also appear more in the title than female names. Male characters are assigned more often than girls as the main characters of the story.

As for characteristics, there are more passive females than males while it is the reverse in terms of active characters, where there are more male characters than female ones. Females often are assigned to passive roles and thus display passivity more than the male characters. Because there are more male main characters, this also meant that there are more male characters that had morals because they were used as the medium for which the morals of the stories are conveyed. Power were also held more by male characters than female ones and largely outnumbered by them.

As for occupations, there are more male characters that had occupation than females. Males were also assigned to more administrative jobs compared to females who were assigned to more domestic ones. Males also outnumber females in terms of types of occupations held. It is then concluded that there is a level of gender stereotyping found in the HIYAS children's books. Recommendations include review of content so the books display little to no gender stereotyping or bias and that authors be more mindful on how they portray gender in their stories.

Gregorio, Jasper John T., 1989-
  Data envelopment analysis cost-efficiency : an approach to measuring library performance / Jasper John T. Gregorio. -- 2012.
  x, 58 leaves : ill.

Data Envelopment analysis is a linear programming-based technique used to measure relative performances of decision-making units, such as public libraries in this study, where multiple variables for input and output make comparisons difficult. The aim of this study is to apply Data Envelopment Analysis to public libraries found in the Philippines to identify which of the institutions are efficient, and through that, discover the relatively inefficient ones. The data set covers twelve public libraries filtered for data completeness from the records of the National Library, Public Library Division. The input variables are Days Open, Book Collection, and Books Added. The Output re: Daily visits, Book Consulted and Book Circulated. The study found that 5 libraries are relatively inefficient in this study due to poor circulation of materials and fewer relative patronage from the user base; annual days of operation effect on the overall efficiency and thus has a negligible effect. Increasing the ration of book circulation and consultation would then compensate for the inefficiencies of the smaller libraries.

Jaime, Krizka Gayle R., 1990-
  Collaboration of libraries, archives and museums in selected academic institutions in the Philippines / Krizka Gayle R. Jaime. -- 2012.
  xvi, 107 leaves : ill

Collaboration among libraries, archives and museums in the Philippines has been existing for years. Through the experiences of different institutions and seminars held by different professional organizations from the LIS community, this collaborative relationship was further developed and cultivated in the country. Despite the thriving growth of attention

given to the libraries, archives, and museums, there is still lack of attention given to local studies that investigate the collaborative efforts of these institutions in the country. In this light, the researcher took an interest to investigate how libraries, archives, and museums in the academe in the Philippines collaborate and to determine how collaboration supports the goals of the parent institution. The respondents for the study were the librarians, curators, and administrators who were mainly involved with the management of the library, archives and museum of the Ateneo de Manila University, University of the Philippines-Diliman and the University of Sto. Tomas.

This study presented the similarities in the areas of collaboration, roles of each unit and the best practices in the collaboration in each of the academic institutions. Such areas are exhibitions, curatorial services, book launchings, conservation, preservation, sharing of technology such as digitization and microfilming, sharing of physical area, sharing of collections, sharing of funding, sharing of staffing, sharing of expertise and skills among others.

This study is qualitative in nature that is designed to examine the roles of the library, archives and museum as effective partners for collaboration, and the practices and programs they created and used to meet their own, and overall goals of the academic institutions housing them.

Overall findings of the study show that the collaboration of libraries, archives and museum plays an important role in supporting the goals of the academe. It supports a lifelong learning experience for the community by providing a wide range of information and sharing a new knowledge. Collaboration also opens new opportunities for librarians, curators and archivists to cross the boundaries of their professions, hence, improving and enhancing their skills and expertise by gaining new experiences and knowledge.

In order to improve the study, it is suggested that a follow up study should be done among other colleges and universities that have libraries, archives and museums. The study can also be conducted to the municipal and regional libraries, archives and museums that has collaborative relationship. As a result, broader perspective on the collaboration of libraries, archives and museums in the country can be derived.

Juanson, Vivian Sarah C., 1988-
 A study of the compliance of selected barangays in Quezon City to relevant laws, rules and regulations on archives and records management / Vivian Sarah C. Juanson. -- 2012.
 xi, 94 leaves : ill

This study was conducted to find out the extent of compliance of the 14 out of 15 selected barangays in Quezon City to the relevant laws, rules and regulations on archives and records management. The following specific objectives were: 1) to determine how many barangays have separate archives and records offices, existing archival systems, policies and practices on archives and records management; 2) to find out the practices of the barangays regarding records storage and maintenance; 3) to know the policies and practices of the barangays regarding the disposal of different barangay records; 4) to determine how many barangays have Records Officers, their responsibilities, duties and practices on archives and records management and to find out the responsibilities and duties of the barangay secretaries,

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Treasurers and Heads regarding archives and records management and; 5) to come up with recommendations that will improve the existing status of archives and records management of the barangays and their compliance with the laws and regulations.

The respondents were the officers-in-charge of records management in barangays Bahay Toro, Batasan Hills, Culiat, ESCOPA I, Kalusugan, Katipunan, Marilag, Milagrosa, Obrero, Paraiso, Pinyahan, Sangandaan, Socorro and Teachers' Village West. Barangay St. Peter did not participate in the study. Distribution of survey questionnaires and follow-up interviews were done to gather data.

The findings of the study revealed the following: 1) none of the barangays have an existing archival system; 2) most of the barangays' policies on archives and records management are not formally written; 3) only three barangays have centralized receiving and releasing units; 4) only nine barangays have mini-archives; 5) none dispose public and protected records; 6) only eight barangays have Records Officers and; 7) barangay officials are more aware of the laws stated in the Local Government Code of the Philippines or Republic Act No. 7160 compared to the National Archives of the Philippines Act of 2007 or Republic Act No. 9470.

Based on these findings, the study concluded that there is a great and urgent need for the barangays in Quezon City to upgrade and standardize their archives and records management systems in accordance with the Republic Acts and DECS Orders to better serve their constituencies. There is also a need to coordinate with the proper government office, like the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP) to ensure that their archives and records management systems are in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

It is therefore recommended that the head of the barangays be required to attend meetings informing them of the need and importance of establishing formal records offices in their barangays; that the Executive Director (ED) of the NAP visit and inspect barangay archives and records units and prepare and implement programs for seminars and training sessions for Records Officers and Custodians of barangays and; that the NAP authority may institute programs to inspire the barangay Records Officers to do their best in complying with the Republic Acts and DECS Orders by giving them awards and recognitions.

Kangleon, Ebony R., 1988- ; Torralba, Christienne Mikhaille C., 1989-
  Prototyping and usability testing of a metadata schema creation and selection module for OpenBiblio / Ebony R. Kangleon and Christienne Mikhaille C. Torralba. -- 2012.
  xix, 168 leaves : ill. (some col.)

The development via customization of existing integrated library systems (ILS) is not an unfamiliar thesis topic, especially in the UP School of Library and Information Studies (UP SLIS). Numerous studies have been conducted on the various stages of the development: analysis, design, prototype, usability, implementation, and evaluation. However, most of these are concerned with a specific institution; very few intended their studies to be adaptable to other institutions which may or may not share the same library policies. With this in mind, the study focused on developing a prototype and conducting a usability test for a metadata schema selection and creation module for OpenBiblio that is targeted towards special libraries and institutions. This research partially adapted a previously proposed design as its basis for the

module from the undergraduate thesis, Design of an Integrated Library System with Metadata Schema Creation and Selection through Entity Relationship Modeling of Selected Special Libraries in Metro Manila by Santillan (2010), with minor modifications as seen by the researchers. Agile methodology was used in planning, structuring and prototyping the system. Three metadata modules were added to OpenBiblio, namely, Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS), a combination of Simple Dublin Core (SDC of simply DC) and an application profile of Dublin core called Dublin Core Education (DC-ED), and lastly, a combination of the Categories of the Description Works of Art (CDWA) and Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO).

Ten representative users from ten special libraries and institutions participated in the usability test which consisted of a series of task scenarios and a post-test evaluation using the System Usability Scale by Tullis and Stetson (2004). The results show a very high success rate for task completion while the results for task performance show that majority of the representative users found most of the tasks easy; however, almost everyone had a hard time when it came to the tasks involving the Add Record modules especially OpenBiblio's own New Bibliography module. All participants were in agreement in how they perceive the software to be in terms of case of use and perceived satisfaction rate but the customized software achieved a SUS score of 62.3%, which according to Hamilton (n.d.), is below the average score of 66%. The results of the usability test only show that more work needs to be done in improving the system and its features.

It was concluded that task time and degree of difficulty vary for each person in completing and performing the tasks. These attributes depend on the tasks given and the proficiency and familiarity of the person with the system. Nevertheless, the overall response for the customized system is positive.
Furthermore, the considerably high percentage of success rates for the Task Completion part and the fact that no one failed the task-based test based on the results of the Task Performance part only show that the customized system is effective.

Recommendations included deployment and implementation of the system with additional features and further improvements and modifications on the metadata modules. A usability test is also needed to evaluate the system when deployed in order to test its effectiveness.

Lanticse, Jeralou A., 1989-
  An evaluation of the University of the Philippines College of Arts and Letters Library collection and services based on UP CAL undergraduate students' library use / Jeralou A. Lanticse. -- 2012.
 xiv, 77 leaves : ill.

This study is about the evaluation of the University of the Philippines College of Arts and Letters (UP CAL) library collection and services. Respondents of this study are undergraduate students of UP CAL enrolled in 2nd semester AY 2011-2012. It aims to meet the following objectives: (1) to know if the collection and services of CAL library are efficient and effective in meeting the information needs of CAL students in every degree program; (2) to know what are the library collections that the library should enhance in order to meet the

information needs of CAL students; (3) to determine the information needs of UP CAL students in every degree program; (4) to determine on how to improve the collection and services of UP CAL Library.

Of the 273 students determined respondents using Slovin's formula for this study, only 239 questionnaire were retrieved. Percentage was used to determine the number of respondents per degree program.

A structured questionnaire was the main research tool for the survey. Respondents were selected randomly from different UP CAL "tambayans" and those who are visiting library.

After tabulating the data derived from the surveys, several conclusions and recommendations were made. General conclusions are as follows: (1) majority of the respondents are satisfied with its library hours, borrowing and lending hours of books and adequacy of library staff; (2) more than half of the respondents find clerical and routine tasks of librarians to be effective such as "lending and returning of books", "assisting in locating materials", and "book shelving", while less than half of the respondents find professional tasks of librarians to be effective; (3) majority of the respondents agreed that the librarians or library staff of UP CAL Library are helpful and effective; (4) majority of the respondents rated its library collection as "adequate" such as books, reference materials, magazines, theses and dissertations and database. The rest are rated as "just right"; (5) dictionaries and other general works are the most needed information by respondents.

Lee, Gerard Joseph P., 1989-
  Philippine medical thesaurus on anatomy : body regions, sense organs, fluids and secretions, and animal structures in Hiligaynon / Gerard Joseph L. Lee. -- 2012.
  xiii, 103 leaves

Medical informatics emerged as a developing body of knowledge and a body, with a set of techniques concerned with the organizational management of information in support of a medical research, education, and patient care.

The Philippine Multilingual Medical Thesaurus project is one of the initiatives emanating from the collaborative efforts of the School of Library and Information Studies of the University of the Philippines Diliman and the Medical Informatics Unit of the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines Manila. A multilingual medical thesaurus which aims to translate and organize vastly complex medical terms into simple but effective language for the common patient to understand is then timely as it not only helps the patient get the right care but also benefits medical practitioners who seek to further improve the quality of medicine for all. It is a long term study which will include a series of studies utilizing the languages of the Philippines. The language chosen for this study in particular, is Hiligaynon since it is among the eight (8) major languages of the Philippines.

This study began by gathering a total of 317 terms from the selected subcategories under the Anatomy category of the Medical Subject Headings Website (2011) for translation into Hiligaynon. The terms were then sent out to the selected respondents for translation. After which, the collected terms were then cross-referenced and validated with the aid of translation tools (dictionaries and glossaries) ranked and suggested by linguistics experts. Three medical professionals and seven non-medical professionals were involved in this study. The former

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verified more on the technicality of the terms while the latter on its usability.

From the 317 terms obtained from the MeSH 2011 website (78 terms for Body regions, 117 terms for Sense Organs, 60 terms for Fluids and Secretions, and 62 terms for Animal Structures), a total of 167 terms have equivalent translations (75 translated Body Regions, 32 translated Sense Organs, 31 translated for Fluids and Secretions, and 29 translated for Animal Structures), one has definitions only, and 150 have no translations. A list of guidelines and policies were formulated to solve issues that arose during the process of translation, before finalizing the thesaurus with the aid of the MeSH (2011) tree structure.

The terms for the subcategories Body Region, Fluids and Secretions, and Animal Structures are satisfactory, whereas those for Sense Organs need more translations, given the technicality of most terms in this subcategory. Techniques and procedures must be devised in solving matters regarding the technicality of terms, as well as the similarity of translated medical terms.

Lim, Sharisse Rae T., 1990-
  Movie adaptation as a factor in the selection of fiction books in selected private high school libraries in Quezon City / Sharisse Rae T. Lim. -- 2012.
  xi, 62 leaves : ill. (some col.)

Traditionally, reading about both real and fictitious people, places, times, and events, gave young adults the chance to widen their understanding of life. However, times are changing and various mass media like television and movies have taken over their interests and reading has become an afterthought "Since not all youth like to read, movies, television programs, and games can be a launch point for a discussion about story" (Gallaway, 2010)

The researcher wanted to find out if librarians today take into consideration books that have movie adaptations as a factor in the selection process of fiction books for their libraries, Hence, the main problem presented was: what are the factors considered in the selection of fiction books in a school library?

The researcher pursued a descriptive method that is both qualitative and quantitative in nature through the use of a structured questionnaire that was divided into four parts to address various issue, namely; Work experience, Collection development issues, Criteria used the selection process, and Prevalence of books turned into movies. The questionnaire was then distributed to various librarians and library staff who was currently employed in a high school library set in the Third District of Quezon City. An interview was also conducted to ensure that valuable data on the subject matter was gathered.

It was discovered that budget is the number one priority in regards to the selection if fiction books and that 80% of libraries take priority in selecting non-fiction books for their library rather than fiction books due to the budget constraints. Most libraries do not have Collection Development Policies (CDPs) when it comes to selecting books. Their CDP mostly cover books that they censor and what they do with donations, gifts of books to the library. Work experience has no correlation (r=0.01) with the participation in the selection of books. Also, online sources are one of the most used sources of information when it comes to selecting books.

With regard to movie adaptations, a book has to have a movie adaptation that is up to

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date, watched and, deemed "worthy" by a lot of people, including professional critics. Popularity of both the book and the movie adaptation are essential to the selection process. Most libraries have 60-80% of their fiction books that have been turned into movies/TV series and the acquisition of these books came before the book was announced to be made into an onscreen adaptation. Librarians wait until the movie has been released and has been evaluated before acquiring the book. Popularity of the book through ages is essential as a criteria in the selection of fiction books. Onscreen adaptations of a particular book does not warrant its readability. If the review of the movie was bad, they are still willing to give the book a chance depending on how far the movie deviated from the book. Librarians also believe that once a book has been made into a movie, student are unlikely to read it because they would rather "see it in person" than "through their imagination".

Llabore, Jenny Rose Sarrondo, 1989-
  Perceptions of the School of Library and Information Studies students and alumni on archives and records management electives / Jenny Rose Sarrondo Llabore. -- 2012.
  xii, [84] leaves.

      Library and Information Science Education in the University of the Philippines has four major tracks that students can choose on which to specialize. These are the core tracks wherein the field is honing the skills for the future librarians of the nation.

      In this study, the researcher tried to determine the perceptions of SLIS students on Archives and Records Management, the effects of Archives elective on the BLIS and MLIS curriculum, to find out whether these electives are sufficient for the curriculum, in order to determine possible improvements, to specify contributing factors that affect the choice of LIS track and electives of BLIS students, it is important to gauge how the graduate students (alumni) were able to utilize the knowledge and skills they acquired while studying and how relevant these electives were in terms of their present job.

      In the duration of the study, the researcher was able to gather a total of 132 BLIS undergraduate students, 31 MLIS students and 10 alumni. The data gathered clearly shown that interest on Archives and Records Management is the main reason and purpose in enrolling electives in their tracks while the second outstanding reason is that it is important for their future career choice. It was found out that there is a need for improvement on these electives and that these are not sufficient, so continuous evaluation to add more subjects should be done.

      Recommendations in the study include regular assessment and evaluation on these electives must be non-routine for the students to have time for other required subjects. Resource speakers and experts in the field of study should be invited as to explain the details of the real job in the future. Establishing linkages with archival institutions for the practicum side of the electives or establishing own archives and conservation laboratory with proper equipment can be studied for future considerations.

Lowe, Frances Elaine L., 1989-
  The design and development of a proposed digital management solution for the UP School of Library and Information Studies / Frances Elaine L. Lowe. -- 2012.

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xviii, 174 leaves : ill

The UP School of Library and Information Studies currently holds 1,500 theses and dissertations, photographs and newsletter, and forms. Some of the materials are difficult to access because of library or office limitations. The researcher intended to increase access and usage of these materials by developing a portal that encompasses the digitized materials. This study aimed to develop an online digital repository that shall contain four main modules for the UP SLIS materials.

The researcher followed the Systems Development Life Cycle in developing the prototype for the research. The study was divided into five development phases: the feasibility phase, the prototype designing phase, prototype development phase, prototype deployment phase, and prototype post-evaluation phase. Furthermore, in gathering important information for the development of the website, the following methods were used: pre-test surveys, feasibility interviews, prototype evaluation surveys, and task-based evaluation tests.

The pre-test surveys were used to determine the preferences and needs of the UPSLIS students, gathering a total of 57 respondents. The feasibility interviews on the other hand were used to collect opinion and insights from important individuals, the professors and the librarians. After the prototype was developed, it was evaluated by the students using an evaluation survey with 60 respondents, and a task-based evaluation test with 5 respondents.

The materials involved in the study were digitized, following the IFLA Guidelines for Digitization Projects. Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) were used to describe the processes involved in the developed website. Code Igniter, a Model-View-Controller framework (MVC), was used to develop the website.

Results of the pre-test survey show that there was a strong need for an online digital repository from the students. Respondents mentioned that it would help them get the materials they need on their own convenience. Library hour's limitations and some students' lifestyle limit the respondents from getting their needed materials from the physical library. Lecturers also agree that it would help their students better their studies. The librarians also support the proposed project, as long as a strong security of the contents is implemented in the website.

Post-test results received positive feedback on the developed website, as rated using different categories: Navigation, Functionality, Control, Language, Feedback, Consistency, Error handling, and Visual Clarity. The task-based evaluation results also demonstrated minimal error experiences in the website.

Finally, the developed prototype entitled the UP SLIS Digital Repository was made online through a bought domain and web space from Web.Com.Ph at http://www.upslisdigitalrepository.com.

Lumalang, Nikki Nino, 1989-
   Application of information foraging theory on the utilization of online databases in the University of the Philippines Diliman Main Library / Nikki Nino Lumalang. -- 2012.
   xi, 67 leaves : ill

This study focuses on the research patterns of students in the university through the use of Information Foraging theory. It aims to know what resources students prefer when it comes to academic works and research. This study focuses on the behaviour of the students in searching through online databases of the University of the Philippines Main Library. The research primarily wants to observe student on how they forage for information as they are the most likely to need and use it.

Convenience sampling was used in choosing the students observed for the study. Observation and interview were used for the gathering of data. The researcher looked for students' behaviour that was in conjunction with the Information Foraging theory. A total of 63 students were observed during the 5-day period averaging 12 students a day.

The study found out that the time needed by the students to get the information they need from the online databases averages from 45 minutes to 1 hour. The students modified their strategies in searching when they didn't get the information they needed on the first try. Some searched with another related term but still within a specific online database. As such, these students foraged information in one information patch only. Others left the database and went to another online resource when they didn't find what they needed. Although online databases are available all the time, they aren't usually utilized until the middle to the end of each semester. Students who search and forage from one patch to another to meet their information needs flock to online databases, specifically, the multidisciplinary ones (i.e. ScienceDirect, ProQuest, GVRL etc.). The research also found out that the students think that they will gain more valuable information per unit time if they searched on online subscriptions than on other sites/search engines. It was observed by the researcher that the students tend to go to information patches that will optimize their search time. ProQuest, ScienceDirect and EBSCO are examples of such because of their wide array of subject fields.

Mallonga, Mariel Andrea Q., 1989-
   Preserving Aklanon Cultural Heritage : a proposal for the establishment of an Aklan Cultural Heritage Center / Mariel Andrea Q. Mallonga. -- 2012.
   [xiii], 91 leaves : ill

According to the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, it is the duty of every Filipino citizen the play an active role in the preservation of Filipino historical and cultural heritage resources. This study aims to identify existing information resources on the Aklanon heritage and to develop a proposal for the establishment of an Aklan Cultural Heritage Center.

Collection surveys were conducted in local libraries and institutions inside and near Aklan to create a listing of available materials and documentations on Aklanon cultural heritage and their locations. A focus group discussion was also conducted with selected members of the community who had an interest in the preservation and promotion of Aklanon cultural heritage. The focus group discussion concentrated on issues about goals and objectives, collection development policies, partner institutions, administration, and management for the proposed center.

The data gathered resulted in a list of Aklanon cultural heritage materials from six different institutions namely, Museo it Akean, Kalibo Cathedral, Kalibo Municipal Library,

summer Institute of Linguistics – Aklan, University of San Agustin Library – Iloilo, and the St. Joseph Parish in Malinao, Aklan. The list was used as a part of the proposal to establish the center, which included a collection development policy and guide for the Aklan Cultural Heritage Center. The proposal was completed using the results of the collection survey and focus group discussion.

Mendoza, Louise Kaye G., 1989-
  Academic librarians' perception of non-formal continuing professional education programs in three university libraries in Metro Manila / Louise Kaye G. Mendoza. -- 2012.
  xvi, 95 leaves : ill.

        According to the BFL Code of Ethics, each and every librarian should strive to improve, enhance and upgrade their professional knowledge and skills through formal and informal means. Librarians should also live by the motto "C A N I - Constant and Never-ending Improvement". Although several studies have been done on the training needs of librarians, namely academic librarians, no studies have done so far on the assessment of CPE programs. This study aims to document, analyze and evaluate the continuing professional education (CPE) programs that are being sponsored by selected university libraries in Metro Manila for their employees.
        This study conducted an interview of each of the head librarians of Ateneo de Manila University Rizal Library, University of Sto. Tomas Miguel de Benavides Library and University of the Philippines Diliman Main Library to determine the current CPE policies and programs being implemented and conducted by their corresponding library administrations. This study also used a survey questionnaire to establish the librarians' perception on the current non-formal CPE programs conducted by their respective library administrations.
        Results showed that each university library has a set of policies that they follow in conducting and implementing CPE programs. Each of these libraries conducts seminars, conferences and workshops regularly and selects the topics according to the library's needs and innovations in the LIS profession.
        The data revealed that all of the librarians from UP Diliman Main Library, UST Miguel de Benavides Library and ADMU Rizal Library find the non-formal CPE programs effective and helpful to their work. The respondents prefer to participate in seminars, conferences and workshops and these types of programs are the most effective for them. Despite the current knowledge and expertise that the librarians possess from formal and non-formal education, they still need further training on several aspects of library work. The availability of softwares on cataloguing, indexing and other electronic resources, however, does not take away the respondents' interests in further training on traditional aspects of library work such as cataloging and classification, research and indexing and abstracting.

Orijuela, Sherwin R., 1990-
  A study on the learning spaces of UP students and its implications to the General Reference Section of the UP Diliman Main Library / Sherwin R. Orijuela. -- 2012.
  xii, 69 leaves

Abstracts of theses submitted to the School of Library and Information Studies in 2012-13. *Journal of Philippine Librarianship*, 33(2), pp. 1-68.

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According to Skiba (2006), a learning space space can be a formal space such as classrooms or a learning laboratory or as with the current generation, learning spaces are all locations where learning takes place. In order to stay in step in the evolution of learning spaces, library spaces should be able to adapt to the learning preferences of its users. This study is focused on knowing the current learning spaces of the UP students who are library users of the General Reference Section of the UP Main Library and its relation to the current library spaces of the General References section of the UP Main Library.

Seventy-two students who are users of the General Reference Section of the UP Diliman Main Library were surveyed. The survey questionnaire asked the respondents about the following profile of the respondents, locations of learning spaces, type of learning, factors and characteristics of learning spaces, evaluation of the General Reference Section's library spaces, spaces recommended for the General Reference Section and comments and suggestions about the General Reference Section.

The library and respondents' own residence are the most popular choices as their learning space and most of the respondents prefer either individual learning or a mix of individual and social learning rather than social learning alone as their type of learning. Noise level topped as the most important factor in a learning space and thermal comfort, general lighting and internet accessibility followed as important factors and characteristics for the respondents. The General Reference Section's conclusiveness to learning, general lighting, security and safety, space for individual study, and noise level obtained very positive remarks from the respondents while the library's space for group discussion, thermal comfort and user's privacy obtained lowest ratings.

Overall, the students are satisfied with the current state and services offered by the General Reference Section of the UP Main Library. Most of the given factors and characteristics of learning space that are applicable to the General Reference Section obtained favorable ratings. Among the five most important factors and characteristics of a learning space according to the students, noise level, general lighting, Internet access and space for individual study got high ratings. Thermal comfort, which the students remarked as the second most important factor, got the second lowest ratings. They suggested putting more fans or acquiring air-conditioning units to address this problem. The General Reference Section is already a good learning space and an environment highly conducive to learning but making improvement according to the needs of students will be beneficial both for the library users and the library.

A recommended floor plan for the General Reference Section was done based on the findings of the study.

Quindoza, Mark Lawrence R., 1988-
  A proposed library programs for the implementation of a self-circulation system in the University of the Philippines Diliman Libraries / Mark Lawrence R. Quindoza. -- 2012.
  xiv, 64 leaves

Circulation of library materials is one of the most vital tasks in a library. In the case of the University of the Philippines Libraries, a big percentage of the work done by by the librarians includes circulation work. Since most of the unit libraries in the university are undermanned, focusing on the circulation work leads to neglecting other library duties and programs. A proposed solution for this problem was the implementation of a self-circulation system where the users could borrow the materials on their own. This was implemented in the Ateneo de Manila University Rizal Library using a commercially available system and was found to be very user-friendly and efficient. This study aims to know if a similar system would be feasible for UP Libraries. It also aims to determine the advantages and disadvantages and the possible policies that could be implemented using the system. The first three steps of the systems development life cycle: planning, analysis and design were used for the study. Included in the planning stage is the needs assessment for the system. Users of the six unit libraries, namely the College of Engineering Library, College of Science Library, College of Arts and Letters Library, College of Mass Communication Library, National College of Public Administration and Governance and College of Fine Arts Library were asked to evaluate on a five-point scale the programs and services being offered in their respective libraries. The head librarians of the mentioned libraries were also interviewed to determine their viewpoints on the issues. It was shown that even if the work in the circulation seems to be alright, there are programs and services in the library that needed to be improved. In the analysis stage, the current system was analysed and a new entity relationship diagram was proposed. In the third stage, which is design, a proposed design for the system with the corresponding functionalities was produced after considering the comments of the respondents.

Ragaza, Merceidez Louise S., 1992-
  A feasibility study on the adaptation of the eRizal Program at the Little Shepherd Integrated Montessori - Little Shepherd Business and Science High School / Merceidez Louise S. Ragaza. -- 2012.
  xiii, 88 leaves : ill

The eRizal program is the Philippines' premier project in realizing the vision of a bookless society through the Rizal Tablets, a seven inch touchscreen computer device aimed to complement/supplement, and later on, replace print textbooks at the different national high schools in Laguna. Upon its implementation and seeming success, private schools will need to consider adapting the eRizal program or develop a similar program to provide the best services in line with their mission, vision, goals, and objectives. In determining the operational, technical, economic, and schedule feasibility of adapting the project, the study focuses at the Little Shepherd Business and Science High School (LSBSHS), due to its proximity to the schools affected by the eRizal program, with four tablet candidates i.e. (1) Rizal Tablet, (2) Apple's iPad 2, (3) Samsung Galaxy Tab 7.0 Plus, and (4) Amazon's Kindle Fire.
    Board Member Neil Andrew Nocon, proponent of the eRizal program, and Mr. Jose Rene Gadaza, President of the Little Shepherd Business and Science High School, were interviewed while 289 students, 196 parents, and 10 teachers of LSBSHS were given questionnaires and responded about their impressions on adapting the eRizal program. The respondents gave a positive attitude towards the project – 86.50% of the students prefer to use

electronic rather than print textbooks, 93.37% considers technology as an advantage to their children's education and 62.24% are willing to invest on tablets for such purposes, and 70% of the teachers see improvements on the quality of teaching and learning with the use of tablets.

The total cost of ownership (TCO) is P2,709,659.96 for the Rizal Tablet; P 4,276,895.12 for Apple's iPad 2; P5,029,856.88 for Samsung Galaxy Tab 7.0 Plus; and P3,252,002.73 for Amazon's Kindle Fire; while the TCO for print textbooks is P1,938,732.98. Using three cost benefit analysis methods i.e. payback analysis, return on investment, and present value analysis, the cost of adapting the eRizal program will not be returned within its target four years of use in high school but will only cost P19,312.80 more per student. Considering both the tangible and intangible costs (health problems) and benefits (increased information availability and accessibility, interactive classroom learning experiences, reduction of the use of papers, and students no longer having to carry heavy bags for school) as criteria, Amazon's Kindle Fire is the best candidate for the adaptation of the eRizal program at the LSBSHS.

With the necessary resources all readily available at the market, LSBSHS may implement the adaptation of the eRizal program by the next school year, 2012-2013 upon achieving the most important condition that must be satisfied for this project development, the approval and support of the students' parents. Adapting the eRizal program at the Little Shepherd Business and Science High School is feasible in the operational, technical and scheduling aspects but problems on the economic aspect, i.e. financing of the program, will be faced and need to be resolved.

Recommendations included an evaluation of the eRizal program itself, a more extensive list of candidates, a general systems analysis and design for the project, and the possible effects of the eRizal program to the practice of Library and Information Science.

Ringor, Abigail A., 1991-
  Promosyon ng Filipino bilang wikang pambansa : ang mga karanasan ng University of the Philippine Main Library / Abigail A. Ringor. -- 2012.
  xii, 49 leaves

Bilang isang sektor ng edukasyon at nasasakupan ng *national university,* mahalagang alamin kung paano nakikiisa ang *UP Main Library* sa pagiingat at promosyon ng wikang Filipino. Kaya nilayon ng pag-aaral na ito unawain ang nagiging mga pamamaraan ng nasabing aklatan sa pagtugon sa layuning pang-nasyonal na ang wikang pambansa ay patuloy na maingatan.

Upang ito ay magawa, sinisiyasat ang mga estratehiya, koleksiyon, badyet at mga batas na umiiral sa Aklatan. Inalam din ang nagiging pagtanggap ng administrasyon at kawani hinggil sa kanilang pakikiisa sa promosyon ng wikang Filipino batay sa kanilang propesyon bilang isang laybraryan. Naging saklaw ng pag-aaral ang apat na seksiyon ng Aklatan. Ang Silid Sangguniang Pangkalahatan, Silid Agham Panlipunan, Silid Filipiniana Serials at Silid Filipiniana.

Sa pamamagitan ng arkaybal na pagsasaliksik ang may pinakamalaking responsibilidad sa promosyon ng wikang Filipino. Sa pagsusuri sa mga koleksiyon, ang seksiyong ito ang may pinakamakahulugang bilang ng mga aklat na tumatalakay at makakatulong sa pagpapakilala at pagpapaunlad ng wikang pambansa. Maging ang mga kawani ng silid na ito ay malinaw ang

paniniwalang sila ang dapat na pangunahin sa nasabing promosyon. Gayunpaman, ang ibang mga dibisyon ay nagsisikap din na makabahagi sa promosyong ito ngunit nananatiling ang kanilang operasyon ay alinsunod sa kani-kaniyang pangunahing layunin ng bawat seksiyon.

Sa kabuuan, pinaniniwalaang bilang nasasakupan ng national university, nagsisikap ang pamahalaan ng UP Main Library na maging kaagapay sa pagsasakatuparan ng layuning pambansa na ang wikang Filipino ay maipakilala at maipalaganap hindi lamang sa bawat estudyante ng unibersidad kundi sa kabuuan ng bawat potensyal na konsyumer nito.

Rosete, Carl Francis M., 1989-
  A proposed Linux-based operating system specialized for library and information science students of the Philippines / Carl Francis M. Rosete. -- 2012.
  xvi, 141 leaves : ill. (some col.)

The creation of a specialized open source operating system or of an open source software application is a new and emerging thesis topic given the big impact of information technology to the field of Library and Information Science. Previous studies that have been conducted only focused on the development, analysis, usability, implementation and evaluation of open source software applications and the proposition implies but due to advancement in the field of information technology where automation and full customization is made available, such objectives are no longer difficult to achieve. Given these premises, the study focused on the proposition of creating a Linux-based operating system that is specialized for library and information science students of the Philippines. The study adapted a software development cycle model where careful planning and execution was done in order to achieve the main objectives of the study. The study had undergone four stages that included initial survey or investigation, analysis, design and development, and evaluation. All of which are carefully executed to produce a fully functional open source operating system.

The pilot testing and launching was done in UP School of Library and Information Studies (UP SLIS) wherein the students were asked to answer a survey about their preferred opens source applications. The preference of the students served as the basis for selection of what open source software applications were to be integrated in the proposed operating system. The initial survey also reflected the need to make certain software applications available for students because some of the open source applications were unheard of to most of the students. The technology exists and therefore it must be utilized to the advancement of the field. The types of software applications used in the survey were Desktop Managers or Environment, Web Browsers, General Purpose Application or Office Software Suites, Integrated Library System, Digital Repository Software, Content Management Systems, MARC Manipulation and Editing Software, Graphics and Image Editing Applications, Mock Up tools and other additional software that students need in this study. The previously mentioned categories were chosen for their contribution in the automation and advancement in the field of LIS. Having determined what were the most preferred open source applications, the design and creation of the operating system begun. Following a strict methodology, the Linux-based operating system was created using UBUNTU 11.10 Oneiric as the base operating system. The proposed operating system created was named LibrOS or Library Operating System version 1.0.

A task-based usability testing was also conducted to evaluate the performance of

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LibrOS wherein twenty LIS students of UP SLIS participated. The results show a very high success rate fir task completion and task performance and majority of the students found most of the task easy. However, most of the students had a hard time when it came to the tasks involving the use of digital repository software and database programming and management which was reflected from their task performance and time accumulated in the completion of the task. The results of the usability test showed that LibrOS is easy to use and understand. Also, the feedback on LibrOS were all positive and all of the students favored the use of such operating system giving regards on its key features.

It was concluded that the task time and degree of difficulty vary for each person in completing and performing the usability tasks wherein the results depended on the tasks given and the skill and familiarity of the person with the different software applications used. Obtaining s high success rate for   task completion and task performance complements on the ease of use of the specialized operating system. Furthermore, the fact that only one failed one task as seen in the results and the eTask Performance part only shows that the specialized operating system is effective.

Recommendations included increasing the number of the sample population for more accurate results, the inclusion of other universities or colleges that are offering LIS courses to get a more sufficient data and a more accurate result, adding more open source software applications available as of today, further testing to improve the operating system and conducting further studies on customizing other Linux-based operating system to meet the growing needs in the field of library and information science.

Roxas, Mark Alvin L., 1988-
   A study of the reading patterns and needs of the young adult population of District II, Valenzuela City / Mark Alvin L. Roxas. -- 2012.
   viii, 58 leaves : ill.

Salinas, Karis Dawn Manalo
   Philippine criminal law dictionary / Karis Dawn Manalo Salinas. -- 2012.
   ix, 67 leaves

Not everyone possesses legal knowledge. Unfortunately, the poor and the uneducated are the ones more involved in crimes. Since English is the chosen language of the practice of law in the Philippines, this creates alienation among those accused of crimes from the legal knowledge. The main problem is that it is too difficult to quickly find the required legal information.

This research is intended to produce a criminal law dictionary that would help more indigent Filipinos to understand the law better. Also, it aims to advocate similar projects that would push the practice of law in the Philippines to use Filipino in court and in legal documents. It also seeks to point out the difficulties in making bilingual dictionaries in the

field of law.

To do this, the researcher collected terms from the Revised Penal Code and translated them using the top-down approach. This method used previously constructed translation tools such as Peralejo's *Ang Binagong Kodigo Penal* and Moreno's Philippine Law Dictionary. Term analysis involved lexicographical work. Additional grammatical information was added such as the part of speech covered by the term. After which, the terms were classified according to the sub-topics of Criminal Law they pertain to. Experts' advice was sought regarding the validity and applicability of ambiguous terms. Experts are comprised of legal practitioners who are first language Filipino speakers.

The researcher was able to translate 940 terms from the Revised Penal Code. These terms are arranged alphabetically and are described with the parts of speech, single or multiple definitions, and are categorized according to the titles they fall under.

Samson, Geraldine Bate, 1978-
  A feasibility study of the medical digital collection of the Lung Center of the Philippines Medical Library /Geraldine Bate Samson. -- 2012.
  xi, 68 leaves : ill.

A digital library aims to provide users remote, immediate and efficient access of current and filtered data. However, to develop one would require the latest ICT's, well-trained manpower and a significant amount of money. These factors make the inception of a digital library close to impossible especially in a developing country such as the Philippines. With that being said, this study will focus on trying to initiate a feasibility study of a digital library in a medical library at the Lung Center of the Philippines.

The Lung Center of the Philippines is a government-funded hospital with a long history of budget constraint. It is also a training hospital that requires its residents and fellows to submit a research paper regularly. Their medical library is currently without a function OPAC and digital library. Because of these reasons, access to current and significant medical studies and researches that are only available online are difficult to obtain.

In order to conduct the research, an extensive feasibility study was done focused on the market, organizational, technical and financial aspect of the hospital. The head librarian was interviewed as well as 17 users in total were given questionnaires.

The data gathered from the questionnaires and interview revealed that all users including the head librarian would like to have a digital library instituted in the facility to function alongside with their existing print resources. Most of them also associate the lack of funds, organization's disinterest, and lack of well-trained staff as major reasons for the lack of a digital library.

Santillan , Kevin Bryan O., 1992-
  The compliance with the 2011 Standards of Selected Secondary School Library Media Centers in Antipolo City / Kevin Bryan O. Santillan. -- 2012.
  xiii, 84 leaves

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This study gathered information to determine the compliance of the selected school libraries in Antipolo City to the following sections of the 2011 Standards for Philippine Libraries for School Library Media Centers: (1) Mission, Goals, and Objectives, (2) Administration, (3) Human Resources, (4) Collection Management, (5) Services and Utilization, (6) Physical Facilities, (7) Financial Resources, and (8) Linkages and Networking. The respondents of the study were composed of head librarians and principals from () La Salle College Antipolo, (2) Nazareth Christian School, (3) The Pleasant Mount School and (4) College of San Benildo – Rizal only.

Aside from the questionnaire, the researcher interviewed the respondents for further information. The researcher also visited the libraries to determine whether the furniture and equipment specifications have been complied with the selected schools. Document analysis was done to determine the extent of compliance of the said schools in terms of acquisitions, policies, etc.

School A has not complied with most of the 2011 Standards. The school was not aware of any library standards whether it is the 1998 Guidelines of the 2011 Standards. In addition, the school's biggest challenge is the finances since the school collects minimal amount of library fee.

School B has complied with most of the 2011 Standards, because the school has enough funds for their library improvement. The school also has applied for PAASCU accreditation and the accreditation became a reason for the school to improve the library.

School C has not complied with most of the 2011 Standards, because the school was not aware of any library standards whether it is the 1998 Guidelines or the 2011 Standards. In addition, the owners of School C are not so supportive in library decision making because they think that the library is just a requirement for a school and not a necessity.

School B has complied with most of the 2011 Standards, because the school has enough funds for their library improvement. The school has applied for an accreditation of its sister school.

Santos, Ajeza M., 1990-
  Awareness of the Quezon City public librarians on the value of interior decoration in their reading area and the interior decoration preferences of children / Ajeza M. Santos. -- 2012.
  xiii, 78 leaves : ill. (some col.)

This study focused on the awareness of Quezon City Public Library librarians on the value of interior decoration of libraries and the interior decoration preferences of children. It utilized a descriptive research design.

A total of one hundred reading area users in the three QCPL branches were shown flashcards as s form of survey. The flashcards consists of two designs; 1) the traditional design, and; 2) the modern design.

The data gathered from the use of flashcards revealed that children prefer modern design over traditional design. Aside from the use of flashcards, the researcher also conducted an interview with seven (7) librarians in the three branches of Quezon City Public Library. The Quezon City Public Library branches were Lagro, Cubao, and Novaliches. Based on the

interviews, most of the librarians were aware of the value of interior decoration but did not know the exact principles of it. Some librarians, on the other hand, were not aware of the value of interior decoration of libraries but are willing to learn it.

The study recommended for the Quezon City Public Library and for other public libraries and schools as well to give consideration in providing not only their reading area but also the entire library with an enjoyable reading experience by means of changing their interior from traditional design to modern design. The LIS professionals should also enrich their knowledge on interior decoration to make their library a better place for reading.

Te, Roland Gianni R., 1989-
 A study of the current awareness services of selected unit libraries in the University of the Philippines Diliman / Roland Gianni R. Te. -- 2012.
 xiii, 62 leaves

The study looked into the methods of Current Awareness Services utilized in the selected unit libraries in the University of the Philippines, Diliman as perceived by the undergraduate students.

The descriptive method was used as the research design while using a survey questionnaire as the research instrument. The respondents were composed of 540 students from 18 different colleges varying from first year to seventh year levels using quota sampling.

Subjects for this research were undergraduate students from the College of Arts and Letters, College of Engineering, College of Education, College of Science, College of Mass Communication, College of Music, College of Fine Arts, College of Human Kinetics, College of Social Work and Community Development, College of Social Science and Philosophy, School of Economics, College of Business Administration, College of Home Economics, School of Library and Information Studies, College of Architecture, National College of Public Administration and Governance, Asian Institute of Tourism, and School of Statistics, who are currently enrolled during the first semester of academic year 2012-2013.

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:
(1) Bulletin boards play an important role in spreading the methods of Current Awareness Services;
(2) Some methods of Current Awareness Services are not extensively used and are not known by the users;
(3) Librarians must be aware that using Facebook as a method of Current Awareness Services requires a lot of their time;
(4) Librarians must reconsider what to teach their users in the current advanced technological environment.
(5) Respondents are encouraged to visit the library when they receive updates related to their field of study.

The following recommendations are proposed to further improve the Current Awareness Services in the selected 18 unit libraries:
(1) Bulletin boards should not be overflowed with objects that are not related to the library's resources or their field of study.

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(2) Libraries should ensure that the students' information needs are identified and they should make an effort to fulfill those information needs so that the users continue to use the library since there is a possibility that the users may stay away from the libraries due to their dependence on online resources.

(3) Libraries must concentrate on educating the users about the current awareness services in a more methodical way.

(4) Further evaluation   that will consider conducting multiple evaluation of each method of current awareness service and assessment of needs based on the different college departments.

Templanza, Mariel R., 1991-
  A study of the documentation and archival practices of the Mangyan Heritage Center and the Center for Mindoro Studies / Mariel R. Templanza. -- 2012.
  xvi, 227 leaves : ill. (some col.)

This study sought to find out what has been done so far by the Mangyan Heritage Center and the Center for Mindoro Studies to preserve the Mangyan heritage of Mindoro and to recommend steps to further improve these practices. This study also pointed out to what degree these two local studies centers conform to the archival standards and best practices and identified available documentations on the Mangyan heritage.

The respondents of this study were the Mangyan Heritage Center and Center for Mindoro Studies. The descriptive method of approach was used to identify the available documentations and existing practices of each local studies center. Survey questionnaires were distributed to both centers to identify the available documentations as well as the current archival practices that each local studies center is performing. Interviews and ocular inspections were also conducted for additional knowledge and information that the survey questionnaire missed to answer.

The findings of this study revealed that both Mangyan Heritage Center and Center for Mindoro Studies maintain their collection on the cultural heritage of Mindoro in line with their goals and objectives. Available documentation of the Mangyan heritage were composed of books about the Mangyan culture, Ambahan books, Ambahan poems in audio format, photographs of Mangyans and their activities from 1900s up to the present, and theses and dissertations pertaining to the island of Mindoro. In terms of archival and preservation standards, based on the findings, it is clearly manifested that both local studies centers do not adhere to the best practices of archival science and on the preservation and maintenance of the collection.

Recommendations of the study include a written collection development policy and acquisition policy for both local studies centers for them to be guided in other archival practices such as appraisal, arrangement and description. Additional knowledge on archival practices was also suggested to the staff of both centers. Proper handling must be carried out for the safety of the materials.

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Victorio, Mico Paulo M., 1990-
  A study of the Barangay Loyola Heights community's perception of the sustainability of the Barangay Loyola Heights community-based toy library / Mico Paulo M. Victorio. -- 2012.
  xii, 129 leaves

        This study focused to determine the perception of the Barangay Loyola Heights Community towards the role of the toy library in consideration of its sustainability by identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats; to know their views on sustainability and ways of approaching it; to identify ways in which the community can support and contribute to the toy library's sustainability, and; to determine the practices and strategies that the toy library must do to improve its programs and services.

        In the study, survey questionnaire and interview schedule were used in the data collection. Respondents were children between ages three to seven; parents, guardians, and teachers who accompanied the children; the Toy Library administration and staff, and; the head of the Philippine Toy Library.

        Based on the findings, the children, parents, guardians and teachers were perceived to be satisfied with the existence and the collection of the toy library in their community. In terms of sustainability, the Barangay Loyola Heights Community-based Toy Library lacked mission, goals and objectives, development policy, and skilled personnel to manage the library operation. However, it was supported by the local government on its budget, venue, and utility costs.   The collection, other resources, and networking and linkages were managed and provided by the Philippine Toy Library.

        The problem that may hinder the toy library's sustainability were lack of programs like storytelling, art workshops, and others, to support the toy library program. Another is the community involvement which was one of the key determinants in the sustainability of the toy library. The community provides the toys, equipment, and furniture through donation. They also partake in the decision-making development, and management of the toy library.

        Full and continuous support and commitment by the members of the community, namely, the officials and families altogether, are needed for the toy library to operate. Without them, the toy library would eventually cease to function.

Yanga, Daryl Gonzales
  The perceptions of library and information professionals in the University of the Philippines Diliman on social tagging and its effectiveness in an academic setting / Daryl Gonzales Yanga. – 2012.
  xii, 73 leaves : ill.

        In this study, the effectiveness of social tagging in an academic setting was known, as well as the perceptions of library and information professionals on this concept.

        Studying the effectiveness through measuring the results" precision and observing user behaviour in tagging revealed that although most of time, tags return related results, several concerns like lack of hierarchy of tags, ambiguity, confusion between the use of singular or plural, etc. arise and affect the effectiveness of social tags. Despite this, it was found out that personal and local tags are actually effective tools in an academic setting, because they can

serve as bookmarks for the users. Also, they may serve as an avenue for students and teachers to share their resources for a certain subject to others who are also taking up the same subject.

In evaluating the perceptions of library and information professionals on social tagging, library and information professionals from UP Diliman were asked to answer a survey questionnaire. The findings revealed that out of 50 respondents who answered and returned the survey, 35 (70%) of them were familiar with the concept of social tagging. Although it is quite a big number, the findings revealed that they are only familiar with the concept because of social networking, and not because of social tagging sites. Also, it was found out that these library and information professionals believe that social tagging has a role in the library field, provided that it only serves as a supplement to existing principles, and that both the users and the library and information professionals should be well-aware and well-educated of the concept.

Zaide, Asherel Joy D., 1988-
   Factors influencing the decisions of non-medical professionals in Barangay Tugatog, Malabon in choosing the most appropriate health information / Asherel Joy D. Zaide. -- 2012.
   xiii, 114 leaves

"Laughter is the best medicine" already became a household phrase, oftentimes used as a joke when someone does not want to make medication. Health information in the Philippine setting is very complex. It is a combination of early traditional and modern scientific practices. Libraries play critical roles in the e-health era. They are tasked to help prevent health information seekers from being overwhelmed with the myriad of health information available to them and help select relevant and trustworthy information, and thus making informed decisions.

The focus of this research is to determine the behavior of the non-medical practitioners of Brgy. Tugatog, Malabon towards health information, particularly the factors affecting decisions made by the respondents regarding health information usage and acceptance. The participants of this study are composed of non-medical practitioners: those who are not licensed medical doctors, dentists and ophthalmologists. The participants were randomly selected from Barangay Tugatog, Malabon with ages ranging from 18 and above, and were asked to answer a survey questionnaire.

After analyzing the data gathered for this study, it was found out that there are three main factors that influence the decision of non-medical professionals in choosing the most appropriate health information. These are the attributes of health information source, personal biases, and the nature of needed health information.

Zambale, Jerome Paul P., 1988-
   Library and information science (LIS) and its related fields as viewed and applied in knowledge management environment in selected government agencies in the Philippines / Jerome Paul P. Zambale. -- 2012.
   xv, 113 leaves : ill. (some col.)

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Knowledge management (KM) is an internationally emerging field in the Library and Information Science (LIS) profession and it has created new opportunities and challenges to the skills and competencies of library and information professionals. However, the LIS profession in the Philippines seems to be afar from what is happening in the global scenario. Due to this, the researcher took an interest to investigate the LIS roles, skills and competencies are applied and viewed in some KM environments in the country. The study sampled a KM expert through Dr. Serafin Talisayon who is known as the "Father of KM in the Philippines", and government agencies through the KM programs of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Health (DOH), and the House of Representatives, all of which have started to engage in KM in the early 2000s.

The LIS skills, based from the foreign studies of Abell and Oxbrow, Morris and Todd and Southon, applied in the said government agencies come from Information Management (IM) and Information Technology (IT) competencies. According to the respondents coming from these government agencies, for LIS professionals to effectively work under KM environments, further training in KM that provides KM literacy and competencies are required aside from IM and IT skills. Furthermore, there is an existing view on libraries as repositories for documented knowledge among these different government agencies and their respective KM programs.   In connection to this, even with training in KM, IT, and enhanced IM skills, librarians are still expected to perform traditional library-oriented tasks based from the core competencies they have.

Implications of this study for the LIS profession and education include changing the name of the program itself, and re-evaluate the curriculum for both undergraduate and graduate courses; further training and education should be taken by librarians and LIS students not only in KM, but also in their chosen fields of specialization within the LIS domain; and intensify campaigns that promote the better image of librarians and modern librarianship not only among the students and in the academe, but more importantly among future employers who are unaware of the skills and competencies that librarians possess nowadays. To further improve the research, a follow-up study should be done among multinational companies as these organizations have a different organizational culture and their view on librarianship and librarians in KM may be different as compared from the views of government agencies. Lastly, this study also raised the idea of conducting a nationwide study among different employers which would determine their perspectives on the LIS profession.

Master of Library and Information Science

Araceli, Alfonso A., 1970-
   An assessment of the archives practices in the Philippine provinces of the Society of the Divine Word (SVD), 1909-2009 / Alfonso A. Araceli. -- 2012.
   xiii, 111 leaves : ill. (some col.)

For the many years that Society of the Divine Word (SVD) congregation has been engaged in missionary work in the Philippines, little has been known that an effort in archiving is exerted. There were attempts in the past to organize and to put in order the records and filing

system of the congregation but it did not succeed. Being the oldest in the three Philippine provinces, the PHC Archives has the most collection of documents in the congregation, aside from books and few artifacts that it has at present.

The purpose of this paper is to assess the archives practices of the Philippine provinces of the SVD, with focus on the central province archives. It concerns particularly the following areas: a) acquisition and appraisal, b) arrangement and description; c) reference and access; d) preservation; e) promotion and outreach; and f) administration of the PHC Archives.

The respondents in this study were the members of three (3) biggest communities of priests and brothers in the central province, namely: Catholic Trade community in Manila, Divine Word Seminary community in Tagaytay and Christ the King Seminary community in Quezon City. The choice of the respondents was based on their proximity to the Archives, and being its immediate users, they are the most accessible to the facilities and services of the PHC Archives.

In the course of this study, the researcher found out that the PHC Archives has a lot more efforts to exert as far as its archives practices are concerned. The acquisition practices in the archives is done through transfer and donation, without the benefit of an Archives Policy to guide the person in-charge in this process. The arrangement of archival materials does not conform with the Principles of Provenance and Original Order which are prescribed for an archives. The PHC Archives also does not practice Description of documents. While Reference and Access seem easily done for its immediate users, the Archives facilities and holdings are not promoted to SVD members in the province. Passive conservation is being practiced in order to maintain its present collection.

The PHC Archives has a long way to go in order to accomplish the prescribed standard and best practices among archives. This will only happen if the PHC Archives will someday assign a trained archivist to professionalize the archives system in the central province as well as the other archives in the Philippine provinces of the SVD.

Arinuelo, Lileth L., 1979-
The status of the video collections of the University of the Philippines Diliman Libraries and the information behavior for video materials among the faculty members / Lileth L. Arinuelo. -- 2012.
xvi, [108] leaves

This study investigates the present state of the UP Diliman libraries' video collections and how the faculty members utilize different sources, including the library, to fulfill their work-related needs for video materials. Differences in attitude between faculty users and non-users of video materials, and between faculty and librarians were also investigated.

Using descriptive and correlational research, two separate instruments were administered to 35 head librarians and 150 faculty members of UP Diliman.

The study found that use and non-use vary significantly across the four college clusters (Arts and Letters, Social Sciences and Law; Management and Economics; and Science and Technology) of UP Diliman.

Moreover, the study found a discrepancy between the use pattern of the faculty and the available materials in the UP libraries' video collections. The faculty members are mostly using

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digital formats and are very comfortable with new technology.   On the other hand, most of the UP libraries' video collections are is in analog format and non networkable.

Confirming Wilson's (1999) model of information behavior, the study found that level of satisfaction and level of success in use are correlated to the frequency of use for sources of video materials.

In terms of difference in attitudes, the study found that faculty users of video materials have more positive attitudes than non-users on (a) use of videos in class, (b) use of videos in the future, and (c) library support for collection development. Meanwhile, librarians have more positive attitudes than the faculty regarding the use of videos in class; faculty members have more positive attitudes than librarians on library support.

Recommendations include long-term plans related to moving the video collections into the digital environment.

Cabanilla, Gianina Angela Celine O., 1983-
  Towards designing a library research instruction program for English 10 (College English) at UP Diliman / Gianina Angela Celine O. Cabanilla. -- 2012.
  xvi, 271 leaves : ill

Qualitative analysis was used to prepare a full picture of the teaching strategies and library research experiences of 118 English 10 students, 10 English 10 teachers, and 3 UP main library reference librarians over a four-month period for the 2nd Semester, AY 2010-2011 in the University of the Philippines, Diliman. The participants were interviewed concerning their demographic conditions such as student's year level, gender, and academic major, teachers' and reference librarians' educational attainment, years of English 10 teaching experience, years of teaching library research in the university, rank designation, normal educational attainment, and the areas in which they described their teaching strategies and library research experiences.

The researcher took the role of observer/interviewer for the sessions. Interviews and talk during English 10 sessions with the teachers, students, and reference librarians were transcribed, coded and contextualized, adding to the understanding of the design of a library research instruction module for English 10.Using a grounded theory methodology created by Strauss and Corbin (1998), transcript of the interviews were divided by linguistic idea units and coded according to categories and subcategories, processes, influencing conditions, strategies and outcomes related to library research instruction, which contributed to the articulation of the theories and the modules. The grounded theory methodology created by Strauss and Corbin (1998), transcripts of the interviews were divided by linguistic idea units and coded according to categories and subcategories, processes, influencing conditions, strategies, and outcomes related to library research instruction, which contributed to the articulation of the theories and the modules. The grounded theories exist in three areas: (1) English 10 teachers group; (2) UP main library reference librarian group; and (3) English 10 students group. Additionally, a coding scheme was created out of the ACRL Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education precepts and from the responses of this study that focused on the performance indicators which helped objectify the nature of the module's model of instruction.

Findings revealed that although reference librarians were providing library instruction sessions that some English 10 faculty members and 10 English 10 students found to be

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beneficial, walk-ins and one-to-one assistance, activities that incorporated both technical and pedagogical strategies were still necessary. This study provides information that can be used to assist academic librarians when preparing to teach library research instruction and to assist academic libraries in redesigning and developing library research instruction activities for preparing librarians to teach undergraduates. The Library Research Instruction Program for English 10 (LRIE) that serves as the core of the work provide and instructional module that can be used by librarians for diversifying their instructional delivery with engaging learning tasks.

Carlos, Azenith F., 1978-
  User acceptance of Free Open Source integrated Library Management Systems (FOS-ILMS) in selected academic libraries in Metro Manila / Azenith F. Carlos. -- 2012.
  xiii, 68 leaves : ill.

        Librarians , now more than ever, are in a significant position to acquire and modify Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) Integrated Library Management System (ILMS) without paying royalties. With the proliferation of different FOSS ILMS, how are the Academic Libraries in Metro Manila Manila responding?
        Anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model of Venkatesh, this study seeks to investigate the determinants of "perceived ease of use" – a key driver of technology acceptance, adoption, and usage behavior among users of FOSS ILMS in selected Academic Libraries in Metro Manila..
        After a pre-survey among selected Academic Libraries in Metro Manila, it has been found out that out of 335 libraries; only 7 have been using an FOSS ILMS. Among the 7, only 6 librarians participated in the Survey as they are using FOSS ILMS for at least 6 months.
        This study showed that none of the anchors and adjustment, when combined, determine early perceptions about the ease of use of a new system (Internal Control, External Control, Intrinsic motivation, Emotion and Enjoyment). However, if not combined with other anchors, Perceived Enjoyment (ENJ) resulted as a significant predictor of Perceived Ease of Use (PEU). With continuous usage, Librarians will use or adapt a certain Technology if they find perceived using it as enjoyable, pleasant, and they have fun while using it.
        This research posits that both Perceived Usefulness (PU) and Perceived Ease of Use (PEU) are significant predictors of Behavioral Intention to Use (BIU).

Cruz, Ma. Elvirita Dumlao, 1978-
  Revisiting city public libraries : a follow-up study of public city libraries' services for physically and visually handicapped / Ma. Elvirita Dumlao-Cruz. -- 2012.
  xi, 180 leaves

        Among the four types of libraries, School, Academic, Special and Public libraries, Public libraries are considered to have the mandate to serve the information needs of the whole community. Public libraries as both social and educational institution must be able to provide free access to information and make it available to all without prejudice even to society's marginalized sector including persons with disabilities. Mobilizing public libraries to be agents

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of literacy and education for nation building should be the concern to create change that will minimize poverty. Equipping public libraries to be suitable for the needs of every member of the community including marginalized disable persons will enable hem to be self-sufficient members of the community and the society at large.

There have been previous studies conducted to assess the capacity of the Philippine public libraries to cater to the needs of persons with disabilities. In the study conducted by Angala (2001), factors such as facilities, equipment, collections, programs and staff's ability to attend to the needs of persons with disabilities were evaluated to determine what city public libraries were providing best services. His study was the point of referral of this study which sought to compare the above-mentioned factors for the span of ten years covering the years from 2001 to 2010, as well as the public libraries' current status, factors for improvement, constraints for progress and future plans. Nine of the selected city public libraries included in this study are the city public libraries of Caloocan, Las Piñas, Makati, Manila, Marikina, Parañaque, Pasay, Pasig, and Quezon City. The researcher used the descriptive method in presenting gathered data from library visits, interview, questionnaires and checklist.

The findings of the study showed that there are no much significant improvements in city libraries' services to visually and physically handicap for the past ten years. The researcher found that (1) Public city libraries included in this study does not have special services for visually handicapped patrons but regards that regular services provided to able bodied clients already suffice the information needs of the physically handicapped users, (2) Most libraries do not consider providing library services for the blind primarily because of the absence of blind clients, (3) Most of the city public libraries do not have facilities that provide easy access to physically handicapped which are mandated by the law, (4) City public libraries provide regular services ti physically handicapped patrons to secure their psychological condition, (5) Providing library personnel with special training in handling visually and physically handicapped clients is still not given attention, (6) In a span of ten years, the only aspect where all libraries improved is the provision of Internet access which is not mainly aimed for persons with disabilities but for general public., (7) Outreach programs are not mainly aimed for people with visual and physical disability, (8) Problem with budget is not just about lack of funds but are often caused by low regard of the local government to libraries and librarians, (9) Though most libraries have desire to provide services to persons with disabilities, most of them do not see it as a priority, and (10) Only four out of nine city public libraries have a plan to provide special services to blind clients.

Deasis, Susannah V., 1979-
  Toy library : a feasibility study for Marikina City / Susannah Villegas-Deasis. -- 2012.
  xiv, [154] leaves : ill

This is a descriptive-feasibility study that determined the viability of setting up the first ever statutory toy library in Marikina City according to its market, technical, and financial aspect. A total of 200 parent/guardian respondents ere interviewed in 2005. Respondents were evenly distributed among the 15 barangays of Marikina City according to its population percentage.

All data obtained were summarized, while market sub-objective data were also tested

for significant associations with the toy library's technical requirements (e.g. location, time, etc.).

This study can also be considered one of the pioneering studies on toy libraries in the Philippines. An exhaustive and lengthy review of the related literature on toy libraries and play were discussed in Chapter II. Results showed that it is feasible to establish a toy library in Marikina City considering respondents overwhelming positive response on the importance of play for their child's development. Local government of Marikina City is also very willing to financially and logistically support such project, and at the same time, is also capable of doing so since the city is well established and excelling in almost every aspect of its governance. Other agencies were also considered for support especially for the library's sustainability. Technical requirements of the proposed toy library were also listed based on the respondents' preferences.

Dizon, Heidi Kalayaan M., 1980-
  Promotions in selected Philippine Heritage Libraries in Metro Manila : a basis for a proposed library promotional plan for the Ateneo Library of Women's Writings of the Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University / Heidi Kalayaan M. Dizon. – 2012.
   xx, 166 leaves : ill.

Promotions increase visibility, encourage potential users, and strengthen support from stakeholders. All libraries, including heritage libraries, are not exempted from budget cut-offs, personnel reorganization, or even closures. Given that heritage libraries have a collection of enduring value, promotions prove to be essential in libraries' existence.

Five heritage libraries were studied: Ortigas Foundation Library, Lopez Memorial Museum and Library, Antonio Vivencio del Rosario UST Heritage Library. Data collection was done through interview of the librarians, user surveys, and physical observation of the libraries and their websites. The Internet and online marketing is found to be the most effective promotional tool. While sales promotions such as library merchandise and publications help in encouraging customer response, traditional forms of promotions are still in use and remain to be popular. Publicity and public relations such as exhibits and lectures are found important, and paid advertising is the least used tool because it is expensive, This study facilitated the development if a promotional plan fir the Ateneo Library of Women's Writings (ALIWW). The concluded best promotional practices of selected Philippine heritage libraries in Metro Manila as perceived by its users and librarians identified marketing strategies and techniques that would very well be appropriate for the ALIWW as one of the notable heritage libraries in Metro Manila.

Jaafar, Tadz Majal Ayesha V., 1985-
  Development of a law library consortium in Metro Manila / Tadz Majal Ayesha V. Jaafar. -- 2012.
   xvi, 129 leaves : ill.

It is an established fact that no library is complete and can give everything to its clients.

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The reasons behind this include the continuously rising costs of library resources and services, information explosion, and advances in technology, among others. To ensure that the information needs of the clients are satisfied, consortia are formed, wherein the libraries can share resources and services. In the Philippines, consortia and networks have been proven to be effective in addressing the above-mentioned concerns. No consortium, however, was formed for law libraries. There are only informal arrangements among law librarians. Thus, this study proposes a model for a law library consortium in Metro Manila and a Memorandum of Agreement.

Before coming up with a model, several factors were examined. This study described the current status of law libraries in Metro Manila-their practices, the services that they offer, specialize in and share with other libraries, and the resources available in each library. This study also sought to find out the attitude of law librarians and the institutions' administrators towards sharing resources
with other institutions. Based on the findings on the above-mentioned factors and some literature reviewed, a model for a law library consortium was formulated.

The search techniques used in the study were the survey method and interview. Survey questionnaires were distributed to the clients of the law libraries in order to describe their information needs. The librarians were also given another set of survey questionnaires to identify their practices, the materials that they have in their libraries, the services that they offer and their attitude towards resource sharing. On the other hand, interviews were conducted with the administrators of the institutions to know their attitude towards resource sharing.

The findings of this study were: (1) clients have various ways of seeking information, but have almost the same information needs; (2) the information that they are looking for an individuals and the information that their institutions require from them are almost the same, as well as their preferred characteristics of information; (3) the most used sources of information are textbooks, case digests and online/electronic resources, most clients consult foreign materials, and most clients prefer print materials; (4) the most sought information are laws, executive orders, proclamations, decisions, references and news; (5) most of the clients spend 0-4 hours in seeking information; (6) most clients are satisfied with their research but admit that not everything they need could be found in the library; (7) most clients think that collaboration with other institutions is necessary; (8) the different law libraries have almost the same practices; (9) various sources of legal information and services are available in the different law libraries and the librarians are willing to share them; (10) most librarians are willing to collaborate with other institutions, and; (11) most administrators gave an affirmative response regarding the idea of establishing a law library consortium, as long as equal sharing will be done and confidentiality of other records will be kept.

The model created for the law library consortium, based on the results of the study, will have its own staff with certain qualifications, funding from membership fees, fees from the services and grants, joint ownership of assets and infrastructure, incorporated and recognized as a legal entity, governed by a board of directors formed for the consortium, and has committees handling different services and activities which work hand-in-hand with one another. It is concluded that the law library is considered as a vital part of the institution. A law library consortium will be helpful for the clients, librarians and the institutions in providing adequate service. Collaboration is also a good idea for law libraries in Metro Manila since the libraries have various collections and services. It will also be easier for libraries to collaborate with one

another because most of them have almost the same practices, and most of the librarians and administrators have an affirmative response towards the establishment of a law library consortium.

The following recommendations were made: (1) the law librarians should keep track of the latest developments in librarianship and law; (2) a periodic and objective assessment of the collection and services should be done; (3) the practices and services that they offer; (5) the librarians must try to be open to the concept of resource sharing; (6) the administrators must be informed of the advantages and disadvantages of the consortium, and; (7) the establishment of the law library consortium should be done as soon as possible, using the model established based on the results of this study as a guide.

Joshua, Dauda, 1972-
   Feasibility of a dedicated e-learning platform in Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola School of Management and Information Technology, Department of Library and Information Science / Dauda Joshua. --- 2012.
   xv, 155 leaves : ill.

The need for the e-learning platform system has been accentuated by both faculty and students of the Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola School of Management and Information Technology, Department of Library and Information Science (MAUTECH DLIS) to facilitate easy, reliable and extendable learning activities of the department. For this reason, this research aimed to survey the feasibility of mounting a dedicated platform to facilitate a distance learning program of MAUTECH DLIS in LIS courses. Hence, data were gathered from faculty and students, especially undergraduates, through a survey. There were three research instrument used: (1) survey questionnaire for students (undergraduates), (2) survey questionnaire for faculty members, (3) an exclusive interview session with the HOD, DLIS.

Frequency analysis and percentages were used to interpret the data gathered from the questionnaires and interview. Also, computations for the mean, standard deviation and ranking were applied in the analyses. The data revealed that: (a) most of the respondents are aware of the premise e-learning opportunities; (b) most of the respondents are male youth, showing interest of such platform system .; (c) the demerits of using e-learning were fewer than its merits; (d) most of the respondents are already knowledgeable in ICT or computer operations and can fit in properly into e-learning application; (e) major setbacks are inadequate facilities, lack of electricity, lack of funding and the like; (f) the need for policy guidance in e-learning is envisaged; (g) a five-year development plan is proposed for DLIS department to ensure the establishment of the e-learning platform; (I) faculty training and awareness is encouraged; (j) acquisition of ICT facilities are purported; (k) the need for a computer laboratory is encouraged.

The researcher recommends four different e-learning platform systems: open source platform, proprietary platform, customized platform, and off-line platform systems. The researcher further encourages the use of e-learning tools that are readily available for both faulty and students. As a feasibility study, this research output might be useful not only to the MSUTECH DLIS as a unit but also to the university as a whole.

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Marifosque, Myzel Yu, 1981-
   The use of social media by academic libraries in the Philippines / Myzel Yu Marifosque. --
2012.
   xii, 96 leaves : ill.

        This study explored the use of social media by academic libraries in the Philippines. It
aimed to determine the prevalence and extent of social media use in academic libraries in the
Philippines, identify the reasons why academic librarians use social media, find out the factors
that influence academic librarians' decisions to social media in providing library services and
programs, realize the attitude of academic librarians toward the use of social media in their
libraries and ascertain the specific skills and training needs relevant to the application of social
media in library services and programs.
        A survey questionnaire was used covering the respondents' social media knowledge,
frequency of use of social media applications, identified importance of the characteristics of
social media, recognized usefulness of social media applications in library activities, and
perceived factors affecting library's acceptance and use of social media.
        Quantitative method was utilized in analyzing the data gathered from 23 out of 34
academic libraries in the Philippines that have social media accounts through descriptive
statistics. This was done and presented through frequency distribution bar/pie charts and
tables.
        The result revealed that academic librarians in the Philippines have positive attitudes
towards the use of social media in their libraries. They consider social media as useful to their
work as academic librarians and accept social media and their libraries. However, there are
other factors that affect and influence the use of social media   by academic libraries in the
Philippines, such as tools/equipment/technical infrastructure, knowledge/skills, training, and
institutional policies.
        This study recommends to: create awareness on the use of social media for library
services and programs; enhance knowledge/skills and academic librarians on the use of social
media by by libraries; formulate and implement social media plans and policies; encourage
researches on the use of social media; and include a course on the use of social media by
libraries in Library and Information Science curriculum.

Meneses, Meneleo Ramon B., 1989-
   The E-Library Project of the Division of City Schools of Quezon City : an evaluation /
Meneleo Ramon B. Meneses. -- 2012.
   xv, 161 leaves : ill

        Innovation in converting traditional library into an electronic set-up which entails
automation and ease of use and access of information sources and services focusing on Internet
and online facilities is the realization of the E-Library Project of the Division of City Schools
of Quezon City. The main objective of the study was to assess and provide significant
information on the extent of implementation and effectiveness of pilot e-library schools on
areas of use and usage, access, management and resources in the materials, services and
functions of the e-library.

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There were 11 librarians, 110 teachers/faculty members, and 275 pupils/students who served as respondents in the study together with the perceptions obtained from the interviews with the 11 principals of the said pilot e-libraries. Performance audit, survey questionnaire and interview were used to gather data.

The results of the study substantiate that the E-Library Project has an effect and does have an impact on the librarians, teachers/faculty members, and pupils/students. The data gathered from the performance audit, survey questionnaires and interviews revealed that: (a) Materials in the e-library have been used an average of once or twice by the respondents; (b) Internet/websites and encyclopedias have some indications of use while materials are either seldom used or unavailable; (c) access to materials and resources as well as online facilities is poorly accessible; (d) librarians perceived that e-library materials and services as adequate while teachers and students/pupils indicated neither satisfaction nor dissatisfaction with the materials and services of the e-library; (e) both librarians and teachers and students/pupils perceived the materials and services as resources of the e-library to be very important; (f) librarians perceived the benefits of the integrated library software (ILS) to be "fair" with modules on online public access catalog (OPAC) and cataloging benefits to be "satisfactory;" (g) teachers and students/pupils perceived OPAC to be satisfactory, online databases were poor and document delivery, circulation and provisions of electronic journals and interlibrary loan are not available; (h) an overall perception of poor was given to Internet and computer resources benefits of the e-library by the teachers and students/pupils; (i) librarians perceived the effects to be very satisfactory in terms of staffing skills, however, teachers and students/pupils perceived the e-library materials and services to be poor or not available and even poorly accessible to them; and (j) as perceived by the school administrators/principals, the effects of the e-library project are positive with regard to the impact and effectiveness of the conversion of the traditional library into an electronic library.

Recommendations focused on upgrading the materials, equipment and services of the e-library through marketing and promotional strategies that will ensure continuity and maintenance of the e-library project from support coming from school, local government unit, DepEd and other stakeholders like community, alumni, NGOs and other civic organizations. Proper documentation, monitoring and evaluation schemes must be employed to periodically assess the positive impact and effectiveness of the e-library.

Sahagun, Jonas T., 1981-
  Philippine thesaurus on civil law : English-Filipino and Filipino-English / Jonas T. Sahagun. -- 2012.
  xiii, 205 leaves

This study, Philippine Thesaurus on Civil Law: English-Filipino and Filipino-English, is a pioneering work in the area of Philippine civil law. The thesaurus includes select terms on Philippine civil law covering areas such as persons; family law; property, ownership and its modifications; different modes of acquiring ownership; obligations and contracts; and other peripheral areas. The author focused on the following target objectives: (1) to gather and collate select Philippine civil law terminologies in English and translate these into Filipino; (2) to establish the existing equivalent, associative, and hierarchical relationships of these

terminologies; and (3) to promote consistent representation and understanding of subject matter by indexers and researchers on Philippine civil law. The legal terminologies collected were analyzed using the concept of natural and controlled language relationship and were grouped into broad categories following the deductive or top-down approach. The equivalent, associative, and hierarchical relationships of these terminologies were identified using as guide the arrangement into books, titles, chapters, and subheads of existing Philippine civil laws in the Civil Code of the Philippines. These terminologies were translated from the source language which is English into its nearest equivalent term in a secondary or target language which is Filipino following the concept of degrees of equivalence and non-equivalence using terminological sources in standardized form. Advice of experts from the UP School of Library and Information Studies and the UP Sentro ng Wikang Filipino on legal terms, thesaurus construction, and Filipino language were sought to validate the terms collected and the initial output of the study. The study resulted into two parts: (1) the Philippine Thesaurus on Civil Law in English consisting of 361 preferred terms and 72 non-preferred terms; and (2) the Philippine Thesaurus on Civil Law in Filipino consisting of 361 preferred terms and 67 non-preferred terms. The following measures are recommended for the thesaurus' continuous development: (1) continuous addition and updating of terminologies and translations; (2) undertaking of test activities by indexers, librarians, and practitioners of select institutions; (3) design and development of an electronic thesaurus manager prototype; and (4) incorporation of the thesaurus into a future study of a more general Philippine Legal thesaurus. The Philippine Thesaurus on Civil Law, being a pioneering study, needs to go through major testing and refinement in the hands of its end users.

Tavora, Hazel Anne B., 1977-
  Use of electronic resources by the undergraduate students of Mapua Institute of Technology, Makati Campus / Hazel Anne B. Tavora. -- 2012.
  [xii], 88 leaves

The purpose of this study is to determine use of electronic resources by the undergraduate students of Mapua Institute of Technology, Makati Campus mainly to (1) Find out the frequency of use of the electronic resources by the undergraduate students (2) Determine the factors that the undergraduate students consider in searching information from electronic resources and to (3) Identify how the undergraduate students seek information from the electronic resources.

Three hundred thirty seven survey questionnaires were distributed to undergraduate students enrolled in various programs such as Computer Science (CS), Information Technology (IT), Information Systems (IS), Business Administration (BA), Hotel and Restaurant Management (HRM), Entrepreneurship (ENT), Accountancy (ACT), Nursing (NRS). Purposive convenience sampling was used as the preferred sampling method due to the large sample size.

From the results of this study, it is concluded that 51.2% of undergraduate students of Mapua Makati are not aware of the existence of the library information literacy program / library orientation while 40.5% respondents were able to attend the library orientation.

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ABSTRACTS OF THESES SUBMITTED TO THE
UP SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES IN 2013

Bachelor of Library and Information Science

Almoniña, John Ronald R., 1991-
  Social relevance of the Quezon City Public Library System / John Ronald R. Almoniña, Jor-el E. Paragua. -- 2013.
  xiv, 120 leaves : ill.

        Public libraries are tasked to provide materials, programs, and services that cater to the needs of the community that it serves. It is the responsibility that serves to establish the public libraries as being socially significant and relevant. This study aimed to discover the extent of the Quezon city Public Library's significance to society based on its perceived effect in terms of these major social impact indicators: 1) Basic Literacy; 2) Business/Career; 3) The Library as a place; 4) Information Literacy; 5) General Information; 6) Empowerment; 7) Health and Well Being; 8) Personal Development; 9) Social Cohesion; and 10) Imagination/Creativity.
        The study used the survey method for its research design. Structured questionnaires were distributed to the librarians, library staff, and active and potential users of the QCPL, the samples of which were identified through convenience sampling.
        The main findings of the study showed that the respondents' overall perception on the QCPL's capability to meet its stated goals and objectives was positive, with most respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing. The respondents' overall perception of the effect of the QCPL on society based on the given social impact indicators was seen as slight to moderate. Also of note was the respondents positive perception on the QCPL's capability to provide library and information services responsive to the needs of the community based on most of them indicating agreement or strong agreement. Lastly, the respondents perceive the QCPL to have strongly met its stated goal and objective of providing facilities and technology for information access and retrieval.
        Recommendations of the study include improving the overall quality of the QCPL's branch libraries and bringing them up to a uniform level. Further studies on the community's needs are also encouraged to better understand the QCPL's contribution to society. Finally, the study itself may be undertaken on other public libraries to assess the overall social relevance of the public libraries in the Philippines.

Alunday , Wilvelyne B., 1990-
  A proposed library resources and service marketing plan for the Armed Forces of the Philippines Main Library / Wilvelyne B. Alunday. – 2013.
  xii, 61 leaves : ill. (some col.)

        Libraries in military camps need to market their resources and services not just to military personnel but also to the civilian residents. This study focused on the improvement of the current marketing efforts of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Main Library (AFPML)

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and on the awareness of the civilians and military personnel residents inside Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo about the AFPML's library resources and services.

An informal unstructured interview was conducted to be able to get clear information about the marketing efforts of the library. Based from the interview, budget and change of command are the main problems of AFPML when it comes to library marketing. However, the library was promotional to promote its resources and services and to attract more users.

A total of sixty-four (64) respondents were surveyed – fifteen Military Personnel (23.44%) and forty-nine civilians (76.56%). Most of the library users were Military Personnel (23.44%) and only few civilians (9.38%) know the AFP Main Library. The civilians are the family of Military Personnel who reside inside the military camp. The study found out that forty-three respondents (67.19%) do not know the existence of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Main |Library. The data gathered revealed that library users are satisfied with the resources and services offered by the library.

Azura, Leo Christian, Jr., 1981-
Philippine medical thesaurus on Anatomy in Waray / Leo Christian Azura , Jr.. – 2013.
xi, 262 leaves

The field of medicine is arguably one of the most significant branches of science and technology. There has been increasing funding both from the government and private sector for the past few years. In fact, there are more drugs and health care products available, distributed and used now by the public than it was ten years ago. The quality of life and longevity of humans have dramatically improved in the past few decades; much of it can be attributed to the advancement and improvement of medical techniques.

Yet, despite the improvements, there still exist communication barriers between medical professionals and patients because of the differences of medical knowledge between the patients and doctors. Inevitably, maltreatment occurs, especially in rural areas, because of miscommunication and language barrier between patients and doctors.

Recognizing the problem, the Philippine Multilingual Medical Thesaurus Project was conceived, wherein it intends to translate medical terms taken from the US National Library of Medicine's *Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)* to various Philippine languages. This study was conducted to translate MeSH terms on Anatomy into Waray as part of the Philippine Medical Thesaurus.

The medical terms were downloaded from the MeSH website. These terms were then translated using the most comprehensive and authoritative dictionaries, after which other translation tools were used to verify and validate the initial translations. Dr. Candelaria Cui Acas, a Waray linguist expert from *Komisyon ng Wikang Pilipino* ranked the translation tools used for the study. The terms were also listed into translation worksheets by competent respondents consisting of thirteen medical and non-medical professionals. All respondents are native speakers of Waray and reside in Eastern Visayas.

Once collection of data was finished, term analysis was conducted using the policies and guidelines on thesaurus construction. After careful examination and verification, the terms were generated and encoded manually.

Out of the 2199 medical terms under anatomy [A}, 536 terms of 24.37% have suitable

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Waray equivalent, 14 terms or 0.64% have no equivalent translations but have a scope note, and 1649 terms or 74.99% have neither equivalent translations nor scope notes.

Cadiz, Paolo Leandro S., 1991-
   Development of n SMS-based library querying system for the UP Integrated School Library /Paolo Leandro S. Cadiz. – 2013.
 xiii 73 leaves : ill. (some col.)

With the current pace in development of mobile technologies, more people are starting to demand for mobile services. Librarians are no exemption from this demand, as seen in mobile journals and online articles, the demand for mobile library services Is increasing, with people requesting that book searching and borrowing, as well as reference querying be made mobile for easy access wherever they go. The viable solution to the library users' demand is the use of Short Messaging Services, or text messaging as a medium to deliver these mobile library services.

The technology for SMS-based mobile library services already exists, with current software and web applications such as MOSIO and SYRSIDYNIX already enabling certain libraries to provide mobile book searching and reference querying. However, these current technologies are proprietary, and come with a price and certain restrictions that impose limitations on the improvement of library services. This leads to only a few libraries availing of the service and providing the demanded mobile library services. A general solution to the issue would be the development of an open-source mobile library service system that can compensate for the limitations of the proprietary systems.

The research thus aims to determine the requirement s of developing an open-source SMS-based library querying system, which will provide similar functions, as well as answer to the limitations of the current proprietary systems. The research also   specifically aims to be able to develop the mobile library system based on the determined requirements. The product of the research is an open-source mobile library querying system that will perform the functions of currently existing systems, as well as remove the imposed limitations to libraries.

The research was conducted alongside the Waterfall Model of Systems Analysis and sign, and progresses on the first three stages: (1) Requirement Gathering, (2) System Design and (3) Implementation. A pre-test survey was conducted to determine the possible user requirements of the system. Once determined, the system was designed and developed based on the user requirements to determine the technical requirements, and then was implemented on a local database for further testing.

The research was able to find out the following requirements:
- A perceived need for the services provided by the system by the library users;
- The use of open-source alternatives to eliminate the limitations of existing proprietary systems; and
- The capability of the system to improve as needed by the library and its users.

The system developed was able to answer to the needs presented, and will prove to be an enhancement to current library services provided by the libraries.

Canar, Jathniel R., 1990-
  An assessment of the level of job satisfaction of student assistants serving the University of the Philippines Diliman libraries / Jathniel R. Canar. -- 2013.
  xiv, 52 leaves : ill. (some col.)

      Library student assistants play a vital role in the operation of libraries. They serve as the "frontliners" of the organization, communicating with the clients to give the right resources. It has been one of the common part-time jobs available for college students. The study assessed the level of job satisfaction of library student assistants working in UP Diliman Libraries.
      From fifty-nine (59) library student assistants who worked last academic year 2011-2012, thirty-seven (37) were randomly selected to be respondents. Twenty-six (26) replied from the request to answer an online questionnaire. Respondents were directed to answer questions through online survey. The data gathered were analyzed and interpreted on what library student assistants think about their job.
      Library student assistants perform non-professional yet essential tasks for the operation of the library. These tasks are: Shelving (84.7%), Locating materials (61.6%), Shelf reading (61.6%), Staffing control desk (61.6%), and Staffing loan desk (61.6%). Library student assistants were also given little supervision on their work, giving them autonomy to do the tasks they perform. Time management and low and slow salary processing are some of the problems library student assistants encountered. Overall, library student assistants were satisfied in their job. Recommendations, such as, competitive salary, priority in registration, and priority in dormitory slots were suggested by library student assistants.

Canlas, Rich Andrew C., 1990-
  A study of the factors that affect the library use of Alternative Learning System (ALS) beneficiaries in Tondo and Sta. Cruz / Rich Andres C. Canlas. - 2013.
  xiii, 74 leaves : ill.

      The Alternative Learning system (ALS) has emerged as a great opportunity to the out-of-school population who still still want to graduate up to the secondary level, enabling themselves to advance their respective academic standings. With the program being dynamic and flexible to the beneficiaries, learning should be maximized in order to increase their capability in passing the ALS Accreditation and Equivalency Tests (ALS A&E Tests); hence, library use is important.
      This study is mainly concerned about the technical and behavioral factors that affect the library use of the ALS beneficiaries. The technical factors considered are the use of other resources, proper library instruction and promotion, and the dependency on modules and the internet. The behavioral factor considered are the individual study habits of the beneficiaries and their interaction with regular students. Other factors such as former educational background and economic status were also included.
      The researcher used quantitative research methods in order to evaluate the level of the use of library and other resources and the degree of effectiveness of the factors and how they affect or hinder the library use of the beneficiaries. Questionnaires were administered to 137

respondents, who were purposively and conveniently selected, in order to obtain information regarding the nature of the ALS program, the beneficiaries, and their library use. The computation of the weighted mean of the factors and sub-factors was used in order to identify which factor really affects or hinders the library use of the beneficiaries, and the results were interpreted with the use of the Likert scale. Correlation and linear regression were also employed so as to quantitatively determine how closely related and how predictable the factors are with respect to the library use of the beneficiaries.

The results have shown that the library use of the ALS beneficiaries is low and is moderately affected by proper library instruction and promotion. Moreover, it is fairly affected by their individual study habits. The other factors stated do not really hinder their library use. In essence, the range of the correlations for the other factors is from 55.38% to 64.1`4%, implying that the factors are moderately related to the ALS beneficiaries' library use.

The improvement of the current and development of new library instruction and promotion are therefore, recommended in order to increase the level of library use among the ALS beneficiaries, since the current library activities seem to overlook the need to support the ALS program and the beneficiaries. Furthermore, encouraging and motivating the beneficiaries to develop their individual study habits are also recommended.

Corral, Valerie Darl M., 1990-
  A KOHA customization, migration, and training project for the Quezon City Public Library / Valerie Darl M. Corral, Giancarlo M. Piquero. – 2013.
 xiv, 115 leaves : ill. (some col.)

The Quezon city Public Library (QCPL) is the largest public library in Metro Manila and serves nearly 2.679 million residents through its main library located at the back of Quezon City Hall and 21 branch libraries distributed all over the city. As a part of its commitment to continue to provide its users a wide variety of quality programs and services, the QCPL is upgrading its integrated library system (ILS)-- primarily to enhance its online public access catalog (OPAC) and automate select processes involved in everyday library work.

The National Library of the Philippines (NLP) recommends Koha, the first open source ILS created in 1999 by Katipo Communications for the Horowhenua Library Trust in New Zealand, for all affiliated public libraries in the country and offers relevant assistance and training through its Information Technology Division. The QCPL, with its autonomy in implementing its own policies and projects, decided to migrate from OpenBiblio, its current ILS since 2006, to Koha, but not without some challenges that prompted the postponement of its initial efforts in late 2011, such as: (1) the bibliographic data in OpenBiblio cannot be exported and directly migrated to Koha, (2) there is a need for additional workforce in terms of encoding the records, and (3) lack of immediate technical assistance with the migration to Koha to suit the needs and preferences of the library staff and users among others.

Through the use of survey questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, and user-centered system design (UCSD), the current ILS underwent systems analysis and evaluation in preparation for the customization of the new ILS. A training program about Koha was also conducted to supplement the skill sets of the library staff and to assist them in the transition of upgrading the ILS. The participants were the Multimedia and Internet Services (MIS) section,

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who will administer and manage the new ILS, and the Technical Services section, who will be the primary users of the new ILS among the library staff.

The study found out that there is also a need to increase the awareness about the OPAC, as the data gathered reflected that the service is not visible enough to the users. The QCPL administration preferred that the customization and training focus first on the OPAC and Cataloging modules, while the library staff gains practical familiarity with the rest of the features and functionalities of Koha. Further training is set to be conducted wherein the topic focuses on the modules and features directly related to a particular section. Once the QCPL is able to improve and sustain the OPAC, continue wit h the customization, and consider other modules to capitalize on the potential offered by Koha, everything will eventually translate to a more holistic and better quality of service for the users.

Davila, Rovan Benedict L., 1986-
A comparative study of E-Book file formats and their usage levels in selected universities in Metro Manila / Rovan Benedict L. Davila. – 2013.
xiv, 75 leaves : ill.

Electronic books or e-books, is essentially a digital media format containing texts, images, and sounds about a certain field of knowledge. Its usage has steadily increased over the past years with the growth and popularity of electronic readers and devices (e-readers) such as smart phones, tablet computers, etc. Thus, libraries in the United States and other countries have started to take advantage of this new format, and they are consistently improving their e-books, services and expanding their e-books collections.

This research aims to describe the current trends of the e-book format in the Philippines, which is currently at its early stage and only adapted by a handful of private schools and universities in Metro Manila. It plans to describe the library processes involved in using, acquiring, and lending these materials, and to define any possible effects they may cause to library usage. The research also aims to provide in-depth analysis of the e-book collections of the selected library institutions, including policies being implemented to maintain the digital resources. It also plans to assess the current state of usage of the e-book resources, ant their corresponding effects on library attendance and usage of printed materials. Additionally, the awareness, familiarity, perception, and preferences of users will also be determined in the study.

Interviews with the academic heads, technical administrators, and librarians of each institution will be conducted in order to collect data on different e-book formats being used in each school, as well as information on methods of usage, and features and limitations of each file format. A statistical data on the number of students going to the library will also be collected in order to determine the possible effects of e-book usage to the library presence and usage of students. A statistical survey among the students of each selected university (UP, AdMU, DLSU, UST) will also be conducted in order to assess the awareness and satisfaction level of the students using the e-book materials.

Unfortunately, the requests for interviews from DLSU and UST were refused so minimal information were collected from both universities. However, based on the responses from the librarians of UP Diliman College of Engineering and the AdMU Rizal Library, the use of e-

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book resources of the selected library institutions, along with the different file formats associated with the collection is very minimal. The library staff members admittedly stated that the service hasn't reached the target number of usage. The e-book resources in the institutions are rarely used at the moment and as such, the effect of e-book usage on user attendance and usage of printed materials is very little. However, the survey and the interviews suggested increased usage of the digital format in the near future. The survey specifically implied a very positive attitude among the respondents towards using e-books for academic purposes since the digital format is well-suited for academic topics like science, mathematics, engineering, and other technology-based subjects.

The library policies of each selected institution on acquiring, lending/loaning, classifying, and maintaining e-book collections are at their early stages and as such, still somewhat limited. The marketing methods being implemented to promote the collection is continuously done by the library staff members.

The level of awareness and familiarity of users towards using e-books are both very high. Users perceive e-books as a helpful media for academic-related works, but still prefer printed materials over the digital format. The survey also showed that the majority of users think that e-books are more effective and helpful when it comes to completing academic and research work, but overall they still prefer using the conventional printed materials over the digital ones. This fact also highlights the positive attitude of users toward using e-books, and also their reluctance to make full use of the digital format.

Dela Cruz, Angelie T., 1991-
  Development of a Prototype Integrated Library System (ILS) for selected public high school libraries in Quezon City / Angelie T. Dela Cruz, Mark Ellizier T. Pineda. – 2013.
  xx, [128] leaves : ill. (some col.)

The paper presents the development of a prototype Integrated Library System for selected public high school libraries in Quezon City. The ILS aims to provide a faster and more efficient alternative to the existing system in the public high school libraries. Design and specific functions incorporated in the ILS were based from the assessed needs of library users and library administrators in the preliminary study conducted in six public high schools in Quezon City. Based from the preliminary study, an ILS for the selected public high schools was developed. The modules that were identified from the preliminary study and created for the system, were Cataloging, Circulation, Online Public Access Catalog, Acquisition, User Management, and System Management.

The study utilizes a descriptive-qualitative method in evaluating the functionality and usability of the developed integrated library system. The evaluative findings showed high satisfaction rate to the modules and functions included in the system. They also find the system modules and functions adequate and have not specified any other changes and/or additions to the system.

The results from the study show that the library users and administrators desired a system that would perform tasks done in the library, which include material searching and reservation for the users, and material cataloging, acquisition, circulation, and user management for the administrators.

One of the recommendations given to the prototype ILS was the inclusion of the MARC function in the cataloguing module. It was also recommended to test and evaluate the system to more public high school libraries in Quezon City to further determine what needs to be improved in the system.

Diaz, Chad Aren E., 1992-
  Towards the establishment of collaboration between the Ramon Magsaysay (Cubao) High School Library and the Quezon City Public Library / Chad Aren E. Diaz. – 2013
   xv, 108 leaves : ill. (some col.)

Helping provide a functionally-literate society is one of the ultimate goals of both school and public libraries. However, realization of the said goal is hindered by the different issues that libraries face such as inadequate resources and budget, poor library services, and absence of a licensed librarian. Collaboration, the act of working together that includes establishment of joint goal and vision, is seen as an answer to address the said issues, hence, helping school and public libraries improve.

This study aimed to determine the possibility of establishing collaboration between the Ramon Magsaysay (Cubao) High School Library and the Quezon City Public Library Cubao and Main Branches. Questionnaires were administered to the students, teachers and school librarians/teacher-librarians of RMCHS and public librarians (which include professional and para-professional staff) of the two branches of QCPL. Interviews were conducted with the principal and the head librarian of the 3 institutions. There were a total of 204 respondents for this study.

Results of the study showed that the heads of each institution   were in favor of undergoing collaboration and the public librarians were generally aware of the existence of a standard mandating school and public library to collaborate. It was also revealed that there exists a great need to undergo collaboration and that such action will provide more advantages than disadvantages. The respondents also shared that they have unique roles to play in collaboration, namely, leaders, facilitators and users. Networking and resource sharing were favored by the respondents to be the activities that should be implemented first under collaboration and that funds for this activity should generally come from the government. Lastly, it was found out that meetings will play a crucial role in communication among key members in order for them to produce a mutual partnership with good relationship towards each other. Interviews done revealed that the principal and both the head librarians of QCPL Main Branch and Cubao Branch are in-favor of library collaboration and recognize the role of libraries in making a literate society.

Fernandez, Niño Angelo L., 1991-
  Effectiveness of the University of the Philippines Diliman University Library brand / Niño Angelo L. Fernandez. -- 2013.
   xviii, 89 leaves : ill. (some col.)

The brand of an institution is used to reflect the institution's core values, and goals, and

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mostly, to promote the institution's product or service to their clients in order to differentiate themselves from their competitors in the steep market competition. Libraries today are hoping to reap the benefits that branding may provide. In the present information society, libraries must distinguish themselves from and compete with other information providers.

In order to address the reinvention of the University of the Philippines Diliman Library system's identity, a brand logo and tag line making contest entitled *University Library "Branding and Badging@ your Library"* was held. It aimed to find a clearly identified brand that will be used as a marketing tool for the UP University Library. Among the entries, the winning brand was the Dlib logo concept and the "Discovering Connections. Connecting Discoveries." tag line. The University Library has been using the said brand for more than a year now. There has not been a real assessment of the University Library brand utilization and communication since then. It is in this context that the researcher intends to assess the effectiveness of the University Library's brand utilization and communication.

The study is a descriptive-qualitative and quantitative type of research. The respondents are the student-users and librarians of the Unit Libraries of the University of the Philippines Diliman. Through survey questionnaires, the study determined the level of staff involvement , brand perception, brand usage, brand consistency, and the level of brand awareness and understanding of the Library Brand in measuring its effectiveness.

The results showed that majority of the library users were not familiar with the brand. The users also expressed a negative remark when it comes to the library logo presentation and design. On the contrary, the library tag line obtained a higher rating and evaluation from the student respondents. The brand perception of the librarian and students varies. Librarians perceived the library logo and tag lines as an effective tool for marketing and believe that the brand is relevant and reflects the library's identity. Through the metric system provided by the researcher, each factor that measures the brand's effectiveness was evaluated. The results from the metric system showed that the respondents rated the brand logo as ineffective and the brand tag line as effective.

In order for the brand to be utilized to its full potential, the researcher suggests that aggressive brand marketing must be facilitated by the UP Diliman University Library units to reach a wider audience. Options to revise the library logo must also be considered.

This study is a pioneer study on the evaluation of library brand as a marketing tool in academic libraries. The researcher aimed to produce a study that can set the proper guidelines in evaluating a starting library brand. Applications of the guidelines presented by the researcher to other institutions and/or other types of libraries are encouraged.

Franco, Alizsa Lynn M., 1992-
   Design and development of an IOS Mobile Integrated Library System Prototype for the UP Diliman School of Library and Information Studies Library / Alizsa Lynn M. Franco. – 2013.
   xvi, 92 leaves : ill. (some col.)

Technology, nowadays, has made so much impact on how people want to get their daily informational needs. It must be instantaneous, less hassle, can be done anywhere, and with no cost as much as possible. Seeing this as the current trend, libraries are also expected to do the same. At the same time, high-end mobile phones are spreading fast making the demand for

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mobile applications to higher than ever. Users of the libraries are more exposed to the present modern technology and because of their over-dependence to such innovation; this is the time where these technologies are taken into advantage. The researcher aims to show the opportunity mobile technology offers, not only for the library but also for the academe. With this presented situations thus caused the pursuance of this study that aims to produce a working mobile application prototype that will make retrieval of information easier and faster for library users specifically those of the UP School of Library and Information Studies Library.

Out of the total population of the whole student body of the UP SLIS, 36 students were able to try, test, and evaluate the working build of the LibApp.

From the data gathered after testing the LibApp, the following were the principal findings: (1) there is a demand for a mobile library application; (2) the working LibApp prototype, overall, has acquired positive feedback in terms of (a) navigation, (b) functionality, (c) consistency and visual clarity, (d) control and language, and (e) feedback and error handling. The most recurring comment and suggestion is on the typeface or font used as well as the design of the app. The respondents have suggested using a more familiar and common type of font and the design of the app can still be improved as well as inclusion of a simple game to add the interactivity in the app.

Recommendation of the researcher includes an Android OS application counterpart for those users who owns a phone running the said OS, development of a content management system for better management of the data entries in the app, further development of additional and present features especially the Ask-a-Librarian since some service offered in the LibApp are currently offered by the UP Main Library such as the Ask-A-Librarian chat service and, lastly, the integration of the LibApp's search feature to the UP Main Library's OPAC to maximize the functionality and coverage of the said feature since the LibApp would also like to release to the UP Community that will bear the services currently offered by the library.

Geroca, Jeseliza A., 1984-
   Factors affecting the study location preferences of Bachelor of Library and Information students of the University of the Philippines Diliman / Jeseliza A. Geroca. – 2013.
   xii, 117 leaves : ill.

This study was conducted to determine the study location preferences of undergraduate students of the School of Library and Information Studies (SLIS) in the University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman and the factors that affect these preferences. Several factors were classified into five different categories: demographic, environmental, sociological, physiological and technological.

The study employed a survey questionnaire to gather relevant data from Bachelor of Library and information Science (BLIS) students of UP Diliman during the first semester of academic year 202-2013. A total of one-hundred fifteen (115) UP Diliman BLIS students responded to the survey. Frequency counts, percentages and rankings were used to analyze and present the results of quantitative data gathered. Collected qualitative data was explained and presented in narrative form.

According to the results of the survey, BLIS students have basic requirements for an ideal study location. BLIS students prefer a a study location that is well-lit and well-ventilated

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with the right temperature. The place should have educational materials available including electronic journals. It should also have available Internet connection that allows access to all types of websites. The students' preferred study location should also allow them to use their own electronic devices and charge them as well. Finally, photocopy services should be available or easily accessible.

Survey results also revealed the factors that affect the study location preferences of UP Diliman BLIS students. Age, year level, employment status and chosen LIS track were the demographic factors found to affect BLIS students' location preferences. The environmental factors found to greatly affect their study location preferences were lighting, availability of educational materials, ventilation, and temperature. Several technological factors turned out to be highly important to the respondents as well and therefore greatly affect their study location preferences. These technological factors were the availability of an Internet connection, provision for use of own electronic devices, access to all types of websites, access to electronic journals, provision for charging of electronic devices and availability of photocopy services.

Furthermore, the study was conducted to examine how well the UP SLIS Library meets the study location preferences of UP Diliman BLIS students and how it can be improved to satisfy the students' preferences. According to the respondents, the UP SLIS Library's provision for studying, availability of education materials, lighting, access to electronic materials, lighting, access to electronic journals, temperature, accessibility or proximity, ventilation, availability of study support personnel, space to spread out materials, and provision for studying with another person were excellent. On the other hand, the respondents suggested the use of chairs that are softer, lighter, and easier to move in the UP SLIS Library. They also suggested placing a snack facility and a photocopy service nearby. They mentioned putting up separate rooms for group study sessions and repairing or upgrading computers and printers as well. Finally, UP Diliman BLIS students proposed that the UP SLIS Library improve its Internet connection speed, allow access to all types of websites, and provide free charging services for electronic devices used for studying.

Gonzales, Timothy B., 1986-
  A study on the factors that affect the stress levels of the University of the Philippines Diliman library personnel / Timothy B. Gonzales. -- 2013.
  xii, 71 leaves : ill. (some col.)

The past-paced library environment has called for more than what the library professionals did in the past both in their personal characteristics coupled with other physical environmental factors. This has turned the library professionals a possible stress high-risk profession. Following a descriptive-correlation design, this study focused on identifying the factors that affect the stress levels of library personnel in the University of the Philippines Diliman (UPD). This study was participated by 111 UPD Library personnel from 32 out of 35 unit libraries in UPD.

The data gathered from the survey questionnaires revealed that:1a) UPD library personnel varies in terms of age, seventy-seven percent of the respondents were female, fifty-three percent of the respondents are married, and most of the respondents belong to a small family; 1b) Fifty-eight percent (64) are licensed, most of the respondents stayed long as

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librarians and most of them perform circulation services and computer related tasks; 1c) Forty percent (44) have a working area greater than 500 sq. meters, seventy-six percent (84) have more than ten thousand volumes in their collection, and forty-three percent (48) have greater than 100 users per day, or 43% (48); 2) UP Diliman library library personnel rated 1.77 on their stress level; 3) Organizational stressors posted a mean score of 2.89, job and career stressors resulted to a mean score of 2.37, and; 4) Physical manifestations occur at an average of 2.04 and behavioral manifestations occur at an average of 1.70.

Further, this study concludes that UP-Diliman Library Personnel experienced null level of stress, organizational stressors in general can cause stress at a moderate extent to UPD Library personnel, job and career stressors result to a mild impact on stress to library personnel, and both physical and behavioral manifestations of stress rarely occur to UPD Library Personnel. Among personal characteristics of UPD library personnel, civil status is considered to significantly affect stress of the respondents. While along professional characteristics, nature of library work was found to significantly affect stress. Further, among physical environmental factors, library work area was found to be related to their stress levels. Finally, job and career stressors were also found to significantly affect their stress levels.

Gutierrez, Giancarla Therese L., 1989-
  Proposed occupational health and safety policy on the University of the Philippines Diliman Library System / Giancarla Therese L. Gutierrez. -- 2013.
  xii, 77 leaves : ill.

Libraries are no different from other places of employment. Health hazards are also present in the libraries. Having no policy to guide the employers and employees in preventing any occupational health accidents or injuries, health hazards continue to persist and cause discomfort among the library staff.

The main objective of this study is to formulate the proposed occupational health and safety policy (OHSP) for the University of the Philippines Diliman Library System (UPDLS). Along with this study, this study seeks to (1) determine the specific workplace hazards that the policy need to focus on; (2) know what are the managers' responsibilities, that will guide them in providing a healthy and safe workplace for their employees; (3) find out what are the responsibilities of employees that will ensure their health and safety.

The computed sample size for this study is 123 respondents from the population of 180 employees of the UPDLS. Only 79 (64%) respondents were gathered. Based on the responses it was found out that majority of the respondents agreed on having an OHSP for their library.

The respondents have strongly agreed that the Chemicals used in the Microfilm Laboratory, 51 (64.56%); Shelves, 41 (51.90%); Ventilation, 40 (50.63%); Lighting/Illumination, 39 (49.37%); and Space Requirement, 39 (49.37%) are the hazards that should be given priority in their inclusion in the OHSP.

Among the 12 responsibilities of managers enumerated in the questionnaire, five are included in the proposed OHSP; (1) identifying the health hazards present in the library; (2) taking all practical steps to minimize the likelihood that the hazard will cause harm to the employees; (3) ensuring that employees are given proper medical attention; (4) helping employees seek medical attention further if discomfort or symptom continues to persist; (5)

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monitoring, with informed consent of employees, their health in relation to exposure to the hazard.

From the 11 responsibilities of employees enumerated in the questionnaire, five are included in the proposed OHSP; (1) ensuring that no action or inaction will cause harm to himself or other person; (2) attending programs, trainings, symposiums, about occupational health and safety provided by the institution he/she is employed in; (3) reporting any problem with the equipment, work flow, or personal health to the manager; (4) taking all practical steps to ensure his safety while at work; (5) reporting suspected occupational health and safety hazard that causes discomfort.

To further improve the proposed OHSP, the researcher recommends that more academic libraries should be included in the survey and have the proposed OHSP, evaluated by the Occupational Health and Safety Center of the National Institute of Health.

Lagman, Jerome M., 1990-
  An economic efficiency study of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) System in Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) using net present value analysis/ Jerome M. Lagman. – 2013.
  xi, 39 leaves : ill.

Being the first and only implementation of Radio Frequency Identification system in the library, and economic efficiency study was performed in the Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) library to determine if the implementation is economically efficient. The methodology used for the study is net present value analysis (NPV). Additional tools were used to support the NPV; these are cost-benefit ratio, and payback period. A sensitivity analysis was also used to reduce uncertainties in the study.

The study gathered data through a set of interviews to the BSP librarian and made inquiries to RFID vendors. Th findings showed time savings in the transaction times with circulation and inventory. The transaction time for circulation reduced from three minutes to only one minute. The inventory process time also improve from 10 seconds to only 5 seconds. The calculated net present value showed a negative value -3,411,834.23 and the calculated value of 0.017315 for the cost benefit ratio are too low for the project to be considered economically efficient. The payback period for the implementation was determined to be 333 years which is too long for the library to recover the initial costs.

The study concluded that the RFID system in the BSP Library is economically inefficient. The study recommended further studies with the other benefits gained by the library such as marginal benefits and comparing them quantitatively with other costs incurred such as marginal costs using tools other than Net Present Value.

Lanuza, Jonathan F., 1991-
  Current awareness services of the UP Main Library : factors affecting the awareness of and utilization by users and implementation by librarians / Jonathan F. Lanuza. -- 2013.
  xii, [55] leaves : ill.

Academic libraries remain as the only information centers of the university and keeping

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the users informed and updated is a critical function that the library must fulfill. The study focuses on the top mechanism for this function, Current Awareness Services, and the factors that affect the awareness and utilization of users and the implementation of the librarians. The research studied the users and the librarians of the UP Main Library.

The study surveyed a total of 98 users using a systematic random sampling method and the librarian using survey questionnaires specified for each. The survey for users looked for different user perception and need on CAS and the problems and suggestion they can give.

Analyzing the data, users currently are more inclined to find out, learn and use CAS on their own and less likely to acquire it from the librarians themselves. Relating to this data, users use the library more for personal activities and use less of the materials promoted like journals and research publication and more of the facilities like Internet.

The study reveals that users express great need for the services and find it very suitable for their needs but the services' availability, up-to-dateness and ease of use rated relatively low with the users.

The study suggests that the promotion and marketing of the services is the top recommendation to improve the services further because the library already provides the information need of the users, they just need to market and teach.

Magpantay, Francisco F., Jr., 1989-
  Instructional media resources utilization of the Basic Education Department Faculty members of La Concepcion College's School Library and Media Center / Francisco F. Magpantay Jr. – 2013.
  xiii, 105 leaves : ill. (some col.)

The research sought to understand the instructional media resources (IMR) utilization patterns of the faculty members of the Basic Education Department (BED) of La Concepcion College at the School's Library and Media center by gathering specific variables from the teachers and the staff in the library. External variable such as the library's compliance to the DepEd Order 56, series 2011 and Internal variables such as teachers' demographic profiles professional profiles, instructional media awareness, instructional media preferences and utilization were gathered and tested for associations.

The Cramer's coefficient values show moderate associations between instructional media utilization to age, educational attainment and years of teaching experience. Results also show that teachers prefer to use computers most often in their teaching. In contrast to the actual levels of utilization where from 1 to 5 scale, with 5 being the most utilized, print materials have the highest scale of 3.88, followed by non-print with 3 and the least utilized are computer collection with 2.88.

The research recommended that LCC-SLMC's collection should comply with minimum standards set by the DepEd Order 56, series of 2011. Moreover it is recommended that additional library promotion and services regarding the available instructional media in the library should be observed. Lastly, additional training for teachers regarding instructional media utilization should be done, specifically ICT integration into teaching.

Sabio, Mae Shaani S., 1992-
  A citation analysis of the Philippine Journal of Nutrition, 2001-2011 / Mae Shaani S. Sabio. – 2013.
  xii, 64 leaves : ill. (some col.)

        Journals are effective tools in publicizing updated information, and reflect interactions of information on a certain field of knowledge. This study used citation analysis to identify the current knowledge trends found in the *Philippine Journal of Nutrition* during the period of 2001-2011. Citation analysis is a practical basis for an effective collection development of libraries. Seventy-eight articles were analyzed and extracted a total of 1,530 citations. Data was encoded into a statistical software and then analyzed through frequency counts and descriptive statistics.
        The study revealed the following findings: the most cited bibliographic format in *PJN* was journal article with 52.5% of the total citations followed by book and book chapter with 16.9% and scientific and technical reports with 6.7%, the most cited journal title was The *American Journal of Clinical Nutritio*n (128 citations of 67.3% of 804 journal articles) followed by *Philippine Journal of Nutrition* with 56 citations (29.4%) and *The Journal of Nutrition* with 32 citations or 16.8%.   The highly cited title was the *Philippine nutrition : facts and figures* (10 citations) published by Food and Nutrition Research and and Department of Science and Technology. The predominant country of publication was the United States with (39.3%) followed buy literatures published in the Philippines that was cited 363 times (23.7%) and England with 232 titles (15.2%). the most cited author in PJN was the World Health Organization with 70 citations followed by Food and Research Institute with 65 citations and Department Science and Technology with 40 citations. The predominant publishers cited in *PJN* was American Society of Clinical Nutrition was the most cited with 127 citation (8.3%) followed by WHO with 82 citation (5.4%) and Food Nutrition Research (FNRI) with 60 citation (3.9%). The age of cited materials in *PJN* was 6 years and for individual year, 1998 was the citation peak. Food and beverages received the highest frequency as subject of the articles in *PJN* (12 counts or 15.4%) followed by Technology, Industry and Agriculture (10 counts or 12.8%) and Nutrition Surveys with 9 counts or 11.5%.

Sandoval, Eunice S., 1992-
  A citation analysis of the Philippine Law Journal on foreign and international law sources (2000-2012) towards a collection-related library approach of the University of the Philippines Law Library / Eunice S. Sandoval. – 2013.
  xi, 70 leaves : ill.

        A law librarian should be able to provide the most effective materials to answer user needs. In a time where library budgets are getting smaller and library materials are getting more expensive, a law librarian should have a collection-oriented library approach to quantitatively assess the strength of his/her law library collection. One of the methods of this approach is citation analysis.
        Citation analysis uses citations found from published sources, such as journals, to

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determine which materials are frequently cited by or referred to by UP Law Library users. It is a method that could give insight on how to build an effective collection-oriented law library collection and to determine where the users frequently get their resources. The source of citations of this study is articles citing foreign and international law sources form the *Philippine Law Journal (PLJ)* from 2000 to 2012. The gathered data were analyzed through descriptive statistics. Encoding and analysis of data were done through the use of Microsoft Excel, a spreadsheet software, and SPSS Statistics, a statistical analysis program.

The study yielded 4,335 citations from 218 articles from the period of 2000 to 2012. The major findings of the study are the following: (1) the fields of Philippine Law that cited the most foreign and international law sources were: International Law (11.58%); Intellectual Property Law with 310 citations (7.15%), and Family Law with 264 citations (6.09%); (2) the most predominant countries of publication were: United States with 3,062 citations (72.80%); United Kingdom with 585 citations (13.90%); Netherlands with 157 citations (3.70%), and Germany with 118 citations (2.80%); (3) the most predominantly used formats were: Journal articles with 2,051 citations (47.30%); books wit h 1,316 citations (30.40%), and book articles with 427 citations (9.90%); (5) the mean age of materials cited was 15.63 years, and the mode age was 2 years, which means that the UP College of Law researchers have a need for current and updated legal information; (6) the most cited book titles were *Principles of Public International Law* by Ian Brownlie and the *Least Dangerous Branch: The Supreme Court at the Bar of Politics* by Alexander M. Bickel with 12 citations each (.70%); (7) the most cited journal titles were the *Harvard Law Review* with 131 citations (6.10% of the total number of journal citations) followed by the *Yale Law Journal* with 48 citations (2.20%); (8) the most cited article title was *The Right to Privacy* by Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis with 8 citations (.30%), followed by *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* treaty with 7 citations (.20%); and (9) the most cited author was the United Nations with 86 citations (2%).

In the 4,335 citations gathered from the PLJ, only 1,248 sources (28.30%) are available in the UP Law Library collection. In essence, the UP Law Library collection still needs to be improved and developed to satisfy the needs of its user community.

Tesoro, Almario A., 1989-
  The ergonomic effectiveness of the UP SLIS Library : an analysis of library design for users and staff / Almario A. Tesoro. -- 2013.
  xiv, 126 leaves : ill. (some col.)

Ergonomics is an important element of any workplace. It covers all aspects of a person's working environment, from the design, equipment, methods, and work organization, in relation to the job being done and the physical abilities of the person. Hence, it is essential to the growth and development of any institution.

It is in this light that the study at hand aims to assess the ergonomic effectiveness of the UP SLIS Library for the benefit of its users and staff. This research is mainly concerned about: the background and assessment of the ergonomic factors of the SLIS Library – whether it complies with the principles of health safety, comfort, and productivity; the fit between the library furniture and the anthropometric data of the users and staff; the postural practices of the

said people; the ergonomic practices done in the library; the health related aspects brought about by the design of the library; and the strengths and weakness of the library in terms ergonomic effectiveness. By knowing these things, the researcher aspires to come up with ways on how to further improve and develop the said library for the benefit of its users and staff.

The researcher employed the case study design using both qualitative and quantitative research methods in order to attain these objectives. Two different sets of questionnaires were distributed. The first set was given to 196 random users of the SLIS Library. As for the second set, the researcher distributed 5 questionnaires to the staff of the said library; 3 of which were for the college librarians, and 2 were for the student assistants for the previous semester.

Results show that, the library furniture and workplaces are not fit for the said users and staff and that majority of the furniture, namely: the chairs and desks, do not comply with the suggested standards for the average Filipino. Moreover, most of the users and staff do not use proper posture when executing tasks or performing their jobs; though it could also be attributed to the fact that the current ergonomic design of the said library also affects their posture. Lastly, the strong points of the SLIS Library in terms of ergonomic effectiveness are the following: fosters an atmosphere suitable for library work, has good temperature level (not too hot/cold), free from noise and disturbances, and has sufficient lighting (not too bright/dim). On the other hand, its weak points are: the physical condition of most furniture and equipment and the hard to reach positioning of the electrical outlets.

The researcher recommends the staff of the UP |SLIS Library to utilize the results of the study as a basis for improvement of the library. The research could serve as a way to further develop the said library for the benefit of both the users and staff by voicing out their insights and perceptions. In addition, the administration could also use the results of the study to plan for the new library and would be set up when the School of Library and Information Studies moves to its new building towards the end of A.Y. 2015, tentatively.

Trinidad, Jerome V., 1989-
  An analysis of levels and factors of teacher-librarian collaboration in selected public science high schools in Metro Manila / Jerome V. Trinidad. – 2013.
  xix, [201] leaves : ill. (some col.)

School libraries exist to support the education the school brings. In the 21st century, our school librarians librarians are changing roles in order to add more in this support. In all their new roles as information specialist, teacher, instructional partner and program administrator (AASL & AECT, 1998) , they have to involve themselves in a healthy collaboration with teachers. This study was undertaken to find out the present level of collaboration among the selected schools (Makati Science, Muntinlupa Science, Philippine Science (Main) and Valenzuela City Science High Schools) and determine the factors that correlate to a higher collaboration. The levels of collaboration in this study follow the taxonomies of Loertscher (2000). The factors that were considered in this study were on school environment, teachers' and librarians' interpersonal characteristics, process and structure, communication, shared purpose, and resources. Under the school environment, number of colleagues doing the collaboration, expectation from the Principal and occurrence of meetings with both parties;

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under the interpersonal characteristics, trust level of teachers and librarians toward each other; under the process and structure, status of librarians and tasks conducted by librarians; under the communication, frequency of work, and non-work related conversations; under shared purpose, perceived beneficiaries of teacher-librarian collaboration and perceived purpose of the collaboration; and under the resources, time, budget and library collection.

This correlation study used two sets of questionnaires – one for the teachers and another for the librarians-and semi-structured interview for the (head) librarians. Questionnaires were sent out to 4 schools and returned 57 responses from the teachers and 7 from the librarians. Responses were analyzed with Spearman-rank coefficient of correlation and were tested for significance of association with a level of significance of 0.10.

The results of the study revealed that majority of teachers are at the lowest level of teacher-librarian collaboration while majority of librarians are at a high level of 7 or 9 of TLC. General findings concluded that levels of TLC has a significant relationship with the following factors: under the school environment, numbers of teachers seeking help from librarians and expectation from the Principal; under interpersonal characteristics, trust level; under process and structure, perception of tasks of librarians; under communication, work-related conversations; under shared purpose, perception on who benefits from TLC and purpose of the collaboration; under resources, availability to visit the library and quality of library collection. Each school, however and also, has their own different accounts of the study.

Master of Library and Information Science

Avila, John Paul H., 1978-
  An assessment of the recordkeeping practices of the Curial Offices of the Diocese of Malolos towards the development of a Diocesan records management and archives policy framework / Rev. Fr. John Paul H. Avila. -- 2013.
  xv, 162 leaves : ill. (some col.)

This study sought to identify the strength and weaknesses of the recordkeeping practices of the Diocese of Malolos, particularly in the eleven curial offices, via the records life cycle, the records continuum concept, and the canonical and ecclesiastical provisions of the Catholic Church. Using the descriptive method of research, interviews with the curial office heads, group of discussions with the curial secretaries, as well as observation of curial office recordkeeping processes, were conducted. It was found out that although most of the curial offices employ best practices in creating, maintaining, using, and disposing their current records according to the nature of their tasks, there was no uniform practice that fulfilled the need to document, preserve, and promote records of enduring value. Some of the strengths noted in diocesan recordkeeping practices included the keeping of records as evidence of business transactions, the use of basic storage tools and maintenance equipment, and the installation of basic security equipment. The weaknesses determined by the study included issues in records receipt and transmission, outdated records inventory lists or total absence thereof, the lack of preventive maintenance for standard storage and security equipment, the absence of a records disposition schedule and the lace of integration of records control processes. The study also highlighted the importance of standardization of recordkeeping

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practices, accountability and training needs as key considerations for the formulation and implementation of a records management and archives policy. These key considerations became the framework upon which a proposed records management and archives program were based.

Based on its findings, the study recommends close collaboration with diocesan stakeholders as well as private and public institutions in the task of planning, designing, establishing, maintaining, and promoting ecclesiastical records and archives. Intra-diocesan proposals include the active involvement of the Catholic hierarchy in recordkeeping activities, especially at the parochial level, as well as the general diocesan records inventory and determines the diocesan file plans and records disposition schedules. Extra-diocesan efforts include attendance of records management and archives skills development symposia and membership and participation in associations such as the Society of Filipino Archivists. Avenues for further promotion and awareness of diocesan ecclesiastical records that have enduring value are also proposed.

Palbusa, Maria Cristina Nabaunag, 1983-
  Futures thinking and the organizational capacity for change of the Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University / Maria Cristina Nabaunag Palbusa. – 2013.
  xiii, 102 leaves

This study aimed to determine the futures thinking of the Rizal Library Staff based on presentation of 26 scenarios in the year 2025 crafted by the Association of College and Research Libraries, a Division of the American Library Association. Along with this futures thinking exercise is an assessment of the organizational capacity for change (OCC) currently prevalent in their workplace using the OCC construct of William Q. Judge, Jr. Each scenario was reviewed on five (5) parameters: the probability that it will occur; the speed at which it is unfolding; whether it presents an opportunity or threat to research and academic libraries; and the adaptability of the Rizal Library if it were to occur. The result of the futures thinking activity, the collective imagination of the group about the future, were presented using a visualization tool developed by Staley (2009) called a scenario space. The adaptability obtained from the futures thinking exercise was then related to the OCC results.

The study utilized the descriptive survey research design with the questionnaire as the primary data gathering tool. The respondents of the study are the Rizal Library Staff. A total of sixty-one (61) questionnaires were distributed with the return rate of 90.16% (n=55). The study revealed that scenarios that were rated as highly probable are scenarios that are technologically-oriented and those that are within the capabilities of the university to provide for. Low probability scenarios are scenarios that depict events that run counter to long standing practices such as the prescribed retirement age of employees and the breaking down of the traditional brick and mortar formal schooling. Majority of the high impact scenarios are those that highlight how advances in technology can alter work flows and challenge long standing paradigms in order to provide service and facilities for a new generation of library clients. The speed at which the scenarios are unfolding were adjudged by the respondents according to the capability and the priorities of the institution to facilitate the changes embodied in the scenarios. Nineteen of the 26 scenarios were considered as opportunity by the Rizal Library

Staff while 6 were considered as threats. In terms of adaptability, Rizal Library obtained a score of high adaptability for 6 scenarios and obtained a score of medium adaptability for the rest of the 19 scenarios.

The current organizational capacity for change prevalent within the Rizal Library is at a satisfactory level as evidenced by a high score of 7.52 from a 10-point Likert scale. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation test revealed that the relationship of Rizal Library's adaptability to future scenarios and its OCC is positively moderate.

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