

RATIONALE

The proponent chose to do the study for the reason that in doing so; hopefully, it will help the proponent to learn in the field of Reading. The Library for students and adults or Silid Aklatan in Barangay Pulung bulu, will help the barangay in increasing the knowledge and improving the reading comprehension of the students and adults in the said barangay.

Library for students and adults in Barangay Pulungbulu will be developed in order to help students engage themselves in reading newspaper, books and magazines. This will help the Barangay to encourage students and adults to read in order for them to be aware of the current events. With such interest, the proponent must successfully accomplish the things required to complete the proposed project.

There are a lot of definition of Reading according to Diane Henry Leipzig is a multifaceted process involving word recognition, comprehension, fluency, and motivation.

Literacy on the other hand according to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) the idea of the word 'literate' coming to refer to those with the ability to read and write, the definition that's perhaps most popularly attached to the word today, is actually a relatively recent phenomenon. Until the late nineteenth century 'literate' was used as a way to describe those who were familiar with literature or were generally well-educated or read. Since then the word's meaning has morphed to become more inclusive and perhaps convoluted, reflecting the intense academic debate that has taken place throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries in an effort to define and redefine the term. Scholars have used the term 'literate' to describe, not only the

autonomous skills characterised as forming an integral part of literacy, such as writing and numeracy, but the application of such skills and how their acquisition affects learning processes.

OBJECTIVES:

Encourage students and adults in Barangay Pulung bulu to read for them to improve their comprehension skills.

Nurture critical analysis and thinking abilities of the students and adults

Support students and adult in the creation of new knowledge to research community.

MISSION

To encourage youth to be highly capable and effective individuals upholding the highest of virtue to become assets to the society, to prepare the next generation of leaders in both countries develop their skills, talents and creativity.

VISSION

We believe that we can make great products of leaders of our generation, who will be a part in developing and establish order and respect in our community and country, have faith in God as well

GOALS

Our goal in putting up this community centre is for us to show our compassion to our youth, and to define compassion is a result of giving and seeing that keeps us centred in how we feel about people and how we care about people, we need to go, to see, and therefore we need to act Compassion simply a love in action.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Library for students and adults or Silid Aklatan is located at Lakandula st., Brangay Pulungbulu Angeles City. The Library will have three sections: one study area with an espresso machine for those who want coffee, with highlighters, the other area will be for leisure reading with a drinking machine, the third area will have a book stand and newspaper stand with chairs and table. This library will cater free story telling service, information service and other services to motivate students to learn how to read.

The only thing that came up when we think of putting up a Mini Library in Pulungbulu Angeles city is “NEVER GIVE UP” we always give our BEST learn to Believe, Encourage, Share, and to Trust. I guess that is what I learned for the past few years studying Education Major in English, it takes patience, courage, compassion, that teaching was not only a mission, vocation, profession but it is a help and a complex profession. In this Mini Library it will develop and will be able to understand what is reading and how important it is to read, the first priority of the Library is to build a community that will work and will make a change in the lives of our young people, the main purpose is to change the understanding of our young people and adults about reading and learning how to read, that reading is fun, to educate them, to give them opportunity, make a better place to read and make it a form of relaxation and a form of learning.

I want to make a change, and I believe that the moment I propose and I stand in front is also the moment I made a change, but also to inspire other Barangays to have their own facility and cater the same service

Historical Background Of The Barangay Pulung bulu

Barangay Pulungbulu was originally one of the barrios or barangay of San Fernando , Pampanga like Barrio Kuliat (Angeles) . On Dec 8 , 1829 , when Barrio Kuliat became a town called Angeles , the original barrio did not include Pulungbulu because it was then under the territorial jurisdiction of San Fernando , Pampanga . When the Province of Pampanga was subdivided into different towns , Barangay Pulungbulu was also affected and was divided into two barrio , namely Pulungbulu , San Fernando and Pulungbulu , Angeles .

During that era , Pulungbulu San Fernando was the trading center of all activities and it was called the “Centro”. Majority of the people resided there.

When the unit of Habeas Corpus was suspended during the administration of President Elpidio Quirino (1948-1953), the residents of Pulungbulu , San Fernando moved to the northern part of the barrio , now called Pulungbulu , Angeles City (by virtue of Republic Act 3700 enacted on January 1 . 1964) where they lived permanently up to the present.

Accordingly , Barrio Pulungbulu derived its name from the plant “Buho”(a kind of bamboo) abundantly growing in the area . This Buho (“Bulu” in the pampango dialect) in a kind of Bamboo used for making “sawali” a principal , material for making a native shelter , most of the houses then were made of the material (sawali).

Demographic Profile

Total Population — 14,430

Households — 2,308

Schools (Public / Private) :

Kinder/Preparatory School

OB Montessori School

Achievers

Elementary School :

Angeles Elementary School

Pulungbulu Elementary School

Environment

Total Land Area — 25.88 hectares

MECHANICS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Having a library in one community is one of the best assets that a community will always have. But having one needs a few steps to follow according to Emily Weller, studio <http://smallbusiness.chron.com/start-small-library-12121.html> here are few simple step to follow to put up your own library in your community.

Collect books for the library. Solicit donations from people in the community or in the workplace. If you are starting a library at your workplace, see if there is money in the budget to purchase books or relevant trade journals for your library.

Apply for grants to get money for books and other supplies. When requesting a grant, be clear about how you will use the money and why giving your library the money is a worthwhile cause.

Ask community members or local philanthropic organizations for donations to get the library off the ground. Offer to acknowledge the individual's or organization's donation with a bookplate in the front of several books, or by naming a bookshelf after the person or individual.

Set up a database of all the books in the library's collection. Include the book's title, author, publisher, date of publication and genre in the database. Ideally, the database should be searchable by all those terms.

Choose a cataloguing method for the books. If the library is very small and uncomplicated, alphabetical order by genre may be ideal. You can also use the Dewey decimal system, the Library of Congress cataloguing system or a combination of cataloguing systems.

Set the books on the bookshelves using the categorizing system. Clearly label the books and the shelves so patrons can find what they are looking for.

Build a physical card catalogue, if you want. Another option is to have the database open and available for patrons to search through. If you do start a physical catalog, make several cards for each book so patrons can search by subject, author and title.

Set up a method for registering patrons so they can borrow books. You may wish to issue identification cards to anyone who wants to take out a book, or you may want to record a person's name and contact information whenever he takes out a book. The method you choose depends on the type of library you're opening.

You'll want more information about each patron if the library is open to the public.

You may also want to require patrons to leave a deposit if the library is public, to reduce the risk of theft or many overdue books.

Set up a system for fines if the books are overdue, and a system for paying for books if a patron loses one.

LITTLE LIBRARY

What is it?

A Little Free Library is a place you can pick up a book or drop off a book.

How does this work?

Find a book you like and take it home. You can return it or give it to someone else. Optionally you can leave a book you think someone else would enjoy.

Where?

You can state your address where you want to put up your mini library.

Who?

Anyone can take a book or leave a book--no library card is needed.

Step 1: Draw out your plan

Don't skip this step. Just thinking through the details and writing them down will save you a lot of mistakes and rework later.

You don't need a professional blueprint--just a pencil and paper. A sheet of graph paper makes this easier. If you don't have one you can print one from the web. Notice a few design details:

- The walls rest on the floor so their screws can go in from the bottom.
- The roof boards are at a 90-degree angle--easy to work with.
- The front roof is shorter than the back roof to give the door adequate clearance.
- Inside the peak of the roof is a 2"x2"x20-3/4" brace.
- The roof trim provides a more finished look and a tight fit onto the walls
- The door closes against a brace at the top and a brace at the bottom.
- The original design called for the base and posts to be made of logs.

Step 2: Cut and label the plywood pieces

Follow your plan and revise it as needed. Measure and cut the walls, floor, and roof boards. To save problems later, be sure all cuts are square. Label each piece--otherwise it's easy to get a piece out of place. Trust me on this. Brass screws don't rust, but they are soft so pilot holes are important. Drill them with two different bit sizes. Holes in the board you are passing through should be

the same diameter as the screw shanks. Holes in the board that the screws are tightened into should be smaller than the screw threads. Temporarily assemble the pieces to ensure that everything fits correctly. Hint--place nails in the pilot holes or drive the screws just part way in.

Step 3: Cut and assemble the braces, trim, shelf, and door frame

The roof's end trim pieces fit snugly outside the walls. Cut the 2"x2" brace for the roof so it fits snugly inside the walls.

The shelf's depth is about $\frac{3}{4}$ the depth of the side walls and it rests on braces attached to the side walls. Position the shelf braces so the shelf has about an inch of clearance below the top brace on the front.

The door frame rests against weather strip tape applied to the edges of the side walls, the edge of the floor, the top front brace, and the bottom front brace, so all these surfaces must be flush. The top front brace is attached to the side walls and the bottom front brace is attached to the floor.

You can make the door from a recycled oak mirror frame and cut it down to size. You can use both wood glue and screws to make the two new corners as strong as possible. Then cut the clear acrylic window to match the frame. The clear acrylic can be cut by sawing or by scoring and breaking.

Step 4: Paint and more paint

Paint all the interior surfaces with your favorite waterproof sealer. Each joint will be glued as well as screwed, so for best glue adhesion avoid painting the surfaces where the glue will be applied.

Paint all the exterior surfaces. You can apply several coats of Rustoleum exterior enamel.

Step 5: Assemble the pieces

Apply wood glue and screw the brace and trim pieces to the plywood roof. Cut the flashing and roofing shingles to fit. Nail or staple them in place. Apply wood glue and screw the shelf braces, walls, floor, top front brace, and bottom front brace together.

Step 6: Add the door and caulk the interior

Install the clear acrylic into the door frame with glazier points. Apply the weather strip tape to the edges of the side walls, the edge of the floor, the top front brace, and the bottom front brace. Attach the door's hook and eye.

Caulk all the inside joints.

Touch up the exterior paint to cover the screw heads.

Add exterior trim pieces if you want yours to look like a covered bridge.

Step 7: Build and install the post

Cut a section of 2x8 to match the width of the Little Free Library. This is the base that rests on top of the post.

Cut off two 12" lengths of the 4"x6"x8' post to make two braces. Cut the braces at 45-degree angles. Counterbore each place you will put a lag screw--this will provide clearance around the lag screw head when you tighten it with the socket wrench. Drill pilot holes for the four lag screws. Attach the angle braces to the base with lag screws.

Dig a 2' hole and drop in the post. Pour in the bag of concrete mix and water. Level the post and let the concrete dry.

Step 8: Install the Little Free Library

Set the angle braces and base on the post. Level the base and use the socket wrench to tighten the lag screws in the angle braces.

Drill a pilot hole for a lag screw through the base into the post. Tighten the lag screw to stabilize the base.

Set the library on the base and drill four pilot holes through the floor into the base. Tighten the four lag screws to secure the library to the base.

Add the roof, the shelf, and the books. Enjoy your Little Free Library!

REFERENCES:

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