

2nd Philippine Conference on **Interdisciplinary Research** (PCIR 2016)

Theme: Role and Contribution
of Interdisciplinary
Research to Higher
Education



September 23-25, 2016

MetroCentre Hotel and Convention Center
Tagbilaran City, Bohol, Philippines

VISION

Community of ethical and scholarly publishing
practitioners

MISSION

1. To advance the professional expertise of the scholarly publishers, editors and reviewers;
2. To provide expert services in scholarly journals;
3. To promote publication ethics in scholarly journals;
4. To support various causes in the promotion, development and advancement of scientific publication.

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MESSAGE



Dear fellow researchers,

Welcome to the 2nd Philippine Conference on Interdisciplinary Research (PCIR 2016) held on September 23-25, 2016 at the MetroCentre Hotel and Convention Center, Tagbilaran City, Bohol, Philippines. This forum is the symbol of the active intellectuals being insatiable for doing research and publication of the research results. I am glad that the theme being chosen is relevant to the science and technology advancement nowadays. The theme is the Role and Contribution of Interdisciplinary Research to Higher Education.

There is a good mission behind this theme. As scholars, we cannot merely keep ourselves a lot. We have eye-witnessed the reality of our problem. There is no single strategy we can use as a panacea for the complicated problems. There is no single approach to tackling the complicated problems surrounding us. This reminds us of being aware that the more disciplines of science we have acknowledged, the more effective our strategy to solve the problems in our lives.

This multi-scientific-approach is the best strategy to solve any problem that might arise in the near future. Therefore, this academic activity, with interdisciplinary research, can lead us to better find the best panacea. It is for obtaining the best result for solving the complicated problem in our environment.

Now that we have recognized the importance of having more strategies, we can judge that this forum— with the theme depicted above— is a good opportunity for us. This scholarly event is essential for all the intellectuals to disseminate the results of research activities in academic writing. It is the implementation of jotting down the state-of-the-art of what we have done in the form of research results.

We should improve our knowledge through this kind of forum. It is the knowledge of the present development of our fields of sciences. Also, by gathering in this forum, we can exchange our ideas and share our experiences to one another. By doing so, we can be kept updated and be more adaptable to any changes in strategies and approaches for research and methodology improvement.

We believe that this forum is essential for scholars like us today by discussing all the topics and trying to get the gist of the discussion. In this, we can crystallize it for the contribution to the higher education. We are not only researchers but also lecturers, teaching our students in higher education. Research and publication can be disseminated for improving our educational process, especially the research results related to the education system and development. This is an academic forum for the real scholars in higher education in which all the methodologies and strategies that we have implemented in the research can be disseminated and discussed together with our fellow researchers. Our contribution to higher education is demanded by creating the-state-of-the art strategies or methodologies in research. All in all, the gist of the discussion in this forum should contribute to our higher education system and management.

Finally, I would like to thank Dr. Genaro V. Japos, the Board of Directors of IASPER, for his endless endeavor to make this conference sustainable. He has spent his time and energy for all the conference accomplishment. I would also have to express my high appreciation to Ms. Gayle T. Salalima, who has kept me updated with the day-to-day organization management and operation so far. Also, I have to thank you all for attending this forum. Best of luck!

DR. DJUWARI

President of IASPER
Director of language Laboratory,
STIE Perbanas Surabaya, Indonesia

MESSAGE



All Colors together, complete the Parachute

I feel honored to have this opportunity to write to the blessed of all creations “the Researchers”. We carry the glory which is undoubtedly the vital one, however; with regards to contributing in the life changing phase of scholars which is “Higher Education” we have a huge responsibility of enlightening the path for others as well. This responsibility can best be accomplished through understanding the cross functional, interdisciplinary and importance and contribution of Interdisciplinary Research to Higher Education. We, as researchers, fulfill the quote “standing on the shoulders of giants” as we are those tiny giants who create opportunities for the upcoming giants to see the world in more realistic and speculated manner by connecting the dots of interdisciplinary research.

We have been blessed with curiosity because it sets “us” the researchers apart from common observers. It is the curiosity which makes an observer the researcher. Interdisciplinary research opens new gateways for the common featured researchers to work together while exploring new dimensions and colors of philosophy.

I feel that a fusion of multiple disciplines is a vital component of growth for scholars who are seeking higher education. The disciplines contribute towards each other like building blocks. In order to explore and learn a holistic view of philosophy and anatomy of any given phenomenon, one must explore all dependencies, cause and effects. This is possible only if we go beyond our very discipline and explore interdisciplinary relations of phenomenon. It is the very responsibility of researchers and scholars like you to refine, combine and collaborate on new avenues of research across the disciplines.

I would recommend you all to see this opportunity of attending PCIR 2016 as a platform to explore the avenues where you are able to develop and test interdisciplinary models and theories.

Best Regards,

KHANSA HAYAT
SZABIST Islamabad

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Philippine Conference on Interdisciplinary Research (PCIR 2016)
The MetroCentre Hotel and Convention Center, Tagbilaran City, Philippines
September 23-25, 2016

Theme: "Role and Contribution of Interdisciplinary Research to Higher Education."

DAY 1 • September 23, 2016

Arrival of the Participants

DAY 2 • September 24, 2016

- 9:01 – 9:05 a.m. Invocation
National Anthem of Philippines
- 9:06 – 9:15 a.m. Cultural Presentation
- 9:16 – 9:25 a.m. Welcome Address and Declaration of the Opening of the Conference
DR. DJUWARI
President, International Association of Scholarly Publisher, Editors and Reviewers, Philippines
Director, Language Laboratory, STIE Perbanas, Indonesia
- 9:26 – 9:30 a.m. Introduction of Keynote Speaker 1
- 9:31 – 9:50 a.m. Keynote Speech 1
DR. REYNALDO O. CUIZON
Lecturer in Mathematics
Faculty of Foundation Studies
Gulf College, Oman
- 9:51 – 10:00 a.m. Declaration: Synthesis of Abstracts
DR. BERNARDO C. LUNAR
Department Chair/College Research Coordinator
De La Salle Lipa
Lipa City, Philippines
- 10:01 – 10:10 a.m. Awarding Ceremony
Best Abstract Award
Best Paper Award
- 10:11 – 10:15 a.m. Introduction of Keynote Speaker 2
- 10:16-10:40 a.m. Keynote Speech 2
DR. MARY GRETCHEN F. CHAVES
Professor
Business Management Cluster
University of the Philippines-Cebu
Philippines

10:41 - 12:00 n.n Concurrent Sessions

12:00 – 1:30 p.m. LUNCHBREAK

1:31 – 5:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions

Master of Ceremony:

MARIA LOURDES C. AGUIRRE

University of Perpetual Help System - DALTA, Philippines

DAY 3 • September 25, 2016

- 9:01 – 9:05 a.m. Invocation
National Anthem of Philippines
- 9:06 – 9:15 a.m. Opening Remarks
- 9:16 – 12:00 n.n. Concurrent Sessions
- 12:01- 1:00 p.m. LUNCH BREAK
- 1:01 – 3:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions
- Closing Ceremony
- 3:01 – 3:05 p.m. Introduction of Keynote Speaker 3
- 3:06 – 3:30 p.m. Keynote Speech 3
DR. JAY P. PICARDAL
Editor, IASPER Interdisciplinary Journal
Cebu Normal University
Philippines
- 3:31 – 3:35 p.m. Awarding the Certificate of Research Advocacy Award to the Third Keynote Speaker
- 3:36 – 4:00 p.m. Awarding Ceremony
Best Oral Presenter Award
Awarding of Certificates to the Participants
- Grand Pictorial

Philippine Conference on Interdisciplinary Research (PCGE 2016)
Tagbilaran City, Philippines • September 23-25, 2016

BEST ABSTRACT AWARD



Quantitative

ELEONOR N. OCAY

Cebu Institute of Technology University

Title: **Capabilities of Human Resource Management Practitioners in the Local Government Units of the Second District of Zamboanga del Sur, Philippines**

Qualitative

CHARLIE A. DAYON

Agusan Del Sur State College of Agriculture and Technology

Title: **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Bridging Program for the Filipino Family): A Qualitative Investigation**



Experimental

JANET D. MANUEL

Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University-Sericulture Research and Development Institute

Title: **Refrigeration Humidity: Its Influence on the Weight and Hatchability of Silkworm Eggs and Its Rearing Performance**

Philippine Conference on Interdisciplinary Research (PCGE 2016)
Tagbilaran City, Philippines • September 23-25, 2016

BEST PAPER AWARD

Quantitative-Qualitative

JOVELYN M. CANTINA

Jose Rizal Memorial State University

Title: **Dissertation Abstracts of Doctor of Public Administration and Doctor of Education: An Academic Discourse Analysis**



Experimental

MARIA LOURDES C. AGUIRRE

University of Perpetual Help System – DALTA

Title: **Isozyme Analysis of Three Tropical Trees at the University of Perpetual Help System-DALTA Las Piñas Campus**



PLENARY/ KEYNOTE SPEECH 1



Achievement Motivation and Academic Performance in Mathematics in Selected Higher Education Omani Classrooms

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Attendance and participation indicate achievement motivation, which is posited as a determinant of performance. Previous studies showed that students' academic performance in Mathematics is low and declining. Whether this condition is affected by achievement motivation remains a gap. Thus, this study determined such correlation utilizing cross sectional approach in terms of the number of contacts, retrospective in terms of the reference period, and non-experimental type of investigation. Employing purposive sampling in selecting Mathematics classes of a school in the Sultanate of Oman, and intact group sampling in selecting the individuals as subjects, it was found that for every unit change in the achievement motivation in terms of the daily class attendance, there is a positive corresponding change in the academic performance in mathematics at a moderate high strength; that participation in Mathematics drill contributes in the overall influence of achievement motivation but singly found not significantly correlated with the academic performance; and that 40% influence on the latter can be attributed to excluded variables. Class attendance policies and strategies, encouragement not coercion technique in Math drill participation, and research on other possible determinants of academic performance in Mathematics are recommended.

Keywords: Achievement motivation, academic performance, higher education classroom, descriptive-correlation - cross sectional – retrospective method, purposive and intact group sampling, Sultanate of Oman



KEYNOTE SPEECH 2



DR. MARY GRETCHEN F. CHAVES

Professor, University of the Philippines Cebu
Business Management Cluster
Cebu City, Philippines

Foremost, let me congratulate all the participants whose intellectual outputs have been recognized for presentation in the third Philippine Conference on Interdisciplinary Research (PCIR 2016). Let me thank as well the organizers: Dr. Djuwari, President of the IASPER, Dr. Gene Japos, Mr. Russel Obsioma and the rest of the organizing team, for inviting me to share with you some of my thoughts and experiences on this well-timed conference theme, “Role and Contribution of Interdisciplinary Research to Higher Education.” Ladies and Gentlemen, fellow researchers, shapers of a better world, good morning.

The mandate of higher education institutions, including the universities and colleges we represent, has remained steadfast since its inception. In order to be relevant in providing professional training, higher education institutions must deliver their primordial functions of education and training. These delivery modes are expected to blend research and instruction.

Fellow educator-researchers, we are in the midst of interesting times, as we are now in the eye of a research spate, at least in the Philippines. University and faculty metrics are now focused on quality publication and impact factor, among others. HEIs are expected to be institutions of research, which, according to UNESCO are “responsible for carrying out research in a broad range of disciplines, including the increasing amount of interdisciplinary work, and linked to this for training a constant supply of qualified people for all fields of employment.”

In appreciating the role and contribution of interdisciplinary research to higher education, let us first understand the domain of interdisciplinary research. I hazard a guess that when you conducted the study you are going to present in this conference, you were so focused on your field of discipline in evaluating your hypotheses and reaching the conclusions of your study. It is possible too, that some of you may have worked as a team on your research project. But then again, I continue to presume that your collaborators come from similar fields of interest, working together along your discipline’s concepts, theories, and methods.

After all, our academic research orientation reveals the traditional education structures wherein disciplines are organized into departments. Over time however, there have been efforts in the direction of interdisciplinary studies. In any case, examining a phenomenon of interest such as in education or in health would be of limited value given the limited latitude of pursuing the inquiry from the different silos of disciplines. This movement to interdisciplinarity is reflected in the increasing interest and outputs in interdisciplinary research projects.



In interdisciplinary research, researcher-collaborators work together as a team in trying to understand the phenomena under study from their respective fields of disciplines. We must be mindful however, that just because a research project is investigated by a team coming from various academic disciplines, it cannot necessarily be concluded that such constitutes an “interdisciplinary research.”

The National Institutes of Health (which hosts research centers on health related issues) succinctly describes interdisciplinary research as “that which integrates the analytical strengths of two or more often disparate scientific disciplines to solve a given biological problem.” (Aboelela et al, 2007) The authors further describe interdisciplinary research by citing the example where “behavioral scientists, molecular biologists, and mathematicians combine their research tools, approaches, and technologies to more powerfully solve the puzzles of complex health problems such as pain and obesity.”

Scholars advocating and practicing interdisciplinary research are interdisciplinarians. Prof. Rick Szostak of the University of Alberta, Canada, in his article entitled “Research Skills for the Future: An Interdisciplinary Perspective,” characterizes interdisciplinarians in their practice. Allow me to cite four of six characteristics:

First, “interdisciplinarians focus on particular problems or questions that are too complex to be answered satisfactorily by any one discipline.” Thus, in interdisciplinary research projects, the complexity of the research problem may be viewed from different disciplines. While there may be a lead discipline in the investigation, invoking the various lenses of disciplinary interests expands the dimensions and scope of study. To professional educators in this hall, you will agree that understanding a social phenomenon in learning requires analytical tools from both the natural and social sciences. Imagine the case of two educator-researchers coming from two different disciplines working on a research problem on learning. If each researcher pursued his or her discipline on the problem, each may be able to arrive at logical conclusions within their disciplines. Imagine the synergistic impact if both researchers exchanged their disciplinary expertise on the phenomenon they both investigated.

Second, “interdisciplinarians draw upon the insights of specialized research. Specialized research is performed by communities of researchers who share a set of guiding questions, concepts, theories, and methods.” This means that in the pursuit of interdisciplinary research, one field of discipline cannot be relegated in favor of the other disciplines. More importantly, at the onset, the researcher-collaborators mutually agree on the traditional research requisites, only this time, it is “specialized” since the collaborators come from varied disciplines. This requires research collaborators to forge a shared set of guiding questions, concepts, theories, and methods in the conduct of their study.

Third, “interdisciplinarians appreciate that each discipline is characterized by an (evolving) disciplinary perspective or way of looking at the world. We should nevertheless be careful of stereotypes, for members of that discipline will deviate from disciplinary perspective to varying degrees.” There is as much variation in different disciplines’ tools and lenses of investigation as there are in research methods. Even today, there is a preference for the scientific method of the research process; it goes without saying that the qualitative modes of inquiry are sometimes viewed by some sectors as lacking in research rigor. To be successful in their interdisciplinary research projects therefore, research collaborators should possess the capability of at least understanding these differences.

Finally, “interdisciplinarians integrate the best elements of disciplinary insights in order to generate a more comprehensive (and often more nuanced) appreciation of the issue at hand. (This may come in the form of a new understanding, new product, or new meaning.) Interdisciplinarians often stress integration as the defining element of interdisciplinarity.” One can only expect the power that interdisciplinary integration delivers, as research collaborators are able to formulate relevant, significant and meaningful solutions to research problem they investigated as a team.

The complexities of interdisciplinary research ranging from problem definition, to framework making, to methods of data collection, to analysis, interpretation and recommendations may cause research educators and supervisors to relegate this research type to the back burner. We must bear in mind, however, that these complexities are only a reflection of the nature of research problems. Thus, the role of interdisciplinary research to higher education cannot be overstated. Students who are trained in interdisciplinary research are exposed to real life problem situations, as they are geared to identify real life practicable solutions. HEIs should equip their faculty and students with interdisciplinary research if they are to prepare their graduates to relevant solutions generation.

Ladies and gentlemen, once again congratulations! You are in the right venue to start forging collaborations with your future interdisciplinary research teams. Thank you very much.

KEYNOTE SPEECH 3



JAY P. PICARDAL

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Cebu City, Philippines

Educated and molded by the best and finest universities in the Philippines, Dr. Jay P. Picardal manifests the best of the Filipino educator and researcher. He completed his Bachelor of Science Degree in Biology at the University of the Philippines-Visayas, his Masters in Agricultural Sciences at the Eastern Samar State University and his PhD in Biology at the De la Salle University-Manila. Currently, he is a faculty member of the College of Arts and Sciences of Cebu Normal University. His published research works in reputable journals, his author impact evidenced by citations of his journal articles, his speakerships and lecture engagements, his significant editorial work as an editor and reviewer, and membership in international and national professional organizations are just glimpses of the greatness of his academic career; a career which is about to go into full swing.

SYNTHESIS OF ABSTRACTS



BERNARDO C. LUNAR, PhD
Chair, Science Department
College of Education, Arts and Sciences
De La Salle Lipa

The 2nd Philippine Conference on Interdisciplinary Research (PCIR 2016), with its theme *“Role and Contribution of Interdisciplinary Research to Higher Education”* provides a venue for its members and researchers to present their research findings for the dissemination of new information for discussion, possible partnerships and linkages and research utilization.

The conference papers center on the following four themes:

Teaching, Learning and Educational Management

The studies under this strand focus on school administrator with research papers looking into transformational, strategic, collaborative and cultural leadership styles. The papers also segmented professional attributes and teaching performance of educators. The leadership and managerial competence, level of organizational commitment; job performance; job satisfaction of teaching and non-teaching personnel like librarians were also looked into. A number of papers also assessed the different facets of school operations like library services; quality management practices, classroom surveillance system; students' entrance security system; extension programs.

Moreover, other studies tackled on enrolment, attrition, retention, and degree Completion; tracer study of graduates; readiness for inclusive education; IT services; school-based disaster preparedness and response. Studies were also conducted in line with students' performance in science and mathematics and their satisfaction towards quality of education, academic experience and support services, and psychological sense of community and pro-active coping resources. Other papers ascertained the effectiveness of different teaching strategies like the use of mother tongue based instructional materials, block method in problem solving; and musical intelligence strategy. There were also studies on spoken written language that looked into written English Proficiency;



public speaking anxiety; ritualistic and dramatic spoken discourse via speech acts; and academic discourse analysis of dissertation abstracts of doctor of public administration and doctor of education

Socio- Economics and Politics

Under this theme, papers focus on business industry and marketing related studies. The studies looked into the food safety culture of night market vendors and its effect on local tourism competitiveness; competitiveness of food industry OTOPpreneurs and marketing mix practices. Other research papers studied the rice industry, fish processing practices and sensory evaluation of fish-fortified pastilas; entrepreneurial competencies; impact of the establishment of a hypermarket on micro enterprises; and marketing practices of micro-entrepreneurs. Others paper dealt on Tax mapping of Business establishments and BPO Industry employees. Furthermore, resource management and local government initiatives were also featured like in the studies about LGU Information System; capabilities of human resource management practitioners; determinants of poverty among households, and attitudes of vegetable farmers towards ASEAN Integration.

Science, Technology, and Product Development and Sustainability

Research papers under this theme include scientific studies both on the organismal and species levels which experimented on the factors affecting biological processes of organisms like oyster mushroom, and silkworm and mulberry. Botanical studies center on molecular analysis of tropical tree species thru isozyme and screening of potential sources of active compounds with clinical significance like balimbi leaves and status of plant biodiversity. As regards technology and product development, studies conducted were on the areas of developing a water management technology; GIS approach in alternative mass transport; geographic model development for small business operators; and development of a responsive website.

Medical, Health Related Services and Sustainability

On this theme, studies involved patients as subject as they were surveyed as regards patient safety culture, health care needs and health care activities, acceptance of herbal medicines for treating minor ailments; and level of satisfaction of postpartum clients. Healthcare providers were also involved as proficiency appraisal during supervised clinical practice was assessed. Research papers along this sustainability focus on plant resource utilization; waste management practices; disaster preparedness and mitigation practices; cost effective community adaptation strategies and community responses.

Cognizant of the role of interdisciplinary research, with the more than sixty research studies submitted for presentation, the conference is a clear testament that interdisciplinarity as a type of academic collaboration is indeed possible. Banking on one of the ecological principles- “There is strength and stability in the unity of differences”, the wide array of research topics to be presented in this conference, if only were conducted with an interdisciplinary favor, could have paved the way to realizing and strengthening of interdisciplinary research among HEIs and other agencies.

Determinants Affecting the Job Performance of Non-Teaching Employees in the Different Higher Educational Institutions in Lipa City: Basis for Workplace Improvement



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In everyday life, students always interact with non-teaching personnel for academic purposes. It starts from the application, registration, examination issues, and the lecturing schedule in addition to many others. Even though website and other helpful sources give the information according to their needs, it could be argued that students find difficulty when dealing with the non-teaching personnel as compared to the teaching professionals in higher educational institution. This study aimed to determine the factors that affect the job performance of non-teaching employees in the different higher academic institutions in Lipa City for workplace improvement. Following a descriptive design of research using survey questionnaires, the authors conducted the dissemination of questionnaires to 80 non-teaching employees from eight different HEI's in Lipa City, Philippines. Hence, based on the findings, all the determinants that are given have an effect in non-teaching employee's job performance in terms of work, workplace condition/environment, workplace relationship, salary/benefits and in leadership styles. Also, there is a significant relationship between the attitude and workplace condition/environment. However, the administrators still need to conduct programs that will enhance the non-teaching employees' professional growth and workplace improvement.

Keywords: Job performance, non-teaching employees, higher education institutions, workplace improvement, Philippines

*Co-Author: Arlene F. Coro

SWOT Analysis of Library Services in Lipa City Colleges- Learning Resource Center: Basis for Development Programs SY 2015-2016



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This study aimed to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the analysis of Library Services in LCC-Learning Resource Center. This descriptive study focused on the three areas of library services: People, Place and Pesos. Through a thorough analysis, it was found out that in terms of its people, the staff were very qualified in their positions. However, weakness in this aspect was also observed from the data gathered. These include lack of trainings and seminars attended by both professional and paraprofessional about the proper handling of customer service. When it comes to the analysis of the place or library facilities, collections and equipments, the study has been able to determine some strengths like proper arrangement of collections, usability of OPAC or Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC). However, some problems such as the space and ventilation of the reading area, incorrect book labels and connection failure for the use of OPAC and internet section were observed. Although the facilities of the library have already improved and is improving, much effort has to be done in the area of the pesos or the financial aspect of the LRC. If the library budget is insufficient, the library collections and other matters involved will be affected. The library should set the proper allocation of the budget in terms of updating the resources. Based on the results, it is important for the management of the institution to come up with an effective developmental program for the Lipa City Colleges-Learning Resource Center.

Keywords: Library services, learning resource center, SWOT analysis, descriptive design, Philippines

*Co-Author: Honey Grace D. Magpantay

Low Cost Moringa Seeds and Terminalia Kernels Water Purifier: A Water Management Technology



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Studies revealed that certain indigenous plant has the capacity to treat dirty water. This study aimed to develop a low cost water purifier in treating ground water utilizing indigenous plant materials such as the seeds of the *Moringa oleifera* Lam as the main flocculant and the kernels of the *Terminalia catappa* Linn.as the activated carbon adhering to the principles of green technology. The study used the mixed research design. The first part of the study was purely experimental wherein some water parameters were tested using the gadget and these were compared with the standard values set by the Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water (PNSDW). The latter part made use of the survey questionnaire with four point Likert scale in determining the acceptability of the gadget among 64 respondents from the three communities where the ground water sources were located. The weighted mean was used in the treatment of the data. The findings revealed that the gadget which is made of a four layer stainless steel containing the de fatted moringa press cake (MPC), the terminalia granulated activated carbon (TGAC), the sand and pebbles has the capacity to improve the quality of ground water. The gadget is accepted by the 64 respondents in the three communities in terms of its functionality, effectiveness and portability.

Keywords: Water management technology, water purifier, moringa oleifera, Terminal catappa Linn, mixed method design, Philippines

Patient Safety Culture in Selected Hospitals in Cebu, Philippine



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Patient safety is an important component of health care quality and a top priority in developed countries today and has to be integrated and coordinated in various elements of health care system. This study determined the patient safety culture in selected hospitals in Cebu to show areas where potential improvements could be implemented to achieve highest quality of care and to restore patient to optimum health without promoting any harm and injury. This is descriptive quantitative study which utilized thirty-nine (39) registered nurses as respondents. The Manchester Patient Safety Framework (MaPSaF) by Mark Fleming was used which composed of 10 areas to assess and a 5 point Likert scale was utilized for the responses. The data were analyzed using weighted mean. It was revealed that all ten (10) areas were rated as Proactive with the general weight average of (4.14) that would mean institutions are always alert and ensures patient safety issues as integral part in their routines. Patient safety is a top priority issue throughout the organization and was embedded in the activities of all staffs, from the Board/ Seniors Managers through to healthcare teams who have a day-to-day contact with patients including support staff.

Keywords: Nursing, patient safety, patient safety culture, safety culture, descriptive design, Philippines

*Co-Authors: Cyrille Y. Panimdim, Charlot Pardillo, and Fortune Mae Rafols

Teamwork as a Vital Component of Effective Student Leadership



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Higher education institutions aim to develop teamwork and leadership skills in their students to prepare them for the demands of their profession. The study explored teamwork as a vital component of effective student leadership. The study aimed to: (1) describe the importance of teamwork; (2) analyze how teamwork develops among cadets; (3) identify and characterize the level of teamwork abilities; and (4) propose ways by which teamwork could be strengthened. Research methods included survey, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), and document analysis. Results showed that the school should have a set of activities and interventions that addressed the different stages of group development, and that these activities are effective in inculcating teamwork. It was inferred that teamwork is essential in developing student leadership. As such, maritime education in the Philippines would greatly benefit from leadership programs and curricula with a mix of classroom learning, seminars, practical experiences, and regimentations that are systematically mapped-out and arranged following the stages of group development.

Keywords: Maritime Education, teamwork, student leadership, descriptive design, Philippines

*Co-Author: Anna Marie P. Erivera

Health Care Needs and Health Care Activities of Patients in Selected Private and Government Rehabilitation Drug Centers in Batangas Province: Basis for Health Care Program



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Substance has become a public health concern, a socio-cultural problem, an economic burden and a peace and order dilemmarolled into one. This study aimed to determine the health care needs and health activities of patients who indulge in substance abuse as basis to formulate a health care program for substance abuse victims. The researchers utilized the descriptive method of research with the questionnaire as the primary data gathering instrument administered to 57 respondents from three rehabilitation centers within the province of Batangas, Philippines. The theory of Margaret Jean Watson's "Philosophy and Science of Caring" and Thorndike's Laws of Learning explain the variables of the study. The data gathered from these respondents were analyzed and interpreted through the use of weighted mean, analysis of variance and correlation ratio. Patients with substance abuse disorder need extensive health care in terms of physical, psychosocial, health education and emotional necessities. The health care needs of patients with substance abuse are common and similar. There is a strong association between the health care needs of patients with substance abuse disorder and the health care activities appropriate in rehabilitating them. There is a highly significant relationship between health care needs of patients and the health care activities for patients with substance abuse disorder. The best health care program for patients with substance abuse disorder is one that adequately provides adequate nursing intervention that will meet health care needs and minimize if not prevent complications arising from the health deficit of patients.

Keywords: Health education, health care needs, health activities, health care program, Physical, descriptive design, Philippines

*Co-Author: Anna Lissa B. Foronda

Plant Resource Utilization at Mt. Malepunyo, Lipa City, Philippines



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This research assessed the socio-economic status of the local community and identified the economically important plants. Employing the descriptive research design, questionnaires were distributed to a total of 150 local residents of Sto. Nino and Talisay, Lipa City, Philippines. Personal interviews were also done to assess the utilization by the local people regarding the plant species in their area. Economic plants mentioned by respondents were categorized into food, medicine, timber and ornamentals and firewood. A total of 99 species belonging to 45 families were mentioned by the respondents as economically important plants. Among the 99 species mentioned, 67 plant species or 67.68% were categorized as food, 57 species or 57.58% were used as medicinal, ten species or 10.10% were classified as ornamental species, and eight species or 8.08% were regarded as timber species. *Fabaceae* was the most represented family, with ten species consumed as food medication, or used as ornament or timber. The second most represented families were *Lamiaceae* and *Cucurbitaceae* with seven species each being used as food, medicinal or ornamental plants. *Mangifera indica* and *Cocos nucifera* were plants identified by the local communities having multiple uses such as food, medicine, timber and firewood.

Keywords: Resource utilization, economically- important plants, Mt. Malarayat, descriptive design, Philippines

Dumalag Villagers' Acceptance of Herbal Medicines for Treating Minor Ailments



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Wider acceptance of herbal medicines tends to upgrade the traditional skills and knowledge of the villagers in the collection and utilization of medicinal plants. This study determined the level of village acceptance on the use of herbal medicine for treating ailments. It also sought to determine the leading species of plants considered by the villagers as highly effective in terms of medicinal value and their healing and therapeutic efficacy. The research used the descriptive survey method validated by a range of qualitative devices, viz.: survey-interview guide, direct observation, and an aide memoir. A convenient sample of sixty-nine informants were selected from the villagers. Forty-one plant species obtained a rating of very high acceptance and were considered as highly effective in terms of medicinal value and efficacy. *Origanum vulgare*, *Blumea balsamifera*, *Vitex negundo* L, and *Citrus microcarpa* Bunge were among the most common herbal plants used in treating headache, fever, cough, cold, sore throat, frequent urination and scanty urination. The researcher recommends that the village be adopted by the Municipality of Burauen as Center for Research and Health Education Program on Traditional Herbal Medicine.

Keywords: Health Education, traditional health system, mixed method design, Philippines

Community Media as Mitigation Tools in Disasters Management: Basis for School-Based Disaster Preparedness and Response Campaigns



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The impact of natural disasters is varied from one community to another. One mitigation tool to manage a disaster's impact is through community media which is referred to as media to which members of the community have access for information, education, or entertainment. They are media in which the community participates, as planners, producers, and performers. This study evaluates the community media as mitigation tools in disasters management which may ultimately serve as basis for school-based disasters preparedness and response campaigns. Using De La Salle Lipa (DLSL) college students as respondents through a descriptive design survey, the researcher verifies the level of knowledge and awareness of the students with regard to disaster management, identify the media information source of the students, recognize the factors used in facilitating the communication of these knowledge and awareness, and determine the media that has the highest impact to the students. The results show that while the respondents are exposed to community media, they distinguish mass media such as broadcast (television and radio) and print (newspaper) and social/digital media (Facebook, Twitter, Google, Yahoo, etc.) as better sources of information regarding disasters management because of these media's characteristics and nature.

Keywords: Community media, mitigation tool, disasters management, descriptive design, Philippines

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Bridging Program for the Filipino Family): A Qualitative Investigation



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"Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program: A Qualitative Investigation" explored the encounters of beneficiaries, teachers and school heads of DEPED Elementary schools before and after 4Ps implementation. Utilizing qualitative phenomenological tradition, the results reveal that before 4Ps implementation, the lives of recipients were uphill. They could barely provide the basic needs of their family. However, after 4Ps implementation, their lives have become better since they get cash grants that capacitate them to supply their family's needs. Meanwhile, as regards the experiences of teachers and school heads with the recipients' children before the implementation of 4Ps, they found them non-compliant with school requirements and sporadic in class participation because these children's parents had engaged them in child labour. After 4Ps implementation, they have observed improvements on the children's attendance and involvement in school undertaking. Surprisingly, however, they disclosed amid FGD that the grants of a few recipients were being diverted. The findings imply positive effects of the program to beneficiaries for two considerations: (1) the conditionalities motivate parents to monitor their kids' school attendance, and (2) the cash grants incentivize their children to pursue education.

Keywords: Social Sciences, 4Ps, bridging program, Filipino families, phenomenology, Philippines

Public Speaking Anxiety of the Candidates for the Expanded Tertiary Education Equivalency and Accreditation Program (ETEEAP)



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Public speaking is a powerful tool for success. However, speakers usually experience unfavorable sensations and behaviors that spring from nervousness. The study is important because nearly everyone gets nervous when speaking in public and this study could benefit millions. This study aimed to determine the public speaking-related level of anxiety of the candidates for college diploma under the Expanded Tertiary Education Equivalency and Accreditation Program (ETEEAP) of CIT University. ETEEAP is an equivalency program that validates related work experience and other learning for college credits. The study used McCorkey's Personal Report of Public Speaking Anxiety questionnaire. The study discovered that 74% of the candidates were required at work to deliver public presentations and that their public speaking anxiety is on a MODERATE level. The study concluded, among others, that the public speaking anxiety of the candidates is MODERATE probably due to experience and motivation peculiar to many of the respondents. It is recommended, among others, that candidates must have undergone remediation seminars and one-on-one sessions on grammar and writing prior to public presentations, and a research on grammar and writing skills of the ETEEAP candidates will be conducted so to evolve an integrated program for grammar, writing, and speaking.

Keywords: Public speaking, stage fright, public speaking anxiety, ETEEAP, equivalency program, McCorkey's Personal Report, Philippines

Level of Satisfaction of Postpartum Clients in Nursing Care



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Patient satisfaction has become an outcome indicator of quality and efficiency for health care system. Improved Maternal Health, one of the eight Millennium Development Goals have serious lag to achieve its goal that is to reduce maternal mortality and ensuring universal access to reproductive health services (DOH, 2012). The study determined the level of satisfaction of postpartum clients in the nursing care to enhance its strategies to improve outcomes for health care services. A Descriptive – quantitative research with 30 postpartum women in obstetrical ward (Low Risk Unit) were conveniently selected from a government hospital in Cebu. Jipi's Postnatal Satisfaction with Nursing Care Questionnaire (JPSNQ) measured responses using four 4-point Likert scale. The data were analyzed using weighted mean and standard deviation. It was revealed that the clients were fully satisfied in nursing care rendered ($M = 3.76$, $SD = 0.77$) in the six areas assessed and Orientation to personnel, hospital facilities and visiting time got the lowest mean (3.53, $SD = 0.09$). An important aspect that promotes satisfaction which is orientation was the least performed. Despite the fact, it did not hinder the client to feel fully satisfied with the services received during the confinement.

Keywords: Nursing, level of satisfaction, Nursing Care, Postpartum clients, descriptive design, Philippines

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Attitude of Vegetable Farmers in Northern Philippines towards ASEAN Integration



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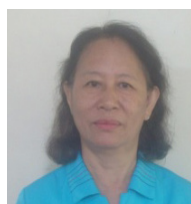
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Crucial in framing the roadmap of development for the vegetable industry as it faces the challenges of ASEAN integration and globalization is the participation of farmers which is usually circumscribed by their attitudes. This study was therefore conducted to assess the attitude of vegetable farmers towards ASEAN Integration. The data were drawn from 100 selected farmers using stratified, purposive random sampling, gathered through personal interview using a questionnaire schedule and were analysed using frequency percentages, rank and weighted mean. Majority of vegetable farmers were married, male, Roman Catholic, had high school education, 49.85 years average age, 3 children and farm leaseholders, preferred to plant eggplant in 1.487 square meters farm size with 2,267 kgs production. Few were aware about ASEAN Integration who learned it from Television. They claimed that ASEAN Integration has much effects especially on the expanded market, provides access to market, better financial, technical, managerial and other business supports, sets open trade and improved quality production as the positive effects while stiff competition and decreased productivity as the negative effects which were perceived to surely happen. Some of the recommended good agricultural practices in AFTA were adopted.

Key words: Social sciences, vegetable farmers, ASEAN Integration, Northern Philippines, descriptive design, Philippines

Rice Hull: Its Potentials as Mulch for the Commercial Production of Mulberry Sapling



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Mulberry sapling production is the initial step in sericulture enterprise. Sapling is usually raised in the nursery to develop its root system. To facilitate nursery operations, use of mulch was introduced. The effect of rice hull was determined on the growth of mulberry sapling, weeds, soil fertility and soil moisture. Raw rice hull (RRH) at 2.5, and 5 kg/m² applied alone or in combination with carbonized rice hull (CRH) at 1.75 kg/m² were compared to unmulched and black plastic sheet. The 5kg/m² RRH or with 1.75kg/m² CRH combination increased plant height, number of leaves and root length of sapling similar to black plastic sheet at 90 days after planting (DAP) during summer. It lowered weed population at 30-90 DAP during rainy season (reduction of 45-65%) and decreased weed biomass at 90 DAP. Favorable weed control effect of this treatment was at 30 DAP in summer. Likewise, it increased soil OM by 25% and improved soil available N after successive applications. The 2.5 kg RRH or with CRH combination also controlled weeds at 30-90 days (rainy season) and increased available N. Soil moisture was higher in mulched than in unmulched. This technology promoted sapling growth, controlled weeds and improved soil fertility.

Keywords: Sericulture enterprise, mulberry sampling, mulch, rice hull, experimental design, Philippines

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Capabilities of Human Resource Management Practitioners in the Local Government Units of the Second District of Zamboanga del Sur, Philippines



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Planning without controlling is like an arrow without a bow. To ensure substantial implementation of plans, monitoring is imperative. This study sought to determine the *Agency Status and Recognition* in accordance with *PRIME-HRM*, an evaluation system adopted by the Civil Service Commission (CSC) used as tool to recognize agencies with best practices in human resource management. *PRIME-HRM*, a descriptive-survey type instrument, evaluates the four core functions of the HR System, viz.: 1) Recruitment, Selection and Planning, 2) Performance Management, 3) Learning and Development, and 4) Rewards and Recognition. The study is important since more than that of the private sector is a strong impetus for government to ensure competence and motivation of public servants. Fifteen Local Government Units (LGUs) of the second district of Zamboanga del Sur were surveyed. The result suggested that the *Recruitment and Selection Process* and the systems under *Performance Management* were fully implemented. However, the competencies under *Performance Management* were only partially implemented. The *Learning and Development* and *Rewards and Recognition* HR systems were also rated as partially implemented in terms of both systems and competencies. It is recommended, among others, that a conformity and rewards system be instituted to supplement *PRIME-HRM* to encourage LGU compliance.

Keywords: Human Resource Management, Local Government Unit, *PRIME-HRM*, descriptive design, Philippines

Written English Proficiency: The Case of Filipino Second Year Technology Students



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Proficiency in writing is an indispensable skill a student needs to develop. The study aimed to determine the written English proficiency level of the Filipino Second Year Technology students of Carlos Hilado Memorial State College – Alijis, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, Philippines, for the Second Semester, Academic Year 2014-2015. Descriptive and quantitative methods research were used in this study. A written test using narration and persuasion as modes of writing were administered to 144 respondents. The written English proficiency level in each area in narration and persuasion was determined using the mean and was interpreted as excellent to very good, good to average, fair to poor, and very poor. The significant difference between the level of written English Proficiency and the profile of the respondents such as gender, major, type of high school graduated from, parent's educational attainment, economic status, and exposure to mass media such as books, newspaper, magazines/journals, television, radio, internet, and motion pictures was determined using t-test and ANOVA. The result revealed that the written English proficiency level of the Second Year Technology students as a whole is fair to poor and there is no significant difference between the level of written English Proficiency and the profile of the respondents.

Keywords: Written English Proficiency, writing skills, technology students, descriptive design, Philippines

Enhancing Soft Skills of Cadets through Academic Activities



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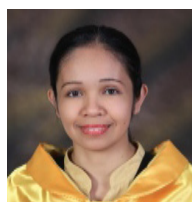


Scholarly papers have proven that soft skills are as significant as the technical skills. The study aimed to: (1) identify the soft skills essential to shipboard training; (2) describe how academic activities develop soft skills among cadets; (3) identify the soft skills that can be strengthened prior to shipboard training; and (4) determine how academic activities can be enhanced to improve the soft skills essential to shipboard training. Review of related literatures and studies, document analyses, and survey were used for data gathering. Results showed that communication, commitment, time management, work under pressure, leadership, team player, flexibility, creativity and problem solving skills, responsibility, and decision making were essential to shipboard training. Assertiveness, confidence, punctuality, introversion, and absentmindedness were the soft skills to which cadets are weak at. Based on the analyses of results, it was inferred that the development, improvement or enhancement of soft skills were responsibilities of educational institutions. Maritime educational institutions in the Philippines should ensure that academic activities to be implemented should be well structured, defined, and guided by a framework so that effective results will be attained.

Keywords: Maritime education, soft skills, academic activities, descriptive design, Philippines

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Competitiveness of Food Industry OTOPreneurs in Camarines Norte, Philippines and their Marketing Mix Practices



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One-Town-One-Product (OTOP) is the banner program of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) vis-à-vis Philippine's priority development agenda to address poverty and promote the development of Filipino entrepreneurial talents using the locale's most abundant resources. OTOPreneur is the term assigned for these new breeds of entrepreneurs responsible in helping the growth of the country. The study analyzed profile, involvement, competitiveness in implementing marketing mix. Comparison of test revealed that OTOPreneurs are micro entrepreneurs (32.56%); manufacturing pineapple and pili-based products and most were involved in the use of product strategy but less in implementing promotion strategy. The number of years in business operation and the level of competitiveness between highly competitive and least competitive OTOPreneurs showed highly significant difference. Gross income was also statistically significant. Highly competitive OTOPreneurs are highly involved in implementing pricing, promotion, placement than the least competitive. The highly and the least competitive OTOPreneurs do not significantly differ in their involvement to product strategy as they offer generic products. It is recommended that DTI should enhance the Comprehensive Development Package to cater to varying demands of OTOPreneurs.

Keywords: Business, marketing mix, food industry, OTOPreneurs, one-town-one-product, descriptive design, Philippines

An Analysis of the Efficacy and Efficiency of the Information Technology (IT) Services of the Pamantasan ng Cabuyao (PnC): Basis for a Proposed IT Services Plan



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IT service management for Pamantasan ng Cabuyao (PnC) refers to the operation of IT systems which are centered on the customer's perception of the contributions of information technology to the management. This study was a descriptive-evaluative analysis of Information Technology (IT) Services of PnC. The researchers used both quantitative and qualitative techniques to analyze and interpret the data from the service oriented IT SERVQUAL questionnaire by Axel Hochstein and the key informant interviews (KII) to determine the gaps between the current status of the available IT Services as perceived and desired by their students and personnel with regard to high quality service. The arithmetic mean was used on the analysis of the efficacy and efficiency of the PnC IT Services on the perceived and desired service quality. Sturges' rule was also used to compute the class interval for a seven-point rating score. The 4.1 result falls under the category of Neither Agree which served as basis in designing the proposed PnC-IT Services Plan to address the identified needs of the PnC. PnC-IT Services Plan includes (1) the University Policy which includes the vision statement, mission statement, demand management, IT Architecture board, communication management (aims and direction), and maintenance of business requirements, facilities management, access management, IT human resources management, performance assessment, job scheduling management, customer satisfaction management, and continuous improvement management. All have its goals, people involved, and process and (2) an action plan was also developed based on the questionnaire to address the specific customers' needs.

Keywords: Information Technology, IT service management, IT services plan, descriptive-evaluative analysis, Philippines

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Fish Processing Practices in Sagñay, Camarines Sur: Its Implication to Food Safety, Sanitation and Hygiene



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Food safety is a scientific discipline describing handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent food borne illness. This study assessed and documented the fish processing methods and handling practices made by fish processors in Sagñay, Camarines Sur. Data were obtained through interview, as well as through visits, surveys and observation of fish processing processes. Data were gathered using semi-structured questionnaire which was administered to the six fishing villages. The descriptive statistics was used. Some 25 or 39.0% of the total respondents declare that their fermented product stays on the shelf for a year. For smoked products, 35.9% or 23 of the respondents said that their smoked products lasted for 2-7 days in the shelf. They sell their products directly to the consumers and freely assigned desired prices. The products are packaged in an ordinary plastic bag and used newspapers. Some (62.5%) of the respondents asserted that they need to be trained how to process the products in standard manner to insure food safety. Processors should also focus their attention on the development and introduction of safe and quality fish and fishery products with high consumer acceptability.

Keywords: Food Technology, Fish Preservation, food safety, handling, descriptive design, Philippines

Cost Effective Community Adaptation Strategies and Community Responses in Selected Coastal Communities in Zamboanga del Norte, Philippines



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Local government units are mandated to adopt measures against risks and disasters. However, actually listening among affected inhabitants to be incorporated in the disaster plans are rarely practiced. The study computed cost effectiveness ratios of adaptations identified for a specific coastal hazard in the six coastal communities of Zamboanga del Norte, Philippines. Participatory focus group discussions aided with vulnerability and capacity assessment matrix was used in the identification and ranking of adaptation. Criteria for the analysis are limited to number of households saved and hectares of land protected. Common cost effective adaptations based on CE values are mangrove reforestation, construction of sea wall and evacuation center to address flooding and other hazards brought about by flooding. Salt water intrusion could be addressed through increasing pipe water connection. Hard defenses were also perceived as better adaptations to permanently protect lives and hectares of land. The BDRRM Plan of each study area is still to be drafted while one study area will strengthen its BDRRM Plan. The study and discussions conducted provided guide and contents of the needed plan given that these are results of participatory discussions among actually affected inhabitants. Community level has a capacity to finance mangrove plantation and tree planting. However, adaptations that involve construction will be left to other institutions' support. Communities were also hopeful that more than benefits of the adaptations, sentiments resulting from constructions will also be considered.

Keywords: Cost effectiveness analysis, participatory FGD, coastal adaptation strategies, disaster response, Philippines

Refrigeration Humidity: Its Influence on the Weight and Hatchability of Silkworm Eggs and Its Rearing Performance



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Quality silkworm egg is the backbone of the sericulture industry. It is an important factor that determines the bumper harvest in cocoon production. Other factors that impede the productivity of superior hybrid include the refrigeration of silkworm eggs. Relative humidity of the refrigerants, maintained at an optimum level, ensures that silkworm eggs will not be dehydrated or weakened thereby, ensures the production of quality silkworm eggs. The study determined the degree of viability of silkworm eggs subjected to the refrigerants and the influence of its relative humidity on silkworm eggs and silkworm rearing performance. Silkworm eggs were subjected to 20, 40, 60, and 80 days preservation to the refrigerants. Silkworm eggs were evaluated based on the weight of silkworm eggs after cold storing and hatching percentage. The rearing performance was evaluated based on the rearing parameters used. Results revealed that storage duration significantly affects the weight of silkworm eggs after cold storing, hatching percentage, and cocoon weight. The relative humidity of the refrigerator significantly affects the weight of silkworm eggs after the cold storing durations. Thus, refrigerator could be used in cold storing the silkworm eggs with its temperature and relative humidity for a longer duration with constant monitoring to ensure the viability of silkworm eggs.

Keywords: Sericulture, silkworm egg, relative humidity, refrigerants, t-Test, Philippines

Dissertation Abstracts of Doctor of Public Administration and Doctor of Education: An Academic Discourse Analysis



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As an important part-genre in the research article (RA), the abstract has gained significant attention from the academic community. A well-written abstract can attract more readers and increase the chances of the accompanying RA being indexed and cited. The study aimed to determine the rhetorical structures and the linguistic features employed in expressing the different communicative functions in writing dissertation abstracts in Doctor of Public Administration (DPA) and Doctor of Education (Ed. D.) for the Academic Year 2013-2016 of Jose Rizal Memorial State University Graduate School. Grammar errors and the pedagogical implications were also given attention. There were eighteen (18) dissertation abstracts used as corpus of the study. Descriptive research method using qualitative and quantitative approach was utilized. Using Hyland's moves structure model, the Purpose-Method-Product-Conclusion (M2-M3-M4-M)5 pattern emerged as the conventional schema in the abstracts in both DPA and Ed. D programs. The writers also did not use first person pronoun in the abstracts. The inconsistency of the tense of verb used in every move was evident and very limited transitional devices were used. The most grammatical errors found were capitalization and improper shift of tense of the verb. The authors in both programs had a strong tendency to omit M1 in their abstracts. Thus, it is recommended that student writers may be accustomed with the rhetorical structures and conventions in dissertation abstracts with examples from different disciplines.

Keywords: rhetorical structures, linguistic features, dissertation abstracts, abstract analysis, Philippines

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Musical Intelligence Strategy: Effect on Achievement and Attitude among High School Chemistry Students



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A lot of strategies have been considered in teaching science concepts. This study aimed to investigate the effect of using Musical Intelligence Strategy on students' achievement and attitude toward Chemistry. The sample consisted of 59 third year high school students of the Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College, Philippines enrolled for the school year 2004-2005. The students were grouped according to their field of interest regardless of their general average in the previous curriculum. The quasi-experimental pretest-posttest research design was employed but the intact classes were randomly assigned as experimental and control groups. The t-test result showed that students exposed to musical intelligence strategy gave a higher achievement scores than those who were not. The ANCOVA results showed no significant difference at $p < 0.05$ but maybe considered meaningful in terms of the attitude of the students toward chemistry between the experimental and the control groups. It further showed that the effect of musical intelligence strategy on students' achievement and attitude toward chemistry is not influenced by whether or not they possess musical intelligence. The finding point to the conclusion that the musical intelligence strategy is one strategy that can be use in presenting science concepts to maximize learning. The strategy appeared to be effective not only for students who have musical intelligence but for all types of students whatever multiple intelligences they possessed.

Keywords: education, pedagogy, musical intelligence strategy, teaching chemistry, quasi-experimental design, Philippines

Linking University Internal Communication Network with Faculty Job Satisfaction



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Internal communication is the forefront for technical operations and employee satisfaction and the lifeblood of any thriving organization. In organizations it is the source of power and means for applying the optimal legal and administrative actions that are in the organizational hierarchy. When there are problems rooted in communication processes possible solutions are applied to maintain a healthy and favorable conditions in as much as to protect the organizational image and credibility. This study was conducted to find out the relationship between internal communication network and the job satisfaction of the faculty of Jose Rizal Memorial State University (JRMSU) System, School Year 2015– 2016. The descriptive survey and correlational methods of research were used in the study with the aid of questionnaire checklist which was administered to 482 faculty-respondents. The study revealed that the internal communication network along downward, upward, and horizontal communication flows moderately occurred in the university with moderately satisfied faculty. However, internal communication network significantly influenced the job satisfaction of the faculty. It is recommended that the top level management particularly the campus administrators, deans and administrative staff who are all involved in the communication network of the five campuses of the university system should consider and give careful attention to the factors that highly translate the job satisfaction of the faculty and design strategies that would ensure free flowing and open communication.

Keywords: Internal communication, job satisfaction, downward communication, upward communication and horizontal communication

Combining Ability Test of Sex-Linked (DMMMSU-SLB) Silkworm Pureline



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The ultimate results in silkworm breeding are judged by the superiority of the commercial characters of the parents that appear in the F1 hybrids. The aim of this study is to select superior sex-linked silkworm hybrids utilizing the six bivoltine silkworm purelines (DMMMSU 108, DMMMSU109, DMMMSU110, DMMMSU111, DMMMSU113, and DMMMSU 119) cross with the newly evolved Sex-linked silkworm pureline (DMMMSU SLB) were used in the preparation of hybrids. The rearing performance of the different hybrid combinations were evaluated based on effective rearing rate, single cocoon weight, cocoon shell percentage and cocoon yield per box and the data gathered were subjected to combining ability test and multiple trait evaluation indices. Results revealed that DMMMSU-SLB H004, DMMMSU-SLB H006 and DMMMSU-SLB H010 were short listed as the most promising sex-linked silkworm hybrids. Thus, these hybrids are potential for commercial cocoon production.

Keywords: Sericulture, silkworm breeding, sex-linked silkworm experimental design, Philippines

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Block Model Method: Effects on Students' Problem Solving Skills



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Word problems are persistently one of the challenging topics that most Mathematics students face today. The study aimed to find out the effects of Block Model Method on students' problem solving skills in JRMSU Katipunan Campus, during the First Semester of Academic Year 2015 – 2016. The study utilized the quasi – experimental design 10 nonequivalent control and experimental group test retest method. The experimental group has 32 students exposed to Block Model Method while the control group has 30 students who were exposed to algebraic method. The teacher-made questionnaire was used to determine the pretest and posttest performance of the students. The statistical methods used were the arithmetic mean, z – test one – sample group, t – test for independent samples, and t – test for correlated samples. The study revealed that the skill performance of the experimental group was greatly influenced with the application of the Block Model Method. Thus, Block Model Method is excellent to use especially in developing and in enhancing the student's problem solving skills in Mathematics. This necessitates Mathematics instructors and professors to attend seminars and training on the effective use of Block Model Method and use it as an alternative method.

Keywords: Education, pedagogy, mathematics, block model method, problem solving skills, quasi-experimental design, Philippines

Balimbi leaves with Fruit Extract Whitening and Antiseptic Soap



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Skin diseases are prevalent among young people and children in a community specially on areas where sanitation is poorly maintained like the nearby communities in Zamboanga City, Philippines. Balimbi (*Averrhoa bilimbi*) commonly known as kamias in Chavacano and Iba in Tausug, is a sour pungent fruit juice and can be found elsewhere in the Philippines. This study sought to develop an organic and economical soap made of fresh matured Balimbi leaves decoct and fruit extractsaponified by cold process as a whitening and antiseptic soap. This study made use of experimental design with innovation. All ingredients except the caustic soda were organic and cured for thirty days. Twenty students' respondents were subjected to the use of the soap. Consented legal age respondents were subjected to a skin patch test to determine if there were adverse effects. Of the twenty (20) respondents, eight were infected with mild pimples and two with acne, three with skin rashes, two with open wound and five respondents with insect bites. Respondents affected were documented before treatment. The respondents declared that their skin became fairer and clearer. After applying soap, data on the type of skin problem, and rate of dryness were recorded and the mean results were analyzed. The pH value of the soap was determined and found to be between 7-8. Hence, the soap has the potential to treat skin disorders like pimples, acne and Skin itchiness based on the observed results and testimonies of the respondents.

Keywords: Herbalism, whitening and antiseptic soap, skin diseases, Averrhoa bilimbi, experimental design, Philippines

Isozyme Analysis of Three Tropical Trees at the University of Perpetual Help System-DALTA Las Piñas Campus



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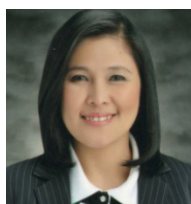
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A study of the diversity and genetic structure of tropical rain forest trees is a major pre requisite to their conservation and management. Analysis of the genetic variation through isozyme electrophoresis is a powerful tool to achieve that purpose. The study determined the genetic relationship existing on three tropical trees found at UPHSD-LP namely, *Bauhinia purpurea* (Butterfly tree), *Delonix regia* (Fire tree) and *Cassia fistula* (Golden Shower tree) using electrophoretic isozyme analysis based on two substrates, Acid Phosphatase and Esterase. Frequency of common bands, similarity index, Rf values and genetic distance were determined among the three species. The results revealed that distinct bands were observed for Esterase while no distinct bands were noted for Acid Phosphatase. Results of similarity index and genetic distance are inversely proportional between any two of the three species. The study concludes that *Delonix regia* and *Cassia fistula* are closely related. This is followed by *Bauhinia purpurea* and *Delonix regia*. *Bauhinia purpurea* and *Cassia fistula* showed distant genetic relationship.

Keywords: Genetic variation, genetic relationship, genetic distance, similarity index, isozyme electrophoresis, experimental design, Philippines

An Evaluation of De La Salle Lipa's Readiness to Respond to Different Special Needs: Basis of Proposed Program for Inclusion of Students with Special Needs



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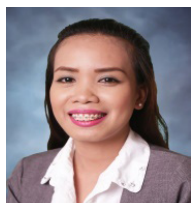
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As a formidable learning institution offering Bachelor of Elementary Education Major in Special Education, De La Salle Lipa (DLSL) envisions itself as an institution in the forefront of teacher-training upholding its mission of providing holistic education for all. This study aimed to determine the level of readiness of DLSL to cater to students with special needs included in the regular classroom in terms of school plant facilities, teachers and staffs' knowledge, curriculum and the services and programs they offer. The Department of Education's "Basic Checklist for Evaluating an Institution's Readiness for Inclusion" was adapted as part of the questionnaires given to selected respondents including the teachers and staff, administrators, students and parents. Chi-square goodness of fit test was used to determine if the respondents vary significantly in their perceived level of readiness. Results indicate that there is a marked perception among the respondents confirming the institution's readiness for inclusion. Results of the analysis drawn from the data gathered through the survey, follow-up interviews and focus group discussions were used as bases in drafting the proposed program for inclusion for students with special needs, which is the main contribution of this research to the institution's mission of providing quality education for all.

Keywords: Special Education, inclusion, descriptive-survey design, De La Salle Lipa, Philippines.

Impact of the Establishment of a Hypermarket on Micro Enterprises of Isabel, Leyte, Philippines



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Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) had been a major source of employment. However, medium and large enterprises have gradually mushroomed in the market. This study was conducted to determine the effects of the establishment of a hypermarket on the micro enterprises of Isabel, Leyte, Philippines. The study used the descriptive survey method supplemented by documentary inspection, viz.: financial statements of micro enterprises. The informants were store owners and managers. The comparative performance data of the micro enterprises before and after the establishment of the hypermarket revealed a decreasing trend on the following key indicators: sales, profit and customers. It was also discovered that virtually no effort has been exerted by the management to reverse the decreasing trend. Micro enterprises also have no participation in business networks and have not availed of government support services. The study concluded that establishment of a hypermarket has unfavorable effects on the micro enterprises. It is recommended that: 1) micro enterprises organize themselves into a business group to share and hone innovative ideas, 2) avail of government support available in the locality and 3) explore the viability of business combinations such as retailer's cooperative, thus pooling the micro enterprises' meager resources and making them more competitive.

Keywords: Business, small business management, descriptive survey method, business performance, micro enterprises, hypermarkets, Philippines

Factors Affecting Tenured BPO Industry Employees



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Working in a Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Industry is not that easy considering the type of schedule an employee is having, making days into nights as to nights into days. This study aimed to determine the factors affecting tenured BPO employees that made employees stay longer in a BPO Industry considering the nature of work and the work schedule as the employees were having. The study made use of the descriptive survey method and the survey questionnaires have been distributed to the informants in order to gather the data. The study was able to determine that tenured BPO employees tend to stay long in the firm because of the fact that they do not want to switch jobs every now and then. Also, most of the informants were the ones earning a living for their family and BPO offers higher pay compared to other jobs having a regular hour schedule according to the informants. Informants strongly disagree that this is the only job they are qualified. However, they still opt to stay in the firm because the pay they receive suffices the needs for their family and mostly they value the work they have in the BPO Industry. This study recommends that BPO firms should offer more incentives and fringe benefits to tenured employees as return to the valuable service they have rendered to the firm.

Keywords: Business Process Outsourcing, tenured employees, descriptive design, Philippines

Ritualistic and Dramatic Spoken Discourse via Speech Acts among Teacher Education Students



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The academe aimed at producing passionate and caring learners who take the opportunity of enhancing self-esteem particularly in the development of their speaking competency. The study aimed to analyze the ritualistic and dramatic spoken discourse via speech acts among teacher education students of Jose Rizal Memorial State University during the first semester academic year 2015-2016. The descriptive qualitative method research was utilized. The statistical tools used were frequency count, percentage and weighted mean. There were 100 subjects, grouped into two who were involved in the study and enrolled in Bachelor of Elementary Education and Bachelor of Secondary Education. The study revealed that the student subjects were female dominated and belonged to the 16-20 years old age bracket. Among the actual spoken structures were the following examples: under representatives, "Avail one now."; directives, "She is our mother and she knows what is best for us."; commissives, "Just borrow my money here, to buy a kilo of rice."; expressives, "I would like to apologize of my clumsiness, Mom, I would make it up to you.", and declaratives, "By the power blessed in me, I pronounce you Husband and Wife and now you kiss the bride." Predication was found to be the predominant structure in the actual discourse. It is recommended that Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Dipolog Campus, Dipolog City shall put up a speech laboratory for students' enhancement of speaking ability using English language.

Keywords: Communication, ritualistic and dramatic spoken discourse, speech acts, teacher education students, descriptive design, Philippines.

Adoption of Good Manufacturing Practices of Smoked Fish Operators in Bicol Region, Philippines



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Adoption of good manufacturing practices in smoked processing is the key in producing safety food and quality product. Smoked fish is the most common cured fish sold in the market in Bicol Region, Philippines. This study determined the extent of adoption of the good manufacturing practices of smoked fish operators. The study was conducted in twenty five (25) smoked fish operators in Bicol Region, Philippines. Data were collected using structure interview schedules and observation methods on the general profile women smoked fish processors, availability of facilities, problems encountered and good manufacturing practices of smoked fish processors. The results revealed that the majority of the smoked processors rated their facilities as "partially adequate"; meaning, their equipment use was still traditional. Most of the respondent had assessed their overall performance in manufacturing practices as "average or fair." Hence the performance index was quite low. The general constraints experienced by the smoked processors were lack of capital, no available cold storage in the area, lack of proper training for workers, work load and time constraint. To ensure the safety of the consumers, it was recommended that women smoked fish processors should adopt the standard good manufacturing practice regulations mandated by the Food Drug Administration and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. The findings of this study would serve as the bases for planning and employing suitable extension programs.

Keywords: Food Manufacturing, good manufacturing practices, smoked fish, descriptive design, Philippines

Tracer Study of Teacher Education Graduates of Jose Rizal Memorial State University



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Tracer study recognizes and addresses the strengths, weaknesses, adequacy, quality and relevance of programs to the competencies and skills needed in the industry both locally and internationally. The study aimed to track the graduates of the College of Education of Jose Rizal Memorial State University batches 2009 to 2015 to meet the objectives of a tracer study. Descriptive survey method of research was used with questionnaire checklist administered to 258 respondents and treated with frequency counting, percent, weighted mean, and ranking. Results revealed that the six programs of the college were generally attractive to females, affordable and usually completed at early twenties which assured graduates of their intellectual maturity. Knowledge and technical, communication, human relations, leadership, research, problem solving, and information and communication technology were the skills specific to the area of specialization which were the major factors for immediate job acquisition. The graduates' level of satisfaction with the University's services, learning environment and facilities were considerably high. Moreover, curricular programs were extremely adequate and relevant with the international standards and responsive to internalization. It is important, therefore, that tracer studies of the programs of the College of Education should be institutionalized system-wide every other school year to include not only the graduates but also the employers as respondents.

Keywords: Education, tracer study, College of Education, descriptive design, Philippines

The Impact of Extension Programs of Pamantasan ng Cabuyao on its Clientele in Baclaran & Butong in the City of Cabuyao: Basis for Sustainable Extension Programs



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The Pamantasan ng Cabuyao (PnC) designed and implemented extension programs that created an impact on the socio-cultural and socio-economic aspects of its clientele. The study determined the impact of the extension programs of PnC among the residents of Baclaran and Butong in Cabuyao City. A sustainable extension program was developed based on the identified needs of community. With the use of the normative-descriptive method, norms or averages such as competencies and characteristics of the extension programs of PnC were identified. Clientele from the two communities sufficiently agree that the PnC's community extension programs had an impact on community development, enhanced clientele attributes, and improved entrepreneurship; they moderately agree on increased livelihood income. Significant differences were disclosed based on the extension programs' enhanced clientele attributes and community development. The impact of the PnC's extension program to enhanced clientele attributes, improved entrepreneurship, increased livelihood income, and community development is significantly valued by the two community. The two community identified the components for a sustainable extension program. These include skills trainings on reading, computer literacy, livelihood, massage therapy and other health programs, Philippine government, constitutions and other related laws on human rights, basic accounting and bookkeeping, business management, basic electricity, electronics services and other engineering programs, community governance, human behaviour, attitudes, values and personality development, and arts and culture.

Keywords: Extension programs, livelihood, entrepreneurship, community development, normative descriptive method, Philippines

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The Transformational Leadership Styles of the College Deans of Pamantasan ng Cabuyao: Basis for Executive Development Plan



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Transformational leadership is the most contemporary view of leadership. The college deans at Pamantasan ng Cabuyao (PnC) face new challenges and situations to sustain and attain higher quality of learning. The study identified and analyzed the transformational leadership behavior of the college dean in the eight colleges of PnC as perceived by full-time and part-time faculty. The quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to implement the descriptive–evaluative method. Data were gathered through a survey questionnaire, interviews, and focus group discussions (FGD). Both groups of respondents perceived that the college deans always manifest transformational leadership behaviors as to charismatic, individual consideration, intellectual stimulation, motivational capability, effectiveness as a leader and his/her office, and satisfaction attributes. They believed that the college deans often utilize organizational effectiveness variables as organizational structure, financial resources, leadership, manpower, policy and program, technology, and physical working conditions that influence effective delivery of basic services. Significant differences were noted on the college deans' transformational leadership behaviors as charismatic, individual consideration, motivational capability, effectiveness as a leader and his/her office, and satisfaction attributes but not on intellectual stimulation. It was concluded that the college deans align individual goals to the organization's goals and objectives, institutionalize common agenda of commitment, inspire followers and provide support, encourage creativity, and promote collaboration and positive behavior. The organizational effectiveness variables were aligned with the transformational leadership behavior of the college deans that foster effective delivery of basic services in the eight colleges of PnC.

Keywords: Transformational leadership, college deans, executive development plan, descriptive-evaluative method, Philippines

Tax Mapping of Business Establishments in Cebu City, Philippines



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For the purpose of increasing government revenues, collection efficiency is more desirable than the legislation of new taxes. This study examined the effectiveness of the tax mapping for Cebu City business establishments (TMBE) in the areas of pre-field operations, field operations and post-field operations. The study is important because the TMBE project intends to improve tax collection efficiency. The study also determined the problems encountered by the project implementers. The study employed the descriptive quantitative research design. It utilized a survey questionnaire administered to tax mappers. The findings revealed that tax mapping operations were highly effective in the areas covered, as perceived by the informants. It has also improved Cebu City's tax collection efficiency. All, except one of the tax mappers confirmed to have encountered problems during the implementation. Among the identified problems were lack of qualified personnel, lack of equipment and absence of proper training and orientation (intimating insufficient funding). The study concluded that the TMBE in Cebu City has been effectively implemented notwithstanding the problems encountered in the course of its implementation. It is recommended that sufficient budget for tax mapping be considered so that problems accompanying the mapping operations could be avoided.

Keywords: Tax mapping project, government revenues, local government units, descriptive survey, Cebu City, Philippines.

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Correlates of Entrepreneurial Competencies and Strategies of Women Entrepreneurs in Camarines Norte, Philippines



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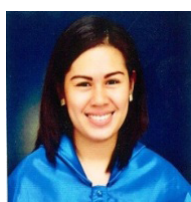
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Global issues and concerns facing entrepreneurial activities today particularly ASEAN Economic Integration and hyper competition in business bring challenges to Filipino entrepreneurs specifically women. To measure women entrepreneurs' competitiveness, the study analyzed the correlates of entrepreneurial competencies and functional strategies of women entrepreneurs in Camarines Norte, Philippines. The study utilized the descriptive-correlational research design. The findings revealed that the entrepreneurial competencies they possessed in which they are competent were systematic planning/monitoring and commitment to work contract while risk-taking is the least competency being possessed by them. Along the functional strategies of finance, human resource, marketing and operations strategies were applied moderately. The study concluded that women entrepreneurs in Camarines Norte, Bicol Region, Philippines are competent but hesitant to take risks; applies strategies but less priorities are given in sourcing out for additional funding, giving rewards, and sharing responsibilities. It was also found out that women entrepreneurs are entrepreneurially competent regardless of their socio-demographic backgrounds and strongly applied strategies corresponded to a highly competent women entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial competencies, functional strategies, women entrepreneurs, descriptive-correlational design, Philippines

Waste Management Practices of Selected Restaurants in Cebu City, Philippines



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Proper disposal of restaurant food scraps is a compelling contemporary issue. The study aimed to determine is the status of the compliance with waste management regulations by selected restaurants and what are the factors leading to regulatory compliance and non-compliance. The study is important because environmental impact bears on sustainability, and sustainability influences the restaurant's long-term survival. The study employed qualitative research. The data gathered will be used to construct a framework on the waste management practices of restaurant- members of the Hotel, Resort and Restaurant Association of Cebu (HRRAC). The study discovered that out of the seven restaurants studied, five restaurants are complying with the regulations mandated by the national government. The study concluded, among others, that insufficiency of proper land fill and organized garbage disposal systems some of the factors that hamper the restaurants in complying with regulations. It is recommended for both the government and restaurants to form a strategic alliance and combine talents and resources in the matter of waste management; explore alternative and innovative means aimed at environment-friendly waste management; evolve a tax-incentive scheme and establish subsidy programs aimed at rewarding compliant establishments; and strengthen regulatory enforcement by means of consistent monitoring.

Keywords: Waste Management, compliance, RA 9003, qualitative design, Philippines.

The Professional Attributes of the Maritime Education Faculty and Its Association to Teaching Performance



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Teachers are one of the stakeholders in realizing the high standards on the institution. They are evaluated regularly so that a comprehensive database for growth and development system, in terms of advancement in education and of teaching performance, are in place. Generally, teacher evaluation is done to review and rate the performance of the teachers in the classroom. Its primary purpose is to provide feedback to the teachers which in turn guide their professional development. For the College of Maritime Education of the University of Cebu-LM, most of them have excellent performance. However, when Fisher's exact test was used to look into the association of their professional attributes such as academic rank, employment status, relevant experience and highest educational attainment to their performance rating, there was no association found. It is hereby recommended that for future analysis, the sample size will be increased by analyzing all the faculty members from different colleges. Moreover, a study on the association of student characteristics to the faculty performance rating should be conducted to further deepen the understanding of the association of other variables not included in this study to teaching performance.

Keywords: Education, teaching performance, maritime education, professional attributes, association, descriptive design, Philippines

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The Influence of Leadership and Managerial Competence of Librarians on Their Development



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The academic librarians' leadership and managerial competence serve as major factors that define the quality and excellence in library services. This study looked into the influence of leadership and managerial competence of librarians on their development in Jose Rizal Memorial State University System of School Year, 2015 – 2016. The descriptive survey and correlational methods of research were used in the study with the aid of questionnaire checklist which was administered to 585 respondents. Data were treated using weighted mean and Spearman Rank-Order Correlation Coefficient. The study revealed that librarians were much competent leaders and very much competent managers with highly developed personal and professional development. Moreover, librarians' leadership competence was moderately related to their development which was highly and significantly influenced by their managerial competence while leadership and managerial competence were significantly correlated. This necessitates that librarians should maintain the culture of excellence along leadership and managerial competence that have been established by them in the libraries of the university to continuously possess the competence and excellence to achieve desired results, become more confident in influencing their personal and professional development, and become more effective in conducting tasks and maximizing working competitiveness.

Keywords: Leadership, managerial competence, librarian, development, descriptive correlational design, Philippines

The Relationship between Employees' Level of Organizational Commitment and the JePAS Performance of JBLFMU-Arevalo



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In the advent of K-12 curriculum the employees seem to have low commitment that consequently affect their performance, thus this descriptive-correlational study aimed to determine the organizational commitment and JePAS performance among the personnel of a maritime university. A total of 134 respondents were selected through stratified random sampling. Two adopted questionnaires were utilized: viz., Organizational Commitment (Allen and Meyer, 1990) and the JePAS Performance. The mean, standard deviation, One-way ANOVA, t-test for independent samples, and Pearson's r were employed in this study as descriptive and inferential statistical tools, respectively. Results revealed that most of the employees were "moderately committed" and had a "very satisfactory" level of organizational commitment and JePAS performance, respectively. No significant differences existed in all personnel-related factors for organizational commitment. Moreover, no significant differences existed in all personnel-related factors for JePAS performance except for employees' classification. Organizational commitment was not correlated with the JePAS performance. This study implies that the current status of the institution in terms of organizational commitment and JePAS performance must be maintained and improved. Providing the needs of the employees is an important factor to sustain their commitment to the organization and maintain their performance in their respective tasks, duties, and responsibilities.

Keywords: Organizational commitment, job performance, descriptive-correlational design, Philippines

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Causes of Dropouts among Secondary Students: Basis for an Intervention Scheme



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The major concern in basic education is ensuring that students stay in school until they complete their education. Dropping out is a serious problem therefore it denies them their fundamental human right to basic education. The effects of dropping out of school include reduced political participation, increased demand for social services, increased crime rates and poor levels of health. This study aimed to determine the causes of dropouts among secondary students in the Division of Siquijor. Employing the descriptive research design, the respondents of this study were the two hundred sixty-one (261) secondary students enrolled in the ALS Program in the Division of Siquijor, Philippines during the Calendar Year 2013. A survey questionnaire was used as the instrument to gather the desired data. The results revealed that the top five factors that caused the respondents to dropout from school were: high cost of education or expense, family size, influenced by peers, not knowing the importance of education and lack of personal interest. There is significant difference in the extent of causes of dropouts if the respondents were grouped according to sex. The study concluded that dropping from school by the respondents is mostly caused by financial difficulty of parents, number of siblings in the family, influenced by peers, not knowing the importance of education and lack of personal interest. The extent of causes of dropouts among the respondents is not dependent on their age, parent's educational attainment and monthly income. The causes of dropouts among the respondents differ between the male and female. An analysis of the descriptive data and the findings of this study formed the basis for an intervention scheme.

Keywords: Education, dropouts, secondary students, intervention scheme, descriptive design, Philippines

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Utilization and Effectiveness of Teaching Strategies at Siquijor State College-Maritime Education Program



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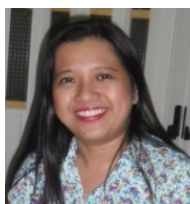


Teachers play a vital role in the performance of students in their subjects and so much so with the teaching strategies they utilized. This study aimed to determine the different teaching strategies/methods utilized by the instructors of the professional subjects of Siquijor State College-Maritime Education Program and the degree of effectiveness of the strategies/methods used. This descriptive study utilized a self-constructed questionnaire composed of two parts. The data collected were treated using percentage, weighted mean, and F-test. It is revealed that the most often utilized teaching strategies/methods by the maritime instructors in the professional subjects were *lecture/discussion by the teacher*, *problem solving*, *group projects*, *individual reporting*, and *reporting by group* while *field trips*, *lecture discussion by another teacher or team teaching*, *seminar type*, *role playing*, and *debate* were teaching strategies/methods not being utilized. Furthermore, the different teaching strategies/methods that were found by the respondents to be very effective were *hands on*, *simulation*, *lecture/discussion by the teacher*, *problem solving*, and *video or multimedia presentations* while the teaching strategies/methods that are found to be less effective were *field trips*, *role playing*, *seminar*, and *lecture/discussion by another teacher or team teaching*. The extent of utilization of the teaching strategies/methods and the degree of effectiveness of the teaching strategies/ methods were both found to be significant when the respondents are grouped according to their course, section, and age. There were teaching strategies/ methods that were most often utilized by the maritime professional instructors at Siquijor State College and found to be very effective and some were found to be less effective. However, some strategies that were less often used but found to be more effective.

Keywords: Education, pedagogy, teaching strategies/methods utilization, maritime instructors, descriptive design, Philippines

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Assessment of Rice Industry in La Union, Philippines



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Focused on rice, this study assessed the trend of local production, consumption and marketing practices, and demand and supply situation in La Union, Philippines. Data gathered using questionnaire were analyzed using frequency counts, percentages, ranking, weighted mean and regression analysis. The study found out that the volume and value of rice production were on the upward trend. The consumers preferred local, milled and whole rice. The per capita consumption of rice in the Ilocos Region was higher than the national level by 8.54 kilograms. Majority of the farmers sell their products directly to wholesalers, milled and on per kilo basis. Majority of the rice traders sourced their products from the wholesaler, on wholesale basis, delivered in the market and paid on cash basis. Texture and nutritional value were the foremost considerations in the consumption pattern of consumer while pest and diseases and limited suitable display area was the most serious problems of farmers and traders. Based on supply and demand analysis, there is a huge market surplus of this rice by 2016 onwards. This suggests the provision of support systems in the form of trainings and seminars, marketing, and financial assistance and to strengthened product development for the utilization of the local market.

Keywords: Agribusiness, rice industry, rice production, rice consumption, demand and supply, assessment, descriptive design, Philippines

Students' Entrance Security System



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In the midst of global crises in all phases of life, security and safety becomes a byword everywhere especially among institutions of learning. In meeting the challenges ahead the schools prime concern is to do what is necessary to protect lives and ensure safety of their people. This study aimed to develop students' entrance security system for Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Katipunan Campus, Katipunan, Zamboangadel Norte during the Academic Year 2015 – 2016. The study utilized the developmental research. The Students' Entrance Security System has a combined hardware and software technology with twenty-six (26) technological features, and is capable of performing (4) processes, namely: registration, verification, notification, and report generation. The Students' Entrance Security System is very much functional, very much accurate, very much efficient, very fast, and has a very high portability. The system has the capability to navigate the entrances and exits of the students to provide excellent monitoring scheme of the university. Gate guards should take a shift from utilizing the traditional security system into a more technologically advanced students' entrance security system and should undergo training for familiarization. It is therefore recommended for adaption and utilization in Jose Rizal Memorial State University -Katipunan Campus.

Keywords: Information technology, entrance security, students' safety, developmental research, Philippines

Factors Influencing English Proficiency of the Bachelor of Technical Teacher Education Students: An Assessment



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English is one competitive advantage which the Philippines is yielding to its neighbors, causing alarm for institutions here that are targeting to produce graduates who are proficient in both technical and communication skills. Hence, the researcher assessed the factors influencing English proficiency among the second year students of the Bachelor of Technical Teacher Education of Carlos Hilado Memorial College – Alijis Campus for Academic Year 2014-2015 and determined the significant relationship between the factors influencing profile variables. The instrument used was the "Factors Influencing English Proficiency Descriptive Questionnaire" which was validated and reliability tested. The means and standard deviation were employed as descriptive statistics while One- Way Analysis of Variance and Pearson Product Moment Coefficient of correlations were used as inferential statistics. The study revealed that: (1) the factors influencing the English proficiency of the students such as the teachers themselves, subject itself, learning strategies, outside class learning activities and personality traits when taken as a whole and grouped was "Highly influential" and (2) significantly differ in the given profile variables; while (3) these are significantly related to sex, type of school graduated from, parent's educational attainment, economic status, exposure to mass media and academic achievement was: Highly influential.

Keywords: Education, english proficiency, assessment, descriptive design, Philippines

The Psychological Sense of Community and the Proactive Coping Resources of the Psychology Students



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No individual could isolate himself to people, places or things unless he separates his self to reality. A lot of research findings have been established regarding the positive outcomes of the sense of community not to limit to the aspects of people's wellbeing. This paper focused on the context of school community, De La Salle (Lipa) as caterers of God fearing, excellent and community involved students. The relationship between Sense of Community and proactive Coping of the Psychology students was tested. A descriptive-correlational research method, using quantitative analysis was utilized using SCI-2 and PCI instrument. The results revealed that psychology students have a moderate level of sense of community (e.g. reinforcement of needs, membership, influence and shared emotional connection). Age is significantly correlated to membership, shared emotional connection and influence. Likewise, proactive coping resources in terms of reflective, preventive, instrumental and emotional seeking coping are all in high level, whereas, proactive and strategic planning coping are in moderate level. The profile such as year level significantly related to their reflective coping. Furthermore, membership, influence and shared emotional connection are moderately correlated to avoidance coping. Reinforcement of needs has a weak correlation to proactive, avoidance, instrumental, emotional strategic coping and to the sense of community (membership) except to strategic coping with a negligible correlation. Moreover, shared emotional connection has a weak correlation to avoidance, instrumental, emotional and strategic coping. No correlation to proactive, reflective and preventive coping resources.

Keywords: Social Sciences, sense of community, reinforcement of needs, influence and shared emotional connection, proactive coping resources, descriptive-correlational design, Philippines

Classroom Surveillance System for a State University



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This study aimed to develop a classroom surveillance system for Jose Rizal Memorial State University (JRMSU), Dipolog Campus, Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte during the Academic Year 2014 – 2015. The study utilized the descriptive research design. Four (4) Deans, twenty-four (24) IT professionals, and twenty-four (24) IT students were the respondents of the study. The instruments included the Deans' monitoring scheme of teaching/non-teaching personnel, school facilities, and students to assess the surveillance used and practiced in the campus and the evaluation sheet used in determining the levels of functionality, reliability, utility, efficiency, maintainability, and accuracy of the newly developed and designed classroom surveillance system. The statistical methods used were the frequency count, ranking, and weighted mean. The study revealed that Classroom Surveillance System, as rated by IT professionals and students as very much functional, very much reliable, very much utilizable, very much efficient, very much maintainable, and very much accurate, could be excellently adapted to monitor school activities of the teaching personnel, non-teaching personnel, students, and safety of classroom facilities. The President, Vice Presidents, and Deans of Jose Rizal Memorial State University System should adapt the Classroom Surveillance System to provide excellent surveillance/monitoring scheme of teaching personnel, non-teaching personnel, classroom facilities, and students of the university. Deans and other monitoring personnel of Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Dipolog Campus, Dipolog City, Philippines should shift from utilizing the traditional surveillance system into a technologically oriented surveillance system.

Keywords: Education, classroom surveillance system, descriptive design, Philippines

LGU Information System of Looc, Mandaue City, Philippines



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Computerization is a control system that manages the process in industrial workplace. It reduces human errors and processing time, thus it can boost productivity and results into high quality of product produce. With only manual processing it would take time to search for information. The study attempts to assess the existing information system of Looc of Mandaue City, Philippines. Its main objective is to design a system that will cater to the needs of the personnel and residents in terms of information processing. The researcher conducted an interview with the barangay secretary and the barangay captain on the processes as to how the barangay handled the recording system. The researcher found out that a logbook and a printed copy were used as means of recording the information acquired from the transactions with the residents of the barangay. Recording of payments made are also manually done although a receipt was used as proof of the payment. The researcher found that the community had a difficulty in the tracing some of its recorded documents such as the information of the residents and hearing schedules. The problems were due to the manual recording of the transactions using a logbook and some forms. The researcher has proposed a new system to solve the problems of the barangay specifically on the recording of the transaction. A computer program is designed to handle the recording of transactions made by the residents of the barangay.

Keywords: Public Administration, implementation systems, automated system, descriptive design, Philippines

Students' Satisfaction of the Quality of Education, Academic Experience and Support Services in a Local University



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Student satisfaction has been considered an important factor in measuring the quality of learning approach and a key factor in the success of learning programs. With ASEAN integration and the growing variation of educational options, students seek institutions that will provide a unique educational experience that will prepare him/her for a successful career and gainful employment. Thus, it is the utmost goal of institutions to satisfy their students on the areas of the quality of education provided for them, on the academic experience they have had and on the student support services. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the general students' level of satisfaction on the different services provided to them, which in turn provide instructors, administrators, and other support offices the needed approach and strategies in order to increase satisfaction. Overall, students were satisfied with the quality of education provided by the university as well as their current academic experiences and the support services although there were colleges which specifically expressed dissatisfaction on some areas such as the quality of classroom and laboratories, the internet connectivity, and on the opportunity of hearing speakers to enhance their learning. The outcomes revealed that a Root Cause Analysis (RCA) be done so that the causes of dissatisfaction can be acted upon immediately.

Keywords: higher education, student satisfaction, quality of education, academic experiences, student support services

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Marketing Practices of Micro-Entrepreneurs in the Key Cities of Batangas Province: Basis for Development of Strategic Marketing Model for Micro-Entrepreneurs



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The research aimed to determine the marketing practices of the micro-entrepreneurs in Batangas Province as basis for development of a strategic marketing model. It aimed to find out whether there is a significant difference in their marketing practices when grouped according to entrepreneurial profile. The study investigated if the marketing practices have significant relationship to their entrepreneurial characteristics. Using descriptive research approach and various statistical tools, the study was complemented by a focus group discussion. The findings concluded that a typical micro-entrepreneur is female belonging in the 41 and above age group and has Master's degree units. A typical micro-enterprise is single proprietorship, and in operation for more than 11 years and more. The typical micro-entrepreneurs are achievement-oriented, adopting the practice of transactional, interaction and network marketing to a great extent and adopting the practice of database marketing and e-marketing to a least extent. There is no significant difference in their adoption of marketing practices when grouped into number of years as well as in the adoption of e-marketing when grouped according to gender. There is no significant relationship between the entrepreneurial characteristics and their adoption of marketing practices. A strategic marketing model was developed to promote marketing sustainability.

Keywords: micro-entrepreneurs, marketing practices, entrepreneurial characteristics, descriptive design, Philippines

Proficiency Appraisal during Supervised Clinical Practice: A Keystone for Competency Enhancement



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The future of the nursing profession depends on excellent preparation of its students. Vital to this preparation is the cooperation between nurses in education and nurses in service appraising proficiency of students in their performance in RLE or supervised clinical practice. This paper assessed the proficiency appraisal of Level 1, 2 and 3 student nurses during their supervised clinical practice by Internal Assessors (Clinical Instructors) and External Assessors (Nurses, Staff) as basis for a proposed enhancement program on nursing competencies. The researchers utilized a modified adaptation of a researcher-made questionnaire which was patterned after the 2012 National Core Competency Standard treated in a descriptive method. Findings revealed that the basic skills/competencies sophomores and junior students must be developed taking into consideration key Areas of Responsibility. For the seniors, responsibility 3 of maintaining a complete, accurate and up-to date recording and reporting system must be developed. Based on these findings, a competency enhancement program must be strengthened and utilized for students' skills development

Keywords: Proficiency appraisal, nursing students, competency enhancement, descriptive design, Philippines

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Effectiveness of the Graduate School Programs of Pamantasan ng Cabuyao on Job Performance



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The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of graduate school programs of Pamantasan ng Cabuyao on the Job Performance. The relevance of Master in Business Administration (MBA) and Master of Arts in Education (MAED) programs and the graduates' perception on the effectiveness of their master's degree on job performance were investigated through descriptive method. The data were gathered from sixty eight (68%) of graduates from academic years 2011 to 2013. The demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, civil status, position and nature of employment were obtained. Results showed that MBA graduates strongly agree while MAED graduates agree with the contribution of their graduate programs on job performance and professional development and enhancement. For professional recognition and socio-economic factors, both MBA and MAED graduates agree with the effectiveness of their programs. A mean of 4.47 (great extent) was obtained as regards to the level by which graduates assessed the attainment of graduate school program goals. The results showed that there should be a periodic reassessment of the program of studies to align the curriculum to the local, regional and national development and collaborative efforts between education, business and community leaders to improve the curriculum and instruction.

Keywords: Education, graduate school programs, job performance, descriptive design, Philippines

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UCLM Enrollment, Attrition, Retention, and Degree Completion: Policy Perspectives



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The University of Cebu-Lapulapu and Mandaue Campus has been in existence since SY 1995-1996 produces quality graduates and topnotchers in the field of Education, Customs Administration, Electronics Engineering and Maritime Studies. Since then, there was no report made as to the rate of yearly enrollment increase for freshman, the average retention or attrition of students and its rate of degree completion. Thus, this phenomenological study was conducted. It was found that CATSTW has the highest increase of its freshman enrollment (43.46%) while BSN has the highest decrease of freshman enrollment (12.73%). Attrition rate is very high of entering sophomores on BSME (60.9%) while it is ACT with the lowest attrition (3.4%), which means that retention for ACT is very high. On the entering juniors, the BSA has the highest attrition while BSBAMA has the highest retention because those who attrite on BSA due to their stringent retention policy shifts to the BSBA program. Top five reasons why students attrite is due to financial problems (34%), accessibility (19%) and scholarship opportunities (6%), with which the three were very much related. Due to financial difficulties, students transfer to a nearer school much more to an SUC which offers lower tuition. Degree completion rate is very high on BSBAMA with (117.73%) while BSME has the lowest degree completion (9.52%). With this interplay of variables, the enrollment for UCLM is projected using the predictive linear model of $NE = CE - A - Y + FI$, where NE = new enrollment; CE = current enrollment; A = average attrition; Y = yield or degree completion; FI = fixed increase mandated by the administration. It was found that there is no significant difference between the projected enrollment statistics when using the predictive linear model and the actual enrollment statistics. It can be further said that the predictive model can be used for projecting the UCLM enrollment statistics. This in turn helps the administration for advanced planning.

Keywords: Enrollment, attrition, retention, degree completion, predictive modeling, Philippines

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Employment Practices among Private Agencies and Corporations Vis-A-Vis Employees' Job Satisfaction and Productivity



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Private Corporations and Organizations is bread and butter of every employees that they render their services to reach their goal for profitability. This study looked into employment practices among private agencies and corporations' vis-à-vis employees' job satisfaction and productivity in the City of Dipolog for the calendar year 2011 – 2012. The study utilized descriptive correlation methods of research. There were 172 respondents involved in the study. The statistical tools used were frequency, percentage T-test, Pearson r, product moments correlation. The study revealed that the employment practices of the employers were similar when analyzed by educational qualification, gender, age, work experience, and marital status. The employees' level of job satisfaction and productivity were very high. There was a significant relationship between employment practices and job satisfaction and productivity. However there is no significant relationship between employment practices and job satisfaction when disturbed by educational qualification, gender, age, and marital status but significant relationship existed when disturbed by working experience. There is no significant relationship between employment practices and level of productivity of employees when disturbed by educational qualification, gender, age, working experience and marital status. Employers maintain their employment practices to sustain the high level of job satisfaction and productivity of employee.

Keywords: Employment, job satisfaction, productivity, private agencies and corporations, descriptive-correlational design, Philippines

Sensory Evaluation of Fish-Fortified Pastillas



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Fish as staple food of Filipinos next to rice is a good source of protein and healthier compared to other meats. This study was pursued to attract specifically consumers' love for fish (*scomber scombrus*) by adding it to one of their favorite candies, the pastillas. This study aimed to determine the acceptability level of fish pastillas in terms of color, odor, flavor, texture and overall liking and their significant differences when compared to commercial pastillas. The results of this study were statistically analyzed using the Arithmetic mean and the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results of this study in terms of color and odor of both fish and commercial pastillas had the rating of 9 which was verbally interpreted as extremely liked. In terms of flavor, texture and overall liking, the commercial pastillas scored 8.00 which was interpreted as liked very much and the fish pastillas got 9.00 which meant extremely liked. The average result of commercial pastillas was 8.40, interpreted as liked very much and 9.00 for fish pastillas, interpreted as extremely liked. The results also showed that fish pastillas were significantly different when compared to the commercial pastillas. Thus, fish pastillas is an acceptable nutrient-fortified product for the consumers.

Keywords: Sensory evaluation, fish-fortified pastillas, acceptability level, descriptive design, Philippines

ISSN 2449-4399
Vol. 1 August 2016



INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL



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This is to certify that the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws of

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were duly approved by the commission on this date upon the issuance of this Certificate of Incorporation in accordance with the Corporation Code of the Philippines (Batas Pambansa Blg. 68), and copies of said Articles and By-laws are hereto attached.

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION:


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