

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMS OF THE LIBRARY
ASSOCIATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1999-2008: A FOLLOW-UP STUDY



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SUBMITTED TO THE
SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES DILIMAN
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES SYSTEM
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

APRIL 2010

ABSTRACT

Library associations help educate and empower professionals about the new library development and assist information professionals in providing an invaluable informal setting for information sharing, updating and improving their skills. Thus, the main purpose of this study is to analyze and evaluate the training programs of nine national library associations and provide data that would help explain how these associations go about with their training seminars and conferences

The nine national library associations under study were: Philippine Librarians' Association, Inc. (PLAI), Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines (ASLP), Philippine Public Librarians League (PPLLI) (formerly Public Librarians' Association of the Philippines (PLAP)), Philippine Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science (PATLS), Agricultural Librarians' Association of the Philippines (ALAP), Philippine Association of Academic and Research Librarians (PAARL), Philippine Association of School Librarians (PASL), Philippine Group of Law Librarians (PGLL), and Medical and Health Librarians' Association of the Philippines (MAHLAP). A total of 26 past presidents participated in the survey with 56 percent response rate.

The study found out that in 22 topics were discussed in the training programs with organization being the most discussed (19. 96%). In terms of topics in librarianship, "Management" (53) had the most number while topics on "Users studies" (5) and "Acquisition" (1) got the least number of discussions.

The study also found out that “Topic with relevance to librarianship and that have practical usefulness” ranked as the foremost reason for selection of topics; “Expertise” of the resource person when selecting speakers; “Time needed for the Planning and Seminar Preparations” was the major reason when selecting dates for the trainings; and lastly, “affordability” of the place was preferred when selecting venues. Thirteen respondents (50%) agreed that they do collaborate and coordinate, and the other thirteen (50%) also answered that they do not collaborate and coordinate with other library associations in determining topics to focus on. 16 new topics were discussed in the training programs conducted within the years 1999-2008 that were not covered in Correo’s study that include the broad topics on: 1) Profession; 2) Libraries and Information Centers; 3) Materials; 4) Library Buildings; 5) Bibliographic Control; 6) Bibliographic Records; 7) Computerized Information Storage and Retrieval; 8) Media; 9) Library and Information Science Education; 10) Reading; 11) Knowledge and Learning; 12) Records Management; 13) Archival Management; 14) Health; 15) Ethics; and 16) Law.

Recommendations included are the following: As disseminators of knowledge and new learning, library associations should constantly collaborate/coordinate with each other to provide a wide variety of topics to focus on; there should be a systematic way of organizing associations’ documents; PLAI, as the mother association in the Philippines, should be more proactive in developing programs for the library professions. They should provide training programs that their members can participate in regardless of their nature of work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Background of the Study	1
Statement of the Problem	15
Objectives of the Study	16
Significance of the Study	17
Scope and Limitations of the Study	18
II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	20
Foreign Studies	20
Local Studies	27
Theoretical Framework of the Study	33
Conceptual Framework of the Study	35
Definition of Terms	38
III. METHODOLOGY	41
Research Design	41
Population	41
Research Instruments	42
Data Collection	43
Analysis of Data	44
IV. PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	46
Profiles of the Nine National Library Associations	47
Philippine Librarians Association, Inc. (PLAI)	47
Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines (ASLP)	50
Philippine Public Librarians League, Inc. (PPLLI)	52
Philippine Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science (PATLS)	53
Agricultural Librarians Association of the Philippines (ALAP)..	56
Philippine Association of Academic and Research Librarians (PAARL)	58
Philippine Association of School Librarians (PASL)	62
Philippine Group of Law Librarians (PGLL)	64
Medical and Health Librarians Association of the Philippines (MAHLAP)	66

Training Programs Conducted by the Nine National Library Associations	69
Factors in Selecting Topics for the Seminars and Training Programs	69
Factors in Selecting Resource Persons	71
Criteria in Selecting Dates of the Seminars and Training Programs	71
Criteria in Choosing the Venues for the Seminars and Training Programs	74
File Copies of the Lectures Delivered and the Invitations of the Associations' Training	74
Collaboration/Coordination with Other Library Associations.....	76
Collation of Topics Lectured in the Training Programs, 1999-2008..	77
Topics Lectured and Discussed in Training Programs per Association	77
Topics Lectured and Discussed in Training Programs by the Nine (9) National Library Associations	93
New Topics in Librarianship That Were Not Covered in Correo's (2000) Study	96
V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	99
Summary	99
Restatement of the Problem	100
Description of Methodology	100
Principal Findings of the Study	101
Conclusions	103
Recommendations	106
REFERENCES.....	109
APPENDICES	
A - Cover Letter	116
B - List of Associations Past Presidents	118
C - Survey Questionnaire	120
D - Distribution of Training Program Topics Based on Library and Information Science Abstracts Broad Subject Headings (LISA)	124
E - Summary of Training Programs per Association	129

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Number of Respondents per Associations	44
2. Rank Order of Criteria in Selecting Topics for the Seminars and Training Programs	70
3. Rank Order of Criteria in the Selection of Resource Persons	72
4. Rank Order of Criteria in Selecting Dates of the Seminars and Training Programs.....	73
5. Rank Order in Choosing Venue for the Seminars and Training Programs	75
6. Rank Order in Managing File Copies of Lectures Delivered and the Programs of the Associations.....	76
7. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Respondents in Terms of Collaborating/Coordinating with Other Library Associations	77
8. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in PLAI Training Programs.....	78
9. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in ASLP’s Training Programs.....	81
10. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in PPLLI’s Training Programs	83
11. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in PATLS’s Training Programs	84
12. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in ALAP’s Training Programs	86
13. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in PAARL’s Training Programs	87
14. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in PASL’s Training Programs	89

15. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in PGLL’s Training Programs	91
16. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in MAHLAP’s Training Programs	92
17. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Topics Lectured and Discussed in all Training Programs	95
18. Comparison of Topics Covered in Correo’s Study and the Present Study.....	97



LIST OF FIGURE

Figure	Page
1. Illustration of the research paradigm	37

